

**Statistics on
International Development
2003/04–2007/08**



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**Statistics on
International Development
2003/04-2007/08**

ABOUT STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SID)

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

The report is structured as follows:

Section 1 provides background information for users of the report, describes what counts as development assistance or aid expenditure and 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). The sectors to which the UK aid programme is directed are presented (Section 5).

Annex 1 provides recipient country information (such as income status, HIPC status, population, etc). **Annex 2** contains a glossary of terms used in this report. **Annex 3** explains the different types of UK debt relief and **Annex 4** details the data sources used to produce *SID*.

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Notes to tables:

1. ‘-’ means nil
 ‘0’ means less than half the final digit shown
 ‘.’ means not available
 ‘n/a’ means not applicable
2. Figures are rounded to the nearest unit, therefore they may not add exactly to the rounded totals.
3. Negative amounts reflect accounting adjustments.
4. The data in the tables are the most up-to-date available at the time of compilation and reflect the position at 28 September 2008. Some tables include changes to data for earlier years due to final figures being confirmed where data were previously provisional, new classifications being adopted or corrections of coding errors.

Statistics on International Development: 2007 Edition

Key Statistics

- The UK's Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) amounted to **£6,027m** in 2007/08. The DFID aid programme accounted for **£5,200m** (86 per cent) of this expenditure.
- GPEX decreased to **£6,027m** in 2007/08 from **£7,592m** in 2006/07. This represents a decrease of **£1,565m** (21 per cent). This decrease is due to large amounts of debt relief in 2006/07 totalling **£2,014m**.
- Excluding debt relief, GPEX totalled **£5,952m** in 2007/08, this represents an increase of **£374m** (7 per cent) over the 2006/07 total of **£5,578m**.
- In the calendar year 2007 the UK reported **£4,921m** 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/GNI ratio for 2007 was **0.36 per cent**.
- In 2007/08 **£2,962m** (57 per cent) of the DFID programme was bilateral assistance and **£1,990m** (38 per cent) was multilateral assistance. The remaining **£248m** (5 per cent) was spent on administration costs.
- DFID's bilateral expenditure rose to **£2,962m** in 2007/08 from **£2,783m** in 2006/07 (6 per cent). **India, Ethiopia** and **Sudan** received the largest amounts of DFID bilateral aid.
- DFID's bilateral assistance excluding humanitarian assistance was **£2,531m** in 2007/08, up from **£2,399m** in 2006/07 (6 per cent). **India, Ethiopia** and **Tanzania** were the largest recipients of bilateral aid excluding humanitarian assistance.
- DFID's bilateral **humanitarian assistance** in 2007/08 totalled **£431m**, representing an increase of **£47m** (12 per cent). The largest recipients of bilateral humanitarian assistance were **Sudan** (£91m), **Democratic Republic of Congo** (£46m) and **Iraq** (£20m).
- DFID's bilateral assistance to sub-Saharan Africa rose to **£1,302m** in 2007/08 from **£1,186m** in 2006/07 (10 per cent). Assistance to Asia increased over this period from **£900m** to **£931m** (3 per cent).
- In 2007/08 **£317m** 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 **£1,990m** in 2007/08 down from **£2,011m** in 2006/07 (-1 per cent).
- The **European Commission's** development programme received the largest amount of DFID multilateral assistance (£991m), followed by the **World Bank** (£493m) and the **United Nations** (£250m).
- The sector receiving the highest share of DFID bilateral expenditure in 2007/08 was the **government and civil society sector** with **£791m**. This was followed by the **health sector** with **£543m** and the **economic sector** with **£495m**.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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



**Section 1:
Introduction to Statistics on
International Development 2007/08**

INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 2007/08

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 Africa Conflict Pool and Global Conflict Pool. Beyond DFID voted funds, the DFID programme also includes an attribution of EC budgetary spending (the UK's contribution to the EC is paid directly by the Treasury and then attributed to different departments with DFID receiving the attribution of the development budget¹). 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.
7. To further improve the consistency of the statistics reported here with DAC definitions DFID has introduced the following three key changes in the method for the reporting of the DFID programme:
 - Data are reported on promissory note deposit basis, rather than an encashment basis, consistent with the reporting of ODA;
 - The definition of multilateral expenditure has been revised to bring it in line with the DAC definition of multilateral expenditure;
 - Sector spending is classed to a revised list of input sector codes, more consistent with DAC purpose codes.

The first of these changes may alter annual totals but, in the long run, the effect of this will net to zero. The second and third of these changes affect classifications but not summary totals. More details on each change are below.

1. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the group of 10 countries that joined the EC in 2004 was attributed to DFID; since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution and cannot be attributed directly to DFID. Similarly in 2007/08 EC aid to Romania and Bulgaria previously attributed to DFID has become part of the UK's total contribution.

Promissory Notes

8. 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. When reporting internationally, DFID reports its promissory note deposits. However, in previous editions of *SID*, DFID has reported its promissory notes encashments. Within this publication, promissory note deposits are reported, consistent with DFID’s international reporting. The effect of this change is laid out in the table below.

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
DFID Total Programme as published September 2007 (£millions)	3 956	3 915	4 464	4 923
Promissory Note Encashments (£millions)	-514	-334	-409	-723
Promissory Note Deposits (£millions)	+265	+266	+472	+829
DFID Total Programme as published July 2008 (£millions)	3 707	3 846	4 526	5 028

Multilateral Expenditure

9. DFID has introduced a stricter definition of multilateral aid to bring it fully in line with the DAC’s definition. Multilateral aid is now interpreted as core contributions to multilateral organisations as well as aid supporting the internal capacity building of multilateral organisations and aid supporting the administration and 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.
10. This new definition 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

Input Sector Codes

11. DFID tracks the sectors its aid supports through a group of input sector codes. DFID has introduced a new set of input sector codes this year, more closely aligned with the codes used internationally by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This means the sector analysis presented in Tables 5 and 6 are based on a new set of broad sectors and will differ from previously published data. General Budget Support has been notionally allocated to the new broad sectors based on partner government expenditure as previously.
12. The statistics presented in this release may also differ slightly from previously published data due to revisions to the coding of individual projects which have been applied retrospectively.



**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.
 - 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.
 - While GPEX covers gross flows, ODA is reported as a net figure, taking into account any loans repaid or grants recovered.
 - Debt relief is eligible to be reported as ODA. However, some 'DFID debt relief' provided in 1978, which is reported in Statistics on International Development (*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*.
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. 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 on Annex 2 in the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives which identifies all multilateral organisations. The DAC list of multilaterals is updated annually based on members nominations; organisations must be engaged in development work to be classified as multilateral aid channels.
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. For example, where a DFID country office transfers money to a multilateral organisation for a particular piece of work in that country.) Where DFID is supporting the internal capacity building of a multilateral organisation or is funding a secondee to, or administration costs of, a multilateral organisation this is classified as multilateral expenditure.

Classification of DFID Bilateral Aid Types

11. **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**.
12. **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 co-operation and administrative costs but in *SID* we separately categorise Humanitarian Assistance, DFID Debt Relief and 'other bilateral aid'. Aid and Trade Provision which was previously identified in *SID* has now been merged into 'other financial aid' as it is a rapidly declining flow.
13. **Technical Co-operation** – 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.
14. **Humanitarian Assistance** – Provides food aid and other humanitarian assistance including shelter, medical care and advice in emergency situations and their aftermath. Work of the conflict pools is also included.
15. **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.

16. **Other Bilateral Aid** – This category covers support to the developmental work of UK and international Civil Society Organisations, (increasingly through partnership agreements with CSOs). It includes bilateral aid delivered through multilateral organisations including aid delivered through multi donor funds such as the Education Fast Track Initiative. ‘Other bilateral aid’ also includes any aid not elsewhere classified such as DFID’s Development Awareness Fund.
17. DFID has introduced a new reporting system, ARIES, which integrates all of DFID’s current financial and project management systems. To coincide with the introduction of this new system, DFID has produced a revised aid classification. The new classification will be the basis for reporting next year and is consistent with current DAC proposals for a new aid typology reporting standard.

DFID Imputed Share of Multilateral ODA

18. When DFID provides core contributions in support of multilateral organisations development work, DFID is unable to track directly its contributions to country or sector level. However, to provide a further indication of the destination and sector of DFID aid, DFID uses the overall proportions of ODA reported by the relevant agencies to impute a DFID contribution.
19. DFID uses the breakdown of ODA reported by each multilateral organisation to the DAC to estimate what proportion of its 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’.
20. For the first time *SID* includes estimates for the imputed multilateral share of financial year GPEX. These are based on the calendar year figures reported by each organisation to the DAC.

The European Commission (EC) Attribution

21. 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 between DFID and Other UK Government Departments based on the aim of the budget line (development, conflict prevention, improving international relations). To calculate DFID’s attribution, 16.93 per cent (the UK’s share of EC expenditure in 2007) of each budget line attributed to DFID is summed. The same is done for Other UK Government Departments.
22. 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. For 2007 this is equivalent to 16.93 per cent of total EC ODA.

Sector Expenditure Estimates

23. 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, 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)
 - **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).
24. For each sector code selected, budget holders indicate what proportion of the total commitment is expected to be spent in or on behalf of that sector. Prior to October 2002 just one dominant sector was identified which limits comparison between the data in this report and older data.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.

28. The majority of humanitarian aid type (expenditure £315m out of a total of £431m in 2007/08) is also classed to the humanitarian assistance sector. The remainder of humanitarian aid type expenditure is recorded against the following specific sector codes:

- Emergency social protection and non-emergency food aid within the broad Social Services sector
- Civilian peace building and de-mining (Government and Civil Society)
- Humanitarian research (Research)
- Support to refugees in developing (Non-sector allocable).



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

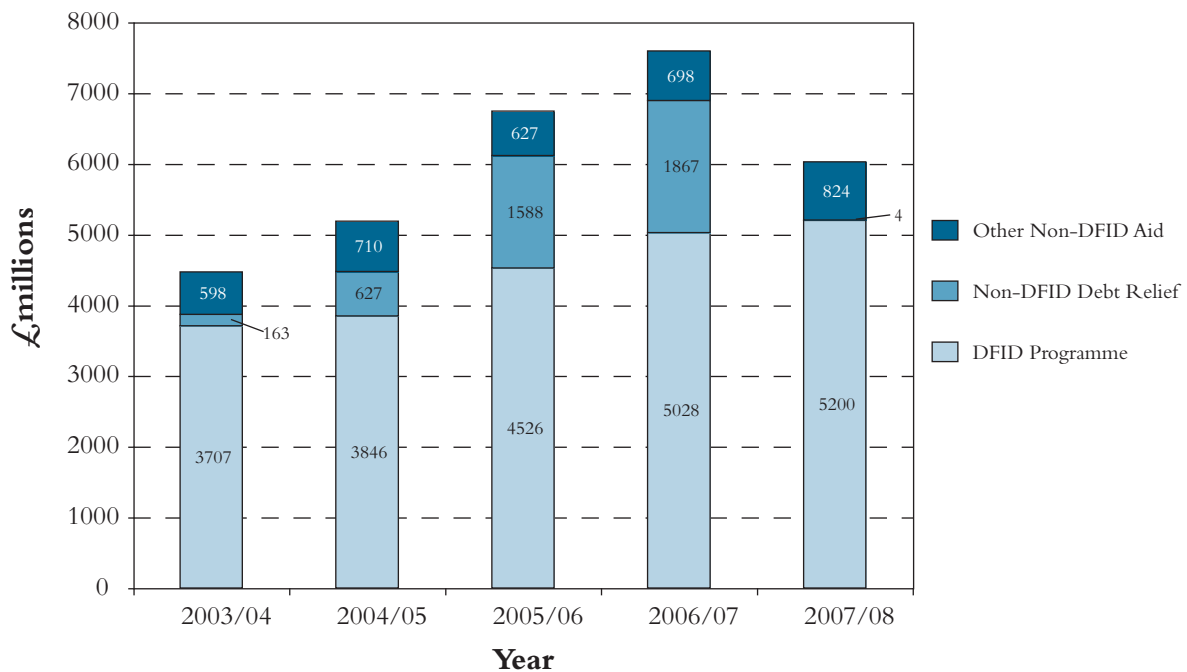
HOW MUCH IS UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

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 2007/08 total GPEX was £6,027m (see Table 1). This represents a decrease of £1,565m (21 per cent) on 2006/07.
3. In 2007/08 the DFID programme made up £5,200m or 86 per cent of total GPEX. Non-DFID debt relief (£4m or 0.1 per cent) and other non-DFID aid (£824m or 14 per cent) made up the remaining elements.

Figure 1 Gross Public Expenditure on Development, 2003/04 – 2007/08

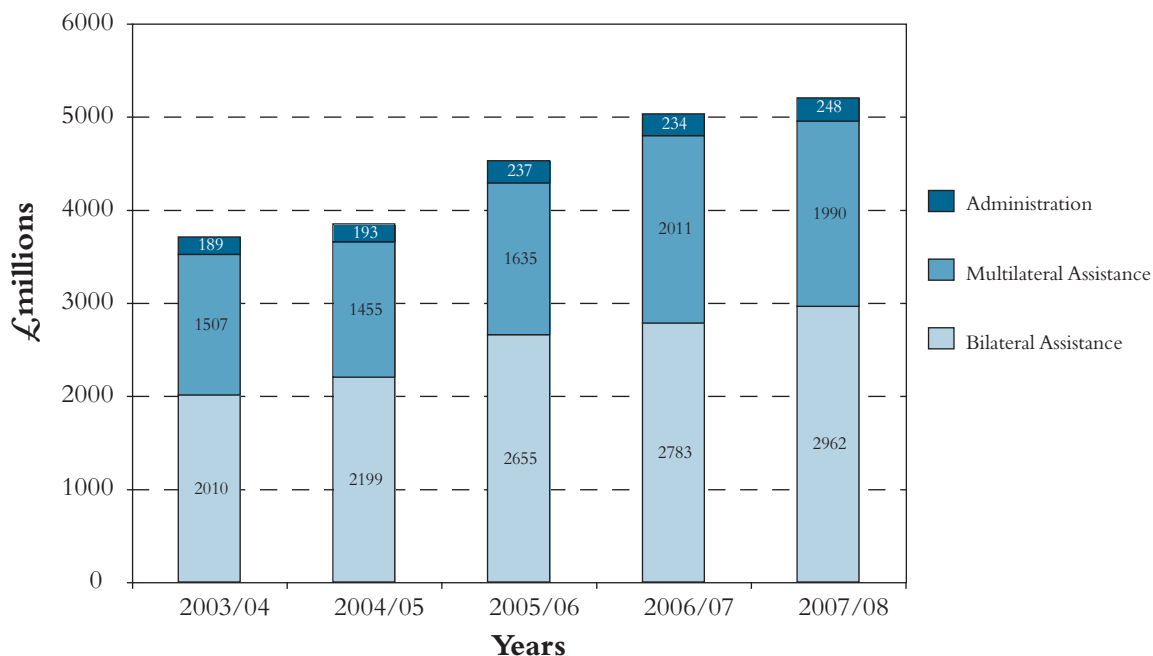


4. Total GPEX was 35 per cent higher in 2007/08 than in 2003/04. The sharp rise in GPEX in 2005/06 and 2006/07 was driven by both increases in the DFID programme and increased provision of non-DFID debt relief. There was a particularly large increase in non-DFID debt relief in 2005/06 reflecting large 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 Programme

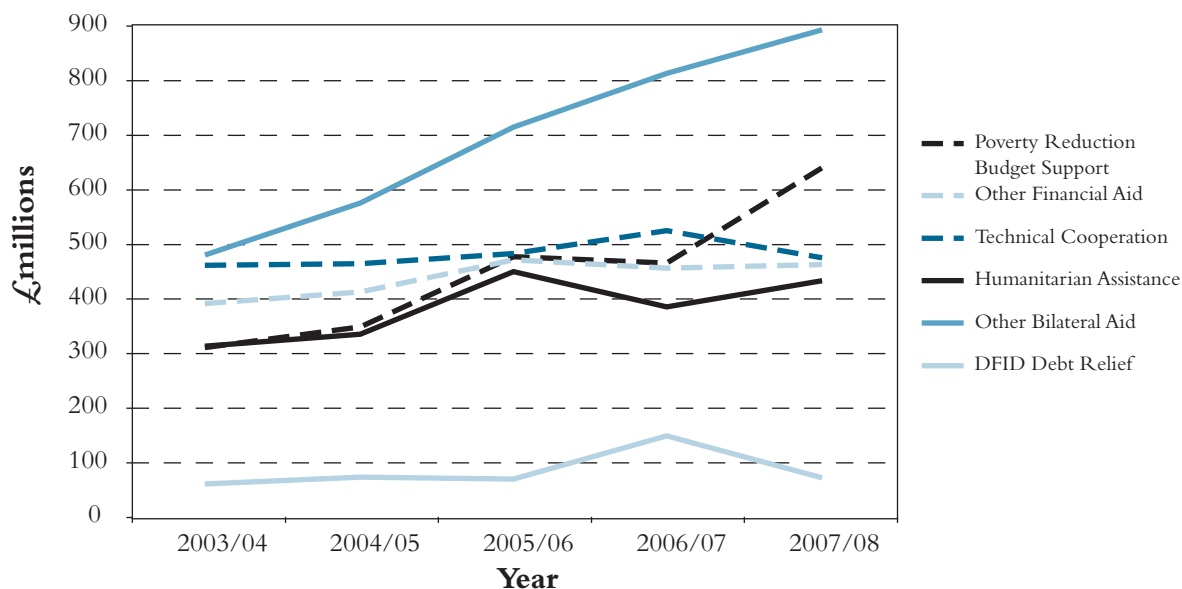
5. Figure 2 shows changes in the level and composition of DFID's programme over the last five years. In 2007/08 the total DFID programme was £5,200m (see Table 3). This is an increase of £172m over 2006/07 (3 per cent). Since 2003/04 DFID's programme has grown by 40 per cent. This represents an average annual increase of 9 per cent.
6. In 2007/08 over half of DFID's total programme £2,962m (57 per cent) was bilateral assistance and £1,990m (38 per cent) was multilateral assistance. This is similar to the distribution of DFID's programme last year, where bilateral assistance was 55 per cent and multilateral assistance was 40 per cent. The remaining 5 per cent was spent on administration costs.

Figure 2 DFID Programme, 2003/04 – 2007/08



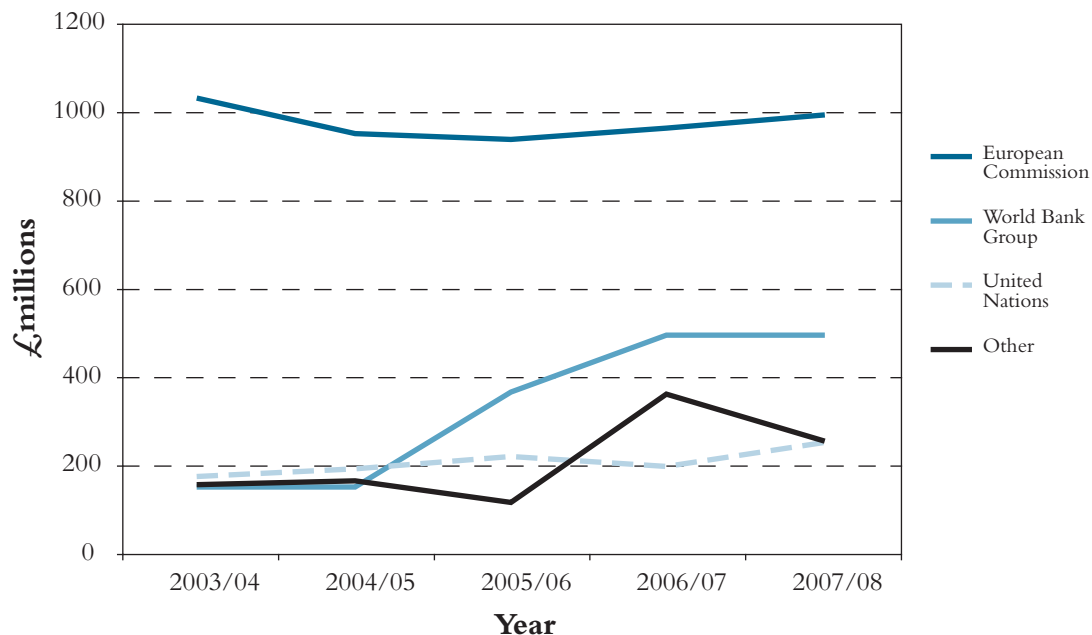
7. DFID's bilateral programme was £2,962m in 2007/08, an increase of £179m over 2006/07 (6 per cent). DFID's bilateral programme has increased every year over the last five years with bilateral expenditure 47 per cent higher in 2007/08 than 2003/04.
8. Figure 3 provides a summary breakdown of DFID's bilateral programme. Over a third (£1,096m or 37 per cent) was provided as financial aid. Over half of this (£635m or 21 per cent) was Poverty Reduction Budget Support with 'other financial aid' contributing £461m (16 per cent). Around a sixth (£474m or 16 per cent) of bilateral assistance was disbursed as 'technical co-operation', £431m (15 per cent) as 'humanitarian assistance' and £890m (30 per cent) as 'other bilateral aid'.

Figure 3 DFID Bilateral Assistance, 2003/04 – 2007/08



9. Of the £890m classified as 'other bilateral aid' in 2007/08, £578m was delivered as bilateral assistance through multilateral organisations including funding of the Education Fast Track Initiative. Of the remainder £299m was delivered through Civil Society Organisations (CSOs); £90m of this was delivered through Partnership Programme Agreements with UK CSOs.
10. DFID's multilateral assistance was £1,990m in 2007/08. This represents a decrease of £21m (1 per cent) over 2006/07.
11. Figure 4 provides a summary of DFID's multilateral assistance over the last five years. In 2007/08 DFID's multilateral assistance went primarily to three organisations; the EC received £991m (50 per cent), World Bank Group £493m (25 per cent) and the United Nations £250m (13 per cent). Other recipients, including Regional Development Banks and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, received £256m (13 per cent). A detailed breakdown of DFID's multilateral assistance by recipient is shown in Table 18.

Figure 4 DFID Multilateral Assistance, 2003/04 – 2007/08



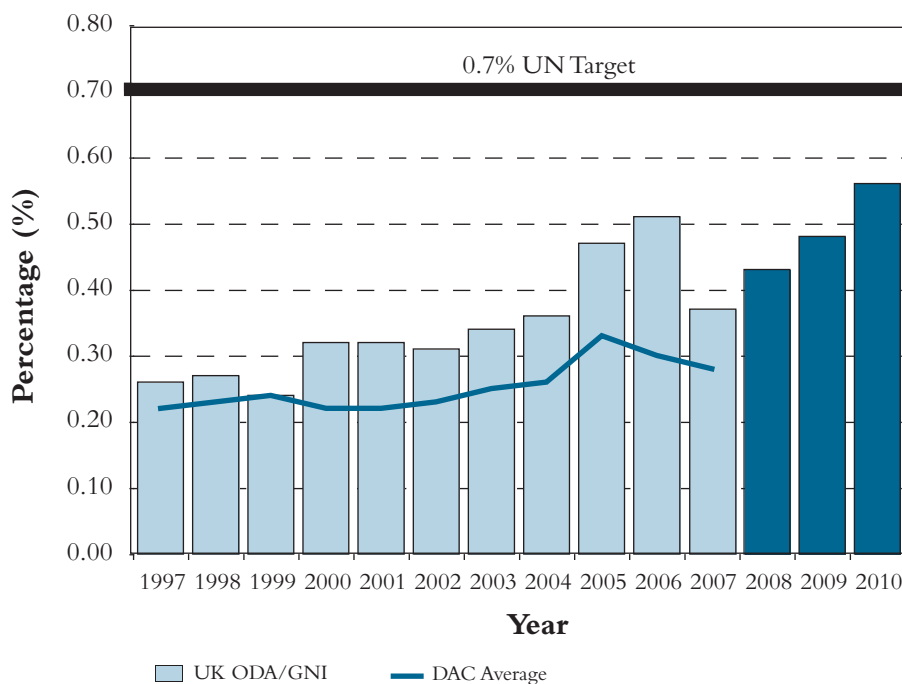
Reporting of Debt Relief

12. 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.
13. The various components of UK debt relief are summarised in Table 4. In 2007/08, DFID debt relief of £71m represented 1 per cent of the DFID programme. Total UK debt relief £75m represents 1 per cent of total GPEX. Countries receiving DFID and non-DFID debt relief are shown in Tables 14 and 5 respectively.

UK and International ODA Flows

14. 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 2007, total ODA amounted to £4,921m. This represented 0.36 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.
15. 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. The 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review set out plans to reach 0.56 by 2010/11. A full time-series of the level of UK ODA and the ODA/GNI ratio since 1970 is shown in Table 7.

Figure 5 Net ODA/GNI ratios for the UK 1997-2007 and projections to 2010



16. Table 8 and Figures 6 and 7 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 others are some way off (Italy, Portugal, Japan, Greece and the USA).
17. Despite its low ODA/GNI ratio, the USA is the largest donor in terms of total expenditure followed by Germany and France. In 2007 the UK ranked as the fourth largest overall donor.

Figure 6 Provisional Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries 2007

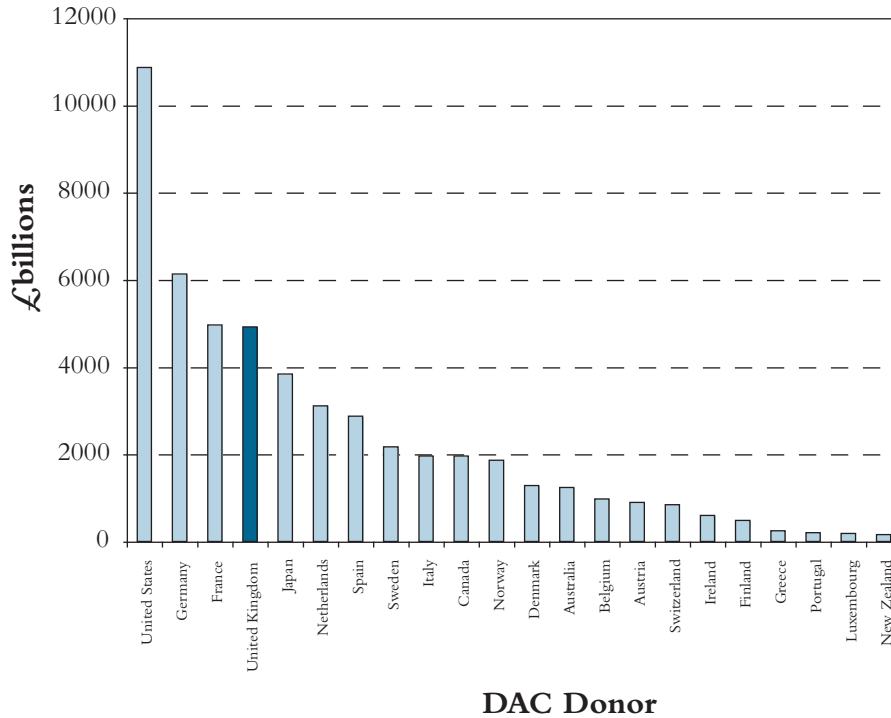
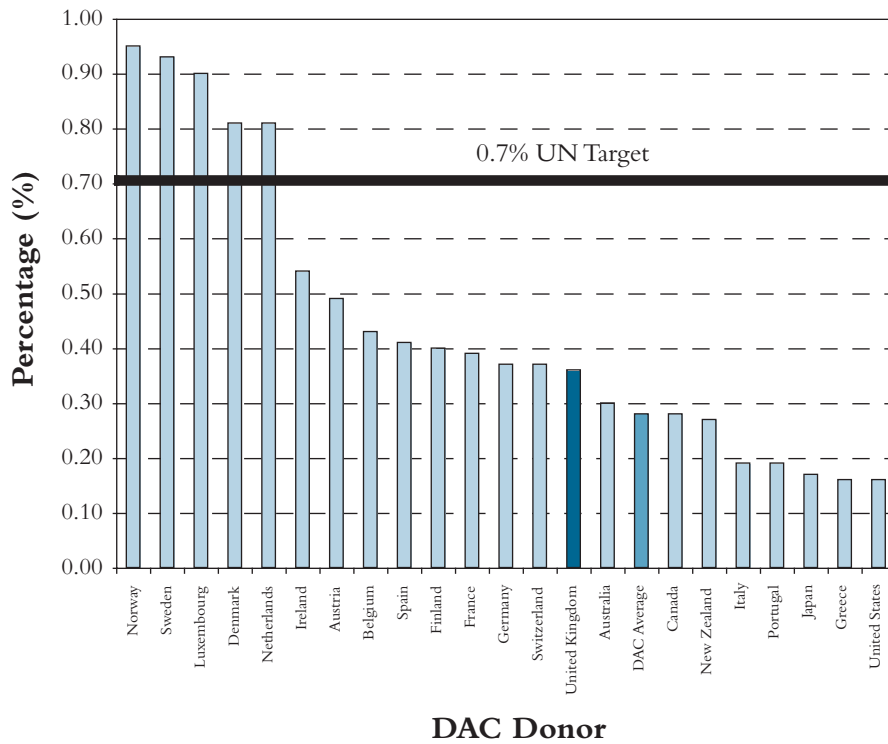


Figure 7 Provisional Net ODA/GNI ratios for DAC donors 2007



1 Total Gross Public Expenditure on Development

	£ thousands				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Total GPEX					
Total Bilateral GPEX	2 635 081	3 208 072	4 569 524	5 124 083	3 517 389
Total Multilateral GPEX	1 584 656	1 748 406	1 915 506	2 222 010	2 246 995
<i>Of which Total Multilateral European Commission</i>	<i>1 082 389</i>	<i>1 222 018</i>	<i>1 191 961</i>	<i>1 123 215</i>	<i>1 200 319</i>
<i>Total Multilateral World Bank</i>	<i>150 000</i>	<i>150 000</i>	<i>364 909</i>	<i>493 333</i>	<i>493 387</i>
<i>Total Multilateral UN Agencies</i>	<i>196 406</i>	<i>211 638</i>	<i>252 745</i>	<i>245 019</i>	<i>296 940</i>
<i>Total Multilateral Other Organisations</i>	<i>155 862</i>	<i>164 750</i>	<i>105 892</i>	<i>360 443</i>	<i>256 348</i>
Total Admin	248 698	227 769	256 451	245 893	262 731
TOTAL GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT	4 468 435	5 184 247	6 741 481	7 591 986	6 027 115
<i>of which: DFID Programme</i>					
DFID Bilateral Programme	2 010 469	2 198 827	2 654 766	2 782 583	2 961 807
DFID Multilateral Programme	1 507 296	1 454 723	1 634 568	2 010 821	1 990 184
DFID Admin	189 158	192 864	237 008	234 468	247 683
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	3 706 923	3 846 414	4 526 342	5 027 872	5 199 673

2 Non-DFID Public Expenditure on Development

	£ thousands				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources					
CDC Investments ¹	350 356	238 279	172 808	278 787	360 821
Debt Relief ²	163 059	627 402	1 588 414	1 866 591	3 760
Other ³	111 197	143 564	153 536	196 122	191 002
Total Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources	624 612	1 009 245	1 914 758	2 341 500	555 582
Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources					
European Commission ⁴	54 200	272 250	255 690	161 710	208 911
Global Environmental Assistance	80	78	118	137	139
UN Agencies	22 318	20 587	24 321	48 574	47 086
Commonwealth	520	526	547	545	674
International Research Organisations	242	242	262	223	-
Total Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources	77 360	293 683	280 938	211 189	256 811
TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES	701 972	1 302 928	2 195 695	2 552 689	812 394
excluding Administration					
Other UK Official Sources Administration	59 540	34 905	19 443	11 425	15 048
TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES	761 512	1 337 833	2 215 138	2 564 114	827 442

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, British Council and Global Conflict Pool.

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

3 DFID Expenditure on Development

	£ thousands				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
DFID Bilateral Programme¹					
Poverty Reduction Budget Support	309 474	346 992	475 552	463 617	635 083
of which:					
<i>General Budget Support</i>	288 750	286 500	347 320	297 553	366 453
<i>Sector Budget Support</i>	20 724	60 492	128 232	166 064	268 631
Other Financial Aid	389 853	411 018	469 631	454 631	460 554
Technical Co-operation	459 754	462 633	481 053	522 722	474 287
Other Bilateral Aid ²	480 252	573 382	712 432	810 993	889 723
of which:					
<i>Partnership Programme Agreements</i>	59 011	65 263	82 150	89 141	89 695
<i>Other CSOs</i>	221 528	206 208	202 648	210 229	209 764
<i>Education Fast Track Initiative</i>	-	923	996	69 939	7 367
<i>Bilateral Aid not classified Elsewhere</i>	199 713	300 987	426 695	441 685	582 897
of which					
<i>Bilateral Aid Delivered through Multilateral Organisations³</i>	..	..	..	..	570 658
Humanitarian Assistance	311 602	333 318	447 978	383 513	430 773
DFID Debt Relief	59 534	71 485	68 120	147 106	71 386
Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 010 469	2 198 827	2 654 766	2 782 583	2 961 807
DFID Multilateral Programme⁴					
European Commission	1 028 189	949 768	936 271	961 505	991 408
World Bank	150 000	150 000	364 909	493 333	493 387
United Nations	174 088	191 051	218 424	196 445	249 854
Other Multilateral	155 020	163 904	114 965	359 538	255 535
Total DFID Multilateral Programme	1 507 296	1 454 723	1 634 568	2 010 821	1 990 184
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME					
excluding Administration	3 517 765	3 653 550	4 289 334	4 793 404	4 951 990
DFID Administration	189 158	192 864	237 008	234 468	247 683
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	3 706 923	3 846 414	4 526 342	5 027 872	5 199 673

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. This covers aid provided through multilateral organisations where the recipient country, region, sector, theme or specific project are known. Data are not available prior to 2007/08.

4. Previously published estimates of DFID's multilateral expenditure included promissory note encashments, the data presented here include promissory note deposits, in line with international reporting standards.

4 Total DFID and UK Debt Relief¹

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

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. Core payments for cancellation of HIPC multilateral debt.

5. Table 5 provides further breakdowns.

5 ECGD and CDC Debt Relief by Country¹

	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt
£ thousands						
Africa						
Cameroon	-	-	25 870	63 996	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	270	-	240	-	210	-
Ghana	-	-	6 900	-	-	-
Guinea	10	-	10	-	10	-
Malawi	65	-	232	23 375	-	-
Nigeria	1 135 499	-	1 648 916	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	70	-	60	-	3 510	-
Togo	42	-	30	-	30	-
Zambia	51 816	-	1 160	-	-	-
Total Africa	1 187 772	-	1 683 418	87 371	3 760	-
Americas						
Honduras	-	15 371	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	2 851	-	2 752	-	-
Total Americas	-	18 222	-	2 752	-	-
Asia						
Iraq	336 600	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia	336 600	-	-	-	-	-
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	-
TOTAL NON-DFID DEBT RELIEF	1 588 415		1 866 591		3 760	

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

	2005		2006		2007	
	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²
<i>£ millions</i>						
Bilateral ODA						
Total Grants	4 535	4 535	4 787	4 787	3 311	3 311
<i>of which: technical co-operation</i>	465	465	467	467	444	444
<i>humanitarian assistance</i>	346	346	454	454	176	176
<i>debt forgiveness</i>	1 933	1 933	1 908	1 908	39	39
Total Loans	146	- 44	252	- 50	401	- 488
<i>of which: CDC Equities</i>	136	- 46	252	- 38	401	- 471
Total Bilateral ODA	4 681	4 491	5 040	4 737	3 712	2 823
Multilateral ODA						
Total Grants	1 042	1 042	1 317	1 317	1 477	1 477
<i>of which: UN agencies</i>	273	273	312	312	288	288
<i>European Community</i>	672	672	851	851	1 071	1 071
Subscriptions and Promissory Notes	415	415	747	747	621	621
<i>of which: IDA</i>	366	366	514	514	493	493
<i>Regional development banks</i>	15	15	192	192	94	94
Total Loans	3	- 25	2	- 31	0	0
Total Multilateral ODA	1 459	1 432	2 066	2 033	2 098	2 098
TOTAL ODA	6 140	5 926	7 105	6 770	5 810	4 921
NET ODA AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI		0.47		0.51		0.36
Other Official Flows (OOF)						
Other Official Flows (OOF)	29	- 54	6	- 102	9	- 22
<i>of which: non-concessional CDC investments</i>	9	- 74	5	- 36	8	- 18
TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (ODA+OOF)	6 169	5 869	7 111	6 669	5 819	4 899
Private Flows						
Direct Investment	..	16 429	..	4 092	..	15 512
Guaranteed Export Credits	..	- 344	..	- 775	..	112
Bank Lending (excluding export credits) and other private flows	..	3 126	..	6 136	..	8 288
Offsetting Debt Relief	..	..	..	-1 776	..	- 4
Total Private Flows	..	19 212	..	7 676	..	23 909
Net Grants By Private Organisations	..	399	..	295	..	334
TOTAL ODA, OOF AND PRIVATE FLOWS	..	25 480	..	14 640	..	29 142
TOTAL FLOWS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI		2.03		1.11		2.10

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 ³	4 921	- 22	23 909	334	29 142	0.36	2.10	0.28	..

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

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

3. 2007 DAC figures are based on provisional data.

8 Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries¹

DAC Countries	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007 ²	
	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI
Australia	746	0.25	797	0.25	924	0.25	1 154	0.30	1 235	0.30
Austria	309	0.20	370	0.23	865	0.52	814	0.47	898	0.49
Belgium	1 135	0.60	799	0.41	1 080	0.53	1 075	0.50	976	0.43
Canada	1 244	0.24	1 418	0.27	2 066	0.34	2 002	0.29	1 960	0.28
Denmark	1 071	0.84	1 112	0.85	1 160	0.81	1 215	0.80	1 281	0.81
Finland	342	0.35	371	0.37	496	0.46	453	0.40	486	0.40
France	4 442	0.40	4 623	0.41	5 515	0.47	5 760	0.47	4 967	0.39
Germany	4 155	0.28	4 111	0.28	5 546	0.36	5 670	0.36	6 130	0.37
Greece	222	0.21	175	0.16	211	0.17	230	0.17	250	0.16
Ireland	308	0.39	331	0.39	395	0.42	555	0.54	595	0.54
Italy	1 490	0.17	1 343	0.15	2 801	0.29	1 979	0.20	1 963	0.19
Japan	5 438	0.20	4 869	0.19	7 232	0.28	6 079	0.25	3 843	0.17
Luxembourg	119	0.81	129	0.83	141	0.86	158	0.84	182	0.90
Netherlands	2 433	0.80	2 294	0.73	2 814	0.82	2 962	0.81	3 106	0.81
New Zealand	101	0.23	116	0.23	150	0.27	141	0.27	158	0.27
Norway	1 251	0.92	1 200	0.87	1 533	0.94	1 605	0.89	1 862	0.95
Portugal	196	0.22	563	0.63	207	0.21	215	0.21	201	0.19
Spain	1 201	0.23	1 330	0.24	1 660	0.27	2 072	0.32	2 870	0.41
Sweden	1 470	0.79	1 485	0.78	1 849	0.94	2 149	1.02	2 166	0.93
Switzerland	796	0.39	843	0.41	975	0.44	895	0.39	840	0.37
United Kingdom	3 835	0.34	4 314	0.36	5 926	0.47	6 770	0.51	4 921	0.36
United States of America	9 994	0.15	10 753	0.17	15 367	0.23	12 787	0.18	10 870	0.16
DAC TOTAL	42 295	0.25	43 346	0.26	58 915	0.33	56 742	0.31	51 796	0.28

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

2. 2007 DAC figures are based on provisional data.



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

WHERE DOES UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GO?

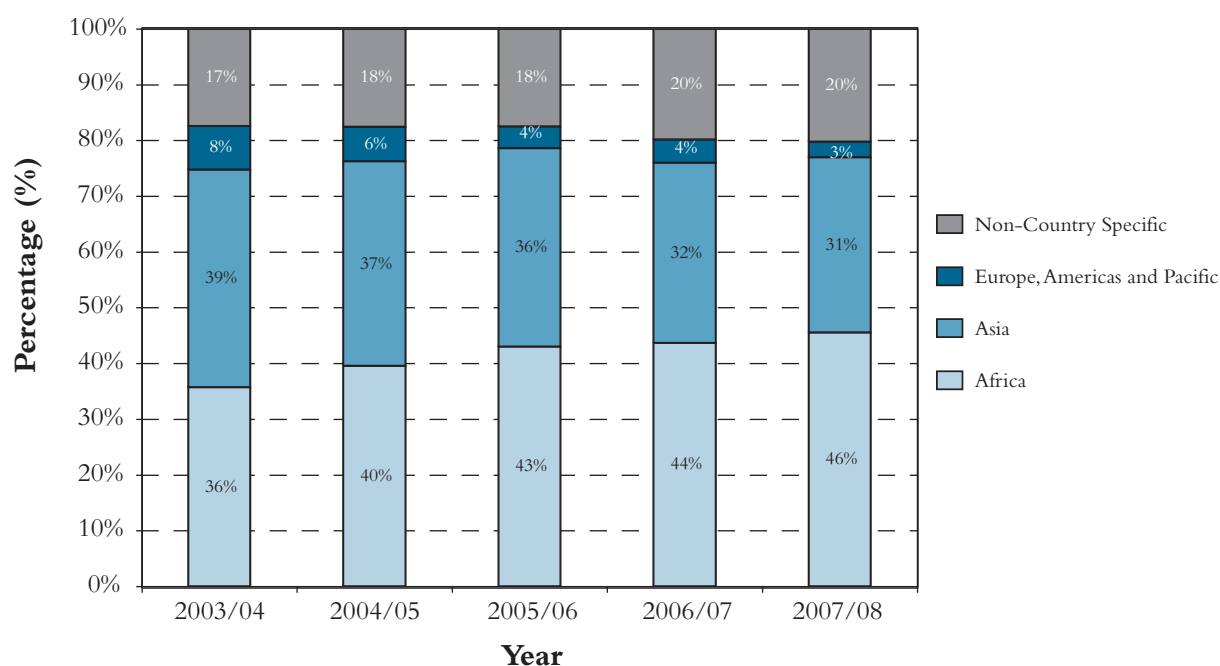
1. This section shows the destination countries of UK bilateral assistance and, for multilateral assistance, the organisations to which flows are directed. It also presents the UK imputed share of Multilateral ODA by country.
2. In this section, Tables 9 to 17 show aid flows to individual countries, 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 2007/08 India continued to receive by far the greatest amount of DFID bilateral assistance to an individual country (£275m in 2007/08), with Ethiopia in second place (£140m) and Sudan third (£135m). In total, the top twenty recipients of DFID's bilateral assistance accounted for 61 per cent of DFID's total bilateral programme (Table 9).
5. Of UK bilateral ODA, India (£255m), Ethiopia (£146m) and Nigeria (£143m) were the top three recipients in 2007.
6. Sudan continues to receive the largest amount of DFID bilateral humanitarian assistance (£91m in 2007/08). Sudan ranked third in terms of overall receipt of DFID bilateral assistance, however, excluding humanitarian assistance, it was ranked 17th (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 8 summarises the DFID Bilateral Programme by region over the last five years. In 2007/08 46 per cent of DFID's bilateral programme was spent in Africa, 31 per cent in Asia, 2 per cent in the Americas, 1 per cent in Europe and less than 1 per cent in the Pacific. The remaining 20 per cent was not allocated to a particular region as it benefited a number of partner countries across regions.

Figure 8 DFID Bilateral Programme by Region 2003/04 – 2007/08

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 region. Of the UK's core contributions to multilateral organisations in 2006/07; £847m was spent as ODA in Africa, £450m in Asia, £174m in Europe, £107m in the Americas and £6m in the Pacific.

Aid to Low Income Countries

10. Table 15 breaks down the DFID bilateral programme by income group¹ of the recipient countries. In 2007/08, 88 per cent of country specific bilateral assistance excluding humanitarian assistance was spent in low income countries.
11. 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 2006. It can be seen that the UK gave a higher proportion of its bilateral ODA (90 per cent) to low income countries than any other DAC donor. Five countries gave less than 50 per cent of their bilateral ODA to low income countries; Australia, Greece, New Zealand, Spain and the United States.

Aid to Multilateral Organisations

12. Table 18 shows both DFID and UK Other Government Departments multilateral assistance to different organisations. In 2007/08 DFID provide £1,990m of multilateral assistance, with the greatest amounts going to the European Commission (£991m), World Bank (£493m) and United Nations (£250m).

1. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, and differ from those used in the 2005/2008 PSA target which also excludes Iraq security expenditure.

13. In 2007/08 there was a drop of £112m (53 per cent) in contributions to the Regional Development Banks caused by the timing of Promissory Note deposits. Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria remained level in 2007/08 at £100m and DFID contributions to Commonwealth agencies grew by £4m.

DFID Aid Delivered Through UK Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

14. 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).
15. In total, funds disbursed through UK CSOs rose to £317m in 2007/08 from £274m in 2006/07 (15 per cent). The British Red Cross was the single largest recipient of DFID funding (£80m), followed by VSO (£29m) and OXFAM (£16m).

9 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid

Rank	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	253	India	234	India	275
2	Bangladesh	123	Tanzania	112	Ethiopia	140
3	Sudan	117	Sudan	110	Sudan	135
4	Tanzania	113	Bangladesh	109	Bangladesh	129
5	Afghanistan	98	Pakistan	101	Tanzania	123
6	Pakistan	97	Afghanistan	99	Afghanistan	109
7	Ghana	95	Ethiopia	90	Ghana	92
8	Iraq	87	Ghana	82	Pakistan	87
9	Nigeria	78	Nigeria	82	Nigeria	85
10	Uganda	72	Uganda	78	Congo (Dem Rep)	83
11	Rwanda	70	Congo (Dem Rep)	75	Malawi	70
12	Malawi	69	Kenya	65	Uganda	69
13	Kenya	63	Malawi	63	Mozambique	68
14	Ethiopia	63	Zambia	61	Nepal	55
15	Congo (Dem Rep)	59	Indonesia	61	Sierra Leone	54
16	Indonesia	58	Mozambique	56	Rwanda	53
17	Vietnam	58	Vietnam	52	Vietnam	51
18	Mozambique	57	Iraq	50	West Bank and Gaza	45
19	Zambia	48	Nepal	43	Kenya	45
20	Zimbabwe	35	China	39	Zimbabwe	43
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		1 712		1 663		1 810
TOTAL: BILATERAL AID¹		2 655		2 783		2 962
Proportion of Total to Top 20		64%		60%		61%

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

10 Top Twenty Recipients UK Net Bilateral ODA

Rank	2005		2006		2007 ²	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	Nigeria	1 211	Nigeria	1 731	India	255
2	Iraq	725	India	190	Ethiopia	146
3	India	319	Afghanistan	134	Nigeria	143
4	Afghanistan	121	Tanzania	119	Afghanistan	134
5	Tanzania	119	Sudan	117	Bangladesh	123
6	Bangladesh	112	Uganda	117	Tanzania	116
7	Sudan	108	Pakistan	110	Sudan	103
8	Zambia	91	Iraq	110	Pakistan	99
9	Ghana	66	Serbia ³	98	Uganda	84
10	Malawi	56	Malawi	93	China	81
11	Vietnam	53	Cameroon	92	Ghana	76
12	Serbia & Montenegro ³	51	Ghana	91	Malawi	67
13	Kenya	47	Ethiopia	89	Congo, Dem Rep	61
14	Rwanda	45	Congo, Dem Rep	76	Mozambique	58
15	Mozambique	44	Bangladesh	76	Kenya	56
16	Congo, Dem Rep	43	Kenya	59	Vietnam	49
17	Ethiopia	42	Indonesia	55	Rwanda	47
18	South Africa	39	Mozambique	54	Zimbabwe	47
19	Pakistan	35	Rwanda	52	Nepal	44
20	Nepal	34	Zambia	47	Sierra Leone	44
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		3 360		3 510		1 831
TOTAL: NET BILATERAL ODA¹		4 491		4 737		2 823
Proportion of Total to Top 20		75%		74%		65%

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

2. 2007 figures are based on provisional data.

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

11 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid excluding Humanitarian Assistance

Rank	Country	2005/06 £m	Country	2006/07 £m	Country	2007/08 £m
1	India	249	India	232	India	274
2	Bangladesh	123	Tanzania	112	Ethiopia	135
3	Tanzania	112	Bangladesh	109	Tanzania	122
4	Afghanistan	95	Afghanistan	97	Bangladesh	116
5	Ghana	95	Ethiopia	89	Afghanistan	101
6	Iraq	82	Pakistan	85	Ghana	92
7	Nigeria	77	Ghana	82	Nigeria	84
8	Rwanda	70	Nigeria	81	Pakistan	79
9	Malawi	66	Zambia	61	Malawi	68
10	Pakistan	59	Malawi	61	Mozambique	67
11	Vietnam	57	Uganda	60	Uganda	55
12	Mozambique	56	Mozambique	56	Sierra Leone	54
13	Ethiopia	53	Vietnam	52	Nepal	54
14	Uganda	51	Kenya	52	Rwanda	52
15	Kenya	46	Indonesia	42	Vietnam	51
16	Zambia	43	Nepal	40	West Bank and Gaza	45
17	Indonesia	37	Iraq	39	Sudan	43
18	China	35	China	39	Zambia	40
19	Sierra Leone	34	Sierra Leone	38	Kenya	40
20	Nepal	32	Sudan	26	China	39
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		1 475		1 451		1 612
TOTAL: EXCLUDING						
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE		2 207		2 399		2 531
Proportion of Total to Top 20		67%		61%		64%

12 Top Ten Recipients DFID Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance

Rank	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	Sudan	98	Sudan	84	Sudan	91
2	Congo (Dem Rep)	44	Congo (Dem Rep)	52	Congo (Dem Rep)	46
3	Pakistan	39	Indonesia	19	Iraq	20
4	Zimbabwe	26	Uganda	18	Zimbabwe	18
5	Uganda	21	Zimbabwe	16	Indonesia	15
6	Indonesia	21	Pakistan	16	Uganda	14
7	Kenya	17	Kenya	13	Somalia	14
8	Somalia	16	Iraq	10	Bangladesh	13
9	Ethiopia	9	Burundi	8	Afghanistan	8
10	Burundi	6	Somalia	8	Pakistan	8
Total: Top 10 Recipient Countries		296		244		248
TOTAL:						
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE		448		384		431
Proportion of Total to Top 10		66%		64%		58%

13 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Region and Country Groupings¹

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	2003/04 288 750	20 724	389 853	459 754	480 252	311 602	59 534	2 010 469	624 612	2 635 081	1 206 296
	2004/05 286 500	60 492	411 018	462 633	573 382	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	712 432	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	810 993	383 513	147 106	2 782 583	2 341 500	5 124 083	1 910 768
	2007/08 366 453	268 631	460 554	474 287	889 723	430 773	71 386	2 961 807	555 582	3 517 389	..
Africa	2003/04 188 750	5 700	81 141	145 336	151 282	125 602	20 016	717 827	340 178	1 058 005	508 807
	2004/05 265 250	20 885	90 090	134 839	177 223	165 572	16 529	870 389	412 034	1 282 423	498 960
	2005/06 307 320	59 698	118 288	142 189	229 496	263 991	21 440	1 142 423	1 283 457	2 425 880	609 683
	2006/07 257 553	96 618	111 425	151 714	302 766	226 475	68 256	1 214 807	1 856 869	3 071 676	847 133
	2007/08 333 469	145 875	126 404	161 660	354 467	221 222	5 464	1 348 561	203 562	1 552 123	..
<i>of which:</i>	2003/04 188 750	5 700	81 141	120 041	138 858	123 843	19 610	677 942	303 767	981 709	453 166
South of Sahara	2004/05 265 250	20 885	90 090	113 835	157 742	163 640	16 123	827 566	356 608	1 184 174	432 830
	2005/06 307 320	59 698	116 026	121 989	210 556	263 252	21 033	1 099 875	1 263 654	2 363 529	558 975
	2006/07 257 553	96 618	111 045	138 210	289 961	225 341	67 738	1 186 467	1 819 066	3 005 533	703 200
	2007/08 333 469	145 875	126 373	152 063	318 327	220 194	5 464	1 301 764	174 982	1 476 746	..
Americas	2003/04 -	-	28 035	20 262	15 637	2 129	17 007	83 070	20 288	103 358	84 226
	2004/05 1 250	-	24 435	14 288	17 425	4 650	10 820	72 867	53 411	126 278	86 336
	2005/06 -	850	15 827	10 582	14 340	4 113	12 586	58 297	27 092	85 389	81 113
	2006/07 -	1 000	19 124	7 063	24 537	1 515	18 694	71 932	47 559	119 491	106 659
	2007/08 1 450	1 000	19 522	7 156	10 878	6 210	4 327	50 543	18 002	68 545	..
Asia	2003/04 100 000	15 024	278 207	90 844	169 311	128 964	2 270	784 619	184 847	969 466	254 897
	2004/05 20 000	39 407	294 365	98 186	239 679	113 241	1 734	806 612	436 392	1 243 004	254 830
	2005/06 40 000	67 684	332 889	126 355	279 875	87 976	8 591	943 370	413 045	1 356 415	357 612
	2006/07 40 000	68 446	319 917	118 863	275 801	64 409	12 641	900 078	191 410	1 091 488	449 561
	2007/08 31 534	121 756	311 175	116 131	272 226	76 852	1 196	930 869	185 658	1 116 528	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

£ thousands

13 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Region and Country Groupings¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands	
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
Europe	2003/04	-	-	1 873	49 471	14 965	4 130	-	70 440	4 431	74 871	115 337	
	2004/05	-	200	1 642	41 389	13 232	3 346	-	59 809	2 486	62 295	145 256	
	2005/06	-	-	1 521	28 244	9 711	1 970	500	41 946	48 140	90 086	132 154	
	2006/07	-	-	2 269	25 719	8 732	3 101	1 999	41 819	93 880	135 699	173 949	
	2007/08	-	-	1 796	19 330	8 870	663	342	31 001	8 495	39 496	..	
Pacific	2003/04	-	-	474	1 808	1 649	276	278	4 484	-	4 484	6 763	
	2004/05	-	-	446	1 800	748	-	278	3 272	-	3 272	7 513	
	2005/06	-	-	1 072	2 030	544	-	178	3 823	-	3 823	9 757	
	2006/07	-	-	1 857	144	423	-	-	2 424	245	2 669	5 557	
	2007/08	-	-	1 501	99	564	-	-	2 164	678	2 842	..	
Non Region Specific	2003/04	-	-	123	152 034	127 409	50 501	19 963	350 029	74 868	424 897	236 268	
	2004/05	-	-	39	172 131	125 074	46 509	42 124	385 878	104 923	490 801	314 546	
	2005/06	-	-	35	171 654	178 465	89 928	24 825	464 907	143 024	607 931	304 147	
	2006/07	-	-	39	219 219	198 735	88 012	45 516	551 522	151 536	703 058	327 909	
	2007/08	-	-	155	169 911	242 719	125 826	60 057	598 668	139 187	737 855	..	
Total Developing Countries	2003/04	288 750	20 724	389 797	439 786	471 877	308 463	59 534	1 978 930	620 312	2 599 242	1 206 296	
	2004/05	286 500	60 492	410 966	447 095	569 748	331 944	71 485	2 178 230	1 006 748	3 184 978	1 307 470	
	2005/06	347 320	128 232	469 585	475 826	711 460	447 497	68 120	2 648 040	1 904 248	4 552 288	1 494 465	
	2006/07	297 553	166 064	454 591	518 358	810 718	382 206	147 106	2 776 597	2 340 670	5 117 267	1 910 768	
	2007/08	366 453	268 631	460 519	472 466	886 642	430 690	71 386	2 956 787	554 859	3 511 646	..	

Least Developed Countries	2003/04	163 750	5 724	112 142	82 268	149 011	106 318	7 552	626 766	354 299	981 065	423 013
	2004/05	230 250	52 792	120 487	74 803	176 513	183 113	13 483	851 441	256 936	1 108 377	362 459
	2005/06	264 820	75 382	153 753	77 585	236 610	226 313	13 902	1 048 364	93 418	1 141 782	522 681
	2006/07	221 800	92 064	193 038	92 412	256 444	199 979	34 480	1 090 218	68 805	1 159 023	616 060
	2007/08	278 534	153 881	187 220	109 816	275 116	218 309	713	1 223 589	67 582	1 291 171	..
Commonwealth	2003/04	240 000	20 724	216 482	167 338	163 713	16 417	28 104	852 778	308 964	1 161 742	252 132
	2004/05	201 000	43 185	305 497	152 477	222 296	53 460	13 198	991 113	366 822	1 357 935	287 492
	2005/06	273 070	60 198	335 215	151 456	253 736	94 803	27 796	1 196 274	1 296 677	2 492 951	394 781
	2006/07	277 553	72 635	319 068	172 655	242 529	55 853	61 963	1 202 256	1 897 226	3 099 482	475 588
	2007/08	310 469	121 267	306 083	179 224	250 604	50 531	4 326	1 222 505	214 648	1 437 153	..
<i>of which</i>	2003/04	-	-	28 864	6 636	891	552	114	37 057	68	37 125	793
Overseas Territories	2004/05	-	-	23 663	8 145	246	183	113	32 350	3	32 353	-
	2005/06	-	-	21 488	7 573	784	59	111	30 016	114	30 130	-
	2006/07	-	-	27 459	5 469	332	- 9	109	33 361	21	33 382	4 028
	2007/08	-	-	29 657	6 226	359	3	107	36 352	448	36 800	..
HIPC Countries	2003/04	188 750	5 700	76 208	72 822	111 718	91 311	29 638	576 147	253 647	829 794	404 002
	2004/05	266 500	22 992	76 768	63 664	123 185	149 456	18 667	721 233	343 596	1 064 829	358 538
	2005/06	307 320	69 232	106 134	57 552	133 679	223 975	29 424	927 316	79 138	1 006 454	499 497
	2006/07	257 553	103 064	92 076	70 633	193 076	199 195	70 346	985 943	143 740	1 129 683	625 289
	2007/08	334 919	164 881	113 183	70 194	182 901	197 350	352	1 063 780	32 656	1 096 435	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.
2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.
3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

14.1 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Africa)¹

		Financial Aid							£ thousands			
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Africa: North of Sahara												
Algeria	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	324	34 608	34 932	6 193
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	121	127	7 805
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	585	4 734
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 855
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	285	..
Egypt	2003/04	-	-	-	2 194	562	-	406	3 163	30	3 193	11 873
	2004/05	-	-	-	2 756	44	-	406	3 206	39 519	42 725	18 882
	2005/06	-	-	-	78	-	-	406	484	2 632	3 116	10 156
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	519	10 209	10 728	11 537
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 135	2 135	..
Libyan Arab Republic	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	146	..
Morocco	2003/04	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	15 900
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-0	72	-	71	-	71	18 045
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	13 296
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 944
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	169	..
Tunisia	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 574
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 907
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 679	11 679	10 935
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 957	8 957	6 334
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	..

North of Sahara Regional	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 048
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 490
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 990
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 506
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	..
Total North of Sahara	2003/04	-	-	-	-	2 194	562	324	406	3 487	34 638	38 125	44 587					
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	2 756	44	77	406	3 283	39 640	42 923	55 129					
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	78	-	1	406	485	14 895	15 380	46 202					
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	519	19 166	19 685	48 310					
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 797	2 797	..					
Africa: South of Sahara																		
Angola	2003/04	-	-	-	-	87	3 267	4 452	-	7 806	-	7 806	14 498					
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	78	3 610	2 187	-	5 874	-	5 874	5 152					
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	12	3 731	4 105	-	7 848	-	7 848	8 786					
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	111	6 160	1 442	-	7 713	-	7 713	4 484					
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	137	3 228	956	-	4 322	391	4 712	..					
Benin ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	1 782	1 836	8 411	10 247	15 467					
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 470					
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 848					
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 241	1 241	-	1 241	12 915					
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..					
Botswana	2003/04	-	-	-	-	40	159	305	-	504	-	504	1 175					
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	35	7	186	-	228	-	228	251					
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	32	4	45	-	81	-	81	4 673					
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	30	35	-	-	65	-	65	843					
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	143	171	..					

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

14.1 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Africa)¹ – continued

		Financial Aid										£ thousands	
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
Burkina Faso ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	79	-	79	20 593	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	56	3 462	3 518	6 139	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 424	1 424	20 293	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	105	1 286	1 391	116	1 507	20 059	
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9	..	
Burundi ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	48	171	3 189	-	3 407	-	3 407	3 049	
	2004/05	-	-	-	33	183	5 395	-	5 612	-	5 612	14 238	
	2005/06	-	-	574	1 756	3 317	6 312	-	11 959	-	11 959	3 334	
	2006/07	-	-	-	1 037	160	8 476	-	9 672	-	9 672	22 445	
	2007/08	-	-	-	503	1 032	3 618	-	5 153	1 500	6 653	..	
Cameroon ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	269	1 108	-	134	1 511	6 253	7 764	5 570	
	2004/05	-	-	-	342	1 448	-	198	1 988	14 559	16 547	5 650	
	2005/06	-	1 000	-	55	866	-	1 250	3 170	-	3 170	4 120	
	2006/07	-	-	2 000	-	115	-	23 427	25 542	89 866	115 408	23 923	
	2007/08	-	-	-	71	1 547	-	-	1 619	395	2 013	..	
Cape Verde	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 556	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 353	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 201	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	422	-	422	3 660	
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	130	-	130	..	
Central African Republic ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 566	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	962	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 383	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	1 197	1 000	-	2 197	-	2 197	12 340	
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	300	834	-	1 134	-	1 134	..	

Chad ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	51	3 000	-	3 051	-	3 051	14 028
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	2 000	3 899
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 802
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	1 310	-	1 310	-	1 310	5 586
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	5 140	-	5 140	-	5 140	..
Comoros ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	522
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 803
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Congo ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	2 021	2 071	621
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	2 428	2 928	3 411
	2005/06	-	-	-	106	-	-	106	-	106	7 854
	2006/07	-	-	-	108	-	358	466	-	466	5 021
	2007/08	-	-	-	61	-	-	61	-	61	..
Congo (Dem Rep) ⁴	2003/04	-	-	184	1 827	15 133	2 990	20 135	131 522	151 657	30 563
	2004/05	-	-	500	12 153	16 372	76	29 284	7 301	36 585	27 030
	2005/06	-	-	500	13 463	44 171	391	58 832	-	58 832	39 274
	2006/07	-	-	324	21 728	52 116	-	75 251	4 033	79 284	27 840
	2007/08	-	-	- 0	35 165	46 156	293	82 711	199	82 910	..
Cote d'Ivoire ⁴	2003/04	-	-	23	150	200	1 424	1 797	350	2 147	5 077
	2004/05	-	-	-	482	-	580	1 062	2 710	3 772	4 976
	2005/06	-	-	-	240	966	804	2 011	270	2 281	4 395
	2006/07	-	-	-	724	1 080	1 262	3 066	240	3 306	11 640
	2007/08	-	-	-	42	530	-	572	210	782	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

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

Gambia ⁴	2003/04	-	-	17	227	185	-	429	-	429	-	170
	2004/05	-	-	16	125	266	-	406	-	406	-	1 285
	2005/06	-	-	15	859	337	-	1 211	1	1 212	1	4 574
	2006/07	-	-	14	1 792	5 931	-	7 737	51	7 788	51	2 048
	2007/08	-	-	13	1 535	877	-	2 425	30	2 455	30	..
Ghana ⁴	2003/04	25 000	-	23 485	6 889	3 791	-	68 052	5 396	73 448	5 396	9 970
	2004/05	35 000	-	23 741	6 457	6 119	-	71 872	73 463	145 335	73 463	20 182
	2005/06	42 500	-	32 295	3 895	11 291	-	94 959	1 356	96 315	1 356	19 900
	2006/07	35 753	10 000	11 610	8 212	16 067	400	81 977	11 170	93 147	11 170	27 905
	2007/08	56 469	10 000	15 796	2 530	7 016	426	92 237	840	93 076	840	..
Guinea ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	70	1 500	1 585	172	1 757	172	3 543
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	4	-	22	217	239	217	1 819
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	30	750	799	10	809	10	1 881
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	300	550	868	10	878	10	5 400
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	46	155	223	44	267	44	..
Guinea-Bissau ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 480
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	32	-	2 597
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	..
Kenya ⁴	2003/04	-	-	1 081	11 022	13 430	229	25 761	2 886	28 647	2 886	11 262
	2004/05	-	-	3 344	10 701	15 626	5 517	35 188	2 636	37 824	2 636	26 395
	2005/06	-	-	6 005	11 649	28 842	16 577	63 073	2 413	65 486	2 413	13 262
	2006/07	-	-	15 861	9 933	26 254	13 240	65 288	1 766	67 054	1 766	23 977
	2007/08	-	-	11 299	6 777	21 914	4 735	44 726	7 409	52 135	7 409	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

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

Mauritania ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	681	-	681	-	681	-	7 788
	2004/05	-	-	-	215	-	-	215	-	215	-	6 430
	2005/06	-	-	-	58	-	-	58	-	58	-	3 310
	2006/07	-	-	-	1 315	250	-	1 565	284	1 849	-	10 742
	2007/08	-	-	-	59	- 4	38	93	-	93	-	..
Mauritius	2003/04	-	-	20	89	-	52	169	-	169	-	3 902
	2004/05	-	-	19	46	-	46	112	-	112	-	79
	2005/06	-	-	19	36	-	23	78	-	78	-	1 711
	2006/07	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	435	453	-	2 910
	2007/08	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	44	60	-	..
Mayotte	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Mozambique ⁴	2003/04	15 000	5 700	6 298	2 778	464	68	36 312	401	36 713	401	21 473
	2004/05	30 000	5 885	5 238	1 841	16	-	47 941	-	47 941	-	15 430
	2005/06	35 000	6 325	9 125	1 728	326	-	56 540	-	56 540	-	27 105
	2006/07	36 000	800	9 972	2 308	642	1 472	56 273	-	56 273	-	25 716
	2007/08	41 000	-	20 391	3 613	183	- 30	67 580	218	67 799	218	..
Namibia	2003/04	-	-	-	855	511	-	1 366	-	1 366	-	2 399
	2004/05	-	-	-	580	622	-	1 201	-	1 201	-	8 746
	2005/06	-	-	-	594	315	-	909	-	909	-	95
	2006/07	-	-	-	204	303	-	508	-	508	-	460
	2007/08	-	-	-	49	319	50	418	34	452	34	..
Niger ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	58	61	119	144	263	144	16 547
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	402	2 973	3 375	4 513	7 888	4 513	5 889
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	145	-	3 345	-	3 345	-	22 773
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	21	732	2 241	-	2 241	-	15 520
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	522	-	2 041	-	2 041	-	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 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)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid							£ thousands			
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Nigeria ⁴											
2003/04	-	-	594	21 391	9 132	15	-	31 132	1 498	32 630	9 155
2004/05	-	-	763	31 498	14 146	393	38	46 837	26 276	73 113	40 991
2005/06	-	-	2 132	40 682	34 285	940	-	78 038	1 149 679	1 227 717	26 224
2006/07	-	-	1 828	45 729	33 072	924	-	81 553	1 669 141	1 750 694	40 467
2007/08	-	-	2 963	57 733	23 627	942	-	85 264	72 458	157 722	..
Rwanda ⁴											
2003/04	18 750	-	1 248	5 121	1 772	19	-	26 910	-	26 910	13 516
2004/05	34 250	-	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	6 744
2005/06	54 250	2 500	1 869	4 776	6 845	-	182	70 422	5	70 427	10 212
2006/07	-	2 600	6 088	3 414	4 383	93	180	16 759	40	16 799	15 050
2007/08	33 000	5 000	3 446	2 835	8 030	305	-	52 616	153	52 769	..
Sao Tome & Principe ⁴											
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 281
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Senegal ⁴											
2003/04	-	-	-	0	200	-	93	293	107	400	4 420
2004/05	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	14 893
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	1 532	2 270	3 802	16 491
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 383	2 383	4 467	6 850	15 656
2007/08	-	-	-	-	1 052	37	-	1 090	3 458	4 548	..
Seychelles											
2003/04	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	142
2004/05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	195
2005/06	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	204
2006/07	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	486
2007/08	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	10	17	..

Sierra Leone ⁴	2003/04	10 000	-	3 419	7 893	11 336	1 528	-	34 176	104	34 280	16 712
	2004/05	12 000	-	1 408	7 251	5 820	800	-	27 279	152	27 431	4 257
	2005/06	15 000	-	1 741	8 286	9 111	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	11 378
	2006/07	12 500	-	787	11 022	13 327	-	-	37 636	60	37 696	1 944
	2007/08	13 000	-	2 757	16 685	21 552	-	76	54 070	3 635	57 705	..
Somalia ⁴	2003/04	-	-	15	5	781	3 172	-	3 973	-	3 973	12 293
	2004/05	-	-	14	-	2 263	3 543	-	5 820	-	5 820	2 479
	2005/06	-	-	13	59	3 092	15 589	-	18 753	-	18 753	1 723
	2006/07	-	-	12	3 065	5 591	7 975	-	16 643	-	16 643	9 520
	2007/08	-	-	11	237	11 802	13 675	-	25 724	75	25 799	..
South Africa	2003/04	-	-	-	23 856	18 520	-	-	42 376	50 956	93 332	14 396
	2004/05	-	-	-	13 960	16 554	-	-	30 514	18 418	48 932	15 939
	2005/06	-	-	-	15 608	13 370	-	-	28 978	50 388	79 366	14 577
	2006/07	-	-	-	16 321	8 710	-	-	25 031	5 256	30 287	11 138
	2007/08	-	-	-	21 067	6 159	74	-	27 300	61 777	89 076	..
St Helena & Dependencies	2003/04	-	-	7 387	2 864	199	75	-	10 525	-	10 525	16
	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	61	- 9	-	15 692	-	15 692	1 380
	2007/08	-	-	13 084	4 440	26	-	-	17 550	40	17 591	..
Sudan ⁴	2003/04	-	-	90	41	2 660	21 872	-	24 663	-	24 663	4 522
	2004/05	-	-	74	238	5 748	77 904	-	83 964	-	83 964	14 222
	2005/06	-	-	68	735	18 519	97 792	-	117 114	-	117 114	39 243
	2006/07	-	-	62	1 987	24 199	83 614	-	109 862	55	109 917	33 906
	2007/08	-	-	58	9 430	33 990	91 245	-	134 723	3 980	138 702	..
Swaziland	2003/04	-	-	28	145	344	389	-	907	-	907	2 731
	2004/05	-	-	33	268	355	9	-	665	-	665	517
	2005/06	-	-	22	219	15	300	-	556	-	556	3 097
	2006/07	-	-	20	27	89	-	-	136	-	136	2 748
	2007/08	-	-	16	1	-	2 152	-	2 170	8	2 178	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

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3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 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)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³			
Tanzania ⁴	2003/04	60 000	-	6 539	5 170	7 094	1 500	-	80 303	82 069	162 372	34 901	
	2004/05	65 000	-	18 340	2 651	7 739	2 817	-	96 546	33 463	130 009	20 925	
	2005/06	85 000	-	15 384	2 076	7 166	500	2 440	112 566	1 568	114 134	36 416	
	2006/07	90 000	-	10 410	4 554	4 564	700	1 992	112 220	2 803	115 023	56 475	
	2007/08	105 000	-	9 141	1 735	6 488	460	-	122 824	2 529	125 353	..	
Togo ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	197	91	288	1 647	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	54	114	427	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	149	300	-	449	42	491	1 157	
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	86	250	-	336	30	366	430	
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	30	180	..	
Uganda ⁴	2003/04	30 000	-	543	10 987	6 803	7 768	-	56 101	3 593	59 694	9 451	
	2004/05	35 000	-	612	7 215	6 844	11 783	-	61 454	1 474	62 928	17 335	
	2005/06	30 000	-	2 033	5 357	9 082	20 831	4 761	72 064	-	72 064	26 598	
	2006/07	40 000	-	7 027	5 590	7 322	18 108	-67	77 982	1 053	79 035	28 301	
	2007/08	35 000	-	5 007	4 244	11 017	14 059	-	69 328	7 903	77 231	..	
Zambia ⁴	2003/04	-	-	13 890	5 558	4 613	1 279	2 217	27 557	4 747	32 304	24 356	
	2004/05	9 000	-	10 720	4 925	3 670	398	1 872	30 585	132 952	163 537	12 943	
	2005/06	20 700	-	11 125	4 590	4 615	4 552	2 037	47 619	54 088	101 707	14 567	
	2006/07	23 300	0	9 896	3 322	3 462	677	20 713	61 369	2 043	63 412	23 353	
	2007/08	28 000	0	5 942	2 928	3 328	1 462	-	41 660	283	41 942	..	
Zimbabwe ⁴	2003/04	-	-	3 046	494	5 343	25 285	1 838	36 006	-	36 006	1 929	
	2004/05	-	-	2 620	1 724	7 083	14 426	1 501	27 355	-	27 355	3 552	
	2005/06	-	-	1 604	1 688	4 800	26 029	1 254	35 376	-	35 376	5 106	
	2006/07	-	-	1 472	1 803	13 669	15 991	1 137	34 072	24	34 096	6 145	
	2007/08	-	-	-27	2 030	23 276	17 987	-	43 266	3 394	46 660	..	

£ thousands

East African Community	2003/04	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	636	-	636	-
	2004/05	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	602	-
	2005/06	-	-	578	-	-	-	-	-	578	-	578	-
	2006/07	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	545	-
	2007/08	-	-	508	-	-	-	-	-	508	-	508	..
Southern Africa	2003/04	-	-	-	1 256	2 492	193	-	-	3 940	-	3 940	-
Development Community (SADC)	2004/05	-	-	-	1 018	5 487	113	-	-	6 618	-	6 618	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 436	7 036	129	-	-	8 601	-	8 601	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	2 180	8 177	128	-	-	10 485	-	10 485	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	399	2 767	0	-	-	3 167	-	3 167	..
South of Sahara regional	2003/04	-	-	-	1 161	5 067	5 894	-	-	12 122	-	12 122	27 211
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 120	3 813	608	-	-	5 541	-	5 541	15 158
	2005/06	-	-	-	679	6 746	687	-	-	8 112	-	8 112	27 943
	2006/07	-	-	-	347	36 612	623	7 140	735	44 722	735	45 457	29 127
	2007/08	-	-	-	3 072	76 218	-	4 750	100	84 041	100	84 141	..
Total South of Sahara	2003/04	188 750	5 700	81 141	120 041	138 858	123 843	19 610	677 942	303 767	981 709	453 166	
	2004/05	265 250	20 885	90 090	113 835	157 742	163 640	16 123	827 566	356 608	1 184 174	432 830	
	2005/06	307 320	59 698	116 026	121 989	210 556	263 252	21 033	1 099 875	1 263 654	2 363 529	558 975	
	2006/07	257 553	96 618	111 045	138 210	289 961	225 341	67 738	1 186 467	1 819 066	3 005 533	703 200	
	2007/08	333 469	145 875	126 373	152 063	318 317	220 204	5 464	1 301 764	174 982	1 476 746	..	
Africa regional	2003/04	-	-	-	23 101	11 862	1 435	-	-	36 398	1 773	38 171	11 054
	2004/05	-	-	-	18 249	19 437	1 854	-	-	39 540	15 785	55 325	11 002
	2005/06	-	-	2 262	20 123	18 940	738	-	-	42 063	4 907	46 970	4 506
	2006/07	-	-	380	13 504	12 804	1 134	-	-	27 822	18 638	46 460	95 623
	2007/08	-	-	32	9 597	36 139	1 028	-	-	46 796	25 783	72 579	..
Total Africa	2003/04	188 750	5 700	81 141	145 336	151 282	125 602	20 016	717 827	340 178	1 058 005	508 807	
	2004/05	265 250	20 885	90 090	134 839	177 223	165 572	16 529	870 389	412 034	1 282 423	498 960	
	2005/06	307 320	59 698	118 288	142 189	229 496	263 991	21 440	1 142 423	1 283 457	2 425 880	609 683	
	2006/07	257 553	96 618	111 425	151 714	302 766	226 475	68 256	1 214 807	1 856 869	3 071 676	847 133	
	2007/08	333 469	145 875	126 404	161 660	354 467	221 222	5 464	1 348 561	203 562	1 552 123	..	

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.
2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.
3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.
4. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds.

Honduras	2003/04	-	-	453	364	0	93	910	-	910	6 481
	2004/05	-	250	359	258	-	93	960	-	960	6 383
	2005/06	-	-	484	146	-	671	1 302	15 371	16 673	8 486
	2006/07	-	-	-	1	-	866	867	-	867	4 258
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Mexico	2003/04	-	-	-	71	-	-	71	-	71	3 296
	2004/05	-	-	16	81	-	-	97	-	97	1 396
	2005/06	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	108
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 112
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	65	-	65	1 105	1 170	..
Nicaragua ⁴	2003/04	-	255	504	534	-	-	1 293	1 370	2 663	6 167
	2004/05	-	232	328	2 249	-	-	2 808	4 989	7 797	6 233
	2005/06	-	850	296	2 742	-	339	4 218	-	4 218	2 123
	2006/07	-	1 000	469	7 691	-	549	9 699	-	9 699	14 803
	2007/08	1 450	1 000	785	823	100	-	4 158	599	4 757	..
Panama	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	1 627
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	26
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	182
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 190	15 190	483
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	..
North & Central America regional	2003/04	-	-	1 298	2 846	-	-	4 144	-	4 144	9 765
	2004/05	-	-	78	1 963	-	-	2 041	-	2 041	1 596
	2005/06	-	-	152	561	93	-	807	-	807	4 206
	2006/07	-	-	83	445	159	-	687	-	687	2 034
	2007/08	-	-	-	31	-	-	31	-	31	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not eslew/here classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 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)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
Total North and Central America												
2003/04	-	-	255	2 361	4 457	0	93	7 166	12 344	19 510	38 163	
2004/05	-	-	482	819	5 099	1 913	93	8 406	10 324	18 730	24 003	
2005/06	-	850	- 9	923	3 569	1 365	1 011	7 708	19 986	27 694	38 775	
2006/07	-	1 000	- 11	552	8 256	159	1 415	11 372	26 651	38 023	39 937	
2007/08	1 450	1 000	-	785	1 079	166	-	4 480	1 995	6 475	..	
Caribbean												
Anguilla	-	-	57	612	285	-	-	954	-	954	-	
2004/05	-	-	25	1 078	112	-	-	1 216	-	1 216	-	
2005/06	-	-	5	742	147	-	-	895	-	895	-	
2006/07	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	127	-	127	734	
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113	..	
Antigua & Barbuda	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	91	95	504	
2004/05	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	39	42	45	
2005/06	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	212	
2006/07	-	-	2	- 0	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	
2007/08	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	..	
Bahamas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	
Barbados	-	-	8	3	30	-	-	41	2 584	2 625	150	
2004/05	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	170	178	1 374	
2005/06	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	1 327	1 334	6	
2006/07	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	11	18	206	
2007/08	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	1 242	1 249	..	

Belize	2003/04	-	-	51	58	103	-	1 458	1 670	-	1 670	376
	2004/05	-	-	23	15	146	-	1 458	1 642	-	1 642	475
	2005/06	-	-	19	155	66	-	958	1 198	-	1 198	984
	2006/07	-	-	15	26	-8	-	958	991	-	991	814
	2007/08	-	-	14	-	-2	-	646	658	12	670	..
British Virgin Islands	2003/04	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	27	38	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Caymen Islands	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Dominica	2003/04	-	-	6	432	307	-	541	1 287	-	1 287	663
	2004/05	-	-	0	401	145	-	541	1 087	-	1 087	682
	2005/06	-	-	121	279	138	-	541	1 078	22	1 100	503
	2006/07	-	-	1	-	-	-	541	542	-	542	378
	2007/08	-	-	1	-	-	-	541	542	-	542	..
Dominican Republic	2003/04	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	72	-	72	687
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	253	26	-	279	-	279	9 149
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	75	1 967
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 131	5 131	10 352
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
Grenada	2003/04	-	-	2	498	11	-	56	566	-	566	292
	2004/05	-	-	5 502	433	7	-	56	5 997	24	6 021	473
	2005/06	-	-	100	174	-	-	56	330	-	330	1 489
	2006/07	-	-	2	176	203	-	154	534	-	534	638
	2007/08	-	-	2	-	-	-	56	57	-	57	..
Guyana	2003/04	-	-	2 130	2 667	477	-	11 825	17 098	760	17 858	132
	2004/05	-	-	2 552	1 136	497	497	4 036	8 717	16	8 733	4 003
	2005/06	-	-	2 901	1 055	750	33	4 042	8 781	33	8 814	771
	2006/07	-	-	2 072	417	5 515	4	7 788	15 795	-	15 795	1 190
	2007/08	-	-	1 333	707	749	-	-	2 789	150	2 939	..
Jamaica	2003/04	-	-	990	1 475	528	-	2 139	5 133	234	5 367	626
	2004/05	-	-	1 342	925	482	-	3 672	6 421	3 256	9 677	6 222
	2005/06	-	-	1 178	968	388	343	3 446	6 323	3 198	9 521	583
	2006/07	-	-	2 411	27	409	-	2 931	5 778	2 752	8 530	2 476
	2007/08	-	-	2 608	69	479	-	2 714	5 871	261	6 132	..
Montserrat	2003/04	-	-	21 376	2 510	394	477	-	24 757	-	24 757	775
	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	..
St Kitts – Nevis	2003/04	-	-	1	34	-	-	-	35	-	35	334
	2004/05	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	56
	2005/06	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	2006/07	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	252
	2007/08	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	..

St. Lucia	2003/04	-	-	4	95	9	-	333	441	-	441	937
	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	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2003/04	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	9	-	9	1 329
	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	..
Suriname	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 724
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	431
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2003/04	-	-	63	28	-	-	-	91	-	91	454
	2004/05	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	59	127	186	939
	2005/06	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	2 460
	2006/07	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	46	-	46	2 416
	2007/08	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	44	20	64	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	2003/04	-	-	45	569	13	-	114	741	41	782	2
	2004/05	-	-	196	878	-	-	113	1 187	-	1 187	-
	2005/06	-	-	- 161	147	259	-	111	357	6	363	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	9	30	-	109	149	21	170	941
	2007/08	-	-	-	1	70	-	107	178	162	340	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not eslew/here classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
Windward Islands	-	-	-	611	259	-	-	870	-	870	-	-
2004/05	-	-	359	791	305	-	-	1 455	-	1 455	-	-
2005/06	-	-	- 337	754	419	-	-	836	-	836	-	-
2006/07	-	-	-	501	427	-	-	928	-	928	-	-
2007/08	-	-	-	61	887	-	-	948	-	948	-	..
Caribbean regional	-	-	-	342	1 269	2	-	1 614	1 496	3 110	65	65
2004/05	-	-	-	376	1 769	854	-	2 999	1 400	4 399	-	-
2005/06	-	-	-	337	1 834	707	-	2 878	137	3 015	317	317
2006/07	-	-	-	849	522	6	-	1 377	-	1 377	7 248	7 248
2007/08	-	-	-	1 280	449	4 291	-	6 020	122	6 142	..	..
Overseas Territories (cross territory programmes)	-	-	-	199	442	21	-	663	-	663	-	-
2004/05	-	-	152	218	251	21	-	642	-	642	-	-
2005/06	-	-	163	237	1 120	12	-	1 532	-	1 532	-	-
2006/07	-	-	190	216	1 365	0	-	1 771	-	1 771	-	-
2007/08	-	-	70	51	629	251	-	1 001	-	1 001	..	..
Total Caribbean	-	-	32 353	2 533	4 204	500	16 467	56 058	5 233	61 291	11 051	11 051
2004/05	-	-	22 767	7 652	4 066	1 542	10 209	46 236	5 034	51 270	25 710	25 710
2005/06	-	-	15 430	6 236	5 216	1 095	9 750	37 727	4 735	42 462	13 017	13 017
2006/07	-	-	19 134	3 522	8 462	10	12 910	44 039	7 995	52 034	29 915	29 915
2007/08	-	-	19 536	3 861	3 281	4 545	4 327	35 550	2 274	37 824	..	..
South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 194	1 194
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 083	1 083
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 184	3 184
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 360	1 360
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	479	..	..

£ thousands

Bolivia	2003/04	-	-	2 875	943	3 239	-	-	7 057	204	7 261	7 959
	2004/05	1 250	-	1 053	1 333	1 766	-	-	5 402	26 677	32 079	7 966
	2005/06	-	-	406	657	801	-	1 239	3 103	138	3 241	3 615
	2006/07	-	-	-	1 292	1 697	98	523	3 610	-	3 610	5 081
	2007/08	-	-	-	95	392	-	-	487	75	562	..
Brazil	2003/04	-	-	-	5 435	1 475	-	-	6 910	25	6 935	1 346
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 515	1 474	-	-	4 989	81	5 070	139
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 745	643	-	-	2 387	122	2 509	2 904
	2006/07	-	-	-	333	400	-	-	733	-	733	1 872
	2007/08	-	-	-	93	343	-	-	436	1 096	1 532	..
Chile	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	351	-	351	3 395
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	437	-	437	-	437	1 470
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	790	-	790	3	793	175
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	-	500	204
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	..
Colombia	2003/04	-	-	166	144	42	-	-	351	1 307	1 658	5 805
	2004/05	-	-	134	116	291	-	-	541	615	1 156	3 717
	2005/06	-	-	-	35	236	110	-	382	349	731	3 472
	2006/07	-	-	-	14	270	-	-	284	25	309	7 610
	2007/08	-	-	- 14	-	273	-	-	259	485	744	..
Ecuador	2003/04	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	193	14	207	2 502
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	159	-	-	159	8 071	8 230	5 133
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	217	-	-	217	71	288	543
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	62	-	62	619
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	67	24	91	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not eslew/here classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

14.2 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Americas)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	72	77	1 546
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	306
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 160
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Peru	-	-	-	1 054	1 307	0	447	2 807	85	2 892	3 177
2004/05	-	-	-	533	2 940	- 1	518	3 990	645	4 635	2 089
2005/06	-	-	-	38	980	-	586	1 604	270	1 874	1 151
2006/07	-	-	-	7	1 109	-	3 845	4 962	10 922	15 884	4 184
2007/08	-	-	-	-	687	750	-	1 437	2 292	3 729	..
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	983
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1 066
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	..
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76	137
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	229	286
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	83	358
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59	..
Latin America Regional	-	-	-	148	721	500	-	1 369	-	1 369	-
2004/05	-	-	-	300	1 629	-	-	1 929	272	2 201	854
2005/06	-	-	-	947	2 677	-	-	3 625	440	4 065	6 580
2006/07	-	-	-	1 343	4 280	-	-	5 623	1 036	6 659	1 783
2007/08	-	-	-	2 321	4 755	-	-	7 077	9 149	16 226	..

Total South America	2003/04	-	-	3 041	7 724	6 976	851	447	19 038	1 712	20 750	26 638
	2004/05	1 250	-	1 187	5 797	8 260	441	518	17 451	36 663	54 114	23 789
	2005/06	-	-	406	3 422	5 555	903	1 825	12 111	1 481	13 592	16 774
	2006/07	-	-	-	2 989	7 818	598	4 369	15 774	11 982	27 756	23 737
	2007/08	-	-	- 14	2 510	6 518	750	-	9 764	13 731	23 495	..
Americas regional	2003/04	-	-	-	30	-	777	-	808	1 000	1 808	8 373
	2004/05	-	-	-	20	-	754	-	774	1 390	2 164	12 010
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	750	890	1 640	5 967
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	748	-	748	930	1 678	11 228
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	749	-	749	2	751	..
Total Americas	2003/04	-	-	28 035	20 262	15 637	2 129	17 007	83 070	20 288	103 358	84 226
	2004/05	1 250	-	24 435	14 288	17 425	4 650	10 820	72 867	53 411	126 278	86 366
	2005/06	-	850	15 827	10 582	14 340	4 113	12 586	58 297	27 092	85 389	81 113
	2006/07	-	1 000	19 124	7 063	24 537	1 515	18 694	71 932	47 559	119 491	106 659
	2007/08	1 450	1 000	19 522	7 156	10 878	6 210	4 327	50 543	18 002	68 545	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

14.3 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Asia)¹

		Financial Aid							£ thousands			
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Asia: Middle East												
Iran	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	1 553	-	1 553	53	1 606	891
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	1 202	-	1 202	216	1 418	1 121
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	250	141	391	355
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 837
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	245	..
Iraq	2003/04	-	-	79 267	2 772	17 222	110 052	-	209 313	5 000	214 313	11 352
	2004/05	-	-	6 241	14 217	7 266	21 383	-	49 107	342 400	391 507	10 653
	2005/06	-	-	36 374	44 885	840	4 770	-	86 869	339 380	426 249	5 946
	2006/07	-	-	9 170	25 997	4 316	10 085	-	49 569	22 260	71 829	13 648
	2007/08	-	-	69	18 643	856	19 958	-	39 527	1 122	40 649	..
Jordan	2003/04	-	-	160	1 726	41	-	2 270	4 197	-	4 197	4 929
	2004/05	-	-	123	3 160	287	-	1 734	5 305	-	5 305	4 257
	2005/06	-	-	130	1 606	-	-	1 711	3 448	-	3 448	5 441
	2006/07	-	-	31	-	-	300	8 501	8 832	-	8 832	6 140
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	155	255	..
Lebanon	2003/04	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	102	-	102	5 136
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	297	-	-	297	-	297	3 306
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	150	2 732
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	140	6 263	-	6 402	-	6 402	13 035
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	100	68	-	169	102	271	..
Oman	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	83	..

Burma ⁴	2003/04	-	-	4	175	2 964	578	-	3 720	-	3 720	1 313
	2004/05	-	-	4	120	4 879	1 005	-	6 008	-	6 008	2 278
	2005/06	-	-	7	139	5 115	1 221	-	6 483	-	6 483	2 177
	2006/07	-	-	2	85	6 413	1 110	-	7 610	-	7 610	1 241
	2007/08	-	-	1	34	7 678	1 068	-	8 781	134	8 915	..
India ⁴	2003/04	55 000	-	102 646	18 745	19 107	1 399	-	196 897	45 839	242 736	16 548
	2004/05	-	-	180 738	15 516	60 953	442	-	257 649	9 861	267 510	21 043
	2005/06	-	14 500	160 939	14 198	59 364	3 757	-	252 759	17 306	270 065	37 173
	2006/07	-	16 000	138 557	24 085	53 816	1 398	-	233 857	59 850	293 707	81 713
	2007/08	-	54 000	142 892	16 905	60 596	1 013	-	275 406	37 345	312 751	..
Maldives	2003/04	-	-	-	20	179	-	-	199	-	199	22
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	203	605	-	808	-	808	315
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	405	-	405	-	405	2 096
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	..
Nepal ⁴	2003/04	-	-	2 768	8 489	17 485	3 305	-	32 047	-	32 047	5 268
	2004/05	-	2 107	1 111	8 893	17 744	5 230	-	35 085	200	35 285	5 065
	2005/06	-	8 684	4 207	7 939	11 494	1 865	-	34 188	360	34 548	3 671
	2006/07	-	5 446	9 588	10 551	14 059	3 189	-	42 833	3 710	46 543	8 087
	2007/08	-	18 006	12 710	12 722	10 457	800	-	54 694	580	55 274	..
Pakistan ⁴	2003/04	35 000	15 000	6	7 034	8 892	308	-	66 240	59	66 299	14 324
	2004/05	-	7 500	5	9 582	14 149	140	-	31 377	23 901	55 278	13 783
	2005/06	20 000	22 500	6	6 228	9 830	38 849	-	97 413	275	97 688	56 655
	2006/07	20 000	32 500	7 971	7 581	17 368	15 699	-	101 118	17 032	118 150	20 812
	2007/08	10 000	38 000	4 920	8 283	17 892	7 866	-	86 961	1 184	88 145	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 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)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
Sri Lanka	2003/04	-	-	7	768	7 208	117	-	8 099	1 445	9 544	9 674
	2004/05	-	-	6	329	5 973	250	-	6 558	659	7 217	9 183
	2005/06	-	-	6	123	2 220	5 055	3 376	10 780	670	11 450	12 072
	2006/07	-	-	5	35	2 955	1 334	1 580	5 910	2 762	8 672	10 091
	2007/08	-	-	4	-	226	1 819	- 232	1 817	1 891	3 708	..
South & Central Asia	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 014
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 372
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 964
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 542
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total South Asia	2003/04	90 000	15 024	169 856	60 623	90 582	16 176	-	442 261	167 236	609 497	118 292
	2004/05	-	39 407	253 102	57 994	154 698	39 777	-	544 977	75 239	620 216	108 210
	2005/06	20 000	53 684	250 400	57 319	184 448	54 598	3 376	623 825	52 021	675 846	189 015
	2006/07	20 000	53 946	271 301	75 885	152 416	24 343	1 580	599 472	107 534	707 006	210 640
	2007/08	10 000	110 006	250 318	81 650	180 025	34 209	- 232	665 977	79 403	745 380	..
Asia: Far East												
Brunei	2003/04	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
	2004/05	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2005/06	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2006/07	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2007/08	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	..
Cambodia ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	275	8 058	176	-	8 508	-	8 508	5 767
	2004/05	-	-	60	834	9 059	-	-	9 954	-	9 954	6 752
	2005/06	-	-	1 750	801	10 112	433	-	13 095	100	13 195	2 841
	2006/07	-	-	1 493	706	9 693	541	-	12 433	35	12 468	7 940
	2007/08	1 534	-	2 200	1 273	7 390	405	-	12 802	223	13 025	..

China	2003/04	-	-	11 621	8 274	12 361	-	-	32 255	10 151	42 406	2 960
	2004/05	-	-	12 287	6 228	17 361	-	-	35 876	6 600	42 476	15 068
	2005/06	-	-	14 414	5 958	14 172	200	-	34 744	2 110	36 854	3 854
	2006/07	-	-	11 245	5 741	21 603	-	-	38 589	21 498	60 087	15 148
	2007/08	-	-	22 967	4 602	11 227	-	-	38 796	44 947	83 743	..
East Timor ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	4 490	-	-	4 490	-	4 490	3 274
	2004/05	-	-	-	89	4 424	-	-	4 512	-	4 512	1 654
	2005/06	-	-	-	48	1 593	-	-	1 641	-	1 641	1 709
	2006/07	-	-	750	12	3 148	106	-	4 016	-	4 016	1 897
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	1 265	55	-	1 321	-	1 321	..
Indonesia	2003/04	-	-	6 561	1 286	9 601	-	-	17 449	-	17 449	9 608
	2004/05	-	-	7 778	1 055	14 023	11 123	-	33 979	547	34 526	8 799
	2005/06	-	-	6 645	1 421	29 219	20 791	-	58 077	476	58 553	21 895
	2006/07	-	-	6 006	1 864	34 123	18 640	-	60 634	1 656	62 290	37 341
	2007/08	-	-	5 730	563	10 588	15 329	-	32 210	504	32 715	..
Korea	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	712	-	712	-	712	2 878
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	712	-	712	-	712	2 573
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 932
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	649	-	649	83	732	..
Laos ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	231	-	231	2 879
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	98	215	-	313	-	313	1 832
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	50	102	-	153	-	153	3 041
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	132	456	-	588	-	588	1 933
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	220	209	-	429	-	429	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not eslew/here classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 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)¹ – continued

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	
Malaysia	-	-	252	4	-	-	-	256	-	256	401
2004/05	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	230	3 969	4 199	22
2005/06	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	209	688	897	217
2006/07	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	192	5 451	5 643	18
2007/08	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	178	10 322	10 500	..
Mongolia ⁴	-	-	-	14	253	-	-	267	-	267	775
2004/05	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	231	-	231	346
2005/06	-	-	-	-	11	-	223	235	-	235	999
2006/07	-	-	-	5	-	-	212	217	6	223	4 068
2007/08	-	-	-	-	481	-	225	706	138	844	..
Philippines	-	-	1 606	55	382	-	-	2 043	-	2 043	1 765
2004/05	-	-	945	22	345	309	-	1 621	-	1 621	1 774
2005/06	-	-	1 883	10	200	91	-	2 185	272	2 457	3 908
2006/07	-	-	143	-	181	300	-	624	3 157	3 781	2 126
2007/08	-	-	12	11	299	-	-	321	475	796	..
Singapore	-	-	46	27	-	-	-	73	-	73	-
2004/05	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	-
2005/06	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	37	8 511	8 548	-
2006/07	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-
2007/08	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	..
Thailand	-	-	181	53	45	-	-	279	5	284	3 352
2004/05	-	-	163	9	51	-	-	223	-	223	1 513
2005/06	-	-	64	4	9	-	-	77	-	77	1 243
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 294	1 294	9 909
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	101	..

Vietnam ⁴	2003/04	10 000	-	6 535	2 486	4 243	-	23 264	-	23 264	16 447
	2004/05	20 000	-	5 544	2 348	12 533	-	40 425	-	40 425	24 865
	2005/06	20 000	14 000	7 503	2 273	10 397	50	57 502	7	57 509	36 513
	2006/07	20 000	14 500	5 974	536	9 043	-	52 401	264	52 665	33 654
	2007/08	20 000	11 750	5 861	360	11 794	-	50 968	422	51 390	..
Far East Regional	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	654
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 986
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 680
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total Far East Asia	2003/04	10 000	-	26 805	12 474	39 663	888	89 830	10 156	99 986	50 760
	2004/05	20 000	-	27 052	10 583	58 125	12 358	128 119	11 116	139 235	67 185
	2005/06	20 000	14 000	32 507	10 515	65 764	21 668	167 957	12 165	180 122	79 832
	2006/07	20 000	14 500	25 841	8 864	77 924	20 043	169 731	33 361	203 092	115 653
	2007/08	21 534	11 750	36 981	6 808	43 264	16 648	138 412	57 215	195 627	..
Asia: Central Asian Republics											
Kazakhstan	2003/04	-	-	-	1 222	8	-	1 230	-	1 230	457
	2004/05	-	-	-	649	23	-	672	-	672	1 130
	2005/06	-	-	-	301	500	-	802	-	802	1 278
	2006/07	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	37	1 129
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	328	..
Kyrgyzstan ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	3 875	325	-	4 200	-	4 200	1 000
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 902	635	-	4 537	-	4 537	1 699
	2005/06	-	-	3 000	3 702	569	-	7 271	-	7 271	2 929
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	3 049	1 406	-	5 455	-	5 455	5 967
	2007/08	-	-	1 019	2 119	2 661	57	5 856	53	5 908	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not eslew/here classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 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)¹ – continued

		Financial Aid							£ thousands			
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Tajikistan ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	513	28	147	-	688	-	688	3 954
	2004/05	-	-	-	891	444	24	-	1 359	-	1 359	4 312
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 021	1 666	79	-	2 766	2	2 768	5 872
	2006/07	-	-	-	457	6 806	100	-	7 363	-	7 363	7 170
	2007/08	-	-	-	609	1 901	730	-	3 240	100	3 340	..
Turkmenistan	2003/04	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	36	320	356	143
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	17	45	298
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	2	22	559
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	..
Uzbekistan ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	561	-2	-	-	559	-	559	553
	2004/05	-	-	-	564	49	-	-	613	-	613	2 007
	2005/06	-	-	-	276	0	-	-	277	-	277	1 302
	2006/07	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	3 257
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	..
Central Asia Regional	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 048
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 558
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total Central Asian Republics	2003/04	-	-	-	6 171	395	147	-	6 713	320	7 033	6 108
	2004/05	-	-	-	6 006	1 180	24	-	7 210	17	7 227	9 445
	2005/06	-	-	3 000	5 301	2 756	79	-	11 136	3	11 139	12 988
	2006/07	-	-	1 000	3 553	8 213	100	-	12 866	-	12 866	23 435
	2007/08	-	-	1 019	2 728	4 562	787	-	9 095	623	9 718	..

Asia Regional	2003/04	-	-	2 011	1 640	4 315	148	-	8 115	2 013	10 128	6 198
	2004/05	-	-	167	481	8 137	36 690	-	45 475	5 650	51 125	6 041
	2005/06	-	-	53	2 015	13 368	6 607	-	22 042	8 315	30 357	13 635
	2006/07	-	-	578	699	12 031	584	-	13 892	27 144	41 036	8 695
	2007/08	-	-	-	3 139	12 469	1 582	-	17 190	45 491	62 680	..
Total Asia	2003/04	100 000	15 024	278 207	90 844	169 311	128 964	2 270	784 619	184 847	969 466	254 897
	2004/05	20 000	39 407	294 365	98 186	239 679	113 241	1 734	806 612	436 392	1 243 004	254 830
	2005/06	40 000	67 684	332 889	126 355	279 875	87 976	8 591	943 370	413 045	1 356 415	357 612
	2006/07	40 000	68 446	319 917	118 863	275 801	64 409	12 641	900 078	191 410	1 091 488	449 561
	2007/08	31 534	121 756	311 175	116 131	272 226	76 852	1 196	930 869	185 658	1 116 528	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 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)¹

	Financial Aid										UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
Europe												£ thousands
Albania												
2003/04	-	-	-	1 806	315	200	-	2 321	-	2 321	6 150	
2004/05	-	-	-	1 662	316	204	-	2 183	12	2 195	10 100	
2005/06	-	-	-	1 258	492	45	-	1 795	132	1 927	6 671	
2006/07	-	-	-	1 592	945	-	-	2 537	-	2 537	6 269	
2007/08	-	-	-	872	642	-	-	1 514	1 173	2 688	..	
Armenia												
2003/04	-	-	-	1 788	572	387	-	2 746	-	2 746	1 320	
2004/05	-	-	-	2 351	262	840	-	3 453	-	3 453	3 465	
2005/06	-	-	400	1 784	488	714	500	3 887	-	3 887	3 700	
2006/07	-	-	500	1 776	-	892	920	4 089	-	4 089	6 450	
2007/08	-	-	900	1 347	-	541	295	3 082	74	3 156	..	
Azerbaijan												
2003/04	-	-	-	111	48	-	-	159	-	159	1 168	
2004/05	-	-	-	13	29	7	-	49	-	49	2 668	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	2 645	
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 274	
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	173	..	
Belarus												
2003/04	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	49	-	49	-	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	128	-	128	-	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	-	29	1 591	
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 442	
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	408	..	
Bosnia-Herzegovina												
2003/04	-	-	-	6 130	624	-	-	6 754	-	6 754	10 262	
2004/05	-	-	-	4 545	679	-	-	5 224	-	5 224	11 181	
2005/06	-	-	-	2 548	735	-	-	3 282	-	3 282	6 919	
2006/07	-	-	14	3 482	479	-	-	3 975	-	3 975	8 499	
2007/08	-	-	-	4 306	599	-	-	4 905	549	5 454	..	

Bulgaria	2003/04	-	-	-	1 526	343	-	-	-	1 868	63	1 931	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 041	133	-	-	-	1 175	282	1 457	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	102	16	50	-	-	168	-	168	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Croatia	2003/04	-	-	-	787	435	-	-	-	1 222	-	1 222	6 749
	2004/05	-	-	-	738	246	-	-	-	984	4	988	9 375
	2005/06	-	-	-	640	34	-	-	-	674	-	674	9 341
	2006/07	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	71	-	71	11 461
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	524	..
Cyprus	2003/04	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-
	2004/05	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	-
	2005/06	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
	2006/07	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
	2007/08	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	..
Czech Republic	2003/04	-	-	-	148	28	-	-	-	176	26	202	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Estonia	2003/04	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not eslew/here classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

Macedonia (FYR of)	2003/04	-	-	-	1 255	105	80	-	1 440	8	1 448	4 688
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 331	197	2	-	1 529	-	1 529	7 231
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 282	44	-	-	1 325	-	1 325	3 738
	2006/07	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	65	-	65	5 171
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	964	..
Malta	2003/04	-	-	0	13	-	-	-	13	-	13	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Moldova ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	1 625	797	11	-	2 433	-	2 433	4 159
	2004/05	-	200	177	1 289	830	81	-	2 576	-	2 576	1 875
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 205	144	156	-	1 505	-	1 505	6 091
	2006/07	-	-	10	945	2 574	165	36	3 730	-	3 730	3 908
	2007/08	-	-	-	1 241	439	40	70	1 790	153	1 942	..
Poland	2003/04	-	-	-	57	7	-	-	63	-	63	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Romania	2003/04	-	-	-	4 223	247	-	-	4 470	43	4 513	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 827	413	-	-	4 240	-	4 240	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	636	115	75	-	826	-	826	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Russian Federation	2003/04	-	-	-	13 697	7 618	3 139	-	24 455	-	24 455	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	10 672	3 087	1 374	-	15 133	-	15 133	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	4 486	898	299	-	5 684	-	5 684	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	4 364	275	1 306	-	5 945	-	5 945	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	301	72	-	-	373	-	373	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

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

States of ex Yugoslavia	2003/04	-	-	12	180	- 269	-	- 77	-	- 77	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	125	320	-	445	-	445	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	76	-	-	76	-	76	16
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Turkey	2003/04	-	-	1 866	-	-	-	1 866	210	2 076	16 494
	2004/05	-	-	1 458	-	-	-	1 458	28	1 486	29 150
	2005/06	-	-	1 114	-	-	-	1 114	297	1 411	26 273
	2006/07	-	-	740	-	-	-	740	-	740	42 108
	2007/08	-	-	444	-	-	-	444	882	1 326	..
Ukraine	2003/04	-	-	5 890	540	-	-	6 430	-	6 430	-
	2004/05	-	-	5 270	443	400	-	6 113	-	6 113	-
	2005/06	-	-	5 757	178	-	-	5 935	-	5 935	11 874
	2006/07	-	-	5 554	131	-	-	5 686	-	5 686	14 541
	2007/08	-	-	2 739	347	-	-	3 086	350	3 436	..
Balkan Regional	2003/04	-	-	793	106	135	-	1 034	-	1 034	-
	2004/05	-	-	1 616	1 387	-	-	3 004	-	3 004	-
	2005/06	-	-	1 197	789	600	-	2 587	-	2 587	-
	2006/07	-	-	696	1 342	400	-	2 438	-	2 438	-
	2007/08	-	-	446	2 289	-	-	2 735	1 365	4 100	..
Europe regional	2003/04	-	-	1 152	1 406	9	-	2 568	4 064	6 632	21 807
	2004/05	-	-	500	3 161	54	-	3 716	2 150	5 866	19 088
	2005/06	-	-	1 148	3 360	-	-	4 508	1 890	6 398	14 997
	2006/07	-	-	1 412	1 385	16	-	2 813	830	3 643	21 400
	2007/08	-	-	1 520	3 009	82	-	4 612	724	5 336	..
Total Europe	2003/04	-	-	1 873	49 471	4 130	-	70 440	4 431	74 871	115 337
	2004/05	-	200	1 642	41 389	3 346	-	59 809	2 486	62 295	145 256
	2005/06	-	-	1 521	28 244	1 970	500	41 946	48 140	90 086	132 154
	2006/07	-	-	2 269	25 719	3 101	1 999	41 819	93 880	135 699	173 949
	2007/08	-	-	1 796	19 330	663	342	31 001	8 495	39 496	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

Nauru	2003/04	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Niue	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Palau	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Papua New Guinea ⁴	2003/04	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	194
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 381
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 127
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	155	245	400
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	322	561	883
Pitcairn Islands	2003/04	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	64	-	64
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 247	67	-	-	1 314	-	1 314
	2005/06	-	-	646	1 590	346	-	-	2 582	-	2 582
	2006/07	-	-	1 455	141	241	-	-	1 837	-	1 837
	2007/08	-	-	1 125	92	242	-	-	1 460	3	1 462

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not eslew/here classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

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

14.5 Total DFID Expenditure and GPEX by Recipient Country (Pacific)¹ – continued

		Financial Aid							£ thousands			
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	UK Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
Samoa	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 740
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Solomon Islands ⁴	2003/04	-	-	100	6	-	78	278	462	-	462	141
	2004/05	-	-	98	-	-	-	278	376	-	376	721
	2005/06	-	-	95	-	-	-	178	273	-	273	168
	2006/07	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	91	-	91	455
	2007/08	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	88	46	134	..
Tonga	2003/04	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	608
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Tuvalu	2003/04	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	416
	2004/05	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	142
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Vanuatu	2003/04	-	-	23	-	-	199	-	222	-	222	1 145
	2004/05	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	256
	2005/06	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	84
	2006/07	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	206
	2007/08	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	..

Wallis & Fortuna	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
South Pacific Regional	2003/04	-	-	-	1 693	1 624	-	-	-	-	-	3 317	-	-	-	-	3 317	-	-
	2004/05	-	-	-	515	635	-	-	-	-	-	1 149	-	-	-	-	1 149	-	-
	2005/06	-	-	-	422	172	-	-	-	-	-	594	-	-	-	-	594	-	-
	2006/07	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
	2007/08	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	..
Oceania Regional	2003/04	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	2 927
	2004/05	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	38	-	446
	2005/06	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	1 287
	2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 575
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	..
Total Pacific	2003/04	-	-	-	474	1 649	276	278	278	278	4 484	4 484	-	-	-	-	4 484	-	6 763
	2004/05	-	-	-	446	748	-	278	278	3 272	3 272	3 272	-	-	-	-	3 272	-	7 513
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 072	544	-	178	178	3 823	3 823	3 823	-	-	-	-	3 823	-	9 757
	2006/07	-	-	-	1 857	423	-	-	-	2 424	2 424	2 424	245	-	-	-	2 669	-	5 557
	2007/08	-	-	-	1 501	564	-	-	-	2 164	2 164	2 164	678	-	-	-	2 842	-	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified.

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

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

15 DFID Bilateral Aid by Income Group¹

	2003/04 £m	2004/05 £m	2005/06 £m	2006/07 £m	2007/08 £m
Total Bilateral Aid	2 010	2 199	2 655	2 783	2 962
<i>of which: Country Specific</i>	1 581	1 694	2 087	2 113	2 183
Total Bilateral Aid (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)	1 699	1 866	2 207	2 399	2 531
<i>of which: Total Country Specific (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)</i>	1 329	1 448	1 739	1 824	1 889

Country Specific DFID Programme: All Recipient Countries

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Total :										
Country Specific Aid	1 581		1 694		2 087		2 113		2 183	
Low Income Countries	1 083	68	1 375	81	1 745	84	1 788	85	1 920	88
Lower Middle Income Countries	385	24	229	14	273	13	251	12	198	9
Upper Middle Income Countries	113	7	90	5	69	3	73	3	65	3
High Income Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Least Developed Countries - LDCs</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>40</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>

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

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Total :										
Country Specific Aid	1 329		1 448		1 739		1 824		1 889	
Low Income Countries	953	72	1 173	81	1 436	83	1 541	85	1 668	88
Lower Middle Income Countries	267	20	188	13	236	14	218	12	156	8
Upper Middle Income Countries	109	8	88	6	68	4	65	4	65	3
High Income Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Least Developed Countries - LDCs</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>40</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>

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 UK and DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Region

					£ thousands
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ¹	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ²	Total Multilateral ²
TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA	2003	2 364 698	34 766	30 469 498	10 686 247
	2004	2 913 356	428 125	30 161 118	11 652 462
	2005	4 491 045	1 936 744	45 181 512	12 013 748
	2006	4 737 140	1 907 700	41 626 923	12 943 011
	2007	2 823 354	38 699	..	..
Unspecified Region	2003	581 811	-	5 721 665	810 567
	2004	629 618	-	6 370 344	796 640
	2005	670 737	-	6 654 659	827 945
	2006	724 320	-	7 433 571	812 481
	2007	888 394	-	..	..
Total Africa	2003	923 585	32 175	11 732 263	4 531 857
	2004	1 327 317	396 623	10 541 612	5 410 174
	2005	2 087 993	1 192 958	13 596 916	5 648 903
	2006	2 968 240	1 794 090	17 125 153	6 177 311
	2007	1 227 597	28 839	..	..
Total Americas	2003	83 195	2 591	2 800 526	869 878
	2004	67 536	8 363	2 792 306	873 816
	2005	72 702	24 767	2 516 322	923 847
	2006	19 450	10 940	2 905 712	912 445
	2007	- 300 692	4 327	..	..
Total Asia	2003	747 796	-	8 093 274	3 534 249
	2004	865 977	23 139	8 721 519	3 493 015
	2005	1 578 320	673 201	20 299 451	3 586 702
	2006	902 600	8 040	11 698 456	3 877 735
	2007	965 873	4 244	..	..
Total Europe	2003	28 232	-	1 666 823	898 426
	2004	25 168	-	1 280 063	1 023 122
	2005	77 134	45 818	1 576 624	935 489
	2006	120 460	94 630	1 926 429	1 099 635
	2007	39 490	1 289	..	..
Pacific	2003	80	-	454 947	41 270
	2004	- 2 259	-	455 274	55 695
	2005	4 159	-	537 540	90 862
	2006	2 070	-	537 602	63 404
	2007	2 691	-	..	..

1. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

2. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

16.2 Total UK and DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa)

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ¹	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ²	Total Multilateral ²	
Africa: North of Sahara						
Algeria	2003	478	-	103 355	41 766	
	2004	11	-	128 076	43 498	
	2005	-	-	159 386	39 266	
	2006	-	-	111 163	- 1 924	
	2007	285	-	..	..
Egypt	2003	2 168	-	474 647	51 515	
	2004	41 882	-	641 519	142 106	
	2005	3 400	-	362 384	130 803	
	2006	10 200	-	291 681	155 700	
	2007	67	-	..	..
Libya	2003	n/a	<i>n/a</i>	n/a	n/a	
	2004	n/a	<i>n/a</i>	n/a	n/a	
	2005	-	-	9 258	1 997	
	2006	-	-	18 166	1 483	
	2007	146	-	..	..
Morocco	2003	-	-	205 552	96 300	
	2004	71	-	214 744	133 031	
	2005	-	-	159 133	169 876	
	2006	-	-	307 939	196 977	
	2007	169	-	..	..
Tunisia	2003	-	-	127 195	58 025	
	2004	-	-	125 969	52 103	
	2005	11 679	-	148 032	57 887	
	2006	8 960	-	155 950	83 923	
	2007	58	-	..	..
North Africa Regional	2003	-	-	29 928	38 483	
	2004	-	-	40 251	58 395	
	2005	-	-	28 055	49 724	
	2006	-	-	28 768	49 504	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Total North of Sahara	2003	2 646	-	940 677	286 089	
	2004	41 964	-	1 150 559	429 133	
	2005	15 079	-	866 248	449 553	
	2006	19 160	-	913 667	485 664	
	2007	725	-	..	..

1. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

2. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Africa: South of Sahara						
Angola	2003	8 439	-	227 905	74 909	
	2004	8 229	-	554 267	71 634	
	2005	7 729	-	142 052	100 652	
	2006	6 860	-	- 30 007	67 295	
	2007	5 015	-	..	..
Benin ¹	2003	12 940	11 109	120 116	61 093	
	2004	-	-	114 586	95 503	
	2005	-	-	113 832	78 092	
	2006	1 240	1 240	124 102	79 728	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Botswana	2003	698	-	16 755	1 304	
	2004	251	-	17 375	9 211	
	2005	138	-	28 539	10 452	
	2006	30	-	19 698	16 557	
	2007	206	-	..	..
Burkina Faso ¹	2003	67	-	162 696	145 935	
	2004	3 531	-	180 861	153 975	
	2005	1 419	-	186 209	175 619	
	2006	1 510	1 290	209 638	258 023	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Burundi ¹	2003	2 150	-	74 223	65 006	
	2004	5 162	-	101 369	95 923	
	2005	8 130	572	99 414	101 251	
	2006	14 620	-	120 879	104 458	
	2007	6 616	-	..	..
Cameroon ¹	2003	10 993	6 253	462 834	87 524	
	2004	16 387	14 559	312 179	108 638	
	2005	2 541	-	184 845	42 281	
	2006	92 160	89 870	817 953	94 253	
	2007	25 857	23 427	..	..
Cape Verde	2003	-	-	55 257	32 616	
	2004	-	-	49 539	26 477	
	2005	-	-	57 331	31 015	
	2006	290	290	53 639	20 459	
	2007	270	270	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Central African Republic ¹	2003	-	-	19 817	11 538
	2004	-	-	29 904	30 090
	2005	-	-	34 205	18 175
	2006	500	-	35 462	37 283
	2007	2 525	-	..	..
Chad ¹	2003	998	-	58 496	92 442
	2004	4 398	-	89 020	84 638
	2005	- 402	-	91 647	117 281
	2006	1 310	-	82 879	69 447
	2007	2 562	-	..	..
Comoros ¹	2003	-	-	6 810	8 120
	2004	-	-	7 563	6 341
	2005	-	-	9 445	4 434
	2006	-	-	10 830	5 391
	2007	-	-	..	..
Congo ¹	2003	2 431	2 021	20 736	21 452
	2004	2 658	2 428	26 057	36 895
	2005	319	-	747 861	49 096
	2006	350	231	91 905	45 858
	2007	102	-	..	..
Congo (Dem Rep) ¹	2003	13 877	92	3 067 812	248 861
	2004	164 239	138 739	635 735	359 698
	2005	42 671	-	568 979	436 108
	2006	76 040	299	815 296	302 103
	2007	60 578	268	..	..
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	2003	1 311	349	172 195	- 16 957
	2004	3 209	2 712	107 285	- 20 125
	2005	1 689	270	83 043	- 17 796
	2006	1 010	240	108 044	28 072
	2007	- 18 545	210	..	..
Djibouti	2003	-	-	22 659	24 104
	2004	-	-	21 511	14 859
	2005	-	-	29 562	12 696
	2006	-	-	48 618	14 134
	2007	-	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Equatorial Guinea	2003	-	-	10 772	2 082	
	2004	-	-	12 595	3 509	
	2005	-	-	16 261	5 165	
	2006	-	-	10 292	4 396	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Eritrea ¹	2003	2 670	-	113 594	80 010	
	2004	2 750	-	96 845	49 282	
	2005	1 689	-	124 526	72 531	
	2006	3 010	-	34 354	36 598	
	2007	2 598	-	..	..
Ethiopia ¹	2003	38 532	355	632 811	323 421	
	2004	80 289	10 679	559 201	413 313	
	2005	41 522	-	661 039	388 321	
	2006	89 450	1 720	556 491	487 756	
	2007	145 661	-	..	..
Gabon	2003	-	-	- 25 219	18 445	
	2004	-	-	12 829	8 917	
	2005	-	-	16 382	13 219	
	2006	-	-	17 329	- 712	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Gambia ¹	2003	570	-	12 052	24 472	
	2004	267	-	6 352	29 233	
	2005	831	-	8 274	23 660	
	2006	2 230	-	13 628	23 578	
	2007	2 513	-	..	..
Ghana ¹	2003	80 378	5 395	293 205	284 631	
	2004	143 808	74 018	489 378	248 967	
	2005	65 869	826	331 551	276 898	
	2006	90 840	11 260	323 133	315 199	
	2007	76 092	-	..	..
Guinea ¹	2003	1 292	171	82 405	64 026	
	2004	1 730	213	97 320	55 590	
	2005	809	11	70 297	29 771	
	2006	520	20	55 910	31 338	
	2007	538	41	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Guinea-Bissau ¹	2003	-	-	59 740	29 162	
	2004	-	-	15 585	26 434	
	2005	-	-	21 679	21 800	
	2006	10	-	21 383	23 317	
	2007	24	-	..	..
Kenya ¹	2003	48 631	-	196 139	121 825	
	2004	24 999	-	256 910	106 133	
	2005	47 463	-	272 090	142 855	
	2006	58 580	-	413 620	90 400	
	2007	55 615	-	..	..
Lesotho ¹	2003	3 142	-	20 136	29 028	
	2004	3 951	-	19 127	39 203	
	2005	4 197	-	21 503	16 349	
	2006	4 120	-	20 899	18 503	
	2007	4 035	-	..	..
Liberia ¹	2003	4 673	-	43 039	22 193	
	2004	8 982	-	88 922	27 241	
	2005	4 148	-	81 756	48 106	
	2006	8 300	-	101 844	43 901	
	2007	4 976	-	..	..
Madagascar ¹	2003	3 099	2 682	137 735	192 869	
	2004	14 990	14 303	373 597	307 813	
	2005	7 399	-	275 298	235 811	
	2006	2 780	2 650	144 327	263 440	
	2007	849	-	..	..
Malawi ¹	2003	68 019	-	192 085	123 282	
	2004	65 211	147	168 190	104 567	
	2005	56 088	65	177 171	137 982	
	2006	92 890	23 610	216 219	140 567	
	2007	66 821	184	..	..
Mali ¹	2003	129	-	166 493	166 806	
	2004	202	-	178 739	131 415	
	2005	721	-	208 070	172 231	
	2006	2 240	2 090	216 507	227 266	
	2007	-	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Mauritania ¹	2003	998	-	83 348	64 235	
	2004	278	-	45 364	52 720	
	2005	-	-	68 509	36 092	
	2006	530	-	50 911	50 672	
	2007	34	38	..	..
Mauritius	2003	- 741	-	- 10 833	1 543	
	2004	87	-	8 027	13 883	
	2005	- 440	-	12 201	5 363	
	2006	- 60	-	4 630	6 521	
	2007	54	-	..	..
Mayotte	2003	-	-	101 689	- 6	
	2004	-	-	113 838	- 87	
	2005	-	-	111 049	- 292	
	2006	-	-	183 419	54	
	2007	-	..	..	..
Mozambique ¹	2003	38 808	-	426 880	206 250	
	2004	35 973	-	399 043	278 705	
	2005	44 470	-	424 028	282 339	
	2006	53 990	1 470	509 878	363 736	
	2007	57 807	- 30	..	..
Namibia	2003	1 782	-	67 542	20 491	
	2004	1 490	-	67 650	18 456	
	2005	710	-	54 328	12 520	
	2006	810	-	57 432	20 562	
	2007	439	-	..	..
Niger ¹	2003	269	147	149 732	129 921	
	2004	4 568	4 507	166 810	128 463	
	2005	4 379	-	140 639	142 674	
	2006	3 320	730	127 802	90 134	
	2007	1 220	-	..	..
Nigeria ¹	2003	26 082	-	122 382	66 599	
	2004	68 807	-	171 694	144 016	
	2005	1 210 710	1 135 500	3 282 045	259 224	
	2006	1 731 130	1 648 920	5 879 365	332 930	
	2007	142 888	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Rwanda ¹	2003	26 260	-	130 698	74 333
	2004	31 749	-	118 346	147 988
	2005	45 081	-	160 651	156 135
	2006	51 840	360	174 491	143 072
	2007	47 478	-	..	..
Sao Tome & Principe ¹	2003	-	-	15 598	7 447
	2004	-	-	11 842	6 363
	2005	-	-	10 100	7 421
	2006	-	-	9 922	1 782
	2007	-	-	..	..
Senegal ¹	2003	410	104	192 557	83 146
	2004	4 960	1 359	412 255	163 126
	2005	3 801	1 529	242 083	136 843
	2006	5 490	1 020	276 656	165 183
	2007	5 856	891	..	..
Seychelles	2003	31	-	3 025	1 947
	2004	11	-	3 345	1 593
	2005	11	-	4 351	5 958
	2006	10	-	3 874	4 065
	2007	- 431	-	..	..
Sierra Leone ¹	2003	33 639	98	127 563	56 353
	2004	33 250	147	88 747	107 197
	2005	33 331	72	71 750	117 083
	2006	35 630	60	108 186	89 291
	2007	44 030	3 510	..	..
Somalia ¹	2003	2 168	-	69 544	36 824
	2004	6 417	-	76 245	32 742
	2005	5 870	-	80 342	49 608
	2006	28 880	-	142 990	68 093
	2007	13 179	-	..	..
South Africa	2003	75 270	-	292 268	99 962
	2004	47 509	-	250 580	91 907
	2005	38 650	-	267 354	117 441
	2006	810	-	304 646	85 069
	2007	- 10 179	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
St Helena & Dependencies	2003	10 772	-	10 772	239	
	2004	14 221	-	14 221	82	
	2005	12 350	-	12 350	55	
	2006	12 560	-	12 569	2 717	
	2007	19 861	-	..	..
Sudan ¹	2003	20 221	-	203 329	170 106	
	2004	63 612	-	462 710	64 818	
	2005	108 073	-	809 742	173 370	
	2006	117 130	-	824 957	246 405	
	2007	103 024	-	..	..
Swaziland	2003	851	-	7 796	12 407	
	2004	780	-	3 956	7 864	
	2005	- 5 132	-	11 112	14 176	
	2006	130	-	6 673	12 406	
	2007	1 116	-	..	..
Tanzania ¹	2003	174 822	-	591 358	451 988	
	2004	117 669	-	561 362	398 268	
	2005	118 772	2 436	479 154	342 063	
	2006	118 930	2 000	538 895	452 196	
	2007	115 827	-	..	..
Togo ¹	2003	257	80	28 330	1 151	
	2004	158	49	28 562	8 900	
	2005	468	39	32 698	14 919	
	2006	380	30	29 751	12 966	
	2007	138	30	..	..
Uganda ¹	2003	64 088	-	359 650	237 372	
	2004	58 739	-	373 177	279 480	
	2005	30 602	-	387 413	270 556	
	2006	116 510	2 090	509 812	331 197	
	2007	83 524	-	..	..
Zambia ¹	2003	40 351	3 319	362 467	- 4 997	
	2004	154 188	132 763	406 989	205 631	
	2005	91 168	51 638	459 807	59 757	
	2006	47 150	2 600	605 994	167 166	
	2007	37 093	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Zimbabwe ¹	2003	36 070	-	98 413	15 494	
	2004	27 099	-	90 815	10 870	
	2005	25 019	-	98 347	103 859	
	2006	37 970	-	108 577	43 390	
	2007	47 024	-	..	..
South of Sahara regional	2003	27 889	-	702 117	130 827	
	2004	9 151	-	619 451	157 866	
	2005	8 472	-	501 895	110 152	
	2006	18 600	-	728 971	129 916	
	2007	21 216	-	..	..
Total South of Sahara	2003	885 334	32 175	10 559 523	4 203 831	
	2004	1 235 961	396 623	9 117 870	4 946 225	
	2005	2 071 335	1 192 958	12 384 809	5 161 371	
	2006	2 932 630	1 794 090	15 855 276	5 668 129	
	2007	1 176 105	28 839	..	..
Africa regional	2003	35 605	-	232 063	41 937	
	2004	49 391	-	273 183	34 816	
	2005	1 579	-	345 859	37 979	
	2006	16 450	-	356 210	23 518	
	2007	50 767	-	..	..
TOTAL AFRICA	2003	923 585	32 175	11 732 263	4 531 857	
	2004	1 327 317	396 623	10 541 612	5 410 174	
	2005	2 087 993	1 192 958	13 596 916	5 648 903	
	2006	2 968 240	1 794 090	17 125 153	6 177 311	
	2007	1 227 597	28 839	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
North and Central America						
Costa Rica	2003	11 832	-	18 954	- 2 241	
	2004	- 8 698	-	6 216	1 424	
	2005	3 251	-	13 736	2 134	
	2006	- 250	-	10 928	1 456	
	2007	- 5 980	-	..	..
Cuba	2003	- 1 488	-	36 297	9 333	
	2004	1 812	-	38 063	14 625	
	2005	4 967	-	37 775	10 408	
	2006	- 1 590	-	30 898	11 167	
	2007	- 2 427	-	..	..
El Salvador	2003	1 439	-	104 322	12 903	
	2004	98	-	110 084	7 705	
	2005	11	-	89 320	18 879	
	2006	6 130	-	81 847	3 315	
	2007	- 48 340	-	..	..
Guatemala	2003	92	-	132 303	17 956	
	2004	- 169	-	111 143	8 431	
	2005	39	-	120 202	18 324	
	2006	- 2 530	-	241 889	21 491	
	2007	- 13 793	-	..	..
Haiti ¹	2003	190	-	93 844	36 132	
	2004	1 921	-	114 079	27 536	
	2005	748	-	194 928	88 280	
	2006	1 090	-	197 423	118 494	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Honduras	2003	3 191	-	144 226	95 100	
	2004	671	93	179 202	172 889	
	2005	16 630	15 511	250 873	122 689	
	2006	590	980	209 024	110 854	
	2007	1	-	..	..
Mexico	2003	- 2 229	-	45 079	14 728	
	2004	82	-	43 067	18 876	
	2005	- 5 319	-	88 341	15 100	
	2006	-	-	113 533	20 106	
	2007	1 150	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Nicaragua ¹	2003	1 672	374	319 520	187 872
	2004	7 312	988	467 277	205 680
	2005	3 378	352	280 276	126 319
	2006	5 030	150	209 475	184 832
	2007	- 3 429	-	..	..
Panama	2003	31	-	19 193	- 1 862
	2004	22	-	13 801	- 851
	2005	28	-	9 495	902
	2006	- 5 820	-	10 466	5 782
	2007	- 81 093	-	..	..
North & Central America Regional	2003	-	-	77 542	38 924
	2004	-	-	92 141	34 614
	2005	-	-	78 890	48 981
	2006	-	-	85 852	29 930
	2007	15 660	-	..	..
Total North and Central America	2003	14 728	374	991 280	408 845
	2004	3 050	1 081	1 175 073	490 929
	2005	23 733	15 863	1 163 836	452 016
	2006	2 650	1 130	1 191 334	507 427
	2007	- 138 252	-	..	..
Caribbean					
Anguilla	2003	1 102	-	1 102	-
	2004	742	-	753	-
	2005	1 502	-	2 365	-
	2006	150	-	168	2 233
	2007	113	-	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	2003	147	-	1 862	1 219
	2004	38	-	677	737
	2005	-	-	3 801	116
	2006	-	-	1 054	614
	2007	3	-	..	..
Barbados	2003	129	-	1 488	10 595
	2004	180	-	1 392	14 330
	2005	1 342	-	3 345	- 4 522
	2006	20	-	1 690	- 2 016
	2007	1 249	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Belize	2003	410	1 458	2 541	4 789
	2004	229	1 457	2 090	2 456
	2005	1 095	963	4 104	2 982
	2006	190	960	2 011	2 494
	2007	673	646	..	..
Dominica	2003	631	-	2 070	4 562
	2004	- 1 981	-	5 828	9 970
	2005	490	-	2 486	5 776
	2006	100	540	1 000	9 412
	2007	542	541	..	..
Dominican Republic	2003	122	-	37 001	4 991
	2004	87	-	46 084	- 27
	2005	281	-	31 130	10 947
	2006	- 39 080	-	7 042	20 867
	2007	- 18 663	-	..	..
Grenada	2003	447	-	5 065	2 082
	2004	409	-	5 730	2 887
	2005	5 941	-	10 974	13 626
	2006	440	-	1 837	12 830
	2007	57	56	..	..
Guyana	2003	5 769	759	17 570	35 427
	2004	11 072	-	38 363	34 761
	2005	6 651	-	21 305	53 882
	2006	3 440	330	25 295	68 631
	2007	2 315	-	..	..
Jamaica	2003	5 199	-	643	1 268
	2004	4 082	5 825	4 262	36 693
	2005	12 729	7 941	6 172	13 373
	2006	7 870	5 680	- 348	20 557
	2007	3 091	2 714	..	..
Montserrat	2003	22 132	-	22 236	110
	2004	20 322	-	20 387	3 874
	2005	13 841	-	14 825	468
	2006	13 510	-	13 547	4 043
	2007	14 980	-	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

					£ thousands
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
St Kitts-Nevis	2003	49	-	- 171	159
	2004	-	-	- 87	513
	2005	-	-	902	968
	2006	-	-	1 951	1 744
	2007	6	-	..	..
St. Lucia	2003	122	-	2 946	6 112
	2004	- 15 050	-	- 12 955	1 277
	2005	88	-	3 576	2 453
	2006	-	170	1 320	7 738
	2007	19	-	..	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2003	61	-	2 248	1 598
	2004	11	-	3 967	2 074
	2005	88	-	3 147	- 495
	2006	-	260	1 228	1 641
	2007	264	263	..	..
Surinam	2003	-	-	2 474	4 170
	2004	-	-	8 606	4 409
	2005	-	-	18 445	5 705
	2006	-	-	30 202	4 412
	2007	-	-	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2003	159	-	3 105	- 5 022
	2004	191	-	3 951	- 5 064
	2005	61	-	3 328	- 4 511
	2006	50	-	2 195	4 815
	2007	63	-	..	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	2003	680	-	729	612
	2004	600	-	660	1 059
	2005	1 040	-	1 700	1 161
	2006	30	110	43	- 272
	2007	339	107	..	..
Caribbean regional	2003	4 820	-	29 113	- 165
	2004	6 052	-	20 524	3 722
	2005	5 061	-	31 471	- 20 502
	2006	5 150	-	85 852	29 930
	2007	7 383	-	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Total Caribbean	2003	41 980	2 217	132 022	72 507	
	2004	26 985	7 282	150 232	113 671	
	2005	50 210	8 904	163 076	81 427	
	2006	- 8 130	8 050	176 089	189 674	
	2007	12 432	4 327	..	..
South America						
Argentine Republic	2003	-	-	60 132	1 800	
	2004	-	-	42 843	7 558	
	2005	-	-	42 847	11 002	
	2006	-	-	44 015	18 372	
	2007	479	-	..	..
Bolivia	2003	8 022	-	338 602	229 926	
	2004	27 738	-	304 097	115 465	
	2005	- 13 362	-	213 587	104 457	
	2006	4 720	1 760	309 575	3 418	
	2007	- 52 563	-	..	..
Brazil	2003	8 267	-	112 835	5 126	
	2004	6 030	-	80 311	4 573	
	2005	3 598	-	93 990	10 831	
	2006	860	-	40 625	3 456	
	2007	1 524	-	..	..
Chile	2003	257	-	37 620	10 160	
	2004	578	-	14 112	16 224	
	2005	578	-	41 582	41 252	
	2006	470	-	34 935	9 651	
	2007	261	-	..	..
Colombia	2003	1 721	-	469 748	20 068	
	2004	1 102	-	262 842	19 967	
	2005	688	-	251 913	28 561	
	2006	350	-	498 325	37 880	
	2007	751	-	..	..
Ecuador	2003	251	-	106 337	753	
	2004	- 8 060	-	86 488	- 82	
	2005	171	-	96 141	19 265	
	2006	- 1 070	-	92 671	9 558	
	2007	- 663	-	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Paraguay	2003	- 220	-	33 945	- 3 478	
	2004	- 278	-	14 428	- 3 247	
	2005	- 121	-	30 393	- 3 664	
	2006	- 230	-	33 761	- 4 445	
	2007	- 115	-	..	..
Peru	2003	1 641	-	274 153	27 981	
	2004	2 870	-	239 748	16 060	
	2005	1 832	-	170 630	45 559	
	2006	12 030	-	203 699	47 298	
	2007	- 125 409	-	..	..
Uruguay	2003	-	-	4 740	3 809	
	2004	-	-	5 375	6 330	
	2005	-	-	1 529	6 167	
	2006	-	-	5 863	5 233	
	2007	55	-	..	..
Venezuela	2003	80	-	39 298	9 835	
	2004	229	-	15 471	8 671	
	2005	83	-	11 415	14 897	
	2006	-	-	17 856	13 427	
	2007	59	-	..	..
South America Regional	2003	-	-	41 790	10 264	
	2004	-	-	237 718	13 806	
	2005	-	-	36 901	20 084	
	2006	-	-	39 299	14 579	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Total South America	2003	20 019	-	1 519 200	316 244	
	2004	30 210	-	1 303 433	205 325	
	2005	- 6 533	-	990 928	298 411	
	2006	17 130	1 760	1 320 625	158 428	
	2007	- 175 620	-	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Americas Regional	2003	6 467	-	158 024	72 282
	2004	7 291	-	163 568	63 891
	2005	5 292	-	198 482	91 993
	2006	7 800	-	217 664	56 916
	2007	748	-	..	..
TOTAL AMERICAS	2003	83 195	2 591	2 800 526	869 878
	2004	67 536	8 363	2 792 306	873 816
	2005	72 702	24 767	2 516 322	923 847
	2006	19 450	10 940	2 905 712	912 445
	2007	- 300 692	4 327	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Asia: Middle East						
Iran	2003	680	-	62 532	15 818	
	2004	2 619	-	75 798	17 948	
	2005	391	-	43 001	11 574	
	2006	-	-	38 456	24 007	
	2007	245	-	..	..
Iraq	2003	110 220	-	1 282 966	43 095	
	2004	150 122	-	2 937 708	77 484	
	2005	724 768	673 201	11 786 795	29 238	
	2006	110 310	-	4 612 287	9 721	
	2007	30 062	-	..	..
Jordan	2003	2 358	-	668 839	82 405	
	2004	2 538	-	236 697	80 332	
	2005	3 328	-	242 457	80 007	
	2006	460	-	196 618	85 026	
	2007	224	-	..	..
Lebanon	2003	178	-	72 759	68 056	
	2004	158	-	70 133	75 743	
	2005	303	-	71 425	63 239	
	2006	3 760	-	211 160	154 342	
	2007	3 760	-	..	..
Oman	2003	-	-	6 412	649	
	2004	-	-	1 102	- 180	
	2005	-	-	2 134	688	
	2006	-	-	- 7 901	2 532	
	2007	83	-	..	..
Saudi Arabia	2003	-	-	6 087	1 029	
	2004	-	-	4 644	933	
	2005	-	-	7 569	1 122	
	2006	-	-	6 059	1 516	
	2007	380	-	..	..
Syria	2003	18	-	17 631	56 280	
	2004	71	-	8 573	60 742	
	2005	83	-	3 251	41 032	
	2006	-	-	- 6 178	34 865	
	2007	37	-	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
West Bank & Gaza	2003	19 052	-	300 572	278 899	
	2004	16 071	-	330 329	262 700	
	2005	12 938	-	313 199	283 830	
	2006	19 070	-	409 952	364 937	
	2007	11 320	-	..	..
Yemen ¹	2003	1 758	-	77 524	66 948	
	2004	6 909	-	83 312	54 592	
	2005	11 162	-	74 076	91 685	
	2006	8 170	-	73 272	80 988	
	2007	12 646	-	..	..
Middle East Regional	2003	178	-	31 863	66 629	
	2004	1 970	-	24 551	84 665	
	2005	1 381	-	27 951	86 789	
	2006	4 560	-	100 447	70 724	
	2007	60	-	..	..
Total Middle East	2003	134 440	-	2 527 185	679 808	
	2004	180 458	-	3 772 847	714 959	
	2005	754 354	673 201	12 571 858	689 204	
	2006	146 330	-	5 634 172	828 658	
	2007	58 818	-	..	..
Asia: South						
Afghanistan ¹	2003	60 389	-	734 678	222 166	
	2004	122 242	-	928 268	228 332	
	2005	120 978	-	1 205 660	295 052	
	2006	133 940	-	1 306 643	264 734	
	2007	134 274	-	..	..
Bangladesh ¹	2003	159 512	-	425 606	420 798	
	2004	137 909	-	345 264	411 540	
	2005	111 819	-	309 651	399 758	
	2006	75 570	-	248 040	403 735	
	2007	122 713	-	..	..
Bhutan ¹	2003	- 12	-	31 900	15 102	
	2004	-	-	28 977	13 921	
	2005	-	-	31 334	18 043	
	2006	-	-	27 741	23 274	
	2007	-	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Burma ¹	2003	6 792	-	51 086	21 361
	2004	6 537	-	44 475	21 446
	2005	5 820	-	42 814	32 274
	2006	7 320	-	50 015	22 518
	2007	8 979	-	..	..
India ¹	2003	202 019	-	235 364	331 762
	2004	201 991	-	7 940	369 002
	2005	318 640	-	465 522	481 090
	2006	189 810	-	354 884	393 052
	2007	255 111	-	..	..
Maldives	2003	208	-	5 352	5 603
	2004	202	-	4 824	7 383
	2005	1 012	-	21 817	12 350
	2006	-	-	8 694	11 020
	2007	44	-	..	..
Nepal ¹	2003	32 518	-	196 188	87 034
	2004	35 902	-	173 789	57 839
	2005	33 903	-	191 792	42 550
	2006	40 650	-	172 562	106 131
	2007	44 149	-	..	..
Pakistan ¹	2003	68 662	-	328 406	322 723
	2004	49 571	23 139	208 588	560 925
	2005	34 722	-	457 771	385 037
	2006	110 400	-	622 133	507 335
	2007	98 860	-	..	..
Sri Lanka	2003	5 677	-	165 948	237 893
	2004	9 179	-	183 988	88 382
	2005	7 547	-	471 491	156 498
	2006	3 730	3 380	263 685	148 256
	2007	5 744	1 348	..	..
Total South Asia	2003	535 764	-	2 174 528	1 664 442
	2004	563 533	23 139	1 926 113	1 758 770
	2005	634 441	-	3 197 852	1 822 652
	2006	561 420	3 380	3 054 397	1 880 055
	2007	669 872	1 348	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

				£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Asia: Far East					
Cambodia ¹	2003	9 192	-	195 478	112 884
	2004	9 610	-	162 297	88 043
	2005	11 811	-	189 471	96 559
	2006	12 120	-	188 853	81 537
	2007	12 271	-	..	..
China	2003	29 022	-	697 811	106 982
	2004	39 372	-	864 864	34 363
	2005	30 520	-	929 317	21 536
	2006	28 410	-	637 778	6 494
	2007	81 165	-	..	..
East Timor ¹	2003	4 520	-	77 946	16 737
	2004	4 611	-	72 687	10 892
	2005	600	-	88 088	13 367
	2006	2 290	-	94 378	19 258
	2007	2 001	-	..	..
Indonesia	2003	22 763	-	949 624	100 985
	2004	20 387	-	- 79 830	123 737
	2005	13 252	-	1 236 185	126 551
	2006	55 190	-	374 098	356 997
	2007	34 843	-	..	..
Korea . Dem.Rep	2003	202	-	70 279	31 637
	2004	1 222	-	74 919	25 921
	2005	-	-	21 690	22 829
	2006	-	-	15 683	12 678
	2007	583	-	..	..
Laos ¹	2003	331	-	115 627	67 229
	2004	289	-	97 025	49 080
	2005	132	-	87 477	69 467
	2006	150	-	101 958	67 436
	2007	837	-	..	..
Malaysia	2003	- 202	-	63 977	2 713
	2004	4 022	-	156 589	1 741
	2005	721	-	11 030	4 060
	2006	5 400	-	125 107	4 853
	2007	- 10 074	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Mongolia ¹	2003	343	-	90 629	53 046
	2004	191	-	84 367	52 213
	2005	149	-	72 542	29 694
	2006	240	220	68 854	25 105
	2007	584	446	..	..
Philippines	2003	- 17 049	-	431 019	17 239
	2004	- 10 728	-	236 370	11 853
	2005	3 510	-	289 573	15 056
	2006	480	-	282 291	18 508
	2007	273	-	..	..
Thailand	2003	- 7 771	-	- 602 865	14 759
	2004	218	-	- 12 906	26 248
	2005	160	-	- 120 939	22 169
	2006	- 1 250	-	- 159 075	40 478
	2007	101	-	..	..
Vietnam ¹	2003	21 183	-	592 619	481 108
	2004	36 928	-	646 545	337 123
	2005	53 151	-	688 791	348 824
	2006	44 640	4 440	709 952	286 459
	2007	48 547	2 450	..	..
Total Far East Asia	2003	62 532	-	2 682 144	1 005 319
	2004	106 122	-	2 302 927	761 214
	2005	114 006	-	3 493 225	770 112
	2006	147 670	4 660	2 439 877	919 802
	2007	171 130	2 896	..	..
Asia: Central Asian Republics					
Kazakhstan	2003	1 151	-	139 652	9 339
	2004	960	-	110 930	11 814
	2005	908	-	84 314	11 767
	2006	90	-	52 172	12 580
	2007	328	-	..	..
Kyrgyzstan ¹	2003	4 330	-	68 956	49 506
	2004	3 432	-	59 781	62 477
	2005	5 149	-	69 544	45 763
	2006	6 080	-	67 137	39 255
	2007	6 469	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Tajikistan ¹	2003	668	-	49 151	38 875	
	2004	829	-	50 133	75 885	
	2005	2 420	-	58 256	71 375	
	2006	3 780	-	49 900	77 179	
	2007	2 261	-	..	..
Turkmenistan	2003	410	-	10 252	4 103	
	2004	60	-	6 205	3 902	
	2005	28	-	6 497	2 905	
	2006	-	-	2 918	3 250	
	2007	118	-	..	..
Uzbekistan ¹	2003	361	-	102 565	10 184	
	2004	791	-	112 311	13 839	
	2005	303	-	68 262	17 334	
	2006	70	-	50 259	22 394	
	2007	24	-	..	..
Total Central Asian Republics	2003	6 920	-	370 576	112 007	
	2004	6 074	-	339 360	167 917	
	2005	8 808	-	286 873	149 144	
	2006	10 020	-	222 386	154 657	
	2007	9 200	-	..	..
Asia Regional	2003	8 139	-	338 841	72 673	
	2004	9 790	-	380 272	90 155	
	2005	66 711	-	749 643	155 590	
	2006	37 160	-	347 624	94 562	
	2007	56 854	-	..	..
TOTAL ASIA	2003	747 796	-	8 093 274	3 534 249	
	2004	865 977	23 139	8 721 519	3 493 015	
	2005	1 578 320	673 201	20 299 451	3 586 702	
	2006	902 600	8 040	11 698 456	3 877 735	
	2007	965 873	4 244	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Europe						
Albania	2003	2 762	-	141 023	67 162	
	2004	2 199	-	90 024	66 515	
	2005	2 079	-	104 497	65 825	
	2006	1 960	-	96 106	64 420	
	2007	3 385	-	..	..
Armenia	2003	1 929	-	78 020	73 947	
	2004	3 580	-	72 654	65 440	
	2005	3 422	-	81 481	24 331	
	2006	4 560	1 110	73 381	41 494	
	2007	3 734	618	..	..
Azerbaijan	2003	178	-	97 072	80 653	
	2004	87	-	50 357	31 372	
	2005	22	-	60 318	46 230	
	2006	-	-	51 753	39 934	
	2007	173	-	..	..
Belarus	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2005	61	-	18 516	5 110	
	2006	-	-	20 736	12 406	
	2007	408	-	..	..
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2003	7 728	-	202 833	123 723	
	2004	5 992	-	163 072	191 743	
	2005	3 609	-	158 231	130 055	
	2006	3 190	-	173 980	73 239	
	2007	4 754	-	..	..
Croatia	2003	1 010	-	49 151	23 234	
	2004	1 261	-	47 683	17 839	
	2005	1 001	-	33 710	33 452	
	2006	170	-	37 049	70 903	
	2007	524	-	..	..
Georgia	2003	2 088	-	100 378	32 469	
	2004	1 703	-	114 095	52 054	
	2005	1 837	-	109 156	56 545	
	2006	2 650	470	114 342	74 451	
	2007	4 365	563	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Macedonia (FYR of)	2003	1 329	-	109 797	52 189	
	2004	1 632	-	88 491	45 457	
	2005	1 529	-	91 916	30 833	
	2006	340	-	71 202	34 256	
	2007	964	-	..	..
Moldova ¹	2003	3 252	-	49 243	20 105	
	2004	2 652	-	41 773	20 207	
	2005	1 628	-	58 360	42 594	
	2006	1 860	-	45 374	71 207	
	2007	3 396	108	..	..
Montenegro	2006	-	-	32 772	18 351	
	2007	143	-	..	..
Serbia & Montenegro (including Kosovo)	2003	8 378	-	522 371	272 034	
	2004	5 261	-	318 541	308 108	
	2005	51 159	45 818	444 585	154 540	
Serbia (including Kosovo)	2006	98 080	93 050	635 365	222 256	
	2007	7 729	-	..	..
States of ex Yugoslavia	2003	110	-	53 077	17 282	
	2004	939	-	46 275	508	
	2005	2 167	-	21 085	1 100	
	2006	-	-	68 072	1 994	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Turkey	2003	- 1 133	-	11 966	89 349	
	2004	- 2 019	-	- 9 015	168 256	
	2005	- 589	-	28 468	225 640	
	2006	- 770	-	79 961	218 121	
	2007	707	-	..	..
Ukraine	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	2005	5 919	-	138 697	64 246	
	2006	6 520	-	152 456	92 758	
	2007	3 874	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

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

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Europe regional	2003	600	-	251 892	46 279
	2004	1 883	-	256 113	55 623
	2005	3 290	-	227 604	54 988
	2006	1 900	-	273 879	63 844
	2007	5 337	-	..	..
TOTAL EUROPE	2003	28 232	-	1 666 823	898 426
	2004	25 168	-	1 280 063	1 023 122
	2005	77 134	45 818	1 576 624	935 489
	2006	120 460	94 630	1 926 429	1 099 635
	2007	39 490	1 289	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

3. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

16.6 Total UK and DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Pacific)

				£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ^{2,3}	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ⁴	Total Multilateral ⁴
Pacific					
Cook Islands	2003	-	-	2 811	735
	2004	-	-	3 214	1 566
	2005	-	-	3 834	429
	2006	-	-	16 829	706
	2007	-	-	..	..
Fiji	2003	-	-	26 266	4 820
	2004	-	-	19 853	14 794
	2005	-	-	21 355	13 642
	2006	270	-	21 220	8 531
	2007	321	-	..	..
Kiribati	2003	-	-	7 857	3 393
	2004	-	-	5 490	3 618
	2005	-	-	11 728	3 565
	2006	50	-	-27 496	3 016
	2007	34	-	..	..
Marshall Islands	2003	-	-	31 532	3 044
	2004	-	-	26 996	879
	2005	-	-	30 685	396
	2006	-	-	29 903	5
	2007	-	-	..	..
Micronesia	2003	-	-	66 948	1 862
	2004	-	-	46 472	622
	2005	-	-	57 436	1 067
	2006	-	-	57 562	1 375
	2007	-	-	..	..
Nauru	2003	-	-	9 805	80
	2004	-	-	7 422	44
	2005	-	-	4 890	55
	2006	-	-	9 379	76
	2007	-	-	..	..
Niue	2003	-	-	5 401	49
	2004	-	-	7 552	109
	2005	-	-	11 068	534
	2006	-	-	4 652	217
	2007	-	-	..	..

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

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

4. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

16.6 Total UK and DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Pacific) – continued

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ²	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³
Palau	2003	-	-	15 488	49
	2004	-	-	10 587	33
	2005	-	-	12 845	44
	2006	-	-	20 198	60
	2007	-	-	..	..
Papua New Guinea ¹	2003	-	-	134 011	1 292
	2004	-	-	136 283	10 554
	2005	-	-	134 934	11 662
	2006	- 230	-	134 910	14 607
	2007	478	-	..	..
Samoa	2003	-	-	16 529	3 650
	2004	-	-	13 424	3 296
	2005	-	-	16 464	7 646
	2006	-	-	20 790	4 744
	2007	-	-	..	..
Solomon Islands ¹	2003	-	-	34 588	2 235
	2004	-	-	63 732	2 467
	2005	-	-	94 782	14 237
	2006	90	-	97 187	13 868
	2007	134	-	..	..
Tokelau	2003	-	-	3 821	110
	2004	-	-	4 573	27
	2005	-	-	8 752	39
	2006	-	-	5 825	114
	2007	-	-	..	..
Tonga	2003	-	-	9 168	6 638
	2004	-	-	8 104	2 363
	2005	-	-	13 609	3 829
	2006	-	-	10 107	1 538
	2007	-	-	..	..
Tuvalu	2003	-	-	3 362	214
	2004	-	-	2 925	1 441
	2005	-	-	3 240	1 678
	2006	-	-	43	- 272
	2007	-	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

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

4. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

					£ thousands	
		UK Net Bilateral ODA ^{2,3}	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Donors ³	Total Multilateral ³	
Vanuatu	2003	-	-	17 264	2 590	
	2004	-	-	18 892	1 697	
	2005	-	-	18 357	3 334	
	2006	20	-	22 513	3 999	
	2007	20	-	..	..
Wallis & Futuna	2003	-	-	32 825	1 164	
	2004	-	-	39 018	709	
	2005	-	-	39 420	204	
	2006	-	-	55 405	228	
	2007	-	-	..	..
Oceania Regional	2003	80	-	37 271	9 345	
	2004	-2 259	-	40 737	11 476	
	2005	4 159	-	54 141	28 501	
	2006	1 870	-	58 573	10 591	
	2007	1 704	-	..	..
TOTAL PACIFIC	2003	80	-	454 947	41 270	
	2004	-2 259	-	455 274	55 695	
	2005	4 159	-	537 540	90 862	
	2006	2 070	-	537 602	63 404	
	2007	2 691	-	..	..

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

2. UK Net Bilateral ODA for 2007 is based on provisional figures.

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

4. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

17 Net ODA from Bilateral DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies by Income Group 2006¹

	% of Total allocable by Income Group ^{1,2,4}			% of total allocable to LDCs ³	£ millions		
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income		Total allocable by Income Group	Unallocable	Total
Bilateral Donors							
Australia	45.7	51.9	2.4	20.1	757	219	976
Austria	55.1	41.8	3.1	7.4	532	61	593
Belgium	79.6	16.1	4.2	47.0	556	182	738
Canada	73.7	23.2	3.0	47.0	861	515	1 375
Denmark	78.7	18.2	3.2	52.5	612	183	795
Finland	72.0	21.5	6.5	51.8	170	77	247
France	58.2	31.4	10.4	18.1	3 734	569	4 303
Germany	63.8	33.9	2.3	21.8	3 052	771	3 822
Greece	16.7	68.9	14.4	13.0	74	29	103
Ireland	83.9	11.4	4.7	76.2	259	85	344
Italy	59.2	36.7	4.2	13.7	1 036	52	1 087
Japan	62.8	31.1	6.1	18.7	3 305	669	3 974
Luxembourg	62.8	35.3	1.8	54.5	92	19	111
Netherlands	74.8	21.4	3.8	48.8	1 059	1 268	2 327
New Zealand	45.8	48.1	6.1	42.5	75	35	110
Norway	67.2	28.0	4.8	60.0	717	477	1 194
Portugal	52.3	46.7	1.0	88.0	102	13	115
Spain	26.1	66.0	7.9	9.0	880	256	1 137
Sweden	57.2	40.2	2.6	43.3	915	635	1 550
Switzerland	58.1	38.0	3.9	33.8	399	282	681
United Kingdom	90.1	9.1	0.8	29.8	3 919	818	4 737
United States	45.5	51.4	3.0	32.9	8 773	2 727	11 499
Total Bilateral	60.5	35.3	4.2	29.4	31 877	9 943	41 820

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.

	% of Total allocable by Income Group ^{1,2,4}			% of total allocable to LDCs ³	£ millions		
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income		Total allocable by Income Group	Unallocable	Total
Multilateral Donors							
African Development Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	779	58	837
Arab Agencies	72.9	24.7	2.4	55.3	223.4	15.5	238.9
Asian Development Fund	82.6	17.4	0.0	45.2	554	0	554
Caribbean Development Bank	0.0	45.8	54.2	0.0	16	2	17
EBRD	18.5	80.9	0.6	0.0	4.3	1.7	6.0
EC	52.1	34.4	13.5	40.3	4 218.2	938.2	5 156.3
GEF	37.7	45.2	17.2	24.9	77	27	103
GFATM	70.3	27.4	2.3	53.4	671	9	680
IDA	88.4	11.5	0.2	53.7	3 250	9	3 258
IDB Special Operations Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	101	17	117
IFAD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	123	-	123
Montreal Protocol	20.6	70.7	8.7	0.0	44.1	-	44.1
NORDIC Development Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36.9	-	36.9
SAF & ESAF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-6.8	-	-6.8
UNDP	77.3	19.8	2.9	58.6	233.5	3.7	237.2
UNFPA	64.9	30.4	4.7	46.2	156.0	55.0	211.0
UNHCR	60.6	29.8	9.5	46.6	156.6	0.6	157.2
UNICEF	79.2	18.0	2.8	57.4	279.0	123.2	402.1
UNRWA	0.0	89.7	10.3	0.0	326.0	-	326.0
UNTA	53.4	36.2	10.4	40.0	116.1	85.3	201.4
WFP	71.5	28.3	0.2	58.8	201.2	56.1	257.3
Total Multilateral	69.9	24.1	6.0	49.0	11 558	1 400	12 959
Other Donors	40.4	53.1	6.5	29.4	964	1 473	2 437
TOTAL ALL DONORS	62.5	32.8	4.7	34.5	44 399	12 816	57 216
<i>of which</i>							
EC + EU Members	64.5	29.2	6.3	30.2	21 209	5 957	27 166

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 GPEX Multilateral Expenditure¹

£ thousands

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	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 Commission²										
European Development Fund	230 883	-	253 655	-	234 431	-	237 957	-	280 041	-
European Commission National Experts ³	1 247	-	1 053	-	909	-	1 243	-	-	-
European Investment Bank	-	-	701	-	694	-	700	-	-	-
EC Attribution	796 058	54 200	694 359	272 250	700 237	255 690	721 605	161 710	711 367	208 911
Total European Commission	1 028 189	54 200	949 768	272 250	936 271	255 690	961 505	161 710	991 408	208 911
World Bank Group										
International Development Association	150 000	-	150 000	-	364 800	-	493 333	-	493 333	-
World Bank Group TC	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	54	-
Total World Bank Group	150 000	-	150 000	-	364 909	-	493 333	-	493 387	-
Regional Development Banks										
African Development Bank	1 051	-	841	-	854	-	843	-	4 150	-
African Development Fund	41 196	-	40 598	-	-	-	146 627	-	59 564	-
Asian Development Fund	21 180	-	21 180	-	-	-	57 068	-	28 534	-
Caribbean Development Fund	4 374	-	4 374	-	-	-	5 873	-	5 873	-
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD)	16 519	-	15 953	-	6 579	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Bank TC	300	-	67	-	157	-	80	-	-	-
Total Regional Development Banks	84 619	-	83 013	-	7 590	-	210 491	-	98 121	-
Commonwealth										
Commonwealth Foundation	253	505	272	511	266	532	273	545	253	591
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation	5 579	-	7 309	-	3 979	-	7 329	-	11 004	-
Commonwealth Youth Programme	726	-	719	-	829	-	726	-	1 299	-
Pacific Community	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-
Other Commonwealth	1 098	-	1 021	-	1 460	-	1 222	-	1 320	83
Total Commonwealth	7 656	520	9 320	526	6 534	547	9 549	545	13 876	674

18 DFID and GPEX Multilateral Expenditure¹ – continued

£ thousands

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
International Research Organisations										
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)										
<i>of which:</i>										
<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>	190	-	310	-	310	-	500	-	500	-
<i>Int Service for National Agricultural Research</i>	430	-	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	-	242	300	242	300	262	700	223	700	-
Total International Research Organisations	620	242	1 770	242	3 140	262	3 855	223	4 535	-
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	424	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	3 961	-
Global Environmental Assistance	36 701	80	36 701	78	36 701	118	35 063	137	35 000	139
Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria	25 000	-	33 000	-	51 000	-	100 000	-	100 000	-
Other Multilaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	-	42	-
TOTAL MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1 507 296	77 360	1 454 723	293 683	1 634 568	280 938	2 010 821	211 189	1 990 184	256 811

1. Previously published estimates of DFID's multilateral expenditure included promissory note encashments, the data presented here include promissory note deposits, in line with international reporting standards.

19 DFID Expenditure through UK CSO's 2007/08

	Civil Society Challenge Fund	Partnership Programme Agreement	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programmes	£ thousands Total
Action Against Hunger UK			2 866		2 866
ACTIONAID		3 900		3 347	7 247
ADD		950			950
ADRA UK	372				372
Africa Educational Trust				261	261
Aga Khan Foundation (UK)		750			750
APT Enterprise Development	292				292
Association Of Commonwealth Universities				3 077	3 077
Basicneeds Uk Trust	376				376
BBC World Service Trust	87		448	4 791	5 327
BOND	270			184	454
British Red Cross			11 814	72	11 886
CAB International				2 282	2 282
CAFOD		3 700	1 670	81	5 451
CARE International UK		3 250	2 514	5 519	11 283
Childhope	342				342
Christian Aid		5 030	783	1 065	6 877
CIVICUS		500			500
Comic Relief				1 378	1 378
Commonwealth Broadcasting Association				374	374
Concern Universal	265		37	645	947
Concern Worldwide	666		1 731		2 396
Conciliation Resources (IWPR)	131		278	251	660
Development Education Association				608	608
Ethical Trading Initiative		500			500
FARM-Africa	381				381
Goal			481		481
Handicap International UK	63		282		345
Health Unlimited	770			215	984
Healthlink Worldwide	300				300
Helpage International		1 250		44	1 294
Homeless International	460				460
IIED		1 000		793	1 793
Institute Of Dev Studies University				3 110	3 110
Interact Worldwide	687			14	702
International Alert			1 101	391	1 492
International Childrens Trust	277				277
International HIV/Aids Alliance		3 750		388	4 138
International Medical Corps (UK)	72		304	505	881
International Services UNAIS		1 470			1 470

19 DFID Expenditure through UK CSO's 2007/08 – continued

	Civil Society Challenge Fund	Partnership Programme Agreement	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programme	£ thousands Total
IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation)	95			7 573	7 668
IRC (International Rescue Committee UK)	58		2 227	2 210	4 495
Islamic Relief		750		48	798
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	66			6 547	6 614
Malaria Consortium				2 277	2 277
Marie Stopes International	885				885
Medecins Du Monde UK			284		284
Medecins Sans Frontieres			1 706	268	1 974
Mercy Corps	263		368	385	1 016
Merlin			2 950	1 593	4 543
Mines Advisory Group			2 178		2 178
Minority Rights Group	327		177		503
ODI		1 070	77	4 831	5 978
One World Action		1 000		46	1 046
OXFAM		8 300	5 418	2 085	15 804
Panos London		1 795		228	2 023
Penal Reform International				362	362
People In Aid			260		260
Plan International UK		1 800	355	17	2 173
Population Services International	340			13 296	13 636
Practical Action		1 000		200	1 200
PROGRESSIO		2 800			2 800
Red R			979		979
Refugee Studies Centre			361		361
Royal Society for the Protection of	214			67	281
Saferworld	150		1 103	61	1 315
Save The Children		6 700	2 111	2 648	11 459
Skillshare International		2 350	79	88	2 518
Tearfund	104		1 050	134	1 288
The British Red Cross Society			32 100	48 300	80 400
The Fairtrade Foundation				288	288
The Halo Trust			594		594
Transparency International		1 000	43		1 043
TUC (Trade Union Congress)	49	304			353
Vetaid	328				328
VSO		27 960		1 393	29 353
Wateraid		1 256		4 112	5 369
Womankind Worldwide	559				559
World Vision United Kingdom		2 000	911		2 911
WWF-UK		3 560		139	3 699
Total Other	5 440		769	3 269	9 477
TOTAL	14 688	89 695	80 412	131 860	316 655



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

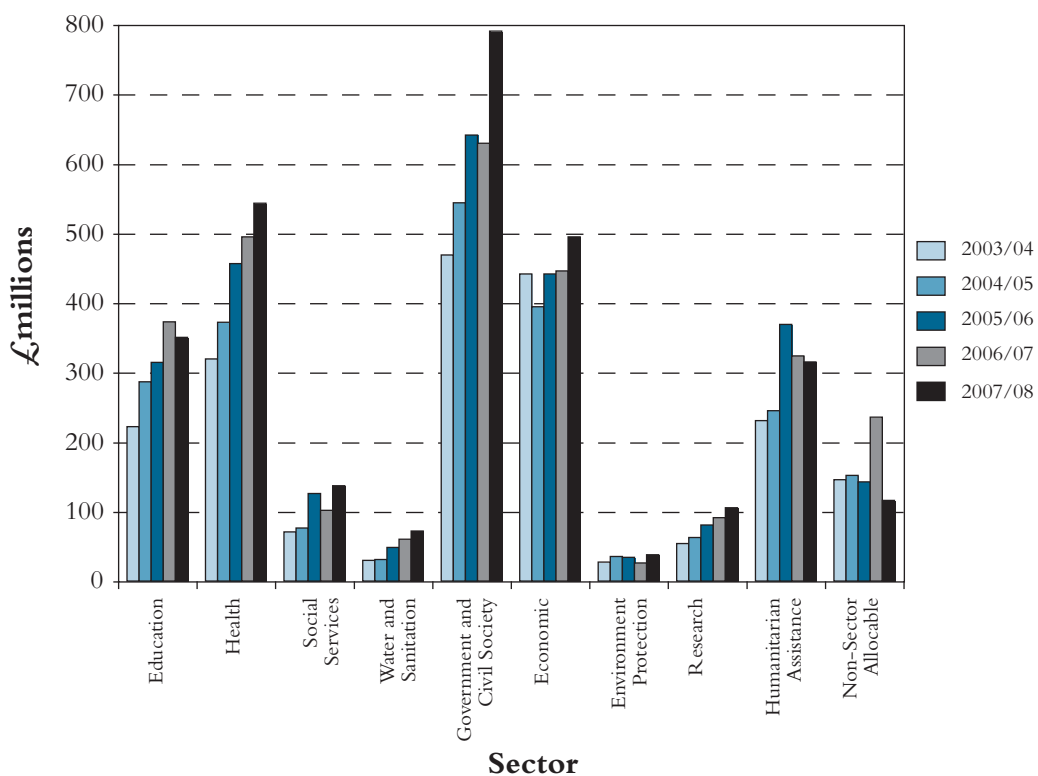
WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF UK EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

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

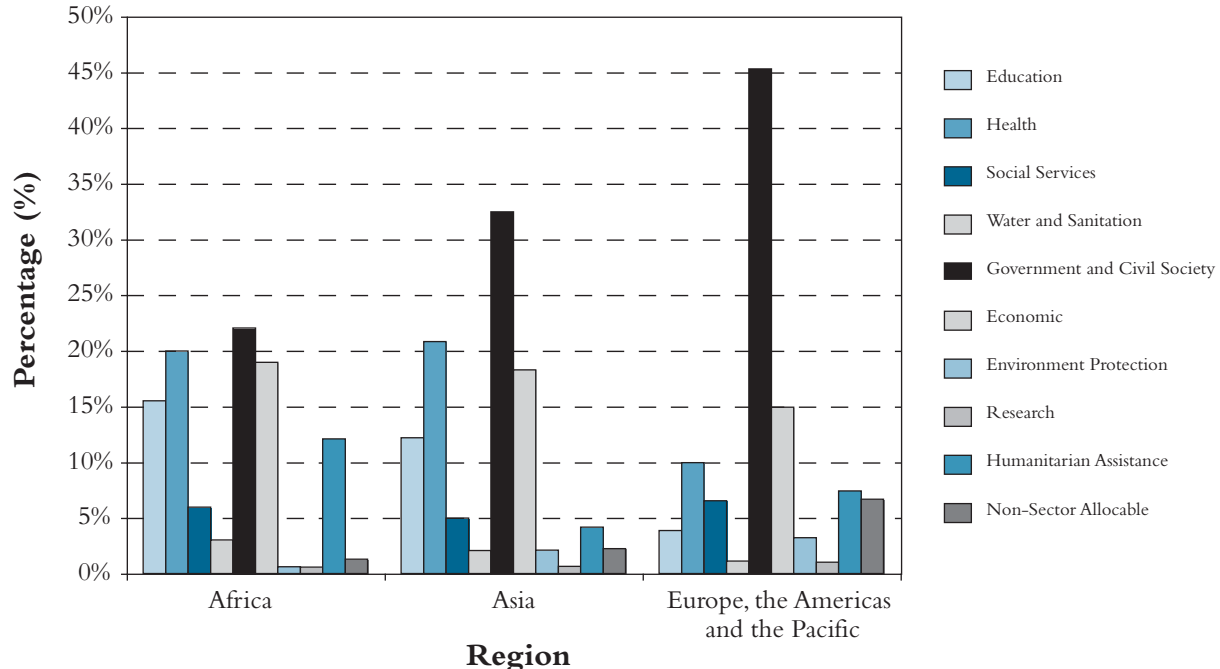
3. Figure 9 shows the split of DFID's bilateral programme between sectors for 2003/04 to 2007/08. In 2007/08 just over a quarter of DFID's bilateral programme was classified under the 'government and civil society' sector (27 per cent, £791m). This was followed by the 'health' (18 per cent, £543m) and the 'economic' (17 per cent, £495m) sectors. 'Education' received the next largest amount with 12 per cent (£351m), followed by 'humanitarian assistance' with 11 per cent (£315m).

Figure 9 DFID Bilateral Programme by Sector, 2003/04-2007/08



4. The sectors seeing the greatest increase in support in 2007/08 are 'government and civil society' (up £161m, 26 per cent), 'economic' (up £49m, 11 per cent) and 'health' (up £48m, 10 per cent). Two sectors saw reduced support in 2007/08, 'education' (down £22m, 6 per cent) and 'humanitarian assistance' (down £9m, 3 per cent). All other sectors saw increased support in 2007/08.
5. The main reason support to the education sector decreased in 2007/08 was lower contributions to the Education Fast Track Initiative (FTI). DFID's commitment to the FTI totals £150 million over three years, but the schedule of disbursement is not even (at the request of the FTI) with £70 million being provided in 2006/07 and £7 million in 2007/08.
6. Figure 10 shows how the DFID bilateral programme is broken down by sector and region. In 2007/08 all regions had 'government and civil society' as the sector receiving the most DFID bilateral assistance. 'Government and civil society' received 22 per cent of bilateral assistance to Africa, 32 in Asia and 45 in Europe, the Americas and the Pacific. In Africa 'health' saw the next largest share with 20 per cent, followed by 'economic' with 19 per cent. In Asia 'health' was second with 21 per cent and 'economic' was third with 18 per cent. The sector receiving the second highest share in Europe, the Americas and the Pacific was 'economic' with 15 per cent. This was followed by 'health' with 10 per cent.

Figure 10 DFID Bilateral Programme by Region and Sector, 2003/04-2007/08



20 Total DFID and GPEX Expenditure by Broad Sector¹

	Financial Aid										Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares ³
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Co-operation	Technical Bilateral Aid ²	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources				
Education	2003/04	67 130	-	79 987	45 881	29 284	-	-	-	222 281	-	222 281	75 922	
	2004/05	85 555	2 107	122 139	43 527	32 941	-	-	-	286 269	-	286 269	69 508	
	2005/06	93 367	11 340	145 269	30 981	33 533	-	-	-	314 491	-	314 491	68 266	
	2006/07	83 991	40 198	105 133	35 629	107 824	-	-	-	372 775	-	372 775	106 455	
	2007/08	100 823	79 935	89 728	33 429	46 688	-	-	-	350 603	25 064	375 667	..	
Health	2003/04	30 893	20 700	74 210	74 899	118 785	-	-	-	319 486	147	319 633	105 832	
	2004/05	41 022	13 385	70 106	83 675	163 894	-	-	-	372 082	61	372 143	143 154	
	2005/06	50 215	55 297	70 195	75 488	205 085	-	-	-	456 280	-	456 280	191 026	
	2006/07	45 133	55 135	83 576	106 887	204 252	-	-	-	494 983	-	494 983	255 317	
	2007/08	55 047	113 723	83 495	94 296	196 722	-	-	-	543 284	2 354	545 638	..	
Social Services	2003/04	10 585	-	5 113	12 583	25 114	17 482	-	-	70 877	-	70 877	62 775	
	2004/05	13 334	15 000	6 538	11 252	21 634	8 513	-	-	76 271	3 969	80 240	97 582	
	2005/06	18 016	37 000	14 369	10 654	38 111	7 857	-	-	126 006	-	126 006	87 948	
	2006/07	12 878	18 000	9 922	11 722	36 434	12 996	-	-	101 952	-	101 952	68 460	
	2007/08	16 403	25 400	11 617	9 540	43 671	30 209	-	-	136 842	712	137 553	..	
Water Supply and Sanitation	2003/04	7 900	-	2 133	10 588	9 279	-	-	-	29 899	-	29 899	44 607	
	2004/05	7 490	-	1 684	12 124	9 882	-	-	-	31 180	-	31 180	58 180	
	2005/06	10 816	-	7 008	13 430	16 890	-	-	-	48 144	-	48 144	72 232	
	2006/07	8 950	10 901	6 593	14 869	19 043	-	-	-	60 356	-	60 356	157 906	
	2007/08	10 610	1 100	13 036	12 879	34 003	-	-	-	71 629	-	71 629	..	
Government and Civil Society	2003/04	47 116	-	111 876	107 041	154 290	48 448	-	-	468 770	9 329	478 099	126 766	
	2004/05	57 950	2 600	114 337	125 189	185 899	57 919	-	-	543 894	4 978	548 872	204 232	
	2005/06	74 362	5 940	107 536	148 246	247 916	57 485	-	-	641 485	12 342	653 827	152 396	
	2006/07	59 764	17 854	118 498	130 837	258 795	43 994	-	-	629 742	7 010	636 752	241 916	
	2007/08	77 395	22 566	162 775	125 538	342 468	59 887	-	-	790 630	103 083	893 713	..	

£ thousands

Economic	2003/04	124 340	24	99 659	132 898	84 896	-	-	441 818	207 761	649 579	323 464
	2004/05	80 367	27 400	76 333	120 778	89 608	-	-	394 485	209 636	604 121	268 936
	2005/06	99 169	18 655	89 560	120 985	113 239	-	-	441 607	17 076	458 683	302 880
	2006/07	86 046	6 476	100 089	125 157	127 954	-	-	445 721	6 435	452 156	496 069
	2007/08	104 899	23 341	84 947	104 110	177 647	-	-	494 945	9 096	504 041	..
Environment	2003/04	788	-	6 595	15 478	4 567	-	-	27 428	-	27 428	50 893
Protection	2004/05	783	-	5 191	14 433	15 030	-	-	35 436	-	35 436	56 585
	2005/06	1 375	-	8 055	10 926	13 871	-	-	34 227	-	34 227	66 819
	2006/07	791	-	5 461	9 779	10 317	-	-	26 347	-	26 347	60 231
	2007/08	1 275	2 565	6 530	9 141	18 228	-	-	37 738	1 560	39 298	..
Research	2003/04	-	-	1 652	43 006	8 885	210	-	53 753	-	53 753	6 887
	2004/05	-	-	1 513	41 168	18 691	981	-	62 354	-	62 354	7 397
	2005/06	-	-	2 142	61 421	16 549	544	-	80 656	-	80 656	9 706
	2006/07	-	-	2 541	71 466	16 814	369	-	91 189	-	91 189	11 554
	2007/08	-	-	4 523	82 296	17 792	653	-	105 264	1 484	106 748	..
Humanitarian Assistance	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	230 408	-	230 408	28 000	258 408	102 712
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	245 082	-	245 082	34 670	279 752	86 722
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	369 241	-	369 241	30 050	399 291	183 422
	2006/07	-	17 500	-	-	-	306 281	-	323 781	51 290	375 071	100 231
	2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	314 749	-	314 749	250	314 999	..
Total Allocable	2003/04	288 750	20 724	381 226	442 373	435 100	296 547	-	1 864 720	245 237	2 109 957	899 858
	2004/05	286 500	60 492	397 841	452 144	537 579	312 495	-	2 047 051	253 314	2 300 365	992 296
	2005/06	347 320	128 232	444 136	472 130	685 194	435 126	-	2 512 138	59 468	2 571 606	1 134 695
	2006/07	297 553	166 064	431 811	506 346	781 432	363 641	-	2 546 847	64 735	2 611 582	1 498 139
	2007/08	366 453	268 631	456 653	471 229	877 220	405 497	-	2 845 683	143 603	2 989 286	..

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSOs and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

20 Total DFID and GPEX Expenditure by Broad Sector¹ – continued

£ thousands

	Financial Aid										Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares ³	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Co-operation	Bilateral Aid ²	Other Bilateral Aid ²	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	Aid from other UK Official Sources					
Non-Sector															
2003/04	-	-	8 627	17 381	45 152	45 152	15 054	59 534	145 749	379 375	525 124	306 439			
2004/05	-	-	13 176	10 489	35 803	35 803	20 823	71 485	151 776	755 932	907 708	315 174			
2005/06	-	-	25 495	8 923	27 295	27 295	12 795	68 120	142 628	1 855 290	1 997 918	359 771			
2006/07	-	-	22 820	16 376	29 561	29 561	19 872	147 106	235 736	2 276 765	2 512 501	412 629			
2007/08	-	-	3 901	3 058	12 503	12 503	25 275	71 386	116 124	411 980	528 103	..			
Total	288 750	20 724	389 853	459 754	480 252	480 252	311 602	59 534	2 010 469	624 612	2 635 081	1 206 296			
2004/05	286 500	60 492	411 018	462 633	573 382	573 382	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	712 489	712 489	447 921	68 120	2 654 766	1 914 758	4 569 524	1 494 465			
2006/07	297 553	166 064	454 631	522 722	810 993	810 993	383 513	147 106	2 782 583	2 341 500	5 124 083	1 910 768			
2007/08	366 453	268 631	460 554	474 287	889 723	889 723	430 773	71 386	2 961 807	555 582	3 517 389	..			

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 2.

2. Other Bilateral Aid covers bilateral aid delivered through CSO's and multilateral organisations which does not fit into any other category (such as the Education Fast Track Initiative) as well as any aid not elsewhere classified

3. Details on DFID Imputed Multilateral Shares are in Section 2; 2007/08 data are not yet available.

21 DFID Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector and Region

		£ thousands					
		Total Bilateral Programme	of which ¹				
			Africa	Asia	Europe	Americas	Pacific
Education	2005/06	314 491	133 784	160 185	1	2 896	254
	2006/07	372 775	193 653	137 034	408	12 131	240
	2007/08	350 603	209 252	113 334	185	2 842	193
Health	2005/06	456 280	200 325	182 143	3 728	5 544	66
	2006/07	494 983	222 763	184 319	3 192	4 722	125
	2007/08	543 284	269 465	193 865	3 439	4 751	139
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
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	-
Government and Civil Society	2005/06	641 485	241 228	222 845	19 374	19 363	635
	2006/07	629 742	231 330	223 143	22 248	19 270	938
	2007/08	790 630	297 363	302 320	16 224	20 264	1 419
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
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
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	-
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	-

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

21 DFID Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector and Region – continued

		£ thousands					
		Total Bilateral Programme	of which ¹				
			Africa	Asia	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
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	-
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

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



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	17	.	LM	✓	✓	.	44	2 560
Anguilla	0	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	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	192	.	LM	.	✓	.	1 133	5 910
British Virgin Islands	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Brunei	0	I	H	.	.	.	10	26 930
Bulgaria	8	.	LM	.	.	.	35	4 590
Burkina Faso	15	.	L	✓	✓	✓	6	430
Burma	49	.	L	✓	✓	.	..	..
Burundi	8	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	110
Cambodia	14	.	L	✓	✓	.	8	540
Cameroon	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	1320	.	LM	.	✓	.	3 121	2 360
Colombia	46	.	LM	.	✓	.	150	3 250
Comoros	1	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	680
Congo (Dem Rep)	62	.	L	✓	✓	✓	9	140
Congo	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	0	O	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Costa Rica	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	25	5 560
Cote d'Ivoire	19	.	L	.	✓	✓	18	910
Croatia	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	46	10 460
Cuba	11	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Cyprus	1	I	H	.	.	.	20	24 940
Czech Republic	10	.	UM	.	.	.	149	14 450
Djibouti	1	.	LM	✓	✓	.	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	1	.	UM	✓	✓	.	7	12 860
Eritrea	5	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	230
Estonia	1	.	UM	.	.	.	18	13 200
Ethiopia	79	.	L	✓	✓	✓	18	220
Falkland Islands	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Fiji	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	0	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	10	.	UM	.	.	.	116	11 570
India	1 123	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	I	LM	.	✓	.	10	3 710
Jordan	6	.	LM	.	✓	.	16	2 850
Kazakhstan	15	.	LM	.	✓	.	78	5 060
Kenya	38	I	L	.	✓	.	26	680
Kiribati	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	1 170
Korea, Dem Rep (North)	24	.	L	.	✓	.	..	..
Kuwait	3	.	H	.	.	.	80	31 640
Kyrgyzstan	5	.	L	.	✓	✓	3	590
Laos	6	.	L	✓	✓	✓	3	580
Latvia	2	.	UM	.	.	.	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	.	UM	.	.	.	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	0	I	LM	✓	✓	.	1	3 200
Mali	12	.	L	✓	✓	✓	6	500
Malta	0	I	H	.	.	.	6	15 310
Marshall Islands	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	0	.	R	.	✓	.	0	2 470
Moldova	4	.	L	.	✓	.	4	1 260
Mongolia	3	.	L	.	✓	.	3	1 290
Montenegro	1	.	LM	.	✓	.	3	5 180
Montserrat	0	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Morocco	31	.	LM	.	✓	.	69	2 250
Mozambique	21	I	L	✓	✓	✓	7	320
Namibia	2	I	LM	.	✓	.	7	3 360
Nepal	28	.	L	✓	✓	✓	10	340
Netherlands Antilles	0	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
New Caledonia	0	.	R	.	.	.	..	..
Nicaragua	6	.	L	.	✓	✓	6	980
Niger	14	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	280

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
Nigeria	148	I	L	.	✓	.	137	930
Oman	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	28	11 120
Pakistan	162	I	L	.	✓	.	141	870
Panama	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	18	5 510
Papua New Guinea	6	I	R	.	✓	.	5	850
Paraguay	6	.	LM	.	✓	.	10	1 670
Peru	28	.	LM	.	✓	.	96	3 450
Philippines	88	.	LM	.	✓	.	143	1 620
Pitcairn	0	OT	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Poland	38	.	UM	.	.	.	375	9 840
Qatar	1	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Romania	22	.	LM	.	.	.	133	6 150
Russian Federation	142	.	UM	.	.	.	1 071	7 560
Rwanda	10	.	L	✓	✓	✓	3	320
Samoa (Western)	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	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	5	.	UM	.	.	.	63	11 730
Slovenia	2	.	H	.	.	.	42	20 960
Solomon Islands	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	0	.	LM	.	✓	.	2	4 730
Swaziland	1	I	LM	.	✓	.	3	2 580
Syria	20	.	LM	.	✓	.	35	1 760
Tajikistan	7	.	L	.	✓	.	3	460
Tanzania	40	I	L	✓	✓	✓	16	400
Thailand	64	.	LM	.	✓	.	217	3 400
Togo	7	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	360

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
Tonga	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	0	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Tuvalu	..	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	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	1 840
Venezuela	27	.	UM	.	✓	.	201	7 320
Vietnam	85	.	L	.	✓	.	67	790
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 is 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.

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

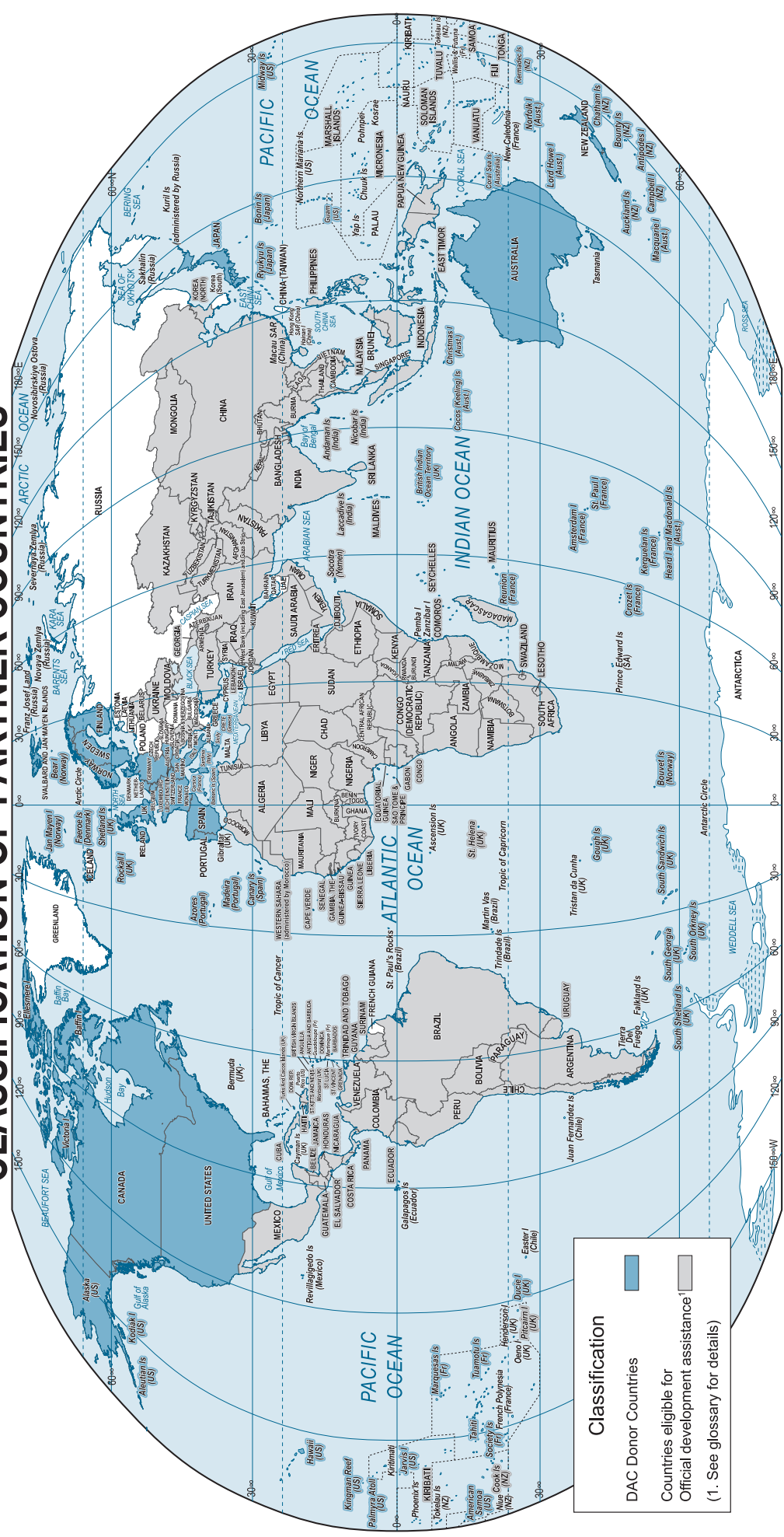
Bahamas, Bahrain, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Korea Rep (South), Kuwait, Netherlands Antilles, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates.

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

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

3. Donor countries are excluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF PARTNER COUNTRIES



Classification

- DAC Donor Countries
- Countries eligible for Official development assistance

(1. See glossary for details)

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

Annex 2 - Glossary

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

Administrative costs

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

The figures presented in *SID* for administration costs are not directly comparable to those presented in DFID's resource accounts due to some minor technical differences.

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

Aid

Aid is an imprecise term but in *SID*, three concepts are presented of aid to developing countries: the DFID programme of aid; Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX); and Official Development Assistance (ODA). Particular usage should be clear from the context. The term "Official Aid" (OA) relates to countries which were on Part II of the DAC List. In December 2005 the DAC approved a new list of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the previous Part I and Part II lists were discontinued. There are also some countries to which the UK gives aid that is not classified as ODA as the countries are not on the DAC list of ODA recipients (see Annex 1 for a full list of ODA eligible countries). 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.

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

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 *SID*, figures obtained from the Bank of England, are shown in Table 6.

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 on the DAC list of Multilateral Organisations in support of their development programme is classed as multilateral aid.

British Council

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

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 profit companies, CSOs, universities, research institutes, and self-employed personnel.

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

In 2007/08, DFID spent a total of £246m on consultants, compared to £270m in 2006/07. This includes consultants' fees as well as their administration costs (such as travel, accommodation, materials etc) at rates and within financial ceilings set by the contract.

Conflict Pools

One of the key challenges in addressing conflict is ensuring a coherent response from the international community, and across the different interests of the UK Government. The cross-Whitehall Conflict Prevention Pool helps address this problem, by bringing together the UK Government's development, diplomatic, and defence interests.

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

DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA)

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

Debt relief

See Annex 3: Debt Relief.

Developing countries (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.

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 development assistance to developing countries, including activities funded from the conflict pools jointly managed by DFID, Ministry of Defence and the FCO.
- Multilateral development assistance, including global environmental assistance and the UK's assessed contribution to EC development programmes.
- Administration costs.

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

Direct investment

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

Education For All – Fast Track Initiative (FTI)

'The Education for All – Fast-track Initiative (FTI) is a global partnership 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 £152m to the FTI.

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 *SID* the term financial aid covers Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) and other financial aid (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 *SID*, bilateral financial aid expenditure is sub-divided into PRBS (General and Sector), Other Financial Aid, Other Bilateral Aid, Humanitarian Assistance and Debt Relief.

Flow of resources

See Official and Private Flows.

Food aid

All British food aid is provided in accordance with the code of conduct agreed under the 1999 Food Aid Convention. Britain’s food aid obligations are met both bilaterally, on a country basis, and multilaterally through the World Food Programme and others.

Global Environment Assistance (GEA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grants by private organisations

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

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

Income groups

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

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

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

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

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

Least developed country (LDC)

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

Low income countries (LIC)

See **Income groups** and Annex 1.

Lower middle income countries (LMIC)

See **Income groups** and Annex 1.

Montreal Protocol

See **Global Environmental Assistance**.

Multilateral aid

This is aid delivered in the form of core contributions to organisations on the DAC List of Multilateral Organisations. It also covers DFID contributions designed to increase the capacity of organisations on the DAC's list. For those international bodies whose activities benefit both developing and developed countries, only that part of the UK contribution estimated to be for development oriented activities in the former is reckoned as aid. The proportion reckoned as aid for each agency is agreed by the DAC.

DFID aid delivered through a multilateral organisation where the recipient country, sector or project is known is classed as bilateral aid.

Multilateral Debt Relief (MDRI)

See Annex 3 – Debt Relief.

Official Aid (OA)

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

Official and Private Flows

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

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

It excludes:

- **military equipment or services:** grants, official loans, or credits (guaranteed or not) for the supply or financing of military equipment or services. However from 1993 onwards forgiveness of debt generated by military lending is recorded as 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:

- Support to the development work of UK and international voluntary organisations, grants to the British Council and for other development work by UK institutions.
- Contributions to special appeals through multilateral agencies such as the Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (£70m in 2007/08), the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (£20m), the Multi Donor Trust Fund for Sudan (£19.6m in 2007/08), and DFID payments to UK CSO's made through Programme Partnership Agreements (£89m in 2007/08).
- Small Grants Scheme (an amalgamation of the former British Partnership Scheme and the Heads of Mission Gift Scheme). The Small Grants Scheme allows Heads of UK Diplomatic Missions to finance projects in line with DFID objectives costing up to £100,000 a year, with an annual ceiling which is normally £200,000. (This is administered by the FCO from 1 April 2005.)
- Funding of land and geological surveys in developing countries.
- Provision of books, equipment and other supplies in addition to those supplied through the Small Grants Scheme.
- Development Awareness Fund.

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

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 who have a strong track record of work in international development and an ability to make a contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

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

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 principal means by which fiduciary risk is managed, additional safeguards may be agreed to where necessary;
- Normally transferred to the central exchequer account, but may be transferred to a sector specific bank account or sub-national level bank account over which government has full financial authority¹;

And, in the case of sector budget support

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

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

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

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

Resource accounting

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

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

SID continues to be produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting practices and so the data contained in *SID* is not directly comparable with the data published in DFID's resource accounts.

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 2008. They are reported as bilateral aid as these contributions are earmarked for a specific purpose.

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 400 agreements (with 6 in 2007 and 4 so far in 2008) concerning 85 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 \$65 billion has been agreed under HIPC for 33 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-three countries have now completed the HIPC Initiative and received irrevocable debt relief. Ten other countries are receiving interim relief. A further eight 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 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	Feb 2000	Jun 2001
Burkina Faso	July 2000	April 2002
Cameroon	Oct 2000	May 2006
Ethiopia	Nov 2001	April 2004
Gambia	Dec 2000	Dec 2007
Ghana	Feb 2002	July 2004
Guyana	Nov 2000	Dec 2003
Honduras	July 2000	April 2005
Madagascar	Dec 2000	Oct 2004
Mali	Sept 2000	Feb 2003
Malawi	Dec 2000	August 2006
Mauritania	Feb 2000	June 2002
Mozambique	April 2000	Sept 2001
Nicaragua	Dec 2000	Jan 2004
Niger	Dec 2000	April 2004
Rwanda	Dec 2000	April 2005
Sao Tome and Principe	Dec 2000	May 2007
Sierra Leone	March 2002	December 2006
Senegal	June 2000	April 2004
Tanzania	April 2000	Nov 2001
Uganda	Feb 2000	May 2000
Zambia	Dec 2000	April 2005

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

Pre-Decision Point Countries

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

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 nearly all of its aid debts for low income countries by **Retrospective Terms Adjustment (RTA)**, providing over £1.3 billion of debt relief since 1978.
14. Debt relief is cancelled by the benefiting country during the year the terms are agreed. However, for RTA, *SID* reflects the money available to the country each year that would otherwise have been spent on debt servicing by reporting annual sums of debt relief. This is, effectively, converting loans to grants.
15. The outstanding amount still to be reported under RTA 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 23 countries (19 of which are African), and the African Development Fund (AfDF) of the African Development Bank has cancelled the debt of 19 countries. Eighteen 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 £62 million to IDA and £12 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 2007/08, £71.4m is shown as DFID debt relief³.

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.

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

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' Policy⁴.
29. Table 5 contains details of debt relief given by ECGD. The total ECGD debt relief for 2007/08 was £4 million. ECGD and CDC debt relief are combined in Table 2 under Debt Relief⁵.
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 Co-operation' 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.

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

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

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 programmes classified as ODA.
4. The Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) reports new agreements and calculates annual disbursements of official debt relief on export credit debts. CDC provides details of debt relief on its loans quarterly.
5. In 2005/06, the Scottish Government started reporting expenditure programmes which have been classified as ODA.
6. In addition to the above sources, DAC reporting on calendar years requires data on export credits (both official and private), provided by ECGD; on direct investments, provided by the Office for National Statistics; and on bilateral securities and other claims, provided by the Bank of England. Private flows from voluntary agencies are estimated from data collected in the VAS.
7. Data for the international comparisons contained in Tables 6 and 15 are from the DAC website <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>.
8. The statistics on recipient countries given in Annex 1 are taken from the World Bank and DAC website.

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

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

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

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

Halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger

Ensure that all children receive primary education

Promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice

Reduce child death rates

Improve the health of mothers

Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Make sure the environment is protected

Build a global partnership for those working in development

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

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

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

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