


DFID

Department for
International
Development



**Statistics on
International Development
2002/03–2006/07**

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Cover: Malaria research: Tabitha Mwangi taking a blood sample from a child (Photographer: Caroline Penn).

**Statistics on
International Development
2002/03–2006/07**

ABOUT *STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SID)*

This annual report shows how official UK financial resources for international development are spent. Expenditure is broken down by destination country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose. The majority of the data are produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting standards and are therefore not directly comparable with those reported in DFID's Departmental Report or resource accounts.

The report is structured as follows:

Section 1 provides background information for users of the report, describes what counts as development assistance or aid expenditure and explains key distinctions in the report, such as the difference between the DFID programme, Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) and UK Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Section 2 provides total aid expenditure amounts and summarises spend according to type of aid. Data for both DFID and the UK as a whole are presented. Progress towards the 2013 target of spending 0.7 per cent of gross national income as ODA is shown and international comparisons are made.

Sections 3 and 4 focus on the destination of UK aid. Bilateral GPEX and ODA are broken down by recipient country and the UK's multilateral expenditure by institutions (Section 3). The sectors to which the DFID bilateral aid programme is directed are also presented (Section 4).

Annex 1 provides recipient country information (such as income status, HIPC status, population, etc.).

Annex 2 contains a glossary of terms used in this report. **Annex 3** explains the different types of UK debt relief and **Annex 4** details the data sources used to produce *SID*.

If readers find *SID* is not reporting information they require, they should contact DFID's Corporate Planning and Performance Group (CPPG) to discuss their requirements. Most of the tables cover a 3-5 year period, however, longer time series are available for many tables on request.

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Notes to tables:

1. ‘-’ means nil
 ‘0’ means less than half the final digit shown
 ‘.’ means not available
 ‘n/a’ means not applicable
2. Figures are rounded to the nearest unit, therefore they may not add exactly to the rounded totals.
3. Negative amounts reflect accounting adjustments.
4. The data in the tables are the most up-to-date available at the time of compilation and reflect the position at 28 September 2007. Some tables include changes to data for earlier years due to final figures being confirmed where data were previously provisional, new classifications being adopted or corrections of coding errors.

Statistics on International Development: 2007 Edition

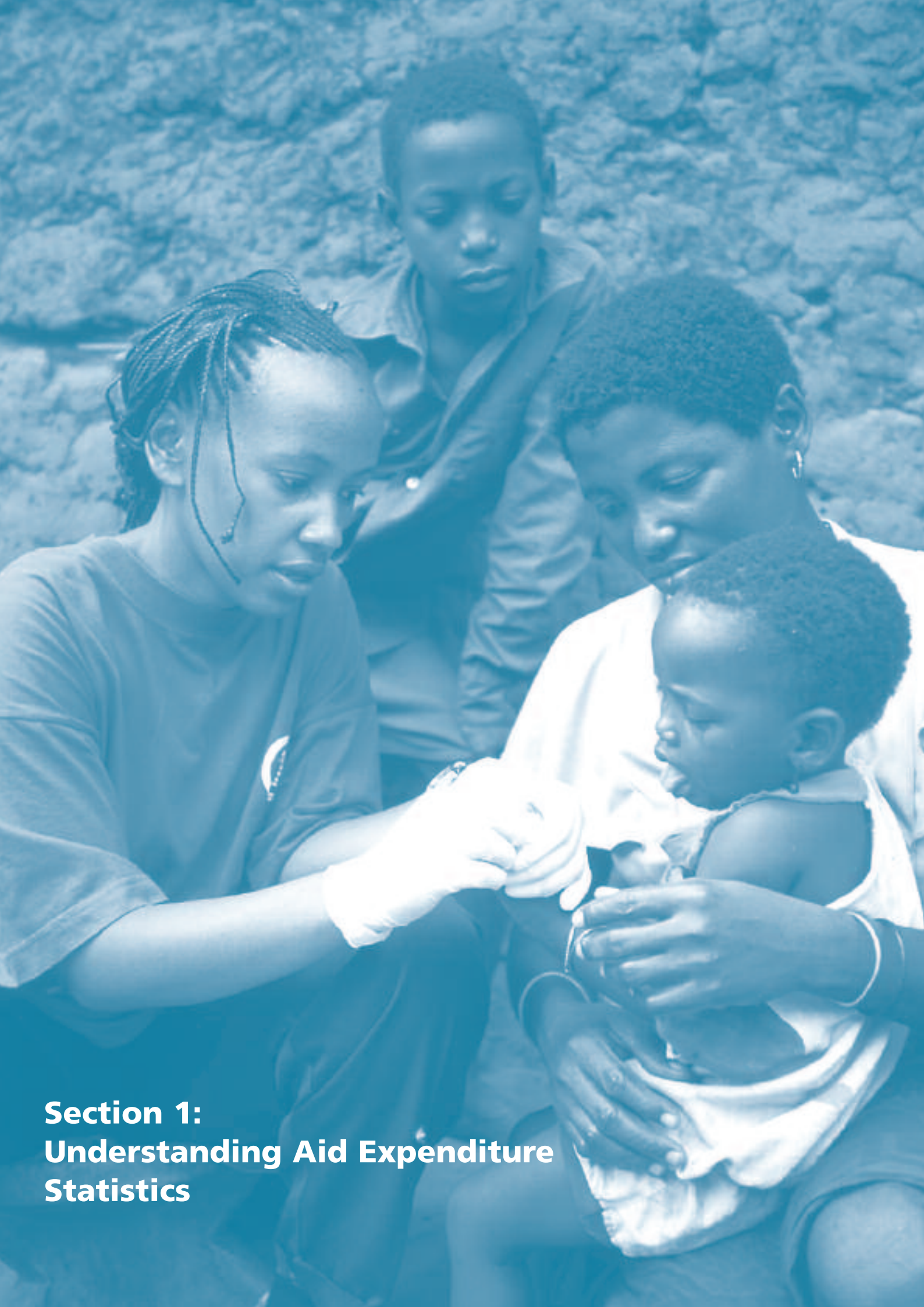
Key Statistics

- The UK's Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) amounted to **£7,487m** in 2006/07. The DFID aid programme accounted for **£4,923m** (66 per cent) of this expenditure. The DFID programme (excluding debt relief), accounted for **£4,778m** (87 per cent) of GPEX (excluding debt relief).
- GPEX increased by **£808m** (12 per cent) in 2006/07 over the previous year. Part of this includes large amounts of debt relief to Nigeria which increased to **£1,649m** in 2006/07 from **£1,135m** in 2005/06. Excluding debt relief, GPEX increased by 9 per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- In the calendar year 2006 the UK reported **£6,770m** as official development assistance (ODA), making the UK the second largest OECD-DAC donor on this internationally agreed classification of aid. The UK's ODA/ GNI ratio for 2006 was **0.51 per cent**, giving a ranking of 7th out of the 22 donors.
- In 2006/07 **£2,562m** (52 per cent) of DFID expenditure was bilateral assistance and **£2,126m** (43 per cent) was provided directly to multilateral organisations. The remaining **£234m** (5 per cent) was spent on administration costs.
- DFID's bilateral expenditure rose to **£2,562m** in 2006/07 from **£2,502m** in 2005/06 (2 per cent). **India, Tanzania** and **Sudan** received the largest amounts of DFID bilateral aid.
- DFID's bilateral assistance excluding humanitarian assistance was **£2,225m** in 2006/07, up from **£2,096m** in 2005/06 (6 per cent). **India, Tanzania** and **Bangladesh** were the largest recipients of bilateral aid excluding humanitarian assistance.
- DFID's **humanitarian assistance** in 2006/07 totalled **£484m**, representing a decrease of **£64m** (-12 per cent). **£336m** was spent bilaterally and **£148m** multilaterally. The largest recipients of bilateral humanitarian assistance were **Sudan** (£84m), **Democratic Republic of Congo** (£52m) and **Indonesia** (£19m).
- DFID's bilateral assistance to sub-Saharan Africa rose to **£1,107m** in 2006/07 from **£1,097m** in 2005/06 (0.9 per cent). Assistance to Asia decreased over this period from **£943m** to **£881m** (-6.5 per cent).
- In 2006/07 **£274m** of bilateral assistance was channelled through UK **Civil Society Organisations**. Major recipients included the British Red Cross, VSO and Oxfam.
- DFID's total multilateral programme accounted for **£2,126m** in 2006/07 from **£1,725m** in 2005/06, a rise of 23 per cent.
- The **European Commission's** development programme received the largest amount of DFID multilateral assistance (£964m), followed by the **World Bank** (£592m) and the **United Nations** (£308m).
- DFID **debt relief** through all channels amounted to **£145m** in 2006/07. Non-DFID debt relief (through CDC and ECGD) was **£1,867m**, **£1,649m** of which relates to Nigerian debt relief.
- The sector receiving the highest share of DFID bilateral expenditure in 2006/07 was the **health sector** with **£490m**. This was followed by the **economic sector** with **£394m** and the **education sector** with **£372m**.

ABBREVIATIONS

ATP	Aid and Trade Provision
CDI	Commonwealth Debt Initiative
CSCF	Civil Society Challenge Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DEC	Disaster Emergency Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECGD	Export Credit Guarantee Department
EDF	European Development Fund
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
GBS	General Budget Support
GEA	Global Environmental Assistance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
GPEX	Gross Public Expenditure on Development
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDC	Least Developed Country
LIC	Low Income Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MIC	Middle Income Country
MOD	Ministry of Defence
OA	Official Aid
OCHA	Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UN)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOF	Other Official Flows

PIMS	Policy Information Marker System
PPA	Partnership Programme Agreement
PRBS	Poverty Reduction Budget Support
PSA	Public Service Agreement
SAF	Structural Adjustment Facility
SBS	Sector Budget Support
SID	Statistics on International Development
TC	Technical Co-operation
UNDCP	United Nations Drugs Control Programmes
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency (For Palestinian Refugees)
UNTA	United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation



**Section 1:
Understanding Aid Expenditure
Statistics**

UNDERSTANDING AID EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

Introductory notes for users

1. This is the 42nd edition of *Statistics on International Development (SID)*, formerly known as *British Aid Statistics*, which is produced annually. It reports on the deployment of official UK financial resources to support international development, and shows how this funding is broken down by destination country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose.
2. As well as showing total development assistance from all official UK sources, *SID* reports in detail on the Department for International Development's (DFID) aid programme – through which most UK funding for international development is channelled. It is important to understand the distinction between different UK and DFID figures and in this report, readers can see from the table titles whether figures are for the UK as a whole, or for DFID only. The section 'What counts as aid?', later in this chapter describes the various components of UK aid in detail and is followed by an explanation of when the use of different figures might be most appropriate.
3. The UK is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) which is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries and the European Commission. The DAC sets the definitions and classifications for reporting on aid financing internationally and produces a statistical report on international aid flows annually¹. As a DAC member, the UK is committed to transparent reporting of development assistance in a way that permits international comparisons. Thus while DFID (like other UK Government Departments) has moved to resource accounting, *SID* continues to be produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting practices.
4. *SID* also excludes some DFID voted funds² that are not counted as aid and includes some attributed funds from outside DFID's vote. In addition, *SID* reports some debt relief on a 'benefit to country' basis. This means that total figures in *SID* differ from those published in DFID's departmental report. The data in *SID* can be reconciled to DFID's formal resource accounts for 2006/07 as shown in the glossary item on 'resource accounting'.
5. This edition incorporates new figures, mainly covering the 2006/07 financial year and 2006 calendar year. Tables showing data reported internationally to the OECD-DAC are prepared on a calendar year basis while most other statistics are presented on a UK financial year (April-March) basis.

1. OECD (2007) Development Co-operation Report 2006 (Volume 8, No 1).

2. Voted funds are the budget allocations set by Parliament.

What counts as aid?

6. Aid is a broad term and *SID* reports a number of different aggregations of development assistance, key ones being:
- **DFID programme of aid;**
 - **Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) and;**
 - **Net UK Official Development Assistance (ODA).**

The components of each of these are described below.

7. The major part of the UK aid effort is money channelled through the **DFID programme**. This includes bilateral and multilateral expenditure from DFID funds voted by parliament including activities funded from the Africa Conflict Pool and Global Conflict Pool (see glossary for more detail). Beyond DFID voted funds, the DFID programme also includes an attribution of EC budgetary spending (the UK's contribution to the EC is paid directly by the Treasury and then attributed to different departments with DFID receiving the attribution of the development budget³). It should be noted that DFID debt relief reported within the DFID programme represents the annual benefit to recipient countries of debt relief that has been agreed. This is explained in 'Classifications of DFID Bilateral Aid Types' at the end of this section.
8. **Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)** shows development aid flows from all official UK sources. This includes the entire DFID programme, aid flows from other central government departments, investments and debt reorganisation from the UK government body that invests in the private sector in developing economies (CDC Group PLC or CDC) and debt reorganisation from the Export Credit and Guarantee department (ECGD). See the glossary at Annex 2 for more on CDC and ECGD.
9. The DFID programme and GPEX figures both report gross flows from the UK and are reported according to UK financial years. The other important aid classification reported is **net ODA** (also referred to as UK ODA) which is compiled according to an internationally agreed definition set by the DAC (see the glossary at Annex 2) and is thus comparable with figures for other donors. This is produced on a calendar year basis.
10. As well as ODA, the DAC also requires international reporting of 'Other Official Flows' or OOF. These are official flows to developing countries that do not meet the ODA criteria.
11. UK ODA is largely equivalent to GPEX in terms of definition, although there are five key differences (shown below), that do result in different figures:
- ODA is reported on a calendar year basis, while GPEX is reported on a financial year basis.
 - ODA only includes aid to recipients (countries and institutions) defined to be eligible by the DAC, while GPEX covers all developmental aid.
 - While GPEX shows gross flows, ODA is reported as a net figure, taking account of any loans repaid or grants recovered.

3. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the group of 10 countries that joined the EC in 2004 was attributed to DFID; since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

- Promissory notes for the World Bank and Regional Development Banks are counted as ODA at the time they are deposited but are not counted against DFID programme spend (hence GPEX) until the time the funds are drawn down (encashed).
- Debt relief is eligible to be reported as ODA, however, some ‘DFID debt relief’ provided in 1978, which is reported in *SID* in small amounts annually, was scored as ODA in a lump sum in 1978, and so is not scored as ODA in the year it is reported in *SID*.

When to use DFID figures, GPEX and UK ODA figures

12. If readers are interested in making international comparisons, UK ODA figures which follow international reporting practices should be used. Although UK figures for 2006 have just been finalised, for some analyses including data for other donors, 2005 figures are the latest available.
13. An important United Nations target was established in 1970 which states that each donor should aim to spend 0.7 per cent of its gross national income as ODA. Progress against this target and more detail on UK ODA can be found in Tables 7 and 8.
14. Readers interested in wider aid spend (not just ODA) should look at the **DFID** or **GPEX figures** (or figures reported to the DAC on ODA, OOF and private flows⁴).
15. Those interested in DFID in particular, will want to focus on **DFID programme** figures. For some analyses figures are only available for the DFID programme. To be able to fully understand DFID programme figures, readers may wish to consult the Aid Types table at the end of this section which summarises what counts as different types of aid. Definitions of all the classifications used in tables appear in the glossary at Annex 2.

4. Private flows are not classified as aid, but are reported to the DAC separately and shown in Table 6. See glossary for definitions.

Classification of Bilateral and Multilateral Aid

16. The classification of aid as bilateral or multilateral is based on definitions laid down by the DAC. On the whole bilateral assistance is provided directly to partner countries while multilateral assistance is provided to international organisations. While much DFID expenditure is clearly identifiable as bilateral or multilateral in nature, there are some anomalies.
17. Funds can only be classified as multilateral if they are channelled through an organisation on a list in the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives which identifies all multilateral organisations. This list also indicates some bodies that might appear to be multilateral but are actually classified as bilateral (in particular this latter category includes some international non-governmental organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and some Public-Private Partnerships such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation. The DAC list of multilaterals is updated annually based on members' nominations; organisations must be engaged in development work to be classified as multilateral aid channels.
18. Aid may be classed as bilateral while a case is being made for the recipient institution to be recognised by the DAC as a multilateral organisation. Once the DAC has recognised the multilateral organisation the aid may be retrospectively re-classified as multilateral.
19. While core funding to multilateral organisations is always classified as multilateral expenditure, additional funding channelled through multilaterals is often classified as bilateral expenditure. This would be the case in circumstances where DFID has control over what the money is being spent on/or where it is being spent. (For example, where a DFID country office transfers money to a multilateral organisation for a particular piece of work in that country.) As a result, some organisations, such as UN agencies have some of their DFID funding classified as bilateral and some as multilateral.

Classification of DFID Bilateral Aid Types

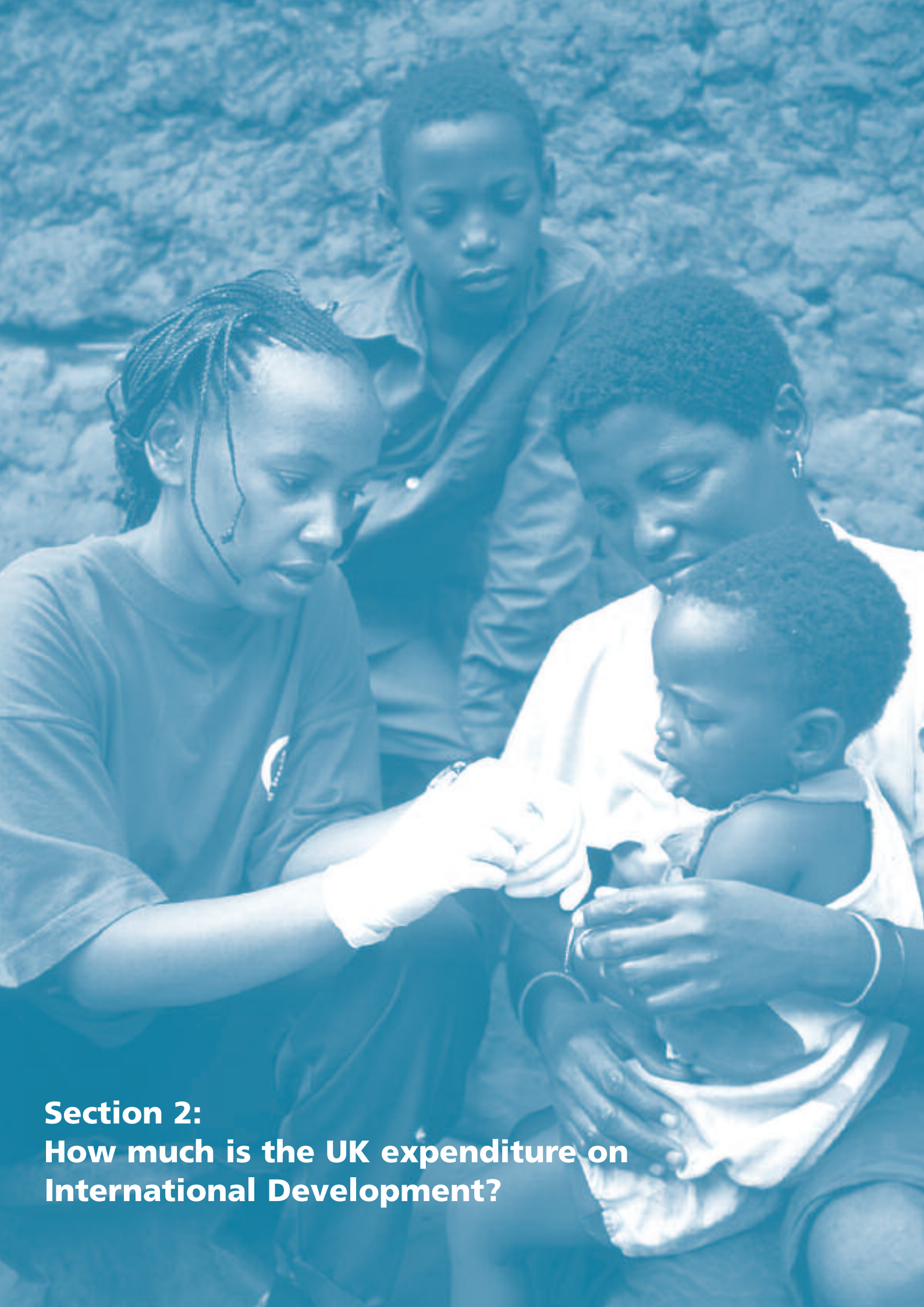
20. **Financial Aid – Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS)** – Funds provided to developing countries for them to spend in support of a government policy and their expenditure programmes whose long-term objective is to reduce poverty; funds are spent using the overseas governments' own financial management, procurement and accountability systems to increase ownership and long term sustainability. PRBS can take the form of a general contribution to the overall budget – **general budget support** – or support with a more restricted focus which is earmarked for a specific sector – **sector budget support**.
21. **Other Financial Aid** – Funding of projects and programmes such as Sector Wide Programmes not classified as PRBS. Financial aid in its broader sense covers all bilateral aid expenditure other than technical cooperation and administrative costs but in *SID* we separately categorise Humanitarian Assistance, DFID Debt Relief and 'other bilateral aid'. Aid and Trade Provision which was previously identified in *SID* has now been merged into 'other financial aid' as it is a rapidly declining flow.
22. **Technical Cooperation** – Activities designed to enhance the knowledge, intellectual skills, technical expertise or the productive capability of people in recipient countries. It also covers funding of services which contribute to the design or implementation of development projects and programmes.

This assistance is mainly delivered through research and development, the use of consultants, training (generally overseas partners visiting the UK or elsewhere for a training programme) and employment of 'other Personnel' (non-DFID experts on fixed term contracts). This latter category is becoming less significant over time as existing contracted staff reach the end of their assignments.

23. **Humanitarian Assistance** – Provides food aid and other humanitarian assistance including shelter, medical care and advice in emergency situations and their aftermath. Work of the conflict pools is also included.
24. **DFID Debt Relief** – This includes sums for debt relief on old DFID aid loans and cancellation of debt under the Commonwealth Debt Initiative (CDI). The non-CDI DFID debt relief is reported on the basis of the 'benefit to the recipient country'. This means that figures shown represent the money available to the country in the year in question that would otherwise have been spent on debt servicing. The CDI debt cancellation is reported on a 'lump sum' basis where all outstanding amounts on a loan are shown at the time the agreement to cancel is made. See Annex 3 for more details on debt relief.
25. **Support to CSOs** – This category comprises support to the development work of UK and international Civil Society Organisations (increasingly through partnership agreements with CSOs) and grants to the British Council.
26. **Aid Not Elsewhere Classified** – This category covers equipment and supplies that the UK might provide (e.g. medical supplies). It also includes aid which does not fit into any of the other categories (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative).
27. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 DFID will be introducing a new reporting system, ARIES, which will integrate all of DFID's current financial and project management systems. To coincide with the introduction of this new system, DFID is reviewing how it classifies its aid delivery types. The outcome of this review may lead to the introduction of a new set of classifications which may result in changes to the format of future publications.

Revisions

28. On 3rd June 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro, thus ending the union with Serbia. From 2006/07, DFID must report on Montenegro and Serbia separately. To this end, an exercise has taken place to attribute any expenditure received by Serbia and Montenegro between the two countries. Thus, in this publication, any spend under Montenegro is spend identified as only benefiting Montenegro, all other spend appears under Serbia.
29. The sector analysis in Section 4 incorporates a new method to notionally allocate General Budget Support to sectors. This has led to revisions to previously published estimates of sector breakdowns of DFID aid. More information is available in Section 4.
30. In previous editions of *SID* debt relief was reported under the economic sector. However, it cannot be shown that debt relief benefits only the economic sector and thus, to avoid confusion and a mis-interpretation of the data, all debt relief has been coded under 'sector unallocated'.
31. Part of the debt relief reported for Cameroon, Ghana, Honduras, Malawi and Tanzania over the period 2001/02 to 2004/05 reflected amounts that would have been given had the countries reached completion point. However, these countries had not reached completion point when the debt relief was reported. As such the debt relief totals for these countries were incorrect. Data has been amended to reflect when these countries actually received debt relief.
32. Contributions to the Commonwealth Foundation have been amended in Table 18. Previously, due to a coding error, DFID's contribution was recorded under both the DFID Programme and Other Government Departments, resulting in double counting. This error has been corrected in this edition of *SID*.
33. The statistics given here for 2005/06 and earlier years may differ slightly from the previously published figures due to revisions to the coding of projects which have been applied retrospectively.



**Section 2:
How much is the UK expenditure on
International Development?**

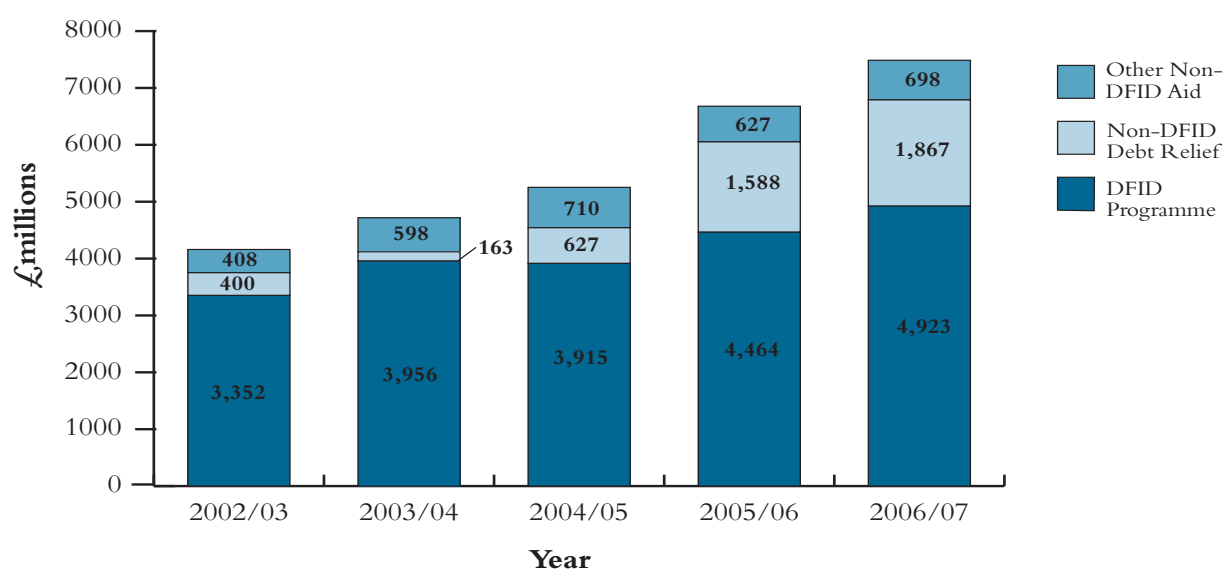
HOW MUCH IS THE UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

1. This section presents a summary of how much the UK has spent on international development in recent years and then draws comparisons between the UK and other donors.

Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)

2. In 2006/07 total GPEX was £7,487m (see Table 1). This represents an increase of £808m on 2005/06 (12 per cent).
3. In 2006/07 the DFID programme made up two thirds (£4,923m or 66 per cent) of total GPEX. Non-DFID debt relief (£1,867m or 25 per cent) and other non-DFID aid (£698m or 9 per cent) make up the remaining elements.

Figure 1 Gross Public Expenditure on Development 2002/03 – 2006/07

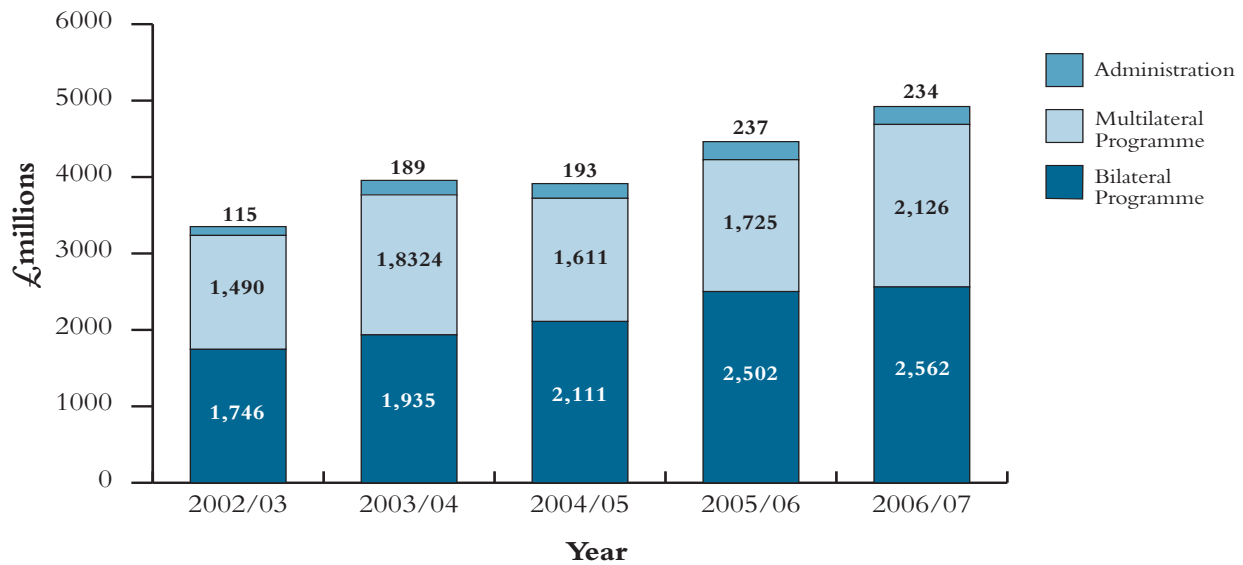


4. Total GPEX has increased by an average of 16 per cent per year over the last four years and was 80 per cent higher (£3,327m) in 2006/07 than in 2002/03. The rise in GPEX over the last five years has been driven by both increases in the DFID programme and increased provision of non-DFID debt relief. There was a particularly large increase in non-DFID debt relief in 2005/06 reflecting large amounts of debt relief to Nigeria of £1,135m and Iraq of £337m. Nigeria also received £1,649m of debt relief in 2006/07.

The DFID Aid Programme

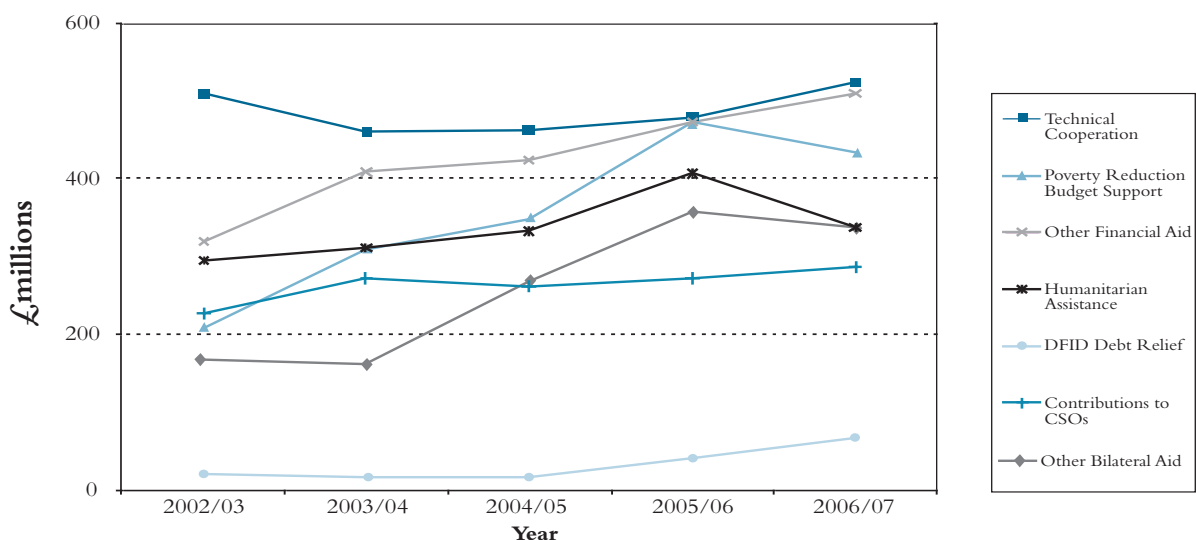
5. Figure 2 shows changes in the level and the composition of DFID's programme. In 2006/07 the total DFID programme was £4,923m (see Table 3). This is an increase of £459m over 2005/06 (10 per cent). Since 2002/03 DFID's programme has grown by 47 per cent. This represents an average annual increase of 10 per cent.
6. In 2006/07 over half of DFID's total programme £2,562m (52 per cent) was bilateral assistance and £2,126m (43 per cent) was provided directly to multilateral organisations. This is a change in the distribution of DFID's programme compared with last year, where bilateral assistance was 56 per cent and 39 per cent was given directly to multilateral organisations. The remaining 5 per cent was spent on administration costs.

Figure 2 DFID Programme 2002/03 – 2006/07



7. DFID's bilateral programme was £2,562m in 2006/07, an increase of £60m over 2005/06 (2 per cent). DFID's bilateral programme has increased every year over the last five years with bilateral expenditure 47 per cent higher in 2006/07 than 2002/03.
8. Figure 3 provides a summary breakdown of DFID's bilateral programme. Over a third (£943m or 37 per cent) was provided as financial aid. Just under half of this (£434m or 17 per cent) was Poverty Reduction Budget Support with other financial aid contributing £509m (20 per cent). Around a fifth (£523m or 20 per cent) of bilateral expenditure was disbursed as 'technical cooperation', £692m (27 per cent) as 'other bilateral aid', (of which £286m or 11 per cent took the form of contributions to CSOs), and £336m (13 per cent) as 'humanitarian assistance'.

Figure 3 DFID Bilateral Expenditure 2002/03 – 2006/07

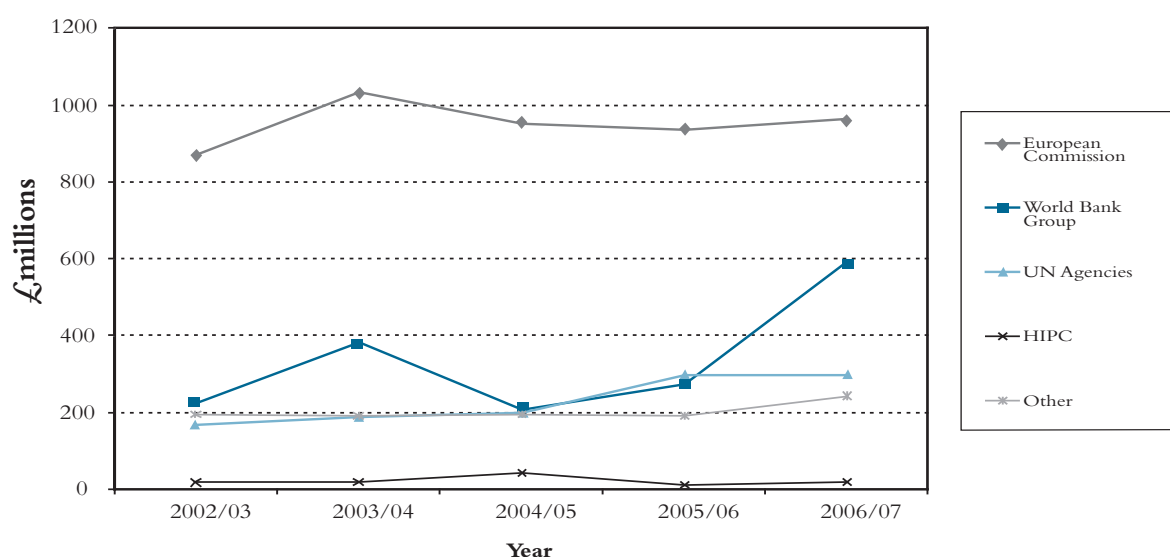


9. DFID's multilateral programme increased by £402m (23 per cent) to £2,126m in 2006/07 (this is largely attributable to an increase in payments to the World Bank and how those payments were scheduled). Administration remained similar to the previous year at £234m.
10. DFID's multilateral expenditure was 43 per cent higher in 2006/07 than 2002/03 and has increased in every year over the last five years except 2004/05. There were two reasons for the lower expenditure in 2004/05: attribution of the EC development budget for ten new EU member states moving from DFID to the Treasury in 2004/05 and a particularly large flow to the World Bank in 2003/04.
11. Figure 4 provides a summary of DFID's multilateral expenditure over 2002/03 to 2006/07. In 2006/07 DFID's multilateral expenditure was channelled primarily through three organisations; the EC received £964m (45 per cent), World Bank Group £592m (28 per cent) and UN agencies £308m (14 per cent). Other recipients, including the regional development banks and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria received 12 per cent. Further explanation can be found in Section 3 and a detailed breakdown of DFID's multilateral expenditure by recipient is shown in Table 18.
12. DFID's humanitarian assistance in 2006/07 totalled £484m, a decrease of £64m (12 per cent) over 2005/06. In 2006/07 £336m of DFID's humanitarian assistance was spent bilaterally and £148m was spent multilaterally via the EC and UN.

Reporting of Debt Relief

13. The UK, in line with other donors, reports cancellation of aid loans on a lump sum basis to the OECD-DAC. This means that the total outstanding debt is reported as ODA in the year in which a bilateral deal is signed between the UK and a debtor country, except for countries reaching Completion Point under HIPC where the date of the multilateral agreement is used as the date for DAC reporting.

Figure 4 DFID Multilateral Expenditure 2002/03 – 2006/07

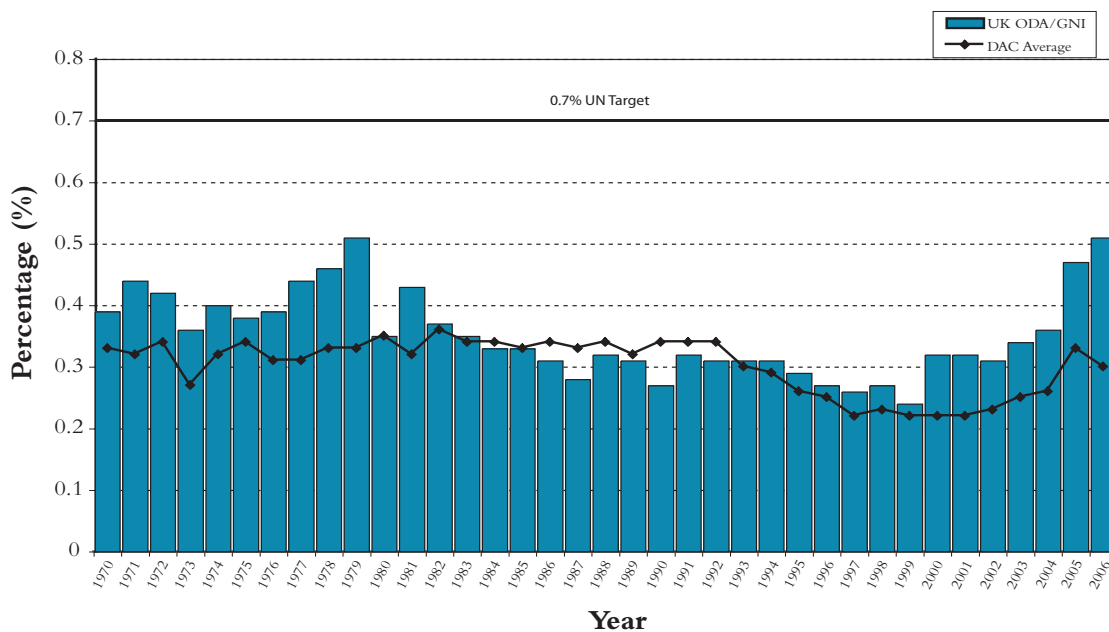


14. The various components of UK debt relief are summarised in Table 4. In 2006/07, DFID debt relief of £144.8m represents 3 per cent of the DFID programme while total UK debt relief of £ 2,011m represents 27 per cent of total GPEX. Debt relief for Nigeria of £1,649m accounts for 82 per cent of UK debt relief and 22 per cent of total GPEX. Countries receiving DFID and non DFID debt relief are shown in Tables 5 and 14 respectively.
15. Table 16.1 reports UK bilateral debt relief as reported to the DAC for 2006 as £1,908m. The sums reported to the DAC are different from those shown in Table 4 since a net figure is reported to the DAC (i.e. the difference between loans repaid and debts forgiven in the year in question) whereas elsewhere we show the total debt forgiven.

UK and International ODA Flows

16. Table 6 shows what the UK has reported to the DAC in terms of the break down of our aid into ODA and OOF in each of the last three years. This also includes information on private flows from the UK to developing countries. In 2006, total ODA amounted to £6,770m. This represented 0.51 per cent of the UK's gross national income in that year. Tables 14.1 to 14.6 expands on Total Net Bilateral ODA in Table 6, reporting on destination country.
17. In 1970 the UN General Assembly endorsed a target that 0.7 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of donor countries should be given as ODA. Progress on the UK's ODA/GNI ratio since 1970 is shown in Table 7 and Figure 5. This shows the UK's ODA/GNI ratio increased in the 1970s, reaching a peak of 0.51 per cent in 1979. It then fell through the 1980s and remained around 0.30 per cent for the first half of the 1990s before dipping further to reach a low of 0.24 per cent in 1999. Since then the ODA/GNI ratio has been on an upward trajectory. The UK Government is committed to reaching the UN target of 0.7 per cent by 2013.

Figure 5 Net ODA/GNI Ratios for the UK 1970–2006



18. Table 8 and Figures 6 and 7 compare UK ODA figures and ODA/GNI ratios with those for other DAC donor countries. Some countries have already reached the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI target (Sweden, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Denmark), while others are some way off (e.g. Portugal, Italy, USA, Greece).
19. Despite its low ODA/GNI ratio, the USA is the largest donor in terms of total expenditure. In 2006 the UK ranked as the second largest overall donor (up from third in 2005), followed by Japan, France and Germany.

Figure 6 Provisional Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries 2006

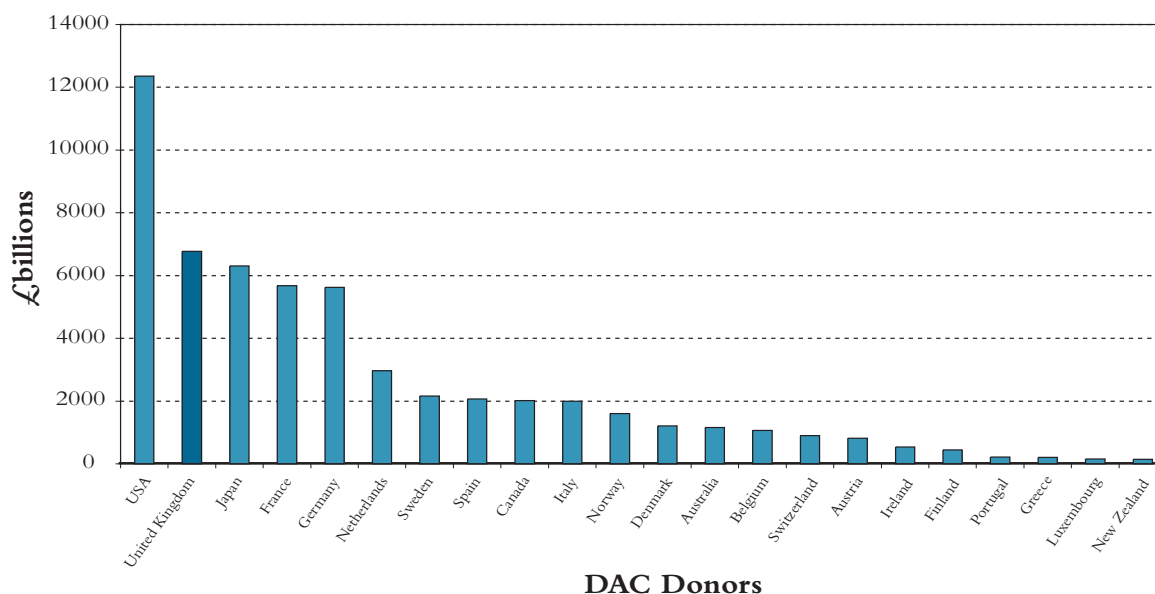
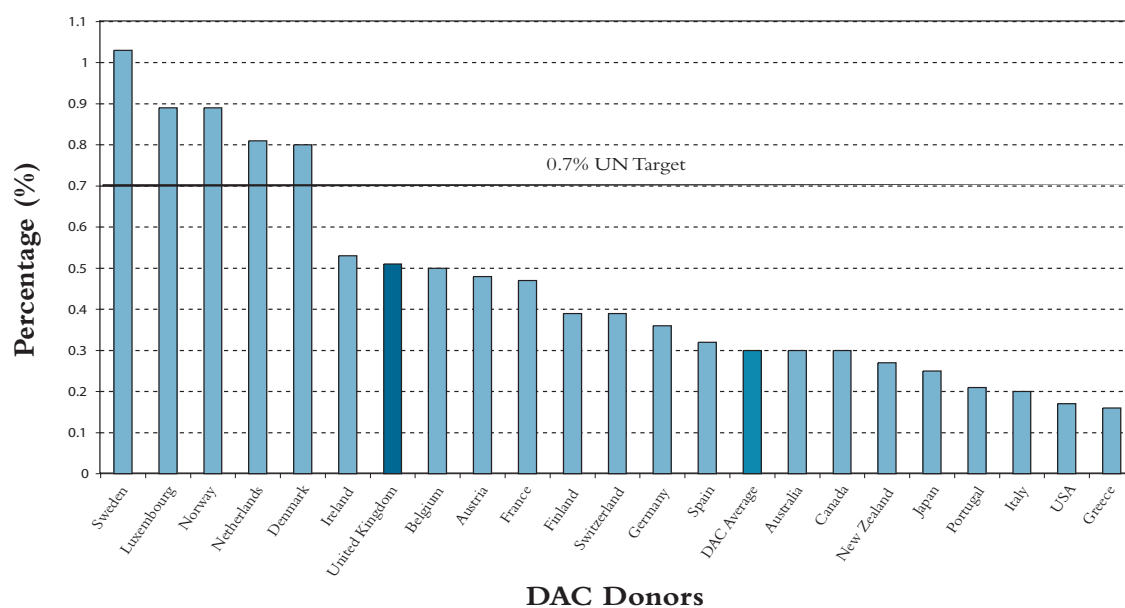


Figure 7 Provisional Net ODA/GNI Ratios for DAC Donors 2006



1 Total Gross Public Expenditure on Development¹

	£ thousands				
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Total GPEX					
Total Bilateral GPEX	2 462 546	2 559 753	3 120 103	4 416 746	4 903 300
Total Multilateral GPEX	1 543 307	1 909 439	1 904 671	2 005 608	2 337 590
<i>Of which</i> Total Multilateral European Community	901 059	1 085 594	1 224 065	1 193 806	1 125 390
<i>Total Multilateral World Bank</i>	222 228	382 740	206 561	273 339	592 304
<i>Total Multilateral UN Agencies</i>	206 659	225 657	235 008	336 350	356 527
<i>Total Multilateral Other Organisations</i>	213 361	215 448	239 037	202 113	263 369
Total Admin	154 127	248 698	227 769	256 451	245 893
TOTAL GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT	4 159 979	4 717 890	5 252 544	6 678 804	7 486 783
<i>of which: DFID Programme</i>					
DFID Bilateral Programme	1 745 919	1 935 141	2 110 858	2 501 988	2 561 800
DFID Multilateral Programme	1 490 315	1 832 079	1 610 988	1 724 670	2 126 401
DFID Admin	115 499	189 158	192 864	237 008	234 468
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	3 351 732	3 956 378	3 914 711	4 463 666	4 922 669

2 Non-DFID Public Expenditure on Development

	£ thousands				
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources					
CDC Investments ²	237 324	350 356	238 279	172 808	278 787
Debt Relief ³	399 844	163 059	627 402	1 588 414	1 866 591
Other ⁴	79 459	111 197	143 564	153 536	196 122
Total Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources	716 627	624 612	1 009 245	1 914 758	2 341 500
Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources					
European Commission ⁵	30 330	54 200	272 250	255 690	161 710
Global Environmental Assistance	85	80	78	118	137
UN Agencies	22 008	22 318	20 587	24 321	48 574
Commonwealth	326	520	526	547	545
International Research Organisations	243	242	242	262	223
Total Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources	52 992	77 360	293 683	280 938	211 189
TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES					
FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES	769 619	701 972	1 302 928	2 195 695	2 552 689
excluding Administration					
Other Administration	38 628	59 540	34 905	19 443	11 425
TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES	808 247	761 512	1 337 833	2 215 138	2 564 114

1. See definition in Section 1.

2. See glossary for details of CDC.

3. More details on this debt relief can be found in Annex 3.

4. This includes contributions from other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

5. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 was attributed to DFID. Since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution to the EU and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

3 DFID Expenditure on Development

	£ thousands				
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
DFID Bilateral Programme¹					
Poverty Reduction Budget Support	208 185	309 474	346 992	473 052	433 517
of which:					
<i>General Poverty Reduction Budget Support</i>	184 500	288 750	286 500	347 320	297 553
<i>Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support</i>	23 685	20 724	60 492	125 732	135 964
Other Financial Aid	319 145	407 898	423 549	472 792	509 427
Technical Cooperation	508 574	459 755	462 633	481 052	522 722
Other Bilateral Aid	394 669	431 881	530 435	628 325	692 082
of which:					
<i>Partnership Programme Agreements</i>	57 227	59 011	65 263	82 150	89 141
<i>Other CSOs</i>	170 028	212 215	195 901	188 795	196 690
<i>Education Fast Track Initiative</i>	-	-	923	996	69 939
<i>Bilateral Aid not classified Elsewhere</i>	167 414	160 635	268 348	356 384	336 312
Humanitarian Assistance	294 981	310 602	332 318	405 978	336 473
DFID Debt Relief	20 364	15 531	14 932	40 789	67 579
Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 745 919	1 935 141	2 110 858	2 501 988	2 561 800
DFID Multilateral Programme					
European Commission ²	870 729	1 031 394	951 815	938 116	963 680
of which:					
<i>EC Humanitarian Assistance</i>	61 820	67 863	68 423	73 927	73 760
World Bank	222 228	382 740	206 561	273 339	592 304
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility ³	11 434	9 417	1 767	23 728	15
Global Environmental Assistance	27 253	61 133	52 368	53 341	50 123
HIPC Trust Fund	17 855	22 910	42 123	11 094	18 666
Regional Development Banks	90 647	80 391	82 165	77 759	123 591
UN Agencies	184 651	203 339	241 421	312 029	307 953
of which:					
<i>UN Humanitarian Assistance</i>	21 645	26 491	33 227	67 693	73 785
Commonwealth	7 617	7 656	9 321	6 534	9 550
International Research Organisations	7 900	8 098	17 446	18 529	19 516
Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria	50 001	25 001	33 001	10 201	40 401
Other Multilaterals	-	-	-	-	602
Total DFID Multilateral Programme	1 490 315	1 832 079	1 610 988	1 724 670	2 126 401
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME					
excluding Administration	3 236 233	3 767 220	3 721 847	4 226 658	4 688 201
of which <i>Humanitarian Assistance</i>	378 446	404 956	433 968	547 598	484 018
DFID Administration ⁴	115 499	189 158	192 864	237 008	234 468
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	3 351 732	3 956 378	3 914 711	4 463 666	4 922 669

1. Descriptions of aid types given in section 1.

2. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 was attributed to DFID. Since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution to the EU and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

3. Includes £13.7m in 2005/06 for MDRI – see Annex 3.

4. Increase in administration between 2002/03 and 2003/04 due to the inclusion of expenditure on staff travel, consultants, research and other items previously included in the aid programme budget.

4 Total DFID and UK Debt Relief¹

	£ thousands		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
DFID Debt Relief			
Bilateral Debt Relief ²	14 932	40 789	65 162
EU/IDA Loan Reimbursements ³	-	-	2 417
Total Bilateral DFID Debt Relief	14 932	40 789	67 579
Non-DFID Debt Relief			
Bilateral HIPC ⁴	12 531	643	24 593
Multilateral HIPC Trust Fund ⁵	42 123	11 094	18 666
MDRI Debt Relief to IMF	-	13 728	-
MDRI Debt Relief to African Development Fund	-	-	7 140
MDRI Debt Relief to IDA	-	-	26 850
Total Multilateral DFID Debt Relief	54 654	25 465	77 249
Total DFID Debt Relief	69 586	66 254	144 828
Non-DFID Debt Relief			
CDC Debt	44 215	18 222	90 123
ECGD Debt	583 187	1 570 193	1 776 468
Total Non-DFID Debt Relief	627 402	1 588 415	1 866 591
TOTAL UK DEBT RELIEF	696 988	1 654 669	2 011 419

1. See Annex 3 for detailed descriptions of different components of debt relief.




2. This category is shown in Tables 1,13, and 14 and includes cancellation of DFID aid loans (reported on a 'benefit to country' basis) and debt relief under the Commonwealth Debt Initiative.

3. These are bilateral loans managed by the World Bank of which the UK is one of nine creditors. Expenditure relates to reimbursements of debt service under the Hold in Trust Policy, but not actual loan cancellation. The UK portion of these loans was cancelled at the end of 2005.

4. Payments to allow 100% cancellation of ECGD loans and reimbursements under the Hold in Trust Policy.

5. Core payments for cancellation of HIPC multilateral debt.

5 ECGD and CDC Debt Relief by Country¹

	£ thousands					
	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt
Africa						
Cameroon	14 559	-	-	-	25 870	63 996
Congo, Dem Rep	7 301	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2 428	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2 710	-	270	-	240	-
Ethiopia	10 680	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	55 400	18,062	-	-	6 900	-
Guinea	217	-	10	-	10	-
Madagascar	14 304	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	147	-	65	-	232	23 375
Niger	4 513	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	1 135 499	-	1 648 916	-
Senegal	1 361	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	152	-	70	-	60	-
Togo	54	-	42	-	30	-
Zambia	132 761	-	51 816	-	1 160	-
Total Africa	246 587	18 062	1 187 772	-	1 683 418	87 371
Americas						
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	15 371	-	-
Jamaica	-	3 014	-	2 851	-	2 752
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Americas	-	3 014	-	18 222	-	2 752
Asia						
Iraq	336 600	-	336 600	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	23 139	-	-	-	-
Total Asia	336 600	23 139	336 600	-	-	-
Europe						
Serbia & Montenegro	-	-	45 821	-	93 050	-
Total Europe	-	-	45 821	-	93 050	-
Total ECGD/CDC	583 187	44 215	1 570 193	18 222	1 776 468	90 123
						
TOTAL NON-DFID DEBT RELIEF	627 402		1 588 415		1 866 591	

1. See Annex 3 text for descriptions of different components of debt relief.

6 UK ODA, OA, OOF and Private Flows¹

	2004		2005		£, millions 2006	
	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²
Bilateral ODA						
Total Grants	2 859	2 859	4 535	4 535	4 787	4 787
<i>of which: technical co-operation</i>	410	410	465	465	467	467
<i>humanitarian assistance</i>	285	285	346	346	454	454
<i>debt forgiveness</i>	433	433	1 933	1 933	1 908	1 908
Total Loans	208	54	146	- 44	252	- 50
<i>of which: CDC Equities</i>	164	23	136	- 46	252	- 38
Total Bilateral ODA	3 067	2 913	4 681	4 491	5 040	4 737
Multilateral ODA						
Total Grants	1 114	1 106	1 042	1 042	1 317	1 317
<i>of which: UN agencies</i>	208	208	273	273	312	312
<i>European Community</i>	843	835	672	672	851	851
Subscriptions and Promissory Notes	295	280	415	415	747	747
<i>of which: IDA</i>	151	137	366	366	514	514
<i>Regional development banks</i>	71	71	15	15	192	192
Total Loans	2	2	3	- 25	2	- 31
Total Multilateral ODA	1 411	1 388	1 459	1 432	2 066	2 033
TOTAL ODA	4 478	4 302	6 140	5 923	7 106	6 770
NET ODA AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI		0.36		0.47		0.51
Other Official Flows (OOF)						
Other Official Flows (OOF)	37	- 85	29	- 54	..	- 102
<i>of which: non-concessional CDC investments</i>	26	- 96	9	- 74	..	- 36
TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (ODA+OOF)	4 515	4 217	6 169	5 869	..	6 669
Private Flows						
Direct Investment	..	9 873	..	16 429	..	4 092
Guaranteed Export Credits	..	- 194	..	- 344	..	- 775
Bank Lending (excluding export credits) and other private flows	..	3 350	..	3 126	..	6 136
Offsetting Debt Relief	..	..	..	..	..	- 1 766
Total Private Flows	..	12 858	..	19 212	..	7 676
Net Grants By Private Organisations	..	213	..	399	..	295
TOTAL ODA, OOF AND PRIVATE FLOWS	..	17 288	..	25 480	..	14 640
TOTAL FLOWS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI		1.45		2.03		1.11

1. This table contains the information reported to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). 2006 figures are provisional.

2. This represents expenditure net of loan capital (ie principal) repayments.

7 UK ODA, OOF and Private Flows to Developing Countries

						£ millions			
	Official flows		Private flows		Total flows	UK		DAC Average	
	ODA	OOF	On Market Terms	Voluntary Grants	ODA, OOF and Private	ODA as a % of GNI ¹	Total Flows as a % of GNI ²	ODA as a % of GNI ¹	Total Flows as a % of GNI ²
1970	186	3	317	14	520	0.36	1.01	0.34	0.78
1971	231	5	297	19	552	0.40	0.96	0.35	0.80
1972	243	6	315	20	584	0.38	0.92	0.33	0.76
1973	246	25	307	23	601	0.34	0.82	0.30	0.79
1974	307	34	655	24	1 020	0.40	1.25	0.34	0.65
1975	388	14	633	24	1 059	0.39	1.00	0.36	1.17
1976	487	17	3 882	29	4 415	0.39	3.37	0.33	1.10
1977	638	57	3 329	29	4 053	0.44	2.71	0.33	1.09
1978	763	185	3 887	29	4 865	0.46	2.93	0.35	1.24
1979	1 016	67	5 226	51	6 359	0.51	3.25	0.35	1.17
1980	797	- 71	4 475	52	5 253	0.35	2.32	0.38	1.04
1981	1 081	173	4 549	47	5 850	0.43	2.34	0.35	1.25
1982	1 028	89	2 405	57	3 579	0.37	1.29	0.38	1.15
1983	1 061	137	2 769	55	4 022	0.35	1.33	0.36	0.91
1984	1 070	350	2 091	105	3 615	0.33	1.13	0.35	0.99
1985	1 180	299	292	130	1 900	0.33	0.54	0.35	0.53
1986	1 185	220	3 024	130	4 558	0.31	1.20	0.35	0.66
1987	1 142	161	693	135	2 131	0.28	0.51	0.35	0.55
1988	1 485	181	607	134	2 408	0.32	0.52	0.34	0.61
1989	1 578	280	3 756	160	5 775	0.31	1.14	0.32	0.59
1990	1 485	354	1 652	184	3 675	0.27	0.68	0.33	0.48
1991	1 815	293	866	215	3 188	0.32	0.56	0.33	0.55
1992	1 848	170	3 035	250	5 303	0.31	0.89	0.33	0.63
1993	1 945	87	3 523	300	5 855	0.31	0.94	0.30	0.73
1994	2 089	22	5 356	350	7 816	0.31	1.15	0.30	0.83
1995	2 029	135	5 661	307	8 132	0.29	1.15	0.27	0.75
1996	2 050	52	11 345	245	13 692	0.27	1.83	0.25	0.88
1997	2 096	- 69	8 830	216	11 073	0.26	1.39	0.22	0.86
1998	2 332	- 33	4 048	253	6 600	0.27	0.83	0.23	0.81
1999	2 118	- 15	7 056	297	9 456	0.24	1.05	0.24	0.80
2000	2 974	- 47	1 383	354	4 664	0.32	0.50	0.22	0.54
2001	3 179	2	3 242	216	6 639	0.32	0.67	0.22	0.46
2002	3 281	- 3	1 573	231	5 083	0.31	0.49	0.23	0.35
2003	3 847	30	7 251	238	11 367	0.34	1.01	0.25	0.39
2004	4 302	- 85	12 858	213	17 288	0.36	1.45	0.26	0.52
2005	5 923	- 54	19 212	399	25 480	0.47	2.03	0.33	0.94
2006 ³	6 770	- 102	7 676	295	14 640	0.51	1.11	0.30	..

1. The UN target for official development assistance, endorsed in the 1970 UN General Assembly, is 0.7% of Gross National Income.

2. The UN target for total flows, endorsed in the 1970 UN General Assembly, is 1.0% of Gross National Income (GNI).

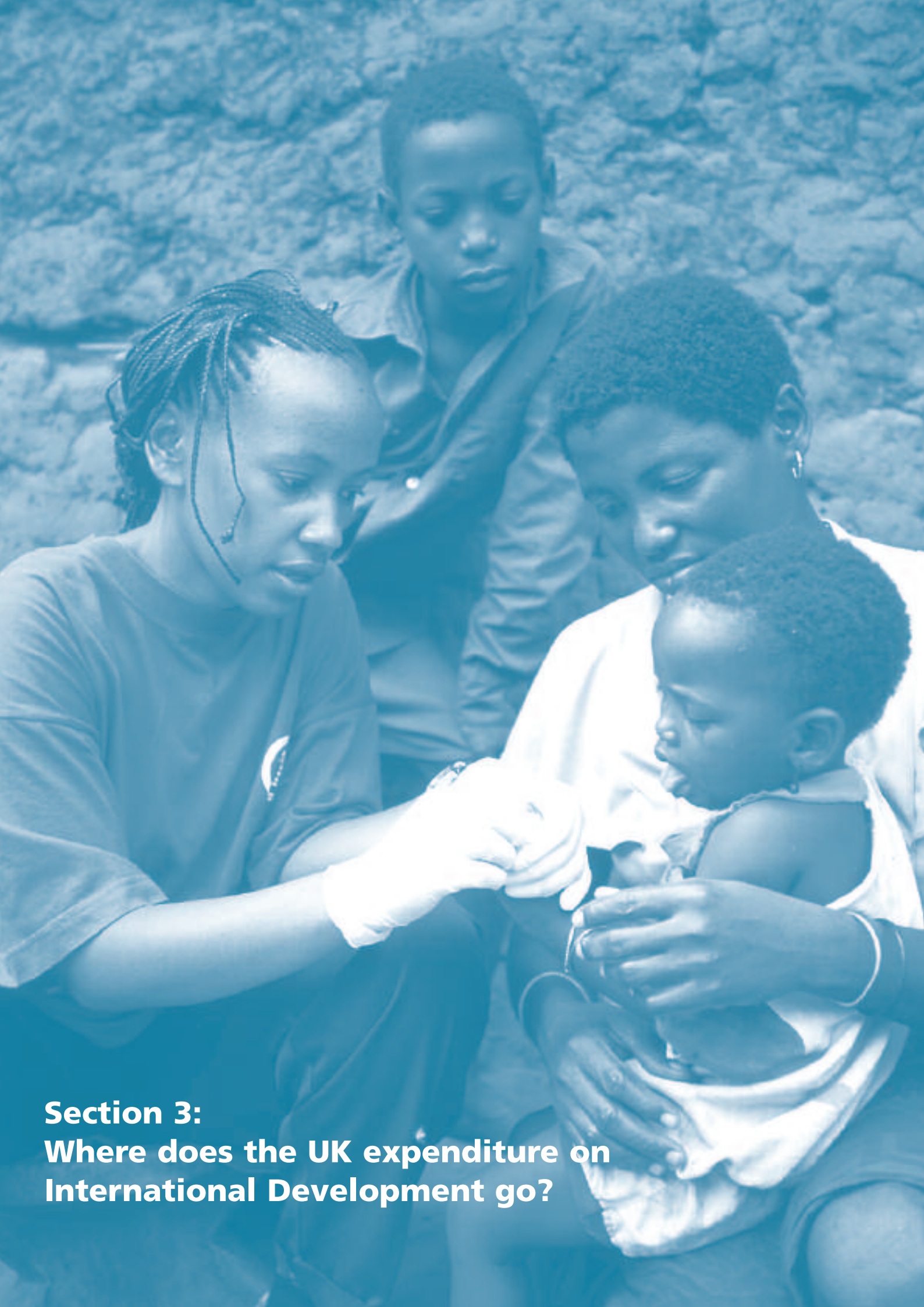
3. 2006 DAC figures are based on provisional data.

8 Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries¹

DAC Countries	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006 ²	
	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI
Australia	659	0.26	746	0.25	797	0.25	924	0.25	1 156	0.30
Austria	347	0.26	309	0.20	370	0.23	865	0.52	822	0.48
Belgium	714	0.43	1 135	0.60	799	0.41	1 080	0.53	1 069	0.50
Canada	1 336	0.28	1 244	0.24	1 418	0.27	2 066	0.34	2 018	0.30
Denmark	1 095	0.96	1 071	0.84	1 112	0.85	1 160	0.81	1 214	0.80
Finland	308	0.35	342	0.35	371	0.37	496	0.46	449	0.39
France	3 657	0.37	4 442	0.40	4 623	0.41	5 515	0.47	5 678	0.47
Germany	3 549	0.27	4 155	0.28	4 111	0.28	5 546	0.36	5 625	0.36
Greece	184	0.21	222	0.21	175	0.16	211	0.17	209	0.16
Ireland	265	0.40	308	0.39	331	0.39	395	0.42	542	0.53
Italy	1 554	0.20	1 490	0.17	1 343	0.15	2 801	0.29	1 995	0.20
Japan	6 187	0.23	5 438	0.20	4 869	0.19	7 232	0.28	6 308	0.25
Luxembourg	98	0.77	119	0.81	129	0.83	141	0.86	158	0.89
Netherlands	2 225	0.81	2 433	0.80	2 294	0.73	2 814	0.82	2 962	0.81
New Zealand	81	0.22	101	0.23	116	0.23	150	0.27	140	0.27
Norway	1 130	0.89	1 251	0.92	1 200	0.87	1 533	0.94	1 601	0.89
Portugal	215	0.27	196	0.22	563	0.63	207	0.21	212	0.21
Spain	1 141	0.26	1 201	0.23	1 330	0.24	1 660	0.27	2 066	0.32
Sweden	1 341	0.84	1 470	0.79	1 485	0.78	1 849	0.94	2 156	1.03
Switzerland	626	0.32	796	0.39	843	0.41	972	0.44	895	0.39
United Kingdom	3 282	0.31	3 847	0.34	4 302	0.36	5 923	0.47	6 770	0.51
United States of America	8 858	0.13	9 994	0.15	10 753	0.17	15 195	0.22	12 356	0.17
DAC TOTAL	38 852	0.23	42 308	0.25	43 334	0.26	58 738	0.33	56 400	0.30

1. Source DAC online database, includes bilateral and multilateral ODA.

2. 2006 DAC figures are based on provisional data.



**Section 3:
Where does the UK expenditure on
International Development go?**

WHERE DOES THE UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GO?

1. This section shows the destination countries of bilateral aid, and for multilateral aid, the organisations to which flows are directed. It also reports on flows from the UK's aid budget to Civil Society Organisations¹ (CSOs). The rationale for classifying assistance as bilateral or multilateral is explained in Section 1.
2. In this section, Tables 9 to 19 show aid flows to individual countries, regions and country groupings (e.g. Commonwealth countries, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and low, middle and high income countries). Tables 17 and 18 also give details of multilateral expenditure. Table 19 shows UK flows to Civil Society Organisations. Some tables report DFID/GPEX data and others ODA, as indicated by the table titles.

Major recipients of UK Aid

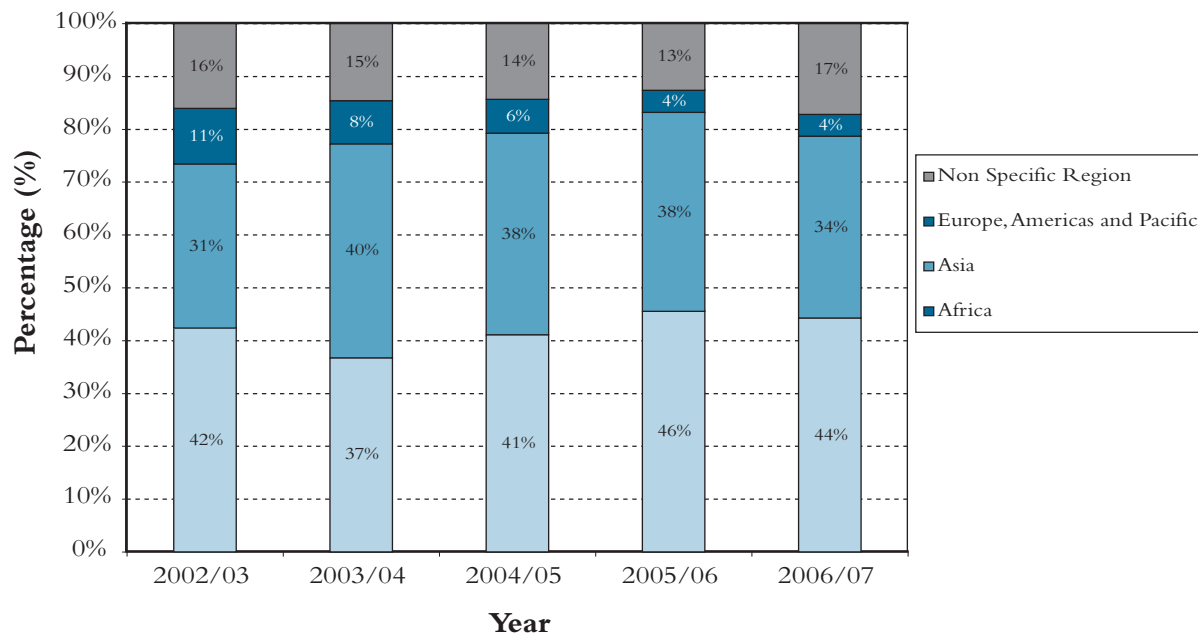
3. Tables 9 to 11 highlight the top twenty recipient countries of DFID bilateral aid and UK ODA (the former is shown including and excluding humanitarian assistance²) and Table 12 shows the top ten recipients of DFID humanitarian assistance.
4. Despite a reduction in volume this year, India continues to receive by far the greatest amount of DFID bilateral aid to an individual country (£234m in 2006/07), with Tanzania in second place (£112m) and Sudan third (£110m). In total, the top twenty recipients of DFID's bilateral aid received 64 per cent of the total bilateral programme (Table 9).
5. Of UK bilateral ODA, Nigeria, India and Afghanistan were the top three recipients in 2006. The Nigeria figure reflects substantial sums of debt relief in this year (Table 10).
6. Sudan received the largest amount of DFID humanitarian assistance in 2006/07, £84m (Table 12). Sudan ranked third in terms of its overall receipt of DFID bilateral aid, however excluding humanitarian assistance, it was ranked twentieth (Table 11).
7. Some changes to country rankings in 2005/06 and 2006/07 can be attributed to humanitarian assistance allocated in order to meet immediate relief needs following recent natural disasters.

Bilateral Aid by Region

8. Table 13 summarises data on DFID bilateral expenditure and GPEX for regions and a range of country groupings (e.g. Commonwealth countries, HIPC countries and low, middle and high income countries). Table 14 expands on Table 13 and reports on the destination countries.
9. In 2006/07 44 per cent of DFID's bilateral programme was spent in Africa, 34 per cent in Asia, 2 per cent in each of Europe and the Americas and less than 1 per cent in the Pacific. The remaining 17 per cent was not allocated to a particular region as it benefited all partner countries.
10. UK expenditure to multilateral organisations cannot be directly allocated to any one country. However, Tables 16.1 to 16.6 contains estimates of the UK's imported share of multilateral ODA by country. Of the UK's contribution to multilateral institutions in 2005; £642m was spent as ODA in Africa, £416m in Asia, £90m in the Americas, £136m in Europe and £10m in the Pacific.

1. See glossary for definition.

2. Humanitarian assistance can generate particularly large flows in certain years in response to emergency situations, meaning that countries that are not usually major recipients of UK aid appear in the top twenty rankings. This explains the convention of reporting the lists both including and excluding humanitarian assistance.

Figure 8 DFID Bilateral Aid by Region 2002/03 – 2006/07

Aid in Low Income Countries

11. Table 15 breaks down the DFID programme by the income group³ of the recipient countries. In 2006/07, 84 per cent of country specific bilateral aid excluding humanitarian assistance was spent in low income countries.
12. Tables 16.1 to 16.6 shows how bilateral ODA from the UK and all DAC donors was split among different countries and regions in 2005 (the last year for which data are available for all columns in the table). This table also shows the total amount of multilateral ODA provided to each country and an estimated value for the UK's share of this multilateral ODA.
13. Table 17 compares the percentages of bilateral ODA given to low, middle and high income countries for all DAC donors and for multilateral agencies in 2005. It can be seen that the UK gave a higher proportion of ODA (73 per cent) to low income countries than all DAC donors, with the exception of Ireland who gave 81 per cent and Denmark who gave 78 per cent. Eleven countries gave less than 50 per cent of their ODA to low income countries; Austria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United States.

Aid to Multilateral Organisations

14. Table 18 shows DFID contributions to different multilateral organisations alongside contributions from other UK Government Departments. In 2006/07 DFID spent £2,126m through multilateral agencies with the greatest amounts being channelled through the EC, World Bank Group and UN agencies. DFID increased payments through the World Bank Group by £319m to £592m in 2006/2007. This increase can be attributed to the UK's contribution to the International Development Association (the World Bank's concessional lending department).

3. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, and differ from those used in the PSA target which also excludes Iraq security expenditure.

15. In 2006/07, there was a large increase in DFID contributions to the Regional Development Banks as a group, of £46m (59 per cent) over the previous year. This includes particularly large increases to the African and Asian Development Funds (£30m and £12m respectively). DFID flows to the 'Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria' increased by £30m and DFID contributions to Commonwealth agencies grew by £3m.

DFID Aid through Civil Society Organisations

16. CSOs are non-governmental organisations which play a vital role in building global alliances in support of eliminating world poverty. Table 19 sets out allocations in the last financial year to these agencies and the types of arrangements through which funds were given (terms are explained in the glossary).
17. In total funds disbursed through this channel increased slightly in 2006/07 (£274m) compared with 2005/06 (£261m). The British Red Cross was the single largest recipient of DFID funding (£52m), followed by VSO (£29m) and Oxfam (£20m). It should be noted that these funds appear as 'other bilateral aid' in Tables 3, 13 and 14⁴.

4. Table 17 includes only expenditure for UK CSOs hence the figures are smaller than those shown in Table 1 which include expenditure through non-UK CSOs.

9 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid

Rank	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	258	India	253	India	234
2	Bangladesh	128	Bangladesh	123	Tanzania	112
3	Tanzania	97	Sudan	117	Sudan	110
4	Sudan	84	Tanzania	113	Bangladesh	109
5	Afghanistan	80	Afghanistan	98	Pakistan	101
6	Ghana	72	Pakistan	97	Afghanistan	99
7	Ethiopia	62	Ghana	95	Ethiopia	90
8	Uganda	61	Iraq	87	Nigeria	82
9	Malawi	56	Nigeria	78	Uganda	78
10	Iraq	49	Uganda	72	Congo, Dem Rep	75
11	Mozambique	48	Rwanda	70	Ghana	69
12	Nigeria	47	Malawi	69	Kenya	65
13	Rwanda	43	Kenya	63	Malawi	63
14	Vietnam	40	Ethiopia	63	Zambia	61
15	China	36	Congo, Dem Rep	59	Indonesia	61
16	Kenya	35	Indonesia	58	Mozambique	56
17	Nepal	35	Vietnam	58	Vietnam	52
18	Indonesia	34	Mozambique	57	Iraq	50
19	Pakistan	31	Zambia	48	Nepal	43
20	Zambia	31	China	35	China	39
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		1 326		1 711		1 649
TOTAL: BILATERAL AID¹		2 111		2 502		2 562
Proportion of Total to Top 20		63%		68%		64%

1. Includes expenditure that could not be allocated to a specific country.

10 Top Twenty Recipients UK Net Bilateral ODA

Rank	2004		2005		2006 ²	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	202	Nigeria	1211	Nigeria	1731
2	Congo, Dem Rep	164	Iraq	725	India	190
3	Zambia	154	India	319	Afghanistan	134
4	Iraq	150	Afghanistan	121	Tanzania	119
5	Ghana	144	Tanzania	119	Sudan	117
6	Bangladesh	138	Bangladesh	112	Uganda	117
7	Afghanistan	122	Sudan	108	Pakistan	110
8	Tanzania	118	Zambia	91	Iraq	110
9	Ethiopia	80	Ghana	66	Serbia ³	98
10	Nigeria	69	Malawi	56	Malawi	93
11	Malawi	65	Vietnam	53	Cameroon	92
12	Sudan	64	Serbia & Montenegro ³	51	Ghana	91
13	Uganda	59	Kenya	47	Ethiopia	89
14	Pakistan	50	Rwanda	45	Congo, Dem Rep	76
15	South Africa	48	Mozambique	44	Bangladesh	76
16	Egypt	42	Congo, Dem Rep	43	Kenya	59
17	China	39	Ethiopia	42	Indonesia	55
18	Vietnam	37	South Africa	39	Mozambique	54
19	Mozambique	36	Pakistan	35	Rwanda	52
20	Nepal	36	Nepal	34	Zambia	47
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		1 816		3 360		3 510
TOTAL: NET BILATERAL ODA¹		2 913		4 491		4 737
Proportion of Total to Top 20		62%		75%		74%

1. Includes expenditure that could not be allocated to a specific country.

2. 2006 figures are based on provisional data.

3. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. For DAC reporting, expenditure by Serbia and Montenegro will be attributed separately between the two countries where possible from the 2006 reporting cycle. Thus any spend identified as only benefiting Montenegro is reported as Montenegro, all other spend as Serbia.

11 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid excluding Humanitarian Assistance

Rank	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	257	India	249	India	232
2	Bangladesh	103	Bangladesh	123	Tanzania	111
3	Tanzania	94	Tanzania	112	Bangladesh	109
4	Afghanistan	73	Afghanistan	95	Afghanistan	97
5	Ghana	72	Ghana	95	Ethiopia	88
6	Ethiopia	56	Iraq	82	Pakistan	85
7	Malawi	52	Nigeria	77	Nigeria	81
8	Uganda	50	Rwanda	70	Ghana	68
9	Mozambique	48	Malawi	66	Zambia	61
10	Nigeria	46	Pakistan	59	Malawi	61
11	Rwanda	42	Vietnam	57	Uganda	60
12	Vietnam	40	Mozambique	56	Mozambique	56
13	China	36	Ethiopia	53	Vietnam	52
14	Pakistan	31	Uganda	51	Kenya	52
15	South Africa, Republic of	31	Kenya	46	Indonesia	42
16	Zambia	30	Zambia	43	Nepal	40
17	Nepal	30	Indonesia	37	Iraq	39
18	Kenya	30	China	35	China	39
19	Iraq	28	Sierra Leone	34	Sierra Leone	38
20	Sierra Leone	26	Nepal	32	Sudan	26
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		1 174		1 475		1 438
TOTAL: EXCLUDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE						
Proportion of Total to Top 20		66%		70%		65%

12 Top Ten Recipients DFID Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance

Rank	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	Sudan	78	Sudan	98	Sudan	84
2	Bangladesh	25	Congo, Dem Rep	44	Congo, Dem Rep	52
3	Iraq	21	Pakistan	39	Indonesia	19
4	Congo, Dem Rep	16	Zimbabwe	26	Uganda	18
5	Zimbabwe	14	Uganda	21	Zimbabwe	16
6	Uganda	12	Indonesia	21	Pakistan	16
7	Indonesia	11	Kenya	17	Kenya	13
8	Afghanistan	7	Somali Democratic Rep	16	Iraq	10
9	Ethiopia	7	Ethiopia	9	Burundi	8
10	Liberia	6	Burundi	6	Somali Democratic Rep	8
Total: Top 10 Recipient Countries		198		296		244
TOTAL:						
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE		332		406		336
Proportion of Total to Top 10		60%		73%		73%

13 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region and Country Groupings

£ thousands

		Financial Aid							Aid from other UK Official Sources ²		Percentage of Total Bilateral	
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES												
	2002/03	184 500	23 685	319 145	508 574	394 669	294 981	20 364	1 745 919	2 462 546	100.00	
	2003/04	288 750	20 724	407 898	459 755	431 881	310 602	15 531	1 935 141	2 559 753	100.00	
	2004/05	286 500	60 492	423 549	462 633	530 435	332 318	14 932	2 110 858	3 120 103	100.00	
	2005/06	347 320	125 732	472 792	481 052	628 325	405 978	40 789	2 501 988	4 416 746	100.00	
	2006/07	297 553	135 964	509 427	522 722	692 082	336 473	67 579	2 561 800	4 903 300	100.00	
Africa	2002/03	134 500	17 100	138 887	156 474	135 951	152 564	5 248	740 725	891 954	36.22	
	2003/04	188 750	5 700	91 572	145 336	151 231	125 602	3 590	711 780	1 051 958	41.10	
	2004/05	265 250	20 885	102 622	134 839	176 700	165 572	2 101	867 969	1 280 003	41.02	
	2005/06	307 320	57 198	121 449	142 189	228 741	263 991	18 934	1 139 822	2 423 279	54.87	
	2006/07	257 553	84 018	148 721	151 714	232 275	226 475	34 246	1 135 002	2 991 871	61.02	
<i>of which:</i>												
South of Sahara	2002/03	134 500	17 100	127 756	143 430	123 612	151 820	4 841	703 059	848 492	34.46	
	2003/04	188 750	5 700	91 572	120 041	138 806	123 843	3 184	671 895	975 662	38.12	
	2004/05	265 250	20 885	102 622	113 835	157 219	163 640	1 694	825 145	1 181 753	37.88	
	2005/06	307 320	57 198	119 187	121 989	209 800	263 252	18 527	1 097 274	2 360 929	53.45	
	2006/07	257 553	84 018	148 341	138 210	219 471	225 341	33 727	1 106 661	2 925 728	59.67	
Americas	2002/03	-	-	26 741	29 078	22 594	2 940	13 169	94 522	221 526	9.00	
	2003/04	-	-	35 649	20 262	15 637	2 129	9 393	83 070	103 358	4.04	
	2004/05	1 250	-	24 435	14 288	17 209	4 650	10 820	72 652	126 063	4.04	
	2005/06	-	850	15 827	10 582	14 216	4 113	12 586	58 173	85 265	1.93	
	2006/07	-	1 000	19 124	7 063	14 677	1 515	18 694	62 072	109 631	2.24	
Asia	2002/03	50 000	6 585	150 806	105 180	144 590	83 087	1 669	541 917	609 138	24.74	
	2003/04	100 000	15 024	278 207	90 844	167 664	128 964	2 270	782 973	967 820	37.81	
	2004/05	20 000	39 407	294 365	98 186	238 084	113 241	1 734	805 017	1 241 408	39.79	
	2005/06	40 000	67 684	332 889	126 355	279 074	87 976	8 591	942 570	1 355 615	30.69	
	2006/07	40 000	50 946	337 417	118 863	256 599	64 409	12 641	880 876	1 072 286	21.87	

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

13 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region and Country Groupings – continued

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral			
Europe	2002/03	-	-	2 076	61 921	16 366	4 138	-	84 502	299 738	384 240	15.60	
	2003/04	-	-	1 873	49 471	14 965	4 130	-	70 440	4 431	74 871	2.92	
	2004/05	-	200	1 642	41 389	13 232	3 346	-	59 809	2 486	62 294	2.00	
	2005/06	-	-	1 521	28 244	9 711	1 970	500	41 946	48 140	90 086	2.04	
	2006/07	-	-	2 269	25 719	8 337	3 101	1 999	41 425	93 880	135 305	2.76	
Pacific	2002/03	-	-	481	1 785	1 846	183	278	4 572	790	5 362	0.22	
	2003/04	-	-	474	1 808	1 649	276	278	4 484	-	4 484	0.18	
	2004/05	-	-	446	1 800	748	-	278	3 272	-	3 272	0.10	
	2005/06	-	-	1 072	2 030	544	-	178	3 823	-	3 823	0.09	
	2006/07	-	-	1 857	144	423	-	-	2 424	245	2 670	0.05	
Non Region Specific ³	2002/03	-	-	154	154 136	73 323	52 069	-	279 682	70 645	350 327	14.23	
	2003/04	-	-	123	152 034	80 736	49 501	-	282 394	74 868	357 262	13.96	
	2004/05	-	-	39	172 130	84 461	45 509	-	302 140	104 923	407 063	13.05	
	2005/06	-	-	35	171 652	96 039	47 928	-	315 654	143 024	458 678	10.38	
	2006/07	-	-	39	219 219	179 771	40 972	-	440 001	151 536	591 537	12.06	
Total Developing Countries	2002/03	184 500	23 685	319 082	474 184	384 129	291 880	20 364	1 697 825	716 213	2 414 038	98.03	
	2003/04	288 750	20 724	407 842	438 633	422 035	307 453	15 531	1 900 969	620 312	2 521 281	98.50	
	2004/05	286 500	60 492	423 497	447 517	522 518	330 890	14 932	2 086 346	1 006 748	3 093 094	99.13	
	2005/06	347 320	125 732	472 746	475 674	622 793	405 546	40 789	2 490 600	1 904 248	4 394 848	99.50	
	2006/07	297 553	135 964	509 387	586 884	617 340	335 147	67 579	2 549 855	2 340 670	4 890 525	99.74	

£ thousands

Least Developed Countries	2002/03	114 500	23 685	126 962	95 783	141 228	144 792	3 161	650 111	41 509	691 620	28.09
	2003/04	163 750	5 724	115 313	84 061	150 355	106 318	1 549	627 071	354 299	981 370	38.34
	2004/05	230 250	52 792	133 021	76 882	177 047	183 113	1 150	854 255	256 936	1 111 191	35.61
	2005/06	264 820	72 882	156 885	80 141	237 746	226 313	13 490	1 052 278	93 418	1 145 696	25.94
	2006/07	221 800	89 464	196 767	95 181	215 392	199 979	33 100	1 051 684	68 805	1 120 489	22.85
Commonwealth	2002/03	152 500	23 685	229 881	202 641	167 758	29 925	17 606	823 997	164 991	988 988	40.16
	2003/04	240 000	20 724	232 677	169 132	165 109	16 417	12 037	856 097	308 964	1 165 061	45.51
	2004/05	201 000	43 185	306 898	154 556	223 537	53 460	11 961	994 597	366 822	1 361 419	43.63
	2005/06	273 070	60 198	335 688	154 012	255 145	94 803	27 544	1 200 461	1 296 677	2 497 138	56.54
	2006/07	277 553	45 135	370 214	175 424	223 169	55 853	38 535	1 185 883	1 897 226	3 083 109	62.88
of which	2002/03	-	-	26 584	6 463	1 636	830	116	35 629	26	35 655	1.45
Overseas Territories	2003/04	-	-	28 864	6 636	891	552	114	37 057	68	37 125	1.45
	2004/05	-	-	23 663	8 145	246	183	113	32 350	3	32 352	1.04
	2005/06	-	-	21 488	7 573	784	59	111	30 016	114	30 130	0.68
	2006/07	-	-	27 459	5 469	332	- 9	109	33 361	21	33 383	0.68
HIPC Countries ⁴	2002/03	134 500	17 100	127 626	97 182	115 598	98 377	9 267	599 651	131 120	730 771	29.68
	2003/04	198 750	5 700	99 200	73 292	111 070	90 350	7 437	585 799	253 647	839 446	32.79
	2004/05	286 500	20 885	97 174	64 437	133 935	148 709	5 777	757 416	343 596	1 101 012	35.29
	2005/06	327 320	72 048	115 681	60 469	172 102	234 243	28 076	1 009 940	79 138	1 089 077	24.66
	2006/07	277 553	99 518	140 697	68 453	175 439	205 862	45 379	1 012 902	143 740	1 156 642	23.59

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. This includes grants to VSO, CSOs, Research Institutions and Commonwealth Organisations based in the UK.

4. See Annex 3 on Debt Relief for details of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

13 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region and Country Groupings – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
Low income countries	2002/03	184 500	23 685	241 745	189 293	209 556	170 448	4 787	1 024 013	163 247	1 187 261	48.21
(GNI per capita below \$825 in 2004) ⁵	2003/04	288 750	20 724	260 195	159 384	214 014	129 944	3 132	1 076 143	419 972	1 496 115	58.45
	2004/05	285 250	60 492	350 232	161 947	309 951	202 556	1 648	1 372 075	417 759	1 789 834	57.36
	2005/06	347 320	125 732	371 467	167 298	398 618	309 206	22 346	1 741 988	1 264 727	3 006 715	68.08
	2006/07	297 553	135 964	434 193	197 884	375 711	247 534	36 450	1 725 289	1 918 164	3 643 453	74.31
Lower middle income countries	2002/03	-	-	31 396	80 770	53 202	34 859	10 124	210 350	418 921	629 272	25.55
(GNI per capita between \$826 and \$3255 in 2004) ⁵	2003/04	-	-	113 206	68 024	75 824	117 723	9 567	384 344	57 497	441 841	17.26
	2004/05	1 250	-	40 482	68 574	66 868	41 309	10 459	228 943	433 217	662 160	21.22
	2005/06	-	-	74 757	83 439	61 020	37 373	15 978	272 568	426 202	698 770	15.82
	2006/07	-	-	44 531	57 231	77 363	33 640	28 938	241 704	194 687	436 391	8.90
Upper middle income countries	2002/03	-	-	30 955	56 073	24 298	4 143	5 175	120 644	46 567	167 211	6.79
(GNI per capita between \$3256 and \$10065 in 2004) ⁵	2003/04	-	-	31 196	46 682	28 748	4 042	2 554	113 222	61 830	175 052	6.84
	2004/05	-	-	31 018	33 135	21 022	1 994	2 547	89 717	24 934	114 651	3.67
	2005/06	-	-	22 697	27 327	15 194	1 149	2 286	68 653	54 696	123 349	2.79
	2006/07	-	-	27 073	26 319	9 410	8 061	2 192	73 055	26 444	99 499	2.03
High income countries	2002/03	-	-	64	338	119	-	-	520	124	644	0.03
(GNI per capita of \$10066 or above in 2004) ⁵	2003/04	-	-	56	58	35	-	-	150	99	249	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	51	1	-	-	-	52	65	117	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	46	2	-	-	-	48	8 620	8 668	0.20
	2006/07	-	-	40	1	-	-	-	41	-	41	0.00

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

5. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, see glossary for details. Pacific country expenditure is not included in these totals as bilateral assistance to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

14.1 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa)

		Financial Aid										£ thousands
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
Africa: North of Sahara												
Algeria	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	324	34 608	34 932	1.36
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	121	127	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	585	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Egypt	2002/03	-	-	-	1 952	260	-	406	2 619	5 796	8 415	0.34
	2003/04	-	-	-	2 194	562	-	406	3 163	30	3 193	0.12
	2004/05	-	-	-	2 756	44	-	406	3 206	39 519	42 725	1.37
	2005/06	-	-	-	78	-	-	406	484	2 632	3 116	0.07
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	519	10 209	10 727	0.22
Morocco	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	71	-	71	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Tunisia	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 679	11 679	0.26
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 957	8 957	0.18
Total North of Sahara	2002/03	-	-	-	1 953	260	-	406	2 619	5 796	8 415	0.34
	2003/04	-	-	-	2 194	562	324	406	3 487	34 638	38 125	1.49
	2004/05	-	-	-	2 756	44	77	406	3 283	39 640	42 923	1.38
	2005/06	-	-	-	78	-	1	406	485	14 895	15 381	0.35
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	519	19 166	19 684	0.40

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

14.1 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure					Percentage of Total Bilateral
Africa: South of Sahara															
Angola	-	-	-	220	2 692	6 974	-	-	9 887	-	-	9 887	-	9 887	0.40
	-	-	-	87	3 267	4 452	-	-	7 806	-	-	7 806	-	7 806	0.30
	-	-	-	78	3 610	2 187	-	-	5 874	-	-	5 874	-	5 874	0.19
	-	-	-	12	3 731	4 105	-	-	7 848	-	-	7 848	-	7 848	0.18
	-	-	-	111	6 160	1 442	-	-	7 713	-	-	7 713	-	7 713	0.16
Benin ³	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	2 739	2 700	2 739	0.11
	-	-	1 782	54	-	-	-	-	1 836	-	-	10 247	8 411	10 247	0.40
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 242	-	-	1 242	-	1 242	0.03
Botswana	-	-	45	661	388	-	-	-	1 094	-	-	1 094	-	1 094	0.04
	-	-	40	159	305	-	-	-	504	-	-	504	-	504	0.02
	-	-	35	7	186	-	-	-	228	-	-	228	-	228	0.01
	-	-	32	4	45	-	-	-	81	-	-	81	-	81	0.00
	-	-	30	35	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	65	-	65	0.00
Burkina Faso ³	-	-	-	-	74	105	-	-	179	-	-	179	-	179	0.01
	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	79	-	-	79	-	79	0.00
	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	3 518	3 462	3 518	0.11
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 424	1 424	1 424	0.03
	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	1 391	1 286	-	1 507	116	1 507	0.03
Burundi ³	-	-	-	56	758	1 119	-	-	1 934	-	-	1 934	-	1 934	0.08
	-	-	-	48	171	3 189	-	-	3 407	-	-	3 407	-	3 407	0.13
	-	-	-	33	183	5 395	-	-	5 612	-	-	5 612	-	5 612	0.18
	-	-	574	1 756	3 317	6 312	-	-	11 959	-	-	11 959	-	11 959	0.27
	-	-	-	1 037	160	8 476	-	-	9 672	-	-	9 672	-	9 672	0.20

£ thousands

Cameroon ³	2002/03	-	-	118	2 252	918	-	-	3 289	25 682	28 971	1.18
	2003/04	-	-	134	269	1 108	-	-	1 511	6 253	7 764	0.30
	2004/05	-	-	198	342	1 448	-	-	1 988	14 559	16 547	0.53
	2005/06	-	1 000	1 250	55	866	-	-	3 170	-	3 170	0.07
	2006/07	-	-	25 427	-	115	-	-	25 542	89 866	115 408	2.35
Cape Verde	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	422	-	422	-	422	0.01
Central African Republic ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	294	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	1 197	1 000	-	2 197	-	2 197	0.04
Chad ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	3 000	-	3 000	-	3 000	0.12
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	2 000	0.06
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	1 310	-	1 310	-	1 310	0.03
Congo ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	580	-	580	-	580	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	2 021	2 071	0.08
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	2 428	2 928	0.09
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	106	-	106	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	358	-	108	-	-	466	-	466	0.01

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.1 Total DFID¹ and GPX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										Percentage of Total Bilateral	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
Congo (Dem Rep) ³	2002/03	-	-	-	8	952	11 899	-	12 859	2 715	15 574	0.63
	2003/04	-	-	29	184	1 827	15 133	-	17 173	131 522	148 695	5.81
	2004/05	-	-	576	182	12 153	16 372	-	29 284	7 301	36 585	1.17
	2005/06	-	-	891	308	13 463	44 171	-	58 832	-	58 832	1.33
	2006/07	-	-	324	1 082	21 728	52 116	-	75 251	4 033	79 283	1.62
Cote d'Ivoire ³	2002/03	-	-	-	63	207	700	236	1 206	7 617	8 823	0.36
	2003/04	-	-	-	23	150	200	228	601	350	951	0.04
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	482	-	220	703	2 710	3 413	0.11
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	240	966	214	1 420	270	1 690	0.04
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	724	1 080	694	2 498	240	2 738	0.06
Djibouti	2002/03	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Eritrea ³	2002/03	-	-	-	12	134	2 600	-	2 746	-	2 746	0.11
	2003/04	-	-	-	40	109	2 220	-	2 369	-	2 369	0.09
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	245	1 065	-	1 310	-	1 310	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	31	2 276	-	2 308	-	2 308	0.05
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	3 490	-	3 490	-	3 490	0.07
Ethiopia ³	2002/03	10 000	-	39	2 940	2 907	26 824	-	42 710	1 514	44 224	1.80
	2003/04	20 000	-	17	2 474	2 299	18 512	-	43 302	363	43 665	1.71
	2004/05	30 000	15 000	1 151	2 603	6 890	6 719	-	62 364	10 680	73 044	2.34
	2005/06	-	42 000	-	2 428	8 180	9 175	775	62 558	4	62 562	1.42
	2006/07	-	69 883	5 000	2 802	9 895	1 968	949	90 497	10	90 507	1.85

£ thousands

Gambia ³	2002/03	-	-	19	632	244	-	-	894	-	894	0.04
	2003/04	-	-	17	227	185	-	-	429	-	429	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	16	125	266	-	-	406	-	406	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	15	859	271	-	-	1 144	1	1 145	0.03
	2006/07	-	-	14	1 792	673	-	-	2 479	51	2 530	0.05
Ghana ³	2002/03	20 000	-	20 531	11 134	2 239	-	1 668	55 571	30 723	86 294	3.50
	2003/04	25 000	-	30 740	6 889	3 791	-	1 632	68 052	5 396	73 448	2.87
	2004/05	35 000	-	23 741	6 457	6 119	-	556	71 872	73 463	145 336	4.66
	2005/06	42 500	-	32 295	3 895	11 225	-	4 978	94 893	1 356	96 249	2.18
	2006/07	35 753	-	21 610	8 212	2 921	400	- 65	68 831	11 170	80 001	1.63
Guinea ³	2002/03	-	-	14	-	61	1 250	-	1 325	1 455	2 780	0.11
	2003/04	-	-	15	-	70	1 500	-	1 585	172	1 757	0.07
	2004/05	-	-	18	-	4	-	-	22	217	239	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	19	-	30	750	-	799	10	809	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	18	-	300	550	-	868	10	878	0.02
Guinea-Bissau ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	-	32	0.00
Kenya ³	2002/03	-	-	14 728	14 512	13 285	1 474	-	43 998	19 405	63 404	2.57
	2003/04	-	-	1 081	11 022	13 430	229	-	25 761	2 886	28 647	1.12
	2004/05	-	-	3 344	10 701	15 626	5 517	-	35 188	2 636	37 824	1.21
	2005/06	-	-	6 005	11 649	28 442	16 577	-	62 673	2 413	65 086	1.47
	2006/07	-	-	15 861	9 933	26 254	13 240	-	65 288	1 766	67 053	1.37

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.1 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral			
Lesotho ³	2002/03	-	-	94	1 924	829	-	-	-	2 848	-	2 848	0.12
	2003/04	-	-	129	1 793	1 396	-	-	-	3 318	-	3 318	0.13
	2004/05	-	-	201	2 079	1 242	-	-	-	3 522	-	3 522	0.11
	2005/06	-	-	221	2 556	1 542	-	-	-	4 319	-	4 319	0.10
	2006/07	-	-	219	2 769	1 411	-	-	-	4 399	-	4 399	0.09
Liberia ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	38	1 700	-	-	1 738	-	1 738	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	2 650	4 588	-	-	7 238	-	7 238	0.28
	2004/05	-	-	-	51	2 155	6 249	-	-	8 455	-	8 455	0.27
	2005/06	-	-	-	250	913	4 918	-	-	6 081	-	6 081	0.14
	2006/07	-	-	-	182	2 239	5 943	-	-	8 364	-	8 364	0.17
Madagascar ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	192	259	451	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	27	-	467	55	-	-	549	2 683	3 232	0.13
	2004/05	-	-	7 113	-	398	200	-	-	7 712	14 304	22 016	0.71
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	1 585	1 753	-	1 753	0.04
	2006/07	-	-	-	98	46	-	-	1 068	1 211	-	1 211	0.02
Malawi ³	2002/03	-	-	9 901	10 644	21 464	7 036	-	20	49 065	201	49 266	2.00
	2003/04	10 000	-	12 627	7 049	24 179	581	-	-	54 437	-	54 437	2.13
	2004/05	15 000	-	10 384	8 330	17 995	4 573	-	-	56 282	147	56 429	1.81
	2005/06	24 870	7 873	19 876	5 998	7 750	2 220	-	-	68 588	65	68 653	1.55
	2006/07	20 000	13 335	16 218	4 270	6 750	2 735	-	-	63 309	25 377	88 686	1.81
Mali ³	2002/03	-	-	33	25	84	-	-	-	141	4 345	4 486	0.18
	2003/04	-	-	4	138	109	-	-	-	252	-	252	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	93	-	93	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	174	550	-	-	724	-	724	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	2 090	2 152	-	2 152	0.04

£ thousands

Mauritania ³	2002/03	-	-	4	-	-	600	-	604	12 904	13 508	0.55
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	681	-	681	-	681	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	250	284	534	0.01
Mauritius	2002/03	-	-	22	74	16	-	54	167	508	675	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	20	8	89	-	52	169	-	169	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	19	-	46	-	46	112	-	112	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	19	-	36	-	23	78	-	78	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	435	453	0.01
Mozambique ³	2002/03	10 000	5 100	12 559	3 708	5 587	779	144	37 878	1 223	39 101	1.59
	2003/04	15 000	5 700	6 298	2 778	6 004	464	68	36 312	401	36 713	1.43
	2004/05	30 000	5 885	5 238	1 841	4 961	16	-	47 941	-	47 941	1.54
	2005/06	35 000	6 325	9 125	1 728	4 035	326	-	56 540	-	56 540	1.28
	2006/07	36 000	800	9 972	2 308	5 079	642	1 472	56 273	-	56 273	1.15
Namibia	2002/03	-	-	-	1 293	913	-	-	2 206	-	2 206	0.09
	2003/04	-	-	-	855	511	-	-	1 366	-	1 366	0.05
	2004/05	-	-	-	580	622	-	-	1 201	-	1 201	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	-	594	315	-	-	909	-	909	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	-	204	303	-	-	508	-	508	0.01
Niger ³	2002/03	-	-	126	-	58	-	-	184	182	366	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	61	-	58	-	-	119	144	263	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	2 973	-	95	-	-	3 068	4 513	7 581	0.24
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	79	3 199	-	3 278	-	3 278	0.07
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	21	1 488	731	2 241	-	2 241	0.05

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.1 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Nigeria ³																		2002/03	-	-	622	20 138	8 011	288	-	-	29 059	228	29 287	1.19	2003/04	-	-	594	21 391	9 132	15	-	-	31 132	1 498	32 630	1.27	2004/05	-	-	763	31 498	14 146	393	-	-	46 800	26 276	73 076	2.34	2005/06	-	-	2 132	40 682	34 285	940	-	-	78 038	1 149 679	1 227 717	27.80	2006/07	-	-	1 828	45 729	33 072	924	-	-	81 553	1 669 141	1 750 694	35.70	Rwanda ³																		2002/03	22 000	-	5 426	5 867	1 693	-	-	-	34 986	-	34 986	1.42	2003/04	18 750	-	1 248	5 121	1 772	19	-	-	26 910	-	26 910	1.05	2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	1.44	2005/06	54 250	-	4 369	4 776	6 845	-	-	-	70 422	5	70 427	1.59	2006/07	-	-	8 688	3 414	4 383	93	-	-	16 759	40	16 800	0.34	Senegal ³																		2002/03	-	-	13	-	228	-	-	-	298	136	434	0.02	2003/04	-	-	44	-	200	-	-	-	293	107	400	0.02	2004/05	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	0.16	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	2 270	3 802	0.09	2006/07	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	1 913	4 467	6 380	0.13	Seychelles																		2002/03	-	-	12	31	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	0.00	2003/04	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00	2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00	2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	Sierra Leone ³																		2002/03	10 000	-	1 566	7 730	8 903	3 591	-	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.31	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77
2002/03	-	-	622	20 138	8 011	288	-	-	29 059	228	29 287	1.19	2003/04	-	-	594	21 391	9 132	15	-	-	31 132	1 498	32 630	1.27	2004/05	-	-	763	31 498	14 146	393	-	-	46 800	26 276	73 076	2.34	2005/06	-	-	2 132	40 682	34 285	940	-	-	78 038	1 149 679	1 227 717	27.80	2006/07	-	-	1 828	45 729	33 072	924	-	-	81 553	1 669 141	1 750 694	35.70	Rwanda ³																		2002/03	22 000	-	5 426	5 867	1 693	-	-	-	34 986	-	34 986	1.42	2003/04	18 750	-	1 248	5 121	1 772	19	-	-	26 910	-	26 910	1.05	2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	1.44	2005/06	54 250	-	4 369	4 776	6 845	-	-	-	70 422	5	70 427	1.59	2006/07	-	-	8 688	3 414	4 383	93	-	-	16 759	40	16 800	0.34	Senegal ³																		2002/03	-	-	13	-	228	-	-	-	298	136	434	0.02	2003/04	-	-	44	-	200	-	-	-	293	107	400	0.02	2004/05	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	0.16	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	2 270	3 802	0.09	2006/07	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	1 913	4 467	6 380	0.13	Seychelles																		2002/03	-	-	12	31	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	0.00	2003/04	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00	2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00	2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	Sierra Leone ³																		2002/03	10 000	-	1 566	7 730	8 903	3 591	-	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.31	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																		
2003/04	-	-	594	21 391	9 132	15	-	-	31 132	1 498	32 630	1.27	2004/05	-	-	763	31 498	14 146	393	-	-	46 800	26 276	73 076	2.34	2005/06	-	-	2 132	40 682	34 285	940	-	-	78 038	1 149 679	1 227 717	27.80	2006/07	-	-	1 828	45 729	33 072	924	-	-	81 553	1 669 141	1 750 694	35.70	Rwanda ³																		2002/03	22 000	-	5 426	5 867	1 693	-	-	-	34 986	-	34 986	1.42	2003/04	18 750	-	1 248	5 121	1 772	19	-	-	26 910	-	26 910	1.05	2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	1.44	2005/06	54 250	-	4 369	4 776	6 845	-	-	-	70 422	5	70 427	1.59	2006/07	-	-	8 688	3 414	4 383	93	-	-	16 759	40	16 800	0.34	Senegal ³																		2002/03	-	-	13	-	228	-	-	-	298	136	434	0.02	2003/04	-	-	44	-	200	-	-	-	293	107	400	0.02	2004/05	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	0.16	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	2 270	3 802	0.09	2006/07	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	1 913	4 467	6 380	0.13	Seychelles																		2002/03	-	-	12	31	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	0.00	2003/04	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00	2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00	2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	Sierra Leone ³																		2002/03	10 000	-	1 566	7 730	8 903	3 591	-	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.31	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																															
2004/05	-	-	763	31 498	14 146	393	-	-	46 800	26 276	73 076	2.34	2005/06	-	-	2 132	40 682	34 285	940	-	-	78 038	1 149 679	1 227 717	27.80	2006/07	-	-	1 828	45 729	33 072	924	-	-	81 553	1 669 141	1 750 694	35.70	Rwanda ³																		2002/03	22 000	-	5 426	5 867	1 693	-	-	-	34 986	-	34 986	1.42	2003/04	18 750	-	1 248	5 121	1 772	19	-	-	26 910	-	26 910	1.05	2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	1.44	2005/06	54 250	-	4 369	4 776	6 845	-	-	-	70 422	5	70 427	1.59	2006/07	-	-	8 688	3 414	4 383	93	-	-	16 759	40	16 800	0.34	Senegal ³																		2002/03	-	-	13	-	228	-	-	-	298	136	434	0.02	2003/04	-	-	44	-	200	-	-	-	293	107	400	0.02	2004/05	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	0.16	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	2 270	3 802	0.09	2006/07	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	1 913	4 467	6 380	0.13	Seychelles																		2002/03	-	-	12	31	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	0.00	2003/04	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00	2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00	2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	Sierra Leone ³																		2002/03	10 000	-	1 566	7 730	8 903	3 591	-	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.31	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																												
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2002/03	22 000	-	5 426	5 867	1 693	-	-	-	34 986	-	34 986	1.42	2003/04	18 750	-	1 248	5 121	1 772	19	-	-	26 910	-	26 910	1.05	2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	1.44	2005/06	54 250	-	4 369	4 776	6 845	-	-	-	70 422	5	70 427	1.59	2006/07	-	-	8 688	3 414	4 383	93	-	-	16 759	40	16 800	0.34	Senegal ³																		2002/03	-	-	13	-	228	-	-	-	298	136	434	0.02	2003/04	-	-	44	-	200	-	-	-	293	107	400	0.02	2004/05	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	0.16	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	2 270	3 802	0.09	2006/07	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	1 913	4 467	6 380	0.13	Seychelles																		2002/03	-	-	12	31	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	0.00	2003/04	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00	2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00	2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	Sierra Leone ³																		2002/03	10 000	-	1 566	7 730	8 903	3 591	-	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.31	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																																																																																					
2003/04	18 750	-	1 248	5 121	1 772	19	-	-	26 910	-	26 910	1.05	2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	1.44	2005/06	54 250	-	4 369	4 776	6 845	-	-	-	70 422	5	70 427	1.59	2006/07	-	-	8 688	3 414	4 383	93	-	-	16 759	40	16 800	0.34	Senegal ³																		2002/03	-	-	13	-	228	-	-	-	298	136	434	0.02	2003/04	-	-	44	-	200	-	-	-	293	107	400	0.02	2004/05	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	0.16	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	2 270	3 802	0.09	2006/07	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	1 913	4 467	6 380	0.13	Seychelles																		2002/03	-	-	12	31	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	0.00	2003/04	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00	2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00	2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00	Sierra Leone ³																		2002/03	10 000	-	1 566	7 730	8 903	3 591	-	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.31	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																																																																																																		
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Sierra Leone ³																		2002/03	10 000	-	1 566	7 730	8 903	3 591	-	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.31	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.34	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.77	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	0.77																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

£ thousands

Somalia ³	2002/03	-	-	16	8	180	2 920	-	3 124	-	3 124	0.13
	2003/04	-	-	15	5	781	3 172	-	3 973	-	3 973	0.16
	2004/05	-	-	14	-	2 263	3 543	-	5 820	-	5 820	0.19
	2005/06	-	-	13	59	3 092	15 589	-	18 753	-	18 753	0.42
	2006/07	-	-	12	3 065	5 591	7 975	-	16 643	-	16 643	0.34
South Africa	2002/03	-	-	-	22 758	13 581	95	-	36 435	20 751	57 186	2.32
	2003/04	-	-	-	23 856	18 520	-	-	42 376	50 956	93 332	3.65
	2004/05	-	-	-	13 960	16 554	-	-	30 514	18 418	48 932	1.57
	2005/06	-	-	-	15 608	13 370	-	-	28 978	50 388	79 366	1.80
	2006/07	-	-	-	16 321	8 710	-	-	25 031	5 256	30 286	0.62
St Helena & Dependencies	2002/03	-	-	7 011	2 538	5	-	-	9 555	-	9 555	0.39
	2003/04	-	-	7 387	2 865	199	75	-	10 525	-	10 525	0.41
	2004/05	-	-	10 903	3 538	-	40	-	14 481	-	14 481	0.46
	2005/06	-	-	9 788	3 704	12	59	-	13 563	-	13 563	0.31
	2006/07	-	-	11 624	4 016	61	-9	-	15 692	-	15 692	0.32
Sudan ³	2002/03	-	-	87	94	2 703	16 338	-	19 222	-	19 222	0.78
	2003/04	-	-	90	41	2 660	21 872	-	24 663	-	24 663	0.96
	2004/05	-	-	74	238	5 748	77 904	-	83 964	-	83 964	2.69
	2005/06	-	-	68	735	18 519	97 792	-	117 114	-	117 114	2.65
	2006/07	-	-	62	1 987	24 199	83 614	-	109 862	55	109 917	2.24
Swaziland	2002/03	-	-	34	494	243	-	-	770	573	1 343	0.05
	2003/04	-	-	28	145	344	389	-	907	-	907	0.04
	2004/05	-	-	33	268	355	9	-	665	-	665	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	22	219	15	300	-	556	-	556	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	20	27	89	-	-	136	-	136	0.00

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.1 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousands	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
Tanzania ³	2002/03	45 000	-	32 683	9 984	7 456	260	-	95 384	7 230	102 614	4.17
	2003/04	60 000	-	6 539	5 170	7 094	1 500	-	80 303	82 069	162 372	6.34
	2004/05	65 000	-	18 340	2 651	7 739	2 817	-	96 546	33 463	130 009	4.17
	2005/06	85 000	-	15 384	2 076	7 166	500	2 440	112 566	1 568	114 134	2.58
	2006/07	90 000	-	10 410	4 554	4 564	700	1 992	112 220	2 803	115 023	2.35
Togo ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	220	133	353	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	197	91	288	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	54	114	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	149	300	-	449	42	491	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	86	250	-	336	30	366	0.01
Uganda ³	2002/03	17 500	12 000	2 024	11 658	7 498	3 361	-	54 041	-	54 041	2.19
	2003/04	30 000	-	543	10 987	6 803	7 768	-	56 101	3 593	59 694	2.33
	2004/05	35 000	-	612	7 215	6 844	11 783	-	61 454	1 474	62 928	2.02
	2005/06	30 000	-	2 033	5 357	9 082	20 831	4 761	72 064	-	72 064	1.63
	2006/07	40 000	-	7 027	5 590	7 322	18 108	-67	77 981	1 053	79 035	1.61
Zambia ³	2002/03	-	-	17 039	6 086	8 690	6 408	2 661	40 884	4 256	45 140	1.83
	2003/04	-	-	14 952	5 558	4 613	1 279	1 155	27 557	4 747	32 304	1.26
	2004/05	9 000	-	11 720	4 925	3 670	398	872	30 585	132 952	163 537	5.24
	2005/06	20 700	-	11 125	4 590	4 615	4 552	2 037	47 619	54 088	101 707	2.30
	2006/07	23 300	-	9 896	3 322	3 462	677	20 713	61 369	2 043	63 412	1.29
Zimbabwe ³	2002/03	-	-	2 284	1 341	3 041	23 260	-	29 926	-	29 926	1.22
	2003/04	-	-	3 046	494	5 343	25 285	-	34 167	-	34 167	1.33
	2004/05	-	-	2 620	1 724	7 083	14 426	-	25 854	-	25 854	0.83
	2005/06	-	-	1 604	1 688	4 800	26 029	-	34 121	-	34 121	0.77
	2006/07	-	-	1 472	1 803	13 669	15 991	-	32 935	24	32 960	0.67

East African Community	2002/03	-	-	666	-	-	-	-	-	666	-	666	-	666	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	636	-	636	-	636	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	602	-	602	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	578	-	-	-	-	-	578	-	578	-	578	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	545	-	545	0.01
Southern Africa	2002/03	-	-	-	2 589	2 634	38	-	-	5 261	-	5 261	-	5 261	0.21
Development Community (SADC)	2003/04	-	-	-	1 256	2 492	193	-	-	3 940	-	3 940	-	3 940	0.15
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 018	5 487	113	-	-	6 618	-	6 618	-	6 618	0.21
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 436	7 036	129	-	-	8 601	-	8 601	-	8 601	0.19
	2006/07	-	-	-	2 180	8 177	128	-	-	10 485	-	10 485	-	10 485	0.21
South of Sahara regional	2002/03	-	-	-	1 953	4 472	31 622	-	-	38 047	-	38 047	-	38 047	1.55
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 161	5 067	5 894	-	-	12 122	-	12 122	-	12 122	0.47
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 120	3 813	608	-	-	5 541	-	5 541	-	5 541	0.18
	2005/06	-	-	-	679	6 746	687	-	-	8 112	-	8 112	-	8 112	0.18
	2006/07	-	-	-	347	6 612	623	-	-	7 582	735	8 317	-	8 317	0.17
Total South of Sahara	2002/03	134 500	17 100	127 756	143 430	123 612	151 820	4 841	4 841	703 059	145 433	848 492	145 433	848 492	34.46
	2003/04	188 750	5 700	91 572	120 041	138 806	123 843	3 184	3 184	671 895	303 767	975 662	303 767	975 662	38.12
	2004/05	265 250	20 885	102 622	113 835	157 219	163 640	1 694	1 694	825 145	356 608	1 181 753	356 608	1 181 753	37.88
	2005/06	307 320	57 198	119 187	121 989	209 800	263 252	18 527	18 527	1 097 274	1 263 654	2 360 929	1 263 654	2 360 929	53.45
	2006/07	257 553	84 018	148 341	138 210	219 471	225 341	33 727	33 727	1 106 661	1 819 066	2 925 728	1 819 066	2 925 728	59.67
Africa regional	2002/03	-	-	11 131	11 092	12 079	744	-	-	35 046	-	35 046	-	35 046	1.42
	2003/04	-	-	-	23 101	11 862	1 435	-	-	36 398	1 773	38 171	1 773	38 171	1.49
	2004/05	-	-	-	18 249	19 437	1 854	-	-	39 540	15 785	55 326	15 785	55 326	1.77
	2005/06	-	-	2 262	20 123	18 940	738	-	-	42 063	4 907	46 969	4 907	46 969	1.06
	2006/07	-	-	380	13 504	12 804	1 134	-	-	27 822	18 638	46 459	18 638	46 459	0.95
Total Africa	2002/03	134 500	17 100	138 887	156 474	135 951	152 564	5 248	5 248	740 725	151 229	891 954	151 229	891 954	36.22
	2003/04	188 750	5 700	91 572	145 336	151 231	125 602	3 590	3 590	711 780	340 178	1 051 958	340 178	1 051 958	41.10
	2004/05	265 250	20 885	102 622	134 839	176 700	165 572	2 101	2 101	867 969	412 034	1 280 003	412 034	1 280 003	41.02
	2005/06	307 320	57 198	121 449	142 189	228 741	263 991	18 934	18 934	1 139 822	1 283 457	2 423 279	1 283 457	2 423 279	54.87
	2006/07	257 553	84 018	148 721	151 714	232 275	226 475	34 246	34 246	1 135 002	1 856 869	2 991 871	1 856 869	2 991 871	61.02

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.
2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.
3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.2 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas)

	Financial Aid										£ thousands				
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Other Financial Aid		Technical Cooperation		Other Bilateral Aid			Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
North and Central America															
Costa Rica	2002/03	-	-	-	18	53	-	-	-	-	70	10 285	10 355	0.42	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	122	7 803	7 925	0.31	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	17	1 909	1 926	0.06	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	1 834	1 840	0.04	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Cuba	2002/03	-	-	-	65	220	200	-	-	-	485	6	490	0.02	
	2003/04	-	-	-	66	87	-	-	-	-	154	1 887	2 041	0.08	
	2004/05	-	-	-	38	147	-	-	-	-	184	3 410	3 594	0.12	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-10	2 750	2 740	0.06	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
El Salvador	2002/03	-	-	-	76	235	27	-	-	-	338	10 146	10 484	0.43	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	107	1 245	1 352	0.05	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	-	75	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 941	10 941	0.22	
Guatemala	2002/03	-	-	-	4	286	-	-	-	-	289	-	289	0.01	
	2003/04	-	-	-	40	196	-	-	-	-	237	-	237	0.01	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	196	-	196	0.01	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	85	-	85	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	119	74	193	0.00	
Haiti ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	125	-	125	0.01	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	130	-	130	0.01	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	114	1 913	-	-	-	2 027	-	2 027	0.06	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	11	1 271	-	-	-	1 283	-	1 283	0.03	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	446	0.01	

Honduras	2002/03	-	-	246	407	434	93	1 181	-	1 181	-	0.05
	2003/04	-	-	453	364	-	93	910	-	910	-	0.04
	2004/05	-	250	359	258	-	93	960	-	960	-	0.03
	2005/06	-	-	484	146	-	671	1 302	15 371	16 673	-	0.38
	2006/07	-	-	-	1	-	866	867	-	867	-	0.02
Mexico	2002/03	-	-	338	223	-	-	561	3 943	4 504	-	0.18
	2003/04	-	-	-	71	-	-	71	-	71	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	16	81	-	-	97	-	97	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Nicaragua ³	2002/03	-	-	162	657	567	-	1 386	1 354	2 740	-	0.11
	2003/04	-	255	504	534	-	-	1 293	1 370	2 663	-	0.10
	2004/05	-	232	328	2 033	-	-	2 593	4 989	7 582	-	0.24
	2005/06	-	850	296	2 684	-	339	4 160	-	4 160	-	0.09
	2006/07	-	1 000	469	3 090	-	549	5 098	-	5 098	-	0.10
Panama	2002/03	-	28	3	3	-	-	35	36	71	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 190	15 190	-	0.31
Central America regional	2002/03	-	-	651	3 709	-	-	4 361	-	4 361	-	0.18
	2003/04	-	-	1 298	2 846	-	-	4 144	-	4 144	-	0.16
	2004/05	-	-	78	1 963	-	-	2 041	-	2 041	-	0.07
	2005/06	-	-	152	561	93	-	807	-	807	-	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	83	445	159	-	687	-	687	-	0.01

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

Belize	2002/03	-	-	1 044	175	98	-	1 458	2 775	8 306	11 081	0.45
	2003/04	-	-	51	58	103	-	1 458	1 670	-	1 670	0.07
	2004/05	-	-	23	15	146	-	1 458	1 642	-	1 642	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	19	155	66	-	958	1 198	-	1 199	0.03
	2006/07	-	-	15	26	- 8	-	958	991	-	991	0.02
British Virgin Islands	2002/03	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	90	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	27	38	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Cayman Islands	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Dominica	2002/03	-	-	614	317	-	2	541	1 473	360	1 833	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	6	432	307	-	541	1 287	-	1 287	0.05
	2004/05	-	-	-	401	145	-	541	1 087	-	1 087	0.03
	2005/06	-	-	121	279	138	-	541	1 078	22	1 101	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	1	-	-	-	541	543	-	543	0.01
Dominican Republic	2002/03	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	17 287	17 362	0.71
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	72	-	72	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	253	26	-	279	-	279	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	75	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 131	5 131	0.10

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

14.2 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure					Percentage of Total Bilateral
Grenada	2002/03	-	-	2	392	45	-	56	495	7	502	0.02		
	2003/04	-	-	2	498	11	-	56	566	-	566	0.02		
	2004/05	-	-	5 502	433	7	-	56	5 997	24	6 021	0.19		
	2005/06	-	-	100	174	-	-	56	330	-	330	0.01		
	2006/07	-	-	2	176	203	-	154	534	-	534	0.01		
Guyana	2002/03	-	-	3 397	4 011	191	-	4 387	11 986	2 872	14 858	0.60		
	2003/04	-	-	9 744	2 667	477	-	4 211	17 098	760	17 858	0.70		
	2004/05	-	-	2 552	1 136	497	497	4 036	8 717	16	8 732	0.28		
	2005/06	-	-	2 901	1 055	683	33	4 042	8 715	33	8 748	0.20		
	2006/07	-	-	2 072	417	256	4	7 788	10 536	-	10 536	0.21		
Jamaica	2002/03	-	-	541	3 295	1 113	-	3 274	8 223	391	8 614	0.35		
	2003/04	-	-	990	1 475	528	-	2 139	5 133	234	5 367	0.21		
	2004/05	-	-	1 342	925	482	-	3 672	6 421	3 256	9 677	0.31		
	2005/06	-	-	1 178	968	388	343	3 446	6 323	3 198	9 521	0.22		
	2006/07	-	-	2 411	27	409	-	2 931	5 778	2 752	8 530	0.17		
Montserrat	2002/03	-	-	18 741	2 285	1 494	830	-	23 350	-	23 350	0.95		
	2003/04	-	-	21 376	2 510	394	477	-	24 757	-	24 757	0.97		
	2004/05	-	-	12 539	1 402	66	144	-	14 151	-	14 151	0.45		
	2005/06	-	-	11 209	1 388	20	-	-	12 617	-	12 617	0.29		
	2006/07	-	-	14 381	1 175	-	-	-	15 556	-	15 556	0.32		
St Kitts – Nevis	2002/03	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	0.00		
	2003/04	-	-	1	34	-	-	-	35	-	35	0.00		
	2004/05	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00		
	2005/06	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00		
	2006/07	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00		

£ thousands

St. Lucia	2002/03	-	-	5	305	39	-	333	682	-	682	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	4	95	9	-	333	441	-	441	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	4	-	24	-	333	362	-	362	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	89	-	-	-	333	422	-	422	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	4	-	-	-	166	169	79	249	0.01
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2002/03	-	-	4	61	25	-	2 596	2 686	-	2 686	0.11
	2003/04	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	9	-	9	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	12	-	12	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	78	-	-	-	263	341	13	354	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	2	-	-	-	263	265	-	265	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	2002/03	-	-	72	74	-	-	-	145	35	181	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	63	28	-	-	-	91	-	91	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	59	127	186	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	46	-	46	0.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	2002/03	-	-	661	711	44	-	116	1 532	-	1 532	0.06
	2003/04	-	-	45	569	13	-	114	741	41	782	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	196	878	-	-	113	1 187	-	1 187	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	- 161	147	259	-	111	357	6	362	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	-	9	30	-	109	149	21	170	0.00
Windward Islands	2002/03	-	-	-	219	70	-	-	289	-	289	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	611	259	-	-	870	-	870	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	359	791	305	-	-	1 455	-	1 455	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	- 337	754	419	-	-	836	-	836	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	-	501	427	-	-	928	-	928	0.02

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

14.2 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

	Financial Aid										Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure					Percentage of Total Bilateral
Caribbean regional	2002/03	-	-	-	2 867	1 732	32	-	-	4 631	1 160	5 791	0.24	
	2003/04	-	-	-	541	1 712	24	-	-	2 277	1 496	3 772	0.15	
	2004/05	-	-	152	593	2 021	876	-	-	3 641	1 400	5 041	0.16	
	2005/06	-	-	163	574	2 955	719	-	-	4 411	137	4 547	0.10	
	2006/07	-	-	190	1 064	1 887	6	-	-	3 148	-	3 148	0.06	
Total Caribbean	2002/03	-	-	25 434	15 724	5 134	864	12 781	59 937	32 372	92 309	3.75		
	2003/04	-	-	32 353	10 147	4 204	500	8 853	56 058	5 233	61 290	2.39		
	2004/05	-	-	22 767	7 652	4 066	1 542	10 209	46 236	5 034	51 270	1.64		
	2005/06	-	-	15 430	6 236	5 149	1 095	9 750	37 661	4 735	42 397	0.96		
	2006/07	-	-	19 134	3 522	3 204	10	12 910	38 780	7 995	46 775	0.95		
South America														
Bolivia	2002/03	-	-	1 090	1 945	6 233	-	-	9 268	3 520	12 788	0.52		
	2003/04	-	-	2 875	943	3 239	-	-	7 057	204	7 261	0.28		
	2004/05	1 250	-	1 053	1 333	1 766	-	-	5 402	26 677	32 079	1.03		
	2005/06	-	-	406	657	801	-	1 239	3 103	138	3 242	0.07		
	2006/07	-	-	-	1 292	1 697	98	523	3 610	-	3 610	0.07		
Brazil	2002/03	-	-	-	7 491	2 426	-	-	9 917	74	9 991	0.41		
	2003/04	-	-	-	5 435	1 475	-	-	6 910	25	6 935	0.27		
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 515	1 474	-	-	4 989	81	5 070	0.16		
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 745	643	-	-	2 387	122	2 509	0.06		
	2006/07	-	-	-	333	400	-	-	733	-	733	0.01		
Chile	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	145	-	145	0.01		
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	351	-	351	0.01		
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	437	-	437	-	437	0.01		
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	790	-	790	3	793	0.02		
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	-	500	0.01		

£ thousands

Colombia	2002/03	-	-	189	224	166	3	-	583	1 228	1 811	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	166	144	42	-	-	351	1 307	1 658	0.06
	2004/05	-	-	134	116	291	-	-	541	615	1 156	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	-	35	236	110	-	382	349	731	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	-	14	270	-	-	284	25	309	0.01
Ecuador	2002/03	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	363	77	441	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	193	14	207	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	159	-	-	159	8 071	8 229	0.26
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	217	-	-	217	71	288	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	62	-	62	0.00
Paraguay	2002/03	-	-	-	9	56	-	-	66	-	66	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	72	77	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Peru	2002/03	-	-	-	1 352	1 267	311	295	3 225	48 704	51 929	2.11
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 054	1 307	-	447	2 807	85	2 893	0.11
	2004/05	-	-	-	533	2 940	-1	518	3 990	645	4 635	0.15
	2005/06	-	-	-	38	980	-	586	1 604	270	1 874	0.04
	2006/07	-	-	-	7	1 109	-	3 845	4 962	10 922	15 883	0.32
Uruguay	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

14.2 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousands		
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral	
Venezuela	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72	72	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76	76	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	229	229	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	83	83	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Latin America Regional	2002/03	-	-	-	351	1 030	68	-	1 450	7 409	8 859	8 859	0.36
	2003/04	-	-	-	148	721	500	-	1 369	-	1 369	1 369	0.05
	2004/05	-	-	-	300	1 629	-	-	1 929	272	2 201	2 201	0.07
	2005/06	-	-	-	947	2 677	-	-	3 625	440	4 065	4 065	0.09
	2006/07	-	-	-	1 343	4 280	-	-	5 623	1 036	6 659	6 659	0.14
Total South America	2002/03	-	-	-	11 373	11 543	528	295	25 017	61 099	86 116	86 116	3.50
	2003/04	-	-	-	7 724	6 976	851	447	19 038	1 712	20 751	20 751	0.81
	2004/05	1 250	-	-	5 797	8 260	441	518	17 451	36 663	54 114	54 114	1.73
	2005/06	-	-	-	3 422	5 555	903	1 825	12 111	1 481	13 592	13 592	0.31
	2006/07	-	-	-	2 989	7 818	598	4 369	15 774	11 982	27 756	27 756	0.57
Americas regional	2002/03	-	-	-	418	-	320	-	738	7 763	8 501	8 501	0.35
	2003/04	-	-	-	30	-	777	-	808	1 000	1 808	1 808	0.07
	2004/05	-	-	-	20	-	754	-	774	1 390	2 164	2 164	0.07
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	750	890	1 640	1 640	0.04
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	748	-	748	930	1 678	1 678	0.03
Total Americas	2002/03	-	-	-	29 078	22 594	2 940	13 169	94 522	127 004	221 526	221 526	9.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	20 262	15 637	2 129	9 393	83 070	20 288	103 358	103 358	4.04
	2004/05	1 250	-	-	14 288	17 209	4 650	10 820	72 652	53 411	126 063	126 063	4.04
	2005/06	-	850	-	10 582	14 216	4 113	12 586	58 173	27 092	85 265	85 265	1.93
	2006/07	-	1 000	-	7 063	14 677	1 515	18 694	62 072	47 559	109 631	109 631	2.24

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

14.3 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia)

	Financial Aid										Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	
Asia: Middle East											
Iran	2002/03	-	-	-	-	953	-	953	643	1 596	0.06
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	1 553	-	1 553	53	1 606	0.06
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	1 202	-	1 202	216	1 419	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	250	-	250	141	392	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Iraq ⁴	2002/03	-	-	-	-	18 853	-	18 853	-	18 853	0.77
	2003/04	-	-	79 267	2 772	110 052	-	209 313	5 000	214 313	8.37
	2004/05	-	-	6 241	14 217	21 383	-	49 107	342 400	391 507	12.55
	2005/06	-	-	36 374	44 885	4 770	-	86 869	339 380	426 249	9.65
	2006/07	-	-	9 170	25 997	10 085	-	49 569	22 260	71 829	1.46
Jordan	2002/03	-	-	137	2 843	9	1 669	4 837	-	4 837	0.20
	2003/04	-	-	160	1 726	-	2 270	4 197	-	4 197	0.16
	2004/05	-	-	123	3 160	-	1 734	5 305	-	5 305	0.17
	2005/06	-	-	130	1 606	-	1 711	3 448	-	3 448	0.08
	2006/07	-	-	31	-	300	8 501	8 832	-	8 832	0.18
Lebanon	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	232	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	102	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	-	297	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	6 263	-	6 402	-	6 402	0.13
Oman	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

4. Recorded flows to Iraq before 2003/04 are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and CSOs for Iraqi citizens. No aid was provided to the government of Iraq during that period.

14.3 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousands	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
Syria	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	89	-	89	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	51	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	126	-	126	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-9	-	-	-	-9	-	-9	-0.00
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	92	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	69	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	53	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
West Bank & Gaza ⁵	-	-	-	4 535	6 097	4 534	-	15 165	15 165	-	15 165	0.62
2003/04	-	-	-	5 359	11 482	-	-	16 841	16 841	-	16 841	0.66
2004/05	-	-	7 575	4 696	3 494	1 800	-	17 565	17 565	-	17 565	0.56
2005/06	-	-	10 335	3 689	1 034	-	-	15 058	15 058	-	15 058	0.34
2006/07	-	-	11 914	2 895	163	223	-	15 196	15 196	-	15 196	0.31
Yemen ³	-	-	3 298	40	2 103	-	-	5 442	5 442	-	5 442	0.22
2003/04	-	-	107	46	3 721	-	-	3 875	3 875	-	3 875	0.15
2004/05	-	-	104	770	4 430	7	-	5 312	5 312	-	5 312	0.17
2005/06	-	-	90	747	10 658	4	-	11 500	11 500	-	11 500	0.26
2006/07	-	-	83	875	7 441	-	-	8 399	8 399	-	8 399	0.17
Middle East	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	104	104	-	104	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	34	89	-	-	122	122	-	122	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	278	44	-	-	322	322	1 700	2 022	0.06
2005/06	-	-	-	278	58	-	-	335	335	1 020	1 355	0.03
2006/07	-	-	-	95	13	2 468	-	2 575	2 575	1 110	3 685	0.08

Total Middle East	2002/03	-	-	3 435	7 418	8 804	24 350	1 669	45 676	738	46 414	1.88
	2003/04	-	-	79 534	9 936	32 709	111 605	2 270	236 054	5 122	241 176	9.42
	2004/05	-	-	14 043	23 121	15 945	24 392	1 734	79 235	344 370	423 604	13.58
	2005/06	-	-	46 929	51 205	12 740	5 025	1 711	117 610	340 541	458 151	10.37
	2006/07	-	-	21 197	29 862	12 064	19 339	8 501	90 964	23 370	114 334	2.33
Asia: South												
Afghanistan³	2002/03	-	-	28 953	1 063	276	44 253	-	74 546	1 472	76 018	3.09
	2003/04	-	-	52 101	874	16 250	10 457	-	79 683	19 912	99 595	3.89
	2004/05	-	-	55 038	3 708	13 776	7 067	-	79 589	19 370	98 959	3.17
	2005/06	-	-	38 500	9 591	46 949	3 390	-	98 430	28 519	126 949	2.87
	2006/07	-	-	61 000	12 026	24 193	1 613	-	98 831	24 180	123 011	2.51
Bangladesh³	2002/03	-	6 585	10 827	23 744	31 841	226	-	73 224	22	73 246	2.97
	2003/04	-	24	12 323	24 525	18 498	13	-	55 383	99 981	155 364	6.07
	2004/05	-	29 800	16 200	19 845	37 022	25 038	-	127 904	21 248	149 152	4.78
	2005/06	-	8 000	46 735	19 102	49 476	55	-	123 368	4 890	128 258	2.90
	2006/07	-	-	54 178	21 523	33 611	-	-	109 313	-	109 313	2.23
Bhutan³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-7	-	-	-	-7	-	-7	-0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Burma³	2002/03	-	-	5	155	3 697	3 163	-	7 020	-	7 020	0.29
	2003/04	-	-	4	175	2 964	578	-	3 720	-	3 720	0.15
	2004/05	-	-	4	120	4 879	1 005	-	6 008	-	6 008	0.19
	2005/06	-	-	7	139	5 115	1 221	-	6 483	-	6 483	0.15
	2006/07	-	-	2	85	6 413	1 110	-	7 610	-	7 610	0.16

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

5. DFID also contributes around £15m - £20m annually to UNRWA whose work supports Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. See Table 18 for details.

14.3 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral			
India ³	2002/03	30 000	-	73 776	26 653	19 097	5 217	-	154 742	27 966	182 708	7.42	
	2003/04	55 000	-	102 646	18 745	19 107	1 399	-	196 897	45 839	242 736	9.48	
	2004/05	-	-	180 738	15 516	60 953	442	-	257 649	9 861	267 510	8.57	
	2005/06	-	14 500	160 939	14 198	59 364	3 757	-	252 759	17 306	270 065	6.11	
	2006/07	-	16 000	138 557	24 085	53 816	1 398	-	233 857	59 850	293 706	5.99	
Maldives	2002/03	-	-	-	16	180	-	-	195	-	195	0.01	
	2003/04	-	-	-	20	179	-	-	199	-	199	0.01	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	203	605	-	808	-	808	0.03	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	405	-	405	-	405	0.01	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Nepal ³	2002/03	-	-	2 038	8 191	14 895	2 038	-	27 162	-	27 162	1.10	
	2003/04	-	-	2 768	8 489	17 485	3 305	-	32 047	-	32 047	1.25	
	2004/05	-	2 107	1 111	8 893	17 744	5 230	-	35 085	200	35 285	1.13	
	2005/06	-	8 684	4 207	7 939	11 494	1 865	-	34 188	360	34 548	0.78	
	2006/07	-	5 446	9 588	10 551	14 059	3 189	-	42 833	3 710	46 543	0.95	
Pakistan ³	2002/03	20 000	-	11	8 807	9 270	226	-	38 314	8 538	46 852	1.90	
	2003/04	35 000	15 000	6	7 034	8 892	308	-	66 240	59	66 299	2.59	
	2004/05	-	7 500	5	9 582	14 149	140	-	31 377	23 901	55 277	1.77	
	2005/06	20 000	22 500	6	6 228	9 830	38 849	-	97 413	275	97 688	2.21	
	2006/07	20 000	15 000	25 471	7 581	17 368	15 699	-	101 118	17 032	118 150	2.41	
Sri Lanka	2002/03	-	-	8	1 881	3 843	-	-	5 731	2 570	8 302	0.34	
	2003/04	-	-	7	768	7 208	117	-	8 099	1 445	9 544	0.37	
	2004/05	-	-	6	329	5 973	250	-	6 558	659	7 217	0.23	
	2005/06	-	-	6	123	2 220	5 055	3 376	10 780	670	11 450	0.26	
	2006/07	-	-	5	35	2 955	1 334	1 580	5 910	2 762	8 672	0.18	

£ thousands

Total South Asia	2002/03	50 000	6 585	115 618	70 509	83 099	55 123	-	380 934	40 568	421 502	17.12
	2003/04	90 000	15 024	169 856	60 623	90 582	16 176	-	442 261	167 236	609 497	23.81
	2004/05	-	39 407	253 102	57 994	154 698	39 777	-	544 977	75 239	620 216	19.88
	2005/06	20 000	53 684	250 400	57 319	184 448	54 598	3 376	623 825	52 021	675 846	15.30
	2006/07	20 000	36 446	288 801	75 885	152 416	24 343	1 580	599 472	107 534	707 005	14.42
Asia: Far East												
Brunei	2002/03	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	21	-	21	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00
Cambodia ³	2002/03	-	-	-	870	7 594	928	-	9 393	-	9 393	0.38
	2003/04	-	-	-	275	8 058	176	-	8 508	-	8 508	0.33
	2004/05	-	-	60	834	9 059	-	-	9 954	-	9 954	0.32
	2005/06	-	-	1 750	801	10 112	433	-	13 095	100	13 196	0.30
	2006/07	-	-	1 493	706	9 693	541	-	12 433	35	12 468	0.25
China	2002/03	-	-	16 177	14 074	10 975	320	-	41 546	2 840	44 386	1.80
	2003/04	-	-	11 621	8 274	12 361	-	-	32 255	10 151	42 406	1.66
	2004/05	-	-	12 287	6 228	17 361	-	-	35 876	6 600	42 476	1.36
	2005/06	-	-	14 414	5 958	14 172	200	-	34 744	2 110	36 854	0.83
	2006/07	-	-	11 245	5 741	21 603	-	-	38 589	21 498	60 086	1.23
East Timor ³	2002/03	-	-	-	33	6 514	-	-	6 547	-	6 547	0.27
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	4 490	-	-	4 490	-	4 490	0.18
	2004/05	-	-	-	89	4 424	-	-	4 512	-	4 512	0.14
	2005/06	-	-	-	48	1 593	-	-	1 641	-	1 641	0.04
	2006/07	-	-	750	12	1 177	106	-	2 044	-	2 044	0.04

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.3 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure					Percentage of Total Bilateral
Indonesia	2002/03	-	-	8 728	1 032	8 608	1 500	-	-	19 868	22 745	42 613	1.73	
	2003/04	-	-	6 561	1 286	9 601	-	-	-	17 449	-	17 449	0.68	
	2004/05	-	-	7 778	1 055	14 023	11 123	-	-	33 979	547	34 526	1.11	
	2005/06	-	-	6 645	1 421	29 219	20 791	-	-	58 077	476	58 553	1.33	
	2006/07	-	-	6 006	1 864	34 123	18 640	-	-	60 634	1 656	62 290	1.27	
Korea Democratic Republic	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	712	-	-	712	-	712	0.03	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	712	-	-	712	-	712	0.02	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Laos ³	2002/03	-	-	-	-	344	295	-	-	639	-	639	0.03	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	231	-	231	0.01	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	98	215	-	-	313	-	313	0.01	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	50	102	-	-	153	-	153	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	132	456	-	-	588	-	588	0.01	
Malaysia	2002/03	-	-	272	137	-	-	-	-	409	-	409	0.02	
	2003/04	-	-	252	4	-	-	-	-	256	-	256	0.01	
	2004/05	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	230	3 969	4 199	0.13	
	2005/06	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	209	688	896	0.02	
	2006/07	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	192	5 451	5 643	0.12	
Mongolia ³	2002/03	-	-	-	129	166	100	-	-	395	-	395	0.02	
	2003/04	-	-	-	14	253	-	-	-	267	-	267	0.01	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	231	-	231	0.01	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	235	223	235	0.01	
	2006/07	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	217	6	224	0.00	

£ thousands

Philippines	2002/03	-	-	789	67	321	-	-	1 177	-	1 177	-	1 177	0.05
	2003/04	-	-	1 606	55	382	-	-	2 043	-	2 043	-	2 043	0.08
	2004/05	-	-	945	22	345	309	-	1 621	-	1 621	-	1 621	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	1 883	10	200	91	-	2 185	272	2 457	272	2 457	0.06
	2006/07	-	-	143	-	181	300	-	624	3 157	3 781	3 157	3 781	0.08
Singapore	2002/03	-	-	52	35	-	-	-	87	-	87	-	87	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	46	27	-	-	-	73	-	73	-	73	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	42	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	37	8 511	8 548	8 511	8 548	0.19
	2006/07	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	34	0.00
Thailand	2002/03	-	-	306	3	24	-	-	333	9	341	9	341	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	181	53	45	-	-	279	5	284	5	284	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	163	9	51	-	-	223	-	223	-	223	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	64	4	9	-	-	77	-	77	-	77	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	0.03
Vietnam ³	2002/03	-	-	2 871	3 000	12 637	-	-	18 508	-	18 508	-	18 508	0.75
	2003/04	10 000	-	6 535	2 486	4 243	-	-	23 264	-	23 264	-	23 264	0.91
	2004/05	20 000	-	5 544	2 348	12 533	-	-	40 425	-	40 425	-	40 425	1.30
	2005/06	20 000	14 000	7 503	2 273	10 397	50	3 280	57 502	7	57 510	7	57 510	1.30
	2006/07	20 000	14 500	5 974	536	9 043	-	2 348	52 401	264	52 666	264	52 666	1.07
Total Far East Asia	2002/03	-	-	29 200	19 396	47 184	3 143	-	98 923	25 594	124 517	25 594	124 517	5.06
	2003/04	10 000	-	26 805	12 474	39 663	888	-	89 830	10 156	99 987	10 156	99 987	3.91
	2004/05	20 000	-	27 052	10 583	58 125	12 358	-	128 119	11 116	139 236	11 116	139 236	4.46
	2005/06	20 000	14 000	32 507	10 515	65 764	21 668	3 503	167 957	12 165	180 122	12 165	180 122	4.08
	2006/07	20 000	14 500	25 841	8 864	75 952	20 043	2 560	167 759	33 361	201 120	33 361	201 120	4.10

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.3 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

		Financial Aid							£ thousands			
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
Asia: Central Asian Republics												
Kazakhstan	2002/03	-	-	-	685	32	-	-	716	-	716	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 222	8	-	-	1 230	-	1 230	0.05
	2004/05	-	-	-	649	23	-	-	672	-	672	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	-	301	500	-	-	802	-	802	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	37	0.00
Kyrgyzstan ³	2002/03	-	-	-	3 067	238	151	-	3 456	-	3 456	0.14
	2003/04	-	-	-	3 875	325	-	-	4 200	-	4 200	0.16
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 902	635	-	-	4 537	-	4 537	0.15
	2005/06	-	-	3 000	3 702	569	-	-	7 271	-	7 271	0.16
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	3 049	1 406	-	-	5 455	-	5 455	0.11
Tajikistan ³	2002/03	-	-	-	41	155	162	-	358	-	358	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	513	28	147	-	688	-	688	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	-	891	444	24	-	1 359	-	1 359	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 021	1 666	79	-	2 766	2	2 768	0.06
	2006/07	-	-	-	457	2 731	100	-	3 288	-	3 288	0.07
Turkmenistan	2002/03	-	-	-	118	43	-	-	161	27	188	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	36	320	356	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	17	45	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	2	22	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Uzbekistan ³	2002/03	-	-	-	448	42	-	-	490	294	785	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	-	561	- 2	-	-	559	-	559	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	-	564	49	-	-	613	-	613	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	-	276	-	-	-	277	-	277	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	0.00

Total Central Asian Republics	2002/03	-	-	-	4 360	509	313	-	5 182	322	5 504	0.22
	2003/04	-	-	-	6 171	395	147	-	6 713	320	7 033	0.27
	2004/05	-	-	-	6 006	1 180	24	-	7 210	17	7 227	0.23
	2005/06	-	-	3 000	5 301	2 756	79	-	11 136	3	11 139	0.25
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	3 553	4 137	100	-	8 790	-	8 790	0.18
Asia Regional	2002/03	-	-	2 553	3 497	4 995	158	-	11 202	-	11 202	0.45
	2003/04	-	-	2 011	1 640	4 315	148	-	8 115	2 013	10 127	0.40
	2004/05	-	-	167	481	8 137	36 690	-	45 475	5 650	51 125	1.64
	2005/06	-	-	53	2 015	13 368	6 607	-	22 042	8 315	30 357	0.69
	2006/07	-	-	578	699	12 031	584	-	13 892	27 144	41 036	0.84
Total Asia	2002/03	50 000	6 585	150 806	105 180	144 590	83 087	1 669	541 917	67 221	609 138	24.74
	2003/04	100 000	15 024	278 207	90 844	167 664	128 964	2 270	782 973	184 847	967 820	37.81
	2004/05	20 000	39 407	294 365	98 186	238 084	113 241	1 734	805 017	436 392	1 241 408	39.79
	2005/06	40 000	67 684	332 889	126 355	279 074	87 976	8 591	942 570	413 045	1 355 615	30.69
	2006/07	40 000	50 946	337 417	118 863	256 599	64 409	12 641	880 876	191 410	1 072 286	21.87

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.4 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Europe)

	Financial Aid										£ thousands			
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Other Financial Aid		Other Bilateral Aid		Total DFID Bilateral Programme			Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
Europe														
Albania														
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	1 828	689	65	-	2 582	-	2 582	-	0.10
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	1 806	315	200	-	2 321	-	2 321	-	0.09
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	1 662	316	204	-	2 183	12	2 195	12	0.07
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	1 258	492	45	-	1 795	132	1 927	132	0.04
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	1 592	945	-	-	2 537	-	2 537	-	0.05
Armenia														
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	790	346	43	-	1 178	-	1 178	-	0.05
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	1 788	572	387	-	2 746	-	2 746	-	0.11
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	2 351	262	840	-	3 453	-	3 453	-	0.11
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	1 784	488	714	500	3 887	-	3 887	-	0.09
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	1 776	-	892	920	4 089	-	4 089	-	0.08
Azerbaijan														
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	246	13	-	-	259	-	259	-	0.01
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	111	48	-	-	159	-	159	-	0.01
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	13	29	7	-	49	-	49	-	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	0.00
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Belarus														
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	57	-	57	-	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	49	-	49	-	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	128	-	128	-	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	-	29	-	0.00
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Bosnia-Herzegovina														
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	6 195	452	-	-	6 647	-	6 647	-	0.27
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	6 130	624	-	-	6 754	-	6 754	-	0.26
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	4 545	679	-	-	5 224	-	5 224	-	0.17
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	2 548	735	-	-	3 282	-	3 282	-	0.07
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	3 482	479	-	-	3 975	-	3 975	-	0.08

Bulgaria	2002/03	-	-	-	3 273	273	1	-	3 548	184	3 731	0.15
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 526	343	-	-	1 868	63	1 931	0.08
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 041	133	-	-	1 175	282	1 457	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	-	102	16	50	-	168	-	168	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Croatia	2002/03	-	-	-	915	370	321	-	1 605	-	1 605	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	-	787	435	-	-	1 222	-	1 222	0.05
	2004/05	-	-	-	738	246	-	-	984	4	988	0.03
	2005/06	-	-	-	640	34	-	-	674	-	674	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	71	0.00
Cyprus	2002/03	-	-	7	51	-	-	-	59	-	59	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	0.00
Czech Republic	2002/03	-	-	-	554	126	-	-	680	17	697	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	-	148	28	-	-	176	26	202	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Estonia	2002/03	-	-	-	67	77	-	-	144	-	144	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

14.4 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Europe) – continued

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral			
Georgia	2002/03	-	-	-	1 643	229	477	-	2 349	-	2 349	0.10	
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 216	433	438	-	2 087	-	2 087	0.08	
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 407	270	64	-	1 741	-	1 741	0.06	
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 993	415	30	-	2 438	-	2 438	0.06	
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	1 519	-	321	1 043	3 883	-	3 883	0.08	
Gibraltar	2002/03	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	0.00	
	2003/04	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	0.00	
	2004/05	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00	
Hungary	2002/03	-	-	-	1 205	100	-	-	1 306	70	1 376	0.06	
	2003/04	-	-	-	7	74	-	-	81	3	84	0.00	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-3	-	-	-	-3	-	-3	-0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Latvia	2002/03	-	-	-	22	60	-	-	83	-	83	0.00	
	2003/04	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Lithuania	2002/03	-	-	-	52	25	-	-	78	-	78	0.00	
	2003/04	-	-	-	8	19	-	-	27	2	29	0.00	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	

£ thousands

Macedonia (FYR of)	2002/03	-	-	-	1 620	77	94	-	1 791	46	1 837	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 255	105	80	-	1 440	8	1 447	0.06
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 331	197	2	-	1 529	-	1 529	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 282	44	-	-	1 325	-	1 325	0.03
	2006/07	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	65	-	65	0.00
Malta	2002/03	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	119	-	119	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Moldova ³	2002/03	-	-	-	2 072	1 253	30	-	3 354	-	3 354	0.14
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 625	797	11	-	2 433	-	2 433	0.10
	2004/05	-	200	177	1 289	830	81	-	2 576	-	2 576	0.08
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 205	144	156	-	1 505	-	1 505	0.03
	2006/07	-	-	10	945	2 179	165	36	3 336	-	3 336	0.07
Poland	2002/03	-	-	-	1 278	209	-	-	1 487	-	1 487	0.06
	2003/04	-	-	-	57	7	-	-	63	-	63	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Romania	2002/03	-	-	-	4 859	1 228	50	-	6 137	20	6 157	0.25
	2003/04	-	-	-	4 223	247	-	-	4 470	43	4 513	0.18
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 827	413	-	-	4 240	-	4 240	0.14
	2005/06	-	-	-	636	115	75	-	826	-	826	0.02
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

States of ex Yugoslavia	2002/03	-	-	143	719	9	-	870	-	870	-	0.04
	2003/04	-	-	12	180	- 269	-	- 77	-	- 77	-	n/a
	2004/05	-	-	-	125	320	-	445	-	445	-	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	76	-	-	76	-	76	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Turkey	2002/03	-	2 069	-	-	-	-	2 069	231	2 300	-	0.09
	2003/04	-	1 866	-	-	-	-	1 866	210	2 076	-	0.08
	2004/05	-	1 458	-	-	-	-	1 458	28	1 486	-	0.05
	2005/06	-	1 114	-	-	-	-	1 114	297	1 411	-	0.03
	2006/07	-	740	-	-	-	-	740	-	740	-	0.02
Ukraine	2002/03	-	-	6 977	734	2	-	7 713	2	7 715	-	0.31
	2003/04	-	-	5 890	540	-	-	6 430	-	6 430	-	0.25
	2004/05	-	-	5 270	443	400	-	6 113	-	6 113	-	0.20
	2005/06	-	-	5 757	178	-	-	5 935	-	5 935	-	0.13
	2006/07	-	-	5 554	131	-	-	5 686	-	5 686	-	0.12
Balkan Regional	2002/03	-	-	-	53	-	-	53	-	53	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	793	106	135	-	1 034	-	1 034	-	0.04
	2004/05	-	-	1 616	1 387	-	-	3 004	-	3 004	-	0.10
	2005/06	-	-	1 197	789	600	-	2 587	-	2 587	-	0.06
	2006/07	-	-	696	1 342	400	-	2 438	-	2 438	-	0.05
Europe regional	2002/03	-	-	2 542	1 448	298	-	4 289	-	4 289	-	0.17
	2003/04	-	-	1 152	1 406	9	-	2 568	4 064	6 632	-	0.26
	2004/05	-	-	500	3 161	54	-	3 716	2 150	5 866	-	0.19
	2005/06	-	-	1 148	3 360	-	-	4 508	1 890	6 398	-	0.14
	2006/07	-	-	1 412	1 385	16	-	2 813	830	3 643	-	0.07
Total Europe	2002/03	-	2 076	61 921	16 366	4 138	-	84 502	299 738	384 240	-	15.60
	2003/04	-	1 873	49 471	14 965	4 130	-	70 440	4 431	74 871	-	2.92
	2004/05	-	200	1 642	13 232	3 346	-	59 809	2 486	62 294	-	2.00
	2005/06	-	-	1 521	9 711	1 970	500	41 946	48 140	90 086	-	2.04
	2006/07	-	2 269	25 719	8 337	3 101	1 999	41 425	93 880	135 305	-	2.76

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

6. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. Expenditure by Serbia and Montenegro has been attributed between the two countries where possible. Thus, any spend identified as only benefiting Montenegro is reported under Montenegro, all other spend as Serbia.

14.5 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Pacific)

	Financial Aid										£ thousands	
	Financial Aid					Other						
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
Solomon Islands ³	2002/03	-	-	103	35	-	82	278	498	69	567	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	100	6	-	78	278	462	-	462	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	98	-	-	-	278	376	-	376	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	95	-	-	-	178	273	-	273	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	91	-	91	0.00
Fiji	2002/03	-	-	323	45	-	10	-	378	-	378	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	320	-	320	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	296	-	296	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	283	-	-	-	-	283	-	283	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	268	-	-	-	-	268	-	268	0.01
Kiribati	2002/03	-	-	31	12	-	-	-	42	-	42	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	30	- 3	25	-	-	53	-	53	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	29	-	46	-	-	75	-	75	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	27	-	26	-	-	53	-	53	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	23	-	18	-	-	41	-	41	0.00
Vanuatu	2002/03	-	-	24	-	-	41	-	65	-	65	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	23	-	-	199	-	222	-	222	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	0.00
Papua New Guinea ³	2002/03	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	77	721	798	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	155	245	401	0.01

Tonga	2002/03	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	37	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Tuvalu	2002/03	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	28	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Pitcairn Islands	2002/03	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53	-	53	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	64	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 247	67	-	-	1 314	-	1 314	0.04
	2005/06	-	646	1 590	346	-	-	-	2 582	-	2 582	0.06
	2006/07	-	1 455	141	241	-	-	-	1 837	-	1 837	0.04
Nauru	2002/03	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	32	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
South Pacific Regional	2002/03	-	-	-	1 846	50	-	-	3 221	-	3 221	0.13
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 624	-	-	-	3 317	-	3 317	0.13
	2004/05	-	-	-	635	-	-	-	1 149	-	1 149	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	594	-	594	0.01
	2006/07	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	12	-	12	0.00

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

3. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

14.5 Total DFID¹ and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Pacific) – continued

£ thousands

	Financial Aid							Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief				
Oceania Regional											
2002/03	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	141	-	141	0.01
2003/04	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	31	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	38	-	38	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	0.00
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Total Pacific											
2002/03	-	-	481	1 785	1 846	183	278	4 572	790	5 362	0.22
2003/04	-	-	474	1 808	1 649	276	278	4 484	-	4 484	0.18
2004/05	-	-	446	1 800	748	-	278	3 272	-	3 272	0.10
2005/06	-	-	1 072	2 030	544	-	178	3 823	-	3 823	0.09
2006/07	-	-	1 857	144	423	-	-	2 424	245	2 670	0.05

1. Description of Aid Types is given in Section 1.

2. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

15 DFID Bilateral Aid by Income Group¹

	2002/03 £m	2003/04 £m	2004/05 £m	2005/06 £m	2006/07 £m
Total Bilateral Aid	1 746	1 935	2 111	2 502	2 562
<i>of which: Country Specific</i>	<i>1 356</i>	<i>1 573</i>	<i>1 691</i>	<i>2 083</i>	<i>2 040</i>
Total Bilateral Aid (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)	1 451	1 625	1 779	2 096	2 225
<i>of which: Total Country Specific (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)</i>	<i>1 146</i>	<i>1 322</i>	<i>1 445</i>	<i>1 736</i>	<i>1 751</i>

Country Specific DFID Programme: All Recipient Countries

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Low Income Countries	1 024	76	1 076	68	1 372	81	1 742	84	1 725	85
Lower Middle Income Countries	210	15	384	25	229	14	272	13	242	12
Upper Middle Income Countries	121	9	113	7	90	5	69	3	73	4
High Income Countries	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:										
Country Specific Aid	1 356		1 573		1 691		2 083		2 040	
<i>of which: Least Developed Countries - LDCs</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>1 052</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>1 052</i>	<i>52</i>

Country Specific DFID Programme: All Recipient Countries – Excluding Humanitarian Assistance

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Low Income Countries	854	75	946	72	1 169	81	1 433	83	1 478	84
Lower Middle Income Countries	175	15	267	20	188	13	235	13	208	12
Upper Middle Income Countries	116	10	109	8	88	6	68	4	65	4
High Income Countries	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:										
Country Specific Aid	1 146		1 322		1 445		1 736		1 751	
<i>of which: Least Developed Countries - LDCs</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>49</i>

1. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, see glossary for details. This table covers only bilateral aid which can be attributed to individual countries. Pacific country expenditure is not included in these totals as bilateral assistance to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

16.1 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Region

		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral ⁵	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
					£ thousands		
TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA	2002	2 434 656	497 497	100	27 157 586	11 162 138	826 730
	2003	2 364 698	34 766	100	30 469 498	10 686 247	1 613 304
	2004	2 913 356	428 125	100	30 161 118	11 652 462	1 138 267
	2005	4 491 045	1 936 744	100	45 181 512	12 013 748	1 400 732
	2006	4 737 140	1 907 700	100	..	..	..
Unspecified Region	2002	516 398	-	21.21	5 432 741	722 806	96 327
	2003	581 811	-	24.60	5 721 665	810 567	111 456
	2004	629 618	-	21.61	6 370 344	796 640	116 820
	2005	670 737	-	14.93	6 654 659	827 945	106 397
	2006	724 320	-	15.27	..	..	..
Total Africa	2002	698 192	97 336	28.68	8 905 685	4 865 786	289 402
	2003	923 585	32 175	39.06	11 732 263	4 531 857	691 207
	2004	1 327 317	396 623	45.56	10 541 612	5 410 174	477 863
	2005	2 087 993	1 192 958	46.49	13 596 916	5 648 903	641 512
	2006	2 968 240	1 794 090	62.68	..	..	..
Total Americas	2002	188 300	4 786	7.73	2 594 031	714 248	60 452
	2003	83 195	2 591	3.52	2 800 526	869 878	108 791
	2004	67 536	8 363	2.32	2 792 306	873 816	83 039
	2005	72 702	24 767	1.62	2 516 322	923 847	90 503
	2006	19 450	10 940	0.40	..	..	..
Total Asia	2002	600 583	3 253	24.67	7 131 432	3 663 369	225 963
	2003	747 796	-	31.62	8 093 274	3 534 249	539 237
	2004	865 977	23 139	29.72	8 721 519	3 493 015	328 314
	2005	1 578 320	673 201	35.14	20 299 451	3 586 702	416 366
	2006	902 600	8 040	19.06	..	..	..

Total Europe	2002	426 065	392 122	17.50	2 654 508	1 163 670	151 404
	2003	28 232	-	1.19	1 666 823	898 426	158 316
	2004	25 168	-	0.86	1 280 063	1 023 122	126 250
	2005	77 134	45 818	1.72	1 576 624	935 489	135 813
	2006	120 460	94 630	2.54	..	..	..
Pacific	2002	5 119	-	0.21	439 189	32 259	3 182
	2003	80	-	0.00	454 947	41 270	4 297
	2004	- 2 259	-	n/a	455 274	55 695	5 981
	2005	4 159	-	0.09	537 540	90 862	10 141
	2006	2 070	-	0.04	..	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

North Africa Regional	2002	-	-	-	19 222	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-	29 928	38 483	6 973	-
	2004	-	-	-	40 251	58 395	10 226	-
	2005	-	-	-	28 055	49 724	7 926	-
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..	..
Total North of Sahara	2002	8 118	-	0.33	1 090 841	238 387	40 317	..
	2003	2 646	-	0.11	940 677	286 089	47 789	..
	2004	41 964	-	1.44	1 150 559	429 133	68 415	..
	2005	15 079	-	0.34	866 248	449 553	67 714	..
	2006	19 160	-	0.40	..	..	..	..
Africa: South of Sahara								
Angola	2002	6 818	-	0.28	190 886	86 012	6 398	..
	2003	8 439	-	0.36	227 905	74 909	6 949	..
	2004	8 229	-	0.28	554 267	71 634	6 863	..
	2005	7 729	-	0.17	142 052	100 652	10 236	..
	2006	6 860	-	0.14	..	..	..	..
Benin ¹	2002	40	40	0.00	93 343	48 961	2 626	..
	2003	12 940	11 109	0.55	120 116	61 093	7 973	..
	2004	-	-	- 0	114 586	95 503	10 136	..
	2005	-	-	- 0	113 832	78 092	7 618	..
	2006	1 240	1 240	0.03	..	..	..	..
Botswana	2002	1 440	-	0.06	24 481	1 460	117	..
	2003	698	-	0.03	16 755	1 304	19	..
	2004	251	-	0.01	17 375	9 211	975	..
	2005	138	-	0.00	28 539	10 452	1 538	..
	2006	30	-	0.00	..	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available. Where n/a is shown countries were not ODA eligible in those years.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

Chad ¹	2002	-	-	-	44 682	106 067	5 670
	2003	998	-	0.04	58 496	92 442	16 434
	2004	4 398	-	0.15	89 020	84 638	6 826
	2005	- 402	-	n/a	91 647	117 281	12 125
	2006	1 310	-	0.03	..	..	..
	2002	-	-	-	7 345	11 031	314
2003	-	-	-	6 810	8 120	1 357	
2004	-	-	-	7 563	6 341	591	
2005	-	-	-	9 445	4 434	487	
2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Congo ¹	2002	213	-	0.01	27 566	10 271	852
	2003	2 431	2 021	0.10	20 736	21 452	3 803
	2004	2 658	2 428	0.09	26 057	36 895	2 172
	2005	319	-	0.01	747 861	49 096	4 839
	2006	350	231	0.01	..	..	..
	Congo (Democratic Republic) ¹	2002	9 951	2 713	0.41	233 948	548 983	30 248
2003		13 877	92	0.59	3 067 812	248 861	38 683
2004		164 239	138 739	5.64	635 735	359 698	29 039
2005		42 671	-	0.95	568 979	436 108	50 968
2006		76 040	299	1.61	..	..	..
Cote d'Ivoire ¹		2002	7 811	7 618	0.32	553 928	157 527	3 924
	2003	1 311	349	0.06	172 195	- 16 957	970
	2004	3 209	2 712	0.11	107 285	- 20 125	2 810
	2005	1 689	270	0.04	83 043	- 17 796	1 916
	2006	1 010	240	0.02	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available. Where n/a is shown countries were not ODA eligible in those years.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Year	UK Net		of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral [†]	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total Multilateral [†]			
Djibouti	2002	13	-	-	0.00	24 567	25 807	969	
	2003	-	-	-	-	22 659	24 104	4 308	
	2004	-	-	-	-	21 511	14 859	1 150	
	2005	-	-	-	-	29 562	12 696	1 331	
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	2002	-	-	-	-	9 098	4 379	509	
	2003	-	-	-	-	10 772	2 082	141	
	2004	-	-	-	-	12 595	3 509	407	
	2005	-	-	-	-	16 261	5 165	492	
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Eritrea ¹	2002	800	-	-	0.03	80 473	64 311	2 595	
	2003	2 670	-	-	0.11	113 594	80 010	12 523	
	2004	2 750	-	-	0.09	96 845	49 282	4 007	
	2005	1 689	-	-	0.04	124 526	72 531	8 134	
	2006	3 010	-	-	0.06	..	..	..
Ethiopia ¹	2002	29 099	1 553	-	1.20	326 065	516 071	18 577	
	2003	38 532	355	-	1.63	632 811	323 421	49 369	
	2004	80 289	10 679	-	2.76	559 201	413 313	26 178	
	2005	41 522	-	-	0.92	661 039	388 321	37 342	
	2006	89 450	1 720	-	1.89	..	..	..
Gabon	2002	153	-	-	0.01	32 972	14 763	1 714	
	2003	-	-	-	-	- 25 219	18 445	2 234	
	2004	-	-	-	-	12 829	8 917	1 068	
	2005	-	-	-	-	16 382	13 219	1 503	
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..

Gambia ¹	2002	1 153	-	0.05	11 690	26 867	1 391
	2003	570	-	0.02	12 052	24 472	2 903
	2004	267	-	0.01	6 352	29 233	1 587
	2005	831	-	0.02	8 274	23 660	2 106
	2006	2 230	-	0.05	..	..	..
Ghana ¹	2002	82 439	30 723	3.39	270 719	158 620	9 603
	2003	80 378	5 395	3.40	293 205	284 631	46 133
	2004	143 808	74 018	4.94	489 378	248 967	15 945
	2005	65 869	826	1.47	331 551	276 898	31 585
	2006	90 840	11 260	1.92	..	..	..
Guinea ¹	2002	1 773	1 460	0.07	83 679	77 974	4 950
	2003	1 292	171	0.05	82 405	64 026	8 377
	2004	1 730	213	0.06	97 320	55 590	4 650
	2005	809	11	0.02	70 297	29 771	4 131
	2006	520	20	0.01	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau ¹	2002	-	-	-	17 196	22 354	2 112
	2003	-	-	-	59 740	29 162	3 694
	2004	-	-	-	15 585	26 434	2 048
	2005	-	-	-	21 679	21 800	2 517
	2006	10	-	0.00	..	..	..
Kenya ¹	2002	36 251	-	1.49	191 999	61 985	3 557
	2003	48 631	-	2.06	196 139	121 825	18 250
	2004	24 999	-	0.86	256 910	106 133	9 447
	2005	47 463	-	1.06	272 090	142 855	10 279
	2006	58 580	-	1.24	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available. Where n/a is shown countries were not ODA eligible in those years.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

Mauritania ¹	2002	12 910	12 910	0.53	97 709	132 840	11 353
	2003	998	-	0.04	83 348	64 235	9 485
	2004	278	-	0.01	45 364	52 720	5 143
	2005	-	-	-	68 509	36 092	4 755
	2006	530	-	0.01	..	..	..
Mauritius	2002	160	-	0.01	2 339	13 070	1 590
	2003	- 741	-	n/a	- 10 833	1 543	51
	2004	87	-	0.00	8 027	13 883	1 029
	2005	- 440	-	n/a	12 201	5 363	550
	2006	- 60	-	n/a	..	..	..
Mayotte	2002	-	-	-	83 459	- 227	- 29
	2003	-	-	-	101 689	- 6	- 1
	2004	-	-	-	113 838	- 87	- 11
	2005	-	-	-	111 049	- 292	- 4
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Mozambique ¹	2002	31 979	-	1.31	1 107 050	358 184	16 468
	2003	38 808	-	1.64	426 880	206 250	31 448
	2004	35 973	-	1.23	399 043	278 705	23 701
	2005	44 470	-	0.99	424 028	282 339	31 581
	2006	53 990	1 470	1.14	..	..	..
Namibia	2002	2 000	-	0.08	56 513	31 599	3 548
	2003	1 782	-	0.08	67 542	20 491	2 231
	2004	1 490	-	0.05	67 650	18 456	1 560
	2005	710	-	0.02	54 328	12 520	1 139
	2006	810	-	0.02

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5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Year	UK Net		of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral ⁴	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total Multilateral ⁴			
Niger ¹	2002	393	313	-	0.02	76 301	119 663	6 206	
	2003	269	147	-	0.01	149 732	129 921	18 698	
	2004	4 568	4 507	-	0.16	166 810	128 463	10 962	
	2005	4 379	-	-	0.10	140 639	142 674	14 514	
	2006	3 320	730	-	0.07	..	..	..
Nigeria ¹	2002	27 800	-	-	1.14	143 298	53 807	4 309	
	2003	26 082	-	-	1.10	122 382	66 599	9 394	
	2004	68 807	-	-	2.36	171 694	144 016	10 425	
	2005	1 210 710	1 135 500	-	26.96	3 282 045	259 224	31 073	
	2006	1 731 130	1 648 920	-	36.56	..	..	..
Rwanda ¹	2002	35 078	-	-	1.44	132 693	103 108	4 736	
	2003	26 260	-	-	1.11	130 698	74 333	9 156	
	2004	31 749	-	-	1.09	118 346	147 988	10 607	
	2005	45 081	-	-	1.00	160 651	156 135	17 531	
	2006	51 840	360	-	1.09	..	..	..
Sao Tome & Principe ¹	2002	-	-	-	-	12 810	4 499	329	
	2003	-	-	-	-	15 598	7 447	612	
	2004	-	-	-	-	11 842	6 363	637	
	2005	-	-	-	-	10 100	7 421	827	
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Senegal ¹	2002	380	153	-	0.02	161 793	127 475	5 611	
	2003	410	104	-	0.02	192 557	83 146	15 559	
	2004	4 960	1 359	-	0.17	412 255	163 126	12 583	
	2005	3 801	1 529	-	0.08	242 083	136 843	16 578	
	2006	5 490	1 020	-	0.12	..	..	..

£ thousands

Seychelles	2002	20	-	0.00	2 453	2 813	298
	2003	31	-	0.00	3 025	1 947	201
	2004	11	-	0.00	3 345	1 593	136
	2005	11	-	0.00	4 351	5 958	162
	2006	10	-	0.00	..	..	..
Sierra Leone ¹	2002	36 198	400	1.49	150 149	83 066	4 294
	2003	33 639	98	1.42	127 563	56 353	6 849
	2004	33 250	147	1.14	88 747	107 197	9 120
	2005	33 331	72	0.74	71 750	117 083	11 736
	2006	35 630	60	0.75	..	..	..
Somalia ¹	2002	2 039	-	0.08	68 256	29 579	2 788
	2003	2 168	-	0.09	69 544	36 824	3 861
	2004	6 417	-	0.22	76 245	32 742	3 361
	2005	5 870	-	0.13	80 342	49 608	5 197
	2006	28 880	-	0.61	..	..	..
South Africa	2002	31 292	-	1.29	250 137	85 639	10 338
	2003	75 270	-	3.18	292 268	99 962	11 458
	2004	47 509	-	1.63	250 580	91 907	10 980
	2005	38 650	-	0.86	267 354	117 441	13 699
	2006	810	-	0.02	..	..	..
St Helena & Dependencies	2002	8 918	-	0.37	8 918	360	31
	2003	10 772	-	0.46	10 772	239	19
	2004	14 221	-	0.49	14 221	82	11
	2005	12 350	-	0.27	12 350	55	6
	2006	12 560	-	0.27

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4. Data for 2006 are not yet available. Where n/a is shown countries were not ODA eligible in those years.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Year	UK Net		of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral [†]	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total			
Sudan ¹	2002	8 998	0.37	-	154 801	39 943	2 650		
	2003	20 221	0.86	-	203 329	170 106	20 032		
	2004	63 612	2.18	-	462 710	64 818	6 892		
	2005	108 073	2.41	-	809 742	173 370	18 343		
	2006	117 130	2.47	-	..	..	..
Swaziland	2002	- 933	n/a	-	4 392	7 805	717		
	2003	851	0.04	-	7 796	12 407	1 084		
	2004	780	0.03	-	3 956	7 864	809		
	2005	- 5 132	n/a	-	11 112	14 176	1 200		
	2006	130	0.00	-	..	..	..
Tanzania ¹	2002	68 803	2.83	4 266	601 710	220 318	10 738		
	2003	174 822	7.39	-	591 358	451 988	76 356		
	2004	117 669	4.04	-	561 362	398 268	28 066		
	2005	118 772	2.64	2 436	479 154	342 063	36 645		
	2006	118 930	2.51	2 000	..	..	..
Togo ¹	2002	320	0.01	133	26 153	5 992	118		
	2003	257	0.01	80	28 330	1 151	- 4		
	2004	158	0.01	49	28 562	8 900	838		
	2005	468	0.01	39	32 698	14 919	1 172		
	2006	380	0.01	30	..	..	..
Uganda ¹	2002	55 973	2.30	-	310 636	158 847	3 265		
	2003	64 088	2.71	-	359 650	237 372	42 972		
	2004	58 739	2.02	-	373 177	279 480	21 606		
	2005	30 602	0.68	-	387 413	270 556	31 254		
	2006	116 510	2.46	2 090	..	..	..

Zambia ¹	2002	18 749	4 259	0.77	239 620	184 854	8 968
	2003	40 351	3 319	1.71	362 467	- 4 997	6 749
	2004	154 188	132 763	5.29	406 989	205 631	15 867
	2005	91 168	51 638	2.03	459 807	59 757	18 008
	2006	47 150	2 600	1.00	..	..	..
Zimbabwe ¹	2002	19 142	-	0.79	118 517	13 777	973
	2003	36 070	-	1.53	98 413	15 494	1 379
	2004	27 099	-	0.93	90 815	10 870	2 224
	2005	25 019	-	0.56	98 347	103 859	5 717
	2006	37 970	-	0.80	..	..	..
South of Sahara regional	2002	33 278	-	1.37	564 645	56 179	6 658
	2003	27 889	-	1.18	702 117	130 827	15 800
	2004	9 151	-	0.31	619 451	157 866	20 272
	2005	8 472	-	0.19	501 895	110 152	11 412
	2006	18 600	-	0.39	..	..	..
Total South of Sahara	2002	643 272	97 336	26.42	7 597 218	4 567 834	244 816
	2003	885 334	32 175	37.44	10 559 523	4 203 831	640 218
	2004	1 235 961	396 623	42.42	9 117 870	4 946 225	406 555
	2005	2 071 335	1 192 958	46.12	12 384 809	5 161 371	569 778
	2006	2 932 630	1 794 090	61.93	..	..	..
Africa regional	2002	46 802	-	1.92	217 626	59 565	4 269
	2003	35 605	-	1.51	232 063	41 937	3 200
	2004	49 391	-	1.70	273 183	34 816	2 893
	2005	1 579	-	0.04	345 859	37 979	4 020
	2006	16 450	-	0.35	..	..	..
TOTAL AFRICA	2002	698 192	97 336	28.68	8 905 685	4 865 786	289 402
	2003	923 585	32 175	39.06	11 732 263	4 531 857	691 207
	2004	1 327 317	396 623	45.56	10 541 612	5 410 174	477 863
	2005	2 087 993	1 192 958	46.49	13 596 916	5 648 903	641 512
	2006	2 968 240	1 794 090	62.68

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4. Data for 2006 are not yet available. Where n/a is shown countries were not ODA eligible in those years.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Americas)

	Year	UK Net		of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral [†]	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total Multilateral [†]			
North and Central America									
Costa Rica	2002	- 73	n/a	-	3 006	- 153	316		
	2003	11 832	0.50	-	18 954	- 2 241	398		
	2004	- 8 698	n/a	-	6 216	1 424	973		
	2005	3 251	0.07	-	13 736	2 134	425		
	2006	- 250	n/a	-	..	..	..
Cuba	2002	400	0.02	-	33 078	7 212	697		
	2003	- 1 488	n/a	-	36 297	9 333	650		
	2004	1 812	0.06	-	38 063	14 625	778		
	2005	4 967	0.11	-	37 775	10 408	594		
	2006	- 1 590	n/a	-	..	..	..
El Salvador	2002	7 371	0.30	-	145 244	9 611	3 195		
	2003	1 439	0.06	-	104 322	12 903	3 882		
	2004	98	0.00	-	110 084	7 705	2 518		
	2005	11	0.00	-	89 320	18 879	3 942		
	2006	6 130	0.13	-	..	..	..
Guatemala	2002	380	0.02	-	133 040	32 132	5 288		
	2003	92	0.00	-	132 303	17 956	3 596		
	2004	- 169	n/a	-	111 143	8 431	2 669		
	2005	39	0.00	-	120 202	18 324	3 343		
	2006	- 2 530	n/a	-	..	..	..
Haiti ¹	2002	120	0.00	-	83 599	19 942	1 663		
	2003	190	0.01	-	93 844	36 132	1 484		
	2004	1 921	0.07	-	114 079	27 536	3 131		
	2005	748	0.02	-	194 928	88 280	6 656		
	2006	1 090	0.02	-	..	..	..

Honduras	2002	1 260	-	0.05	198 524	114 971	2 904
	2003	3 191	-	0.13	144 226	95 100	7 863
	2004	671	93	0.02	179 202	172 889	8 168
	2005	16 630	15 511	0.37	250 873	122 689	13 833
	2006	590	980	0.01	..	..	..
	2006	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	2002	1 733	-	0.07	61 731	26 527	1 324
	2003	- 2 229	-	n/a	45 079	14 728	1 220
	2004	82	-	0.00	43 067	18 876	2 069
	2005	- 5 319	-	n/a	88 341	15 100	1 075
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
	2006	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua ¹	2002	240	-	0.01	191 439	151 669	4 946
	2003	1 672	374	0.07	319 520	187 872	23 279
	2004	7 312	988	0.25	467 277	205 680	9 841
	2005	3 378	352	0.08	280 276	126 319	9 798
	2006	5 030	150	0.11	..	..	..
	2006	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	2002	120	-	0.00	15 516	- 1 473	309
	2003	31	-	0.00	19 193	- 1 862	380
	2004	22	-	0.00	13 801	- 851	420
	2005	28	-	0.00	9 495	902	765
	2006	- 5 820	-	n/a	..	..	..
	2006	..	..	..	..	..	..
North & Central America Regional	2002	-	-	-	66 510	17 662	1 200
	2003	-	-	-	77 542	38 924	4 182
	2004	-	-	-	92 141	34 614	4 594
	2005	-	-	-	78 890	48 981	5 847
	2006	-	-	-
	2006

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5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Americas) – continued

	Year	UK Net		of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral ⁴	Total	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total DAC				
Total North and Central America	2002	11 550	-	-	0.47	931 687	378 100	21 842		
	2003	14 728	374	-	0.62	991 280	408 845	46 934		
	2004	3 050	1 081	-	0.10	1 175 073	490 929	35 161		
	2005	23 733	15 863	-	0.53	1 163 836	452 016	46 278		
	2006	2 650	1 130	-	0.06	..	..	..
Caribbean										
Anguilla	2002	1 200	-	-	0.05	1 200	-	-		
	2003	1 102	-	-	0.05	1 102	-	-		
	2004	742	-	-	0.03	753	-	-		
	2005	1 502	-	-	0.03	2 365	-	-		
	2006	150	-	-	0.00	..	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	2002	1 553	-	-	0.06	7 405	2 699	420		
	2003	147	-	-	0.01	1 862	1 219	490		
	2004	38	-	-	0.00	677	737	282		
	2005	-	-	-	-	3 801	116	23		
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Barbados	2002	800	-	-	0.03	1 866	273	85		
	2003	129	-	-	0.01	1 488	10 595	1 276		
	2004	180	-	-	0.01	1 392	14 330	1 812		
	2005	1 342	-	-	0.03	3 345	- 4 522	- 469		
	2006	20	-	-	0.00	..	..	..
Belize	2002	7 778	1 460	-	0.32	6 018	6 165	1 106		
	2003	410	1 458	-	0.02	2 541	4 789	725		
	2004	229	1 457	-	0.01	2 090	2 456	685		
	2005	1 095	963	-	n/a	4 104	2 982	121		
	2006	190	960	-	0.00	..	..	..

Dominica	2002	1 313	-	0.05	9 311	10 617	1 851	
	2003	631	-	0.03	2 070	4 562	1 513	
	2004	- 1 981	-	n/a	5 828	9 970	3 117	
	2005	490	-	0.01	2 486	5 776	280	
	2006	100	540	0.00	..	..	..
		2002	17 289	-	0.71	92 097	4 312	1 951
Dominican Republic	2003	122	-	0.01	37 001	4 991	1 748	
	2004	87	-	0.00	46 084	- 27	1 419	
	2005	281	-	0.01	31 130	10 947	2 329	
	2006	- 39 080	-	n/a	..	..	..
		2002	520	-	0.02	1 453	6 065	640
	Grenada	2003	447	-	0.02	5 065	2 082	755
2004		409	-	0.01	5 730	2 887	671	
2005		5 941	-	0.13	10 974	13 626	1 091	
2006		440	-	0.01	..	..	..
		2002	9 911	993	0.41	22 641	20 402	797
Guyana		2003	5 769	759	0.24	17 570	35 427	5 362
	2004	11 072	-	0.38	38 363	34 761	4 706	
	2005	6 651	-	0.15	21 305	53 882	2 058	
	2006	3 440	330	0.07	..	..	..
		2002	4 912	-	0.20	- 2 553	18 849	4 678
	Jamaica	2003	5 199	-	0.22	643	1 268	1 437
2004		4 082	5 825	0.14	4 262	36 693	5 864	
2005		12 729	7 941	0.28	6 172	13 373	1 421	
2006		7 870	5 680	0.17	

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4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Americas) – continued

	Year	UK Net		<i>of which:</i> Debt Relief	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral [†]	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total DAC Donors ⁴			
Montserrat	2002	30 132	-	-	1.24	30 199	- 1 186	- 423	
	2003	22 132	-	-	0.94	22 236	110	- 247	
	2004	20 322	-	-	0.70	20 387	3 874	425	
	2005	13 841	-	-	0.31	14 825	468	68	
	2006	13 510	-	-	0.29	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
St Kitts-Nevis	2002	-	-	-	-	4 072	13 383	4 322	
	2003	49	-	-	0.00	- 171	159	186	
	2004	-	-	-	-	- 87	513	278	
	2005	-	-	-	-	902	968	19	
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
St. Lucia	2002	- 440	-	-	n/a	8 318	14 116	2 501	
	2003	122	-	-	0.01	2 946	6 112	1 563	
	2004	- 15 050	-	-	n/a	- 12 955	1 277	442	
	2005	88	-	-	0.00	3 576	2 453	264	
	2006	-	-	170	-	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2002	60	2 333	-	0.00	700	2 833	692	
	2003	61	-	-	0.00	2 248	1 598	8	
	2004	11	-	-	0.00	3 967	2 074	33	
	2005	88	-	-	0.00	3 147	- 495	20	
	2006	-	260	-	-	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
Surinam	2002	-	-	-	-	5 139	2 579	224	
	2003	-	-	-	-	2 474	4 170	377	
	2004	-	-	-	-	8 606	4 409	482	
	2005	-	-	-	-	18 445	5 705	559	
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..

Trinidad and Tobago	2002	133	-	0.01	3 786	- 9 611	- 1 451
	2003	159	-	0.01	3 105	- 5 022	- 819
	2004	191	-	0.01	3 951	- 5 064	- 708
	2005	61	-	0.00	3 328	- 4 511	- 609
	2006	50	-	0.00	..	..	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	2002	1 653	-	0.07	1 760	973	252
	2003	680	-	0.03	729	612	182
	2004	600	-	0.02	660	1 059	280
	2005	1 040	-	0.02	1 700	1 161	102
	2006	30	110	0.00	..	..	..
Caribbean regional	2002	6 198	-	0.25	25 980	2 526	803
	2003	4 820	-	0.20	29 113	- 165	- 84
	2004	6 052	-	0.21	20 524	3 722	1 054
	2005	5 061	-	0.11	31 471	- 20 502	- 301
	2006	5 150	-	0.11	..	..	..
Total Caribbean	2002	83 013	4 786	3.41	219 392	94 995	18 448
	2003	41 980	2 217	1.78	132 022	72 507	14 472
	2004	26 985	7 282	0.93	150 232	113 671	20 842
	2005	50 210	8 904	1.12	163 076	81 427	6 976
	2006	- 8 130	8 050	n/a	..	..	..
South America							
Argentine Republic	2002	-	-	-	34 611	- 1 020	747
	2003	-	-	-	60 132	1 800	809
	2004	-	-	-	42 843	7 558	1 084
	2005	-	-	-	42 847	11 002	918
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

Paraguay	2002	- 153	-	n/a	33 878	3 366	1 517
	2003	- 220	-	n/a	33 945	- 3 478	595
	2004	- 278	-	n/a	14 428	- 3 247	537
	2005	- 121	-	n/a	30 393	- 3 664	370
	2006	- 230	-	n/a	..	..	..
Peru	2002	56 273	-	2.31	308 556	15 523	2 735
	2003	1 641	-	0.07	274 153	27 981	5 223
	2004	2 870	-	0.10	239 748	16 060	2 537
	2005	1 832	-	0.04	170 630	45 559	6 320
	2006	12 030	-	0.25	..	..	..
Uruguay	2002	13	-	0.00	4 519	2 019	427
	2003	-	-	-	4 740	3 809	630
	2004	-	-	-	5 375	6 330	1 071
	2005	-	-	-	1 529	6 167	938
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Venezuela	2002	73	-	0.00	28 020	9 378	1 288
	2003	80	-	0.00	39 298	9 835	1 387
	2004	229	-	0.01	15 471	8 671	1 269
	2005	83	-	0.00	11 415	14 897	2 177
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
South America Regional	2002	-	-	-	16 976	12 417	159
	2003	-	-	-	41 790	10 264	118
	2004	-	-	-	237 718	13 806	926
	2005	-	-	-	36 901	20 084	1 289
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Americas) – continued

	Year	UK Net		<i>of which:</i> Debt Relief	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral [†]	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total Multilateral [†]			
Total South America	2002	79 447	-	-	3.26	1 291 103	193 772	15 893	
	2003	20 019	-	-	0.85	1 519 200	316 244	44 185	
	2004	30 210	-	-	1.04	1 303 433	205 325	24 143	
	2005	- 6 533	-	-	n/a	990 928	298 411	33 229	
	2006	17 130	-	1 760	0.36	..	..	..
Americas Regional	2002	14 290	-	-	0.59	151 849	47 381	4 269	
	2003	6 467	-	-	0.27	158 024	72 282	3 200	
	2004	7 291	-	-	0.25	163 568	63 891	2 893	
	2005	5 292	-	-	0.12	198 482	91 993	4 020	
	2006	7 800	-	-	0.16	..	..	..
TOTAL AMERICAS	2002	188 300	-	4 786	7.73	2 594 031	714 248	60 452	
	2003	83 195	-	2 591	3.52	2 800 526	869 878	108 791	
	2004	67 536	-	8 363	2.32	2 792 306	873 816	83 039	
	2005	72 702	-	24 767	1.62	2 516 322	923 847	90 503	
	2006	19 450	-	10 940	0.40	..	..	..

£ thousands

16.4 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Asia)

		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral ⁴	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
							£ thousands
Asia: Middle East							
Iran	2002	1 880	-	0.08	54 320	21 055	1 445
	2003	680	-	0.03	62 532	15 818	1 328
	2004	2 619	-	0.09	75 798	17 948	2 165
	2005	391	-	0.01	43 001	11 574	1 269
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Iraq	2002	9 158	-	0.38	56 686	13 857	1 861
	2003	110 220	-	4.66	1 282 966	43 095	7 094
	2004	150 122	-	5.15	2 937 708	77 484	13 604
	2005	724 768	673 201	16.14	11 786 795	29 238	4 455
	2006	110 310	-	2.33	..	..	..
Jordan	2002	3 313	-	0.14	247 192	98 982	14 932
	2003	2 358	-	0.10	668 839	82 405	11 556
	2004	2 538	-	0.09	236 697	80 332	16 881
	2005	3 328	-	0.07	242 457	80 007	12 063
	2006	460	-	0.01	..	..	..
Lebanon	2002	140	-	0.01	68 236	51 714	7 242
	2003	178	-	0.01	72 759	68 056	10 186
	2004	158	-	0.01	70 133	75 743	14 243
	2005	303	-	0.01	71 425	63 239	9 658
	2006	3 760	-	0.08	..	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

Middle East Regional	2002	93	-	0.00	18 129	20 482	1 417
	2003	178	-	0.01	31 863	66 629	9 812
	2004	1 970	-	0.07	24 551	84 665	12 720
	2005	1 381	-	0.03	27 951	86 789	12 630
	2006	4 560	-	0.10	..	..	..
Total Middle East	2002	35 684	3 253	1.47	822 856	596 525	76 787
	2003	134 440	-	5.69	2 527 185	679 808	101 863
	2004	180 458	-	6.19	3 772 847	714 959	129 131
	2005	754 354	673 201	16.80	12 571 858	689 204	102 363
	2006	146 330	-	3.09	..	..	..
Asia: South							
Afghanistan ¹	2002	87 178	-	3.58	657 116	193 618	22 300
	2003	60 389	-	2.55	734 678	222 166	36 789
	2004	122 242	-	4.20	928 268	228 332	27 676
	2005	120 978	-	2.69	1 205 660	295 052	39 864
	2006	133 940	-	2.83	..	..	..
Bangladesh ¹	2002	67 863	-	2.79	347 100	250 557	7 633
	2003	159 512	-	6.75	425 606	420 798	71 573
	2004	137 909	-	4.73	345 264	411 540	20 500
	2005	111 819	-	2.49	309 651	399 758	40 598
	2006	75 570	-	1.60	..	..	..
Bhutan ¹	2002	-	-	-	28 560	21 095	1 109
	2003	- 12	-	n/a	31 900	15 102	1 923
	2004	-	-	-	28 977	13 921	902
	2005	-	-	-	31 334	18 043	1 346
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

Sri Lanka	2002	5 119	-	0.21	125 615	90 077	2 314
	2003	5 677	-	0.24	165 948	237 893	34 357
	2004	9 179	-	0.32	183 988	88 382	6 102
	2005	7 547	-	0.17	471 491	156 498	10 668
	2006	3 730	3 380	0.08	..	..	..
Total South Asia	2002	463 004	-	19.02	2 397 508	1 986 975	84 450
	2003	535 764	-	22.66	2 174 528	1 664 442	259 520
	2004	563 533	23 139	19.34	1 926 113	1 758 770	116 931
	2005	634 441	-	14.13	3 197 852	1 822 652	208 035
	2006	561 420	3 380	11.86	..	..	..
Asia: Far East							
Cambodia ¹	2002	8 798	-	0.36	181 788	125 742	7 487
	2003	9 192	-	0.39	195 478	112 884	15 118
	2004	9 610	-	0.33	162 297	88 043	5 785
	2005	11 811	-	0.26	189 471	96 559	6 004
	2006	12 120	-	0.26	..	..	..
China	2002	24 081	-	0.99	807 471	151 575	5 767
	2003	29 022	-	1.23	697 811	106 982	8 346
	2004	39 372	-	1.35	864 864	34 363	5 354
	2005	30 520	-	0.68	929 317	21 536	- 667
	2006	28 410	-	0.60	..	..	..
East Timor ¹	2002	7 052	-	0.29	124 649	20 442	2 207
	2003	4 520	-	0.19	77 946	16 737	2 089
	2004	4 611	-	0.16	72 687	10 892	1 194
	2005	600	-	0.01	88 088	13 367	1 526
	2006	2 290	-	0.05	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

Philippines	2002	853	-	0.04	339 342	22 934	3 192
	2003	- 17 049	-	n/a	431 019	17 239	1 422
	2004	- 10 728	-	n/a	236 370	11 853	2 077
	2005	3 510	-	0.08	289 573	15 056	2 664
	2006	480	-	0.01	..	..	..
Thailand	2002	193	-	0.01	183 340	11 570	2 052
	2003	- 7 771	-	n/a	- 602 865	14 759	1 499
	2004	218	-	0.01	- 12 906	26 248	2 865
	2005	160	-	0.00	- 120 939	22 169	2 837
	2006	- 1 250	-	n/a	..	..	..
Vietnam ¹	2002	17 642	-	0.72	497 236	338 995	9 539
	2003	21 183	-	0.90	592 619	481 108	88 441
	2004	36 928	-	1.27	646 545	337 123	19 846
	2005	53 151	-	1.18	688 791	348 824	33 195
	2006	44 640	4 440	0.94	..	..	..
Total Far East Asia	2002	82 759	-	3.40	3 303 093	900 395	47 599
	2003	62 532	-	2.64	2 682 144	1 005 319	151 914
	2004	106 122	-	3.64	2 302 927	761 214	56 396
	2005	114 006	-	2.54	3 493 225	770 112	67 865
	2006	147 670	4 660	3.12	..	..	..
Asia: Central Asian Republics							
Kazakhstan	2002	753	-	0.03	95 916	12 230	1 105
	2003	1 151	-	0.05	139 652	9 339	1 102
	2004	960	-	0.03	110 930	11 814	1 464
	2005	908	-	0.02	84 314	11 767	1 130
	2006	90	-	0.00	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.4 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Asia) – continued

	Year	UK Net		<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral ⁴	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}	£ thousands
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total DAC Donors ⁴				
Kyrgyzstan ¹	2002	2 979	-	-	0.12	63 417	55 366	2 760		
	2003	4 330	-	-	0.18	68 956	49 506	7 345		
	2004	3 432	-	-	0.12	59 781	62 477	5 013		
	2005	5 149	-	-	0.11	69 544	45 763	4 568		
	2006	6 080	-	-	0.13	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan ¹	2002	2 179	-	-	0.09	85 839	25 354	1 699		
	2003	668	-	-	0.03	49 151	38 875	5 715		
	2004	829	-	-	0.03	50 133	75 885	4 706		
	2005	2 420	-	-	0.05	58 256	71 375	6 462		
	2006	3 780	-	-	0.08	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	2002	160	-	-	0.01	17 356	3 792	444		
	2003	410	-	-	0.02	10 252	4 103	348		
	2004	60	-	-	0.00	6 205	3 902	192		
	2005	28	-	-	0.00	6 497	2 905	262		
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ¹	2002	913	-	-	0.04	101 908	13 690	1 454		
	2003	361	-	-	0.02	102 565	10 184	1 096		
	2004	791	-	-	0.03	112 311	13 839	922		
	2005	303	-	-	0.01	68 262	17 334	1 891		
	2006	70	-	-	0.00	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
Total Central Asian Republics	2002	6 985	-	-	0.29	364 436	110 432	7 462		
	2003	6 920	-	-	0.29	370 576	112 007	15 606		
	2004	6 074	-	-	0.21	339 360	167 917	12 297		
	2005	8 808	-	-	0.20	286 873	149 144	14 313		
	2006	10 020	-	-	0.21	..	..	..
	2006	..	-	-	..	..	..	..

Asia Regional	2002	12 150	-	0.50	243 539	69 042	9 665
	2003	8 139	-	0.34	338 841	72 673	10 334
	2004	9 790	-	0.34	380 272	90 155	13 559
	2005	66 711	-	1.49	749 643	155 590	23 790
	2006	37 160	-	0.78	..	..	..
TOTAL ASIA	2002	600 583	3 253	24.67	7 131 432	3 663 369	225 963
	2003	747 796	-	31.62	8 093 274	3 534 249	539 237
	2004	865 977	23 139	29.72	8 721 519	3 493 015	328 314
	2005	1 578 320	673 201	35.14	20 299 451	3 586 702	416 366
	2006	902 600	8 040	19.06	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.
2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures.
3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.
4. Data for 2006 are not yet available.
5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

16.5 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Europe)

		UK Net		<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral [†]	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}	£ thousands
		Bilateral ODA ²	Bilateral ODA ³		Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total DAC Donors ⁴				
Europe										
Albania	2002	3 233		-	0.13	118 077	81 713	4 029		
	2003	2 762		-	0.12	141 023	67 162	12 256		
	2004	2 199		-	0.08	90 024	66 515	6 085		
	2005	2 079		-	0.05	104 497	65 825	9 414		
	2006	1 960		-	0.04	..	..	..
Armenia	2002	1 113		-	0.05	114 231	80 487	4 814		
	2003	1 929		-	0.08	78 020	73 947	13 424		
	2004	3 580		-	0.12	72 654	65 440	4 960		
	2005	3 422		-	0.08	81 481	24 331	4 610		
	2006	4 560		1 110	0.10	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	2002	313		-	0.01	154 728	69 909	3 781		
	2003	178		-	0.01	97 072	80 653	14 536		
	2004	87		-	0.00	50 357	31 372	2 489		
	2005	22		-	0.00	60 318	46 230	6 247		
	2006	-		-	-	..	..	..
Belarus	2002	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	2003	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	2004	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	2005	61		-	0.00	18 516	5 110	675		
	2006	-		-	-	..	..	..
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2002	4 852		-	0.20	194 831	167 032	17 508		
	2003	7 728		-	0.33	202 833	123 723	22 153		
	2004	5 992		-	0.21	163 072	191 743	17 670		
	2005	3 609		-	0.08	158 231	130 055	19 217		
	2006	3 190		-	0.07	..	..	..

Croatia	2002	1 400	-	0.06	54 686	19 875	2 737
	2003	1 010	-	0.04	49 151	23 234	3 348
	2004	1 261	-	0.04	47 683	17 839	2 758
	2005	1 001	-	0.02	33 710	33 452	4 855
	2006	170	-	0.00	..	..	..
Georgia	2002	2 579	-	0.11	139 678	61 538	2 415
	2003	2 088	-	0.09	100 378	32 469	7 555
	2004	1 703	-	0.06	114 095	52 054	5 466
	2005	1 837	-	0.04	109 156	56 545	8 022
	2006	2 650	470	0.06	..	..	..
Macedonia (FYR of)	2002	5 092	-	0.21	119 823	61 998	8 936
	2003	1 329	-	0.06	109 797	52 189	9 642
	2004	1 632	-	0.06	88 491	45 457	7 978
	2005	1 529	-	0.03	91 916	30 833	4 965
	2006	340	-	0.01	..	..	..
Malta	2002	60	-	0.00	153	7 531	1 429
	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova ¹	2002	2 213	-	0.09	57 546	33 672	2 262
	2003	3 252	-	0.14	49 243	20 105	3 369
	2004	2 652	-	0.09	41 773	20 207	1 739
	2005	1 628	-	0.04	58 360	42 594	5 810
	2006	1 860	-	0.04	..	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available. Where n/a is shown countries were not ODA eligible in those years.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK

16.5 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Country (Europe) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	of which: <i>Debt Relief</i>	Percentage of		Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral ⁴	Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA ^{4,5}
				Total Net Bilateral ODA ³	Total Net ODA ³			
Serbia & Montenegro ⁶ (including Kosovo)	2002	306 417	299 072	12.59	1 280 533	2 246	209	
	2003	8 378	-	0.35	522 371	272 034	51 133	
	2004	5 261	-	0.18	318 541	308 108	40 616	
	2005	51 159	45 818	1.14	444 585	154 540	21 865	
Serbia (including Kosovo) ⁶	2006	98 080	93 050	2.07	..	..	..
Montenegro ⁶	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Slovenia	2002	140	-	0.01	1 600	33 505	6 372	
	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
States of ex Yugoslavia	2002	1 013	-	0.04	179 815	372 973	68 701	
	2003	110	-	0.00	53 077	17 282	800	
	2004	939	-	0.03	46 275	508	43	
	2005	2 167	-	0.05	21 085	1 100	83	
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Turkey	2002	- 473	-	n/a	65 950	107 380	19 853	
	2003	- 1 133	-	n/a	11 966	89 349	15 101	
	2004	- 2 019	-	n/a	- 9 015	168 256	29 352	
	2005	- 589	-	n/a	28 468	225 640	34 522	
	2006	- 770	-	n/a	..	..	..
Ukraine	2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2005	5 919	-	0.13	138 697	64 246	9 361	
	2006	6 520	-	0.14	..	..	..

Europe regional	2002	33	-	0.00	172 857	63 811	8 358
	2003	600	-	0.03	251 892	46 279	4 999
	2004	1 883	-	0.06	256 113	55 623	7 094
	2005	3 290	-	0.07	227 604	54 988	6 167
	2006	1 900	-	0.04	..	..	..
TOTAL EUROPE	2002	426 065	392 122	17.50	2 654 508	1 163 670	151 404
	2003	28 232	-	1.19	1 666 823	898 426	158 316
	2004	25 168	-	0.86	1 280 063	1 023 122	126 250
	2005	77 134	45 818	1.72	1 576 624	935 489	135 813
	2006	120 460	94 630	2.54	..	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available. Where n/a is shown countries were not ODA eligible in those years.

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK

6. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. For DAC reporting expenditure by Serbia and Montenegro will be attributed separately between the two countries where possible from the 2006 reporting cycle. Thus, any spend identified as only benefitting Montenegro is reported under Montenegro, all other spend as Serbia.

Nauru	2002	-	-	-	-	7 738	-	-
	2003	-	-	-	-	9 805	80	6
	2004	-	-	-	-	7 422	44	3
	2005	-	-	-	-	4 890	55	6
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Niue	2002	-	-	-	-	2 819	120	9
	2003	-	-	-	-	5 401	49	4
	2004	-	-	-	-	7 552	109	8
	2005	-	-	-	-	11 068	534	63
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Palau	2002	-	-	-	-	20 608	140	10
	2003	-	-	-	-	15 488	49	4
	2004	-	-	-	-	10 587	33	2
	2005	-	-	-	-	12 845	44	5
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	-	..
Papua New Guinea	2002	-	-	-	-	131 367	3 899	622
	2003	-	-	-	-	134 011	1 292	- 117
	2004	-	-	-	-	136 283	10 554	1 029
	2005	-	-	-	-	134 934	11 662	1 236
	2006	- 230	-	-	n/a	..	..	..
Samoa	2002	-	-	-	-	20 555	4 232	515
	2003	-	-	-	-	16 529	3 650	475
	2004	-	-	-	-	13 424	3 296	282
	2005	-	-	-	-	16 464	7 646	920
	2006	-	-	-	-	..	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK

7. Country breakdowns for UK Net Bilateral ODA are not available prior to 2005

Wallis & Futuna	2002	-	-	-	35 111	33	4
	2003	-	-	-	32 825	1 164	148
	2004	-	-	-	39 018	709	90
	2005	-	-	-	39 420	204	26
	2006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Oceania Regional	2002	5 119	-	0.21	24 307	4 092	486
	2003	80	-	0.00	37 271	9 345	1 048
	2004	-2 259	-	n/a	40 737	11 476	1 333
	2005	4 159	-	0.09	54 141	28 501	3 099
	2006	1 870	-	0.04	..	..	..
TOTAL PACIFIC	2002	5 119	-	0.21	439 189	32 259	3 182
	2003	80	-	0.00	454 947	41 270	4 297
	2004	-2 259	-	n/a	455 274	55 695	5 981
	2005	4 159	-	0.09	537 540	90 862	10 141
	2006	2 070	-	0.04	..	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2006 is based on Provisional Figures

3. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown

4. Data for 2006 are not yet available

5. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK

7. Country breakdowns for UK Net Bilateral ODA are not available prior to 2005

17 Net ODA from Bilateral DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies by Income Group 2005¹

	% of Total allocable by Income Group ^{1,2,4}			% of total allocable to LDCs ³	Total allocable by Income Group	Unallocable	Total
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income				
£ millions							
Bilateral Donors							
Australia	58.0	40.4	1.7	31.3	582	216	797
Austria	14.6	82.8	2.5	9.8	643	35	678
Belgium	57.6	39.0	3.4	35.6	542	178	720
Canada	53.1	43.3	3.6	38.0	1 047	512	1 558
Denmark	77.8	19.1	3.0	55.2	551	196	747
Finland	46.2	51.1	2.7	32.4	234	94	328
France	60.5	31.6	7.9	18.8	3 537	445	3 982
Germany	42.9	55.1	1.9	16.1	3 524	572	4 096
Greece	21.3	73.4	5.4	15.9	82	32	114
Ireland	80.7	14.5	4.8	74.9	212	54	265
Italy	45.8	53.0	1.2	14.1	1 136	113	1 248
Japan	25.8	73.6	0.6	14.4	5 025	699	5 724
Luxembourg	62.6	34.3	3.1	53.4	85	18	103
Netherlands	65.5	31.8	2.7	43.5	1 361	665	2 026
New Zealand	41.6	53.2	5.1	36.9	86	37	123
Norway	64.4	32.0	3.6	53.1	738	380	1 118
Portugal	49.1	50.4	0.6	84.4	102	18	120
Spain	42.7	56.5	0.8	26.7	833	192	1 025
Sweden	67.5	29.6	2.9	50.2	700	541	1 241
Switzerland	49.3	48.9	1.8	27.6	487	283	770
United Kingdom	73.1	24.9	2.0	25.8	3 724	767	4 491
United States	29.2	68.9	1.9	23.9	11 016	2 891	13 906
Total Bilateral	44.2	53.4	2.5	24.7	36 246	8 936	45 182

1. Income Groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when flows for middle or high income countries are negative and so NA is shown for the entire row.

3. LDCs = Least Developed Country. See glossary for definition.

4. Higher Income Group Data are no longer collected by DAC.

17 Net ODA from Bilateral DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies by Income Group 2005¹ – continued

	% of Total allocable by Income Group ^{1,2,4}			% of total allocable to LDCs ³	Total allocable by Income Group	Unallocable	Total
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income				
£ millions							
Multilateral Donors							
African Development Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	452	17	469
Arab Agencies	89.3	7.8	2.9	68.6	139	1	140
Asian Development Fund	81.5	18.4	0.1	31.2	472	-	472
Caribbean Development Bank	0.0	42.2	57.8	0.0	14	1	15
EBRD	23.1	74.3	2.6	0.0	17	11	27
EC	54.6	33.9	11.5	42.8	3 738	1 040	4 778
GEF	29.0	52.9	18.1	17.4	80	19	100
GFATM	70.5	24.9	4.6	61.4	541	6	547
IDA	90.4	9.6	0.0	57.6	3 637	-	3 637
IDB Special Operations Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	109	18	127
IFAD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	109	-	109
Montreal Protocol	5.1	30.5	64.5	0.0	46	-	46
NORDIC Development Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	-	35
SAF & ESAF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 369	- 24	- 393
UNDP	78.1	18.7	3.1	59.0	213	6	219
UNFPA	63.5	33.0	3.5	42.0	150	63	213
UNHCR	61.7	29.0	9.3	43.8	175	2	177
UNICEF	78.6	18.7	2.7	56.6	249	142	391
UNRWA	0.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	280	-	280
UNTA	57.2	33.1	9.7	43.6	180.0	139	319
WFP	83.2	16.6	0.2	48.6	255	50	305
Total Multilateral	70.9	23.5	5.6	49.5	10 521	1 492	12 014
Other Donors	40.5	55.3	4.2	18.7	742	578	1 320
TOTAL ALL DONORS	50.0	46.8	3.2	30.1	47 509	11 006	58 515
<i>of which</i>							
EC + EU Members	56.6	38.6	4.8	28.9	21 004	4 958	25 963

1. Income Groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when flows for middle or high income countries are negative and so NA is shown for the entire row.

3. LDCs = Least Developed Country. See glossary for definition.

4. Higher Income Group Data are no longer collected by DAC.

18 DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions

£ thousands

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
European Commission¹										
European Development Fund	132 545	-	230 883	-	253 655	-	234 431	-	237 957	-
European Commission National Experts ²	1 571	-	1 419	-	1 203	-	909	-	1 243	-
European Investment Bank	3 108	-	3 034	-	2 598	-	2 539	-	2 875	-
EC Attribution	733 505	30 330	796 058	54 200	694 359	272 250	700 237	255 690	721 605	161 710
<i>of which:</i>										
<i>Asia & Latin American Countries</i>	93 295	-	112 956	-	124 052	-	145 069	-	142 770	-
<i>Disaster Relief</i>	59 350	-	66 463	-	64 123	-	69 727	-	71 860	-
<i>Food Aid³</i>	52 060	-	57 008	-	54 029	-	57 877	-	39 930	-
<i>Mediterranean Associates</i>	101 305	-	91 495	-	140 621	-	134 879	-	145 950	-
<i>CARDS⁴</i>	93 450	-	66 050	-	65 557	-	41 999	-	67 610	-
<i>Phare/Tacis (developing countries⁴)</i>	15 900	-	11 550	-	30 684	-	51 499	-	66 230	-
<i>Phare/Tacis (other countries⁴)</i>	253 685	-	335 394	-	175 936	220 000	153 046	210 000	143 945	110 000
<i>Other</i>	64 460	30 330	55 142	54 200	39 357	52 250	46 141	45 690	43 310	51 710
Total European Commission	870 729	30 330	1 031 394	54 200	951 815	272 250	938 116	255 690	963 680	161 710
World Bank Group										
International Development Association ⁵	220 290	-	381 120	-	205 140	-	271 175	-	590 515	-
International Finance Corporation	577	-	576	-	242	-	1 000	-	1 334	-
World Bank Group TC	1 361	-	1 044	-	1 179	-	1 164	-	455	-
Total World Bank Group	222 228	-	382 740	-	206 561	-	273 339	-	592 304	-
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility⁶	11 434	-	9 417	-	1 767	-	23 728	-	15	-
Global Environmental Assistance	27 253	85	61 133	80	52 368	78	53 341	118	50 123	137
HIPC Trust Fund Payments	17 855	-	22 910	-	42 123	-	11 094	-	18 666	-
Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria	50 001	-	25 001	-	33 001	-	10 201	-	40 401	-
Other Multilaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	-

1. Prior to 2004/05 aid to a group of 10 countries that joined the EC in 2004 was attributed to DFID however from 2004/05 these sums are attributed to the Treasury.

2. Formerly EC Technical Co-operation, but renamed as used entirely for funding of national experts working for EC.

3. EC Food Aid includes only regular provisions. Emergency food aid is included indistinguishably in the Disaster Relief figures.

4. CARDS is the EC assistance programme to the Western Balkans. Phare/Tacis are assistance programmes for Eastern Europe and the newly independent states of Central Asia and the Former Soviet Union.

See glossary for details.

5. Includes £26.85m in 2006/07 for MDRI - see Section 2 and Annex 3.

6. Includes £13.7m in 2005/06 for MDRI - see Section 2 and Annex 3.

18 DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions – continued

£ thousands

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
Regional Development Banks										
African Development Bank	1 026	-	1 051	-	841	-	854	-	843	-
African Development Fund ⁷	33 198	-	32 033	-	34 602	-	34 041	-	64 345	-
Asian Development Bank	1 091	-	936	-	689	-	689	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	26 103	-	23 935	-	21 864	-	19 227	-	31 481	-
Caribbean Development Fund	5 319	-	-	-	3 286	-	1 491	-	8 689	-
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	398	-	182	-	-	-	300	-	2 000	-
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD)	15 082	-	16 788	-	15 898	-	16 238	-	7 896	-
Multilateral Development Bank TC	8 430	-	5 466	-	4 985	-	4 919	-	8 337	-
Total Regional Development Banks	90 647	-	80 391	-	82 165	-	77 759	-	123 591	-
Commonwealth										
Commonwealth Foundation	428	311	253	505	272	511	266	532	273	545
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	5 963	-	5 579	-	7 309	-	3 979	-	7 329	-
Commonwealth Science Council	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth Youth Programme	697	-	726	-	719	-	829	-	726	-
Pacific Community	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	-
Other Commonwealth	263	-	1 098	-	1 021	-	1 460	-	1 222	-
Total Commonwealth	7 617	326	7 656	520	9 321	526	6 534	547	9 550	545

7. Includes £7.14m in 2006/07 for MDRI – See Section 2 and Annex 3.

18 DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions – continued

£ thousands

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
UN Agencies										
Food & Agricultural Organisation	12 018	-	12 399	-	13 408	-	9 132	-	13 700	-
International Atomic Energy Authority	-	2 505	-	2 451	-	3 200	-	2 400	-	2 657
International Fund for Agricultural Development	3 000	-	5 299	-	7 899	-	12 130	-	4 686	-
International Labour Organisation	1 518	-	4 447	1 279	4 816	1 280	3 446	1 444	3 106	1 443
Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3 413	-	4 507	-	4 511	-	47 500	-	53 745	-
UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	18 807	-	23 646	-	17 229	-	14 985	-	15 015	-
UN AIDS	3 052	-	3 000	-	8 069	-	16 002	-	10 000	-
UN Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	19 366	-	18 303	-	22 221	-	31 928	-	24 712	30
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	44 934	-	42 791	-	43 039	-	52 768	-	52 919	9 360
UN Drugs Control Programmes	-	3 281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 651
UN Environment Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNESCO	13 293	-	11 440	-	10 841	-	11 765	-	549	-
UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	14 432	-	14 484	-	19 916	-	20 193	1 000	20 040	-
UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	3 560	-	3 846	-	3 844	-	4 783	-	4 351	-
UN Population Fund	9 000	-	18 100	-	20 038	-	30 000	-	25 000	-
UN Regular Budget	-	4 959	-	5 793	-	5 950	-	6 965	-	7 107
World Food Programme ⁸	8	-	1 415	-	2 566	-	5 053	-	2 780	-
World Health Organisation (WHO)	34 135	11 004	33 777	11 690	30 039	8 934	45 141	10 850	59 045	10 734
World Meteorological Organisation	-	56	-	66	-	81	-	84	-	120
Other UN Agencies	4 115	203	5 885	1 039	5 985	1 142	7 203	1 578	18 305	13 472
Total UN Agencies⁹	184 651	22 008	203 339	22 318	214 421	20 587	312 029	24 321	307 953	48 574

8. This is the regular programme of food aid. It does not include emergency food aid which is classified as bilateral humanitarian expenditure.

9. In addition to these core contributions, DFID also channels some bilateral expenditure through UN agencies, see classifying bilateral and multilateral aid in Section 1.

18 DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions – continued

£ thousands

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
International Research Organisations										
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)										
<i>of which:</i>	7 464	-	7 633	-	16 471	-	17 315	-	18 061	-
<i>Centre for Int Forestry Research</i>	-	-	-	-	200	-	600	-	630	-
<i>Int Centre for Agric Research in the Dry Areas</i>	560	-	560	-	780	-	780	-	820	-
<i>Int Centre for Research in Agroforestry</i>	-	-	-	-	200	-	600	-	630	-
<i>Int Centre for Tropical Agriculture</i>	636	-	523	-	720	-	1 387	-	1 177	-
<i>Int Crop Research Inst for the Semi-Arid Tropics</i>	760	-	750	-	1 200	-	1 200	-	1 260	-
<i>Int Food Policy Research Institute</i>	249	-	190	-	869	-	810	-	1 000	-
<i>Int Institute for Tropical Agriculture</i>	650	-	673	-	620	-	570	-	630	-
<i>Int Livestock Research Institute</i>	730	-	1 050	-	1 538	-	1 080	-	1 173	-
<i>Int Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre</i>	830	-	780	-	3 590	-	3 360	-	3 400	-
<i>Int Plant Genetics Resources Institute</i>	731	-	650	-	910	-	910	-	955	-
<i>Int Potato Centre</i>	717	-	702	-	640	-	640	-	670	-
<i>Int Rice Research Institute</i>	858	-	750	-	1 120	-	1 120	-	1 175	-
<i>Int Service for National Agricultural Research</i>	200	-	430	-	290	-	290	-	305	-
<i>Int Water Management Institute</i>	59	-	-	-	2 869	-	3 166	-	3 276	-
<i>West Africa Rice Development Association</i>	230	-	230	-	425	-	350	-	500	-
<i>World Fish Centre</i>	254	-	345	-	500	-	452	-	460	-
Other International Research Organisations										
CAB International	213	243	325	242	425	242	664	262	505	223
Int Centre for Dev Research in Agriculture	162	-	140	-	250	-	250	-	250	-
Other International Research	61	-	-	-	300	-	300	-	700	-
Total International Research Organisations	7 900	243	8 098	242	17 446	242	18 529	262	19 516	223
TOTAL MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1 490 315	52 992	1 832 079	77 360	1 610 988	293 683	1 724 670	280 938	2 126 401	211 189

19 DFID Expenditure through UK CSOs 2006/07¹

	£ thousands				
	Civil Society Challenge Fund ²	Partnership Programme Agreement ³	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programme ⁴	Total
Action Against Hunger	-	-	1 862	-	1 862
ACTIONAID	-	4 450	306	3 960	8 716
ADD	-	950	-	-	950
ADRA UK	557	-	-	-	557
Africa Educational Trust	-	-	-	619	619
Aga Khan Foundation	6	563	-	843	1 411
AMREF	128	-	42	303	473
APT Enterprise Development	270	-	-	-	270
Basic Needs	385	-	-	-	385
Big World	-	-	-	210	210
BOND	270	-	-	180	450
Book aid International	-	-	-	269	269
British Red Cross	-	-	41 504	10 202	51 705
CAFOD	-	3 700	700	192	4 592
CAMFED	328	-	-	76	403
CARE	-	3 250	3 868	12 220	19 339
Childhope	218	-	-	-	218
Christian Aid	-	5 030	853	3 061	8 943
CIIR	-	2 800	-	-	2 800
CIVICUS	-	500	-	-	500
Coda International	226	-	-	-	226
Comic Relief	-	-	-	222	222
Commonwealth Broadcasting Association	-	-	-	335	335
Concern Universal	218	-	-	991	1 209
Concern Worldwide	708	-	781	-	1 489
Conciliation Resources (IWPR)	137	-	-	482	619
Connections for Development Ltd	-	-	250	-	250
CYFANFYD	-	-	-	401	401
Debt Relief International Limited	-	-	-	425	425
Development Education Association	-	-	-	779	779
Development Education Centre S.Yorkshire	-	-	-	301	301
EIA (Environmental Investigation Agency)	223	-	-	-	223
Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)	-	375	-	-	375
FARM Africa	318	-	-	-	318
Halo Trust	-	-	3 073	-	3 073

1. A number of CSOs also have consultancy contracts with DFID.

2. Project based support for CSOs.

3. Strategic level agreements with CSOs. See glossary for full definition.

4. Includes expenditure DFID country programmes and other DFID departments channel through individual CSOs.

19 DFID Expenditure through UK CSOs 2006/07¹ – continued

	Civil Society Challenge Fund ²	Partnership Programme Agreement ³	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programme ⁴	£ thousands Total
Handicap International	293	-	227	-	520
Health Unlimited	822	-	-	366	1 188
Helpage International	-	1 250	-	84	1 334
Homeless International	428	-	-	-	428
IIED	16	750	-	1 600	2 367
Interact Worldwide	636	-	-	53	690
International Alert	-	-	118	2 106	2 224
International HIV/Aids Alliance	-	3 750	-	183	3 933
International Services UNAIS	-	1 470	-	-	1 470
IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Fed)	120	-	-	7 500	7 620
IRC (International Rescue Committee)	122	-	1 430	1 820	3 372
Islamic Relief	45	563	-	153	760
Lancashire Development Education Group	-	-	-	244	244
Marie Stopes International	892	-	-	139	1 032
Medecins Sans Frontieres	-	-	7 128	863	7 991
Mercy Corps	223	-	864	21	1 108
Merlin	-	-	2 500	1 261	3 761
Mines Advisory Group	-	-	2 052	-	2 052
Minority Rights Group	225	-	-	302	527
Ockenden International	98	-	-	695	793
ODI	-	1 070	20	821	1 911
One World Action	56	750	-	635	1 441
One World International	-	-	-	308	308
OXFAM	-	8 900	9 795	953	19 648
Panos Institute	-	1 795	-	508	2 303
People In Aid Ltd	-	-	210	-	210
Plan International UK	356	1 350	223	30	1 958
Population Services International	174	-	-	15 652	15 826
Practical Action	-	1 000	-	218	1 218
Refugee Studies Centre	-	-	237	-	237
Saferworld	67	-	934	383	1 384
Save The Children	-	7 100	2 872	4 714	14 686
Shelter Centre	-	-	222	-	222
Skillshare International	-	2 350	-	520	2 870
Tearfund	53	-	1 142	18	1 213

1. A number of CSOs also have consultancy contracts with DFID.

2. Project based support for CSOs.

3. Strategic level agreements with CSOs. See glossary for full definition.

4. Includes expenditure DFID country programmes and other DFID departments channel through individual CSOs.

19 DFID Expenditure through UK CSOs 2006/07¹ – continued

	Civil Society Challenge Fund ²	Partnership Programme Agreement ³	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programme ⁴	£ thousands Total
The Fairtrade Foundation	-	-	-	250	250
Transparency International	-	750	-	250	1 000
TUC (Trades Union Congress)	-	196	14	6	216
VSO	-	27 960	-	841	28 801
War On Want	263	-	-	-	263
Wateraid	-	1 460	-	2 766	4 226
Womankind Worldwide	396	-	-	-	396
World Vision	83	1 500	1 591	-	3 174
WWF-UK	-	3 560	-	38	3 598
Y Care International	287	-	-	-	287
Total Other ⁵	3 891	-	606	3 835	8 333
TOTAL⁶	13 539	89 141	85 423	86 207	274 309

1. A number of CSOs also have consultancy contracts with DFID.

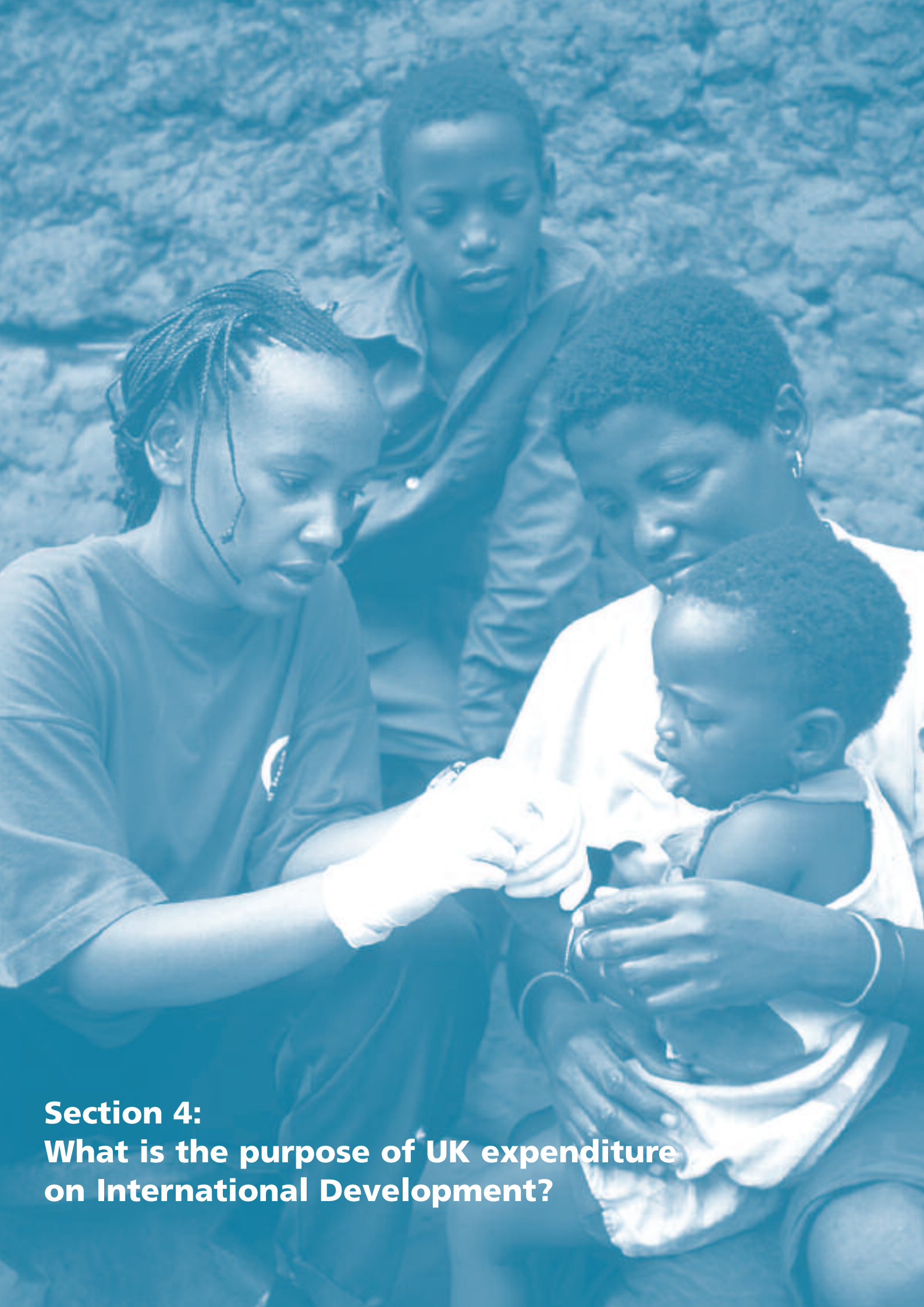
2. Project based support for CSOs.

3. Strategic level agreements with CSOs. See glossary for full definition.

4. Includes expenditure DFID country programmes and other DFID departments channel through individual CSOs.

5. This covers 133 CSOs receiving less than £210,000 each in total in 2006/07.

6. Since this table includes details of UK CSOs only, the figures are lower than those reported in Table 3 which cover payments to all CSOs.



**Section 4:
What is the purpose of UK expenditure
on International Development?**

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

1. This section considers the issue of what aid is being spent on. It is important to be aware that demonstrating the exact areas on which aid is being spent is not a simple and exact exercise and a certain amount of judgement is involved. Increasingly more projects are multi-dimensional and address interrelated policy areas. In addition more innovative types of aid instruments being introduced. Together these make attributing expenditure to specific topics more difficult.

Input Sector Codes

2. Every bilateral project or programme that comes within the umbrella of GPEX, is marked with up to six 'input sector codes' that identify where funding will be spent. There are around 100 input sector codes, each of which comes under one of eight broad sectors:

Education (including teacher training and development awareness)

Health (including communicable disease control, health personnel and maternal health)

Social (including social protection, shelter and housing, and water supply)

Economic (including transport, communications, construction and manufacturing)

Livelihoods (including agriculture and aquaculture)

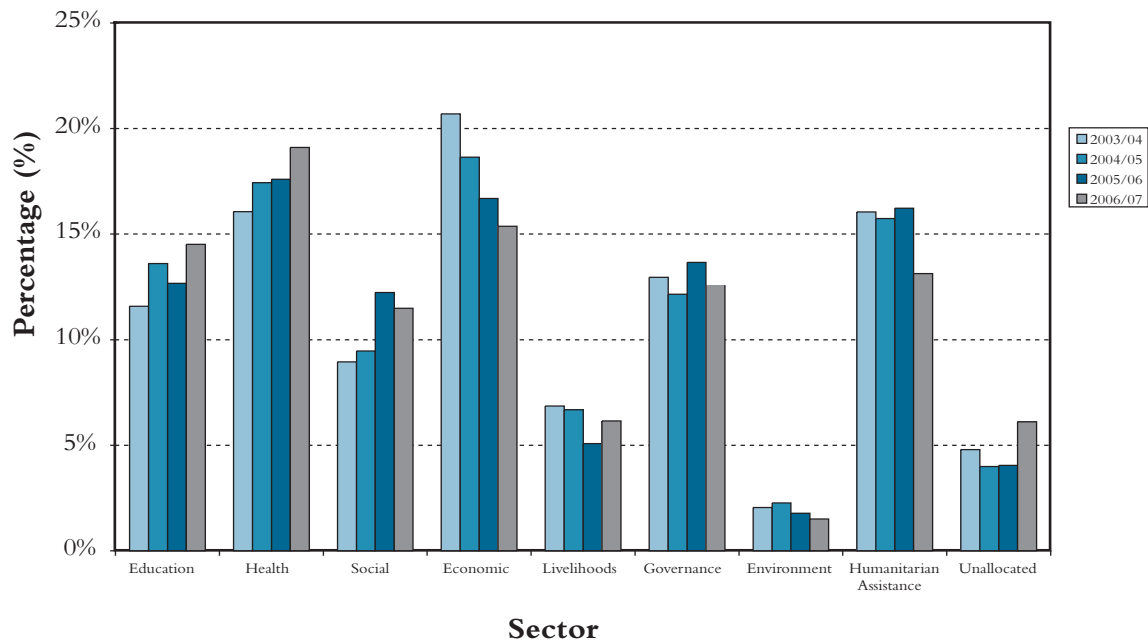
Governance (including justice sector development and local government reform)

Environment (including biodiversity and climate change)

Humanitarian Assistance (including emergency food aid and de-mining)

3. For each sector code selected, budget holders indicate what proportion of the total commitment is expected to be spent in or on behalf of that sector¹. Prior to October 2002 just one dominant sector was identified which limits comparison between the latest five years and older data.
4. DFID is increasingly moving towards larger and longer term programmes including a greater use of Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) both General Budget Support (GBS) and Sector Budget Support (SBS). In PRBS, funds are provided directly to recipient governments and pooled with their own funds. Partner governments then use their own allocation, execution, accounting and reporting systems in spending the aid to support their development programmes. Understanding how the UK's money is used therefore means understanding the way in which the recipient government allocates and uses all its funds. In managing PRBS, DFID country offices monitor this process closely.
5. PRBS cannot be separately identified from partner government funds and while Sector Budget Support, by its very nature, is allocable to sectors, General Budget Support cannot be easily broken down. For statistical purposes, DFID has developed a standardised methodology to notionally allocate General Budget Support to sectors in the same proportions as the recipient government allocates total resources to ODA eligible activity. This means, for example, if a government intends to spend 25 per cent of its budget on education, 25 per cent of GBS provided would be attributed to education. This method allows GBS to be allocated to the eight broad sectors.
6. It is important to note that this methodology does not attempt to say where DFID funding actually goes, but where it would go if partner governments allocated it in proportion to their own budget.

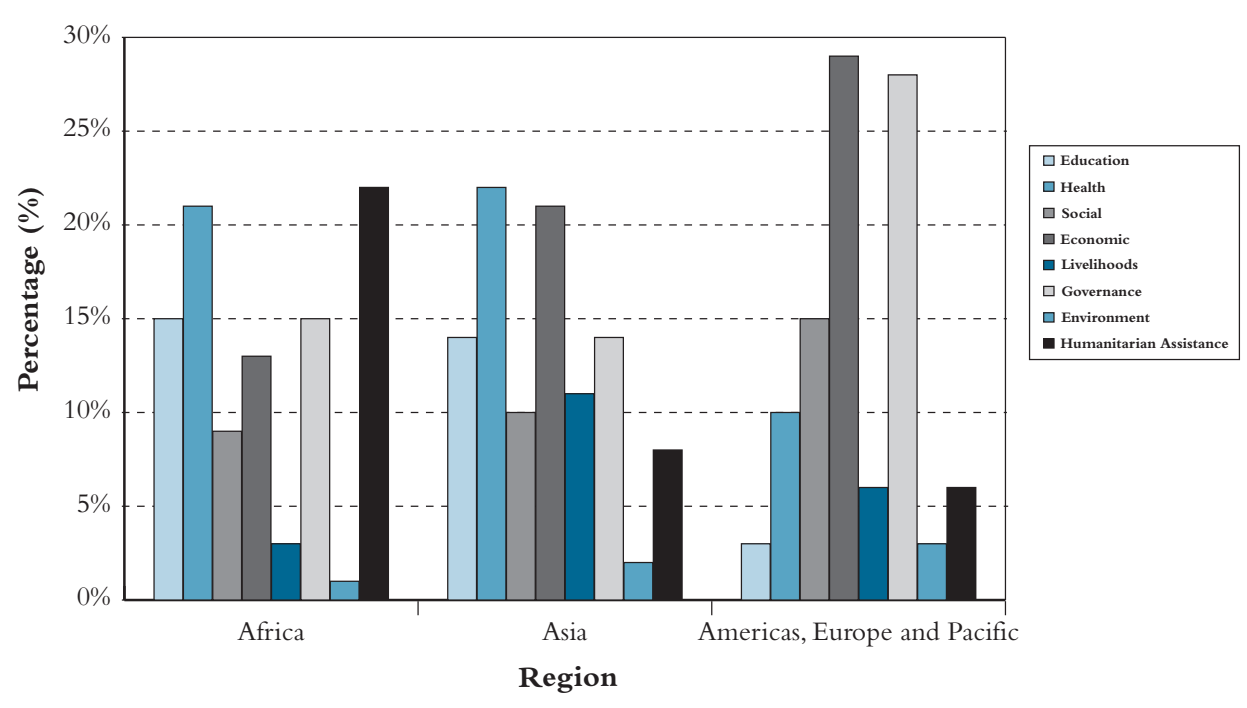
1. Because of the lack of precision inherent in this exercise, percentages are rounded to the nearest 5 or 10 per cent; they must sum to 100 per cent. For international reporting purposes it is necessary to allocate a single broad sector to each project. This is done automatically based on the largest percentage (or the first code specified where percentages are equal).

Figure 9 DFID Bilateral Aid by Sector 2003/04 – 2006/07

The methodology also does not attempt to measure, or claim to measure, marginal changes in governments' expenditure resulting from aid flows.

7. Figure 9 shows the split of DFID's bilateral programme between sectors for 2003/04 to 2006/07. In 2006/07 just under a fifth of spend was classified under the health sector followed by economic and education (both with 15 per cent). Humanitarian assistance and governance received the next largest amounts with 13 per cent each.
8. Over the last five years the proportion of DFID bilateral expenditure going to the health and education sectors has grown (both up by about three percentage points over the period). The proportion going on the economic sector jumped in 2003/04 but has declined each year since. The proportion of bilateral expenditure going to the livelihoods sector is on a downward trend, as is the proportion going to the environment sector. The proportion going to the social sector is on an upward trend while the proportion going to the governance sector is broadly level.
9. In volume terms, compared to 2005/06, the sector seeing the greatest increase in 2006/07 is the education sector (up £55m). This was followed by the health sector (up £49m) and Livelihoods (up £31m). The sectors seeing the greatest decrease are humanitarian assistance (down £70m), economic (down £24m) and governance (down £19m). Over the last four years all sectors have seen increases in aid in 2006/07 compared to 2002/03 except the economic environment sectors which have seen small declines.
10. Figure 10 shows how DFID sector allocable bilateral expenditure is broken down by region and sector in 2006/07. In Africa, the two sectors receiving the highest shares of DFID bilateral expenditure was humanitarian assistance (22 per cent) and health (21 per cent). This was followed by governance and education (both 15 per cent). In Asia the health sector received the highest share of DFID bilateral expenditure with 22 per cent. The second and third highest shares went to the economic (21 per cent) and governance (14 per cent) sectors.

Figure 10 DFID Sector Allocated Bilateral Expenditure by Region and Sector 2006/07



11. DFID expenditure in the Americas, Europe and the Pacific shows a different pattern. In the Americas, Europe and Pacific, the two sectors receiving by far the highest amounts of DFID bilateral expenditure, were the economic (29 per cent) and governance (28 per cent) sectors.

20 DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector¹

	Financial Aid										Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure
	General Poverty Budget Support ²	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure			
Education	2002/03	45 807	12 000	62 042	38 991	24 245	-	-	-	183 085	-	183 085	
	2003/04	66 348	-	80 034	48 362	29 524	-	-	-	224 267	-	224 267	
	2004/05	83 573	2 107	122 654	45 538	33 304	-	-	-	287 176	-	287 176	
	2005/06	91 640	9 090	149 528	32 838	33 976	-	-	-	317 071	-	317 071	
	2006/07	81 866	27 858	120 614	37 697	103 856	-	-	-	371 891	-	371 891	
Health	2002/03	22 875	5 100	67 132	85 847	87 339	-	-	-	268 293	17 883	286 176	
	2003/04	30 457	20 700	74 186	87 702	97 705	-	-	-	310 750	147	310 897	
	2004/05	40 532	13 385	69 990	95 057	149 120	-	-	-	368 084	61	368 145	
	2005/06	49 883	55 047	69 631	107 607	158 271	-	-	-	440 439	-	440 439	
	2006/07	44 507	54 875	82 368	147 082	160 810	-	-	-	489 643	-	489 643	
Social ³	2002/03	19 079	-	8 799	33 041	108 187	-	-	-	169 107	-	169 107	
	2003/04	17 722	-	7 584	27 980	119 825	-	-	-	173 111	-	173 111	
	2004/05	18 555	15 000	8 188	31 164	126 948	-	-	-	199 855	3 969	203 824	
	2005/06	26 352	37 000	23 081	34 418	185 354	-	-	-	306 205	-	306 205	
	2006/07	21 273	32 661	18 363	38 655	183 197	-	-	-	294 149	-	294 149	
Economic ⁴	2002/03	47 187	6 585	106 173	106 033	39 620	-	-	-	305 599	144 682	450 281	
	2003/04	121 619	24	123 420	102 286	53 080	-	-	-	400 429	190 057	590 486	
	2004/05	79 538	27 400	115 719	106 993	64 000	-	-	-	393 650	187 543	581 193	
	2005/06	104 286	16 840	107 168	115 674	73 650	-	-	-	417 619	12 534	430 153	
	2006/07	84 329	8 336	113 984	114 342	72 923	-	-	-	393 915	5 021	398 936	
Livelihoods	2002/03	10 710	-	14 933	87 661	39 623	-	-	-	152 928	40 683	193 611	
	2003/04	17 529	-	11 852	65 790	37 569	-	-	-	132 739	17 704	150 443	
	2004/05	22 750	-	22 825	56 352	39 103	-	-	-	141 030	22 093	163 123	
	2005/06	24 441	2 028	17 578	45 691	37 252	-	-	-	126 990	4 542	131 532	
	2006/07	18 502	2 150	54 749	43 979	38 321	-	-	-	157 701	1 414	159 115	

£ thousands

1. Since October 2002 projects can be classified by up to six sectors.

2. This edition of SID includes an improved methodology for allocating General Budget Support to sectors. See Section 4 for more.

3. The social total includes DFID's Programme Partnership Agreements (PPA) with CSOs. Expenditure delivered through PPA's may also benefit sectors outside of the social sector.

4. The economic total includes DFID contributions to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund.

20 DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support ²	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt Relief						
Governance	2002/03	35 806	-	17 004	85 965	45 532	-	-	-	184 307	9 586	193 893	
	2003/04	32 648	-	77 271	86 705	54 184	-	-	-	250 809	9 329	260 138	
	2004/05	38 506	2 600	52 950	95 873	66 644	-	-	-	256 572	4 978	261 550	
	2005/06	46 791	5 728	71 052	120 814	97 528	-	-	-	341 913	12 342	354 255	
	2006/07	43 504	10 083	65 373	106 528	97 064	-	-	-	322 553	7 010	329 563	
Environment	2002/03	3 036	-	2 593	27 180	9 320	-	-	-	42 129	-	42 129	
	2003/04	2 427	-	6 877	23 984	6 439	-	-	-	39 728	-	39 728	
	2004/05	3 047	-	5 514	21 548	17 884	-	-	-	47 993	-	47 993	
	2005/06	3 927	-	8 599	15 731	16 215	-	-	-	44 472	-	44 472	
	2006/07	3 572	-	6 459	18 522	10 213	-	-	-	38 766	-	38 766	
Humanitarian Assistance	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294 981	294 981	-	294 981	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310 602	310 602	28 000	338 602	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332 318	332 318	34 670	366 988	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405 978	405 978	30 050	436 028	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336 473	336 473	51 290	387 763	
Total Allocable	2002/03	184 500	23 685	278 677	464 719	353 868	-	-	294 981	1 600 429	212 834	1 813 263	
	2003/04	288 750	20 724	381 225	442 809	398 325	-	-	310 602	1 842 434	245 237	2 087 671	
	2004/05	286 500	60 492	397 841	452 525	497 002	-	-	332 318	2 026 678	253 314	2 279 992	
	2005/06	347 320	125 732	446 636	472 774	602 247	-	-	405 978	2 400 687	59 468	2 460 154	
	2006/07	297 553	135 964	461 911	506 806	666 383	-	-	336 473	2 405 091	64 735	2 469 825	
Unallocated	2002/03	-	-	40 469	43 856	40 801	-	-	-	145 490	503 793	649 283	
	2003/04	-	-	26 673	16 945	33 556	-	-	-	92 706	379 375	472 081	
	2004/05	-	-	25 708	10 108	33 432	-	-	-	84 180	755 932	840 112	
	2005/06	-	-	26 157	8 279	26 078	-	-	-	101 302	1 855 290	1 956 592	
	2006/07	-	-	47 516	15 916	25 698	-	-	-	156 709	2 276 765	2 433 474	

£ thousands

Financial Aid		£ thousands									
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support ²	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Other Bilateral Aid	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	
Total	2002/03	184 500	23 685	319 145	508 574	394 669	294 981	20 364	1 745 919	716 627	2 462 546
	2003/04	288 750	20 724	407 898	459 754	431 881	310 602	15 531	1 935 140	624 612	2 559 752
	2004/05	286 500	60 492	423 549	462 633	530 435	332 318	14 932	2 110 858	1 009 245	3 120 103
	2005/06	347 320	125 732	472 792	481 053	628 325	405 978	40 789	2 501 989	1 914 758	4 416 746
	2006/07	297 553	135 964	509 427	522 722	692 081	336 473	67 579	2 561 800	2 341 500	4 903 300

1. Since October 2002 projects can be classified by up to six sectors.

2. This edition of *SID* includes an improved methodology for allocating General Budget Support to sectors. See Section 4 for more.

21 DFID Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector and Region¹

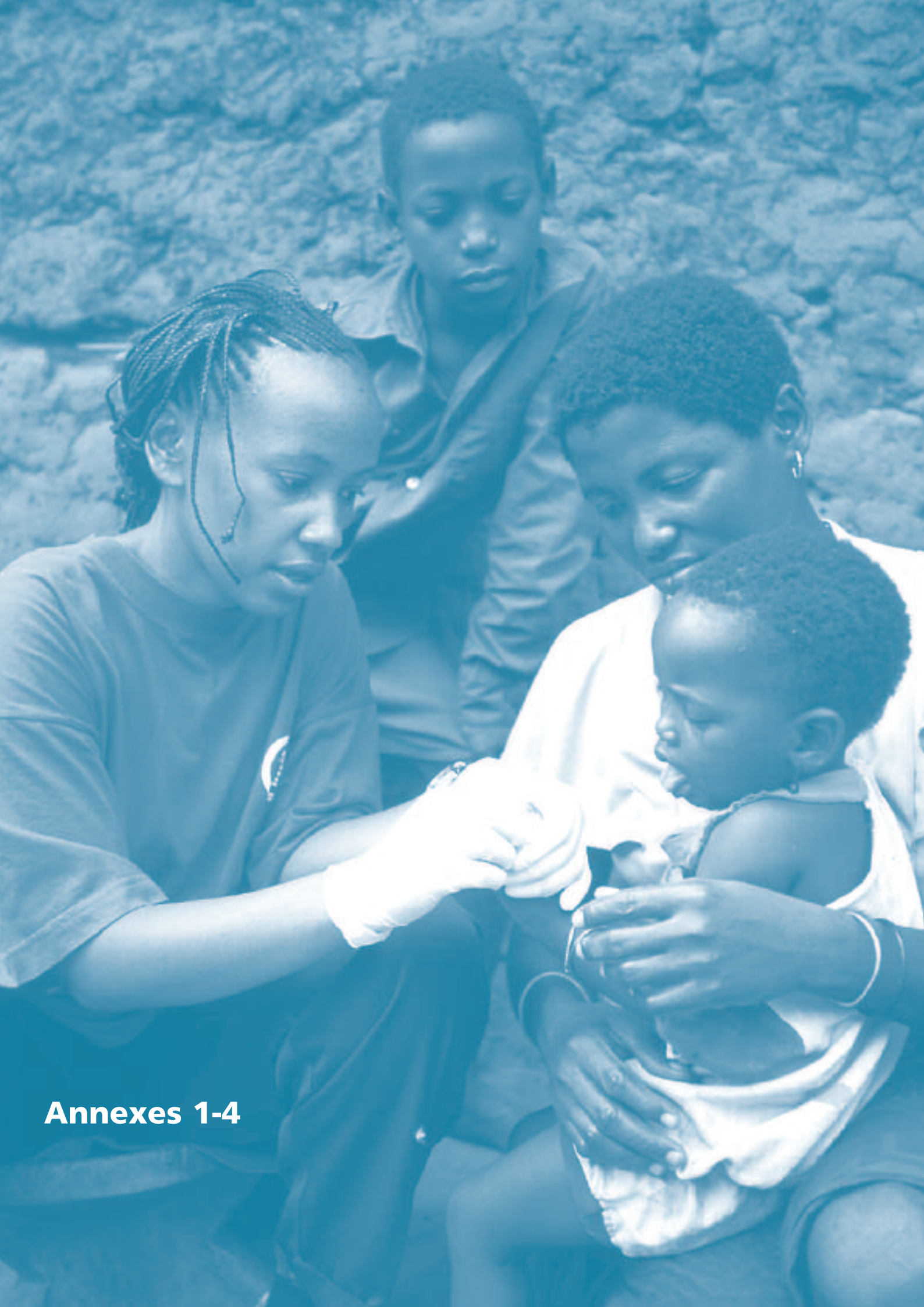
		£ thousands					
		Total Bilateral Programme	of which ²				
			Africa	Asia	Europe	Americas	Pacific
Education	2004/05	287 176	125 471	131 012	165	3 288	230
	2005/06	317 071	136 345	158 870	26	2 772	254
	2006/07	371 891	157 340	116 317	89	2 271	240
Health	2004/05	368 084	173 165	135 692	5 835	7 690	44
	2005/06	440 439	199 822	183 144	3 735	5 543	66
	2006/07	489 643	221 070	187 244	3 183	4 702	125
Social ³	2004/05	199 855	60 627	46 221	10 681	5 918	480
	2005/06	306 205	98 863	99 054	6 593	5 926	367
	2006/07	294 149	93 845	82 387	5 891	5 966	459
Economic ⁴	2004/05	393 650	123 722	194 317	12 296	13 337	915
	2005/06	417 619	171 140	172 261	12 035	8 479	1 901
	2006/07	393 915	135 278	176 381	13 772	9 623	810
Rural Livelihoods	2004/05	141 030	46 254	56 105	4 396	6 987	321
	2005/06	126 990	37 661	60 364	2 552	739	-
	2006/07	157 701	35 927	94 409	842	3 741	85
Governance	2004/05	256 572	121 169	84 316	16 209	12 923	89
	2005/06	341 913	153 548	145 655	10 073	12 515	208
	2006/07	322 553	159 491	122 043	11 506	11 483	303
Environment	2004/05	47 993	12 064	23 943	1 569	2 314	33
	2005/06	44 472	15 821	18 251	672	3 562	-
	2006/07	38 766	8 147	14 595	83	2 690	-
Humanitarian Assistance	2004/05	332 318	165 572	113 241	3 346	4 650	-
	2005/06	405 978	263 991	87 976	1 970	4 113	-
	2006/07	336 473	226 475	64 409	3 101	1 515	-
Total Allocable	2004/05	2 026 678	828 045	784 847	54 498	57 107	2 112
	2005/06	2 400 687	1 077 191	925 575	37 655	43 648	2 794
	2006/07	2 405 091	1 037 571	857 785	38 468	41 992	2 022
Unallocated	2004/05	84 180	39 924	20 169	5 311	15 545	1 160
	2005/06	101 302	62 631	16 995	4 291	14 524	1 029
	2006/07	156 709	97 431	23 091	2 957	20 080	402
Total	2004/05	2 110 858	867 969	805 017	59 809	72 652	3 272
	2005/06	2 501 989	1 139 822	942 570	41 946	58 173	3 823
	2006/07	2 561 800	1 135 002	880 876	41 425	62 073	2 424

1. Since October 2002 projects can be classified by up to six sectors.

2. These figures will not sum to the total as some sector information is not allocable by region.

3. The social total includes DFID's Programme Partnership Agreements (PPA) with CSOs. Expenditure delivered through PPA's may also benefit sectors outside of the social sector.

4. The economic total includes DFID contributions to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund.



Annexes 1-4

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information¹

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth ²	Income Group ³	LDC ⁴	ODA Eligible Countries ⁵	HIPC ⁶	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ⁷	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁸
Afghanistan	..	.	L	✓	✓	.	7	..
Albania	3	.	LM	.	✓	.	8	2 570
Algeria	33	.	LM	.	✓	.	90	2 730
Angola	16	.	LM	✓	✓	.	23	1 410
Anguilla	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Argentine Republic	39	.	UM	.	✓	.	173	4 470
Armenia	3	.	LM	.	✓	.	4	1 470
Azerbaijan	8	.	LM	.	✓	.	10	1 240
Bahamas	0	I	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bahrain	1	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bangladesh	142	I	L	✓	✓	.	67	470
Barbados	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Belarus	10	.	LM	.	✓	.	27	2 760
Belize	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	3 570
Benin	8	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	510
Bermuda	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bhutan	1	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	1 250
Bolivia	9	.	LM	.	✓	✓	9	1 010
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	11	2 700
Botswana	2	I	UM	.	✓	.	10	5 590
Brazil	186	.	LM	.	✓	.	662	3 550
British Virgin Islands	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Brunei	0	I	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bulgaria	8	.	LM	.	.	.	27	3 450
Burkina Faso	13	.	L	✓	✓	✓	5	400
Burma	51	.	L	✓	✓	.	..	..
Burundi	8	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	100
Cambodia	14	.	L	✓	✓	.	6	430
Cameroon	16	I	L	.	✓	✓	16	1 000
Cape Verde	1	.	LM	✓	✓	.	1	1 930
Cayman Islands	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Central African Republic	4	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	350
Chad	10	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	400
Chile	16	.	UM	.	✓	.	96	5 870
China	1 305	.	LM	.	✓	.	2 270	1 740
Colombia	46	.	LM	.	✓	.	105	2 290
Comoros	1	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	650
Congo (Dem Rep)	58	.	L	✓	✓	✓	7	120
Congo	4	.	L	.	✓	✓	4	950

1. Data are based on 2005. See end of Annex for footnotes.

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth ²	Income Group ³	LDC ⁴	ODA Eligible Countries ⁵	HIPC ⁶	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ⁷	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁸
Cook Islands	..	O	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Costa Rica	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	20	4 700
Cote d'Ivoire	18	.	L	.	✓	✓	16	870
Croatia	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	37	8 290
Cuba	11	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Cyprus	1	I	H	.	.	.	..	..
Czech Republic	10	.	UM	.	.	.	115	11 220
Djibouti	1	.	LM	✓	✓	.	1	1 010
Dominica	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Dominican Republic	9	.	LM	.	✓	.	22	2 460
East Timor	1	.	L	✓	✓	.	1	600
Ecuador	13	.	LM	.	✓	.	35	2 620
Egypt	74	.	LM	.	✓	.	93	1 260
El Salvador	7	.	LM	.	✓	.	17	2 450
Equatorial Guinea	1	.	UM	✓	✓	.	..	..
Eritrea	4	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	170
Estonia	1	.	UM	.	.	.	12	9 060
Ethiopia	71	.	L	✓	✓	✓	11	160
Falkland Islands	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Fiji	1	I	R	.	✓	.	3	3 170
French Polynesia	0	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Gabon	1	.	UM	.	✓	.	7	5 010
Gambia	2	I	L	✓	✓	✓	..	290
Georgia	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	6	1 320
Ghana	22	I	L	.	✓	✓	10	450
Gibraltar	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Grenada	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Guatemala	13	.	LM	.	✓	.	30	2 400
Guinea	9	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	420
Guinea-Bissau	2	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	180
Guyana	1	I	LM	.	✓	✓	1	1 020
Haiti	9	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	450
Honduras	7	.	LM	.	✓	✓	8	1 120
Hong Kong	7	.	H	.	.	.	192	27 670
Hungary	10	.	UM	.	.	.	102	10 070
India	1 095	I	L	.	✓	.	804	730
Indonesia	221	.	LM	.	✓	.	282	1 280
Iran	68	.	LM	.	✓	.	177	2 600
Iraq	..	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Israel	7	.	H	.	.	.	129	18 580

1. Data are based on 2005. See end of Annex for footnotes.

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information¹ – continued

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth ²	Income Group ³	LDC ⁴	ODA Eligible Countries ⁵	HIPC ⁶	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ⁷	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁸
Jamaica	3	I	LM	.	✓	.	9	3 390
Jordan	5	.	LM	.	✓	.	13	2 460
Kazakhstan	15	.	LM	.	✓	.	45	2 940
Kenya	34	I	L	.	✓	.	18	540
Kiribati	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	..	..
Korea, Dem Rep (North)	22	.	L	.	✓	.	..	..
Korea, Rep (South)	48	.	H	.	.	.	765	15 840
Kuwait	3	.	H	.	.	.	78	30 630
Kyrgyzstan	5	.	L	.	✓	✓	2	450
Laos	6	.	L	✓	✓	✓	3	430
Latvia	2	.	UM	.	.	.	16	6 770
Lebanon	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	23	6 320
Lesotho	2	I	L	✓	✓	.	2	950
Liberia	3	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	130
Libya	6	.	UM	.	✓	.	32	5 530
Lithuania	3	.	UM	.	.	.	25	7 210
Macedonia (FYR of)	2	.	LM	.	✓	.	6	2 830
Madagascar	19	.	L	✓	✓	✓	5	290
Malawi	13	I	L	✓	✓	✓	2	160
Malaysia	25	I	UM	.	✓	.	126	4 970
Maldives	0	I	LM	✓	✓	.	1	2 320
Mali	14	.	L	✓	✓	✓	5	380
Malta	0	I	H	.	.	.	5	13 610
Marshall Islands	0	.	R	.	✓	.	0	2 930
Mauritania	3	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	580
Mauritius	1	I	UM	.	✓	.	7	5 250
Mayotte	0	.	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Mexico	103	.	UM	.	✓	.	753	7 310
Micronesia, Fed States	0	.	R	.	✓	.	0	2 300
Moldova	4	.	L	.	✓	.	3	930
Mongolia	3	.	L	.	✓	.	2	690
Montserrat	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Morocco	30	.	LM	.	✓	.	53	1 740
Mozambique	20	I	L	✓	✓	✓	6	310
Namibia	2	I	LM	.	✓	.	6	2 990
Nepal	27	.	L	✓	✓	✓	7	270
Netherlands Antilles	0	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
New Caledonia	0	.	R	.	.	.	..	..
Nicaragua	5	.	L	.	✓	✓	5	950
Niger	14	.	L	✓	✓	✓	3	240

1. Data are based on 2005. See end of Annex for footnotes.

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth ²	Income Group ³	LDC ⁴	ODA Eligible Countries ⁵	HIPC ⁶	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ⁷	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁸
Nigeria	132	I	L	.	✓	.	74	560
Oman	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Pakistan	156	I	L	.	✓	.	107	690
Panama	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	15	4 630
Papua New Guinea	6	I	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Paraguay	6	.	LM	.	✓	.	6	1 040
Peru	28	.	LM	.	✓	.	74	2 650
Philippines	83	.	LM	.	✓	.	110	1 320
Pitcairn	..	OT	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Poland	38	.	UM	.	.	.	273	7 160
Qatar	1	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Romania	22	.	LM	.	.	.	85	3 910
Russian Federation	143	.	UM	.	.	.	638	4 460
Rwanda	9	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	230
Samoa (Western)	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	2 020
Sao Tome & Principe	0	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	440
Saudi Arabia	23	.	H	.	✓	.	289	12 510
Senegal	12	.	L	✓	✓	✓	8	700
Serbia & Montenegro	8	.	LM	.	✓	.	26	3 220
Seychelles	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	8 180
Sierra Leone	6	I	L	✓	✓	✓	1	220
Singapore	4	I	H	.	.	.	120	27 580
Slovak Republic	5	.	UM	.	.	.	43	7 950
Slovenia	2	.	H	.	.	.	35	17 440
Solomon Islands	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	620
Somalia	8	.	L	✓	✓	✓	..	..
South Africa	47	I	UM	.	✓	.	223	4 770
Sri Lanka	20	I	LM	.	✓	✓	23	1 160
St Helena	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
St Kitts & Nevis	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
St Lucia	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
St Vincent & Grenadines	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	0	3 530
Sudan	36	.	L	✓	✓	✓	23	640
Suriname	0	.	LM	.	✓	.	1	2 540
Swaziland	1	I	LM	.	✓	.	3	2 280
Syria	19	.	LM	.	✓	.	26	1 380
Tajikistan	7	.	L	.	✓	.	2	330
Tanzania	38	I	L	✓	✓	✓	13	340
Thailand	64	.	LM	.	✓	.	175	2 720
Togo	6	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	350

1. Data are based on 2005. See end of Annex for footnotes.

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information¹ – continued

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth ²	Income Group ³	LDC ⁴	ODA Eligible Countries ⁵	HIPC ⁶	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ⁷	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁸
Tonga	0	I	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Trinidad & Tobago	1	I	UM	.	✓	.	13	10 300
Tunisia	10	.	LM	.	✓	.	29	2 880
Turkey	72	.	UM	.	✓	.	342	4 750
Turkmenistan	5	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Turks & Caicos Islands	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Tuvalu	..	I	R	✓	✓	.	..	..
Uganda	29	I	L	✓	✓	✓	8	280
Ukraine	47	.	LM	.	✓	.	72	1 520
United Arab Emirates	5	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Uruguay	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	15	4 360
Uzbekistan	26	.	L	.	✓	.	14	520
Vanuatu	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	1 560
Venezuela	27	.	UM	.	✓	.	128	4 820
Vietnam	83	.	L	.	✓	.	51	620
West Bank & Gaza	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	4	1 230
Yemen	21	.	L	✓	✓	.	13	600
Zambia	12	I	L	✓	✓	✓	6	500
Zimbabwe	13	.	L	.	✓	.	5	350

1. Data are based on 2005.

2. Commonwealth countries are divided into 3 types: Independent Commonwealth (I), Overseas territory (OT) and Other (O).

3. There are 4 Income Groups: L = Low, LM = Lower Middle, UM = Upper Middle, H = High, R = Regional is used where an income group cannot be allocated. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. For more information, please see glossary.

4. LDC = Least Developed Country. For more information, please see glossary.

5. Only countries included in the DAC List are eligible to receive Official Development Assistance. See 'What counts as aid' in Section 1 for more details.

6. HIPC = Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. See glossary for details.

7. Data are in US \$ converted using the World Bank Atlas method. Data from the World Bank WDI Online. For a full definition of GNI, please see glossary.

8. Gross National Income divided by mid-year population. Population data from WDI Online.

Income Group Status^{1, 2}

Low Income Group

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem Rep), Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Kenya, Korea Dem Rep (North), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Lower Middle Income Group

Algeria, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, China, Columbia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Macedonia (FYR of), Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, West Bank & Gaza.

Upper Middle Income Group

Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Argentine Republic, Barbados, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Gabon, Grenada, Hungary, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Montserrat, Oman, Panama, Poland, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Slovak Republic, St Helena, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turks & Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

High Income Group³

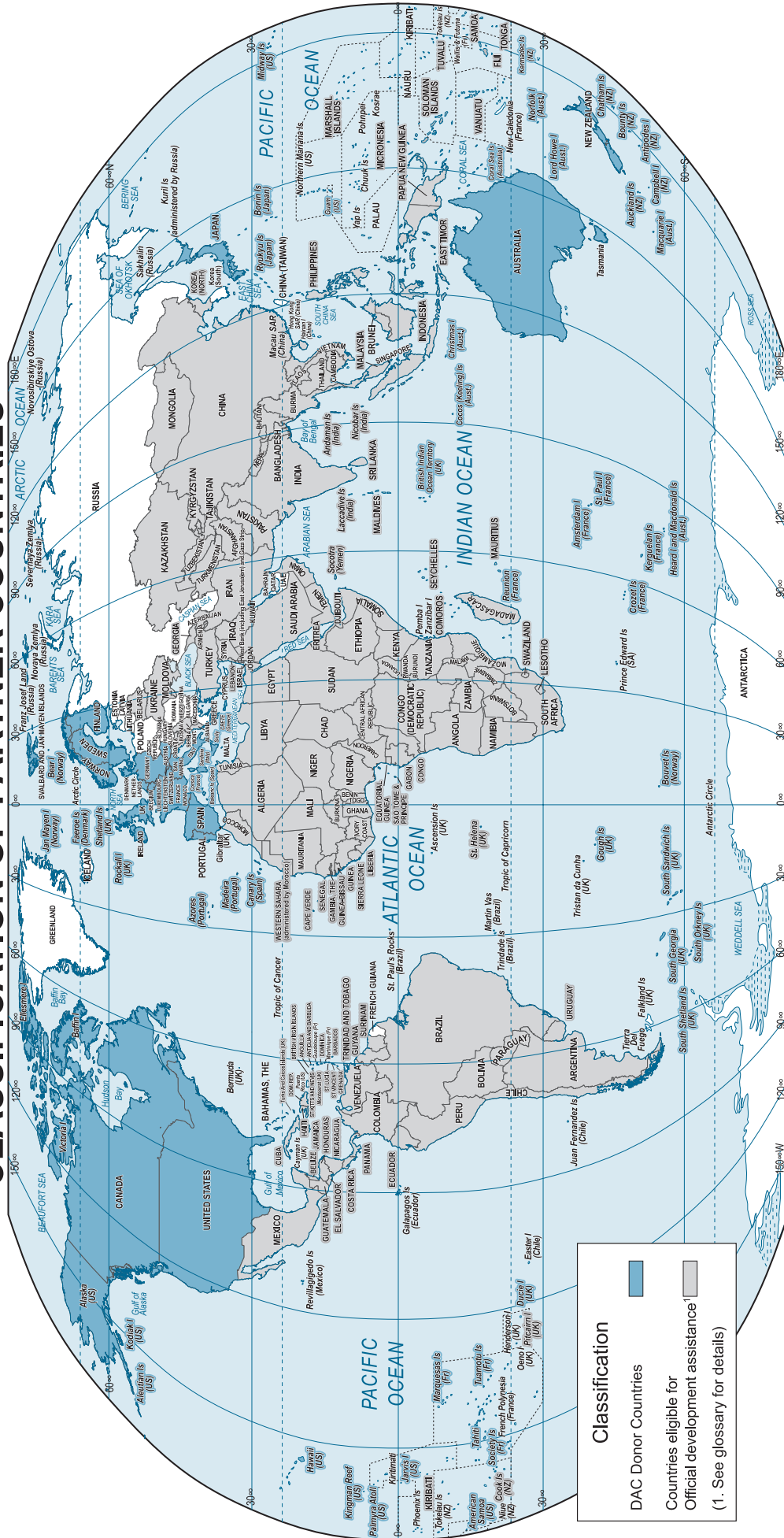
Bahamas, Bahrain, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Israel, Korea Rep (South), Kuwait, Malta, Netherlands Antilles, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates.

1. Income groups are based on GNI per capita figures in 2004, see glossary for more details.

2. Inclusion on this list does not necessarily mean DFID is providing aid to a country. DFID's assistance to the Pacific is provided as a single regional programme and so these countries are not included in analysis looking at low and middle income groups. Pacific countries have therefore been omitted from this table.

3. Donor countries are excluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF PARTNER COUNTRIES



Classification

- DAC Donor Countries
- Countries eligible for Official development assistance¹

(1. See glossary for details)

Produced by the Mapping Unit of the Office of National Statistics 2006.
 For briefing purposes only. This map is not to be taken as necessarily representing the views of the UK Government on boundaries or political status.

Annex 2 - Glossary

(Items which are underlined have separate entries elsewhere in the Glossary)

Administrative costs

DFID administrative costs cover the total cost of delivering all DFID's programmes. They include UK based and local staff, consultants, travel, rents and communications – anything that does not provide a direct developmental benefit. They also cover expenditure in respect of residual rent liability on the Chatham Maritime site arising from the terms agreed for the privatisation of DFID's former Next Steps agency, the Natural Resources Institute.

Other administrative costs cover the overseas costs of staff in agreed diplomatic posts concerned with full time aid administration and other elements of FCO and CDC administration costs which are related to aid delivery.

Africa Conflict Pool

See Conflict Pools.

Aid

Aid is an imprecise term but in *SID*, three concepts are presented of aid to developing countries: the DFID programme of aid; Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX); and Official Development Assistance (ODA). Particular usage should be clear from the context. The term "Official Aid" (OA) relates to countries which were on Part II of the DAC List. In December 2005 the DAC approved a new list of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the previous Part I and Part II lists were discontinued. There are also some countries to which the UK gives aid although not classed as ODA (see Annex 1 for a list of ODA eligible countries). In situations covering all recipient countries, the term "aid" is used. Further discussion is found in Section 1 of *SID* under 'What counts as aid?'

Aid and Trade Provision (ATP)

ATP was an allocation of bilateral aid funds to finance development projects which were also of commercial and industrial importance. It was used to enable banks to provide long term loans at below market interest rates to recipient country governments for specific projects agreed with the British Government. The ATP scheme did not have poverty elimination as its central focus and was closed in November 1997.

Attribution of EC budgetary spending

The external relations part of the EC regular budget provides Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the countries of Asia, Latin America, Europe, the Mediterranean and Africa. The costs are attributed to member states.

Most of the UK's share of EC expenditure for developing countries is attributed to the DFID programme and is shown under multilateral contributions (Table 18). From 2004/05 the EC attribution of spending to ten countries (on the old DAC List Part II) is attributed to the Treasury. In addition, a small amount of EC spending on administration is attributed to the Treasury and parts of some specific projects may be attributed to the FCO. These are included in gross public expenditure.

Bank lending

This refers to net lending to countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients by banks in OECD countries. Loans from Central Monetary Authorities are excluded. In *SID*, figures obtained from the Bank of England, are shown in Table 6.

Bilateral aid

Bilateral aid is provided to developing countries on the [DAC List](#), and some other countries on a country to country basis, and to institutions, normally in Britain, working in fields related to these countries.

British Council

The British Council promotes Britain abroad and works in close co-operation with British Diplomatic Missions. It provides access to British ideas, talents and experience in education and training, books and periodicals, the English language, the arts, the sciences and technology. DFID contracts the Council to manage development projects, administer the training of overseas study fellows in the UK and in other countries. DFID's core contribution to British Council ceased from 1 April 1999.

CARDS

CARDS is a European Union assistance programme to the Western Balkans whose objective is the promotion of stability and peace in those countries, through their participation in the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP). The SAP is the framework for EU policy in the region. It seeks to promote stability while also facilitating closer association with the EU and focuses on political and economic reform and administrative capacity building.

CDC Group PLC (formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation)

CDC was transformed from a statutory corporation into a public limited company in December 1999, paving the way for it to become a Public/Private Partnership. From 1999 to 2004 it traded as CDC Capital Partners. From July 2004, most of the operational staff, including all overseas offices, transferred to a new company called Actis Capital LLP, which was de-merged from CDC. Actis has a majority of private sector partners and manages some of CDC's investments under contract. CDC Group PLC itself remains wholly government-owned and is now the UK government's instrument for investing in the private sector in developing economies (it does so through fund management companies). CDC only has activities in developing countries and regions. It provides equities and concessional loans to companies in some aid-eligible countries, and these disbursements and repayments are included as UK flows. Although CDC no longer provides loans to governments, it did in the past and these existing loans can become eligible for debt relief.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Non-governmental organisations, trade unions, black and ethnic minority groups and church faith and community groups have a long and impressive record of involvement in international development. These civil society organisations and networks can play a vital role in empowering poor people overseas and in building global alliances in support of eliminating world poverty.

Civil Society Challenge Fund (CSCF)

The Civil Society Challenge Fund replaced the Joint Funding Scheme from April 2000 as DFID's main funding mechanism for UK based development non-governmental organisations and [civil society organisations](#). It is open to any UK based non-profit making organisation or network, which shares DFID's overall objective, namely the eradication of poverty. Financial support is offered on a project basis up to a maximum of £500,000 over periods of up to five years. Among other conditions for funding, the applicant organisation must be working with a local partner in the developing world.

Concessional

A loan, the terms of which are more favourable to the borrower than those currently attached to commercial market terms is described as concessional (or a soft loan) and the degree of concessionality is expressed as its grant element.

Consultancies

Consultancies is a generic term used to describe a range of entities that DFID uses under contract to provide services to the development programme, usually in response to requests from developing country partners. Contracts may be issued to profit and not profit companies, CSOs, universities, research institutes, and self-employed personnel.

Consultants provide wider experience and innovation for DFID and can fill skill gaps. The activities they can deliver include humanitarian relief operations, advising governments and improving health and education services. Consultants are engaged for specific, time limited tasks requiring particular expertise and where they represent best value for money for the specific task.

In 2006/07, DFID spent a total of £270m on consultants, compared to £274m in 2002/03. This includes consultants' fees as well as their administration costs (such as travel, accommodation, materials etc) at rates and within financial ceilings set by the contract.

Conflict Pools

There are two Conflict Prevention Pools – one for sub-Saharan Africa (the Africa Pool), and one covering the rest of the world (the Global Pool).

The Conflict Prevention Pools were formed in April 2001, following the HMG cross cutting review on conflict prevention in 2000. One of the key challenges in addressing conflict is ensuring a coherent response from the international community, and across the different interests of the UK Government. The cross-Whitehall Conflict Prevention Pools were set up to help address this problem, by bringing together the UK Government's development, diplomatic, and defence interests.

The Pool's total budget is set by the Treasury in response to a joint bid from DFID, FCO and MOD. Ministers representing the Pool Partners then agree to divide the annual budget between a limited number of priorities on the basis of recommendations put forward by the Global Conflict Prevention Pool Steering Team comprising members from the three departments. The funds voted to DFID and other government departments are added to their budgets.

DAC list of aid recipients

This list used to be in two parts (Part I for countries and territories eligible to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Part II for countries and territories eligible to receive Official Aid (OA)). From December 2005 there is only one list, those countries eligible for ODA and details of these countries are shown in Annex 1. The list is designed for statistical purposes and not as guidance for aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities.

Debt relief

See Annex 3: Debt Relief.

Developing countries (see map in Annex 1)

Developing countries are those countries and territories in the [DAC List](#) of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA). See map.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries, together with the European Commission, on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries. The member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA.

DAC sets the definitions and criteria for aid statistics internationally. Statistical Directives exist to encourage comparability of reporting of resource flows by DAC members. An updated version of these was approved in 2000. The countries receiving aid are set out in the [DAC List of aid Recipients](#) of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

DFID programme

This term covers all DFID expenditure on development assistance. DFID programme comprises:

- Bilateral development assistance to developing countries on the DAC list of ODA eligible countries and some other countries, including activities funded from the two [conflict pools](#) (one for Africa and one for the rest of the world) jointly managed by DFID, Ministry of Defence and the FCO.
- Multilateral development assistance, including global environmental assistance and the UK's assessed contribution to EC development programmes.
- Administration costs.

Total expenditure on these programmes is the sum of expenditure of funds which are voted for development assistance and the attribution (to the UK aid budget) of EC budgetary spending.

Direct investment

This is investment that adds to, or acquires, a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an aid recipient country, the investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. It is measured as the change in the net worth of branches, subsidiaries, or associate companies to the investing company. Direct Investment is shown in Table 6.

Education For All – Fast Track Initiative (FTI)

The Education for All - Fast-track Initiative (FTI) is a global partnership between donor and developing countries to ensure accelerated progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015. All low-income countries which demonstrate serious commitment to achieve universal primary completion can receive support from FTI. DFID has committed £152m to the FTI.

Because the FTI is not currently on the [DAC](#) list of multilateral organisations, DFID must report its contributions to the FTI as bilateral contributions.

European Development Fund (EDF)

The EDF finances development co-operation between the EC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States under the Cotonou Agreement, and its predecessor, the Lomé Convention. It is an intergovernmental fund managed by the European Commission and financed on a voluntary basis by member states separately from the regular EC budget.

Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD)

ECGD is an agency of the Department of Trade and Industry and provides insurance for exporters against the main risks in selling overseas, and guarantees to banks providing export finance. It also negotiates debt relief arrangements on commercial debt.

Payments by the ECGD to commercial banks to enable them to maintain internationally agreed interest rates for export credits for trade with aid recipient countries are known as International Stabilisation Grants. These are included in Other Official Flows (OOF) but are excluded from GPEX as they are not developmental. ECGD debt relief is included in GPEX.

Export credits

Export credits finance the supply of goods and services to aid recipient countries. Only credits with an initial or extended maturity of over one year are included in total flows of resources. Private export credits are those made available by the private, bank and non bank, sector. Guaranteed export credits are those parts of private export credits guaranteed by ECGD.

Financial aid

In *SID* the term financial aid covers Poverty Reduction Budget Support and other financial aid (ie projects and programmes including sector wide approaches not classified as PRBS).

The term 'financial aid' is sometimes used in a wider sense to mean a grant which is the subject of a formal arrangement with the recipient government or institution. This would cover all bilateral aid other than technical co operation and administrative costs. In *SID*, bilateral financial aid expenditure is sub-divided into PRBS (General and Sector), Other Financial Aid, Other Bilateral Aid, Humanitarian Assistance and Debt Relief.

Flow of resources

See Official and Private Flows.

Food aid

All British food aid is provided in accordance with the code of conduct agreed under the 1999 Food Aid Convention.

Under the terms of the Convention, the EC and its Members undertake to provide a minimum of €422 million each year to cover food aid and related transport and operational costs. Of this, a minimum 1,320,000 tonnes of cereal is guaranteed.

In addition, the EC has its own food aid programme, the cost of which is attributed to member states in accordance with the normal arrangements for external assistance (see Table 18 for UK share).

Britain's food aid obligations are met both bilaterally, on a country basis, and multilaterally through the World Food Programme and others.

Global Conflict Pool

See [Conflict Pools](#).

Global Environment Assistance (GEA)

This comprises of two funding agreements – the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the [Montreal Protocol](#).

The GEF provides grants and concessional funds to help developing countries fund projects and programmes that protect the global environment. Established in 1991, GEF is the designated financial mechanism for the international conventions on biodiversity, climate change, persistent organic pollutants and desertification. GEF also supports projects that protect international waters and the ozone layer. The GEF partnership brings together the World Bank, specialist UN agencies such as the UNDP and UNEP, regional development banks and NGOs. The GEF is also positioning itself to work more systematically with the private sector.

The GEF meets recipients' agreed incremental costs (ie the additional costs of meeting global rather than national environmental benefits) in the following focal areas:

- Climate Change
- Biological Diversity
- International Waters
- Ozone Layer Depletion (for countries with economies in transition)
- Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Land Degradation

The GEF are, in addition, managers of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund, enabling funds agreed under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change to help mainstream adaptation responses to the impacts of climate change into the national development strategies of developing countries. It was agreed by DAC members that 84 per cent of contributions to GEF in the period 1994–1997 be reported as [Official Development Assistance \(ODA\)](#). From 1998–2001, 75 per cent of contributions counted as ODA and the remaining 25 per cent as [official aid \(OA\)](#). From 2002, 77 per cent of contributions count as ODA and 23 per cent as OA.

The [Montreal Protocol](#) on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is a legally binding multilateral agreement to eliminate or reduce the use of chemicals which damage the ozone layer. The Protocol was established in 1987. Its control regime has been progressively tightened in the light of new scientific evidence and developing countries are now entering the compliance period.

The protocol explicitly recognises the different capabilities and needs of developing countries. Through the Multilateral Fund of the Protocol, provision is made for the transfer of appropriate technologies and skills to enable industry in developing countries to convert to ozone friendly alternatives. Assistance is also given with institutional strengthening to ensure that the necessary policies, strategies and institutional framework for the phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) are in place at the national level. The Multilateral Fund was established to meet, by grant or concessional lending, the agreed incremental costs to developing countries of their phasing out of ODS.

It has been agreed by DAC members that 100 per cent of contributions to the [Montreal Protocol](#) may be reported as ODA from 1994.

Grants by private organisations

This comprises all expenditure by UK voluntary agencies on development assistance and relief to recipient countries, to multilateral agencies or to private international organisations for the benefit of recipient countries net of any support from official sources. Data are shown in Table 6 and obtained via DFID's Voluntary Agency Survey (See Annex 3).

Gross National Income (GNI) - formerly Gross National Product (GNP)

GNI comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (ie its Gross Domestic Product or GDP), together with income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries.

The new System of National Accounts (SNA 1993) co-sponsored by the OECD and other major international organisations broadened the coverage of Gross National Product and it was renamed Gross National Income. This change for aid reporting did not take place until 2000 when all DAC donors would be using the new system.

Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)

GPEX is expenditure by all official UK sources i.e. government departments and public bodies such as CDC, on aid to developing countries on the DAC list of ODA eligible countries and some other countries, which meets the criteria for developmental Official Flows agreed by the DAC. See 'Understanding Aid Statistics'.

Guaranteed export credits

See **Export credits**.

High income countries (HIC)

See Income groups and Annex 1.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

See **Debt Relief**.

HIPC Trust Fund

See **Debt Relief**.

Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance generally involves support to humanitarian organisations and the provision of material aid (including food, shelter and medical care), personnel, and advice in order to:

- save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters;
- reduce the incidence of refugees and internally displaced;
- hasten recovery and protect and rebuild livelihoods and communities;
- reduce risks and vulnerability to future crises, including strengthening preparedness measures.

DFID provides funding to certain UN agencies (mainly WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR and WHO) for their humanitarian assistance programmes in individual countries. These amounts are recorded as bilateral disaster relief as DFID has influence over the use and destination of the funds.

DFID also channels assistance through Civil Society Organisations, including the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, as a means of providing humanitarian assistance to individual countries. These contributions are recorded as bilateral aid as the destination country is known.

Income groups

The classification of aid recipient countries by income groups is based on GNI per capita figures in 2004 according to the thresholds set out below. These thresholds are identical to those used by the World Bank as follows:

low income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of \$825 or less;

lower middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of \$826 or above but not exceeding \$3,255;

upper middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of \$3,256 or above but not exceeding \$10,065;

high income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of \$10,066 or above.

These thresholds differ from those used in the Value for Money PSA target on aid to lower income countries which is based on 2001 GNI per capita thresholds.

Least developed country (LDC)

In the mid 1960s, 24 developing countries were identified as having particularly severe long term constraints on development. They were assessed on three criteria: per capita GDP, manufacturing base and literacy. Inclusion on the list of LDCs is now assessed on two main criteria: economic diversity and quality of life. The total number of LDCs at 31 March 2004 was 49 and they are identified in Annex 1.

Low income countries (LIC)

See **Income groups** and Annex 1.

Lower middle income countries (LMIC)

See **Income groups** and Annex 1.

Montreal Protocol

See **Global Environmental Assistance**.

Multilateral aid

This is aid channeled through international bodies for use in or on behalf of aid recipient countries. For those international bodies whose activities benefit both developing and developed countries, only that part of the UK contribution estimated to be for development oriented activities in the former is reckoned as aid. The proportion reckoned as aid for each agency is agreed by the DAC.

Aid channeled through multilateral agencies is regarded as bilateral where DFID controls the use and destination of the funds. This relates mainly to humanitarian assistance delivered through UN agencies, including the World Food Programme.

Multilateral Debt Relief (MDRI)

In 2005, the G8 agreed a proposal for a MDRI that would cancel 100 per cent of the remaining debts of HIPCs to the concessional lending arms of the World Bank (IDA), IMF and African Development Bank (AfDB). The MDRI, worth over \$50 billion to 43 countries, will mean 100 per cent debt cancellation when countries reach HIPC Completion Point.

Official Aid (OA)

This refers to countries on the DAC Part II list of countries which ceased to exist from 2005. To qualify as official aid, resource flows should have had the same concessional and qualitative features as ODA.

Official and Private Flows

The flow of resources to aid recipient countries is a term used in DAC reporting and corresponds broadly to the following transactions with recipient countries and multilateral institutions (for the benefit of recipient countries).

- Grants and long term capital transactions effected by governments or the official sector of DAC countries;
- Private flows which are long term (over one year) capital transactions by UK residents (as defined for balance of payment purposes) with aid recipient countries, or through multilateral agencies for the benefit of such countries. They include all forms of investment, including bank lending and export credits where the original maturity exceeds one year. Private flows are reported to DAC separately for direct investment, export credits and bank lending. Figures can be seen in Table 6.
- Grants by private voluntary agencies (often referred to as “private grants”).

It excludes:

- **military equipment or services:** grants, official loans, or credits (guaranteed or not) for the supply or financing of military equipment or services. However from 1993 onwards forgiveness of debt generated by military lending is recorded as OOE.
- **transfers to private individuals:** transfer payments to private individuals are not included unless they are part of technical co-operation or relief programmes.
- **transfers by private individuals:** private payments are excluded except for grants by private voluntary organisations for development assistance and welfare purposes (see third bullet above).

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests:

- it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
- it is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent.

Official development assistance is shown both gross and net of loan repayments. From 2005 only aid to countries on the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

The UN target for aid (0.7 per cent), endorsed in 1970 by the UN General Assembly, is expressed in terms of net ODA (ie after deduction of loan capital (ie principal) repayments) as a percentage of Gross National Income.

Other Bilateral Aid

This aid type covers:

- Support to the development work of UK and international voluntary organisations, grants to the British Council and for other development work by UK institutions, and non-emergency special appeals through multilateral agencies.
- Small Grants Scheme (an amalgamation of the former British Partnership Scheme and the Heads of Mission Gift Scheme). The Small Grants Scheme allows Heads of UK Diplomatic Missions to finance projects in line with DFID objectives costing up to £100,000 a year, with an annual ceiling which is normally £200,000. (This is administered by the FCO from 1 April 2005.)
- Funding of land and geological surveys in developing countries.
- Provision of books, equipment and other supplies in addition to those supplied through the Small Grants Scheme.
- Development Awareness Fund.

The remaining element of 'other bilateral aid' is made up of a number of categories including, for example, DFID's contributions to two multi donor trust funds for Sudan.

DFID is currently reviewing the aid type classifications it uses to ensure they are appropriate, comprehensive and useful. As such, in future, some projects in this category may be retrospectively recorded.

Other Official Flows (OOF)

Other official flows are defined as flows to developing countries by official sector which do not satisfy both criteria necessary for ODA i.e. can be either non-concessional and convey a grant element of less than 25 per cent or non-developmental purposes or both.

Partnership Programme Agreements (PPAs)

These are strategic level agreements between DFID and UK civil society organisations with which it has significant working relationships and shared objectives. The PPA sets out at a strategic level how the two partners will work together to meet the Millennium Development Goals. PPAs are long-term agreements of 3-5 years, which aim to strengthen the relationship between different parts of DFID and significant civil society organisations who have a strong track record of work in international development and an ability to make a contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Agreements are built around a set of specific outcomes and identify the respective roles of both DFID and the partner in achieving those outcomes.

Phare

The Phare programme is a European Union initiative which provides grant finance to the countries of Eastern Europe to help their transition to democracy and assist with the institutional reform required to meet the standards for membership of the European Union.

Poverty Reduction Budget Support

Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) can take the form of a general contribution to the overall budget (general budget support) or support with a more restricted focus (sector budget support). PRBS is aid which is:

- Provided in support of a government policy and expenditure programme whose long-term objective is poverty reduction;
- Spent using national (or sub-national) financial management, procurement and accountability systems, although provided the recipient government's Public Financial Management Administration (PFMA) systems remain the principle means by which fiduciary risk is managed, additional safeguards may be agreed to where necessary;
- Normally transferred to the central exchequer account, but may be transferred to a sector specific bank account or sub-national level bank account over which government has full financial authority¹;

And, in the case of sector budget support

- Earmarked for expenditure either in a particular sector, sub sector, programme, or set of expenditure lines, but where the use of DFID funds cannot be tracked to the level of goods and services.

Note:

- I. This definition was agreed in May 2005 and is wider than previously used. The main difference is that the old definition required PRBS to be spent through a central exchequer while the new definition recognises the important issue is that the funds are spent using national (or sub-national) financial management systems and are allocated through the government's budget process.
- II. The difference between the definitions with regard to DFID's current portfolio is likely to be relatively small. Some PRBS expenditure included in *SID* has been classified under the wider aspects of the new definition, however to date no retrospective marking exercise has taken place so most of the historical PRBS data has been gathered using the old definition. In the future, expenditure will be classified using the new definition.

Private Flows

See [Official and Private Flows](#).

Promissory notes

Capital subscriptions to the World Bank, the regional development banks, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, GEF and the [Montreal Protocol](#) are made in the form of promissory notes which are deposited by DFID mainly with the Bank of England. They are subsequently cashed by the agency when needed. The disbursements recorded against DFID programmes and GPEX are at the time of encashment; those recorded as ODA are at the time of deposit.

1. The sub-national authority must have a significant level of policy and budgetary authority. This would exclude many local government bodies, but include states and provinces within large federal countries with significant power.

Research

Research into new science and ideas is necessary for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The current markers which allow DFID to measure its research spend:

- The Technical Cooperation aid type has a category designed to track DFID aid delivered in the form of research. Using this category gives an estimate of DFID research spend in 2006/07 of £211m.
- Finally, up until two years ago there was a third marker which allowed research spend to be tracked. This was discontinued but DFID uses a system of sector codes (see section 4). There are a number of research sector codes, one within each broad sector, which can be used to track DFID research expenditure. Summing the expenditure of ongoing projects with the research marker had expenditure allocated to the research sector codes totals £216m in 2006/07.

If a project has a technical cooperation research marker attached then 100 per cent of its expenditure will count towards the aid type estimate of research spend. However sector codes break expenditure down further, tracking how much is spent targeting detailed sectors. This explains the difference between the estimates above.

DFID is currently reviewing its methods for tracking research expenditure to provide a single estimate.

Resource accounting

Resource accounts are an accrual-based approach to government accounting that adopts a commercial style of preparation in line with generally accepted accounting practice. Accruals accounting is a method of recording expenditure as it is incurred, not when it is paid out, and income as it is earned, not when it is received. Resource accounting requires departments to report on and manage all assets and liabilities and takes account of non-cash charges not previously recognised under cash accounting such as depreciation and capital charges. Resource accounts also provide information on how resources have been used to meet objectives.

Under Resource Accounting, expenditure is recorded at the time goods and services are consumed rather than when payments are brought to book.

SID continues to be produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting practices. However, the data in *SID* can be reconciled to DFID's formal resource accounts as shown in the table at the end of the glossary.

Tacis

The Tacis programme is a European Union initiative which aims to foster economic and political links between the European Union and the newly independent states of Central Asia and the former Soviet Union.

Technical Co-operation (TC)

Technical Co-operation is the provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training, research and associated costs. It covers primarily:

- **Consultancies:** the provision of assistance to recipient countries in the form of contracted specialists.
- **Knowledge and Research:** includes grants for agreed programmes of research and development at UK institutions (sometimes in collaboration with non-UK institutions) which will be of benefit to assisted countries.

TC also includes:

- **Training and Scholarships:** the provision of assistance in the form of training for persons from aid recipient countries. The training may be provided in the UK, in the home country of the student, or in a third country. Training provided under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the Shared Scholarship Scheme and Training through Country Programmes is managed directly by, or on behalf of, DFID.

Increasingly training is also being provided by means of short in-country courses as part of, or in association with, country projects. This is not fully captured at present in the statistics on training. The costs of these activities are included within projects and programmes.

Upper middle income countries (UMIC)

See **Income groups** and Annex 1.

Voted funds

Voted funds are those funds approved by Parliament for public expenditure. Details are contained in the supply estimates.

World Bank

The term World Bank is commonly used to refer to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank has three other agencies, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Together these organisations are referred to as the World Bank Group.

Reconciliation of DFID programme expenditure in *SID* and DFID formal resource accounts for 2006/07

The figures in *SID* are produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting standards while formal accounts are produced on a resource basis. The total DFID programme can be reconciled to the formal accounts cash and resource bases as below:

	<i>SID</i> £m	Accounts £m
Total DFID Programme (Gross)	4923	
EC Attribution	(720)	
Retrospective Terms Adjustment (RTA)	(47)	
Receipts	(54)	
Non aid contributions	7	
Non aid capital payments	1	
Cash Expenditure (Net)	4110	4110
Non cash items		172
New provisions + promissory notes		1181
Year end adjustments		(14)
Use of provisions		(736)
Capital investment		(5)
Non resource income		12
RESOURCE OUTTURN		4720

Notes to table:

Non cash items – includes the cost of capital charges and depreciation costs.

New provision and promissory notes – include provisions taken in year for early retirement costs and other new provisions, as well as deposits of promissory notes made in 2006/07

Year end adjustments – includes the movement between the opening and closing debtors and creditors, including accruals and prepayments.

Use of provisions – provisions have been taken for future liability on current obligations, for example showing the deposit of a promissory note or the pre-independence pensions costs for colonial pensions. The amount shown against the use of provision relates to the calls made on them.

Capital investment – reflects the purchase of fixed assets, additions to investments and loans, and repayments of loans.

Annex 3 – Debt Relief

Introduction

1. **Debt is a major development issue. There is widespread support for lifting the burden of unpayable debt from the poorest countries.** Debt relief frees developing countries from their debt service payments. They can then use these savings to contribute to a national poverty reduction strategy.
2. The UK provides 100 per cent irrevocable debt relief, where appropriate, on debts owed to DFID, CDC and ECGD¹, as well as advice and technical assistance to strengthen countries' management of their debts. The UK also makes additional contributions to international financial institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to compensate them for the costs of debt relief. Contributions to the IMF in 2005/06, and to the World Bank and AfDB from 2006/07, are or will be reported with other contributions to these bodies as multilateral aid.

Debt Terminology

3. A country's debt can be described in terms of 'principal' and 'interest'. The principal is the amount of the original loan still outstanding. A country's debt stock is the outstanding principal, plus any interest accrued (as well as any penalties incurred for failure to make debt service payments).
4. Debt relief can take various forms, including:
 - **Debt cancellation** (sometimes called stock relief) – partial or 100 per cent reduction of amounts outstanding (principal and/or interest);
 - **Debt rescheduling** where payments (interest and/or principal) are delayed or rearranged;
 - **Flow relief** – partial or 100 per cent debt service payments.
5. Decisions to award a particular type of debt relief, for example, under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, are usually made by international consensus. All creditors participating in the HIPC Initiative are then expected to deliver agreed (or better) terms. Bilateral deals can also take place between creditors and debtor governments. The Paris Club is the main forum for agreeing treatment of bilateral (government to government) debt.

The Paris Club

6. The Paris Club is an informal group of government creditors who work together to find co-ordinated and sustainable solutions to payment difficulties experienced by debtor nations. The UK is a permanent member of the Paris Club.
7. To date, the Paris Club, or ad hoc groups of Paris Club creditors, have reached just over 400 agreements (with 7 in 2006 and 5 so far in 2007) concerning 84 debtor countries. Debt treatments in the Paris Club can take various forms. Details of the options and terms available are given in the Glossary.

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

8. The HIPC Initiative was launched by the World Bank and the IMF in 1996 to reduce the debts of the poorest and most indebted countries to sustainable levels. The majority of bilateral (government) and multilateral creditors (such as the World Bank, IMF and Regional Development Banks) have agreed to participate.

1. See glossary for a description of CDC and ECGD.

9. The HIPC Initiative was strengthened in 1999 and re-launched as the enhanced HIPC Initiative (e-HIPC). In particular, the link between debt relief and poverty reduction was strengthened under e-HIPC. To be eligible, countries must demonstrate their commitment to sound economic management (and the implementation of an IMF programme) and poverty reduction (through the implementation of a national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, PRSP). A PRSP analyses poverty in the country and sets out what government will do to reduce it. The strategy also contains expenditure frameworks which indicate how resources, including savings from debt relief, will be allocated.
10. Debt relief under HIPC is delivered in two stages. Initially countries work towards '**Decision Point**' by developing an interim PRSP, and establishing a track record of sound economic management, generally under an IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) funded programme. When these standards have been met, interim debt relief is delivered, meaning that debt service payments are considerably reduced. Countries then work towards '**Completion Point**' and irrevocable debt stock cancellation by developing a full PRSP and implementing it for a year. They must also continue their sound economic management under an IMF programme, as well as implementing any agreed structural reforms. 'Decision Point' and 'Completion Point' status is decided by the Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank and subsequently by the Board of the relevant Regional Development Bank. The Paris Club group then follows this lead.
11. Overall, debt relief worth over \$70 billion has been agreed under HIPC for 29 countries so far. This has reduced their debts, on average, by around two-thirds, and freed up roughly \$1 billion a year for spending on poverty reduction. Several of these countries did not meet the full set of normal HIPC requirements, but the international community agreed to be more flexible in assessing eligibility for relief, including, for example, post conflict countries.
12. The table on the following page shows the progress of eligible countries through the HIPC Initiative. Twenty-two countries have now completed the HIPC Initiative and received irrevocable debt relief. Nine other countries are receiving interim relief. A further 13 countries are eligible for HIPC but have yet to progress through the Initiative. For the remaining countries slow progress through HIPC is often the result of governance problems or conflict. Of these 13 countries, Sri Lanka, Kyrgyz Republic, Bhutan and Lao PDR have indicated that they do not wish to participate.

Implementation status of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative (August 2007)

Countries at Completion Point (irrevocable relief)	Decision Point Date	Completion Point Date
Benin	July 2000	April 2003
Bolivia	February 2000	June 2001
Burkina Faso	July 2000	April 2002
Cameroon	October 2000	May 2006
Ethiopia	November 2001	April 2004
Ghana	February 2002	July 2004
Guyana	November 2000	December 2003
Honduras	July 2000	April 2005
Madagascar	December 2000	October 2004
Malawi	December 2000	August 2006
Mali	September 2000	February 2003
Mauritania	February 2000	June 2002
Mozambique	April 2000	September 2001
Nicaragua	December 2000	January 2004
Niger	December 2000	April 2004
Rwanda	December 2000	April 2005
Sao Tome and Principe	December 2000	May 2007
Sierra Leone	March 2002	January 2007
Senegal	June 2000	April 2004
Tanzania	April 2000	November 2001
Uganda	February 2000	May 2000
Zambia	December 2000	April 2005

Countries at Decision Point (interim relief)	Decision Point Date
Afghanistan	July 2007
Burundi	August 2005
Chad	May 2001
Congo Democratic Republic	July 2003
Congo (Republic of)	March 2006
Gambia	December 2000
Guinea	December 2000
Guinea-Bissau	December 2000
Haiti	November 2006

Pre-Decision Point Countries

Central African Republic
 Comoros
 Cote D'Ivoire
 Eritrea
 Liberia
 Nepal
 Somalia
 Sudan
 Togo

In addition, four countries have opted not to participate in HIPC at this stage:
 Bhutan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR and Sri Lanka

DFID Bilateral Aid Debts

13. DFID has cancelled nearly all of its aid debts for low income countries by **Retrospective Terms Adjustment** (RTA), providing over £1.3 billion of debt relief since 1978.
14. Debt relief is cancelled by the benefiting country during the year the terms are agreed. However, for RTA, *SID* reflects the money available to the country each year that would otherwise have been spent on debt servicing by reporting annual sums of debt relief. This is, effectively, converting loans to grants.
15. The outstanding amount still to be reported under RTA has reduced to a minimal level. As such the outstanding sum that would normally be reported each year in *SID* has been combined into a single lump sum that has been reported this year. As such 2006/07 is the final year for which *SID* will report RTA debt relief².
16. In September 1997, the UK also launched the **Commonwealth Debt Initiative** (CDI) to provide relief on the remaining aid debts (valued at £132m) of lower-middle income Commonwealth countries. In order to benefit, countries were required to demonstrate their commitment to poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals, sound economic management, accountable and transparent governance and efforts to reduce corruption. To date, 12 countries (predominantly in the Caribbean) have benefited from debt relief under CDI. Under CDI, assessment either recommended the debt was written off in perpetuity or written off annually subject to assessment each time.
17. DFID bilateral debt relief given under RTA and CDI in recent years is included in Tables 4, 13 and 14 under 'DFID Debt Relief'. In 2006/07, £61.2m is shown as DFID debt relief³.

UK Bilateral Aid Debts

18. UK bilateral debt relief under the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative** covers debt relief on bilateral export credit and CDC loans to governments.
19. The **Export Credit Guarantee Department** (ECGD), like its counterparts in other developed countries, assists UK exporters to win business overseas by providing guarantees and insurance for contracts. Developing countries can acquire debt, however, if they default on paying for these goods and services.
20. If countries face difficulties with meeting their debt repayments, assistance may be provided in the form of rescheduling and, for poorer countries, partial cancellation. Such arrangements are generally agreed in the Paris Club and are conditional on the debtor country following sound economic policies, agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Bilateral export credit debt is UK official debt, and so is eligible for debt relief under HIPC and other internationally agreed debt relief deals.
21. The UK exceeds its commitment under HIPC by providing **100 per cent cancellation** of bilateral

2. Due to a change of policy at the DAC all remaining RTA debt relief was reported to the DAC in a lump sum in 1999.

3. Within this sum, annual cancellation under CDI will be included in the UK ODA figures for 2005 or 2006 but the debts reported on the 'benefit to country basis' will not be included in ODA figures as the relevant sums have already been reported to the DAC. The sum also includes UK MDRI.

debts for qualifying countries. ECGD therefore offers 100 per cent debt service relief at Decision Point and 100 per cent debt cancellation at Completion Point. ECGD meets the costs of the relief agreed at the Paris Club and DFID pays for whatever additional relief is needed to bring the total to 100 per cent. DFID payments to ECGD under this HIPC 100 per cent relief policy are recorded as '**Bilateral HIPC**'. 'Bilateral HIPC' payments also include reimbursements to countries under the 'Hold in Trust' Policy⁴.

22. In 2006/07 DFID 'Bilateral HIPC' payments amounted to £24.6m. In Table 3, these payments are included within 'Other Financial Aid'. They are reported as ODA for the relevant year and identified as debt relief in DAC reporting.
23. Table 5 contains details of debt relief given by ECGD. The total ECGD debt relief for 2006/07 was £1.9 billion. ECGD and CDC debt relief are combined in Table 2 under Debt Relief⁵.
24. **CDC** (as described in the Glossary) had a portfolio of loans to governments. These are now 'DFID Public Sector Loans' managed by Actis but referred to as 'CDC Loans'. This is UK official debt and so is eligible for debt relief under HIPC and other internationally agreed debt deals. In 2006/07, £90.1m of CDC debts were cancelled as countries reached HIPC 'Completion Point' (see Tables 4 and 5⁵).

Multilateral Debt Relief

25. DFID also provides, through the **HIPC Trust Fund** at the World Bank, financial support to help multilateral institutions provide debt relief under HIPC. DFID is currently the second largest bilateral contributor to the Trust Fund. Contributions are recorded as 'Multilateral HIPC Trust Fund' in Table 4 and as a DFID multilateral contribution in Table 18. UK multilateral contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund amounted to £18.7m in 2006/07. These contributions are reported as ODA for the relevant year and identified as debt relief in DAC reporting.
26. Despite the successes of HIPC, debt owed by the poorest countries to multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank and IMF remained a significant burden to them. The UK therefore used its Presidencies of the G8 and EU in 2005 to promote 100 per cent debt relief by multilateral institutions to match the 100 per cent relief already being given by bilateral creditors.
27. In 2005, the G8 agreed a proposal for a **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)** that would cancel 100 per cent of the remaining debts of HIPCs to the concessional lending arms of the World Bank (IDA), IMF and African Development Bank (AfDB). Overall MDRI is worth over \$50 billion to 44 countries, resulting in 100 per cent debt cancellation when countries reach HIPC 'Completion Point'.
28. Donors agreed to fully compensate the Banks for the debt service that HIPC countries would otherwise have paid. These additional funds will be allocated to all poor countries using the institutions' performance-based allocation systems. MDRI relief will be delivered with no additional conditions, although countries which have already passed HIPC Completion Point were required to demonstrate that they had maintained their commitment to poverty reduction and sound financial management.

4. From December 2000, the UK has held in trust any debt service payments received from pre-Decision Point HIPC countries. This money is then reimbursed for spending on poverty reduction when the country reaches Decision Point.

5. ECGD/CDC debt relief is reported as UK ODA in the relevant year on a net basis (i.e. with deductions for any repayments made).

29. The MDRI has now been agreed by the Boards of Governors of the IMF, World Bank and AfDB and is being implemented at all three institutions. The IMF has cancelled 100 per cent of the debts of 22 countries (16 of which are African). The International Development Association (IDA), the concessional funding arm of the World Bank has cancelled the debt of 20 countries, and the African Development Fund (AfDF) of the African Development Bank has cancelled the debt of 16 countries. Twenty-three other countries are eligible for similar cancellation when they reach required standards.
30. The UK will pay its share of the costs of the MDRI at the World Bank and African Development Bank by additional contributions to IDA and AfDF from 2006/07 onwards. The costs of MDRI debt relief at the IMF were met from internal resources. The G8 however, agreed to provide additional resources to the IMF to ensure that it was able to continue to lend on concessional terms. In March 2006, the UK made a payment of £13.7m to the IMF as part of this. This payment is included in the IMF payments in Table 18.
31. In addition to participation in the MDRI, the UK has also agreed to pay its share (10 per cent) of qualifying non-HIPC poor countries' debt service to IDA and AfDB until 2015 under the **UK Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (UK MDRI)**. Six non-HIPC countries (Armenia, Cape Verde, Georgia, Mongolia, Vietnam and Sri Lanka) currently receive UK MDRI assistance. The UK also provided UK MDRI assistance to 17 Completion Point HIPCs in 2005/06 until their debts were cancelled under the new MDRI. In total, payments under UK MDRI during 2006/07 totalled £51.9m. These payments are included in DFID Debt Relief in Tables 4 and 14.

HIPC Debt Management Capacity Building Programme

32. DFID co-funds (with Austria, Canada, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland) a programme of technical advice and assistance for HIPC countries to strengthen their debt management capacity. The programme, currently in its fourth and final phase, also assists HIPCs to develop a debt management strategy to plan and manage future borrowing.
33. DFID also provides technical assistance in debt management for some non-HIPC countries, supporting developing countries' participation in Bank of England, IMF and other training courses. Such assistance is included as 'Technical Cooperation' in Table 3.

Nigeria Debt Buyback

34. A debt buyback is when a donor provides a grant to fund the recipient's purchase of its debt. The amount is usually bought back at a discount.
35. At the time of the Nigeria agreement in October 2005, there was no DAC directive on the ODA treatment of a discount offered when a debtor buys back its own debt. The DAC agreed that members who believe the main objective of the Nigeria debt relief package was developmental can report the discount as ODA; those that believe that the main objective was commercial can report the discount as an other official flow (OOF). The UK has reported this discounted debt buyback as ODA as have Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and US. Austria and Denmark will report the Nigeria debt buyback as ODA in 2007. Further guidance on the ODA treatment of future debt buybacks is being developed by the DAC.

ANNEX 4 – Data Sources

1. Figures for DFID programmes are produced from a combination of data from DFID's internal accounting and management information systems which are used to process and monitor all DFID payments, and the UK attributions of EC budgetary spending.
2. Non-DFID aid figures are provided by the relevant departments and agencies directly to DFID. Data are not obtained from public sources.
3. The CDC provides quarterly information on its new investments and equity purchases and sales, all of which are included in GPEX. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) reports annual aid flows to UN organisations and a proportion of its administration costs are reportable to DAC as aid to developing countries. The FCO also produce annual figures for expenditure on programmes classified as ODA.
4. The Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) reports new agreements and calculates annual disbursements of official debt relief on export credit debts. CDC provides details of debt relief on its loans quarterly.
5. In 2005/06, the Scottish Government started reporting expenditure programmes which have been classified as ODA.
6. In addition to the above sources, DAC reporting on calendar years requires data on export credits (both official and private), provided by ECGD; on direct investments, provided by the Office for National Statistics; and on bilateral securities and other claims, provided by the Bank of England. Private flows from voluntary agencies are estimated from a statistical inquiry conducted by DFID in line with current survey control policy.
7. Sources for the international comparisons contained in Tables 6 and 15 are the DAC Chairman's Report¹, DAC 'big book'² and DAC website.
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>
8. The statistics on recipient countries given in Annex 1 are taken from the World Bank (see reference overleaf) and DAC website.

1. OECD (2006) Development Co-operation Report 2005 (Volume 7, No 1).

2. OECD (2005) Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1999-2003 (Book and CD-Rom).

Comparison of 2007 edition of *Statistics on International Development* with 2006 edition

The make-up of the 2007 edition of *SID* is slightly different from earlier editions. The grid below shows table numbers from the 2007 edition of *SID* and where the corresponding information may now be found.

<i>SID</i> 2006	<i>SID</i> 2007
Table 1: DFID Expenditure on Development	Table 3
Table 2: Non-DFID Public Expenditure on Development	Table 2
Table 3: Total Gross Public Expenditure on Development	Table 1
Table 3.1: Percentage Breakdown of DFID Programme and Total Gross Public Expenditure by Aid Type	Not published
Table 3.2: DFID Programme: Bilateral Technical Cooperation	Not published
Table 4: UK ODA, OA, OOF and Private Flows	Table 6
Tables 4.1 to 4.6: UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA)	Tables 16.1 to 16.6
Table 5: UK ODA, OOF and Private Flows to Developing Countries	Table 7
Table 6: Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries	Table 8
Table 7: Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid	Table 9
Table 8: Top Twenty Recipients UK Net Bilateral ODA	Table 10
Table 9: Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid excluding Humanitarian Assistance	Table 11
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Table 11: Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region and Country Groupings	Table 13
Tables 12.1 to 12.5: Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country	Tables 14.1 to 14.5
Table 13: DFID Bilateral Aid by Income Group	Table 15
Table 14: Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral ODA and Multilateral ODA/OA by Recipient Country	Tables 16.1 to 16.6
Table 15: Net ODA from Bilateral DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies by Income Group	Table 17
Table 16: DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions	Table 18
Table 17: DFID expenditure through UK CSOs	Table 19
Table 18: DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector	Table 20
Table 19: DFID Bilateral Expenditure By Broad Sector and Region	Table 21
Table 20: Policy and MDG focus of DFID's PIMS Marked Bilateral Expenditure by Region	Not published
Table 21: Total DFID and UK Debt Relief	Table 4
Table 22: ECGD and CDC Debt Relief by Country	Table 5

DFID, the Department for International Development: leading the British government's fight against world poverty.

One in five people in the world today, over 1 billion people, live in poverty on less than one dollar a day. In an increasingly interdependent world, many problems – like conflict, crime, pollution and diseases such as HIV and AIDS – are caused or made worse by poverty.

DFID support long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty. DFID also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made.

DFID's work forms part of a global promise to:

Halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger

Ensure that all children receive primary education

Promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice

Reduce child death rates

Improve the health of mothers

Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Make sure the environment is protected

Build a global partnership for those working in development

Together, these form the United Nations' eight 'Millennium Development Goals', with a 2015 deadline. Each of these Goals has its own, measurable targets.

DFID works in partnership with governments, civil society, the private sector and others. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies and the European Commission.

DFID works directly in over 150 countries worldwide, with a budget of some £4.9bn in 2006/07. Its headquarters are in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow.

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