

Statistics on International Development 2004/05–2008/09



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Statistics on International Development 2004/05-2008/09

ABOUT *STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SID)*

This annual publication 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. They are therefore not directly comparable with those reported in DFID's Resource Accounts, although a reconciliation is provided in the Glossary.

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 describes the key differences between the data in this report and previously published data.

Section 2 explains key definitions used in the report, such as the difference between the DFID Programme, Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) and UK Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Section 3 provides a summary of the level of GPEX and more detail of spend by aid type. Data for both DFID and the UK as a whole are presented. **Section 3** also provides a summary of ODA levels for the UK and makes some international comparisons.

Sections 4 and 5 focus on the destination of UK aid. GPEX and ODA are broken down by recipient country and the UK's multilateral expenditure by institutions (**Section 4**). **Section 5** shows a breakdown by sector.

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 *Statistics on International Development*.

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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 August 2009. 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: 2009 Edition

Key Statistics

- The UK's Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) amounted to **£7,183m** in 2008/09. The DFID aid programme accounted for **£5,803m** (81 per cent) of this expenditure.
- GPEX increased to **£7,183m** in 2008/09 from **£6,027m** in 2007/08. This represents an increase of **£1,156m** (19 per cent). This increase follows a 21 per cent decrease in GPEX between 2005/06 and 2007/08.
- Excluding debt relief, GPEX totalled **£6,835m** in 2008/09; this represents an increase of **£883m** (15 per cent) over the 2007/08 total of **£5,952m**.
- In the calendar year 2008 the UK reported **£6,356m** as Official Development Assistance (ODA), making the UK the third largest OECD-DAC donor on this internationally agreed classification of aid.
- The UK's ODA/Gross National Income ratio for 2008 was **0.43 per cent**.
- In 2008/09 **£3,288m** (57 per cent) of the DFID programme was bilateral assistance and **£2,277m** (39 per cent) was multilateral assistance. The remaining **£238m** (4 per cent) was spent on administration costs.
- Of the **£3,288m** bilateral assistance delivered in 2008/09, **76 per cent** (or **£2,483m**) was spent through DFID's country programme¹.
- DFID's bilateral expenditure rose to **£3,288m** in 2008/09 from **£2,962m** in 2007/08 (11 per cent). **India** (297m), **Ethiopia** (£166m) and **Afghanistan** (£147m) received the largest amounts of DFID bilateral aid.
- DFID's bilateral assistance excluding humanitarian assistance was **£2,839m** in 2008/09, up from **£2,531m** in 2007/08 (12 per cent). **India** (297m), **Ethiopia** (£132m) and **Tanzania** (£132m) were the largest recipients of bilateral aid excluding humanitarian assistance.
- DFID's bilateral **humanitarian assistance** in 2008/09 totalled **£449m**, representing an increase of **£18m** (4 per cent). The largest recipients of bilateral humanitarian assistance were **Sudan** (£53m), **Burma** (£46m) and **Ethiopia** (£34m).
- DFID's bilateral assistance to sub-Saharan Africa rose to **£1,466m** in 2008/09 from **£1,302m** in 2007/08 (13 per cent). In 2007/08, it is estimated that **£720m** of DFID's core contributions to multilateral organisations was spent in sub-Saharan Africa.
- DFID bilateral assistance to Asia increased in 2008/09 from **£931m** to **£1,088m** (17 per cent). Assistance to Europe and the Pacific also increased slightly during the period.
- In 2008/09 **£337m** 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 **£2,277m** in 2008/09 up from **£1,990m** in 2007/08 (14 per cent).
- The **European Commission's** development programme received the largest amount of DFID multilateral assistance (£1,154m), followed by the **World Bank** (£574m) and the **United Nations** (£252m).
- The sector receiving the highest share of DFID bilateral expenditure in 2008/09 was the **government and civil society sector** with **£794m**. This was followed by the **health sector** with **£685m** and the **economic sector** with **£527m**.

1. For a definition please see the Glossary entry for 'Country Programme'.

ABBREVIATIONS

ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ARIES	Activities Reporting Information E-System
CDC	CDC Group plc (formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CDI	Commonwealth Debt Initiative
CPP	Conflict Prevention Pool
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
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
GBS	General Budget Support
GEA	Global Environmental Assistance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
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
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunisation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
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

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
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
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
UN	United Nations
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:
Introduction to Statistics on
International Development 2008/09**

INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 2008/09

Introductory Notes for Users

1. This release reports on the deployment of official financial resources by the United Kingdom to support international development, and shows how this funding is broken down by destination country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose.
2. This report provides information on the UK's Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) which includes both the Department for International Development (DFID) programme and the element of official UK aid that is delivered through other UK Government Departments. This report also provides information on the level of Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by the UK.
3. The UK GPEX data presented in this report are produced on a mainly cash basis and are broadly consistent with the standards followed in the reporting of ODA.
4. This publication also covers detailed information on the DFID programme. The DFID programme includes bilateral and multilateral expenditure from DFID funds voted by Parliament including activities funded from the Conflict Prevention Pool. Beyond DFID voted funds, the DFID programme also includes an attribution of EC budgetary spending (the UK is attributed a share of the EC's External Assistance Budget based on total UK contributions to the EC. Each budget line is then attributed to either DFID or other UK Government Departments¹). This report also excludes some DFID voted funds which are not counted as aid.
5. 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, including ODA, and produces a statistical report on international aid flows annually. As a DAC member, the UK is committed to transparent reporting of development assistance in a way that permits international comparisons.
6. As well as ODA, the DAC also requires international reporting of 'Other Official Flows' (OOF). These are official flows to developing countries that do not meet the ODA criteria. More information on OOF is provided in the Glossary.

1. Prior to 2007/08 aid to Romania and Bulgaria who joined the EC in 2007 were attributed to DFID; since 2007/08 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

Changes to the Classification of Aid

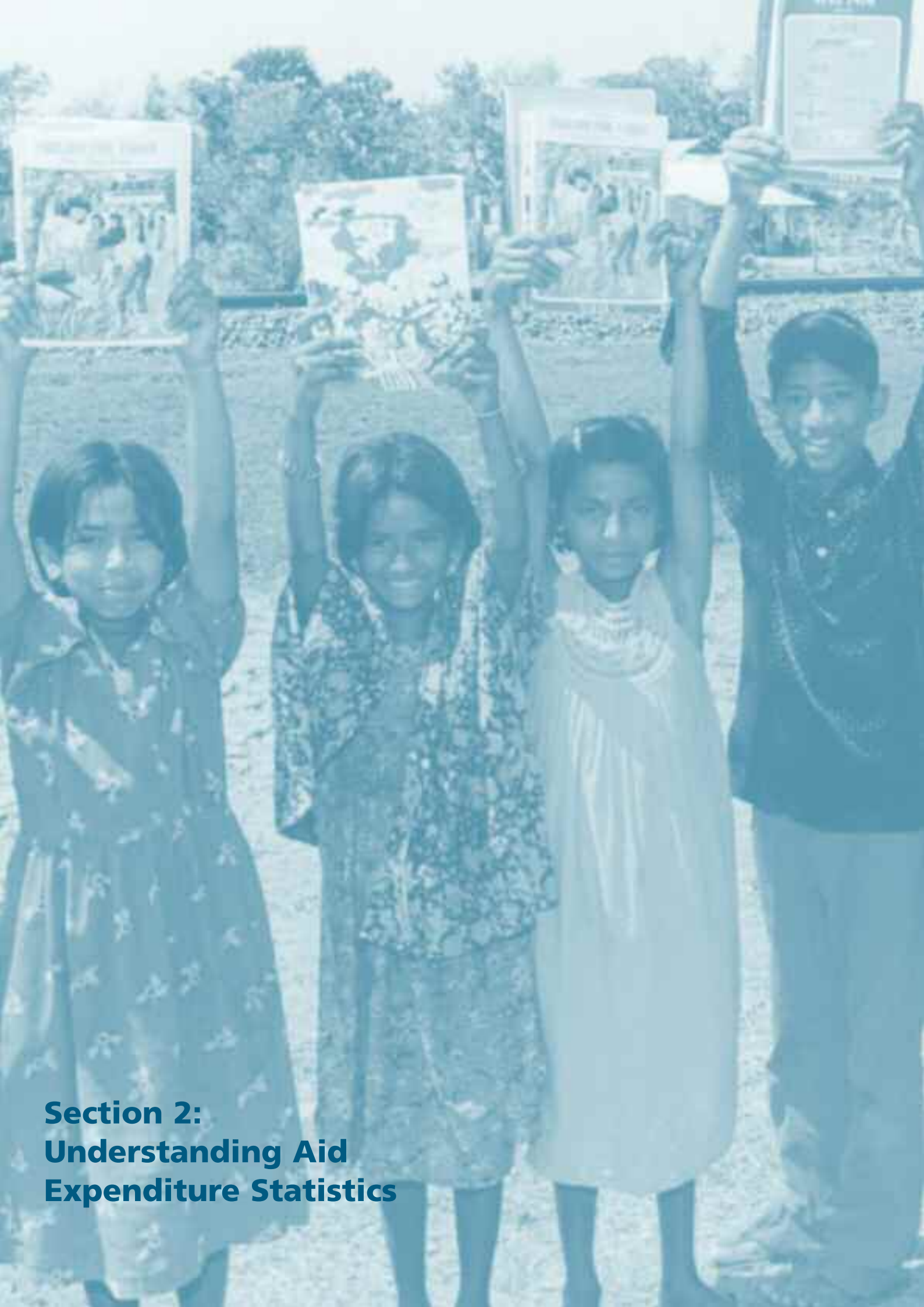
7. To further improve the consistency of the statistics reported here with DAC definitions, DFID has introduced a revised classification of aid types which is more consistent with current DAC proposals for a new aid typology reporting standard. The only change was made to ‘Other Bilateral Aid’, this has now been disaggregated into three aid types. The next section and the Glossary provide more information on the definitions of these aid types. The table below maps the aid types reported in *SID* 2008 to the new aid types reported in this publication.

Aid Types Reported in <i>SID</i> 2008	Aid Types Reported in <i>SID</i> 2009
General Budget Support	General Budget Support
Sector Budget Support	Sector Budget Support
Other Financial Aid	Other Financial Aid
Technical Cooperation	Technical Cooperation
Other Bilateral Aid	Bilateral Aid Delivered through a Multilateral Organisation
	Bilateral Aid Delivered through a Non-Governmental Organisation
	Other Bilateral Aid
Humanitarian Assistance	Humanitarian Assistance
DFID Debt Relief	DFID Debt Relief

8. A stricter definition of multilateral aid has been introduced, to bring reporting fully in line with the DAC’s definition. Multilateral aid is now interpreted as core contributions to multilateral organisations and excludes aid supporting the internal capacity building of multilateral organisations and aid supporting the staffing costs of multilateral organisations. Any aid delivered through a multilateral organisation where the sector, theme, recipient country/region or specific project the aid will be used to support is known, is defined as bilateral aid.
9. The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) has been recoded in this edition of *SID*. A proportion of its expenditure is now allocated to the Health, Education and Government & Civil Society sectors. Whereas, in previous editions of *SID* all of the project expenditure was allocated to the Government & Civil Society sector. This new sector coding more accurately reflects the sector of the funding and is consistent with notional allocation of general budget support in relevant countries (see Section 2, paragraph 27). This has led to changes in Tables 20 and 21 of this edition of *SID* compared to the previous publication.
10. In the 2008 edition of *SID* three changes were made to the method for the reporting of the DFID programme, which affected the reporting of Promissory Notes, Multilateral Expenditure and Sector Codes. More details of these changes and their effects can be found under the relevant Glossary entry.

11. DFID launched its new online Project Information Database² in August 2009, from which you can find summaries of each project we fund, e.g. what sectors it targets and how much it costs. The information presented in *SID* will differ slightly compared to the data presented in the database. *SID* is produced on a cash basis, in line with international reporting practices, whereas the data reported in the online database is produced on a resource basis (i.e. expenditure is recorded at the time goods and services are consumed rather than when they are brought to book). Also, the financial data presented in the online database is based on a live system which may change throughout the year.

2. See <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Project-information/>



**Section 2:
Understanding Aid
Expenditure Statistics**

UNDERSTANDING AID EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

When to use DFID figures, GPEX and UK ODA figures

1. Aid is a broad term and *SID* reports on two different aggregations of development assistance:
 - Total UK Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)/the DFID Programme.
 - Official Development Assistance (ODA).
2. There are four main differences between UK GPEX/DFID Programme and UK ODA data:
 - ODA is reported on a calendar year basis, while GPEX is reported on a financial year basis.
 - While GPEX covers gross flows, ODA is reported as a net figure, taking into account any loans repaid or grants recovered.
 - ODA only includes aid to recipients (countries and organisations) defined to be eligible by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), while GPEX covers development aid to all countries.
 - 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*.

Of these four differences, only the first two are responsible for major differences.

3. If readers are interested in making international comparisons, UK ODA figures which follow international reporting practices should be used.
4. 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. The UK government is committed to delivering this target by 2013. Progress against this target and more detail on UK ODA can be found in Tables 7 and 8.
5. 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 Flows).
6. Those interested in DFID in particular will want to focus on the DFID programme data.

Classification of Bilateral and Multilateral Aid

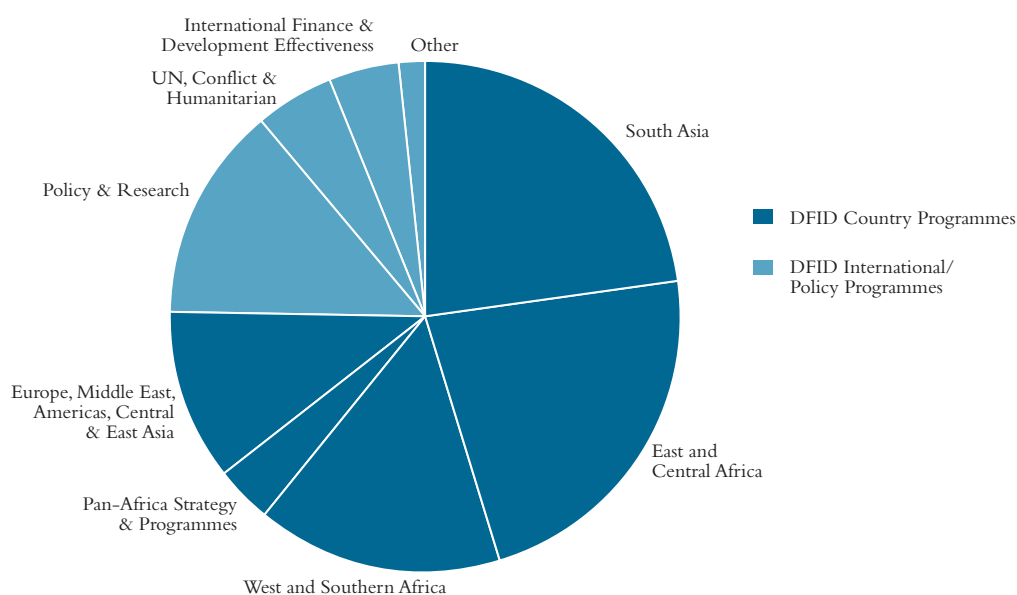
7. The classification of aid as bilateral or multilateral is based on definitions laid down by the DAC. On the whole bilateral assistance is provided to partner countries while multilateral assistance is provided as core contributions to international organisations. While much of DFID's expenditure is clearly identifiable as bilateral or multilateral in nature, there are some anomalies.
8. Funds can only be classified as multilateral if they are channelled through an organisation classed as multilateral on Annex 2 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives which identifies all multilateral organisations. The DAC list is updated annually based on members nominations; organisations must be engaged in development work to be included on the list.
9. 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.

10. While core funding to multilateral organisations is always classified as multilateral expenditure, additional funding channelled through multilaterals where the recipient country/region, sector, theme or individual project is known is 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.

DFID Country Programme

11. DFID's programme can be further disaggregated between **Country Programme** and **International/Policy Programme**. DFID's total programme is allocated to budget lines for spending divisions. **Country Programmes** are divisions within DFID that work in specific countries or regions, e.g. East & Central Africa Division. Whereas, **International/Policy Divisions** are DFID divisions which work on policy areas or with international organisations; which benefit many different countries.
12. The chart below shows that the majority of DFID bilateral assistance in 2008/09 was delivered by Country Programmes. However, about a quarter of it was funded through the budgets of International/Policy Programmes. It is not possible to allocate the majority of the International/Policy Programmes expenditure to a single benefiting country or region. There are a few reasons for this:
- It includes core contributions to NGOs where DFID does not specify the recipient country or sector.
 - A large part of it is global, i.e. it covers topics such as climate change, research or global food security.

Figure 1 DFID Bilateral Expenditure by DFID Division 2008/09



Classification of DFID Bilateral Aid Types

13. As stated in the 2008 edition of *SID*, DFID has produced a revised aid classification which is more consistent with current DAC proposals for a new aid typology reporting standard. DFID's new classification of bilateral aid types are detailed below. The only major change was made to 'Other Bilateral Aid'. This has now been split into two new classifications; '**Bilateral Aid Delivered through a Multilateral**', and '**Bilateral Aid Delivered through an NGO**'. The category '**Other Bilateral Aid**' has been retained and contains other bilateral aid not classified elsewhere.
14. **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**.
15. **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 this further.
16. **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.
17. **Humanitarian Assistance** – Provides food aid and other humanitarian assistance including shelter, medical care and advice in emergency situations and their aftermath. Most of the work of the Conflict Prevention Pool is also included here.
18. **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.
19. **Bilateral Aid Delivered Through a Multilateral Organisation** – This category covers funding that is channelled through a multilateral organisation and DFID has control over the country, sector or theme that the funds will be spent on. For example, where a DFID country office transfers money to a multilateral organisation for a particular piece of work in that country. This also includes aid delivered through multi donor funds such as the Education Fast Track Initiative
20. **Bilateral Aid Delivered Through a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)** – This category covers support to the international development work of UK and international not for profit organisations such as NGOs or Civil Society Organisations. This covers Partnership Programme Arrangements (PPAs), the Civil Society Challenge Fund and other grants.

21. **Other Bilateral Aid** – This category includes any aid not elsewhere classified such as funding to other donors for shared development purposes. More information on all of the above aid types is provided in the Glossary.

DFID Imputed Share of Multilateral ODA

22. When DFID or other UK Government Departments provide core contributions in support of multilateral organisations, it is not possible to directly track the funding to the country or sector level. However, to provide a further indication of the destination and sector of UK aid, DFID uses the overall proportions of ODA reported by the relevant agencies to impute a UK contribution.
23. DFID uses the breakdown of ODA reported by each multilateral organisation to the DAC to estimate what proportion of UK core contributions are spent in each country and sector. Where a multilateral organisation does not report its development assistance to the DAC but the multilateral is only mandated to work in a particular country, region or sector, DFID allocates 100% of its core contributions to the relevant country, region or sector. If a multilateral organisation does not report to the DAC but works in multiple sectors and/or countries then 100% of DFID's core contributions are allocated to the category 'non-sector allocable'.
24. Tables 13, 14 and 20 in this publication show estimates for the imputed multilateral share of financial year GPEX broken down by region, country or sector. These are based on the calendar year figures reported to the DAC by each multilateral organisation.

The European Commission (EC) Attribution

25. The UK is attributed a share of the EC's External Assistance Budget based on total UK contributions to the EC. Each budget line within the External Assistance Budget is attributed to either DFID or Other UK Government Departments based on the aim of the budget line (development, conflict prevention, improving international relations). To calculate DFID's attribution, 16.05 per cent¹ (the UK's share of EC expenditure in 2008) of each budget line attributed to DFID is totalled. The attribution for other UK Government Departments uses the same method.
26. Not all of the EC External Assistance Budget scores as ODA. It is not straightforward to provide a precise figure for the share of individual UK Government Department's attribution which should score as ODA. As such UK ODA figures include a single figure for the UK share of EC ODA.

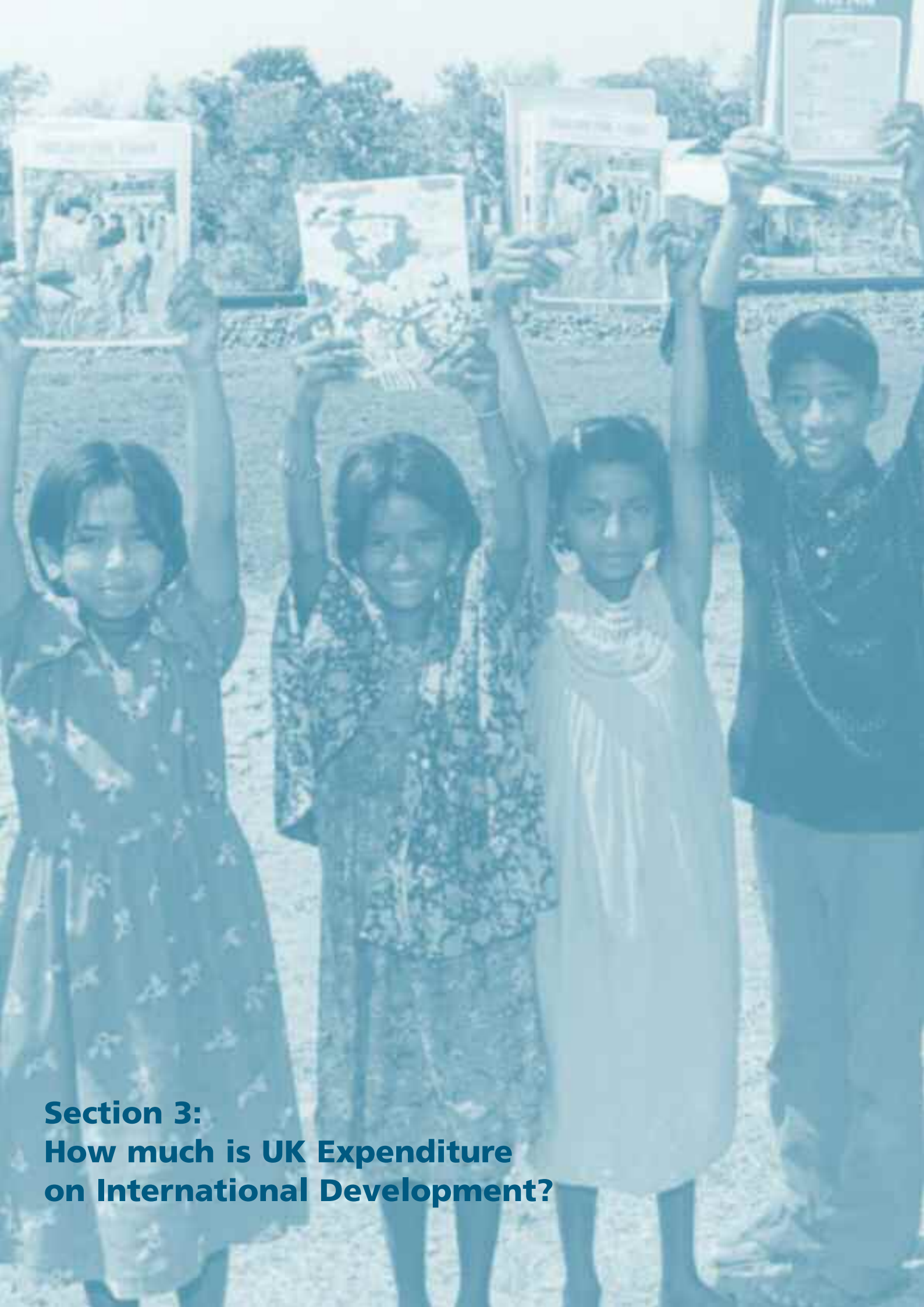
Sector Expenditure Estimates

27. Every bilateral DFID project is marked with up to eight 'input sector codes' that identify where funding will be spent. There are around 200 input sector codes to choose from, each of which comes under one of ten broad sectors:
- **Education** (including primary education and teacher training)
 - **Health** (including communicable disease control, health personnel and maternal health)
 - **Social Services** (including social protection, shelter and housing and food security and other social infrastructure)

1. This proportion is provisional and was correct at the time of writing. The final proportion is unlikely to vary widely from the provisional figure.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation** (including water resource policy and waste management)
- **Government and Civil Society** (including public administration, financial management, human rights, elections, statistics, culture, strengthening civil society, civilian peace building and de-mining)
- **Economic** (including transport, communications, energy, banking, financial services, agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, construction, trade, tourism, urban and rural development)
- **Environment Protection** (including bio-diversity, climate change and flood prevention)
- **Research** (including all topics of research)
- **Humanitarian Assistance** (including emergency relief, emergency food aid and reconstruction)
- **Non-Sector Allocable** (including debt relief, support to refugees in developing countries and development awareness).

28. For each sector code selected, budget holders indicate what proportion of the total budget is expected to be spent in or on behalf of that sector. Prior to October 2002 just one dominant sector was identified which limits comparison between the data in this report and older data.
29. A large amount of DFID funding is delivered in the form 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.
30. PRBS cannot be separately identified from partner government funds and while Sector Budget Support, by its very nature, is easily 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 eight broad sectors.
31. 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. The methodology also does not attempt to measure, or claim to measure, marginal changes in governments' expenditure resulting from aid flows.
32. DFID also allocates the Education Fast Track Initiative based on known disbursements from the fund to partner countries. The Education Fast Track Initiative is a global partnership which supports developing countries to achieve universal primary completion. When DFID provides a contribution to the Education Fast Track Initiative we do not specify a recipient country. In this publication, a proportion of DFID's contribution to the fund is allocated to a recipient country based on the proportion of the fund that has actually been disbursed to that country. In this edition of *SID* we have based the proportional allocation on disbursements of the fund up to November 2008. In 2008/09 DFID contributed £72m to the Fast Track Initiative, of which £61m (or 85 per cent) has been allocated to Africa using this method.



**Section 3:
How much is UK Expenditure
on International Development?**

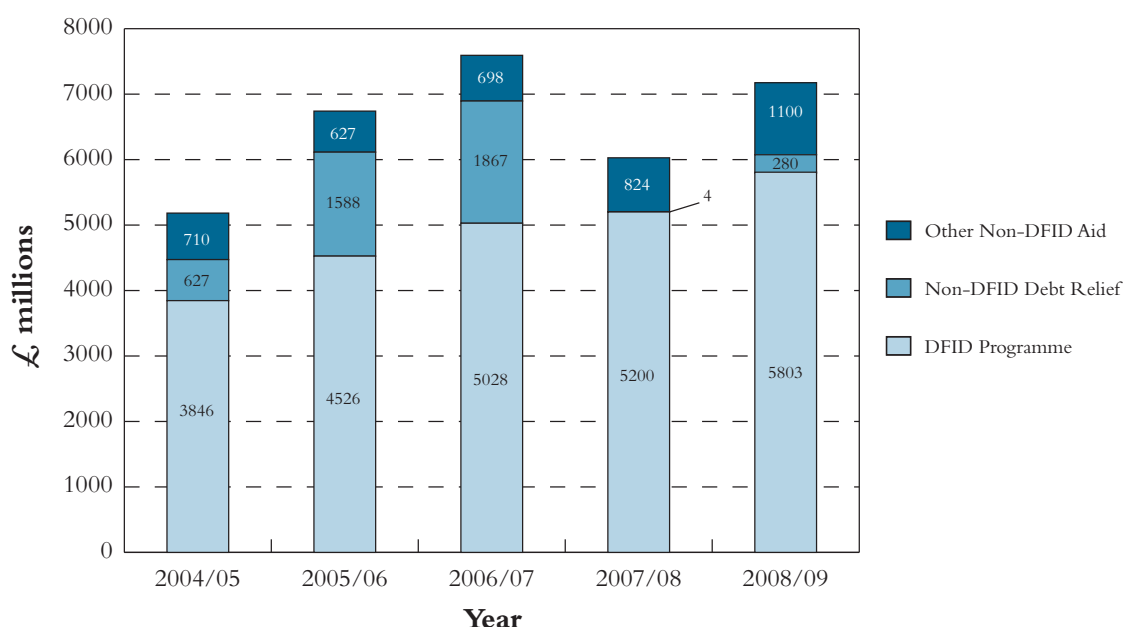
HOW MUCH IS UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

1. This section summarises the level of UK expenditure on international development in recent years and then presents comparisons between the UK and other donors.

Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)

2. In 2008/09 total GPEX was £7,183m (see Table 1). This represents an increase of £1,156m (19 per cent) on 2007/08.
3. In 2008/09 the DFID programme made up £5,803m or 81 per cent of total GPEX. Non-DFID debt relief (£280m or 4 per cent) and other non-DFID aid (£1,100m or 15 per cent) made up the remaining elements.

Figure 2 Gross Public Expenditure on Development, 2004/05-2008/09

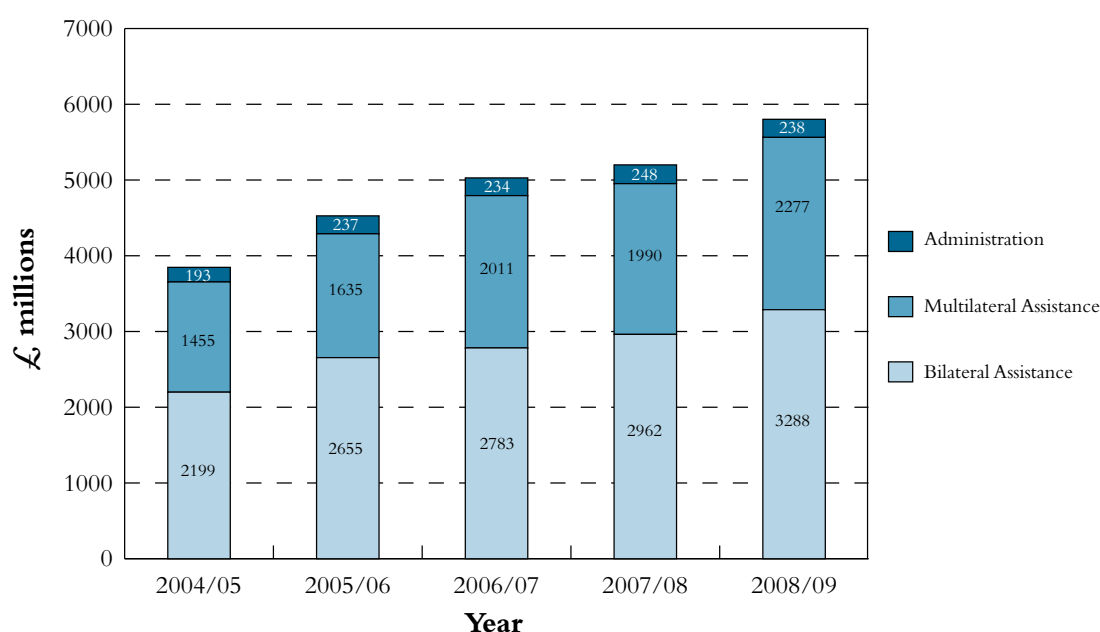


4. Total GPEX was 39 per cent higher in 2008/09 than in 2004/05. The 19 per cent increase between 2007/08 and 2008/09 is due to both increases in DFID programme and non-DFID GPEX. Within the non-DFID element of GPEX, some large contributions to joint funds were made for the first time. For example the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) matched DFID's £50m contribution to the Environmental Transformation Fund. Also, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) together contributed £60m to the Stabilisation Aid Fund.
5. The sharp rise in GPEX in 2005/06 and 2006/07 was 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

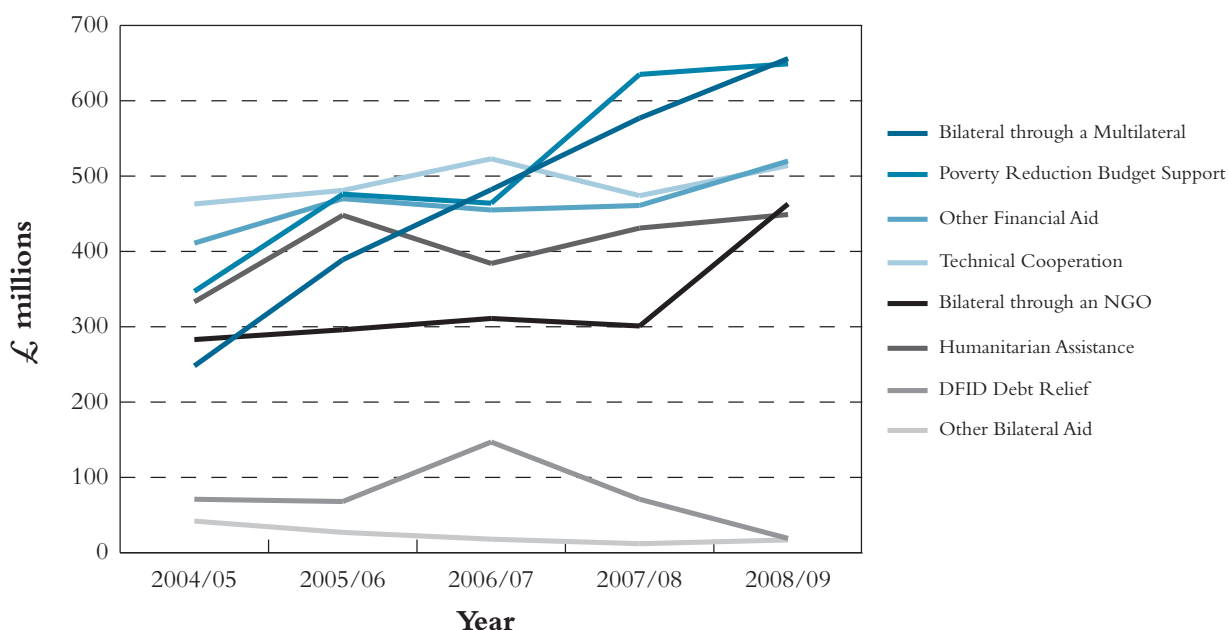
6. Figure 3 shows changes in the level and composition of DFID's programme over the last five years. In 2008/09 the total DFID programme was £5,803m (see Table 3). This is an increase of £603m over 2007/08 (12 per cent). Since 2004/05 DFID's programme has grown by 51 per cent. This represents an average annual increase of 11 per cent.
7. In 2008/09 over half of DFID's total programme £3,288m (57 per cent) was bilateral assistance and £2,277m (39 per cent) was multilateral assistance. This is similar to the distribution of DFID's programme last year, where bilateral assistance was 57 per cent and multilateral assistance was 38 per cent. The remaining 4 per cent was spent on administration costs.

Figure 3 DFID Programme, 2004/05-2008/09

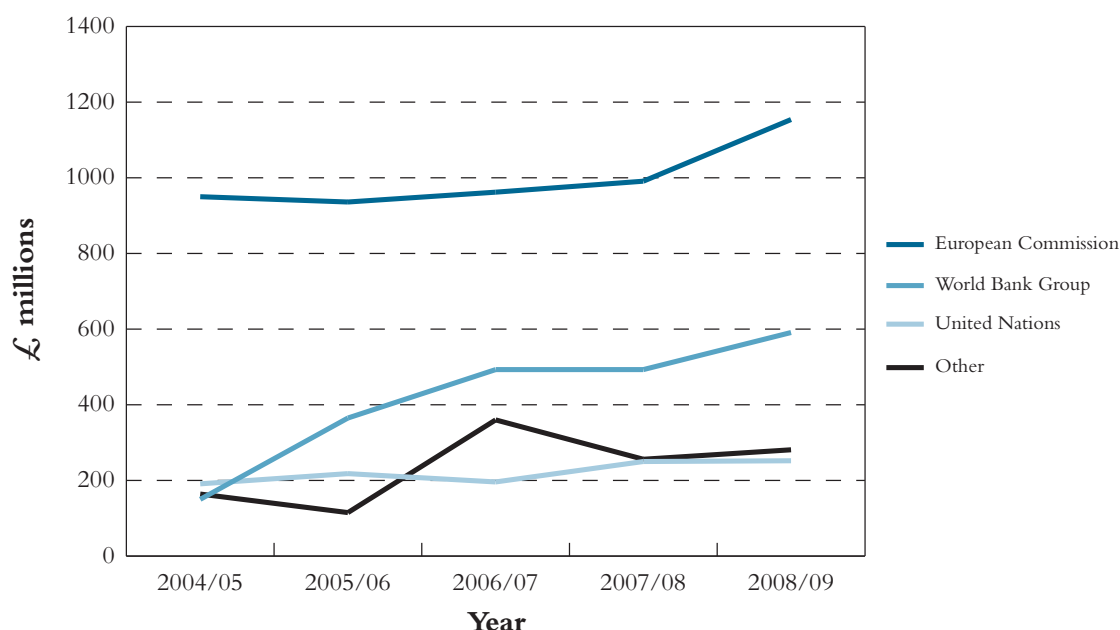


8. DFID's bilateral programme was £3,288m in 2008/09, an increase of £326m over 2007/08 (11 per cent). DFID's bilateral programme has increased every year over the last five years with bilateral expenditure 50 per cent higher in 2008/09 than 2004/05.
9. Figure 4 provides a summary breakdown of DFID's bilateral programme. Over a third (£1,169m or 36 per cent) was provided as financial aid in 2008/09. Over half of this (£649m) or 20 per cent of DFID bilateral assistance was Poverty Reduction Budget Support, with 'other financial aid' contributing £520m (16 per cent). Around a sixth (£514m or 16 per cent) of bilateral assistance was disbursed as 'technical cooperation', £449m (14 per cent) as 'humanitarian assistance', £656m (20 per cent) as 'bilateral through a multilateral', and £463m (14 per cent) as 'bilateral through an NGO'.

Figure 4 DFID Bilateral Assistance, 2004/05-2008/09



10. The amount of bilateral assistance that DFID has funded through a multilateral organisation has increased by £408 million since 2004/05, which is an average annual increase of 29 per cent. The amount of Poverty Reduction Budget Support that DFID has provided to partner countries has also increased since 2004/05 by £302 million.
11. DFID's multilateral assistance was £2,277m in 2008/09. This represents an increase of £287m (14 per cent) since 2007/08.
12. Figure 5 provides a summary of DFID's multilateral assistance over the last five years. In 2008/09 DFID's multilateral assistance went primarily to three organisations; the EC received £1,154m (51 per cent), World Bank Group £574m (25 per cent) and the United Nations £252m (11 per cent). Other recipients, including Regional Development Banks and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, received £298m (13 per cent). A detailed breakdown of DFID's multilateral assistance by recipient is shown in Table 18.
13. In addition to this multilateral assistance provided as core funding, DFID also channelled £656m of its bilateral assistance through multilateral organisations in 2008/09 (See Figure 4 above). This means that in total, DFID channelled £2,933m (50 per cent) of its total aid programme through multilateral organisations in 2008/09.

Figure 5 DFID Multilateral Assistance, 2004/05–2008/09

Reporting of Debt Relief

14. 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.
15. The various components of UK debt relief are summarised in Table 4. In 2008/09, DFID debt relief of £68m represented 1 per cent of the DFID programme. Total UK debt relief £349m represents 5 per cent of total GPEX. Countries receiving DFID and non-DFID debt relief are shown in Tables 14 and 5 respectively. The majority of debt relief in 2008/09 went to Iraq, which accounted for £280 million or 81 per cent of total debt relief.

UK and International ODA Flows

16. Table 6 shows the volume of UK ODA reported to the DAC in each of the last three years alongside information on Other Official and Private Flows. In 2008, total net ODA amounted to £6,356m. This represented 0.43 per cent of the UK's gross national income in that year. More detail on ODA by destination country is shown in Section 4 in Tables 16.1 to 16.6.
17. In 1970 the UN General Assembly endorsed a target that 0.7 per cent of the gross national income of developing countries should be given as ODA. The UK Government is committed to reaching the UN target of 0.7 per cent by 2013. Figure 5 shows that since 1997 the UK ODA/GNI ratio has been on a broadly upward trajectory. The high levels of ODA in 2005 and 2006 reflect high levels of debt relief, particularly for Nigeria, in line with commitments made by the UK and other donors at the 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles. A full time-series of the level of UK ODA and the ODA/GNI ratio since 1970 is shown in Table 7.

18. Table 8 and Figures 7 and 8 compare UK ODA figures and ODA/GNI ratios with those of other DAC countries. Some countries have already reached the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI target (Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, Denmark and the Netherlands), while other are some way off (Italy, Portugal, Japan, Greece and the USA).
19. Despite its low ODA/GNI ratio, the USA is the largest donor in terms of total expenditure followed by Germany. In 2008 the UK ranked as the third largest overall donor.

Figure 6 Net ODA/GNI ratios for the UK 1997-2008

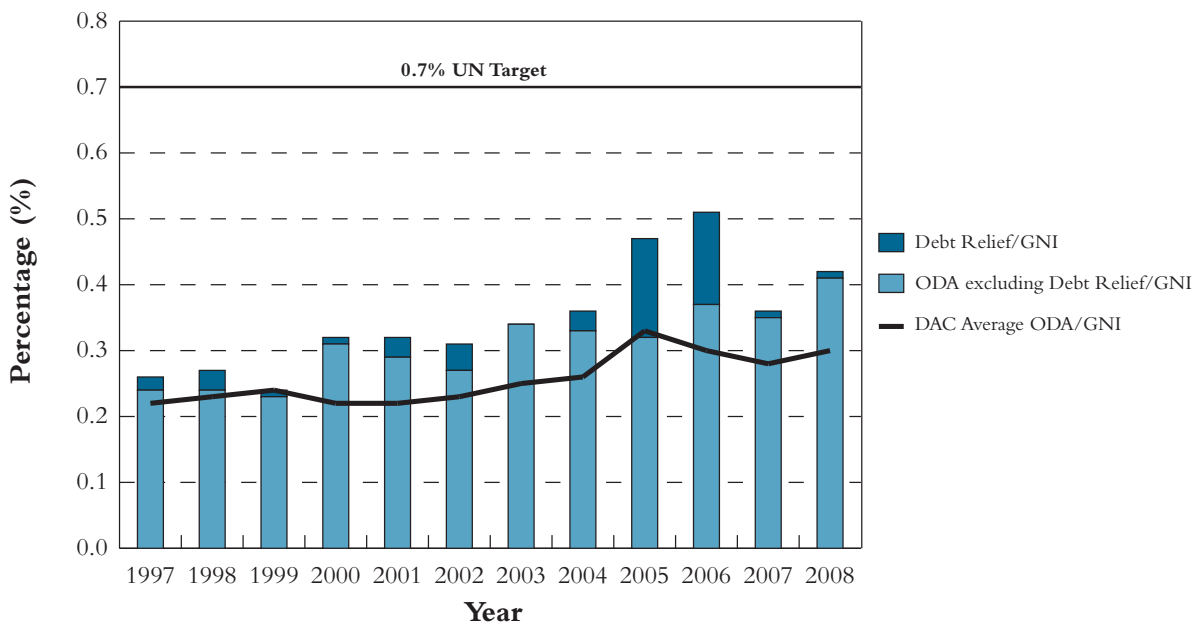


Figure 7 Provisional Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries 2008

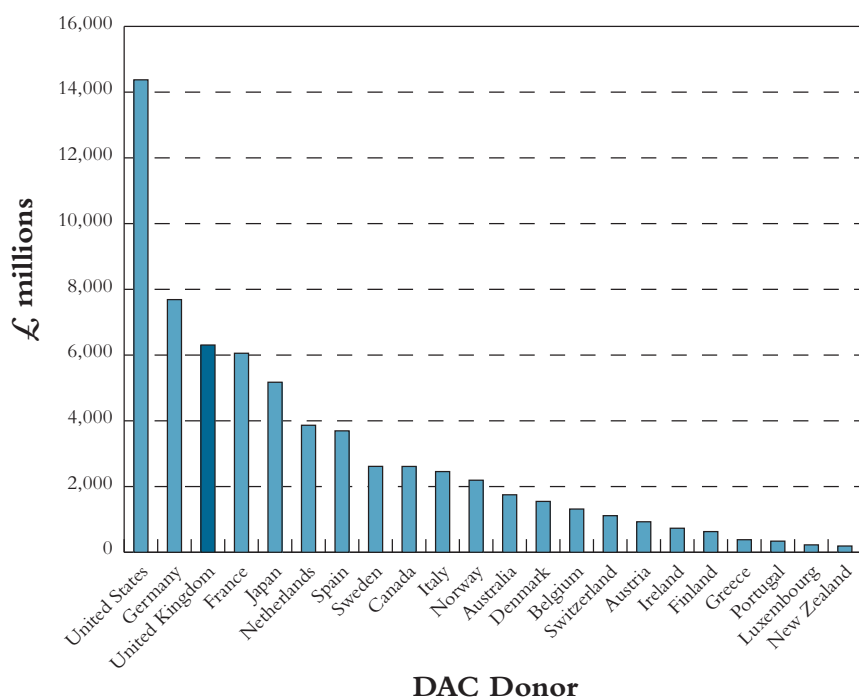
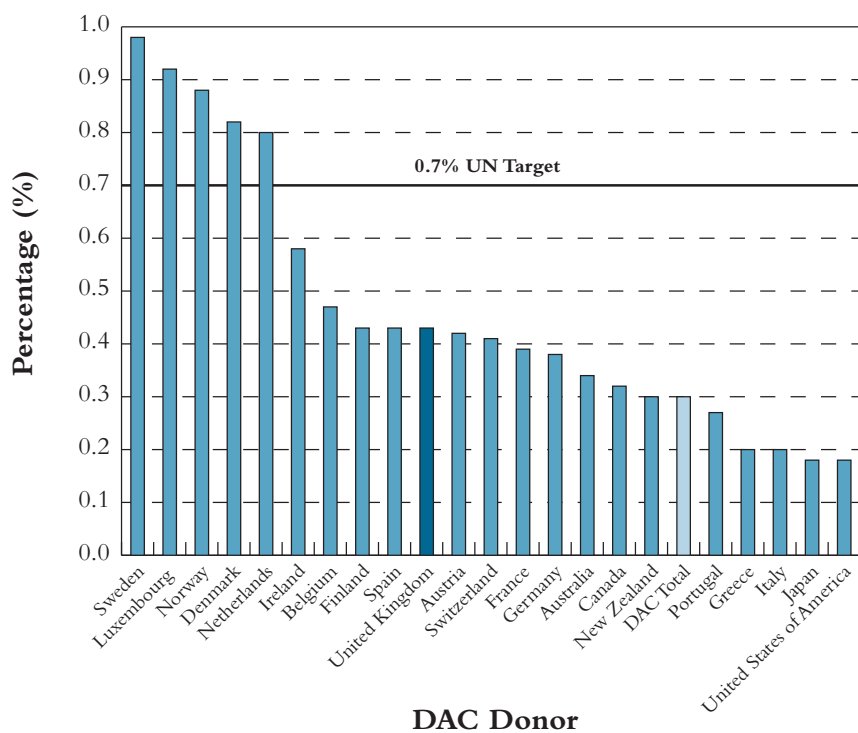


Figure 8 Provisional Net ODA/GNI ratios for DAC Donors 2008



1 Total Gross Public Expenditure on Development

£ thousands

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total GPEX					
Total Bilateral GPEX	3 208 072	4 569 524	5 124 083	3 517 389	4 333 920
Total Multilateral GPEX	1 1 748 406	1 915 506	2 222 010	2 246 995	2 600 365
<i>Of which Total Multilateral European Commission</i>	<i>1 222 018</i>	<i>1 191 961</i>	<i>1 123 215</i>	<i>1 200 319</i>	<i>1 407 901</i>
<i>Total Multilateral World Bank</i>	<i>150 000</i>	<i>364 909</i>	<i>493 333</i>	<i>493 387</i>	<i>573 652</i>
<i>Total Multilateral UN Agencies</i>	<i>211 638</i>	<i>252 745</i>	<i>245 019</i>	<i>296 940</i>	<i>308 154</i>
<i>Total Multilateral Other Organisations</i>	<i>164 750</i>	<i>105 892</i>	<i>360 443</i>	<i>256 348</i>	<i>310 659</i>
Total Admin	227 769	256 451	245 893	262 731	249 000
TOTAL GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT	5 184 247	6 741 481	7 591 986	6 027 115	7 183 285
<i>of which: DFID Programme</i>					
DFID Bilateral Programme	2 198 827	2 654 766	2 782 583	2 961 807	3 287 698
DFID Multilateral Programme	1 454 723	1 634 568	2 010 821	1 990 184	2 277 358
DFID Admin	192 864	237 008	234 468	247 683	237 899
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	3 846 414	4 526 342	5 027 872	5 199 673	5 802 955

2 Non-DFID Public Expenditure on Development

£ thousands

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources					
CDC Investments ¹	238 279	172 808	278 787	360 821	436 028
Debt Relief ²	627 402	1 588 414	1 866 591	3 760	280 337
Other ³	143 564	153 536	196 122	191 002	329 857
Total Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources	1 009 245	1 914 758	2 341 500	555 582	1 046 222
Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources					
European Commission ⁴	272 250	255 690	161 710	208 911	254 008
Global Environmental Assistance	78	118	137	139	7 102
UN Agencies	20 587	24 321	48 574	47 086	56 252
Commonwealth	526	547	545	674	711
International Research Organisations	242	262	223	-	-
Other Multilateral Organisations	-	-	-	-	4 935
Total Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources	293 683	280 938	211 189	256 811	323 007
TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES	1 302 928	2 195 695	2 552 689	812 394	1 369 230
excluding Administration					
Other UK Official Sources Administration	34 905	19 443	11 425	15 048	11 101
TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES	1 337 833	2 215 138	2 564 114	827 442	1 380 331

1. See Glossary for details of CDC.

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

3. This includes contributions from other Government Departments, the Conflict Pool, Stabilisation Aid Fund and the Environmental Transformation Fund.

4. Prior to 2007/08 aid to Romania and Bulgaria who joined the EU in 2007 was attributed to DFID. Since 2007/08 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

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
DFID Bilateral Programme¹					
Poverty Reduction Budget Support	346 992	475 552	463 617	635 083	648 668
<i>of which:</i>					
<i>General Budget Support</i>	286 500	347 320	297 553	366 453	392 748
<i>Sector Budget Support</i>	60 492	128 232	166 064	268 631	255 920
Other Financial Aid	411 018	469 631	454 631	460 554	520 133
Technical Co-operation	462 633	481 053	522 722	474 287	514 235
Bilateral Aid Delivered through a Multilateral Organisation ²	248 234	388 751	482 442	576 809	656 448
<i>of which:</i>					
<i>Education Fast Track Initiative</i>	923	996	69 939	7 367	72 365
Bilateral Aid Delivered through a NGO	283 350	296 383	310 607	300 515	462 597
<i>of which</i>					
<i>Partnership Programme Agreements</i>	65 263	82 150	89 141	89 695	108 928
<i>Other CSOs</i>	218 087	214 233	221 467	210 820	353 669
Other Bilateral Aid ³	41 797	27 299	17 943	12 399	17 030
Humanitarian Assistance	333 318	447 978	383 513	430 773	449 163
DFID Debt Relief	71 485	68 120	147 106	71 386	19 425
Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 198 827	2 654 766	2 782 583	2 961 807	3 287 698
DFID Multilateral Programme					
European Commission	949 768	936 271	961 505	991 408	1 153 892
World Bank	150 000	364 909	493 333	493 387	573 652
United Nations	191 051	228 424	196 445	249 854	251 903
Other Multilateral	163 904	104 965	359 538	255 535	297 911
Total DFID Multilateral Programme	1 454 723	1 634 568	2 010 821	1 990 184	2 277 358
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME					
excluding Administration	3 653 550	4 289 334	4 793 404	4 951 990	5 565 056
DFID Administration	192 864	237 008	234 468	247 683	237 899
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	3 846 414	4 526 342	5 027 872	5 199 673	5 802 955

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2 and in the Glossary.

2. This covers aid provided through multilateral organisations where the recipient country, region, sector, theme or specific project are known.

3. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid that does not fit into any other category.

4 Total DFID and UK Debt Relief¹

£ thousands

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
DFID Debt Relief				
Bilateral Debt Relief	40 789	65 162	5 965	12 931
Bilateral HIPC ²	661	24 696	315	623
EU/IDA Loan Reimbursements ³	-	2 417	299	49
EU Investment Bank Loan Guarantees	1 848	2 175	277	1 063
Multilateral HIPC Trust Fund ⁴	11 094	18 666	24 140	13 706
MDRI Debt Relief to IMF	13 728	-	-	-
MDRI Debt Relief to African Development Fund	-	7 140	4 750	4 759
MDRI Debt Relief to IDA	-	26 850	35 640	35 140
Total DFID Debt Relief	68 120	147 106	71 386	68 271
Non-DFID Debt Relief⁵				
CDC Debt	18 222	90 123	-	-
ECGD Debt	1 570 193	1 776 468	3 760	280 337
Total Non-DFID Debt Relief⁶	1 588 415	1 866 591	3 760	280 337
TOTAL UK DEBT RELIEF	1 656 535	2 013 697	75 146	348 608

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

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

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. Multilateral core contributions for cancellation of HIPC multilateral debt. This is included in DFID's Multilateral Programme.

5. Multilateral core contribution to IDA MDRI. This is included in DFID's Multilateral Programme.

6. Table 5 provides further breakdowns.

5 ECGD and CDC Debt Relief by Country¹

£ thousands

	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt
Africa								
Cameroon	-	-	25 870	63 996	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	270	-	240	-	210	-	180	-
Ghana	-	-	6 900	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	10	-	10	-	10	-	100	-
Malawi	65	-	232	23 375	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1 135 499	-	1 648 916	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	70	-	60	-	3 510	-	-	-
Togo	42	-	30	-	30	-	20	-
Zambia	51 816	-	1 160	-	-	-	-	-
Total Africa	1 187 772	-	1 683 418	87 371	3 760	-	300	-
Americas								
Honduras	-	15 371	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	2 851	-	2 752	-	-	-	-
Total Americas	-	18 222	-	2 752	-	-	-	-
Asia								
Iraq	336 600	-	-	-	-	-	280 037	-
Total Asia	336 600	-	-	-	-	-	280 037	-
Europe								
Serbia & Montenegro ²	45 821	-	93 050	-	-	-	-	-
Total Europe	45 821	-	93 050	-	-	-	-	-
Total ECGD/CDC	1 570 193	18 222	1 776 468	90 123	3 760	-	280 337	-
TOTAL NON-DFID DEBT RELIEF								
	1 588 415		1 866 591		3 760		280 337	-

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

2. In 2006 Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro. In 2008 Kosovo declared independence from Serbia. Expenditure for Serbia and Montenegro has been attributed between the three countries where possible. Debt relief however, cannot be attributed separately.

6 UK ODA, OA, OOF and Private Flows¹

£ millions

	2006		2007		2008	
	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²
Bilateral ODA						
Total Grants	4 787	4 787	3 287	3 284	3 904	3 904
<i>of which: technical co-operation</i>	467	467	444	444	629	629
<i>humanitarian assistance</i>	454	454	176	176	369	369
<i>debt forgiveness</i>	1 908	1 908	39	39	304	304
Total Loans	252	-50	401	-485	431	167
<i>of which: CDC Equities</i>	252	-38	401	-471	431	167
Total Bilateral ODA	5 040	4 737	3 687	2 799	4 335	4 072
Multilateral ODA						
Total Grants	1 317	1 317	1 387	1 387	1 487	1 487
<i>of which: UN agencies</i>	312	312	288	288	226	226
<i>European Community</i>	851	851	1 071	1 071	1 124	1 124
Subscriptions and Promissory Notes	747	747	735	735	797	797
<i>of which: IDA</i>	514	514	493	493	525	525
<i>Regional development banks</i>	192	192	94	94	173	173
Total Loans	2	-31	0	0	0	0
Total Multilateral ODA	2 066	2 033	2 122	2 122	2 284	2 284
TOTAL ODA	7 105	6 770	5 810	4 921	6 619	6 356
NET ODA AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI		0.51		0.36		0.43
Other Official Flows (OOF)						
Other Official Flows (OOF)	6	-102	9	-22	8	-12
<i>of which: non-concessional CDC investments</i>	5	-36	8	-18	5	-8
TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (ODA+OOF)	7 111	6 669	5 819	4 899	6 628	6 344
Private Flows						
Direct Investment	..	4 092	..	15 512	..	13 145
Guaranteed Export Credits	..	-775	..	115	..	2 431
Bank Lending (excluding export credits)	..	6 136	..	8 288	..	1 229
<i>and other private flows</i>	..	6 136	..	8 288	..	1 229
Offsetting Debt Relief	..	-1 776	..	-4	..	-280
Total Private Flows	..	7 676	..	23 911	..	16 524
Net Grants By Private Organisations	..	295	..	334	..	256
TOTAL ODA, OOF AND PRIVATE FLOWS	..	14 640	..	29 144	..	23 123
TOTAL FLOWS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI		1.11		2.10		1.59

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

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	5 926	-54	19 212	399	25 480	0.47	2.03	0.33	0.93
2006	6 770	-102	7 676	295	14 640	0.51	1.11	0.31	0.89
2007	4 921	-22	23 909	334	29 142	0.36	2.10	0.28	1.16
2008	6 356	-12	16 524	256	23 123	0.43	1.59	0.30	..

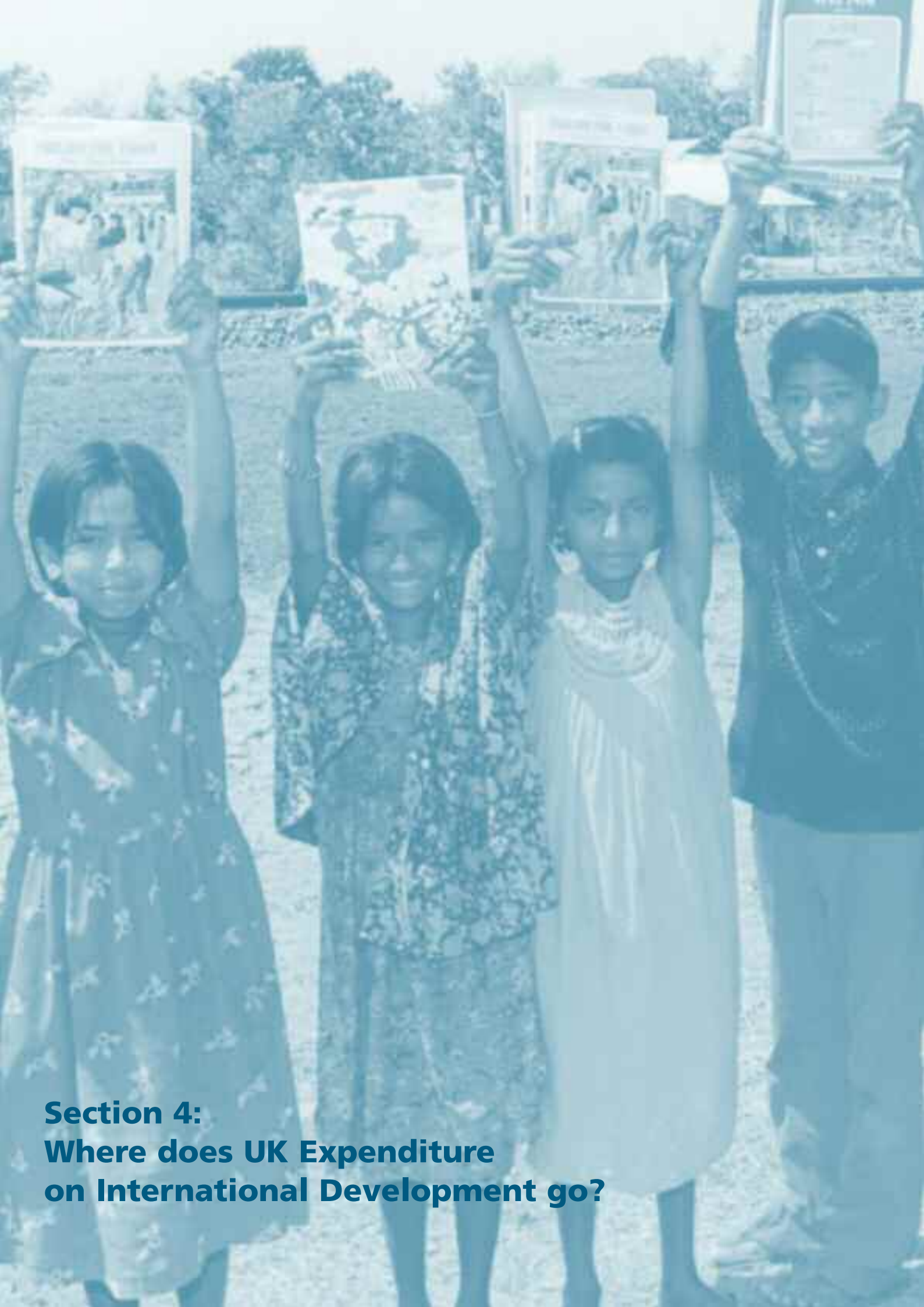
1. The UN target for official development assistance, endorsed in the 1970 UN General Assembly, is 0.7% of Gross National Income.

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

8 Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries¹

DAC Countries	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI
Australia	797	0.25	924	0.25	1 154	0.30	1 334	0.32	1 750	0.34
Austria	370	0.23	865	0.52	814	0.47	903	0.50	929	0.42
Belgium	799	0.41	1 080	0.53	1 075	0.50	976	0.43	1 316	0.47
Canada	1 418	0.27	2 066	0.34	2 002	0.29	2 039	0.29	2 612	0.32
Denmark	1 112	0.85	1 160	0.81	1 215	0.80	1 280	0.81	1 548	0.82
Finland	371	0.37	496	0.46	453	0.40	490	0.39	630	0.43
France	4 623	0.41	5 515	0.47	5 760	0.47	4 939	0.38	6 056	0.39
Germany	4 111	0.28	5 546	0.36	5 670	0.36	6 142	0.37	7 688	0.38
Greece	175	0.16	211	0.17	230	0.17	250	0.16	383	0.2
Ireland	331	0.39	395	0.42	555	0.54	596	0.55	732	0.58
Italy	1 343	0.15	2 801	0.29	1 979	0.20	1 984	0.19	2 456	0.2
Japan	4 869	0.19	7 232	0.28	6 079	0.25	3 837	0.17	5 174	0.18
Luxembourg	129	0.83	141	0.86	158	0.84	188	0.90	226	0.92
Netherlands	2 294	0.73	2 814	0.82	2 962	0.81	3 110	0.81	3 865	0.8
New Zealand	116	0.23	150	0.27	141	0.27	160	0.27	191	0.3
Norway	1 200	0.87	1 533	0.94	1 605	0.89	1 863	0.95	2 193	0.88
Portugal	563	0.63	207	0.21	215	0.21	235	0.22	339	0.27
Spain	1 330	0.24	1 660	0.27	2 072	0.32	2 563	0.37	3 695	0.43
Sweden	1 485	0.78	1 849	0.94	2 149	1.02	2 168	0.93	2 614	0.98
Switzerland	843	0.41	975	0.44	895	0.39	842	0.37	1 114	0.41
United Kingdom	4 314	0.36	5 926	0.47	6 770	0.51	4 921	0.35	6 356	0.43
United States of America	10 753	0.17	15 367	0.23	12 787	0.18	10 887	0.16	14 375	0.18
DAC TOTAL	43 346	0.26	58 915	0.33	56 742	0.31	51 712	0.28	66 241	0.30

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



**Section 4:
Where does UK Expenditure
on International Development go?**

WHERE DOES UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GO?

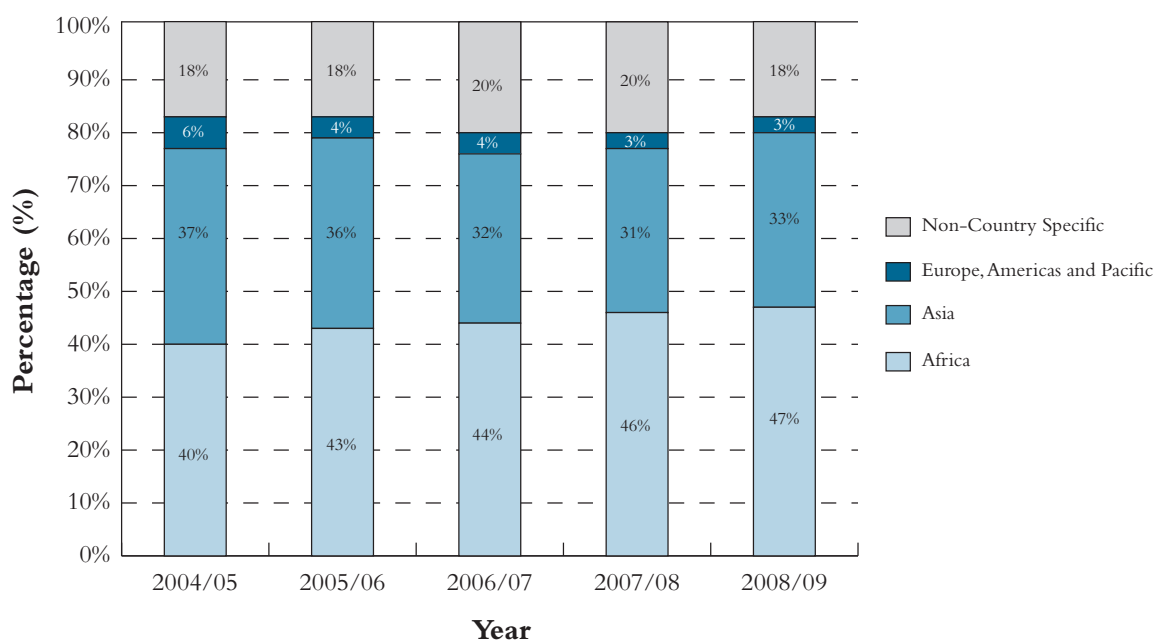
1. This section shows the destination countries of UK bilateral assistance and, for multilateral assistance, the organisations to which flows are directed. It also presents the UK imputed share of Multilateral ODA by country.
2. In this section, Tables 9 to 17 show aid flows to individual countries, regions and country groupings. Table 18 gives details of UK multilateral assistance and Table 19 shows UK flows to Civil Society Organisations. Some tables report GPEX/DFID 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 assistance and UK ODA (the former is shown including and excluding humanitarian assistance). Table 12 shows the top ten recipients of DFID humanitarian assistance.
4. In 2008/09 India continued to receive by far the greatest amount of DFID bilateral assistance to an individual country (£297m), with Ethiopia in second place (£166m) and Afghanistan third (£147m). In total, the top twenty recipients of DFID's bilateral assistance accounted for 80% of DFID bilateral aid that could be allocated to a country (Table 9).
5. Of UK net bilateral ODA, Iraq (£353m), India (£339m) and Afghanistan (£178m) were the top three recipients in 2008.
6. Sudan continues to receive the largest amount of DFID bilateral humanitarian assistance (£53m in 2008/09). Sudan ranked eight in terms of overall receipt of DFID bilateral assistance, however, excluding humanitarian assistance, it was ranked 16th (Table 11).

Bilateral Aid by Region

7. Table 13 summarises data on DFID expenditure and GPEX for regions and a range of country groupings (e.g. Commonwealth countries, HIPC countries). Table 14 expands on Table 13 and reports by country.
8. Figure 9 summarises the DFID Bilateral Programme by region over the last five years. In 2008/09, 47 per cent of DFID's bilateral programme was spent in Africa, 33 per cent in Asia, 1 per cent in the Americas, 1 per cent in Europe and less than 1 per cent in the Pacific. The remaining 18 per cent was not allocated to a particular region as it benefited a number of partner countries across regions.

Figure 9 DFID Bilateral Programme by Region, 2004/05–2008/09

9. UK multilateral assistance cannot be directly allocated to any one country. However, Tables 13 and 14 contain estimates of the UK's imputed share of multilateral ODA by country and region¹. Of the UK's core contributions to multilateral organisations in 2007/08; £832m was spent as ODA in Africa, £486m in Asia, £184m in Europe, £119m in the Americas and £19m in the Pacific (Table 13).

Aid to Low Income Countries

10. Table 15 breaks down the DFID bilateral programme by income group² of the recipient countries. In 2008/09, 90 per cent of country specific DFID bilateral assistance excluding humanitarian assistance was spent in low income countries.
11. Table 15 also shows how much of DFID bilateral assistance went to fragile states³. In 2008/09, 50 per cent (or £1.1 billion) of country specific DFID bilateral assistance was spent in fragile states (excluding Humanitarian Assistance).
12. 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 2007. It can be seen that the UK gave a higher proportion of its bilateral ODA to low income countries than any other DAC donor. Seven countries gave less than 50 per cent of their bilateral ODA to low income countries; Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and the United States.

1. See Section 2 for an explanation of the methodology.

2. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, and differ from those used in the 05/08 PSA target which also excludes Iraq security expenditure.

3. See the Glossary for a definition.

Aid to Multilateral Organisations

13. Table 18 shows both DFID and UK Other Government Departments multilateral assistance to different organisations. In 2008/09 DFID provided £2,277m of multilateral assistance, with the greatest amounts going to the European Commission (£1,154m), World Bank (£574m) and United Nations (£252m).
14. In 2008/09 contributions to Regional Development Banks increased by £75m (77 per cent since 2007/08). Contributions to Global Environmental Assistance (GEA) remained level at £35m and the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria (GFATM) decreased from £100m to £50m in 2008/09, however this amount is due to increase again in 2009/10.

DFID Aid Delivered through UK Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

15. 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).
16. In total, funds disbursed through UK CSOs rose to £337m in 2008/09 from £317m in 2007/08 (6 per cent). The British Red Cross was the single largest recipient of DFID funding (£32m), followed by VSO (£31m) and OXFAM (£25m).

9 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid 2006/07–2008/09

Rank	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	234	India	275	India	297
2	Tanzania	112	Ethiopia	140	Ethiopia	166
3	Sudan	110	Sudan	135	Afghanistan	147
4	Bangladesh	109	Bangladesh	129	Bangladesh	133
5	Pakistan	101	Tanzania	123	Tanzania	133
6	Afghanistan	99	Afghanistan	109	Pakistan	120
7	Ethiopia	90	Ghana	92	Nigeria	110
8	Ghana	82	Pakistan	87	Sudan	106
9	Nigeria	82	Nigeria	85	Kenya	103
10	Uganda	78	Congo (Dem Rep)	83	Ghana	99
11	Congo (Dem Rep)	75	Malawi	70	Congo (Dem Rep)	94
12	Kenya	65	Uganda	69	Malawi	77
13	Malawi	63	Mozambique	68	Uganda	71
14	Zambia	61	Nepal	55	Rwanda	70
15	Indonesia	61	Sierra Leone	54	Mozambique	65
16	Mozambique	56	Rwanda	53	Nepal	58
17	Vietnam	52	Vietnam	51	Burma	57
18	Iraq	50	West Bank and Gaza	45	Zimbabwe	56
19	Nepal	43	Kenya	45	Vietnam	55
20	China	39	Zimbabwe	43	Sierra Leone	48
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		1 663		1 810		2 065
Total: Bilateral Aid¹		2 783		2 962		3 288
Proportion of Total to Top 20		60%		61%		63%
Total:						
Country Specific Bilateral Aid²		2 113		2 183		2 573
Proportion of Country Specific Aid to Top 20		79%		83%		80%

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

2. Excludes regional or non-allocable expenditure. See the Glossary for more details.

10 Top Twenty Recipients UK Net Bilateral ODA 2006–2008

Rank	2006		2007		2008	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	Nigeria	1731	India	255	Iraq	353
2	India	190	Ethiopia	146	India	339
3	Afghanistan	134	Nigeria	143	Afghanistan	178
4	Tanzania	119	Afghanistan	134	Pakistan	144
5	Sudan	117	Bangladesh	123	Tanzania	141
6	Uganda	117	Tanzania	116	Ethiopia	140
7	Pakistan	110	Sudan	103	Bangladesh	140
8	Iraq	110	Pakistan	99	Sudan	110
9	Serbia ¹	98	Uganda	84	Mozambique	109
10	Malawi	93	China	81	Congo Dem Rep	107
11	Cameroon	92	Ghana	76	China	97
12	Ghana	91	Malawi	67	Ghana	83
13	Ethiopia	89	Congo, Dem Rep	61	Malawi	81
14	Congo, Dem Rep	76	Mozambique	58	Viet Nam	70
15	Bangladesh	76	Kenya	56	South Africa	63
16	Kenya	59	Viet Nam	49	Palestinian Admin Areas	57
17	Indonesia	55	Rwanda	47	Indonesia	56
18	Mozambique	54	Zimbabwe	47	Rwanda	55
19	Rwanda	52	Nepal	44	Nepal	55
20	Zambia	47	Sierra Leone	44	Sierra Leone	51
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		3 510		1 831		2 427
Total: Net Bilateral ODA²		4 737		2 799		4 072
Proportion of Total to Top 20		74%		65%		60%

1. Montenegro is reported separately from Serbia from 2006. Aid to Kosovo is reported under Serbia until the DAC recognises Kosovo's independence.

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

11 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid excluding Humanitarian Assistance 2006/07–2008/09

Rank	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	232	India	274	India	297
2	Tanzania	112	Ethiopia	135	Tanzania	132
3	Bangladesh	109	Tanzania	122	Ethiopia	132
4	Afghanistan	97	Bangladesh	116	Afghanistan	128
5	Ethiopia	89	Afghanistan	101	Bangladesh	126
6	Pakistan	85	Ghana	92	Nigeria	110
7	Ghana	82	Nigeria	84	Pakistan	109
8	Nigeria	81	Pakistan	79	Ghana	98
9	Zambia	61	Malawi	68	Kenya	87
10	Malawi	61	Mozambique	67	Malawi	77
11	Uganda	60	Uganda	55	Rwanda	70
12	Mozambique	56	Sierra Leone	54	Mozambique	64
13	Vietnam	52	Nepal	54	Congo (Dem Rep)	61
14	Kenya	52	Rwanda	52	Uganda	56
15	Indonesia	42	Vietnam	51	Vietnam	55
16	Nepal	40	West Bank and Gaza	45	Sudan	53
17	Iraq	39	Sudan	43	Nepal	52
18	China	39	Zambia	40	Sierra Leone	46
19	Sierra Leone	38	Kenya	40	Zambia	43
20	Sudan	26	China	39	South Africa	40
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		1 451		1 612		1 835
Total: Excluding Humanitarian Assistance¹		2 399		2 531		2 839
Proportion of Total to Top 20		61%		64%		65%
Total: Country Specific² Aid Excluding Humanitarian Assistance						
		1 824		1 889		2 192
Proportion of Country Specific Aid to Top 20		80%		85%		84%

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

2. Excludes regional or non-allocable expenditure.

12 Top Ten Recipients DFID Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance 2006/07–2008/09

Rank	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	Sudan	84	Sudan	91	Sudan	53
2	Congo (Dem Rep)	52	Congo (Dem Rep)	46	Burma	46
3	Indonesia	19	Iraq	20	Ethiopia	34
4	Uganda	18	Zimbabwe	18	Congo (Dem Rep)	33
5	Zimbabwe	16	Indonesia	15	Zimbabwe	21
6	Pakistan	16	Uganda	14	Afghanistan	20
7	Kenya	13	Somalia	14	Somalia	18
8	Iraq	10	Bangladesh	13	Iraq	16
9	Burundi	8	Afghanistan	8	Kenya	16
10	Somalia	8	Pakistan	8	Uganda	16
Total: Top 10 Recipient Countries		244		248		271
Total: Humanitarian Assistance		384		431		449
Proportion of Total to Top 10		64%		58%		60%

13 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Region and Country Groupings 2004/05–2008/09¹

Financial Aid

£ thousands

		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES														
2004/05	286 500	60 492	411 018	462 633	248 234	283 350	41 797	333 318	71 485	2 198 827	1 009 245	3 208 072	1 307 470	
2005/06	347 320	128 232	469 631	481 053	388 751	296 383	27 299	447 978	68 120	2 654 766	1 914 758	4 569 524	1 494 465	
2006/07	297 553	166 064	454 631	522 722	482 442	310 607	17 943	383 513	147 106	2 782 583	2 341 500	5 124 083	1 923 001	
2007/08	366 453	268 631	460 554	474 287	576 809	300 515	12 399	430 773	71 386	2 961 807	555 582	3 517 389	1 949 929	
2008/09	392 748	255 920	520 133	514 235	656 448	462 597	17 030	449 163	19 425	3 287 698	1 046 222	4 333 920	..	
Africa														
2004/05	265 250	20 885	90 090	134 839	57 691	92 177	27 355	165 572	16 529	870 389	412 034	1 282 423	529 091	
2005/06	307 320	59 698	118 288	142 189	110 961	100 455	18 080	263 991	21 440	1 142 423	1 283 457	2 425 880	634 703	
2006/07	257 553	96 618	111 425	151 714	189 773	100 732	12 261	226 475	68 256	1 214 807	1 856 869	3 071 676	897 095	
2007/08	333 469	145 875	126 404	161 660	245 319	98 321	10 826	221 222	5 464	1 348 561	203 562	1 552 123	832 313	
2008/09	342 748	161 252	136 382	215 501	244 594	175 711	7 928	240 530	10 922	1 535 567	225 776	1 761 343	..	
<i>of which:</i>														
South of Sahara														
2004/05	265 250	20 885	90 090	113 835	45 458	85 113	27 172	163 640	16 123	827 566	356 608	1 184 174	461 371	
2005/06	307 320	59 698	116 026	121 989	99 351	93 297	17 908	263 252	21 033	1 099 875	1 263 654	2 363 529	582 280	
2006/07	257 553	96 618	111 045	138 210	182 055	95 652	12 255	225 341	67 738	1 186 467	1 819 066	3 005 533	750 867	
2007/08	333 469	145 875	126 373	152 063	214 694	92 807	10 826	220 194	5 464	1 301 764	174 982	1 476 746	719 902	
2008/09	342 748	161 252	136 381	209 364	207 108	158 231	7 786	236 858	6 163	1 465 890	114 512	1 580 402	..	
Americas														
2004/05	1 250	-	24 435	14 288	5 536	8 999	2 890	4 650	10 820	72 867	53 411	126 278	90 890	
2005/06	-	850	15 827	10 582	7 702	5 371	1 266	4 113	12 586	58 297	27 092	85 389	88 966	
2006/07	-	1 000	19 124	7 063	18 195	5 902	440	1 515	18 694	71 932	47 559	119 491	113 223	
2007/08	1 450	1 000	19 522	7 156	6 964	3 887	27	6 210	4 327	50 543	18 002	68 545	119 180	
2008/09	-	-	19 669	8 807	5 217	3 432	-	11 262	-	48 388	26 989	75 376	..	
Asia														
2004/05	20 000	39 407	294 365	98 186	138 398	91 742	9 540	113 241	1 734	806 612	436 392	1 243 004	277 331	
2005/06	40 000	67 684	332 889	126 355	182 690	90 136	7 049	87 976	8 591	943 370	413 045	1 356 415	383 401	
2006/07	40 000	68 446	319 917	118 863	177 178	93 704	4 920	64 409	12 641	900 078	191 410	1 091 488	479 525	
2007/08	31 534	121 756	311 175	116 131	194 168	76 552	1 506	76 852	1 196	930 869	185 658	1 116 528	486 384	
2008/09	50 000	94 668	353 866	139 252	207 482	88 848	4 753	143 045	6 092	1 088 006	645 661	1 733 667	..	

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

13 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEx by Region and Country Groupings 2004/05–2008/09¹ – continued

Financial Aid													£ thousands
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Europe	2004/05	-	200	1 642	41 389	4 963	6 864	1 405	3 346	-	2 486	62 295	147 092
	2005/06	-	-	1 521	28 244	3 716	5 289	706	1 970	500	48 140	90 086	137 408
	2006/07	-	-	2 269	25 719	6 246	2 356	130	3 101	1 999	93 880	135 699	177 553
	2007/08	-	-	1 796	19 330	5 375	3 493	2	663	342	8 495	39 496	184 495
	2008/09	-	-	2 853	15 855	8 662	1 490	-	3 199	1 821	19 402	53 282	..
Pacific	2004/05	-	-	446	1 800	-	245	503	-	278	-	3 272	8 284
	2005/06	-	-	1 072	2 030	-	359	185	-	178	-	3 823	10 619
	2006/07	-	-	1 857	144	-	423	-	-	-	245	2 669	6 784
	2007/08	-	-	1 501	99	-	564	-	-	-	678	2 842	18 993
	2008/09	-	-	2 171	375	-	449	-	-	144	867	4 007	..
Non Region Specific	2004/05	-	-	39	172 131	41 647	83 324	103	46 509	42 124	104 923	490 801	254 782
	2005/06	-	-	35	171 654	83 680	94 773	12	89 928	24 825	143 024	607 931	239 369
	2006/07	-	-	39	219 219	91 051	107 492	192	88 012	45 516	151 536	703 058	248 821
	2007/08	-	-	155	169 911	124 983	117 697	38	125 826	60 057	139 187	737 855	308 565
	2008/09	-	-	5 190	134 445	190 493	192 667	4 348	51 128	446	127 527	706 245	..
Total Developing Countries⁴	2004/05	286 500	60 492	410 966	447 095	246 726	281 518	41 505	331 944	71 485	1 008 898	3 187 127	1 288 382
	2005/06	347 320	128 232	469 585	475 826	388 120	296 153	27 131	447 553	68 120	1 906 247	4 554 286	1 479 468
	2006/07	297 553	166 064	454 591	518 358	482 275	310 519	17 924	382 206	147 106	2 341 500	5 118 096	1 900 649
	2007/08	366 453	268 631	460 519	472 466	576 036	298 207	12 399	430 690	71 386	555 202	3 511 990	1 921 971
	2008/09	392 748	255 920	519 133	512 471	654 986	462 137	17 030	449 163	19 425	1 046 222	4 329 235	..

Least Developed Countries	2004/05	230 250	52 792	120 688	76 882	69 777	91 725	16 254	183 113	13 483	854 963	256 936	1 108 377	399 912
	2005/06	264 820	75 382	153 974	80 141	141 731	87 293	9 128	226 313	13 902	1 052 684	93 418	1 141 782	562 070
	2006/07	221 800	92 064	193 257	95 181	147 529	101 768	8 558	199 979	34 058	1 094 194	68 805	1 159 023	683 011
	2007/08	278 534	153 881	187 220	109 816	157 460	111 895	5 761	218 309	713	1 223 589	66 082	1 291 171	651 922
	2008/09	283 200	152 270	181 875	136 865	220 480	151 481	12 039	271 787	7 375	1 417 372	97 107	1 514 479	..
Commonwealth	2004/05	201 000	43 185	305 698	154 556	98 828	95 252	29 457	53 460	13 198	994 635	366 822	1 357 935	307 531
	2005/06	273 070	60 198	335 436	154 012	129 864	105 593	20 287	94 803	27 796	1 201 060	1 296 569	2 492 951	413 678
	2006/07	277 553	72 635	319 286	175 424	138 902	98 301	11 996	55 853	61 963	1 211 913	1 897 226	3 099 482	500 755
	2007/08	310 469	121 267	306 083	179 224	163 598	84 832	2 174	50 531	4 326	1 222 505	214 648	1 437 133	527 042
	2008/09	339 748	132 602	372 050	236 858	139 601	138 491	1 041	65 368	1 072	1 426 832	224 668	1 651 500	..
<i>of which</i>	2004/05	-	-	23 663	8 145	-	-	246	183	113	32 350	3	32 353	-
Overseas Territories	2005/06	-	-	21 488	7 573	12	271	501	59	111	30 016	6	30 130	-
	2006/07	-	-	27 459	5 469	20	271	41	-	109	33 361	21	33 382	4 030
	2007/08	-	-	29 657	6 226	10	349	-	3	107	36 352	448	36 800	1 613
	2008/09	-	-	47 014	7 443	460	211	-	-	-	55 128	136	55 264	..
HIPC Countries	2004/05	266 500	22 992	131 795	66 923	49 493	61 376	15 143	155 054	18 667	787 943	360 530	1 064 829	406 694
	2005/06	307 320	69 232	144 620	66 881	100 021	65 015	8 206	220 986	26 048	1 008 330	105 596	1 006 454	539 948
	2006/07	257 553	103 064	153 070	82 539	119 052	77 878	6 763	197 907	68 766	1 066 591	170 046	1 129 683	699 688
	2007/08	334 919	164 881	113 183	70 194	107 645	70 869	4 388	197 350	352	1 063 780	68 522	1 096 435	637 939
	2008/09	342 748	170 270	171 274	98 300	184 097	100 041	8 219	220 629	6 352	1 301 932	98 437	1 400 368	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Developing Countries are those countries and regions in the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance. Since the 2008 edition of SID, Turks and Caicos and Saudi Arabia have been removed from the DAC list.

14.1 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Africa) 2004/05–2008/09¹

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Africa: North of Sahara														
Algeria	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	121	127	7 966
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	585	4 934
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 103
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	285	6 492
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 169	1 169	..
Egypt	2004/05	-	-	-	2 756	-	-	44	-	406	3 206	39 519	42 725	19 266
	2005/06	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	406	484	2 632	3 116	10 493
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	519	10 209	10 728	12 045
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 135	2 135	14 376
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 529	6 529	..
Libyan Arab Republic	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	146	200
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	630	..
Morocco	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0	72	-	71	-	71	18 402
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	13 779
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 314
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	169	19 838
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 693	3 693	..
Tunisia	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 021
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 679	11 679	11 067
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 957	8 957	6 490
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	10 501
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807	807	..

Chad ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	-	-	2 000	4 762
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 653
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 310	-	-	1 310	6 528
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 140	-	-	5 140	11 779
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 331	-	-	6 331	..
Comoros ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 942
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	824
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Congo ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	2 428	2 928	3 618
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	106	-	-	106	8 078
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	108	-	358	466	-	-	466	5 970
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	61	-	-	61	7 069
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	9	..
Congo (Dem Rep) ⁴	2004/05	-	-	500	182	6 616	5 389	149	16 372	76	7 301	36 585	29 199
	2005/06	-	-	500	308	8 548	4 846	69	44 171	391	-	58 832	41 584
	2006/07	-	-	324	1 082	10 808	10 873	47	52 116	-	4 033	79 284	33 518
	2007/08	-	-	-0	1 098	11 642	21 829	1 693	46 156	293	199	82 910	35 226
	2008/09	-	-	-	3 551	21 899	28 737	6 751	32 778	176	5 753	99 645	..
Cote d'Ivoire ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	296	186	-	580	2 710	3 772	5 580
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	234	6	966	804	270	2 281	4 945
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	400	324	-	1 080	1 262	240	3 306	13 710
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	530	-	210	782	11 327
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

Gambia ⁴	2004/05	-	-	16	125	-	233	33	-	-	406	-	406	1 583
	2005/06	-	-	15	859	66	271	-	-	-	1 211	1	1 212	4 890
	2006/07	-	-	14	1 792	5 559	373	-	-	-	7 737	51	7 788	2 681
	2007/08	-	-	13	1 535	317	560	-	-	-	2 425	30	2 455	1 799
	2008/09	-	-	11	1 617	1	800	-	-	49	2 479	95	2 573	..
Ghana ⁴	2004/05	35 000	-	23 741	6 457	3 244	2 317	558	-	556	71 872	73 463	145 335	20 856
	2005/06	42 500	-	32 295	3 895	6 797	3 589	905	-	4 978	94 959	1 356	96 315	20 940
	2006/07	35 753	10 000	11 610	8 212	13 702	2 047	318	400	-65	81 977	11 170	93 147	28 545
	2007/08	56 469	10 000	15 796	2 530	5 747	1 269	-	426	-	92 237	840	93 076	25 130
	2008/09	59 548	18 000	12 855	1 905	2 746	2 638	-	1 781	-	99 473	4 254	103 728	..
Guinea ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	18	22	217	239	2 162
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	750	19	799	10	809	2 263
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	550	18	868	10	878	6 164
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	155	22	223	44	267	11 877
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	434	-	246	-	680	271	951	..
Guinea-Bissau ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 811
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 889
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	-	32	3 135
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	6 219
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	25	67	..
Kenya ⁴	2004/05	-	-	3 344	10 701	2 310	10 392	2 924	5 517	-	35 188	2 636	37 824	27 179
	2005/06	-	-	6 005	11 649	7 916	19 797	1 129	16 577	-	63 073	2 413	65 486	13 033
	2006/07	-	-	15 861	9 933	6 791	18 201	1 263	13 240	-	65 288	1 766	67 054	24 032
	2007/08	-	-	11 299	6 777	13 170	7 280	1 464	4 735	-	44 726	7 409	52 135	34 433
	2008/09	-	-	12 506	8 194	35 572	30 618	-	15 795	-	102 685	7 144	109 829	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.1 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Africa) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousands																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme		Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Lesotho ⁴														2004/05	-	-	201	2 079	347	813	81	-	-	3 522	-	3 522	1 292	2005/06	-	-	221	2 556	670	872	-	-	-	4 319	-	4 319	3 948	2006/07	-	-	219	2 769	3 037	690	50	-	-	6 765	-	6 765	5 334	2007/08	-	-	362	2 625	516	406	-	-	-	3 908	-	3 908	6 303	2008/09	-	-	710	2 750	1 550	333	-	-	878	6 221	71	6 292	..	Liberia ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	51	-	2 102	54	6 249	-	8 455	-	8 455	3 988	2005/06	-	-	-	250	874	-0	39	4 918	-	6 081	-	6 081	4 626	2006/07	-	-	-	182	1 754	290	195	5 943	-	8 364	-	8 364	9 457	2007/08	-	-	2 000	1 735	-	928	612	2 332	-	7 606	1	7 608	27 897	2008/09	-	-	2 166	1 557	1 250	3 421	-	4 757	3 548	16 698	329	17 027	..	Madagascar ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-0	138	260	200	7 113	7 712	14 304	22 016	23 155	2005/06	-	-	-	-	99	55	112	-	1 585	1 852	-	1 852	26 117	2006/07	-	-	-	98	14 461	46	-	-	1 067	15 672	-	15 672	25 071	2007/08	-	-	-	-	587	40	-	851	-	1 477	66	1 543	14 812	2008/09	-	-	-	-	9 029	-	-	311	-	9 341	904	10 245	..	Malawi ⁴														2004/05	15 000	-	10 382	8 330	4 626	6 795	6 573	4 573	2	56 282	147	56 429	9 579	2005/06	24 870	7 873	19 874	5 998	1 204	4 121	2 425	2 220	2	68 588	65	68 653	22 410	2006/07	20 000	13 335	16 217	4 270	2 259	3 998	493	2 735	1	63 309	25 377	88 686	25 968	2007/08	22 000	19 267	15 836	3 469	3 379	3 534	-	1 946	184	69 616	3 003	72 619	10 938	2008/09	22 000	20 420	20 553	2 863	5 973	5 032	-	451	-	77 292	4 729	82 021	..	Mali ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	93	-	93	19 349	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	550	-	724	-	724	23 171	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	2 091	2 153	-	2 153	9 812	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 873	2008/09	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	1 104	..
2004/05	-	-	201	2 079	347	813	81	-	-	3 522	-	3 522	1 292	2005/06	-	-	221	2 556	670	872	-	-	-	4 319	-	4 319	3 948	2006/07	-	-	219	2 769	3 037	690	50	-	-	6 765	-	6 765	5 334	2007/08	-	-	362	2 625	516	406	-	-	-	3 908	-	3 908	6 303	2008/09	-	-	710	2 750	1 550	333	-	-	878	6 221	71	6 292	..	Liberia ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	51	-	2 102	54	6 249	-	8 455	-	8 455	3 988	2005/06	-	-	-	250	874	-0	39	4 918	-	6 081	-	6 081	4 626	2006/07	-	-	-	182	1 754	290	195	5 943	-	8 364	-	8 364	9 457	2007/08	-	-	2 000	1 735	-	928	612	2 332	-	7 606	1	7 608	27 897	2008/09	-	-	2 166	1 557	1 250	3 421	-	4 757	3 548	16 698	329	17 027	..	Madagascar ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-0	138	260	200	7 113	7 712	14 304	22 016	23 155	2005/06	-	-	-	-	99	55	112	-	1 585	1 852	-	1 852	26 117	2006/07	-	-	-	98	14 461	46	-	-	1 067	15 672	-	15 672	25 071	2007/08	-	-	-	-	587	40	-	851	-	1 477	66	1 543	14 812	2008/09	-	-	-	-	9 029	-	-	311	-	9 341	904	10 245	..	Malawi ⁴														2004/05	15 000	-	10 382	8 330	4 626	6 795	6 573	4 573	2	56 282	147	56 429	9 579	2005/06	24 870	7 873	19 874	5 998	1 204	4 121	2 425	2 220	2	68 588	65	68 653	22 410	2006/07	20 000	13 335	16 217	4 270	2 259	3 998	493	2 735	1	63 309	25 377	88 686	25 968	2007/08	22 000	19 267	15 836	3 469	3 379	3 534	-	1 946	184	69 616	3 003	72 619	10 938	2008/09	22 000	20 420	20 553	2 863	5 973	5 032	-	451	-	77 292	4 729	82 021	..	Mali ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	93	-	93	19 349	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	550	-	724	-	724	23 171	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	2 091	2 153	-	2 153	9 812	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 873	2008/09	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	1 104	..														
2005/06	-	-	221	2 556	670	872	-	-	-	4 319	-	4 319	3 948	2006/07	-	-	219	2 769	3 037	690	50	-	-	6 765	-	6 765	5 334	2007/08	-	-	362	2 625	516	406	-	-	-	3 908	-	3 908	6 303	2008/09	-	-	710	2 750	1 550	333	-	-	878	6 221	71	6 292	..	Liberia ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	51	-	2 102	54	6 249	-	8 455	-	8 455	3 988	2005/06	-	-	-	250	874	-0	39	4 918	-	6 081	-	6 081	4 626	2006/07	-	-	-	182	1 754	290	195	5 943	-	8 364	-	8 364	9 457	2007/08	-	-	2 000	1 735	-	928	612	2 332	-	7 606	1	7 608	27 897	2008/09	-	-	2 166	1 557	1 250	3 421	-	4 757	3 548	16 698	329	17 027	..	Madagascar ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-0	138	260	200	7 113	7 712	14 304	22 016	23 155	2005/06	-	-	-	-	99	55	112	-	1 585	1 852	-	1 852	26 117	2006/07	-	-	-	98	14 461	46	-	-	1 067	15 672	-	15 672	25 071	2007/08	-	-	-	-	587	40	-	851	-	1 477	66	1 543	14 812	2008/09	-	-	-	-	9 029	-	-	311	-	9 341	904	10 245	..	Malawi ⁴														2004/05	15 000	-	10 382	8 330	4 626	6 795	6 573	4 573	2	56 282	147	56 429	9 579	2005/06	24 870	7 873	19 874	5 998	1 204	4 121	2 425	2 220	2	68 588	65	68 653	22 410	2006/07	20 000	13 335	16 217	4 270	2 259	3 998	493	2 735	1	63 309	25 377	88 686	25 968	2007/08	22 000	19 267	15 836	3 469	3 379	3 534	-	1 946	184	69 616	3 003	72 619	10 938	2008/09	22 000	20 420	20 553	2 863	5 973	5 032	-	451	-	77 292	4 729	82 021	..	Mali ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	93	-	93	19 349	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	550	-	724	-	724	23 171	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	2 091	2 153	-	2 153	9 812	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 873	2008/09	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	1 104	..																												
2006/07	-	-	219	2 769	3 037	690	50	-	-	6 765	-	6 765	5 334	2007/08	-	-	362	2 625	516	406	-	-	-	3 908	-	3 908	6 303	2008/09	-	-	710	2 750	1 550	333	-	-	878	6 221	71	6 292	..	Liberia ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	51	-	2 102	54	6 249	-	8 455	-	8 455	3 988	2005/06	-	-	-	250	874	-0	39	4 918	-	6 081	-	6 081	4 626	2006/07	-	-	-	182	1 754	290	195	5 943	-	8 364	-	8 364	9 457	2007/08	-	-	2 000	1 735	-	928	612	2 332	-	7 606	1	7 608	27 897	2008/09	-	-	2 166	1 557	1 250	3 421	-	4 757	3 548	16 698	329	17 027	..	Madagascar ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-0	138	260	200	7 113	7 712	14 304	22 016	23 155	2005/06	-	-	-	-	99	55	112	-	1 585	1 852	-	1 852	26 117	2006/07	-	-	-	98	14 461	46	-	-	1 067	15 672	-	15 672	25 071	2007/08	-	-	-	-	587	40	-	851	-	1 477	66	1 543	14 812	2008/09	-	-	-	-	9 029	-	-	311	-	9 341	904	10 245	..	Malawi ⁴														2004/05	15 000	-	10 382	8 330	4 626	6 795	6 573	4 573	2	56 282	147	56 429	9 579	2005/06	24 870	7 873	19 874	5 998	1 204	4 121	2 425	2 220	2	68 588	65	68 653	22 410	2006/07	20 000	13 335	16 217	4 270	2 259	3 998	493	2 735	1	63 309	25 377	88 686	25 968	2007/08	22 000	19 267	15 836	3 469	3 379	3 534	-	1 946	184	69 616	3 003	72 619	10 938	2008/09	22 000	20 420	20 553	2 863	5 973	5 032	-	451	-	77 292	4 729	82 021	..	Mali ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	93	-	93	19 349	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	550	-	724	-	724	23 171	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	2 091	2 153	-	2 153	9 812	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 873	2008/09	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	1 104	..																																										
2007/08	-	-	362	2 625	516	406	-	-	-	3 908	-	3 908	6 303	2008/09	-	-	710	2 750	1 550	333	-	-	878	6 221	71	6 292	..	Liberia ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	51	-	2 102	54	6 249	-	8 455	-	8 455	3 988	2005/06	-	-	-	250	874	-0	39	4 918	-	6 081	-	6 081	4 626	2006/07	-	-	-	182	1 754	290	195	5 943	-	8 364	-	8 364	9 457	2007/08	-	-	2 000	1 735	-	928	612	2 332	-	7 606	1	7 608	27 897	2008/09	-	-	2 166	1 557	1 250	3 421	-	4 757	3 548	16 698	329	17 027	..	Madagascar ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-0	138	260	200	7 113	7 712	14 304	22 016	23 155	2005/06	-	-	-	-	99	55	112	-	1 585	1 852	-	1 852	26 117	2006/07	-	-	-	98	14 461	46	-	-	1 067	15 672	-	15 672	25 071	2007/08	-	-	-	-	587	40	-	851	-	1 477	66	1 543	14 812	2008/09	-	-	-	-	9 029	-	-	311	-	9 341	904	10 245	..	Malawi ⁴														2004/05	15 000	-	10 382	8 330	4 626	6 795	6 573	4 573	2	56 282	147	56 429	9 579	2005/06	24 870	7 873	19 874	5 998	1 204	4 121	2 425	2 220	2	68 588	65	68 653	22 410	2006/07	20 000	13 335	16 217	4 270	2 259	3 998	493	2 735	1	63 309	25 377	88 686	25 968	2007/08	22 000	19 267	15 836	3 469	3 379	3 534	-	1 946	184	69 616	3 003	72 619	10 938	2008/09	22 000	20 420	20 553	2 863	5 973	5 032	-	451	-	77 292	4 729	82 021	..	Mali ⁴														2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	93	-	93	19 349	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	550	-	724	-	724	23 171	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	2 091	2 153	-	2 153	9 812	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 873	2008/09	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	-	-	-	1 104	-	1 104	..																																																								
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Mauritania ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	215	-	215	-	6 819
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	58	-	3 746
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	1 315	-	250	-	1 565	284	1 849	-	11 348
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	59	-	-4	-	93	-	93	-	4 100
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Mauritius	2004/05	-	-	19	-	46	-	-	46	112	-	112	-	108
	2005/06	-	-	19	-	36	-	-	23	78	-	78	-	1 743
	2006/07	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	435	453	-	2 987
	2007/08	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	44	60	-	8 031
	2008/09	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	319	332	-	..
Mayotte	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 979
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Mozambique ⁴	2004/05	30 000	5 885	5 238	1 841	1 880	2 842	239	16	47 941	-	47 941	-	16 704
	2005/06	35 000	6 325	9 125	1 728	1 844	2 222	-30	326	56 540	-	56 540	-	28 230
	2006/07	36 000	800	9 972	2 308	2 600	1 795	684	642	56 273	1 472	56 273	-	27 046
	2007/08	41 000	-	20 391	3 613	300	2 123	-	183	67 580	218	67 799	28 499	..
	2008/09	42 000	14 481	1 307	3 688	401	1 647	-	1 971	65 495	869	66 365	-	..
Namibia	2004/05	-	-	-	580	-	511	110	-	1 201	-	1 201	-	8 935
	2005/06	-	-	-	594	-	308	7	-	909	-	909	-	311
	2006/07	-	-	-	204	-	303	-	-	508	-	508	-	1 095
	2007/08	-	-	-	49	-	319	-	50	418	34	452	-	5 425
	2008/09	-	-	280	12	70	173	-	-	535	221	755	-	..
Niger ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	308	60	35	-	3 375	4 513	7 888	-	6 740
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	66	79	-	3 199	3 345	-	3 345	-	23 527
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1 488	2 241	732	2 241	-	17 522
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	1 519	2 041	-	2 041	-	7 119
	2008/09	-	986	-	-	2 007	-	-	4 553	7 546	-	7 546	-	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.1 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Africa) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Nigeria ⁴	2004/05	-	-	763	31 498	2 594	4 363	7 189	393	38	46 837	26 276	73 113	41 879
	2005/06	-	-	2 132	40 682	17 013	8 952	8 321	940	-	78 038	1 149 679	1 227 717	27 644
	2006/07	-	-	1 828	45 729	17 708	10 796	4 569	924	-	81 553	1 669 141	1 750 694	42 563
	2007/08	-	-	2 963	57 733	11 225	12 401	-	942	-	85 264	72 458	157 722	34 534
	2008/09	-	-	2 563	97 155	5 406	4 806	-	551	-	110 482	21 154	131 637	..
Rwanda ⁴	2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	450	2 065	194	13	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	7 334
	2005/06	54 250	2 500	1 869	4 776	4 262	2 489	95	-	182	70 422	5	70 427	10 753
	2006/07	-	2 600	6 088	3 414	2 100	2 280	4	93	180	16 759	40	16 799	16 345
	2007/08	33 000	5 000	3 446	2 835	6 674	1 355	-	305	-	52 616	153	52 769	10 524
	2008/09	33 000	2 180	9 270	2 697	21 126	1 800	-	8	-	70 081	489	70 570	..
Sao Tome & Principe ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 354
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	768
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Senegal ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	53	1	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	15 689
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	1 532	2 270	3 802	16 817
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 383	2 383	4 467	6 850	16 628
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	1 029	23	-	37	-	1 090	3 458	4 548	9 731
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	163	415	578	..
Seychelles	2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	196
	2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	208
	2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	490
	2007/08	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	17	17
	2008/09	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	34	39	..

Sierra Leone ⁴	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	118	3 407	2 294	800	-	27 279	152	27 431	5 102
	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	5 477	2 363	1 272	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	11 895
	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	8 680	2 403	2 244	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	3 002
	2007/08	13 000	-	2 757	16 685	18 671	2 850	31	-	76	54 070	3 635	57 705	8 456
	2008/09	20 000	-	127	15 394	5 405	5 063	-	1 794	-	47 782	570	48 352	..
Somalia ⁴	2004/05	-	-	14	-	1 320	943	-	3 543	-	5 820	-	5 820	3 019
	2005/06	-	-	13	59	1 810	1 281	-	15 589	-	18 753	-	18 753	2 298
	2006/07	-	-	12	3 065	2 238	2 719	634	7 975	-	16 643	-	16 643	11 220
	2007/08	-	-	11	237	7 624	4 057	121	13 675	-	25 724	75	25 799	9 229
	2008/09	-	-	9	227	9 376	5 579	-	18 288	-	33 480	120	33 600	..
South Africa	2004/05	-	-	-	13 960	1 610	13 007	1 937	-	-	30 514	18 418	48 932	16 546
	2005/06	-	-	-	15 608	2 982	9 988	400	-	-	28 978	50 388	79 366	14 877
	2006/07	-	-	-	16 321	3 204	5 475	31	-	-	25 031	5 256	30 287	11 468
	2007/08	-	-	-	21 067	2 681	3 477	-	74	-	27 300	61 777	89 076	19 736
	2008/09	-	-	-	23 600	1 677	14 626	-	776	-	40 679	37 877	78 556	..
St Helena & Dependencies	2004/05	-	-	10 903	3 538	-	-	-	40	-	14 481	-	14 481	-
	2005/06	-	-	9 788	3 704	12	-	-	59	-	13 564	-	13 564	-
	2006/07	-	-	11 623	4 016	20	-	41	-9	-	15 692	-	15 692	1 380
	2007/08	-	-	13 084	4 440	10	16	-	-	-	17 550	40	17 591	213
	2008/09	-	-	29 150	6 092	460	35	-	-	-	35 738	-	35 738	..
Sudan ⁴	2004/05	-	-	74	238	2 015	3 554	180	77 904	-	83 964	-	83 964	15 714
	2005/06	-	-	68	735	15 176	2 854	488	97 792	-	117 114	-	117 114	40 487
	2006/07	-	-	62	1 987	19 367	4 049	783	83 614	-	109 862	55	109 917	38 484
	2007/08	-	-	58	9 430	29 334	4 304	351	91 245	-	134 723	3 980	138 702	25 304
	2008/09	-	-	53	14 644	32 358	6 212	-	52 574	-	105 840	4 104	109 945	..
Swaziland	2004/05	-	-	33	268	-	24	332	9	-	665	-	665	622
	2005/06	-	-	22	219	-	-	15	300	-	556	-	556	2 972
	2006/07	-	-	20	27	-	-	89	-	-	136	-	136	2 082
	2007/08	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	2 152	-	2 170	8	2 178	2 510
	2008/09	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	997	-	1 011	18	1 029	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.1 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Africa) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Tanzania ⁴	2004/05	65 000	-	18 340	2 651	5 004	2 514	220	2 817	-	96 546	33 463	130 009	21 978
	2005/06	85 000	-	15 384	2 076	4 407	2 661	98	500	2 440	112 566	1 568	114 134	35 231
	2006/07	90 000	-	10 410	4 554	1 448	2 993	124	700	1 992	112 220	2 803	115 023	58 495
	2007/08	105 000	-	9 141	1 735	3 458	3 030	-	460	-	122 824	2 529	125 353	42 354
	2008/09	103 500	-	12 054	501	11 275	4 864	-	550	-	132 744	9 555	142 299	..
Togo ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	54	114	775
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	300	-	449	42	491	1 133
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	250	-	336	30	366	1 304
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	150	30	180	8 335
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	67	4 859	4 926	..
Uganda ⁴	2004/05	35 000	-	612	7 215	1 722	4 459	663	11 783	-	61 454	1 474	62 928	18 263
	2005/06	30 000	-	2 033	5 357	3 296	5 125	660	20 831	4 761	72 064	-	72 064	26 614
	2006/07	40 000	-	7 027	5 590	2 663	4 528	132	18 108	- 67	77 982	1 053	79 035	29 617
	2007/08	35 000	-	5 007	4 244	2 462	8 026	530	14 059	-	69 328	7 903	77 231	38 577
	2008/09	35 000	-	8 205	2 903	5 574	3 747	125	15 508	-	71 062	1 069	72 131	..
Zambia ⁴	2004/05	9 000	-	10 720	4 925	1 065	1 837	768	398	1 872	30 585	132 952	163 537	13 519
	2005/06	20 700	-	11 125	4 590	345	3 140	1 130	4 552	2 037	47 619	54 088	101 707	16 022
	2006/07	23 300	0	9 896	3 322	300	2 960	202	677	20 713	61 369	2 043	63 412	24 566
	2007/08	28 000	0	5 942	2 928	906	2 422	-	1 462	-	41 660	283	41 942	10 806
	2008/09	27 700	-	7 750	2 847	758	4 128	-	3 671	-	46 853	2 613	49 466	..
Zimbabwe ⁴	2004/05	-	-	2 620	1 724	2 702	3 885	496	14 426	1 501	27 355	-	27 355	4 062
	2005/06	-	-	1 604	1 688	550	4 117	134	26 029	1 254	35 376	-	35 376	5 463
	2006/07	-	-	1 472	1 803	9 327	4 327	15	15 991	1 137	34 072	24	34 096	7 329
	2007/08	-	-	- 27	2 030	12 670	5 631	4 974	17 987	-	43 266	3 394	46 660	7 894
	2008/09	-	-	-	6 310	15 571	12 099	-	21 004	1 063	56 048	1 285	57 332	..

East African Community	2004/05	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	602	-	602	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	-	578	-	578	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	545	-	545	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508	-	508	-	508	-	-
	2008/09	-	-	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	475	-	475	-	864
Southern Africa	2004/05	-	-	-	-	1 018	976	4 511	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 618	-	6 618	-	6 618	-	-
Development Community (SADC)	2005/06	-	-	-	-	1 436	1 697	5 327	12	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 601	-	8 601	-	8 601	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	2 180	1 882	6 290	5	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 485	-	10 485	-	10 485	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	399	259	2 509	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 167	-	3 167	-	3 167	-	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	149	1 100	8 658	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 057	-	10 057	-	10 057	-	..
South of Sahara Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	-	1 120	2 663	735	415	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 541	-	5 541	-	5 541	-	15 158
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	679	6 010	639	96	687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 112	-	8 112	-	8 112	-	28 450
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	347	36 259	353	1	623	7 140	735	45 457	29 515	-	-	-	44 722	-	44 722	-	44 722	-	29 515
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	3 072	76 072	146	-	-	4 750	84 041	100	38 790	-	-	-	84 041	-	84 041	-	84 041	-	38 790
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	32	5 844	4 082	500	4 892	-	19 134	67	19 200	-	-	-	19 134	-	19 134	-	19 200	-	..
Total South of Sahara	2004/05	20 885	265 250	90 090	113 835	45 458	85 113	27 172	163 640	163 640	16 123	827 566	356 608	461 371	-	-	-	827 566	-	827 566	-	827 566	-	461 371
	2005/06	59 698	307 320	115 026	121 989	99 351	93 297	17 908	263 252	263 252	22 033	1 099 875	1 263 653	582 280	-	-	-	1 099 875	-	1 099 875	-	1 099 875	-	582 280
	2006/07	96 618	257 553	111 045	138 210	182 055	95 652	12 235	225 341	225 341	67 738	1 186 467	1 819 065	750 867	-	-	-	1 186 467	-	1 186 467	-	1 186 467	-	750 867
	2007/08	145 875	333 469	126 373	152 063	214 694	92 807	10 826	220 194	220 194	5 464	1 301 764	1 476 746	719 902	-	-	-	1 301 764	-	1 301 764	-	1 301 764	-	719 902
	2008/09	161 252	342 748	136 381	209 364	207 108	158 231	7 786	236 858	236 858	6 163	1 465 890	1 580 402	..	-	-	-	1 465 890	-	1 465 890	-	1 465 890	-	..
Africa Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	-	18 249	12 233	7 064	139	1 854	-	39 540	15 785	11 575	-	-	-	39 540	-	39 540	-	39 540	-	11 575
	2005/06	-	-	2 262	20 123	7 158	172	738	-	-	-	42 063	4 907	5 057	-	-	-	42 063	-	42 063	-	42 063	-	5 057
	2006/07	-	-	380	13 504	7 718	5 080	6	1 134	-	-	27 822	18 638	96 622	-	-	-	27 822	-	27 822	-	27 822	-	96 622
	2007/08	-	-	32	9 597	30 625	5 515	-	1 028	-	-	46 796	25 783	58 766	-	-	-	46 796	-	46 796	-	46 796	-	58 766
	2008/09	-	-	2	6 013	36 976	17 480	142	3 671	4 759	4 759	69 043	91 322	160 365	-	-	-	69 043	-	69 043	-	69 043	-	..
Total Africa	2004/05	20 885	265 250	90 090	134 839	57 691	92 177	27 355	165 572	165 572	16 529	870 389	412 033	529 091	-	-	-	870 389	-	870 389	-	870 389	-	529 091
	2005/06	59 698	307 320	117 288	142 189	110 961	100 455	18 080	263 991	263 991	22 440	1 142 423	1 283 456	634 703	-	-	-	1 142 423	-	1 142 423	-	1 142 423	-	634 703
	2006/07	96 618	257 553	111 425	151 714	189 773	100 732	12 261	226 475	226 475	68 256	1 214 807	1 856 869	897 095	-	-	-	1 214 807	-	1 214 807	-	1 214 807	-	897 095
	2007/08	145 875	333 469	126 404	161 660	245 319	98 321	10 826	221 222	221 222	5 464	1 348 561	203 562	832 313	-	-	-	1 348 561	-	1 348 561	-	1 348 561	-	832 313
	2008/09	161 252	342 748	136 382	215 501	244 594	175 711	7 928	240 530	240 530	10 922	1 535 567	225 776	1 761 343	-	-	-	1 535 567	-	1 535 567	-	1 535 567	-	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas) 2004/05–2008/09¹

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
North and Central America														
Costa Rica	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	1 909	1 926	128
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	1 834	1 840	1 113
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	203
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	356	..
Cuba	2004/05	-	-	-	38	-	-	147	-	-	184	3 410	3 594	344
	2005/06	-	-	-	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	- 10	2 750	2 740	741
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91	822
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	132	..
El Salvador	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	49	25	-	-	75	-	75	165
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	4 745
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 941	10 941	851
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39	..
Guatemala	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	14	182	-	-	196	-	196	1 712
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	85	-	85	943
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	119	74	193	3 441
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	225	119	344	3 380
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	256	-	-	-	256	36	292	..
Haiti ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	1	113	1 913	-	2 027	-	2 027	7 139
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1 271	-	1 283	-	1 283	19 790
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	446	446	7 860
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 378
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	-	824	-	824	..

Honduras	2004/05	-	-	250	-	177	81	-	93	960	-	960	6 631
	2005/06	-	-	484	-	128	18	-	671	1 302	15 371	16 673	8 951
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	866	867	-	867	4 071
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 045
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	..
Mexico	2004/05	-	-	16	-	64	16	-	-	97	-	97	1 747
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	454
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 469
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	65	1 105	1 170	957
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80	3 633	3 713	..
Nicaragua ⁴	2004/05	-	-	232	328	1 621	499	129	-	2 808	4 989	7 797	6 681
	2005/06	-	850	-9	296	2 164	578	-	339	4 218	-	4 218	2 624
	2006/07	-	1 000	-11	469	7 282	410	-	549	9 699	-	9 699	15 377
	2007/08	1 450	1 000	-	785	566	258	100	-	4 158	599	4 757	3 341
	2008/09	-	-	-	712	843	44	-	2 255	3 854	18	3 872	..
Panama	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	197
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	383
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 190	15 190	722
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	776
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	..
North & Central America Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	78	611	1 351	1	-	2 041	-	2 041	1 698
	2005/06	-	-	-	152	296	263	1	93	807	-	807	3 183
	2006/07	-	-	-	83	434	12	-	159	687	-	687	2 168
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	31	7 637
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	110	-	110	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid											£ thousands						
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Other Financial Aid		Technical Co-operation		Bilateral aid delivered through a		Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Total North and Central America		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	482	819	2 233	2 155	711	1 913	93	8 406	10 324	18 730	26 441		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	-9	923	2 460	1 068	41	1 365	1 011	7 708	19 986	27 694	42 928		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	-11	552	7 715	541	-	159	1 415	11 372	26 651	38 023	43 074		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	-	785	597	483	-	166	-	4 480	1 995	6 475	34 835		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	-	712	953	300	-	3 158	-	5 123	4 252	9 375	..		
Caribbean																			
Anguilla		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	25	1 078	-	-	112	-	-	1 216	-	1 216	-		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5	742	-	-	147	-	-	895	-	895	-		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	127	734		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113	381		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	..		
Antigua & Barbuda		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	39	42	45		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	212		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2	-0	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	52		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	11	..		
Barbados		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	170	178	1 443		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1 327	1 334	51		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	18	232		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1 242	1 249	1 214		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	90	97	..		
Belize		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	23	15	-	69	76	-	1 458	1 642	-	1 642	474		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	19	155	-	53	13	-	958	1 198	-	1 198	984		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	15	26	-	-8	-	-	958	991	-	991	814		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	14	-	-	-2	-	-	646	658	12	670	878		
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	11	-	-	8	-	-	-	20	33	53	..		

Caymen Islands	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Dominica	2004/05	-	-	0	401	145	-	-	-	-	541	1 087	1 087	-	1 087	682	-
	2005/06	-	-	121	279	138	-	-	-	-	541	1 078	1 078	22	1 100	503	-
	2006/07	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	542	542	-	542	378	-
	2007/08	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	542	542	-	542	1 832	-
	2008/09	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	134	134	..	-
Dominican Republic	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	80	173	26	-	-	279	279	-	279	9 301	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	73	2	-	-	-	75	75	-	75	2 139	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 131	5 131	10 544	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56	3 208	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	818	818	..	-
Grenada	2004/05	-	-	5 502	433	-	-	7	-	-	56	5 997	5 997	24	6 021	473	-
	2005/06	-	-	100	174	-	-	-	-	-	56	330	330	-	330	1 489	-
	2006/07	-	-	2	176	203	-	-	-	-	154	534	534	-	534	638	-
	2007/08	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	57	57	-	57	1 118	-
	2008/09	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	12	..	-
Guyana	2004/05	-	-	2 552	1 136	346	73	78	497	4 036	-	8 717	8 717	16	8 733	4 125	-
	2005/06	-	-	2 901	1 055	737	12	0	33	4 042	-	8 781	8 781	33	8 814	896	-
	2006/07	-	-	2 072	417	5 493	22	-	4	7 788	-	15 795	15 795	-	15 795	1 322	-
	2007/08	-	-	1 333	707	681	68	-	-	-	-	2 789	2 789	150	2 939	7 034	-
	2008/09	-	-	928	1 139	341	70	-	-	-	-	2 477	2 477	163	2 640	..	-

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Jamaica	2004/05	-	-	1 342	925	55	253	174	-	3 672	6 421	3 256	9 677	6 277
	2005/06	-	-	1 178	968	62	287	39	343	3 446	6 323	3 198	9 521	669
	2006/07	-	-	2 411	27	-	409	-	-	2 931	5 778	2 752	8 530	2 009
	2007/08	-	-	2 608	69	288	191	-	-	2 714	5 871	261	6 132	5 890
	2008/09	-	-	2 711	756	-	167	-	-	-	3 633	593	4 227	..
Montserrat	2004/05	-	-	12 539	1 402	-	-	66	144	-	14 151	-	14 151	-
	2005/06	-	-	11 209	1 388	-	-	20	-	-	12 617	-	12 617	-
	2006/07	-	-	14 381	1 175	-	-	0	-	-	15 556	-	15 556	974
	2007/08	-	-	15 448	1 693	-	20	-	3	-	17 164	131	17 295	634
	2008/09	-	-	15 043	1 132	-	101	-	0	-	16 276	107	16 383	..
St Kitts – Nevis	2004/05	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	56
	2005/06	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	2006/07	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	252
	2007/08	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	1 260
	2008/09	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	..
St. Lucia	2004/05	-	-	4	-	-	-	24	-	333	362	-	362	1 001
	2005/06	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	333	422	-	422	2 739
	2006/07	-	-	4	-0	-	-	-	-	166	169	79	248	514
	2007/08	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	993
	2008/09	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	35	38	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2004/05	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	-	12	784
	2005/06	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	263	341	13	354	418
	2006/07	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	263	265	-	265	351
	2007/08	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	263	264	-	264	1 498
	2008/09	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	9	..

Suriname	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 017
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2004/05	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	127	186	1 000
	2005/06	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	55	2 547
	2006/07	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	46	2 497
	2007/08	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	20	64	64	868
	2008/09	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	426	464	464	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	2004/05	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	113	1 187	-	-	1 187
	2005/06	-	-	- 161	-	-	-	259	-	111	-	-	-	357	6	363	363	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	9	-	30	-	109	-	-	-	149	21	170	170	942
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	1	-	70	-	107	-	-	-	178	162	340	340	386
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	-	1 000	1 000	..
Windward Islands	2004/05	-	-	359	-	791	-	152	-	-	-	153	-	1 455	-	-	-	1 455
	2005/06	-	-	- 337	-	754	-	335	-	-	84	-	-	836	-	-	-	836
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	501	-	427	-	-	-0	-	-	928	-	-	-	928
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	61	-	887	-	-	-	-	-	948	-	-	-	948
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	71	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	179
Caribbean Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	-	376	-	1,303	290	-	177	854	-	2 999	1 400	4 399	4 399	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	337	-	1,530	80	-	224	707	-	2 878	137	3 015	3 015	317
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	849	-	250	114	-	158	6	-	1 377	-	1 377	1 377	7 251
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	1 280	-	300	122	-	27	4 291	-	6 020	122	6 142	6 142	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	217	-	355	19	-	-	7 979	-	10 319	1 557	11 876	11 876	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Impured Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

	Financial Aid											UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources		Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure
Overseas Territories													
2004/05	-	-	152	218	109	88	54	21	-	642	-	642	-
2005/06	-	-	163	237	524	501	95	12	-	1 532	-	1 532	-
2006/07	-	-	190	216	647	594	124	0	-	1 771	-	1 771	-
2007/08	-	-	70	51	251	378	-	251	-	1 001	-	1 001	-
2008/09	-	-	54	197	163	368	-	21	-	804	-	804	..
Total Caribbean													
2004/05	-	-	22 767	7 652	2 109	853	1 104	1 542	10 209	46 236	5 034	51 270	26 169
2005/06	-	-	15 430	6 236	3 326	1 007	883	1 095	9 750	37 727	4 735	42 462	13 501
2006/07	-	-	19 134	3 522	7 021	1 159	282	10	12 910	44 039	7 995	52 034	30 023
2007/08	-	-	19 536	3 861	2 407	847	27	4 545	4 327	35 550	2 274	37 824	28 261
2008/09	-	-	20 017	5 044	966	733	-	8 001	-	34 761	4 012	38 773	..
South America													
Argentina													
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 136
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 047
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 520
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	479	1 522
2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	574	..
Bolivia													
2004/05	1 250	-	1 053	1 333	82	1 544	140	-	-	5 402	26 677	32 079	7 942
2005/06	-	-	406	657	-	789	12	-	1 239	3 103	138	3 241	3 880
2006/07	-	-	-	1 292	-	1 622	75	98	523	3 610	-	3 610	5 434
2007/08	-	-	-	95	-	392	-	-	-	487	75	562	8 797
2008/09	-	-	-	42	897	344	-	-	-	1 283	93	1 376	..
Brazil													
2004/05	-	-	-	3 515	300	549	625	-	-	4 989	81	5 070	499
2005/06	-	-	-	1 745	-	327	315	-	-	2 387	122	2 509	3 161
2006/07	-	-	-	333	161	201	38	-	-	733	-	733	2 808
2007/08	-	-	-	93	-	343	-	-	-	436	1 096	1 532	506
2008/09	-	-	-	291	-	569	-	-	-	860	6 737	7 597	..

£ thousands

Chile	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	-	437	-	437	1 552
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	790	3	793	3	793	1 164
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	500	-	500	229
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	4 947
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	264	264	..
Colombia	2004/05	-	134	116	147	144	-	-	541	615	1 156	1 156	3 963	
	2005/06	-	-	35	236	-	110	-	382	349	731	731	3 689	
	2006/07	-	-	14	270	-	-	-	284	25	309	309	7 692	
	2007/08	-	-14	-	273	-	-	-	259	485	744	744	3 172	
	2008/09	-	-	-	219	-	-	-	219	1 617	1 836	1 836	..	
Ecuador	2004/05	-	-	-	126	32	-	-	159	8 071	8 230	8 230	5 269	
	2005/06	-	-	-	217	0	-	-	217	71	288	288	655	
	2006/07	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	62	-	62	62	877	
	2007/08	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	67	24	91	91	2 544	
	2008/09	-	-348	-	102	-	-	-	-246	105	-141	-141	..	
Paraguay	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	72	77	77	1 694	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	3	452	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 343	
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	36	..	
Peru	2004/05	-	-	533	2 808	132	-1	518	3 990	645	4 635	4 635	2 341	
	2005/06	-	-	38	968	13	-	586	1 604	270	1 874	1 874	1 358	
	2006/07	-	-	7	1 109	-	-	3 845	4 962	10 922	15 884	15 884	4 991	
	2007/08	-	-	-	687	-	750	-	1 437	2 292	3 729	3 729	4 107	
	2008/09	-	-	-40	510	-	21	-	492	1 424	1 915	1 915	..	

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

	Financial Aid											UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources		Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1 181
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	55	2 185
2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	80	..
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	229	459
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	83	83	512
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59	59	1 138
2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	285	285	..
Latin America Regional	-	-	-	300	812	816	1	-	-	1 929	272	2 201	854
2005/06	-	-	-	947	1 916	760	2	-	-	3 625	440	4 065	7 142
2006/07	-	-	-	1 343	3 297	937	45	-	-	5 623	1 036	6 659	1 784
2007/08	-	-	-	2 321	3 960	795	-	-	-	7 077	9 149	16 226	6 417
2008/09	-	-	-	2 759	2 401	654	-	82	-	5 895	16	5 911	..
Total South America	1 250	-	1 187	5 797	1 194	5 991	1 075	441	518	17 451	36 663	54 114	26 147
2005/06	-	-	406	3 422	1 916	3 297	342	903	1 825	12 111	1 481	13 592	26 241
2006/07	-	-	-	2 989	3 459	4 201	157	598	4 369	15 774	11 982	27 756	28 707
2007/08	-	-	-14	2 510	3 960	2 558	-	750	-	9 764	13 731	23 495	35 935
2008/09	-	-	-348	3 051	3 298	2 399	-	103	-	8 503	11 230	19 733	..

£ thousands

Americas Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	-	774	1 390	2 164	12 134
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	750	890	1 640	6 296
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	748	-	748	930	1 678	11 418
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749	-	749	2	751	20 149
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 495	7 495	..
Total Americas	2004/05	1 250	-	24 435	14 288	5 536	8 999	2 890	4 650	4 650	10 820	72 867	53 411	126 278	90 892
	2005/06	-	850	15 827	10 582	7 702	5 371	1 266	4 113	4 113	12 586	58 297	27 092	85 389	88 966
	2006/07	-	1 000	19 124	7 063	18 195	5 902	440	1 515	1 515	18 694	71 932	47 558	119 491	113 222
	2007/08	1 450	1 000	19 522	7 156	6 964	3 887	27	6 210	6 210	4 327	50 543	18 002	68 545	119 180
	2008/09	-	-	19 669	8 807	5 217	3 432	-	11 262	11 262	-	48 387	26 989	75 376	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

14.3 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Asia) 2004/05-2008/09¹

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Asia: Middle East														
Iran	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 202	-	1 202	216	1 418	1 469
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	250	141	391	483
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 101
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	245	1 028
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	919	..
Iraq	2004/05	-	-	6 241	14 217	-	7 113	153	21 383	-	49 107	342 400	391 507	10 952
	2005/06	-	-	36 374	44 885	-	218	622	4 770	-	86 869	339 380	426 249	6 241
	2006/07	-	-	9 170	25 997	-	2 723	1 593	10 085	-	49 569	22 260	71 829	14 022
	2007/08	-	-	69	18 643	-	874	-17	19 958	-	39 527	1 122	40 649	9 180
	2008/09	-	-	81	15 509	-	1 223	-	16 000	-	32 812	304 665	337 477	..
Jordan	2004/05	-	-	123	3 160	-	-	287	-	1 734	5 305	-	5 305	4 439
	2005/06	-	-	130	1 606	-	-	-	-	1 711	3 448	-	3 448	5 617
	2006/07	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	300	8 501	8 832	-	8 832	6 430
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	155	255	9 184
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 454	2 454	..
Lebanon	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	53	244	-	-	297	-	297	3 431
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	116	35	-	-	150	-	150	2 894
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	6 263	-	6 402	-	6 402	13 491
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	68	-	169	102	271	9 371
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	1 364	1 403	..
Oman	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	83	43
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	308	..

Burma ⁴	2004/05	-	-	4	120	4 028	851	-	1 005	-	6 008	-	6 008	3 376
	2005/06	-	-	7	139	4 020	1 095	-	1 221	-	6 483	-	6 483	3 625
	2006/07	-	-	2	85	5 048	1 317	48	1 110	-	7 610	-	7 610	3 140
	2007/08	-	-	1	34	5 934	1 744	-	1 068	-	8 781	134	8 915	7 195
	2008/09	-	-	1	1 894	7 115	1 987	-	45 666	-	56 663	939	57 601	..
India ⁴	2004/05	-	-	180 738	15 516	49 093	9 546	2 315	442	-	257 649	9 861	267 510	24 353
	2005/06	-	14 500	160 939	14 198	40 850	16 506	2 009	3 757	-	252 759	17 306	270 065	39 647
	2006/07	-	16 000	138 557	24 085	39 847	13 856	114	1 398	-	233 857	59 850	293 707	86 476
	2007/08	-	54 000	142 892	16 905	53 722	6 874	-	1 013	-	275 406	37 345	312 751	89 414
	2008/09	-	54 000	194 295	17 871	27 673	2 807	-	386	-	297 032	105 207	402 239	..
Maldives	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	605	-	808	-	808	451
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	-	405	-	405	2 292
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	539
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	..
Nepal ⁴	2004/05	-	2 107	1 111	8 893	10 360	7 073	310	5 230	-	35 085	200	35 285	6 181
	2005/06	-	8 684	4 207	7 939	3 081	8 286	127	1 865	-	34 188	360	34 548	4 850
	2006/07	-	5 446	9 588	10 551	5 867	8 109	83	3 189	-	42 833	3 710	46 543	9 530
	2007/08	-	18 006	12 710	12 722	2 495	7 962	-	800	-	54 694	580	55 274	19 008
	2008/09	-	9 018	6 858	14 965	5 123	13 859	-	5 596	2 579	57 999	519	58 518	..
Pakistan ⁴	2004/05	-	7 500	5	9 582	10 355	3 373	420	140	-	31 377	23 901	55 278	15 091
	2005/06	20 000	22 500	6	6 228	6 741	3 089	-	38 849	-	97 413	275	97 688	58 671
	2006/07	20 000	32 500	7 971	7 581	13 802	3 566	-	15 699	-	101 118	17 032	118 150	22 675
	2007/08	10 000	38 000	4 920	8 283	12 642	5 101	150	7 866	-	86 961	1 184	88 145	58 547
	2008/09	30 000	25 700	26 979	8 082	13 994	4 416	-	10 775	-	119 945	9 768	129 713	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.3 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Asia) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Sri Lanka	2004/05	-	-	6	329	3 308	2 478	186	250	-	6 558	659	7 217	9 532
	2005/06	-	-	6	123	980	1 163	77	5 055	3 376	10 780	670	11 450	12 398
	2006/07	-	-	5	35	1 480	1 475	-	1 334	1 580	5 910	2 762	8 672	10 957
	2007/08	-	-	4	-	-	226	-	1 819	- 232	1 817	1 891	3 708	6 413
	2008/09	-	-	3	-	-	- 60	-	3 038	-	2 981	571	3 552	..
South & Central Asia	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 372
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 964
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 543
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	751
	2008/09	-	-	-	2 442	86	-	-	927	-	3 455	10 146	13 601	..
Total South Asia	2004/05	-	39 407	253 102	57 994	93 036	55 993	5 669	39 777	-	544 977	75 239	620 216	119 161
	2005/06	20 000	53 684	250 400	57 319	115 544	65 133	3 770	54 598	3 376	623 825	52 021	675 846	200 357
	2006/07	20 000	53 946	271 301	75 885	78 725	71 390	2 301	24 343	1 580	599 472	107 534	707 006	227 948
	2007/08	10 000	110 006	250 318	81 650	116 003	63 872	150	34 209	- 232	665 977	79 403	745 380	260 838
	2008/09	30 000	88 718	320 587	104 983	97 974	78 462	1 849	93 319	2 579	818 471	180 184	998 655	..
Asia: Far East														
Brunei	2004/05	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2005/06	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2006/07	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2007/08	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Cambodia ⁴	2004/05	-	-	60	834	5 822	2 660	577	-	-	9 954	-	9 954	7 691
	2005/06	-	-	1 750	801	7 188	2 600	324	433	-	13 095	100	13 195	3 540
	2006/07	-	-	1 493	706	7 705	1 542	447	541	-	12 433	35	12 468	8 600
	2007/08	1 534	-	2 200	1 273	4 933	1 084	1 373	405	-	12 802	223	13 025	8 927
	2008/09	-	-	2 857	2 019	9 215	680	2 904	49	-	17 725	1 279	19 003	..

China	2004/05	-	-	12 287	6 228	12 198	4 898	265	-	-	35 876	6 600	42 476	16 527
	2005/06	-	-	14 414	5 958	7 662	4 976	1 533	200	-	34 744	2 110	36 854	5 507
	2006/07	-	-	11 245	5 741	14 634	6 545	423	-	-	38 589	21 498	60 087	15 870
	2007/08	-	-	22 967	4 602	8 500	2 727	-	-	-	38 796	44 947	83 743	7 390
	2008/09	-	-	19 255	6 776	10 442	1 705	-	2 118	-	40 296	78 091	118 387	..
East Timor ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	89	-	4 334	90	-	-	4 512	-	4 512	2 172
	2005/06	-	-	-	48	1 000	507	86	-	-	1 641	-	1 641	2 180
	2006/07	-	-	750	12	2 996	152	-	106	-	4 016	-	4 016	2 265
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	1 153	113	-	55	-	1 321	-	1 321	3 335
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	2 057	72	-	-	-	2 129	21	2 150	..
Indonesia	2004/05	-	-	7 778	1 055	7 833	5 852	337	11 123	-	33 979	547	34 526	9 968
	2005/06	-	-	6 645	1 421	24 142	4 852	225	20 791	-	58 077	476	58 553	24 452
	2006/07	-	-	6 006	1 864	29 815	4 143	165	18 640	-	60 634	1 656	62 290	40 837
	2007/08	-	-	5 730	563	8 636	1 952	-	15 329	-	32 210	504	32 715	20 010
	2008/09	-	-	4 562	462	15 130	1 404	-	15 106	-	36 665	20 733	57 397	..
Korea	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	-	712	-	712	2 762
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 306
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 502
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	-	649	83	732	1 361
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	185	..
Laos ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	215	-	313	-	313	2 237
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	102	-	153	-	153	4 062
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	456	-	588	-	588	2 718
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	209	-	429	-	429	4 289
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	100	-	245	-	245	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.3 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Asia) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Malaysia	2004/05	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	3 969	4 199	205
	2005/06	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	688	897	352
	2006/07	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	5 451	5 643	148
	2007/08	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	10 322	10 500	239
	2008/09	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	11 762	11 922	..
Mongolia ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	34	197	-	-	231	-	231	622
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	223	235	-	235	1 334
	2006/07	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	212	217	6	223	4 388
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	481	-	-	-	225	706	138	844	3 458
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	2 508	-	-	-	307	2 815	354	3 170	..
Philippines	2004/05	-	-	945	22	-	147	198	309	-	1 621	-	1 621	2 385
	2005/06	-	-	1 883	10	-	163	37	91	-	2 185	272	2 457	5 137
	2006/07	-	-	143	-	-	181	-	300	-	624	3 157	3 781	4 395
	2007/08	-	-	12	11	-	299	-	-	-	321	475	796	3 434
	2008/09	-	-	-5	12	-	13	-	-	-	20	823	844	..
Singapore	2004/05	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	-
	2005/06	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	8 511	8 548	-
	2006/07	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-
	2007/08	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Thailand	2004/05	-	-	163	9	-	-	51	-	-	223	-	223	1 966
	2005/06	-	-	64	4	-	-	9	-	-	77	-	77	1 797
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 294	1 294	7 644
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	101	2 376
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 207	1 207	..

Vietnam ⁴	2004/05	20 000	-	5 544	2 348	7 968	4 272	293	-	-	40 425	-	40 425	26 049
	2005/06	20 000	14 000	7 503	2 273	3 751	6 613	33	50	3 280	57 502	7	57 509	37 792
	2006/07	20 000	14 500	5 974	536	6 753	2 290	-	-	2 348	52 401	264	52 665	34 812
	2007/08	20 000	11 750	5 861	360	8 836	2 958	-	-	1 203	50 968	422	51 390	42 453
	2008/09	20 000	5 950	2 762	233	20 858	2 047	-	-	3 205	55 055	1 616	56 671	..
Far East Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 986
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 680
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	803	-	-	-	-	803	-	803	..
Total Far East Asia	2004/05	20 000	-	27 052	10 583	33 821	22 198	2 106	12 358	-	128 119	11 116	139 235	74 570
	2005/06	20 000	14 000	32 507	10 515	43 744	19 761	2 259	21 668	3 503	167 957	12 165	180 122	90 142
	2006/07	20 000	14 500	25 841	8 864	61 904	14 985	1 035	20 043	2 560	169 731	33 361	203 092	123 800
	2007/08	21 534	11 750	36 981	6 808	32 538	9 352	1 373	16 648	1 428	138 412	57 215	195 627	97 333
	2008/09	20 000	5 950	29 589	9 503	61 014	6 067	2 904	17 374	3 513	155 913	116 070	271 984	..
Asia: Central Asian Republics														
Kazakhstan	2004/05	-	-	-	649	-	-	23	-	-	672	-	672	1 279
	2005/06	-	-	-	301	466	-	34	-	-	802	-	802	1 989
	2006/07	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37	1 332
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	328	2 765
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 996	2 996	..
Kyrgyzstan ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	3 902	460	134	42	-	-	4 537	-	4 537	1 975
	2005/06	-	-	3 000	3 702	300	248	21	-	-	7 271	-	7 271	3 257
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	3 049	1 150	256	-	-	-	5 455	-	5 455	6 238
	2007/08	-	-	1 019	2 119	2 579	82	-	57	-	5 856	53	5 908	2 933
	2008/09	-	-	1 000	862	6 772	22	-	703	-	9 359	1 324	10 683	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.3 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Asia) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Tajikistan ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	891	380	-	63	24	-	1 359	-	1 359	4 742
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 021	1 646	7	13	79	-	2 766	2	2 768	6 370
	2006/07	-	-	-	457	6 806	-	-	100	-	7 363	-	7 363	7 699
	2007/08	-	-	-	609	1 901	-	-	730	-	3 240	100	3 340	5 844
	2008/09	-	-	3	1 372	2 627	-	-	1 092	-	5 093	278	5 372	..
Turkmenistan	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	17	45	411
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	2	22	727
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	868
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	218	..
Uzbekistan ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	564	-	-	49	-	-	613	-	613	2 324
	2005/06	-	-	-	276	-	-	0	-	-	277	-	277	1 599
	2006/07	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	3 216
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	2 006
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	551	..
Central Asia Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 048
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 560
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 931
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	..
Total Central Asian Republics	2004/05	-	-	-	6 006	840	134	206	24	-	7 210	17	7 227	10 730
	2005/06	-	-	3 000	5 301	2 412	255	89	79	-	11 136	3	11 139	14 990
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	3 553	7 956	256	-	100	-	12 866	-	12 866	24 615
	2007/08	-	-	1 019	2 728	4 480	82	-	787	-	9 095	623	9 718	16 349
	2008/09	-	-	1 003	2 234	9 416	22	-	1 795	-	14 470	5 367	19 837	..

Asia Regional	2004/05	-	-	167	481	4 340	3 797	-	36 690	-	45 475	5 650	51 125	6 280
	2005/06	-	-	53	2 015	9 333	4 035	-	6 607	-	22 042	8 315	30 357	13 875
	2006/07	-	-	578	699	8 164	3 867	-	584	-	13 892	27 144	41 036	8 948
	2007/08	-	-	-	3 139	10 274	2 195	-	1 582	-	17 190	45 491	62 680	7 874
	2008/09	-	-	584	0	1 099	2 962	-	0	-	4 644	16 206	20 851	..
Total Asia	2004/05	20 000	39 407	294 365	98 186	138 398	91 742	9 540	113 241	1 734	806 612	436 392	1 243 004	277 331
	2005/06	40 000	67 684	332 889	126 355	182 690	90 136	7 049	87 976	8 591	943 370	413 045	1 356 415	383 401
	2006/07	40 000	68 446	319 917	118 863	177 178	93 704	4 920	64 409	12 641	900 078	191 410	1 091 488	479 525
	2007/08	31 534	121 756	311 175	116 131	194 168	76 552	1 506	76 852	1 196	930 869	185 658	1 116 528	486 384
	2008/09	50 000	94 668	353 866	139 252	207 482	88 848	4 753	143 045	6 092	1 088 006	645 661	1 733 667	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.4 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Europe) 2004/05-2008/09¹

		Financial Aid										£ thousands		
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Europe														
Albania	2004/05	-	-	-	1 662	250	-	66	204	-	2 183	12	2 195	10 359
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 258	352	98	42	45	-	1 795	132	1 927	6 872
	2006/07	-	-	-	1 592	835	110	-	-	-	2 537	-	2 537	6 552
	2007/08	-	-	-	872	500	142	-	-	-	1 514	1 173	2 688	6 402
	2008/09	-	-	-	356	180	149	-	-	-	686	831	1 516	..
Armenia	2004/05	-	-	-	2 351	202	29	32	840	-	3 453	-	3 453	3 638
	2005/06	-	-	400	1 784	453	14	22	714	500	3 887	-	3 887	4 047
	2006/07	-	-	500	1 776	-	-	-	892	920	4 089	-	4 089	6 964
	2007/08	-	-	900	1 347	-	-	-	541	295	3 082	74	3 156	8 571
	2008/09	-	-	200	1 492	-	246	-	-	860	2 798	407	3 204	..
Azerbaijan	2004/05	-	-	-	13	-	-	29	7	-	49	-	49	2 981
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	2 937
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 003
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	173	2 981
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 033	1 033	..
Belarus	2004/05	-	-	-	-	98	14	17	-	-	128	-	128	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	9	-	20	-	-	29	-	29	1 695
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 160
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	408	1 372
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	601	..
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2004/05	-	-	-	4 545	226	308	146	-	-	5 224	-	5 224	11 335
	2005/06	-	-	-	2 548	156	388	191	-	-	3 282	-	3 282	7 054
	2006/07	-	-	14	3 482	98	270	111	-	-	3 975	-	3 975	8 480
	2007/08	-	-	-	4 306	333	266	-	-	-	4 905	549	5 454	9 173
	2008/09	-	-	750	3 025	321	16	-	-	-	4 112	988	5 100	..

Bulgaria	2004/05	-	-	-	1 041	-	-	-	133	-	-	1 175	282	1 457	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	102	-	-	50	16	-	-	168	-	168	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Croatia	2004/05	-	-	-	738	25	200	-	21	-	-	984	4	988	9 416
	2005/06	-	-	-	640	0	30	-	4	-	-	674	-	674	9 402
	2006/07	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	71	11 538
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	524	10 352
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779	779	..
Cyprus	2004/05	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	-
	2005/06	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
	2006/07	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
	2007/08	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Georgia	2004/05	-	-	-	1 407	-	142	64	127	-	-	1 741	-	1 741	5 640
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 993	78	304	30	33	-	-	2 438	-	2 438	3 769
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	1 519	-	-	321	-	1 043	-	3 883	-	3 883	10 950
	2007/08	-	-	-	2 327	-	150	-	-	-23	-	2 454	130	2 584	6 214
	2008/09	-	-	1 500	2 342	-	-	3 199	-	784	-	7 825	408	8 234	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

Russian Federation	2004/05	-	-	10 672	1 499	1 587	1	1 374	-	15 133	-	15 133	-
	2005/06	-	-	4 486	631	231	37	299	-	5 684	-	5 684	-
	2006/07	-	-	4 364	168	88	19	1 306	-	5 945	-	5 945	-
	2007/08	-	-	301	-	72	-	-	-	373	-	373	-
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	190	-	190	..
Serbia	2004/05	-	-	3 083	627	-	290	-	-	4 001	-	4 001	45 806
	2005/06	-	-	1 864	1 102	177	7	-	-	3 150	45 821	48 971	34 744
	2006/07	-	-	1 105	1 303	254	-	-	-	2 663	93 050	95 713	32 210
	2007/08	-	450	1 456	764	134	-	-	-	2 803	687	3 491	26 685
	2008/09	-	144	1 638	896	192	-	-	-	2 869	1 018	3 888	..
Kosovo	2004/05	-	-	1 823	-	607	-	-	-	2 430	-	2 430	-
	2005/06	-	-	2 320	200	383	16	-	-	2 919	-	2 919	-
	2006/07	-	-	3 137	-	42	-	-	-	3 179	-	3 179	-
	2007/08	-	-	2 775	345	80	-	-	-	3 200	197	3 397	-
	2008/09	-	154	2 891	250	8	-	-	-	3 304	364	3 668	..
Montenegro	2004/05	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	222	-
	2005/06	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 996
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	143	4 019
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	407	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Impured Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

14.4 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Europe) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands							
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Other Financial Aid		Technical Co-operation		Bilateral aid delivered through a		Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
States of ex Yugoslavia	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	320	-	445	-	445	114	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	76	-	76	174	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	
Turkey	2004/05	-	-	1 458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 458	28	1 486	29 283	
	2005/06	-	-	1 114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 114	297	1 411	26 407	
	2006/07	-	-	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	-	740	42 392	
	2007/08	-	-	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	882	1 326	46 747	
	2008/09	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	2 859	2 964	..	
Ukraine	2004/05	-	-	-	5 270	292	108	43	400	-	6 113	-	-	-	6 113	-	6 113	-	
	2005/06	-	-	-	5 757	167	-	12	-	-	5 935	-	-	-	5 935	-	5 935	14 873	
	2006/07	-	-	-	5 554	116	15	-	-	-	5 686	-	-	-	5 686	-	5 686	15 047	
	2007/08	-	-	-	2 739	334	13	-	-	-	3 086	-	-	-	3 086	350	3 436	18 086	
	2008/09	-	-	-	153	-	126	-	-	-	279	-	-	-	279	608	887	..	
Balkan Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	1 616	461	926	-	-	-	3 004	-	-	-	3 004	-	3 004	-	
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 197	136	653	-	600	-	2 587	-	-	-	2 587	-	2 587	-	
	2006/07	-	-	-	696	1 127	215	-	400	-	2 438	-	-	-	2 438	-	2 438	-	
	2007/08	-	-	-	446	2 000	289	-	-	-	2 735	-	-	-	2 735	1 365	4 100	-	
	2008/09	-	-	-	371	2 847	178	-	-	-	3 397	-	-	-	3 397	7 483	10 880	..	

Europe Regional	2004/05	-	-	-	500	520	2 641	-	54	-	3 716	2 150	5 866	19 088
	2005/06	-	-	1 148	376	2 933	52	-	-	-	4 508	1 890	6 398	14 997
	2006/07	-	-	1 412	92	1 293	-	16	-	-	2 813	830	3 643	21 411
	2007/08	-	-	1 520	773	2 236	-	82	-	-	4 612	724	5 336	27 573
	2008/09	-	-	1 764	1 462	269	-	-	-	-	3 495	-	3 495	..
Total Europe	2004/05	-	200	1 642	41 389	4 963	6 864	1 405	3 346	-	59 809	2 485	62 294	147 092
	2005/06	-	-	1 521	28 244	3 716	5 289	706	1 970	500	41 946	48 140	90 086	137 408
	2006/07	-	-	2 269	25 719	6 246	2 356	130	3 101	1 999	41 819	93 880	135 699	177 553
	2007/08	-	-	1 796	19 330	5 375	3 493	2	663	342	31 001	8 495	39 496	184 495
	2008/09	-	-	2 853	15 855	8 662	1 490	-	3 199	1 821	33 880	19 402	53 282	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

14.5 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Pacific) 2004/05-2008/09¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands														
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Other Financial Aid		Technical Co-operation		Bilateral aid delivered through a		Other Bilateral Aid ²		Humanitarian Assistance		DFID Debt Relief		Total DFID Bilateral Programme		Other UK Official Sources		Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³		
Samoa	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	-	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 817	-	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	-	
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	-	
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	111	-	-	-	-	111	-	..
Solomon Islands ⁴	2004/05	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	376	-	-	-	-	376	-	721
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	273	-	-	-	-	273	-	168
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	91	-	455
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	134	-	1 467
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	137	-	..
Tonga	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	-	277	-	..
Tuvalu	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	142
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Vanuatu	2004/05	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	256
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	84
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	206
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	497
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	51	-	-	-	-	51	-	..

15 DFID Bilateral Aid by Income Group 2004/05–2008/09¹

	2004/05 £m	2005/06 £m	2006/07 £m	2007/08 £m	2008/09 £m
Total Bilateral Aid	2 199	2 655	2 783	2 962	3 288
<i>of which: Country Specific</i>	1 694	2 087	2 113	2 183	2 573
Total Bilateral Aid (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)	1 866	2 207	2 399	2 531	2 839
<i>of which: Total Country Specific (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)</i>	1 448	1 739	1 824	1 889	2 192

Country Specific DFID Programme: All Recipient Countries

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Total:										
Country Specific Aid	1 694		2 087		2 113		2 183		2 573	
Low Income Countries	1 381	82	1 753	84	1 796	85	1 925	88	2 291	89
Lower Middle Income Countries	223	13	265	13	243	12	194	9	187	7
Upper Middle Income Countries	90	5	69	3	73	3	65	3	94	4
High Income Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Least Developed Countries – LDCs</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>1 053</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1 093</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>1 226</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>1 414</i>	<i>55</i>
Fragile States	777	46	1 074	51	1 049	50	1 181	54	1 403	55

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

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Total:										
Country Specific Aid	1 448		1 739		1 824		1 889		2 192	
Low Income Countries	1 176	81	1 440	83	1 547	85	1 671	88	1 965	90
Lower Middle Income Countries	184	13	232	13	211	12	153	8	134	6
Upper Middle Income Countries	88	6	68	4	65	4	65	3	94	4
High Income Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
<i>Least Developed Countries – LDCs</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>1 009</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>1 146</i>	<i>52</i>
Fragile States	565	39	782	45	810	44	920	49	1 090	50

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 Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Region 2004–2008

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ¹	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ¹
TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA	2004	2 913 356	428 125	29 633 796	11 669 560
	2005	4 491 045	1 936 744	44 978 924	12 135 146
	2006	4 746 606	1 907 700	41 980 199	13 349 050
	2007	2 799 082	38 697	39 778 010	15 109 183
	2008	4 071 638	303 600	..	..
Unspecified Region	2004	629 618	-	6 370 344	771 975
	2005	670 737	-	6 543 076	832 488
	2006	733 786	-	7 443 390	857 311
	2007	870 173	-	7 970 540	971 612
	2008	883 243	6 312	..	..
Total Africa	2004	1 327 317	396 623	10 550 618	5 450 048
	2005	2 087 993	1 192 958	13 526 332	5 823 414
	2006	2 968 240	1 794 090	17 112 166	6 240 156
	2007	1 227 593	28 838	12 257 141	6 710 906
	2008	1 433 822	9 332	..	..
Total Americas	2004	67 536	8 363	2 795 321	888 967
	2005	72 702	24 767	2 651 152	969 711
	2006	19 450	10 940	2 845 210	1 002 448
	2007	-304 327	4 322	2 370 857	988 342
	2008	61 918	..	..	..
Total Asia	2004	865 977	23 139	7 889 398	3 449 637
	2005	1 578 320	673 201	20 133 192	3 521 284
	2006	902 600	8 040	11 646 486	3 975 487
	2007	965 455	4 244	11 528 559	3 986 776
	2008	1 646 957	286 020	..	..
Total Europe	2004	25 168	-	1 280 065	1 023 024
	2005	77 134	45 818	1 524 949	950 413
	2006	120 460	94 630	1 926 451	1 096 679
	2007	39 489	1 289	1 366 385	1 081 915
	2008	42 200	1 791	..	..
Pacific	2004	-2 259	-	455 272	55 656
	2005	4 159	-	535 742	90 937
	2006	2 070	-	582 563	65 398
	2007	2 693	-	586 178	60 539
	2008	3 498	144	..	..

1. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Africa) 2004–2008

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Africa: North of Sahara					
Algeria	2004	11	-	128 076	43 803
	2005	-	-	146 442	38 716
	2006	-	-	111 163	- 2 038
	2007	285	-	144 518	46 057
	2008	1 169	-	..	..
Egypt	2004	41 882	-	641 519	142 084
	2005	3 400	-	364 590	132 877
	2006	10 200	-	291 670	155 766
	2007	65	-	393 284	113 442
	2008	4 840	-	..	..
Libya	2004	n/a	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	9 198	1 876
	2006	-	-	18 160	1 483
	2007	145	-	7 570	1 179
	2008	630	-	..	..
Morocco	2004	71	-	214 744	132 971
	2005	-	-	157 813	173 425
	2006	-	-	307 939	196 347
	2007	170	-	313 777	163 072
	2008	3 693	-	..	..
Tunisia	2004	-	-	125 969	51 951
	2005	11 679	-	147 790	56 814
	2006	8 960	-	155 945	83 890
	2007	60	-	96 887	69 698
	2008	807	-	..	..
North Africa Regional	2004	-	-	40 251	58 395
	2005	-	-	41 483	49 724
	2006	-	-	28 768	49 504
	2007	-	-	41 425	98 131
	2008	6 105	-	..	..
Total North of Sahara	2004	41 964	-	1 150 559	429 204
	2005	15 079	-	867 315	453 431
	2006	19 160	-	913 646	484 952
	2007	725	-	997 461	491 580
	2008	17 245	-	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Africa: South of Sahara					
Angola	2004	8 229	-	554 267	71 509
	2005	7 729	-	136 249	96 779
	2006	6 860	-	- 30 007	67 284
	2007	5 017	-	42 794	68 589
	2008	5 279	-	..	..
Benin ¹	2004	-	-	114 586	98 886
	2005	-	-	114 201	77 471
	2006	1 240	1 240	124 102	79 869
	2007	-	-	119 054	114 591
	2008	-	-	..	..
Botswana	2004	251	-	17 375	8 933
	2005	138	-	16 509	10 930
	2006	30	-	19 698	16 840
	2007	205	-	31 791	19 778
	2008	580	-	..	..
Burkina Faso ¹	2004	3 531	-	180 861	167 044
	2005	1 419	-	186 154	192 227
	2006	1 510	1 290	209 638	257 479
	2007	-	-	205 796	252 573
	2008	88	-	..	..
Burundi ¹	2004	5 162	-	101 369	94 553
	2005	8 130	572	99 183	100 899
	2006	14 620	-	120 879	104 740
	2007	6 616	-	99 805	132 945
	2008	7 834	-	..	..
Cameroon ¹	2004	16 387	14 559	312 179	113 167
	2005	2 541	-	182 314	44 514
	2006	92 160	89 870	817 953	96 997
	2007	25 854	23 427	847 906	99 525
	2008	1 609	-	..	..
Cape Verde	2004	-	-	49 539	28 114
	2005	-	-	57 249	30 525
	2006	290	290	53 639	20 513
	2007	270	270	57 046	25 205
	2008	444	444	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Africa) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Central African Republic ¹	2004	-	-	29 904	29 986
	2005	-	-	33 265	16 277
	2006	500	-	35 462	37 076
	2007	2 523	-	58 850	29 207
	2008	3 126	-	..	..
Chad ¹	2004	4 398	-	89 020	89 626
	2005	-402	-	88 973	117 958
	2006	1 310	-	82 879	69 425
	2007	2 563	-	111 628	64 122
	2008	6 361	-	..	..
Comoros ¹	2004	-	-	7 563	6 314
	2005	-	-	8 285	4 241
	2006	-	-	10 830	5 401
	2007	-	-	9 789	12 448
	2008	-	-	..	..
Congo ¹	2004	2 658	2 428	26 057	36 889
	2005	319	-	739 285	46 770
	2006	350	231	91 905	48 406
	2007	100	-	23 766	32 645
	2008	9	-	..	..
Congo (Dem Rep) ¹	2004	164 239	138 739	635 735	360 451
	2005	42 671	-	544 649	436 675
	2006	76 040	299	815 290	298 376
	2007	60 579	268	393 953	213 392
	2008	106 590	-	..	..
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	2004	3 209	2 712	107 285	- 19 831
	2005	1 689	270	71 001	- 17 779
	2006	1 010	240	108 044	27 909
	2007	-18 544	210	55 717	27 129
	2008	185	180	..	..
Djibouti	2004	-	-	21 511	14 859
	2005	-	-	29 502	12 905
	2006	-	-	48 618	14 134
	2007	-	-	37 707	18 434
	2008	-	-	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Equatorial Guinea	2004	-	-	12 595	3 312
	2005	-	-	16 349	5 039
	2006	-	-	10 292	4 059
	2007	-	-	12 817	2 848
	2008	-	-	..	..
Eritrea ¹	2004	2 750	-	96 845	48 998
	2005	1 689	-	124 224	72 382
	2006	3 010	-	34 354	36 321
	2007	2 598	-	22 711	53 403
	2008	3 078	-	..	..
Ethiopia ¹	2004	80 289	10 679	559 201	407 752
	2005	41 522	-	651 544	386 253
	2006	89 450	1 720	556 491	488 288
	2007	145 663	-	620 637	572 991
	2008	140 210	-	..	..
Gabon	2004	-	-	12 829	8 917
	2005	-	-	16 222	12 575
	2006	-	-	17 329	-668
	2007	-	-	16 800	7 990
	2008	-	-	..	..
Gambia ¹	2004	267	-	6 352	23 662
	2005	831	-	8 092	25 288
	2006	2 230	-	13 628	23 627
	2007	2 513	-	16 545	18 124
	2008	2 081	49	..	..
Ghana ¹	2004	143 808	74 018	498 382	256 288
	2005	65 869	826	330 913	289 463
	2006	90 840	11 260	323 133	315 199
	2007	76 089	-	354 017	215 596
	2008	83 332	-	..	..
Guinea ¹	2004	1 730	213	97 320	51 798
	2005	809	11	69 291	33 529
	2006	520	20	55 910	29 844
	2007	540	41	61 073	46 022
	2008	642	100	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Africa) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Guinea-Bissau ¹	2004	-	-	15 585	26 074
	2005	-	-	14 726	21 553
	2006	10	-	21 383	23 203
	2007	25	-	21 792	39 566
	2008	70	-	..	..
Kenya ¹	2004	24 999	-	256 910	100 682
	2005	47 463	-	280 507	134 472
	2006	58 580	-	413 049	90 688
	2007	55 617	-	411 798	236 243
	2008	50 507	-	..	..
Lesotho ¹	2004	3 951	-	19 127	33 533
	2005	4 197	-	21 932	16 630
	2006	4 120	-	20 899	18 682
	2007	4 033	-	31 146	34 209
	2008	4 374	878	..	..
Liberia ¹	2004	8 982	-	88 922	27 247
	2005	4 148	-	79 181	48 106
	2006	8 300	-	101 844	43 537
	2007	4 977	-	113 172	234 284
	2008	17 908	7 584	..	..
Madagascar ¹	2004	14 990	14 303	373 597	308 752
	2005	7 399	-	273 746	229 210
	2006	2 780	2 650	141 838	263 554
	2007	849	-	193 149	250 085
	2008	1 338	-	..	..
Malawi ¹	2004	65 211	147	168 190	105 817
	2005	56 088	65	178 937	139 687
	2006	92 890	23 610	216 219	148 854
	2007	66 820	184	200 145	161 398
	2008	81 165	-	..	..
Mali ¹	2004	202	-	178 739	138 979
	2005	721	-	203 939	179 784
	2006	2 240	2 090	216 507	227 043
	2007	-	-	278 873	227 423
	2008	-	-	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Mauritania ¹	2004	278	-	45 364	57 058
	2005	-	-	57 893	42 253
	2006	530	-	50 911	52 101
	2007	35	38	66 565	103 953
	2008	-	-	..	..
Mauritius	2004	87	-	8 027	10 881
	2005	-440	-	11 827	5 782
	2006	-60	-	4 624	6 532
	2007	55	-	21 772	13 662
	2008	333	-	..	..
Mayotte	2004	-	-	113 838	- 87
	2005	-	-	111 049	- 292
	2006	-	-	183 419	54
	2007	-	-	203 308	190
	2008	-	-	..	..
Mozambique ¹	2004	35 973	-	399 043	277 368
	2005	44 470	-	418 175	290 585
	2006	53 990	1 470	509 878	360 356
	2007	57 805	-30	536 283	338 182
	2008	109 367	-	..	..
Namibia	2004	1 490	-	67 650	18 346
	2005	710	-	48 464	12 009
	2006	810	-	57 432	20 627
	2007	440	-	71 717	35 684
	2008	559	-	..	..
Niger ¹	2004	4 568	4 507	166 810	131 874
	2005	4 379	-	139 863	146 173
	2006	3 320	730	127 802	151 516
	2007	1 219	-	116 300	151 979
	2008	4 062	-	..	..
Nigeria ¹	2004	68 807	-	171 694	143 606
	2005	1 210 710	1 135 500	3 262 940	258 316
	2006	1 731 130	1 648 920	5 879 365	331 757
	2007	142 889	-	692 194	280 422
	2008	26 094	-	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Africa) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Rwanda ¹	2004	31 749	-	118 346	148 758
	2005	45 081	-	154 765	160 888
	2006	51 840	360	174 491	143 572
	2007	47 476	-	186 853	168 139
	2008	55 202	-	..	..
Sao Tome & Principe ¹	2004	-	-	11 842	6 357
	2005	-	-	10 100	7 723
	2006	-	-	9 922	1 771
	2007	-	-	15 516	2 459
	2008	-	-	..	..
Senegal ¹	2004	4 960	1 359	412 255	163 235
	2005	3 801	1 529	244 145	133 449
	2006	5 490	1 020	276 650	165 900
	2007	5 856	891	225 320	186 938
	2008	537	-	..	..
Seychelles	2004	11	-	3 345	1 588
	2005	11	-	4 351	3 790
	2006	10	-	3 874	4 076
	2007	-430	-	705	969
	2008	39	-	..	..
Sierra Leone ¹	2004	33 250	147	88 747	115 929
	2005	33 331	72	71 062	120 950
	2006	35 630	60	97 562	88 976
	2007	44 029	3 510	190 256	77 114
	2008	51 173	76	..	..
Somalia ¹	2004	6 417	-	76 245	31 809
	2005	5 870	-	79 742	50 994
	2006	28 880	-	142 990	68 343
	2007	13 177	-	128 273	61 863
	2008	42 077	-	..	..
South Africa	2004	47 509	-	250 580	91 858
	2005	38 650	-	256 314	117 661
	2006	810	-	304 646	86 515
	2007	-10 179	-	298 411	98 056
	2008	62 728	-	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
St Helena & Dependencies	2004	14 221	-	14 221	82
	2005	12 350	-	12 350	55
	2006	12 560	-	12 569	2 717
	2007	19 883	-	19 863	1 769
	2008	30 961	-	..	..
Sudan ¹	2004	63 612	-	462 710	64 769
	2005	108 073	-	800 258	175 861
	2006	117 130	-	824 952	242 911
	2007	103 023	-	832 570	161 943
	2008	110 078	-	..	..
Swaziland	2004	780	-	3 956	7 831
	2005	-5 132	-	11 514	14 479
	2006	130	-	6 673	12 525
	2007	1 114	-	6 061	19 428
	2008	1 374	-	..	..
Tanzania ¹	2004	117 669	-	561 362	400 315
	2005	118 772	2 436	472 140	340 468
	2006	118 930	2 000	538 895	452 201
	2007	115 825	-	914 786	485 983
	2008	140 506	-	..	..
Togo ¹	2004	158	49	28 562	6 570
	2005	468	39	32 258	12 883
	2006	380	30	29 751	13 074
	2007	140	30	32 351	28 723
	2008	4 990	20	..	..
Uganda ¹	2004	58 739	-	373 177	290 285
	2005	30 602	-	379 916	276 244
	2006	116 510	2 090	509 812	330 333
	2007	83 525	-	500 929	360 049
	2008	36 289	-	..	..
Zambia ¹	2004	154 188	132 763	406 989	206 924
	2005	91 168	51 638	452 457	187 017
	2006	47 150	2 600	605 989	167 786
	2007	37 093	-	356 246	137 797
	2008	34 026	-	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.2 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Africa) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Zimbabwe ¹	2004	27 099	–	90 815	11 105
	2005	25 019	–	102 764	102 869
	2006	37 970	–	108 577	43 146
	2007	47 022	–	185 609	50 894
	2008	49 323	–	..	..
South of Sahara Regional	2004	9 151	–	619 451	159 415
	2005	8 472	–	602 921	111 302
	2006	18 600	–	728 971	134 633
	2007	21 732	–	668 274	177 364
	2008	26 104	–	..	..
Total South of Sahara	2004	1 235 961	396 623	9 126 876	4 988 189
	2005	2 071 335	1 192 958	12 313 686	5 335 821
	2006	2 932 630	1 794 090	15 841 566	5 738 103
	2007	1 176 105	28 839	10 720 439	6 154 325
	2008	1 302 630	9 332	..	..
Africa Regional	2004	49 391	–	273 183	32 655
	2005	1 579	–	345 331	34 161
	2006	16 450	–	356 954	17 101
	2007	50 250	–	539 241	65 001
	2008	113 947	–	..	..
TOTAL AFRICA	2004	1 327 317	396 623	10 550 618	5 450 048
	2005	2 087 993	1 192 958	13 526 332	5 823 414
	2006	2 968 240	1 794 090	17 112 166	6 240 156
	2007	1 227 593	28 839	12 257 141	6 710 906
	2008	1 433 822	9 332	..	..

1. Low Income Country. Income Groups are classified using the 2004 GNI per capita threshold. See Glossary for details.

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Americas) 2004–2008

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
North and Central America					
Costa Rica	2004	-8 698	-	6 216	1 310
	2005	3 251	-	13 758	2 019
	2006	-250	-	10 928	1 364
	2007	-5 981	-	24 170	1 074
	2008	-81	-	..	..
Cuba	2004	1 812	-	38 063	14 625
	2005	4 967	-	37 412	10 408
	2006	-1 590	-	30 898	11 227
	2007	-2 429	-	28 463	15 376
	2008	132	-	..	..
El Salvador	2004	98	-	110 084	7 471
	2005	11	-	89 446	18 802
	2006	6 130	-	81 847	3 005
	2007	-48 341	-	35 714	7 655
	2008	18	-	..	..
Guatemala	2004	-169	-	111 143	7 471
	2005	39	-	120 521	18 802
	2006	-2 530	-	241 889	3 005
	2007	-13 792	-	206 091	7 655
	2008	363	-	..	..
Haiti ¹	2004	1 921	-	114 079	27 143
	2005	748	-	156 162	87 724
	2006	1 090	-	197 423	117 793
	2007	-	-	217 030	133 305
	2008	-	-	..	..
Honduras	2004	671	93	179 202	174 908
	2005	16 630	15 511	251 044	129 422
	2006	590	980	209 019	110 739
	2007	-	-	144 708	85 164
	2008	18	-	..	..
Mexico	2004	82	-	43 067	19 007
	2005	-5 319	-	88 220	15 188
	2006	-	-	113 522	20 057
	2007	1 149	-	39 451	20 588
	2008	3 733	-	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Americas) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Nicaragua ¹	2004	7 312	988	467 277	209 434
	2005	3 378	352	280 380	138 895
	2006	5 030	150	209 470	184 316
	2007	-3 428	-	246 812	149 215
	2008	5 891	-	..	..
Panama	2004	22	-	13 801	-851
	2005	28	-	9 511	1 106
	2006	-5 820	-	10 460	6 119
	2007	-81 091	-	-69 668	1 254
	2008	20	-	..	..
North & Central America Regional	2004	-	-	92 141	35 165
	2005	-	-	107 990	48 684
	2006	-	-	85 852	32 262
	2007	15 661	-	101 394	65 171
	2008	6 225	..	..	..
Total North and Central America	2004	3 050	1 081	1 175 072	495 681
	2005	23 733	15 863	1 154 445	471 051
	2006	2 650	1 130	1 191 307	489 886
	2007	-138 252	-	974 165	486 458
	2008	16 319	-	..	..
Caribbean					
Anguilla	2004	742	-	753	715
	2005	1 502	-	2 365	-160
	2006	150	-	168	2 233
	2007	115	-	1 309	1 324
	2008	28	-	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	2004	38	-	677	737
	2005	-	-	3 807	116
	2006	-	-	1 054	614
	2007	5	-	1 024	1 029
	2008	11	-	..	..
Barbados	2004	180	-	1 392	14 330
	2005	1 342	-	3 301	-4 494
	2006	20	-	1 690	-1 962
	2007	1 249	-	3 583	6 821
	2008	97	-	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Belize	2004	229	1 457	2 090	2 456
	2005	1 095	963	4 104	2 982
	2006	190	960	2 011	2 500
	2007	25	646	4 063	7 151
	2008	52	-	..	..
Dominica	2004	-1 981	-	5 828	9 970
	2005	490	-	2 486	5 776
	2006	100	540	1 000	9 493
	2007	-	541	1 564	7 940
	2008	134	-	..	..
Dominican Republic	2004	87	-	46 084	-33
	2005	281	-	30 465	11 085
	2006	-39 080	-	7 042	20 877
	2007	-18 664	-	12 507	48 171
	2008	818	-	..	..
Grenada	2004	409	-	5 730	2 887
	2005	5 941	-	14 314	13 626
	2006	440	-	1 837	12 835
	2007	-	56	2 189	9 804
	2008	13	-	..	..
Guyana	2004	11 072	-	38 363	42 275
	2005	6 651	-	22 021	60 285
	2006	3 440	330	25 295	68 631
	2007	2 314	-	20 023	41 610
	2008	2 576	-	..	..
Jamaica	2004	4 082	5 825	7 280	36 693
	2005	12 729	7 941	6 260	13 642
	2006	7 870	5 680	-348	20 714
	2007	1 064	2 714	-8 475	23 106
	2008	3 326	-	..	..
Montserrat	2004	20 322	-	20 387	3 874
	2005	13 841	-	14 825	468
	2006	13 510	-	13 547	4 043
	2007	14 980	-	16 225	1 929
	2008	17 827	-	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Americas) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
St Kitts-Nevis	2004	-	-	-87	513
	2005	-	-	902	968
	2006	-	-	1 951	1 744
	2007	5	-	1 769	455
	2008	1	-	..	..
St. Lucia	2004	-15 050	-	-12 955	1 277
	2005	88	-	3 576	2 453
	2006	-	170	1 320	7 738
	2007	20	-	3 703	4 567
	2008	38	-	..	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2004	11	-	3 967	2 074
	2005	88	-	3 158	-495
	2006	-	260	1 228	1 641
	2007	-	263	23 916	9 219
	2008	10	-	..	..
Surinam	2004	-	-	8 606	4 409
	2005	-	-	18 434	5 716
	2006	-	-	30 202	4 429
	2007	-	-	61 763	13 477
	2008	-	-	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2004	191	-	3 951	-5 064
	2005	61	-	3 334	-4 456
	2006	50	-	2 190	5 048
	2007	65	-	3 438	6 886
	2008	467	-	..	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	2004	600	-	660	1 059
	2005	1 040	-	1 700	1 161
	2006	30	110	43	-272
	2007	240	107	1 319	6 371
	2008	-	-	..	..
Caribbean Regional	2004	6 052	-	20 524	2 483
	2005	5 061	-	29 562	3 196
	2006	5 150	-	25 197	3 532
	2007	7 381	-	17 465	15 875
	2008	10 108	-	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Total Caribbean	2004	26 985	7 282	153 249	120 654
	2005	50 210	8 904	164 612	111 868
	2006	-8 130	8 050	115 429	163 841
	2007	12 432	4 327	167 385	205 736
	2008	35 503	-	..	..
South America					
Argentine Republic	2004	-	-	42 843	7 558
	2005	-	-	42 770	11 250
	2006	-	-	44 010	18 552
	2007	480	-	31 856	9 574
	2008	541	-	..	..
Bolivia	2004	27 738	-	304 097	124 993
	2005	-13 362	-	240 537	112 270
	2006	4 720	1 760	309 575	146 588
	2007	-52 563	-	176 259	56 881
	2008	566	-	..	..
Brazil	2004	6 030	-	80 311	4 398
	2005	3 598	-	95 899	10 941
	2006	860	-	40 608	3 538
	2007	1 524	-	134 849	12 887
	2008	7 461	-	..	..
Chile	2004	578	-	14 112	16 229
	2005	578	-	41 577	41 274
	2006	470	-	34 935	9 662
	2007	260	-	48 956	10 714
	2008	264	-	..	..
Colombia	2004	1 102	-	262 842	19 372
	2005	688	-	314 443	28 468
	2006	350	-	498 325	37 565
	2007	750	-	314 271	50 240
	2008	1 836	-	..	..
Ecuador	2004	-8 060	-	86 488	-82
	2005	171	-	106 010	19 292
	2006	-1 070	-	92 671	9 586
	2007	-665	-	90 181	15 526
	2008	-303	-	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.3 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Americas) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Paraguay	2004	-278	-	14 428	-3 263
	2005	-121	-	30 233	-3 642
	2006	-230	-	33 761	-4 537
	2007	-115	-	41 305	9 564
	2008	36	-	..	..
Peru	2004	2 870	-	239 748	11 787
	2005	1 832	-	213 807	34 310
	2006	12 030	-	203 693	41 195
	2007	-125 410	-	85 569	38 897
	2008	-6 418	-	..	..
Uruguay	2004	-	-	5 375	6 330
	2005	-	-	1 529	6 211
	2006	-	-	5 863	5 266
	2007	55	-	9 944	6 716
	2008	80	-	..	..
Venezuela	2004	229	-	15 471	8 671
	2005	83	-	11 349	14 963
	2006	-	-	17 851	12 542
	2007	60	-	22 272	12 932
	2008	285	-	..	..
South America Regional	2004	-	-	237 718	12 082
	2005	-	-	38 023	17 961
	2006	-	-	39 299	15 476
	2007	-	-	64 496	30 037
	2008	-	-	..	..
Total South America	2004	30 210	-	1 303 432	208 075
	2005	6 533	-	1 136 177	293 297
	2006	17 130	1 760	1 320 592	295 430
	2007	-175 624	-	1 019 958	253 968
	2008	4 349	-	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Americas Regional	2004	7 291	-	163 568	64 556
	2005	5 292	-	195 918	93 495
	2006	7 800	-	217 882	53 291
	2007	750	-	209 349	42 180
	2008	5 746	-	..	..
TOTAL AMERICAS	2004	67 536	8 363	2 795 321	888 907
	2005	72 702	24 767	2 651 152	969 711
	2006	19 450	10 940	2 845 210	1 002 448
	2007	-304 237	4 327	2 370 857	988 342
	2008	61 918	-	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.4 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Asia) 2004–2008

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Asia: Middle East					
Iran	2004	2 619	-	75 798	17 926
	2005	391	-	42 314	11 591
	2006	-	-	38 440	24 051
	2007	245	-	33 645	10 679
	2008	919	-	..	..
Iraq	2004	150 122	-	2 397 708	75 967
	2005	724 768	673 201	12 004 887	27 092
	2006	110 310	-	4 612 287	123 031
	2007	30 062	-	4 493 113	41 080
	2008	353 199	280 037	..	..
Jordan	2004	2 538	-	236 697	80 474
	2005	3 328	-	242 154	82 372
	2006	460	-	196 618	85 238
	2007	225	-	144 638	91 255
	2008	2 485	-	..	..
Lebanon	2004	158	-	70 133	75 421
	2005	303	-	71 216	64 609
	2006	3 760	-	211 160	153 972
	2007	3 758	-	231 776	83 735
	2008	575	-	..	..
Oman	2004	-	-	1 102	-180
	2005	-	-	1 997	385
	2006	-	-	-7 901	2 375
	2007	85	-	4 782	2 668
	2008	308	-	..	..
Saudi Arabia	2004	-	-	4 644	933
	2005	-	-	7 162	1 122
	2006	-	-	6 059	1 516
	2007	380	-	-72 017	250
	2008	-	-	..	..
Syria	2004	71	-	8 573	60 529
	2005	83	-	3 042	40 251
	2006	-	-	-6 178	34 272
	2007	35	-	4 562	51 159
	2008	1 263	-	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
West Bank & Gaza	2004	16 071	-	330 329	262 373
	2005	12 938	-	312 990	289 545
	2006	19 070	-	409 952	365 654
	2007	11 318	-	417 964	508 370
	2008	56 684	-	..	..
Yemen ¹	2004	6 909	-	83 312	53 517
	2005	11 162	-	73 075	72 949
	2006	8 170	-	73 272	79 722
	2007	12 647	-	83 620	31 436
	2008	18 353	-	..	..
Middle East Regional	2004	1 970	-	24 551	83 066
	2005	1 381	-	94 854	85 689
	2006	4 560	-	100 447	67 985
	2007	60	-	117 255	20 867
	2008	15 308	-	..	..
Total Middle East	2004	180 458	-	3 232 847	710 027
	2005	754 354	673 201	12 853 692	675 605
	2006	146 330	-	5 634 156	937 816
	2007	58 818	-	5 459 337	841 500
	2008	449 095	280 037	..	..
Asia: South					
Afghanistan ¹	2004	122 242	-	928 268	227 290
	2005	120 978	-	1 191 770	294 122
	2006	133 940	-	1 306 643	264 543
	2007	134 274	-	1 495 462	418 844
	2008	178 141	-	..	..
Bangladesh ¹	2004	137 909	-	345 264	411 240
	2005	111 819	-	301 669	406 738
	2006	75 570	-	247 964	403 306
	2007	122 711	-	331 746	405 217
	2008	139 575	-	..	..
Bhutan ¹	2004	-	-	28 977	13 926
	2005	-	-	31 323	18 043
	2006	-	-	27 735	23 301
	2007	-	-	21 662	22 696
	2008	-	-	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.4 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Asia) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Burma ¹	2004	6 537	-	44 475	21 250
	2005	5 820	-	42 710	32 549
	2006	7 320	-	49 982	22 475
	2007	8 980	-	64 616	31 761
	2008	45 517	-	..	..
India ¹	2004	201 991	-	7 940	368 664
	2005	318 640	-	464 361	481 585
	2006	189 810	-	354 857	393 384
	2007	255 112	-	451 324	194 848
	2008	338 869	-	..	..
Maldives	2004	202	-	4 824	7 383
	2005	1 012	-	21 817	12 394
	2006	-	-	8 694	10 450
	2007	45	-	8 990	10 149
	2008	58	-	..	..
Nepal ¹	2004	35 902	-	173 789	56 513
	2005	33 903	-	190 043	41 731
	2006	40 650	-	172 530	104 795
	2007	44 148	-	188 522	108 495
	2008	54 510	2 535	..	..
Pakistan ¹	2004	49 571	23 139	208 577	565 684
	2005	34 722	-	432 643	383 491
	2006	110 400	-	622 128	506 020
	2007	98 861	-	487 912	600 220
	2008	143 879	-	..	..
Sri Lanka	2004	9 179	-	183 988	88 387
	2005	7 547	-	453 788	155 244
	2006	3 730	3 380	263 631	146 022
	2007	5 747	1 348	148 861	131 856
	2008	965	-	..	..
Total South Asia	2004	563 533	23 139	1 926 103	1 760 335
	2005	634 441	-	3 130 124	1 825 897
	2006	561 420	3 380	3 054 163	1 874 295
	2007	669 878	1 348	3 199 094	1 924 085
	2008	901 513	2 535	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Asia: Far East					
Cambodia ¹	2004	9 610	-	162 297	88 010
	2005	11 811	-	190 599	96 845
	2006	12 120	-	188 837	81 798
	2007	12 273	-	208 500	98 281
	2008	16 796	-	..	..
China	2004	39 372	-	864 864	34 265
	2005	30 520	-	915 674	22 021
	2006	28 410	-	633 257	6 716
	2007	81 166	-	665 216	17 694
	2008	96 666	-	..	..
East Timor ¹	2004	4 611	-	77 080	10 849
	2005	600	-	88 088	13 411
	2006	2 290	-	94 378	19 041
	2007	1 999	-	113 032	25 345
	2008	127	-	..	..
Indonesia	2004	20 387	-	-64 054	122 668
	2005	13 252	-	1 233 357	119 163
	2006	55 190	-	327 105	354 074
	2007	34 844	-	180 936	241 605
	2008	55 652	-	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep	2004	1 222	-	55 754	25 773
	2005	-	-	21 690	22 813
	2006	-	-	15 683	12 678
	2007	585	-	35 804	13 477
	2008	149	-	..	..
Laos ¹	2004	289	-	96 092	49 069
	2005	132	-	87 361	69 615
	2006	150	-	101 947	67 431
	2007	834	-	110 798	66 190
	2008	172	-	..	..
Malaysia	2004	4 022	-	160 321	1 632
	2005	721	-	9 808	3 785
	2006	5 400	-	124 987	4 896
	2007	-10 074	-	95 807	3 568
	2008	10 458	-	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.4 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Asia) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Mongolia ¹	2004	191	-	80 436	52 185
	2005	149	-	69 703	29 722
	2006	240	220	68 805	24 953
	2007	585	446	70 113	26 369
	2008	653	299	..	..
Philippines	2004	-10 728	-	225 450	11 356
	2005	3 510	-	288 654	14 880
	2006	480	-	282 264	18 209
	2007	275	-	273 531	28 618
	2008	734	-	..	..
Thailand	2004	218	-	-1 959	26 570
	2005	160	-	-117 859	22 565
	2006	-1 250	-	-159 173	41 842
	2007	101	-	-197 991	40 736
	2008	1 207	-	..	..
Vietnam ¹	2004	36 928	-	646 545	335 676
	2005	53 151	-	689 154	347 927
	2006	44 640	4 440	709 854	286 095
	2007	48 546	2 450	743 738	489 286
	2008	69 575	3 150	..	..
Total Far East Asia	2004	106 122	-	2 302 827	758 054
	2005	114 006	-	3 476 230	762 747
	2006	147 670	4 660	2 387 944	917 732
	2007	171 132	2 896	2 299 484	1 051 169
	2008	252 188	3 449	..	..
Asia: Central Asian Republics					
Kazakhstan	2004	960	-	110 930	11 814
	2005	908	-	80 430	10 050
	2006	90	-	52 172	12 672
	2007	330	-	90 341	- 12 962
	2008	2 996	-	..	..
Kyrgyzstan ¹	2004	3 432	-	59 781	62 363
	2005	5 149	-	68 713	46 010
	2006	6 080	-	67 137	39 266
	2007	6 471	-	59 289	41 620
	2008	7 577	-	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 is not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Tajikistan ¹	2004	829	-	50 133	75 874
	2005	2 420	-	57 579	73 856
	2006	3 780	-	49 900	77 261
	2007	2 259	-	52 948	52 783
	2008	4 265	-	..	..
Turkmenistan	2004	60	-	6 205	3 902
	2005	28	-	6 519	3 224
	2006	-	-	2 918	3 293
	2007	120	-	680	4 282
	2008	218	-	..	..
Uzbekistan ¹	2004	791	-	112 311	13 839
	2005	303	-	66 474	17 460
	2006	70	-	50 248	22 491
	2007	25	-	51 129	22 956
	2008	551	-	..	..
Total Central Asian Republics	2004	6 074	-	339 360	167 792
	2005	8 808	-	279 715	150 601
	2006	10 020	-	222 376	154 983
	2007	9 205	-	254 387	108 680
	2008	15 606	-	..	..
Asia Regional	2004	9 790	-	88 262	53 429
	2005	66 711	-	393 432	106 433
	2006	37 160	-	347 847	90 661
	2007	56 421	-	316 255	61 343
	2008	28 555	-	..	..
TOTAL ASIA	2004	865 977	23 139	7 889 398	3 449 637
	2005	1 578 320	673 201	20 133 192	3 521 284
	2006	902 600	8 040	11 646 486	3 975 487
	2007	965 455	4 244	11 528 559	3 986 776
	2008	1 646 957	286 020	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 is not yet available.

16.5 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Europe) 2004–2008

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Europe					
Albania	2004	2 199	-	90 024	66 515
	2005	2 079	-	97 978	70 072
	2006	1 960	-	96 106	64 301
	2007	3 380	-	100 260	47 227
	2008	1 533	-	..	..
Armenia	2004	3 580	-	72 654	65 435
	2005	3 422	-	69 516	24 446
	2006	4 560	1 110	73 381	41 532
	2007	3 733	618	115 291	59 399
	2008	3 647	847	..	..
Azerbaijan	2004	87	-	50 357	31 356
	2005	22	-	52 496	47 870
	2006	-	-	51 753	39 913
	2007	175	-	54 842	36 368
	2008	1 033	-	..	..
Belarus	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2005	61	-	18 566	6 926
	2006	-	-	20 731	12 422
	2007	410	-	24 365	7 930
	2008	601	-	..	..
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2004	5 992	-	163 072	191 743
	2005	3 609	-	146 079	130 099
	2006	3 190	-	173 980	73 245
	2007	4 752	-	144 128	66 940
	2008	5 161	-	..	..
Croatia	2004	1 261	-	47 683	17 839
	2005	1 001	-	34 420	33 479
	2006	170	-	37 049	70 946
	2007	525	-	27 508	53 503
	2008	779	-	..	..
Georgia	2004	1 703	-	114 095	52 065
	2005	1 837	-	100 789	56 578
	2006	2 650	470	114 342	74 131
	2007	4 362	563	122 027	62 667
	2008	7 090	772	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Macedonia (FYR of)	2004	1 632	-	88 491	45 457
	2005	1 529	-	90 992	30 872
	2006	340	-	71 202	34 305
	2007	964	-	66 985	28 013
	2008	1 181	-	..	..
Moldova ¹	2004	2 652	-	41 773	20 207
	2005	1 628	-	46 417	42 600
	2006	1 860	-	45 374	68 941
	2007	3 398	108	46 527	80 452
	2008	3 370	173	..	..
Montenegro	2006	-	-	32 772	18 356
	2007	145	-	22 277	22 112
	2008	407	-	..	..
Serbia & Montenegro (including Kosovo)	2004	5 261	-	318 541	308 108
	2005	51 159	45 818	421 525	154 364
Serbia (including Kosovo)	2006	98 080	93 050	635 365	221 620
	2007	7 730	-	237 922	172 841
	2008	6 660	-	..	..
States of ex Yugoslavia	2004	939	-	46 275	508
	2005	2 167	-	19 771	1 100
	2006	-	-	68 072	1 994
	2007	-	-	13 677	3 268
	2008	-	-	..	..
Turkey	2004	-2 019	-	-9 015	168 228
	2005	-589	-	-4 896	225 646
	2006	-770	-	79 956	217 920
	2007	705	-	118 654	280 052
	2008	-2 515	-	..	..
Ukraine	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2005	5 919	-	128 025	72 459
	2006	6 520	-	152 456	92 943
	2007	3 873	-	122 052	70 453
	2008	1 773	-	..	..

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

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.5 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Europe) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ²	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ²
Europe Regional	2004	1 883	-	256 113	55 563
	2005	3 290	-	303 270	53 904
	2006	1 900	-	273 912	64 110
	2007	5 337	-	149 870	90 691
	2008	6 449	-	..	..
TOTAL EUROPE	2004	25 168	-	1 280 065	1 023 024
	2005	77 134	45 818	1 524 949	950 413
	2006	120 460	94 630	1 926 451	1 096 679
	2007	39 489	1 289	1 366 385	1 081 915
	2008	42 200	1 791	..	..

2. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.6 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Pacific) 2004–2008

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ³	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ³
Pacific					
Cook Islands	2004	-	-	3 214	1 566
	2005	-	-	3 834	429
	2006	-	-	16 829	706
	2007	-	-	4 497	155
	2008	-	-	..	..
Fiji	2004	-	-	19 853	15 558
	2005	-	-	21 355	14 715
	2006	270	-	21 214	9 884
	2007	320	-	15 806	12 163
	2008	414	-	..	..
Kiribati	2004	-	-	5 490	3 618
	2005	-	-	11 728	3 565
	2006	50	-	10 623	3 016
	2007	35	-	11 193	2 174
	2008	19	-	..	..
Marshall Islands	2004	-	-	26 996	879
	2005	-	-	30 685	396
	2006	-	-	29 903	5
	2007	-	-	25 665	275
	2008	-	-	..	..
Micronesia	2004	-	-	46 472	622
	2005	-	-	57 436	1 067
	2006	-	-	57 562	1 375
	2007	-	-	55 267	2 114
	2008	-	-	..	..
Nauru	2004	-	-	7 422	44
	2005	-	-	4 890	55
	2006	-	-	9 379	76
	2007	-	-	12 478	205
	2008	-	-	..	..
Niue	2004	-	-	7 552	109
	2005	-	-	11 068	534
	2006	-	-	4 652	217
	2007	-	-	7 006	375
	2008	-	-	..	..

2. Country breakdowns for UK Net Bilateral ODA to the Pacific are not available prior to 2005.

3. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

16.6 Total DAC and UK Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Country (Pacific) 2004–2008 – continued

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ³	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ³
Palau	2004	-	-	10 587	33
	2005	-	-	12 845	44
	2006	-	-	20 198	60
	2007	-	-	10 868	190
	2008	55	-	..	..
Papua New Guinea ¹	2004	-	-	136 283	10 554
	2005	-	-	134 940	11 844
	2006	-230	-	134 904	14 770
	2007	480	-	143 634	16 525
	2008	591	-	..	..
Samoa	2004	-	-	13 424	3 296
	2005	-	-	16 464	7 426
	2006	-	-	20 785	4 744
	2007	-	-	14 561	4 068
	2008	111	111	..	..
Solomon Islands ¹	2004	-	-	63 732	2 467
	2005	-	-	94 782	14 237
	2006	90	-	97 187	13 868
	2007	135	-	118 189	6 011
	2008	137	-	..	..
Tokelau	2004	-	-	4 573	27
	2005	-	-	8 752	39
	2006	-	-	5 825	114
	2007	-	-	6 271	170
	2008	-	-	..	..
Tonga	2004	-	-	8 104	2 363
	2005	-	-	13 609	3 829
	2006	-	-	10 107	1 538
	2007	-	-	13 222	2 114
	2008	277	-	..	..
Tuvalu	2004	-	-	2 925	1 441
	2005	-	-	3 240	1 678
	2006	-	-	6 901	1 435
	2007	-	-	4 507	1 359
	2008	-	-	..	..

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

2. Country breakdowns for UK Net Bilateral ODA to the Pacific are not available prior to 2005

3. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA ³	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA ³
Vanuatu	2004	-	-	18 892	1 697
	2005	-	-	18 357	3 334
	2006	20	-	22 513	3 999
	2007	20	-	26 009	2 259
	2008	51	33	..	..
Wallis & Futuna	2004	-	-	39 018	709
	2005	-	-	39 420	204
	2006	-	-	55 405	228
	2007	-	-	58 465	55
	2008	-	-	..	..
Oceania Regional	2004	-2 259	-	40 737	10 674
	2005	4 159	-	52 337	27 544
	2006	1 870	-	58 573	9 363
	2007	1 704	-	58 540	10 329
	2008	1 843	-	..	..
TOTAL PACIFIC	2004	-2 259	-	455 272	55 656
	2005	4 159	-	535 742	90 937
	2006	2 070	-	582 563	65 398
	2007	2 694	-	586 178	60 539
	2008	3 498	144	..	..

2. Country breakdowns for UK Net Bilateral ODA to the Pacific are not available prior to 2005.

3. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

17 Net ODA from Bilateral DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies by Income Group 2007¹

£ millions

	% 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				
Bilateral Donors							
Australia	51.0	47.0	2.0	29.8	883	250	1 133
Austria	34.7	61.9	3.4	4.3	589	73	662
Belgium	82.3	15.4	2.2	63.3	391	229	619
Canada	73.0	22.6	4.4	58.8	997	578	1 575
Denmark	86.3	13.2	0.4	57.0	628	197	825
Finland	78.1	18.9	3.0	55.7	187	105	292
France	45.5	36.8	17.7	27.1	2 602	526	3 127
Germany	41.0	56.2	2.8	19.8	3 194	779	3 972
Greece	21.0	70.9	8.2	15.6	87	37	125
Ireland	88.5	7.6	3.9	75.9	306	106	412
Italy	30.4	61.6	8.0	27.2	560	75	635
Japan	66.9	28.6	4.4	41.8	2 237	650	2 887
Luxembourg	66.8	32.5	0.7	49.5	106	21	127
Netherlands	79.5	18.5	2.0	51.2	1 158	1 163	2 321
New Zealand	52.7	41.4	5.9	37.8	82	41	123
Norway	64.5	30.9	4.7	55.4	874	566	1 440
Portugal	57.6	36.9	5.4	57.2	114	21	135
Spain	31.3	61.7	7.1	19.9	1 098	571	1 668
Sweden	69.9	26.9	3.2	49.1	762	704	1 465
Switzerland	65.5	31.9	2.6	41.5	356	281	636
United Kingdom	106.9	n/a	n/a	65.1	1 772	1 027	2 799
United States	47.1	48.9	4.0	35.0	6 845	2 600	9 445
Total Bilateral	60.9	36.7	4.6	42.6	25 826	10 599	36 425

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.

£ millions

	% 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				
Multilateral Donors							
African Development Fund	99.8	0.4	n/a	88.0	550	54	604
Arab Agencies	74.8	23.1	2.2	55.2	213	14	227
Asian Development Fund	86.6	13.5	-0.0	41.5	591	-	591
Caribbean Development Bank	0.0	25.2	74.8	0.0	18	2	20
EBRD	20.0	76.2	3.8	0.0	3	1	4
EC	53.6	34.3	12.1	42.4	4 506	1 154	5 660
GEF	33.3	45.5	21.1	21.4	75	21	97
GFATM	72.8	23.9	3.3	51.3	800	13	813
IDA	94.7	5.2	0.1	60.1	3 723	7	3 729
IDB Special Operations Fund	98.0	6.8	n/a	45.8	103	25	128
IFAD	81.3	19.2	n/a	62.3	161	-	161
Montreal Protocol	16.6	75.8	7.5	0.0	47	-	47
NORDIC Development Fund	88.4	12.0	n/a	55.5	34	-	34
SAF & ESAF	20.1	79.9	-	n/a	- 36	-	- 36
UNDP	80.6	16.1	3.3	58.9	214	5	220
UNFPA	72.8	22.3	4.9	47.7	107	1	108
UNHCR	49.4	37.6	13.0	32.9	60	84	144
UNICEF	84.3	13.3	2.5	62.9	352	140	492
UNRWA	-	88.0	12.0	-	350	-	350
UNTA	60.8	29.1	10.1	40.5	139	92	231
WFP	84.3	15.7	0.0	67.7	115	1	116
Total Multilateral	60.6	31.6	10.0	41.7	12 124	1 615	13 739
Other Donors	41.8	43.1	15.1	27.7	986	1 363	2 350
TOTAL ALL DONORS	54.4	37.1	9.9	37.4	38 936	13 578	52 514
<i>of which</i>							
EC + EU Members	61.5	36.9	4.1	43.8	13 687	5 645	19 332

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 GPX Multilateral Expenditure 2004/05-2008/09

£ thousands

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	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	253 655	-	234 431	-	237 957	-	280 041	-	360 176	-
European Commission National Experts ²	1 053	-	909	-	1 243	-	-	-	-	-
European Investment Bank ³	701	-	694	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
EC Attribution	694 359	272 250	700 237	255 690	721 605	161 710	711 367	208 911	793 717	254 008
Total European Commission	949 768	272 250	936 271	255 690	961 505	161 710	991 408	208 911	1 153 892	254 008
World Bank Group										
International Development Association	150 000	-	364 800	-	493 333	-	493 333	-	524 806	-
World Bank Group TC	-	-	109	-	-	-	54	-	-	-
Other World Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 846	-
Total World Bank Group	150 000	-	364 909	-	493 333	-	493 387	-	573 652	-
Regional Development Banks										
African Development Bank	841	-	854	-	843	-	4 150	-	-	-
African Development Fund	40 598	-	-	-	146 627	-	59 564	-	139 000	-
Asian Development Fund	21 180	-	-	-	57 068	-	28 534	-	28 534	-
Caribbean Development Fund	4 374	-	-	-	5 873	-	5 873	-	5 873	-
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD)	15 953	-	6 579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Bank TC	67	-	157	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
Total Regional Development Banks	83 013	-	7 590	-	210 491	-	98 121	-	173 407	-
Commonwealth										
Commonwealth Foundation	272	511	266	532	273	545	253	591	260	608
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	7 309	-	3 979	-	7 329	-	11 004	-	8 475	-
Commonwealth Youth Programme	719	-	829	-	726	-	1 299	-	1 812	-
Pacific Community	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Commonwealth	1 021	-	1 460	-	1 222	-	1 320	83	1 182	103
Total Commonwealth	9 320	526	6 534	547	9 549	545	13 876	674	11 730	711

UN Agencies										
Food & Agricultural Organisation	13 408	-	9 132	-	13 700	-	13 800	-	16 000	-
International Atomic Energy Agency	-	3 200	-	2 400	-	2 657	-	3 672	-	6 704
International Fund for Agricultural Development	3 600	-	9 131	-	886	-	14 255	-	29 411	-
International Labour Organisation	4 816	1 280	3 446	1 444	3 106	1 443	6 750	1 407	6 250	1 999
Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	4 511	-	7 500	-	7 145	-	7 170	-	7 568	-
UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	15 865	-	14 300	-	15 007	-	15 600	-	19 000	9
UN AIDS	8 069	-	16 002	-	10 000	-	19 000	-	10 000	-
UN Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	22 221	-	23 813	-	22 012	30	26 000	-	16 000	151
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	42 539	-	52 268	-	50 669	9 360	65 718	2 707	55 000	1 038
UN Drugs Control Programme	-	-	-	-	-	3 651	-	2 609	-	2 018
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	10 841	-	11 765	-	549	-	14 379	621	13 145	29
UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	19 916	-	20 193	1 000	20 040	-	20 000	1 632	19 000	133
UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	3 844	-	4 783	-	4 351	-	5 595	-	6 579	-
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	20 038	-	20 000	-	20 000	-	20 000	-	20 000	-
UN Regular Budget	-	5 950	-	6 965	-	7 107	-	8 293	-	10 465
World Food Programme ⁴ (WFP)	2 566	-	5 053	-	2 500	-	5 000	-	2 500	-
World Health Organisation (WHO)	14 500	8 934	14 791	10 850	14 675	10 734	5 678	9 621	12 500	11 324
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	-	81	-	84	-	120	-	112	-	103
Other UN Agencies	4 318	1 142	16 248	1 578	11 806	13 472	10 909	16 414	18 950	22 277
Total UN Agencies	191 051	20 587	228 424	24 321	196 445	48 574	249 854	47 086	251 903	56 252

1. Prior to 2007/08 aid to Romania and Bulgaria who joined the EC in 2007 was attributed to DFID however from 2007/08 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. In 2008/09 £13,698 thousand of the EDF was managed by the EIB under the Investment Facility.
4. This is the regular programme of food aid. It does not include emergency food aid which is classified as bilateral humanitarian expenditure.

18 DFID and GPEX Multilateral Expenditure 2004/05-2008/09 – continued

£ thousands

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	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)	1 770	242	3 140	262	3 855	223	4 535	-	1 000	-
<i>of which:</i>										
<i>Centre for Int Forestry Research</i>	200	-	600	-	630	-	630	-	..	..
<i>Int Centre for Research in Agroforestry</i>	200	-	600	-	630	-	630	-	..	..
<i>Int Food Policy Research Institute</i>	310	-	310	-	500	-	500	-	..	..
<i>Int Service for National Agricultural Research</i>	290	-	290	-	305	-	305	-	..	..
<i>Int Water Management Institute</i>	300	-	600	-	630	-	810	-	..	..
<i>World Fish Centre</i>	170	-	440	-	460	-	960	-	..	..
Other International Research	300	242	300	262	700	223	700	-	1 600	-
Total International Research Organisations	1 770	242	3 140	262	3 855	223	4 535	-	2 600	-
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	100	-	-	-	-	-	3 961	-	-	-
Global Environmental Assistance	36 701	78	36 701	118	35 063	137	35 000	139	35 000	7 102
Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria	33 000	-	51 000	-	100 000	-	100 000	-	50 000	-
International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 849	-
Other Multilaterals	-	-	-	-	580	-	42	-	8 325	4 935
TOTAL MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1 454 723	293 683	1 634 568	280 938	2 010 821	211 189	1 990 184	256 811	2 277 358	323 007

1. Prior to 2007/08 aid to Romania and Bulgaria who joined the EC in 2007 was attributed to DFID however from 2007/08 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. In 2008/09 £13,698 thousand of the EDF was managed by the EIB under the Investment Facility.

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

5. In 2007 IFFIm was added to the Annex 2 of the DAC's Statistical Reporting Directives. Which means that effective from reporting on 2008 flows it was included in multilateral aid, prior to this it was reported as bilateral.

19 DFID expenditure through UK CSOs 2008/09

£ thousands

	Civil Society Challenge Fund	Partnership Programme Agreement	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programmes	Total
Action Against Hunger UK	-	-	5 127	-	5 127
Action on Disability and Development	-	980	-	-	980
ACTIONAID	-	4 420	718	1 369	6 507
ADRA UK	174	-	-	-	174
Africa Educational Trust	-	-	-	819	819
African Medical and Research Foundation	340	-	-	930	1 271
Aga Khan Foundation (UK)	-	770	-	-	770
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	207	-	-	-	207
APT Enterprise Development	422	-	-	-	422
Basicneeds UK Trust	426	-	-	-	426
BBC World Service Trust	124	-	458	3 932	4 514
BOND	326	326	-	202	855
British Red Cross	-	-	31 032	825	31 857
CAB International	-	-	-	809	809
CAFOD	-	4 210	580	30	4 820
CARE International UK	-	3 750	3 307	7 754	14 811
CAMFED (Campaign for Female Education)	299	-	-	-	299
Childhope	570	-	-	-	570
Christian Aid	-	5 580	1 421	3 929	10 931
Commonwealth Broadcasting Association	-	-	-	474	474
Concern Universal	428	-	-	733	1 161
Concern Worldwide	420	-	723	-	1 144
Conciliation Resources (IWPR)	101	-	327	614	1 042
Development Education Association	-	-	-	508	508
Education Action International	335	-	-	-	335
EFInA (Enhancing Financial Innovation & Access)	-	-	-	471	471
Ethical Trading Initiative	-	520	-	-	520
Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International	-	-	-	250	250
FARM-Africa	314	-	-	-	314
Goal	-	-	1 790	129	1 919
HALO Trust	-	-	8 991	-	8 991
Health Unlimited	547	-	-	222	770
Healthlink Worldwide	548	-	-	-	548
Helpage International	-	1 690	150	762	2 602
Homeless International	419	-	-	51	470
Institute Of Dev Studies University	-	-	-	1 817	1 817
Interact Worldwide	870	-	-	-	870
Intermediate Technology Development Group	-	1 030	-	-	1 030
International Alert	-	-	550	2 068	2 618
International Childrens Trust	201	-	-	-	201

19 DFID expenditure through UK CSOs 2008/09 – continued

£ thousands

	Civil Society Challenge Fund	Partnership Programme Agreement	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programmes	Total
International Development Education Assoc of Scotland	-	-	-	554	554
International HIV/Aids Alliance	-	4 260	-	-	4 260
International Institute for Environment and Development	-	1 380	-	245	1 625
International Medical Corps (Uk)	172	-	1 607	12	1 791
International Services UNAIS	-	1 510	-	-	1 510
IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation)	43	8 600	-	2 495	11 138
IRC (International Rescue Committee UK)	153	-	2 985	19 875	23 014
Islamic Relief	-	963	272	4	1 238
London School Of Hygiene And Tropical Medicine	224	-	-	6 224	6 448
Malaria Consortium	-	-	-	3 742	3 742
Marie Stopes International	770	-	-	-	770
Medecins Du Monde UK	-	-	466	-	466
Medecins Sans Frontieres	-	-	1 946	-	1 946
Mercy Corps	281	-	152	1 729	2 162
MERLIN	-	-	8 383	3 211	11 594
Mines Advisory Group	-	-	4 517	-	4 517
Minority Rights Group	241	-	46	-	287
ODI	-	1 100	64	4 895	6 060
One World Action	-	1 030	-	926	1 956
OXFAM	-	11 050	10 906	3 278	25 234
Panos London	-	1 850	-	579	2 429
People In Aid	-	-	270	-	270
Plan International UK	-	2 250	223	18	2 490
Population Services International	173	-	200	10 723	11 096
Practical Action	-	-	-	222	222
PROGRESSIO	-	3 280	-	-	3 280
Reading International Solidarity Centre	-	-	-	2 053	2 053
Red R	-	-	716	522	1 238
Refugee Studies Centre	-	-	694	23	717
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	188	-	-	74	262
Saferworld	95	-	442	1 812	2 348
Save The Children	-	7 510	2 422	5 084	15 016
Skillshare International	-	2 420	566	-	2 986
Students Partnership Worldwide	-	-	-	1 188	1 188
Tearfund	37	-	5 844	-	5 881
The Rainforest Foundation UK	245	-	-	356	600
The Rights Practice	200	-	-	-	200
Traffic International	-	-	-	289	289
Transparency International	-	1 030	-	259	1 289
Traidcraft Exchange	276	-	-	-	276

£ thousands

	Civil Society Challenge Fund	Partnership Programme Agreement	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programmes	Total
Trocaire	113	-	-	482	594
Tropical Health Education Trust	254	-	-	60	314
TUC (Trade Union Congress)	145	249	-	-	394
UK Consortium on Aids and International Development	-	-	-	220	220
Vetaid	382	-	-	-	382
VSO	-	28 800	-	2 107	30 907
Wateraid	-	1 290	-	6 164	7 454
War On Want	249	-	-	-	249
Womankind Worldwide	494	-	-	-	494
World Vision United Kingdom	-	2 460	1 012	-	3 472
WWF-Uk	-	4 620	-	35	4 655
Y Care International	244	-	-	-	244
Total Other	4 632	-	1 513	2 813	8 958
TOTAL	16 680	108 928	100 421	110 974	337 003



**Section 5:
What is the purpose of UK expenditure
on International Development?**

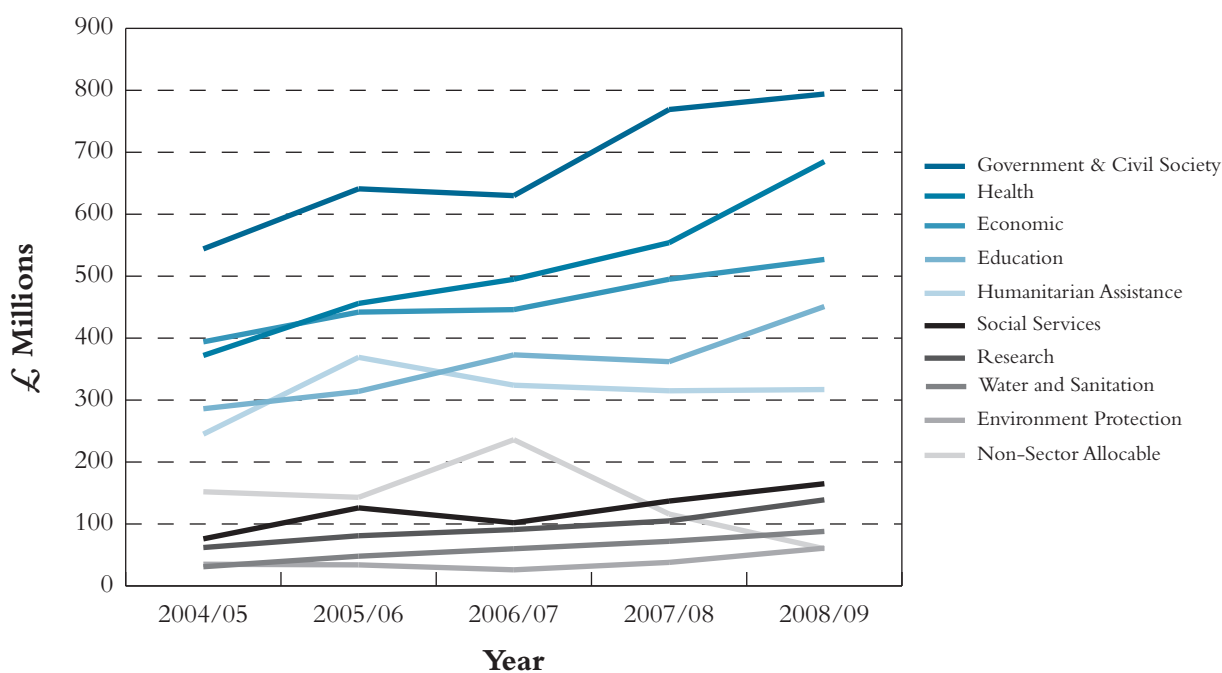
WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

1. This section considers what sectors UK aid supports within developing countries. It is important that readers 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 projects are multi-dimensional and address interrelated policy areas. In addition more innovative types of aid instruments are being introduced. Together these make attributing expenditure to specific topics difficult.
2. DFID uses input sector codes to track its expenditure to sectors. An explanation on input sector codes is provided in Section 2.

The DFID Programme

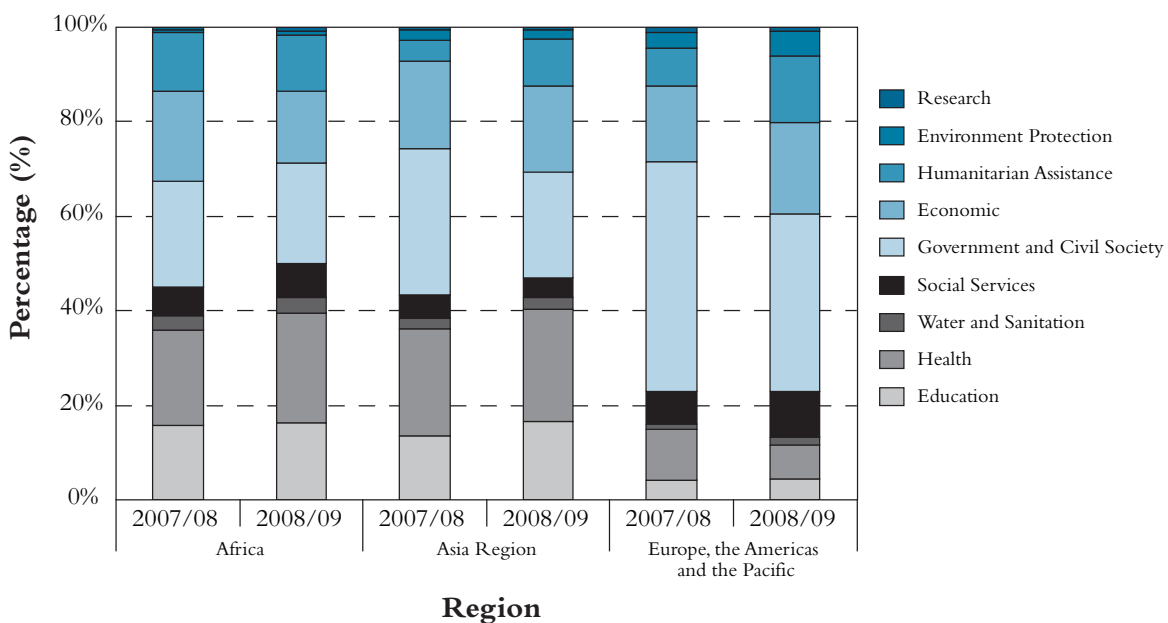
3. Figure 10 shows the split of DFID’s bilateral programme between sectors for 2004/05 to 2008/09. In 2008/09 just under a quarter of DFID’s bilateral programme was classified under the ‘government and civil society’ sector (24 per cent, £794m). This was followed by the ‘health’ (21 per cent, £685m) and the ‘economic’ (16 per cent, £527m) sectors. ‘Education’ received the next largest amount with 14 per cent (£451m), followed by ‘humanitarian assistance’ with 10 per cent (£317m).

Figure 10 DFID Bilateral Programme by Sector 2004/05-2008/09



4. The sectors seeing the greatest increase in support in 2008/09 are 'Health' (up £131m, 24 per cent), 'Education' (up £89m, 25 per cent). All other sectors saw increased support in 2008/09. DFID bilateral assistance that was 'Non-Sector Allocable' decreased by £56m (or 48 per cent).
5. Figure 11 shows how the DFID bilateral programme is broken down by sector and region. From this figure we can see that compared to the rest of the world, more funding was allocated to the basic services sectors in Africa and Asia (i.e. Health, Education, Water & Sanitation and Social services), and that these sectors are growing.
6. In 2008/09, 'Health' was the largest sector in Africa (£351m) and Asia (£252m), accounting for 23 per cent of DFID bilateral assistance in each region. In Europe, the Americas and Pacific, 'Government & Civil Society' was the largest sector, accounting for £31m (or 37 per cent) of the DFID bilateral assistance in that region. In Africa and Asia the 'Government & Civil Society' sector accounted for the second largest share.
7. In Asia, the Government and Civil Society sector decreased by £43m between 2007/08 and 2008/09. This is due to a number of projects in this sector closing in various countries, including the Asia Regional Poverty Fund as well as short term projects in the West Bank & Gaza, India and Pakistan.

Figure 11 DFID Bilateral Programme by Region and Sector 2007/08–2008/09



20 DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector 2004/05-2008/09¹

Financial Aid

£ thousands

	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral	Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	other UK Official Sources	Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Education ⁴													
2004/05	85 555	2 107	133 139	43 527	12 180	18 588	2 173	-	-	297 269	-	297 269	67 329
2005/06	93 367	11 340	152 269	30 981	16 596	15 476	1 462	-	-	321 491	-	321 491	65 724
2006/07	83 991	40 198	115 133	35 629	93 448	14 127	249	-	-	382 775	-	382 775	104 194
2007/08	100 823	79 935	100 728	33 429	28 834	17 787	67	-	-	361 603	25 064	386 667	117 441
2008/09	104 337	49 116	132 580	29 429	112 326	22 141	-	1 044	-	450 973	20 062	471 035	..
Health ⁴													
2004/05	41 022	13 385	81 106	83 675	84 784	68 687	10 423	-	-	383 082	61	383 143	135 520
2005/06	50 215	55 297	77 195	75 488	130 812	66 137	8 080	57	-	463 280	-	463 280	182 641
2006/07	45 133	55 135	93 576	106 887	130 574	66 848	6 830	-	-	504 983	-	504 983	247 711
2007/08	55 047	113 723	94 495	94 296	129 847	57 973	8 903	-	-	554 284	2 354	556 638	215 131
2008/09	56 811	133 438	119 895	117 937	135 235	98 171	1 450	21 993	-	684 931	1 980	686 912	..
Social Services													
2004/05	13 334	15 000	6 538	11 252	9 585	8 077	3 972	8 513	-	76 271	3 969	80 240	93 027
2005/06	18 016	37 000	14 369	10 654	25 925	9 663	2 522	7 857	-	126 006	-	126 006	84 562
2006/07	12 878	18 000	9 922	11 722	25 915	9 989	530	12 996	-	101 952	-	101 952	62 634
2007/08	16 403	25 400	11 617	9 540	28 087	15 584	-	30 209	-	136 842	712	137 553	129 262
2008/09	17 959	41 500	21 984	11 232	21 493	23 022	-	27 631	-	164 822	848	165 670	..
Water Supply and Sanitation													
2004/05	7 490	-	1 684	12 124	4 056	5 680	146	-	-	31 180	-	31 180	56 097
2005/06	10 816	-	7 008	13 430	8 504	8 076	310	-	-	48 144	-	48 144	69 559
2006/07	8 950	10 901	6 593	14 869	8 671	10 103	270	-	-	60 356	-	60 356	155 097
2007/08	10 610	1 100	13 036	12 879	21 001	12 385	618	-	-	71 629	-	71 629	82 797
2008/09	13 325	12 300	12 898	13 954	16 357	11 998	410	7 226	-	88 467	82	88 549	..
Government and Civil Society ⁴													
2004/05	57 950	2 600	92 337	125 189	55 795	124 503	5 601	57 919	-	521 894	4 978	526 872	208 538
2005/06	74 362	5 940	93 536	148 246	91 245	148 647	8 024	57 485	-	627 485	12 342	639 827	166 028
2006/07	59 764	17 854	98 498	130 837	99 710	152 681	6 404	43 994	-	609 742	7 010	616 752	258 797
2007/08	77 395	22 566	140 775	125 538	174 427	166 078	1 964	59 887	-	768 630	103 083	871 713	241 477
2008/09	84 106	10 929	113 357	142 396	190 796	201 575	7 274	44 026	-	794 458	199 421	993 879	..

Economic	2004/05	80 367	27 400	76 333	120 778	43 346	41 070	5 191	-	-	394 485	209 636	604 121	257 567
	2005/06	99 169	18 655	89 560	120 985	73 366	37 044	2 829	-	-	441 607	17 076	458 683	292 670
	2006/07	86 046	6 476	100 089	125 157	82 875	43 420	1 658	-	-	445 721	6 436	452 156	481 779
	2007/08	104 899	23 341	84 947	104 110	151 544	25 352	751	-	-	494 945	9 096	504 041	481 521
	2008/09	113 908	7 837	106 116	116 877	123 511	51 369	2 968	4 340	-	526 925	439 939	966 864	..
Environment	2004/05	783	-	5 191	14 433	10 371	4 561	97	-	-	35 436	-	35 436	57 690
Protection	2005/06	1 375	-	8 055	10 926	9 267	4 564	41	-	-	34 227	-	34 227	67 658
	2006/07	791	-	5 461	9 779	5 417	4 870	30	-	-	26 347	-	26 347	61 415
	2007/08	1 275	2 565	6 530	9 141	15 882	2 319	27	-	-	37 738	1 560	39 298	74 632
	2008/09	2 302	800	11 347	8 672	26 192	3 858	2 803	4 561	-	60 536	53 999	114 534	..
Research	2004/05	-	-	1 513	41 168	14 220	4 470	2	981	-	62 354	-	62 354	7 099
	2005/06	-	-	2 142	61 421	14 264	2 278	8	544	-	80 656	-	80 656	9 375
	2006/07	-	-	2 541	71 466	14 889	1 923	2	369	-	91 189	-	91 189	11 100
	2007/08	-	-	4 523	82 296	15 980	1 813	-	653	-	105 264	1 484	106 748	12 624
	2008/09	-	-	1 737	69 010	27 572	37 929	2 125	849	-	139 222	768	139 991	..
Humanitarian Assistance	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245 082	-	245 082	34 670	279 752	82 569
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369 241	-	369 241	30 050	399 291	179 785
	2006/07	-	17 500	-	-	-	-	-	306 281	-	323 781	51 290	375 071	95 999
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314 749	-	314 749	250	314 999	107 851
	2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317 395	-	317 395	628	318 023	..
Total Allocable	2004/05	286 500	60 492	397 841	452 144	234 338	275 637	27 605	312 495	-	2 047 051	253 314	2 300 365	965 435
	2005/06	347 320	128 232	444 136	472 130	369 978	291 883	23 275	435 183	-	2 512 138	59 468	2 571 606	1 118 002
	2006/07	297 553	166 064	431 811	506 346	461 500	303 959	15 973	363 641	-	2 546 847	64 735	2 611 582	1 478 727
	2007/08	366 453	268 631	456 653	471 229	565 600	299 291	12 330	405 497	-	2 845 683	143 603	2 989 286	1 462 737
	2008/09	392 748	255 920	519 914	509 508	653 482	450 062	17 030	429 065	-	3 227 729	717 727	3 945 456	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

4. In this edition of SID the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund was partly reclassified into the Health and Education sectors. This change has been made retrospectively.

20 Total DFID and GPEX Expenditure by Broad Sector¹ – continued

Financial Aid

£ thousands

	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Other Financial Aid		Technical Co-operation		Bilateral aid delivered through a Multilateral		Bilateral aid delivered through a NGO		Other Bilateral Aid ²		Humanitarian Assistance		DFID Debt Relief		Total DFID Bilateral Programme		other UK Official Sources		Aid from Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
Non-Sector																										
2004/05	-	-	-	-	13 176	10 489	13 897	7 714	14 192	20 823	71 485	151 776	907 708	272 688												
2005/06	-	-	-	-	25 495	8 923	18 772	4 500	4 023	12 795	68 120	142 628	1 997 918	309 784												
2006/07	-	-	-	-	22 820	16 376	20 943	6 648	1 970	19 872	147 106	235 736	2 512 501	346 876												
2007/08	-	-	-	-	3 901	3 058	11 209	1 224	69	25 275	71 386	116 124	528 103	373 181												
2008/09	-	-	-	-	218	4 728	2 965	12 535	-	20 098	19 425	59 969	388 464	..												
Total	286 500	60 492	411 018	462 633	248 234	283 350	41 797	333 318	71 485	2 198 827	1 009 245	3 208 072	1 238 123													
2004/05	286 500	60 492	411 018	462 633	248 234	283 350	41 797	333 318	71 485	2 198 827	1 009 245	3 208 072	1 238 123													
2005/06	347 320	128 232	469 631	481 053	388 751	296 383	27 299	447 978	68 120	2 654 766	1 914 758	4 569 524	1 427 785													
2006/07	297 553	166 064	454 631	522 722	482 442	310 607	17 943	383 513	147 106	2 782 583	2 341 500	5 124 083	1 825 603													
2007/08	366 453	268 631	460 554	474 287	576 809	300 515	12 399	430 773	71 386	2 961 807	555 582	3 517 389	1 835 917													
2008/09	392 748	255 920	520 133	514 235	656 448	462 597	17 030	449 163	19 425	3 287 698	1 046 222	4 333 920	..													

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2008/09 data are not yet available.

21 DFID Bilateral Expenditure By Broad Sector and Region 2005/06–2008/09

£ thousands

		Total Bilateral Programme	of which ¹				
			Africa	Asia ²	Europe	Americas	Pacific
Education	2005/06	321 491	133 784	167 185	1	2 896	254
	2006/07	382 775	193 653	147 034	408	12 131	240
	2007/08	361 603	209 252	124 334	185	2 842	193
	2008/09	450 973	248 395	175 860	1 825	1 693	197
Health	2005/06	463 280	200 325	189 143	3 728	5 544	66
	2006/07	504 983	222 763	194 319	3 192	4 722	125
	2007/08	554 284	269 465	204 865	3 439	4 751	139
	2008/09	684 931	351 164	251 975	1 876	3 909	206
Social Services	2005/06	126 006	74 072	41 085	3 497	2 710	205
	2006/07	101 952	56 978	34 702	3 660	2 323	219
	2007/08	136 842	80 443	46 467	3 022	2 211	245
	2008/09	164 822	108 045	44 950	2 679	5 210	189
Water Supply and Sanitation	2005/06	48 144	23 271	15 352	2	4	-
	2006/07	60 356	32 098	16 676	-	2	-
	2007/08	71 629	40 442	19 371	-	926	-
	2008/09	88 467	52 473	27 165	-	1 383	-
Government and Civil Society	2005/06	627 485	241 228	208 845	19 374	19 363	635
	2006/07	609 742	231 330	203 143	22 248	19 270	938
	2007/08	768 630	297 363	280 320	16 224	20 264	1 419
	2008/09	794 458	324 158	237 216	15 399	13 693	2 168
Economic	2005/06	441 607	161 553	201 274	9 545	5 160	1 635
	2006/07	445 721	165 659	188 933	7 807	8 392	500
	2007/08	494 945	255 496	170 304	7 071	5 281	141
	2008/09	526 925	232 756	194 240	5 946	10 024	234
Environment Protection	2005/06	34 227	11 238	15 975	670	3 562	-
	2006/07	26 347	4 813	11 710	83	2 690	-
	2007/08	37 738	8 039	19 398	656	2 010	28
	2008/09	60 536	15 155	19 539	1 047	3 449	-
Research	2005/06	80 656	4 572	3 859	398	1 211	-
	2006/07	91 189	4 461	5 723	158	1 306	-
	2007/08	105 264	7 819	6 076	62	796	-
	2008/09	139 222	12 045	6 414	88	537	-
Humanitarian Assistance	2005/06	369 241	216 706	81 868	441	3 323	-
	2006/07	323 781	187 708	63 937	1 306	1 015	-
	2007/08	314 749	162 791	38 858	-	6 210	-
	2008/09	317 395	177 566	106 271	3 199	8 485	-

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

2. In this edition of *SID* the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund was partly reclassified into the Health and Education sectors. This change has been made retrospectively.

21 DFID Bilateral Expenditure By Broad Sector and Region 2005/06–2008/09 – continued

£ thousands

		Total Bilateral Programme	<i>of which</i> ¹				
			Africa	Asia ²	Europe	Americas	Pacific
Total Allocable	2005/06	2 512 138	1 066 748	924 587	37 655	43 772	2 794
	2006/07	2 546 847	1 099 462	866 177	38 862	51 852	2 022
	2007/08	2 845 683	1 331 112	909 993	30 659	45 291	2 164
	2008/09	3 227 729	1 521 755	1 063 630	32 059	48 382	2 995
Non-Sector Allocable	2005/06	142 628	75 675	18 783	4 291	14 524	1 029
	2006/07	235 736	115 345	33 901	2 957	20 080	402
	2007/08	116 124	17 449	20 877	342	5 252	-
	2008/09	59 969	13 812	24 376	1 821	5	144
Total	2005/06	2 654 766	1 142 423	943 370	41 946	58 297	3 823
	2006/07	2 782 583	1 214 807	900 078	41 819	71 932	2 424
	2007/08	2 961 807	1 348 561	930 870	31 001	50 543	2 164
	2008/09	3 287 698	1 535 567	1 088 006	33 880	48 387	3 140

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

2. In this edition of *SID* the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund was partly reclassified into the Health and Education sectors. This change has been made retrospectively.



Annexes 1-4

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information

	Population (millions) ¹	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	✓	✓	✓	10	..
Albania	3	.	LM	.	✓	.	10	3 290
Algeria	34	.	LM	.	✓	.	122	3 620
Angola ³	17	.	L	✓	✓	.	44	2 560
Anguilla	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	11 520
Argentine Republic	40	.	UM	.	✓	.	239	6 050
Armenia	3	.	LM	.	✓	.	8	2 640
Azerbaijan	9	.	LM	.	✓	.	22	2 550
Bahamas	0	I	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bahrain	1	.	H	.	.	.	14	19 350
Bangladesh	159	I	L	✓	✓	.	75	470
Barbados	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Belarus ³	10	.	LM	.	✓	.	41	4 220
Belize	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	3 800
Benin	9	.	L	✓	✓	✓	5	570
Bermuda	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bhutan	1	.	L	✓	✓	.	1	1 770
Bolivia	10	.	LM	.	✓	✓	12	1 260
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	14	3 790
Botswana	2	I	UM	.	✓	.	11	5 840
Brazil ³	192	.	LM	.	✓	.	1 133	5 910
British Virgin Islands	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Brunei	0	I	H	.	.	.	10	26 930
Bulgaria ³	8	.	H	.	.	.	35	4 590
Burkina Faso	15	.	L	✓	✓	✓	6	430
Burma	49	.	L	✓	✓	.	..	..
Burundi	8	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	110
Cambodia	14	.	L	✓	✓	.	8	540
Cameroon ³	19	I	L	.	✓	✓	19	1 050
Cape Verde	1	.	LM	.	✓	.	1	2 430
Cayman Islands	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Central African Republic	4	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	380
Chad	11	.	L	✓	✓	✓	6	540
Chile	17	.	UM	.	✓	.	139	8 350
China	1318	.	LM	.	✓	.	3 121	2 360
Colombia	44	.	LM	.	✓	.	150	3 250
Comoros	1	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	680
Congo (Dem Rep)	62	.	L	✓	✓	✓	9	140
Congo ³	4	.	L	.	✓	✓	6	1 540

1. Data are based on 2007. See end of Annex 1 for footnotes.

	Population (millions) ¹	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 ³	0	O	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Costa Rica	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	25	5 560
Cote d'Ivoire	19	.	L	.	✓	✓	18	910
Croatia	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	46	10 460
Cuba ³	11	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Cyprus	1	I	H	.	.	.	20	24 940
Czech Republic ³	10	.	H	.	.	.	149	14 450
Djibouti ³	1	.	L	✓	✓	.	1	1 090
Dominica	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	0	4 250
Dominican Republic	10	.	LM	.	✓	.	35	3 550
East Timor	1	.	L	✓	✓	.	2	1 510
Ecuador	13	.	LM	.	✓	.	41	3 080
Egypt	75	.	LM	.	✓	.	119	1 580
El Salvador	7	.	LM	.	✓	.	20	2 850
Equatorial Guinea ³	1	.	L	✓	✓	.	7	12 860
Eritrea	5	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	230
Estonia ³	1	.	H	.	.	.	18	13 200
Ethiopia	79	.	L	✓	✓	✓	18	220
Falkland Islands	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Fiji ³	1	I	R	.	✓	.	3	3 800
French Polynesia	0	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Gabon	1	.	UM	.	✓	.	9	6 670
Gambia	2	I	L	✓	✓	✓	1	320
Georgia	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	9	2 120
Ghana	23	I	L	.	✓	✓	14	590
Gibraltar	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Grenada	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	4 670
Guatemala	13	.	LM	.	✓	.	33	2 440
Guinea	9	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	400
Guinea-Bissau	2	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	200
Guyana	1	I	LM	.	✓	✓	1	1 300
Haiti	10	.	L	✓	✓	✓	5	560
Honduras	7	.	LM	.	✓	✓	11	1 600
Hong Kong	7	.	H	.	.	.	219	31 610
Hungary ³	10	.	H	.	.	.	116	11 570
India ³	112	I	L	.	✓	.	1 069	950
Indonesia	226	.	LM	.	✓	.	373	1 650
Iran	71	.	LM	.	✓	.	247	3 470
Iraq	..	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Israel	7	.	H	.	.	.	157	21 900

1. Data are based on 2007. See end of Annex 1 for footnotes.

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information – continued

	Population (millions) ¹	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	3	I	LM	.	✓	.	10	3 710
Jordan	6	.	LM	.	✓	.	16	2 850
Kazakhstan ³	15	.	LM	.	✓	.	78	5 060
Kenya	38	I	L	.	✓	.	26	680
Kiribati ³	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	1 170
Korea, Dem Rep (North)	24	.	L	.	✓	.	..	..
Kosovo	..	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Kuwait	3	.	H	.	.	.	80	31 640
Kyrgyzstan	5	.	L	.	✓	✓	3	590
Laos	6	.	L	✓	✓	.	3	580
Latvia ³	2	.	H	.	.	.	23	9 930
Lebanon	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	24	5 770
Lesotho	2	I	L	✓	✓	.	2	1 000
Liberia	4	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	150
Libya	6	.	UM	.	✓	.	55	9 010
Lithuania ³	3	.	H	.	.	.	33	9 920
Macedonia (FYR of)	2	.	LM	.	✓	.	7	3 460
Madagascar	20	.	L	✓	✓	✓	6	320
Malawi	14	I	L	✓	✓	✓	4	250
Malaysia	27	I	UM	.	✓	.	174	6 540
Maldives ³	0	I	L	✓	✓	.	1	3 200
Mali	12	.	L	✓	✓	✓	6	500
Malta	0	I	H	.	.	.	6	15 310
Marshall Islands ³	0	.	R	.	✓	.	0	3 070
Mauritania	3	.	L	✓	✓	✓	3	840
Mauritius	1	I	UM	.	✓	.	7	5 450
Mayotte	0	.	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Mexico	105	.	UM	.	✓	.	878	8 340
Micronesia, Fed States ³	0	.	R	.	✓	.	0	2 470
Moldova ³	4	.	L	.	✓	.	4	1 260
Mongolia ³	3	.	L	.	✓	.	3	1 290
Montenegro ³	1	.	LM	.	✓	.	3	5 180
Montserrat	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Morocco	31	.	LM	.	✓	.	69	2 250
Mozambique	21	I	L	✓	✓	✓	7	320
Namibia	2	I	LM	.	✓	.	7	3 360
Nauru	..	.	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Nepal	28	.	L	✓	✓	✓	10	340
Netherlands Antilles	0	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
New Caledonia	0	.	R	.	.	.	..	..

1. Data are based on 2007. See end of Annex 1 for footnotes.

	Population (millions) ¹	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
Nicaragua ³	6	.	L	.	✓	✓	6	980
Niue	..	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Niger	14	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	280
Nigeria	148	I	L	.	✓	.	137	930
Oman	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	28	11 120
Pakistan	162	I	L	.	✓	.	141	870
Palau	0	.	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Panama	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	18	5 510
Papua New Guinea ³	6	I	R	.	✓	.	5	850
Paraguay	6	.	LM	.	✓	.	10	1 670
Peru	28	.	LM	.	✓	.	96	3 450
Philippines	88	.	LM	.	✓	.	143	1 620
Pitcairn ³	0	OT	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Poland ³	38	.	H	.	.	.	375	9 840
Qatar	1	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Romania ³	22	.	H	.	.	.	133	6 150
Russian Federation ³	142	.	H	.	.	.	1 071	7 560
Rwanda	10	.	L	✓	✓	✓	3	320
Samoa (Western) ³	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	2 430
Sao Tome & Principe	0	.	L	✓	✓	✓		870
Saudi Arabia	24	.	H	.	.	.	373	15 440
Senegal	12	.	L	✓	✓	✓	10	820
Serbia ³	7	.	LM	.	✓	.	35	4 730
Seychelles	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	8 960
Sierra Leone	6	I	L	✓	✓	✓	2	260
Singapore	5	I	H	.	.	.	149	32 470
Slovak Republic ³	5	.	H	.	.	.	63	11 730
Slovenia	2	.	H	.	.	.	42	20 960
Solomon Islands ³	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	730
Somalia	9	.	L	✓	✓	✓	..	..
South Africa	48	I	UM	.	✓	.	274	5 760
Sri Lanka	20	I	LM	.	✓	.	31	1 540
St Helena	0	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
St Kitts & Nevis	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	0	9 630
St Lucia	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	5 530
St Vincent & Grenadines	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	4 210
Sudan	39	.	L	✓	✓	✓	37	960
Suriname ³	0	.	LM	.	✓	.	2	4 730
Swaziland	1	I	LM	.	✓	.	3	2 580
Syria	20	.	LM	.	✓	.	35	1 760

1. Data are based on 2007. See end of Annex 1 for footnotes.

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information – continued

	Population (millions) ¹	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
Tajikistan	7	.	L	.	✓	.	3	460
Tanzania	40	I	L	✓	✓	✓	16	400
Thailand	64	.	LM	.	✓	.	217	3 400
Togo	7	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	360
Tokelau ³	..	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Tonga ³	0	I	R	.	✓	.	0	2 320
Trinidad & Tobago	1	I	UM	.	✓	.	19	14 100
Tunisia	10	.	LM	.	✓	.	33	3 200
Turkey	74	.	UM	.	✓	.	593	8 020
Turkmenistan	5	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Turks & Caicos Islands ³	0	OT	UM	.	.	.	..	..
Tuvalu ³	..	I	R	✓	✓	.	..	..
Uganda	31	I	L	✓	✓	✓	10	340
Ukraine	46	.	LM	.	✓	.	118	2 550
United Arab Emirates	4	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Uruguay	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	21	6 380
Uzbekistan	27	.	L	.	✓	.	20	730
Vanuatu ³	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	1 840
Venezuela	27	.	UM	.	✓	.	201	7 320
Vietnam	85	.	L	.	✓	.	67	790
Wallis and Futuna	..	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
West Bank & Gaza	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	4	1 230
Yemen	22	.	L	✓	✓	.	19	870
Zambia	12	I	L	✓	✓	✓	9	800
Zimbabwe	13	.	L	.	✓	.	4	340

1. Data are based on 2007.

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. Those countries footnoted have changed income group based on the new 2007 GNI per capita ratios. 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 and are for 2007. For a full definition of GNI, please see Glossary.

8. Gross National Income divided by mid-year population.

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, 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, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Surinam, 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, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Montserrat, Oman, Panama, Seychelles, South Africa, 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, Falkland Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Korea Rep (South), Kuwait, Netherlands Antilles, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates.

1. Income groups are based on GNI per capita figures in 2004, see Annex 2 for more detail.

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.

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. 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 administration of aid delivery. Under DAC definitions all these items are wholly ODA eligible.

The figures presented in *SID* for administration costs are not directly comparable to those presented in DFID's Resource Accounts due to some differences in methodology and definitions. The major difference is in the treatment of Programme Funded Administrative costs. In *SID*, Programme Funded Admin is defined as administration costs, which is in line with DAC definitions of administration. Whereas Programme Funded Admin is classified as programme expenditure in the Resource Accounts.

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 DAC maintain a list of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA). There are also some countries to which the UK gives aid that is not classified as ODA. Further discussion is found in Section 2.

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.

The UK is attributed a share of the EC's External Assistance Budget based on total UK contributions to the EC. Each budget line within the External Assistance Budget is attributed to either DFID or Other UK Government Departments based on the aim of the budget line (development, conflict prevention, improving international relations). To calculate DFID's attribution, 16.05 per cent¹ (the UK's share of EC expenditure in 2008) of each budget line attributed to DFID is totalled. The attribution for Other UK Government Departments uses the same method.

Not all of the EC External Assistance Budget scores as ODA. It is not straightforward to provide a precise figure for the share of individual UK Government Department's attribution which should score as ODA. As such UK ODA figures include a single figure for the UK share of EC ODA.

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).

Bank lending

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

1. This proportion is provisional and was correct at the time of writing. The final proportion is unlikely to vary widely from the provisional figure.

Bilateral Aid

Bilateral aid covers all aid provided by donor countries when the recipient country, sector or project is known. Core contributions to development organisations not on the DAC list of Multilateral Organisations is also classed as bilateral aid (for example the [Education Fast Track Initiative](#)). Core contributions to organisations listed as multilateral on the DAC list of International Organisations in support of their development programme is classed as multilateral aid.

Bilateral Aid Delivered Through a Multilateral Organisation

This aid type covers funding that is channelled through a multilateral organisation and DFID has control over the country, sector or theme that the funds will be spent on. For example, this includes contributions to multi donor trust funds and special appeals managed by multilateral agencies such as the [Education Fast Track Initiative](#) (£72m in 2008/09), the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (£22m in 2008/09), and the Environmental Transformation Fund (£50m in 2008/09).

Bilateral Aid Delivered Through an NGO

This aid type includes DFID bilateral programme that is channelled through UK or international Not for Profit Organisations, such as NGOs or [Civil Society Organisations](#). It contains both funding for specific projects and core funding i.e. when DFID has no control over the sector or recipient country. This covers [Partnership Programme Arrangements](#) (£109m in 2008/09), the [Civil Society Challenge Fund](#) (£17m in 2008/09) and Humanitarian Assistance (£100m in 2008/09) and other grants.

British Council

The British Council promotes Britain abroad and works in close co operation with British Diplomatic Missions. It is the UK's international organisation for educational opportunities and cultural relations. The British Council's aid activities in developing countries are reported by the FCO and are included as '**Aid from other UK Official Sources**' in GPEX. DFID's core contribution to British Council ceased from 1 April 1999.

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. Details on current projects funded from the CSCF can be found on DFID's website.

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 for 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.

Conflict Pool

The Conflict Prevention Pool was set up in 2008 as a successor to the former Global and Africa Conflict Prevention Pools. It is a source of funding to support the UK government's aims for preventing and managing international conflict. All work funded by the Conflict Prevention Pool is intended to help achieve the Public Service Agreement on Conflict (PSA 30). The cross-Whitehall Conflict Prevention Pool helps address global conflict, by bringing together the UK Government's development, diplomatic, and defence interests.

The Pool is managed jointly by DFID, the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence: it brings together the UK government's development, diplomatic, and defence interests and expertise to ensure a coherent response to conflict prevention. Its governance structures are tri-departmental at every level. The CPP is intended to deliver long-term conflict prevention activity through regional programmes focused where the UK can have its biggest impact, and through thematic programmes to deal with cross-cutting conflict prevention issues.

Country Specific

In this publication 'Country Specific Bilateral expenditure' refers to spend which is can be allocated to a specific recipient country. This excludes regional expenditure and projects that are not allocable geographically. Table 15 provides a breakdown for country specific expenditure.

This definition includes funding from all spending divisions with DFID, regardless of whether or not the division is a country programme or an international/policy programme.

Country Programme

DFID's programme is allocated to budget lines for either: a) dedicated country/regional aid programmes or b) international/policy programmes. Country programmes are divisions within DFID which work in specific countries, e.g. to East & Central Africa Division or South Asia Division. International/policy programmes are divisions which work on a policy area or with international organisations, e.g. Policy & Research Division, or UN, Conflict & Humanitarian Division. More details on DFID budget allocations by programme can be found in Chapter 5 of DFID's Annual Report which is available on our website.

In 2008/09, 76% of DFID's bilateral assistance came from the budgets of country programmes.

Country Programme aid is different to country specific aid, which is based on the recipient country of the funding and not DFID division.

DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The DAC List of ODA Recipients is designed for statistical purposes. It helps to measure and classify aid and other resource flows originating in DAC countries. It is not designed as a guide to eligibility for aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities.

Countries are divided into income groups based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank, with the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as defined by the United Nations, separately identified. Countries that have exceeded the high-income threshold for three consecutive years at the time of the review are removed from the List. The DAC List is reviewed every three years.

Debt Relief

See Annex 3: Debt Relief.

Developing Countries (Annex 1)

Developing countries are those countries and territories in the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

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.

The 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 Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

DFID Programme

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

- Bilateral aid to developing countries, where DFID has control of the recipient country or sector and includes activities funded from the conflict pools jointly managed by DFID, MOD and the FCO.
- Multilateral aid, including core funding to multilateral organisations such as UN agencies, the World Bank and the UK share of EC development programmes.
- Administration costs.

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 consisting the majors donors, civil society organisations and developing countries. It seeks to accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals of universal primary education and gender parity in education by 2015. All low-income countries which demonstrate serious commitment to achieve universal primary completion can receive support from FTI. DFID has committed £202 million to the FTI.

When DFID provides a contribution to the Education Fast Track Initiative we do not specify a recipient country. A proportion of DFID's contribution to the fund is allocated to a recipient country based on the proportion of the fund that has actually been disbursed to that country. In this edition of *SID* we have based the proportional allocation on disbursements of the fund up to November 2008.

In 2008/09 DFID gave £72 million to the Fast Track Initiative, of which £61 million (or 85%) was allocated to Africa using the method above.

Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF)

The aim of the joint DFID/ DECC fund, known as the international Environmental Transformation Fund, is to support development and poverty reduction through better environmental management, and help developing countries respond to the realities of climate change. In 2008/08, DFID gave its first contribution to the fund of £50 million. DECC also gave £50 million in 2008/09 and this contribution is included in GPEX.

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, enabling 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 *Statistics on International Development* the term financial aid covers Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) and other financial aid provided to partner country governments (i.e. 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 *Statistics on International Development*, 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. Britain's food aid obligations are met both bilaterally, on a country basis, and multilaterally through the World Food Programme and others.

Fragile States

DFID defines fragile states as 'countries where the government cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people' (2005 policy). They include a range of contexts from post-conflict and improving states to those in prolonged crisis or with deteriorating governance situations. Table 15 shows how much DFID spent on fragile states in 2008/09.

General Budget Support

See **Poverty Reduction Budget Support**.

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 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.

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. 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. 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.

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

GNI comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e. 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 multilateral organisations and some other countries, which meets the criteria for developmental Official Flows agreed by the DAC.

Guaranteed Export Credits

See **Export Credits**.

High income countries (HIC)

See [Income groups](#) and Annex 1.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

See Annex 3 – Debt Relief.

HIPC Trust Fund

See Annex 3 – 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 people;
- 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 gives core funding to these organisations where we do not specify the recipient of the funding; this is classified as [multilateral aid](#).

DFID also channels assistance through [Civil Society Organisations](#), such as the Red Cross, 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 categorisation of recipient countries by income groups is based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita figures as reported by the World Bank. The income groups used in Table 15 and 17 of this publication are based on the 2004 GNI per capita data and according to the thresholds set out below:

- **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.

Income groups based on 2007 GNI per capita data have recently been made available and are currently being used by the [DAC](#) for reporting on 2008 ODA flows. The 2004 GNI per capita thresholds have been used in this publication as this is consistent with how we report against the 2008–11 PSA. Also, the income group breakdowns for ODA are only available on the basis of the 2004 GNI per capita data. The following table shows a breakdown of DFID [country specific](#) expenditure based on the 2007 GNI per capita thresholds.

Country Specific DFID Bilateral Expenditure 2008/09, based on 2007 GNI per capita:

	All Recipient Countries		Excluding Humanitarian Assistance	
	£ m	%	£ m	%
Total: Country Specific Aid	2 573		2 192	
Low Income Countries	1 976	77	1 652	75
Lower Middle Income Countries	498	19	442	20
Upper Middle Income Countries	99	4	98	4
High Income Countries	-	-	-	-
Least Developed Countries – LDCs	1 414	55	1 146	52

Input Sector Codes

See Sector.

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 as defined by the United Nations 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 delivered in the form of core contributions to organisations listed as multilateral, on the DACs List of International Organisations. A core contribution is when DFID does not specify the recipient or sector of the contribution and funds are transferred into the general budget of a multilateral and are not separately identifiable from other donor's contributions. DFID aid delivered through a multilateral organisation where the recipient country, sector or project is known is classed as bilateral aid.

Some international bodies conduct activities that benefit both developing and developed countries. The DAC have agreed proportions that account for the activities of these organisations that focus on developing countries. When ODA is reported these agreed proportions are applied to core contributions. For example, when reporting core contributions to the WHO only 76% is reportable as ODA. In this publication these proportions have only been applied to ODA figures, the tables on GPEX and the DFID programme show the whole contribution to multilateral organisations.

The new definition of multilateral aid (as detailed in Section 1) has been applied retrospectively, leading to the reclassification of some expenditure. Any expenditure that has changed classification has been presented in this release as either 'humanitarian assistance', 'debt relief' or 'other bilateral aid'. The table below reconciles previously published data with the data presented in this release.

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
DFID Total Bilateral Programme as published September 2007 (£millions)	1 935	2 111	2 502	2 562
Expenditure previously defined as multilateral aid that meets new bilateral aid definition (£millions)	+75	+88	+153	+221
DFID Total Bilateral Programme as published July 2008 (£millions)	2 010	2 199	2 655	2 783

Multilateral Debt Relief (MDRI)

See Annex 3 – Debt Relief.

Official Aid (OA)

This refers to countries on non ODA eligible countries. 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 OOF
- **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 (i.e. after deduction of loan capital (i.e. principal) repayments) as a percentage of Gross National Income.

Other Bilateral Aid

This aid type covers bilateral aid that is not elsewhere classified, i.e. it is not defined as PRBS, Technical Assistance, or Debt Relief and it is not delivered by a multilateral organization or an NGO. It includes:

- Funding to other donors for shared development purposes.
- 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.

Other Official Flows (OOF)

Other Official Flows are defined as flows to developing countries by the 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 that 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. Table 19 how much DFID has funded through PPAs in 2008/09 and is broken down by organisation.

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 authority²;

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 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 regards 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

Promissory notes are a method of funding multilateral organisations where DFID 'deposits' funds with the Bank of England. Multilateral organisations then 'encash' these funds as they need them. They include capital subscriptions to the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, GEF and the Montreal Protocol.

When reporting internationally, DFID reports the deposits of its promissory notes. However, previous to the 2008 edition of *SID*, DFID reported its promissory notes encashments. Within this publication, promissory note deposits are reported, consistent with DFID's international reporting.

2. 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.

Regional Development Banks

International Development Banks, which serve particular regions, for example the African Development Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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.

Statistics on International Development continues to be produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting practices and so the data contained in *Statistics on International Development* is not directly comparable with the data published in DFID's Resource Accounts.

The following table provides a reconciliation from a cash to resource basis:

Total DFID Programme (Cash Basis)	5,872
Deduct EC Attribution	(794)
Deduct DFID Overseas Pensions	(4)
Add Gibraltar Pensions	25
Add other accounting adjustments	222
Deduct Adjustment for cash vs resource basis	105
Resource Basis	5,202

Sector

The areas of the recipient countries' economic or social structure that aid is intended to support. DFID categorises its aid into broad sectors: Education; Health; Social Services; Water Supply and Sanitation; Government & Civil Society; Economic; Environment Protection; Research; Humanitarian Assistance; and Non-Sector Allocable.

DFID introduced a new set of sector codes in 2007/08, more closely aligned with the codes used internationally by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Earlier projects have been mapped to new classifications although there may be some discontinuity in more detailed sectors but the effect on the broad sectors presented in this publication will be small. This means the sector analysis presented in Tables 20 and 21 are based on a new set of broad sectors and will differ compared to data published before 2007/08.

Sector Budget Support

See **Poverty Reduction Budget Support**.

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.

Annex 3 – Debt Relief

Introduction

1. Debt is a major development issue. There is widespread support for lifting the burden of 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 for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) on debts owed to DFID, the CDC Group PLC and Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD)¹, as well as advice and technical assistance to strengthen countries' management of their debts. We also make full additional annual contributions to the World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB) to compensate them for the costs of debt relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), as well as a contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2005/06. Our contributions to the World Bank and AfDB have been reported from 2006/07, when the MDRI was launched, and our most recent contributions reported within *Statistics on International Development 2009*.

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 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, has reached just over 410 agreements (with 8 in 2008 and 5 so far in 2009) concerning 86 debtor countries. Debt treatments in the Paris Club can take various forms. Details of the options and terms available are given in the Glossary.

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

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.
9. The HIPC Initiative was strengthened in 1999 and re-launched as the enhanced HIPC Initiative (e-HIPC). This provided more relief for more countries more quickly and it put poverty reduction at the heart of debt relief. 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 the 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 a 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 implementing their PRSP for at least a year. They must also continue their sound economic management under an IMF programme, as well as implementing any other reforms ('triggers') they agreed to undertake at Decision Point. '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 \$68 billion has been agreed under HIPC for 35 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.
12. The table on the following page shows the progress of eligible countries through the HIPC Initiative. Twenty-six countries have now completed the HIPC Initiative and received irrevocable debt relief. Nine other countries are receiving interim relief. A further five 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. A further three eligible countries, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Lao PDR, have decided not to participate in HIPC.

Implementation status of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

Countries at Completion Point	Decision Point Date	Completion Point Date
Benin	July 2000	March 2003
Bolivia	February 2000	June 2001
Burkina Faso	July 2000	April 2002
Burundi	August 2005	January 2009
Cameroon	October 2000	May 2006
Ethiopia	November 2001	April 2004
Central African Republic	September 2007	June 2009
Gambia	December 2000	December 2007
Ghana	February 2002	July 2004
Guyana	November 2000	December 2003
Haiti	November 2006	June 2009
Honduras	July 2000	April 2005
Madagascar	December 2000	October 2004
Mali	September 2000	February 2003
Malawi	December 2000	August 2006
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	December 2006
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
Chad	May 2001
DR Congo	July 2003
Republic of Congo	March 2006
Cote D'Ivoire	April 2009
Guinea	December 2000
Guinea-Bissau	December 2000
Liberia	March 2008
Togo	November 2008

Pre-Decision Point Countries
Comoros
Eritrea
Kyrgyz Republic
Nepal
Kyrgyz Republic
Liberia
Somalia
Sudan

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

DFID Aid Debts

13. DFID has cancelled 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, *Statistics on International Development* 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 reduced to a minimal level by 2006/07. As such, the outstanding sum that would normally be reported each year in *SID* was combined into a single lump sum that was reported in *SID* 2007. 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 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.

Multilateral Debt Relief

17. 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 many bilateral creditors.
18. 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). Following agreement by the Boards of Governors of the World Bank, IMF and AfDB, the MDRI was implemented in 2006. Overall MDRI is worth over \$50 billion to 41 countries, resulting in 100 per cent debt cancellation when countries reach HIPC 'Completion Point'. So far, MDRI has delivered over US\$43 billion worth of debt cancellation.
19. 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. After 'Completion Point' is achieved, no further conditions are attached to MDRI and post-Completion Point HIPCs receive this automatically as soon as they qualify for HIPC debt cancellation.

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.

20. Under the MDRI, the IMF has cancelled 100 per cent of the debts of 22 countries (19 of which are African). The International Development Association (IDA), the concessional funding arm of the World Bank has cancelled the debt of 26 countries (21 of which are African), and the African Development Fund (AfDF) of the African Development Bank has cancelled the debt of 21 countries. Fourteen other countries are eligible for similar cancellation when they reach required standards.
21. The UK has committed to paying 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. Under this commitment the UK has already contributed £97 million to IDA and £17 million to the AfDF in debt cancellation. The costs of MDRI debt relief at the IMF were largely 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 £14 million to the IMF as part of this.
22. 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). The UK has recently changed the eligibility criteria for the initiative, in order to provide a clearer focus on good public financial management as a basis for countries being able to demonstrate the debt relief will be used for poverty reduction. This change means more of the poorest countries now benefit from this debt relief. Under the revised criteria, four new countries qualified to receive UK MDRI support (Bhutan, Lesotho, Samoa and Vanuatu) in addition to the eight countries that had already qualified (Armenia, Cape Verde, Georgia, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam) for such assistance.
23. 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. These contributions are reported as ODA for the relevant year and identified as debt relief in DAC reporting.
24. DFID debt relief given under RTA, CDI, HIPC and MDRI in recent years is included in Tables 3, 4, 13, and 14 under 'DFID Debt Relief'. In 2008/09, £68.5m is shown as DFID debt relief.

UK Aid Debts

25. UK debt relief under the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** Initiative covers debt relief on bilateral export credit and CDC loans to governments.
26. 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.

27. 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.
28. The UK exceeds its commitment under HIPC by providing **100 per cent cancellation** of bilateral 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' Policy³.
29. Table 5 contains details of debt relief given by ECGD. The total ECGD debt relief for 2008/09 was £280 million. ECGD and CDC debt relief are combined in Table 2 under Debt Relief⁴.
30. 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'. From mid-2008 these loans will be managed and administered directly by DFID. This is UK official debt and so is eligible for debt relief under HIPC and other internationally agreed debt deals.

HIPC Debt Management Capacity Building Programme

31. 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.
32. 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

33. 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.
34. 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 debt buy-back for Nigeria was concluded in April 2006. 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). Further guidance on the ODA treatment of future debt buybacks is being developed by the DAC.

3. 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.

4. 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).

Annex 4 – Data Sources

1. Figures for the DFID programme are produced from a combination of data held on DFID's internal accounting and management information system, ARIES, and the UK attributions of EC budgetary spending.
2. Non-DFID aid figures are provided by the relevant departments and agencies directly to DFID. The element of Gift Aid provided to voluntary agencies for use on international development is estimated from a Voluntary Agencies Survey (VAS) conducted by DFID in line with current survey control policy.
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 bilateral 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 on bilateral programmes which have been classified as ODA.
6. The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) was included for the first time in 2008/09 and reported bilateral contributions to the Environmental Transformation Fund as well as multilateral contributions to UN organisations. The Stabilisation Aid Fund, which is a joint fund between DFID, the FCO and the Ministry of Defence, was reported for the first time in 2008/09. The Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) also reported for the first time in 2008/09 and included funding for the International Inspiration Programme and expenditure on other bilateral programmes which are classified as ODA.
7. A number of other UK Government Departments also provided data on their contributions to multilateral organisations, such as UN agencies. In addition to the departments already named above, returns were also received from the Department for Food, the Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS), the Department of Health (DH). Data on contributions to multilateral organisations were also received from other agencies such as The Met Office, the UK Intellectual Property Office, Ofcom and Royal Mail. Only the ODA eligible proportions of these contributions were included in this publication.
8. In addition to the above sources, DAC ODA reporting 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 data collected in the VAS.
9. Data for the international comparisons contained in Tables 7, 8 and 17 are from the DAC website <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>.
10. The statistics on recipient countries given in Annex 1 are taken from the World Bank and DAC websites.

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 50 countries worldwide, with a budget of some £6bn in 2008/09. Its headquarters are in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow.

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