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Statistics on International Development 1998/99 – 2002/03

Statistics on International Development

2003 Edition

Key Statistics for 2002/03

Total DFID programme expenditure was **£3313m**, an increase of 14 per cent over 2001/02. However expenditure for 2001/02 is understated following the move to resource accounting (see glossary for details) and a comparable increase is estimated at nearer 8 per cent. **£1813m** (or 55 per cent) of this was bilateral assistance and **£1409m** (43 per cent) was channelled through multilateral organisations. The remaining £90m was spent on administration.

Humanitarian assistance totalled **£389m**, £292m of which was spent bilaterally and £97m multilaterally. The top five bilateral recipients were **Afghanistan** (£44m), **Ethiopia** (£27m), **Zimbabwe** (£23m), **Iraq** (£19m), and **Sudan** (£16m). A further £72m was spent in just 20 countries. In addition, a contribution of £17m was made to the International Committee of the Red Cross. The UK spent a total of **£88m** in response to the Southern Africa food crisis.

The proportion of bilateral assistance, excluding humanitarian assistance, going to low income countries increased to **80** per cent, reaching the target for 2002/03 set out in DFID's Public Service Agreement for 2001-2004.

The top five bilateral recipients were **India** (£161m), **Tanzania** (96m), **Bangladesh** (£77m), **Afghanistan** (£75m) and **Ghana** (£56m).

48 per cent of bilateral assistance was spent in Sub Saharan Africa with **37** per cent going to Asia.

£223m of bilateral assistance was channelled through civil society organisations, including £94m of humanitarian assistance.

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Cover: Faces of Asia – nearly 500 million people in South Asia live on less than \$1 a day, three quarters of them in India.

(Cover Graphics: Stand Ltd)

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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. In Tables 1.1-1.8, baseline data are given for some indicators. This is the 1990 position. Only data relating to 1995 or later are included for the most recent position. Otherwise, they are shown as '..' ie not available.

FOREWORD

Introduction

This is the 38th edition of *Statistics on International Development* (*SID*, formerly known as *British Aid Statistics*), which is produced annually. It reports on development progress in individual aid recipient countries and on the deployment of official UK financial resources to support such progress.

2. The White Papers on International Development published in 1997 and 2000 made the elimination of poverty the central focus of DFID's work and committed us to the pursuit of internationally agreed targets to this end. *SID* has been developed to reflect the evolving development agenda and DFID's role within this.

3. *SID* provides details of total external assistance, both bilateral and through multilateral agencies, from all official UK sources. The statistics are presented mainly on a financial year (April-March) basis, with the exception of the international comparisons, which are based on Development Assistance Committee (DAC) tables prepared on a calendar year basis. Most of the tables cover a five-year period with longer time series of the main aid aggregates shown in Table 2. A consistent back series is available from Statistical Reporting and Support Group for those tables showing only a five-year run.

4. This edition incorporates new statistics, mainly covering the 2002/03 financial year and calendar year 2002. As a result of the Spending Review announced in July 2002, the development programme budget is set to rise to £4.6 billion in 2005/06. The Government has also undertaken to ensure that the ratio of official development assistance to GNI will rise to 0.40 per cent by the same year.

Move to resource accounting

5. DFID has moved to Resource Accounting but in line with international reporting practices, *SID* continues to be produced on a cash basis. This understated aid flows in the statistics for 2001/02 (see glossary for details) but figures are now back to their true levels. In particular, the proportion of the bilateral programme (excluding humanitarian assistance) going to low income countries has increased to 80 per cent in 2002/03, meeting a key target of DFID's Public Service Agreement for 2001-04.

Indicators of development progress

6. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide a set of internationally agreed objectives for development. The individual goals are derived from a series of United Nation conferences held during the 1990s. These were brought together as the MDGs in the Millennium Declaration, signed

by 189 nations in September 2000. There are eight goals with 18 targets and 48 proposed indicators for monitoring progress (listed on pages 23-24). Of these, 31 are outcome indicators against the first seven goals. The eighth goal: Develop a Global Partnership for Development has 17 indicators of the means of achievement of the MDGs. Available information for most of the indicators for the first seven goals is given in Table 1 and the "Indicators of Development Progress" section in S/D. Any new indicators will be incorporated into future editions as appropriate.

7. Table 1 contains nine sub tables (Tables 1.1-1.9). The first eight cover Income Poverty and Population, Education, Maternal and Child Health, Communicable Diseases, Gender, Environment and Infrastructure, International Linkages and Other Economic Indicators. The tables are similar to those in last year's edition with the main changes being separate tables for Education and Gender, two tables for Health, and the inclusion of additional indicators for females in the labour force, unemployment, trade in goods and internet usage. Where possible, trend data are included to show progress from 1990, the baseline date for the MDGs, to the current date.

8. For Goal 8, Table 1.9 provides details of DAC donors' assistance to individual countries while Tables 16-18 give global figures. The figures in Table 1 are the most comprehensive and comparable data available and come from reputable sources such as the World Bank, UN and

OECD. The section also contains a short commentary on progress against the MDGs with a focus on Gender Equality, Goal 3, as it contains a milestone objective for 2005, the first target date of all the MDGs. Despite the good progress made in narrowing the gender gap in school enrolment over the past two decades, the analysis shows that the 2005 target is likely to be missed, and significant changes in girls' education will be required in many countries to achieve the 2015 target.

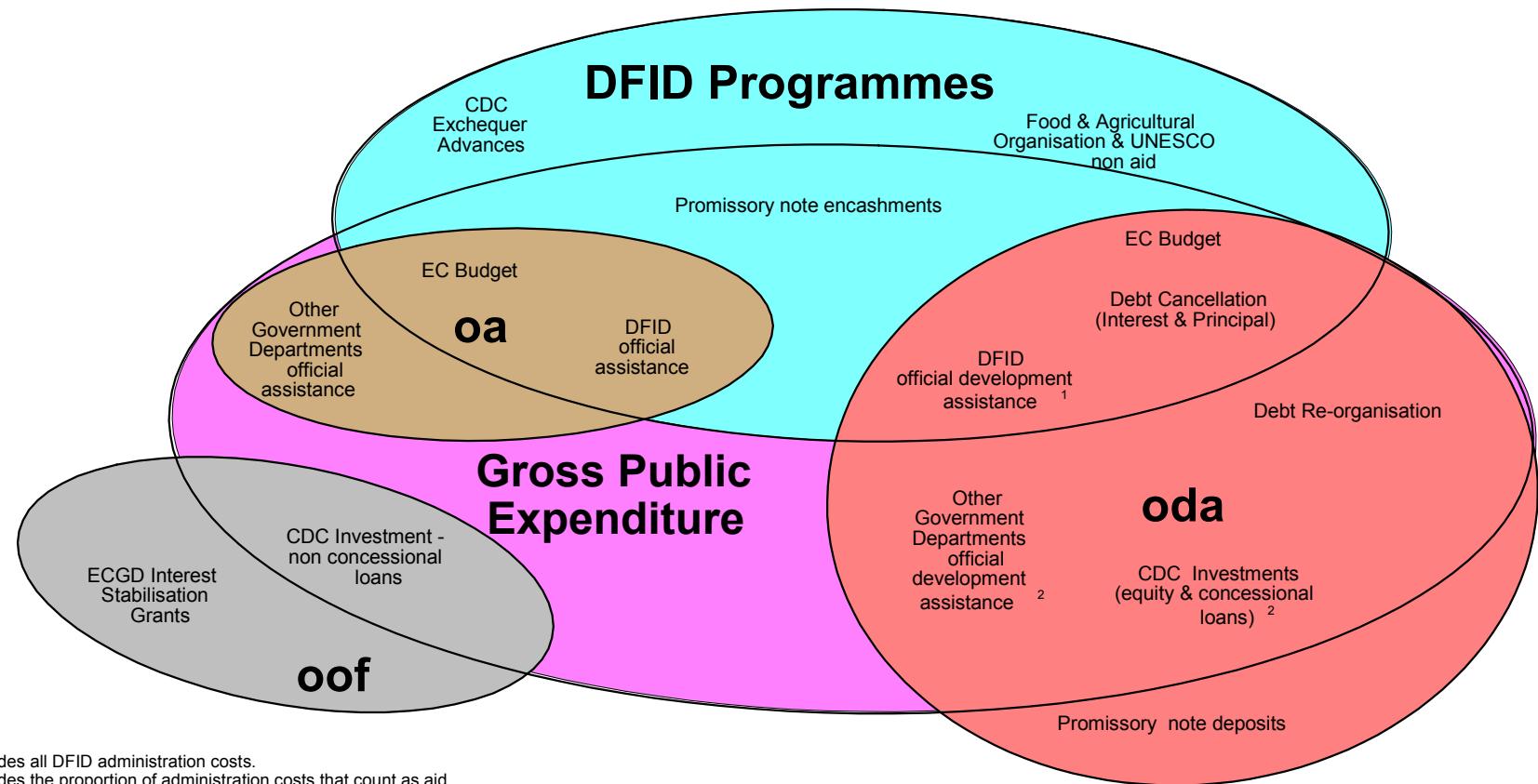
Changes to input sector codes

9. DFID has revised its list of input sector codes to better reflect the areas in which it now works. The new list is much shorter and covers eight broad sectors: economic, education, health, governance, social, humanitarian assistance, rural livelihoods and environment. All DFID's projects have been reclassified against the new set and a breakdown of bilateral expenditure by sector is given in Tables 9 and 9.1.

Change to Policy Information Marker System (PIMS)

10. PIMS enables DFID to measure the extent to which projects and programmes are being targeted on key policy areas. The marker set has been revised to focus on the MDGs and now contains only 14 markers. Other features of the system (see pages 188-191) remain the same. The new system came into operation on 1 October 2002 and Table 20 shows commitments made in 2002/03 on the new basis.

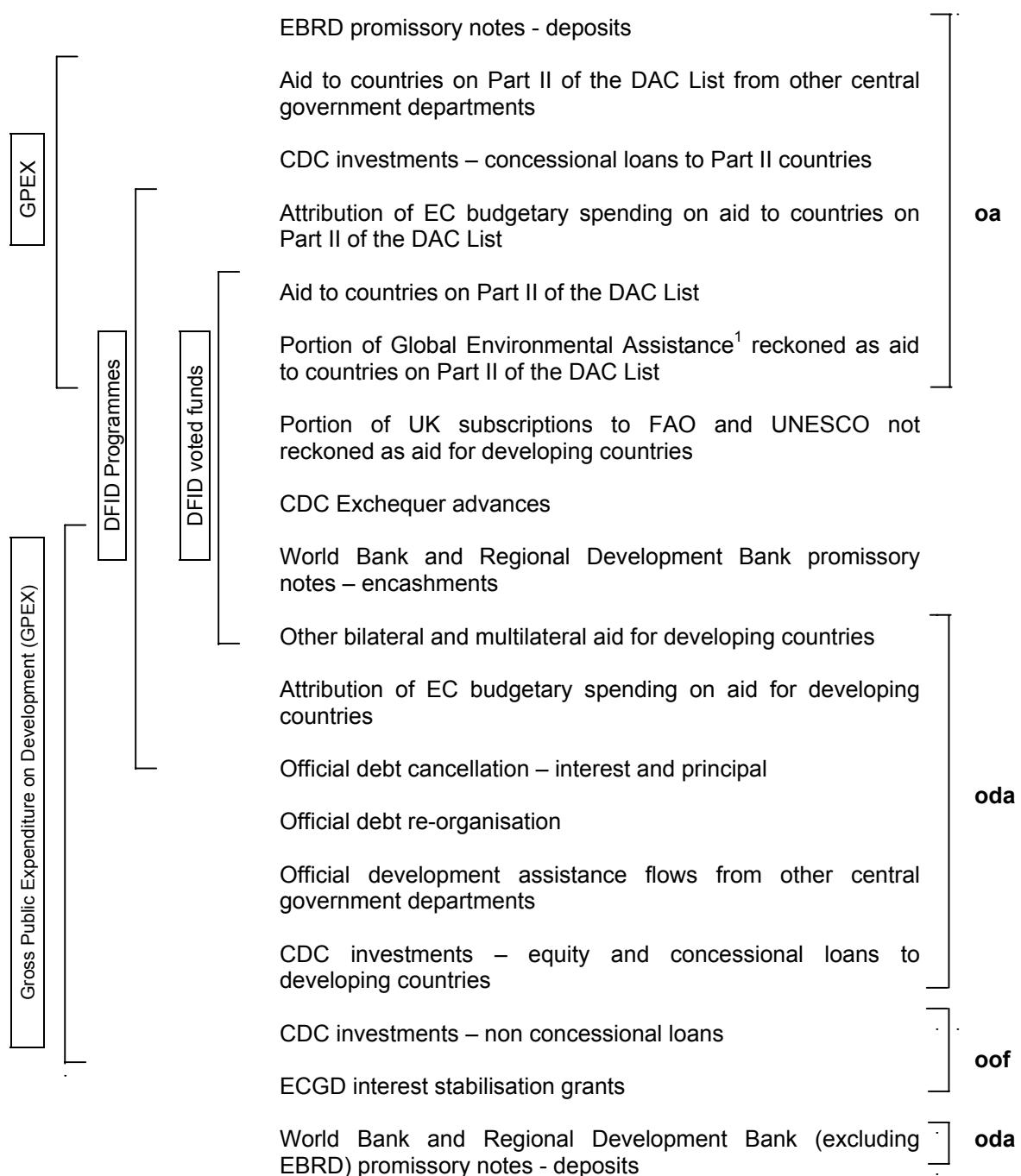
The Various Aggregates of Aid



THE VARIOUS AGGREGATES OF AID

External assistance from the UK is provided by various public sources but mainly from DFID programmes. It is managed on a financial year basis in "gross" terms. The UK reports its official flow of resources to developing countries (those on Part 1 of the DAC List) to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on a calendar year basis separately as official development assistance (oda) and other official flows (oof). Flows to countries on Part II of the DAC List are reported to DAC as official aid (oa) or oof.

The relationship between the component parts of DFID programmes, gross public expenditure on development, gross oda, oof and oa is shown below.



1. From 1994-1997, contributions to the Global Environment Facility were 84% oda and 16% non-aid. From 1998 to 2001, they were 75% oda and 25% oa. From 2002, they are 77% oda and 23% oa. Since 1994, contributions to the Montreal Protocol have been 100% oda.

BRITISH EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE	£ million	
	2002/03	2002
EBRD promissory notes - deposits		23.9
Aid to countries on Part II of the DAC List from other central government departments	10.9	10.9
CDC investments - concessional loans to countries on Part II of the DAC List	-	-
Attribution of EC budgetary spending on aid to countries on Part II of the DAC List	252.0	252.0
Aid to countries on Part II of the DAC List from DFID voted funds	71.1	57.7
Portion of Global Environmental Assistance reckoned as aid to countries on Part II of the DAC List	4.7	-
TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO COUNTRIES ON PART II OF THE DAC LIST (oa)	<u>338.7</u>	<u>344.4</u>
<i>of which: DFID programme</i>	<u>327.8</u>	
CDC Exchequer advances	-	
Portion of Global Environmental Assistance reckoned as aid for developing countries	22.5	5.4
Portion of UK subscription to Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and UNESCO reckoned as aid for developing countries	9.5	9.6
World Bank and Regional Development Bank (excluding EBRD) promissory notes - encashments	323.1	
Other bilateral and multilateral aid for developing countries from DFID voted funds	2055.0	1945.6
Attribution of EC budgetary spending on aid for developing countries	462.3	462.3
Official debt cancellation - interest and principal	22.4	- ²
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME OF AID FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	<u>2894.7</u>	
DFID administrative costs	90.4	186.7
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME OF AID	<u>3313.0</u>	
FAO and UNESCO (non-aid)	15.9	
TOTAL DFID EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES	<u>3328.9</u>	
Official debt re-organisation	396.4	393.7
(including administrative costs)	150.1	150.1
CDC investments - equity and concessional loans to developing countries	150.9	146.6
CDC investments - non concessional loans	48.3	54.7
TOTAL GROSS PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT	<u>4069.6</u>	
ECGD interest stabilisation grants		64.9
World Bank and Regional Development Bank (excluding EBRD) promissory notes - deposits		68.6
TOTAL GROSS OFFICIAL FLOWS OF AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		<u>3488.1</u>
<i>of which: gross official development assistance (oda)</i>		<u>3368.6</u>
<i>gross other official flows (oof) to developing countries</i>		<u>119.5</u>
<i>Gross other official flows (oof) to countries on Part II of the DAC List</i>		<u>-</u>

1. On annual basis

2. Based on lump sum reporting

DAC LIST OF AID RECIPIENTS – as at 1 January 2002

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (official development assistance)			Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (official aid)	
			CEECs/NIS	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
Afghanistan	Gambia	Pakistan	Belarus	Bahamas
Albania	Georgia	Palau Islands	Bulgaria	Bermuda
Algeria	Ghana	Panama	Czech Republic	British Virgin Islands
Angola	Grenada	Papua New Guinea	Estonia	Brunei
Anguilla	Guatemala	Paraguay	Hungary	Cayman Islands
Antigua & Barbuda	Guinea	Peru	Latvia	Cyprus
Argentina	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines	Lithuania	Falkland Islands
Armenia	Guyana	Pitcairn	Poland	French Polynesia
Azerbaijan	Haiti	Rwanda	Romania	Gibraltar
Bahrain	Honduras	Samoa (Western)	Russia	Hong Kong
Bangladesh	India	Sao Tome & Principe	Slovakia	Israel
Barbados	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia	Ukraine	Korea (South)
Belize	Iran	Senegal		Kuwait
Benin	Iraq	Serbia & Montenegro		Libya
Bhutan	Jamaica	Seychelles		New Caledonia
Bolivia	Jordan	Sierra Leone		Northern Marianas
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Slovenia¹		Qatar
Botswana	Kenya	Solomon Islands		Singapore
Brazil	Kiribati	Somalia		Taiwan
Burkina Faso	Korea (North)	South Africa		United Arab Emirates
Burma	Kyrgyzstan	Sri Lanka		
Burundi	Laos	St Helena & Dependencies		
Cambodia	Lebanon	St Kitts-Nevis		
Cameroon	Lesotho	St Lucia		
Cape Verde	Liberia	St Vincent		
Central African Republic	Macedonia (FYR of)	Sudan		
Chad	Madagascar	Surinam		
Chile	Malawi	Swaziland		
China	Malaysia	Syria		
Colombia	Maldives	Tajikistan		
Comoros	Mali	Tanzania		
Congo	Malta¹	Thailand		
Congo (Dem Rep)	Marshall Islands	Togo		
Cook Islands	Mauritania	Tokelau		
Costa Rica	Mauritius	Tonga		
Côte d'Ivoire	Mexico	Trinidad & Tobago		
Croatia	Micronesia, Fed States	Tunisia		
Cuba	Moldova	Turkey		
Djibouti	Mongolia	Turkmenistan		
Dominica	Montserrat	Turks & Caicos Islands		
Dominican Republic	Morocco	Tuvalu		
East Timor	Mozambique	Uganda		
Ecuador	Namibia	Uruguay		
Egypt	Nauru	Uzbekistan		
El Salvador	Nepal	Vanuatu		
Equatorial Guinea	Nicaragua	Venezuela		
Eritrea	Nieu	Vietnam		
Ethiopia	Niger	Wallis & Futuna		
Fiji	Nigeria	West Bank & Gaza Strip		
Gabon	Oman	Yemen		
		Zambia		
		Zimbabwe		

1. These countries transferred to Part II on 1 January 2003.

Indicators of Development Progress

- 1.1 Income Poverty and Population
- 1.2 Education
- 1.3 Maternal and Child Health
- 1.4 Communicable Diseases
- 1.5 Gender
- 1.6 Environment and Infrastructure
- 1.7 International Linkages
- 1.8 Other Economic Indicators
- 1.9 Aid Flows

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide a set of internationally agreed objectives for development. The individual goals are derived from a series of United Nation conferences held during the 1990s. These were brought together as the MDGs in the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 nations in September 2000.¹ This unprecedented level of international support provides a real opportunity for all countries to work together to eliminate poverty, focused on a set of clear, measurable objectives. Meeting these goals will make a real difference to the lives of the poor by reducing absolute poverty, ensuring a basic level of education for all, reducing preventable deaths and disease and ensuring a sustainable environment. The Department for International Development (DFID) has put the MDGs at the centre of its work, and is working to put the goals at the heart of the rest of the international communities' development drive.

The full list of 8 goals, and their associated 18 targets and 48 indicators, are on pages 23-24. This article sets out current progress towards the MDGs. Part 1 gives an overview of all the goals. Part 2 provides a more detailed analysis of progress towards the gender goal of promoting gender equality and empowering

women. This goal contains a target for 2005, the first milestone among all the MDGs.

PART 1: AN OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDGs

The sections below give information on regional and global progress towards some of the targets set for 2015. While the goals are usually considered individually, they are mutually reinforcing and some of their interactions are also highlighted. This analysis is drawn mainly from the annual reports coordinated by the UN Statistics Department and used by the UN Secretary-General to report on global progress towards the Millennium Declaration.

While the following commentary focuses on progress towards a selection of measurable targets, it should be noted that most of the targets are only a first step towards the overall goal of poverty elimination.

The 2003 Human Development Report noted that, if the progress experienced during the 1990s continues, the only targets to be met by 2015 will be those to halve absolute poverty and the proportion of people without access to safe water. Other targets, including universal primary schooling, gender equality in school, reductions in child and maternal mortality and combating HIV/AIDS, will require a significant increase in effort to be realised. However, the

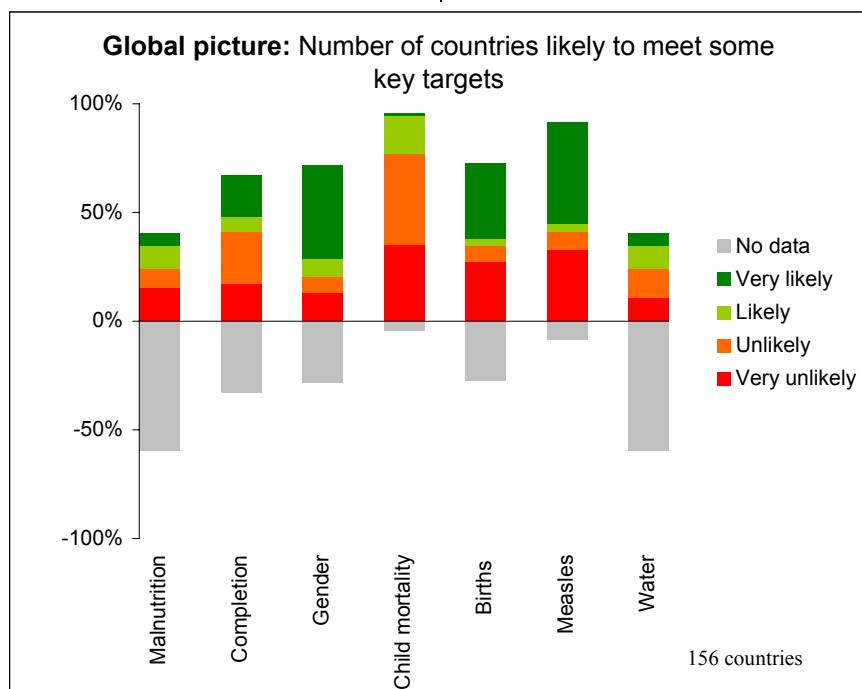
¹ For further information about the Declaration refer to: <http://ods-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/559/51/PDF/N0055951.pdf?OpenElement>

picture is not universally negative. Individual countries have demonstrated that substantial progress can be made with the appropriate policies and political will, providing hope for the future.

Action is required by developed as well as developing countries if the 2015 targets are to be met. In a very real sense a global development partnership is needed which is recognised by Goal 8. Developed countries have made progress towards this goal by increasing development assistance, access to

markets and debt relief, but again further effort is needed.

The chart below illustrates the progress countries are making towards some MDGs. It demonstrates how uneven this progress is whilst underlining the lack of information on some key indicators. These data problems restrict our ability to assess progress and substantial improvements to the information base will be critical to sustain commitment to, and help deliver, the goals.



Targets (all for 2015, unless otherwise stated, from a baseline of 1990):

Malnutrition: Halve child malnutrition

Completion: 100% primary completion

Gender: Equality in primary and secondary enrolment by 2005

Child: Reduce under 5 mortality rates by two thirds

Births: Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters (assessed using births attended by skilled professionals)

Measles: Have halted spread of measles

Water: Have halved proportion without access to safe water

The chart presents assessments by the World Bank based on a country's progress over the past decade or, in some cases, level of attainment.

Source: World Bank 2003

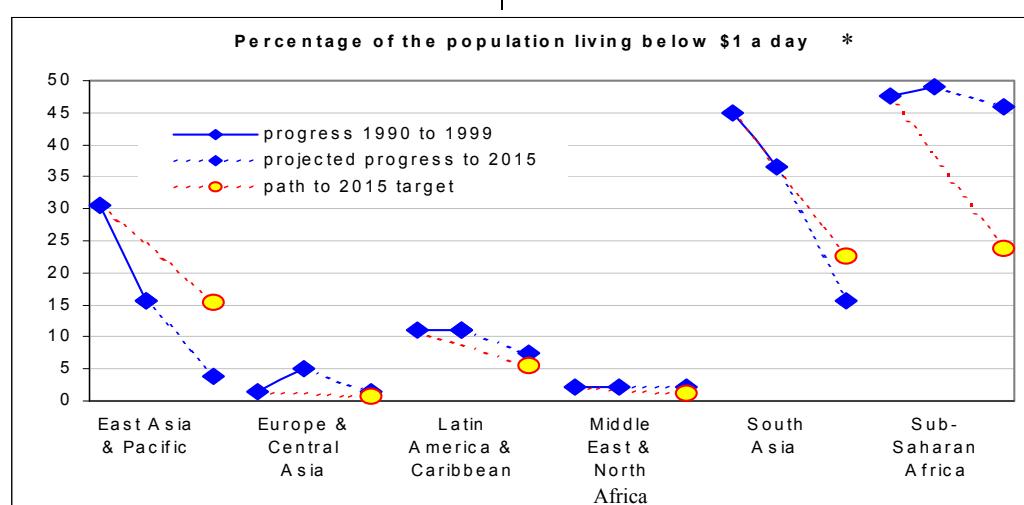
Goal 1: Eliminate absolute poverty and hunger

Ensuring people have enough income to meet their basic needs is an essential aspect of eliminating poverty and has a direct impact on most of the other goals. The first MDG target aims to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day. The World Bank estimates that the proportion of such people in developing countries fell from 30 per cent in 1990 to 23 per cent in 1999. If growth continues on this track then the target will be met, although achieving this will require continuing improvements in the policy environment. While the global MDG target will be met, progress has not been uniform across the world. The rapid progress made in East Asia and the Pacific will do nothing to alleviate the poverty levels in sub-Saharan Africa, where the poverty rate rose from 47 per cent in 1990 to 49 per cent in 1999 and the numbers living in extreme poverty increased by 74 million.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Access to a basic education is a human right and gives people the opportunity to fully participate in society and lift themselves out of poverty. There are currently around 115 million children of primary school age not enrolled in school, the majority living in developing countries. Limited progress has been made over the last decade and a substantial effort is required to achieve universal primary schooling by the target date of 2015, particularly in the least developed countries.

Globally the percentage of children of primary school age enrolled in school increased from 82 to 84 per cent between 1990 and 2000. The lowest levels of enrolment occur in the Arab States and sub-Saharan Africa. Eighteen of the 25 countries with enrolment rates below 70 per cent are in sub-Saharan Africa.



Source: World Development Indicators (WDI) 2003. Projections are based on World Bank forecasts.

* The international \$1 a day standard is measured in 1993 international prices and adjusted for local currency using purchasing power parities.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

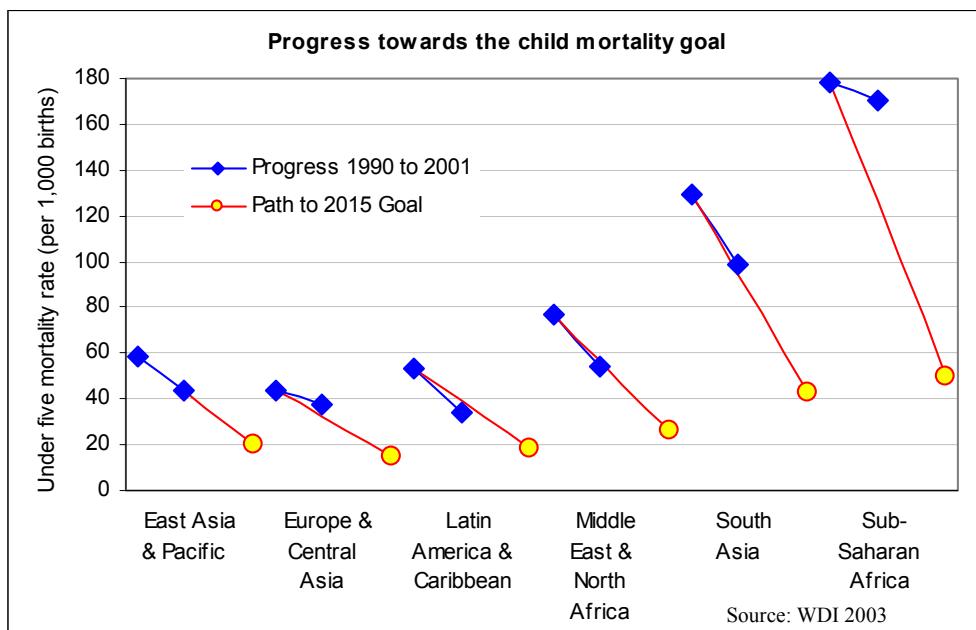
The 2005 milestone to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary schools is rapidly approaching and unlikely to be met in many countries. The 2015 target to eliminate gender disparities at all levels of education is still achievable but requires significant changes to policies, practices and attitudes to girls' education. A more detailed analysis of progress towards this goal is given in Part 2.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

On current trends the rate of child mortality will fall far short of the target of a reduction of

two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 as the under five mortality rates fell by only 13 per cent between 1990 and 2001. As a result some 10 million children each year still die before the age of five, 40 per cent within the first month of life. Over half of these deaths occur as a result of four easily preventable diseases - pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and measles - and HIV infection. A contributory factor in more than 60 per cent of deaths is malnutrition.

The main reason the global target is off track is slow progress in sub-Saharan Africa which accounts for over half of all deaths. All other regions are making solid progress.



Goal 5: Improve maternal health

More than half a million women of reproductive age die each year as a result of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Ninety-nine per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries, a quarter in India alone. The target of reducing maternal mortality rates by three quarters between 1990 and 2015 will not be met on current trends, mainly because of a lack of progress in sub-Saharan Africa. Even more worryingly, latest estimates suggest that maternal mortality in developing countries has barely improved in recent years and deteriorated in parts of Africa.

Measuring maternal mortality is difficult so an indicator of good practice, the proportion of women giving birth with the assistance of skilled health staff, is used as an alternative measure of progress. Encouragingly, the use of such staff in the developing world increased from 42 per cent in 1990 to 52 per cent in 2000. But sub-Saharan Africa again lagged with an increase of only 3 per cent during the period, reaching 43 per cent.

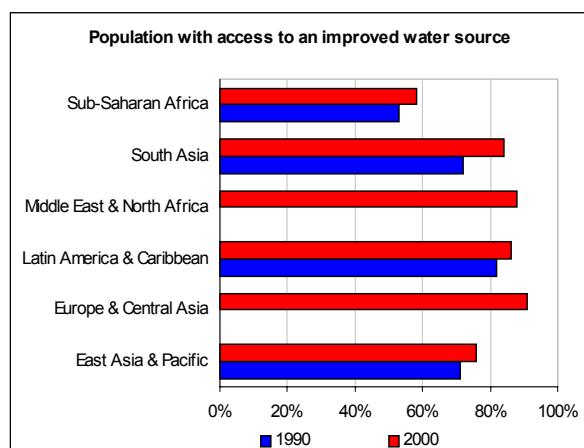
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Epidemic diseases such as HIV hit the poor hardest. They reduce productivity and income, orphan children, reduce life expectancy and sicken younger age groups. Poverty in turn contributes to the spread of diseases as a lack of education and poor

nutrition exacerbate health problems. The increase in HIV/AIDS continues. During 2002 there were 5 million new HIV infections worldwide, the same as in 2001, and by the end of the year an estimated 42 million people globally were living with the disease. Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe were particularly badly affected and in some African countries adult prevalence rates were over 30 per cent. In other countries, particularly in Asia and the Pacific, low national prevalence rates mask localised epidemics. Assuming current trends continue, the 2015 target to halt and begin to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS is unlikely to be met.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

The loss of natural resources and the degradation that insensitive economic development can have on the environment exacerbates poverty. This goal focuses on environmental conditions, covering access to water, sanitation and energy use.



Source: WDI 2003

During the 1990s nearly one billion people gained access to an improved water source. If this progress continues then the target of halving the proportion of people without access to an improved water source is within reach. Even so, no progress was made in the least developed countries and in 2000, 1.1 billion people still lacked access to improved drinking water.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Official development assistance (oda) declined throughout the last decade, falling to 0.22 per cent of donors' gross national incomes in 2001. This is well below the official UN target of 0.7 per cent. The preliminary figure for 2002 is 0.23 per cent suggesting the decline has begun to reverse.

UK oda is expected to increase from £3.4 billion in 2002/03 to £4.9 billion by 2005/06 in line with the Government's commitment to achieve a ratio of 0.40 per cent by that year.

Progress has also been made in improving access to markets and on debt relief. A number of market-opening measures have been implemented by countries such as Australia, Canada, Japan and Norway which complement initiatives in 2001 by the EC and the US. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative has resulted in an acceleration of debt relief for many least developed countries. However key challenges remain. World Bank estimates

suggest developing countries would gain around \$125 billion if all trade barriers were eliminated - more than four times the annual volume of aid worldwide – and many HIPC countries remain vulnerable to external shocks.

PART 2: A FOCUS ON PROGRESS TOWARDS GOAL 3, GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The gender target is to 'eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015'. The 2005 target date is the first within the MDGs and is rapidly approaching. In light of this the remainder of this article will focus on progress towards this goal.

As well as looking at the progress made, this part also aims to highlight the role of information in meeting the goal and some of the problems caused by the limitations of current data. The first section provides a global analysis based mainly on the internationally agreed MDG indicators. This is followed by a case study for one particular country, Rwanda, which illustrates how a wider range of data is needed to provide a fuller picture of progress at the national level to identify constraints and inform policy.

What is the role of gender equality in development?

The empowerment of women is an essential precondition to development and the upholding of human rights. This was well articulated by the 2002 Education For All Monitoring Report: 'the world has now reached a consensus that no country's development can be judged satisfactory if women do not fully participate in community life, society and in work'.

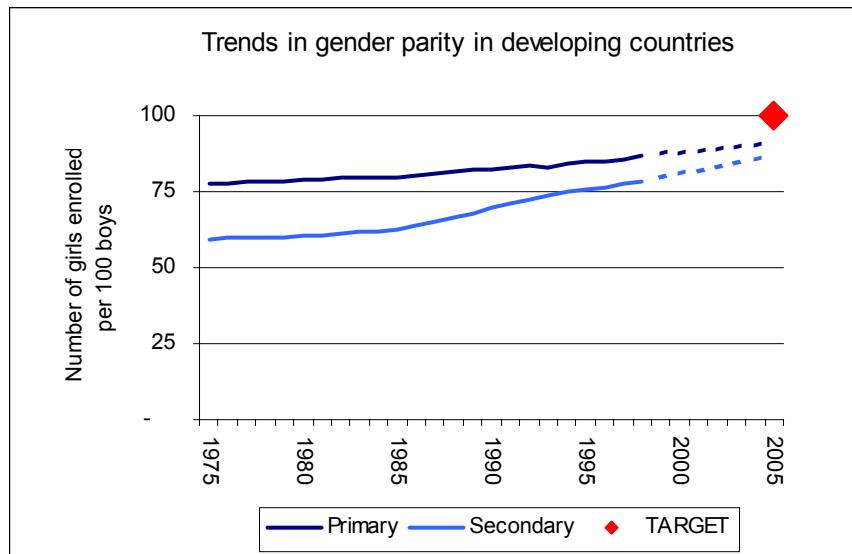
The importance of gender equality in development was formally acknowledged by including a gender goal as one of the eight MDGs. However, despite this international commitment, large disparities still exist in the opportunities available to men and women across the world. In many developing countries girls and women remain the poorest, least healthy, worst educated, and most marginalised members of society. Worldwide over 60 per cent of the illiterate population are female, and women occupy only a third of jobs outside agriculture and only 15 per cent of seats in national parliaments.

The 2005 and 2015 targets aim to achieve parity in education as a significant step towards the empowerment of women. This recognises the fundamental role of education in achieving gender equality. As well as being an important human right, a good quality education is key to enabling girls to develop their potential and become full and equal members of society.

Not only is gender equality a goal in itself, it is also key to reaching many of the other MDGs. Research has shown that education for girls is the single most effective way of reducing poverty. Women with even a few years of basic education have smaller, healthier families, are more likely to be able to work their way out of poverty, and are more likely to send their own daughters and sons to school. Educating girls therefore, contributes to reducing child and maternal mortality and the spread of HIV/AIDS as well as achieving education for all.

Are we on track to meet the 2005 target?

The first milestone is to eliminate gender differences in enrolment in primary and secondary schools by 2005. The following chart shows significant improvements during the 1980s and 1990s. However, the rate of progress will not be enough to meet the target. Assuming current trends continue, there will still be only around 9 girls for every 10 boys enrolled in primary and secondary schools in developing countries in 2005.



Dashed lines indicate predictions assuming progress since 1990 continues; Raw data from WDI 2003

The map on the next page indicates the countries likely to have achieved gender parity in primary school by 2005 assuming progress over the last five years continues. It highlights the uneven progress being made towards the target across individual countries. On current trends the 2005 target is not on track to be met in over a quarter of countries, primarily in Africa, the Arab states and South Asia.

The situation is likely to be worse in secondary schools, for where there are disparities at primary level these tend to be amplified at secondary level. Out of the countries which currently have less than 90

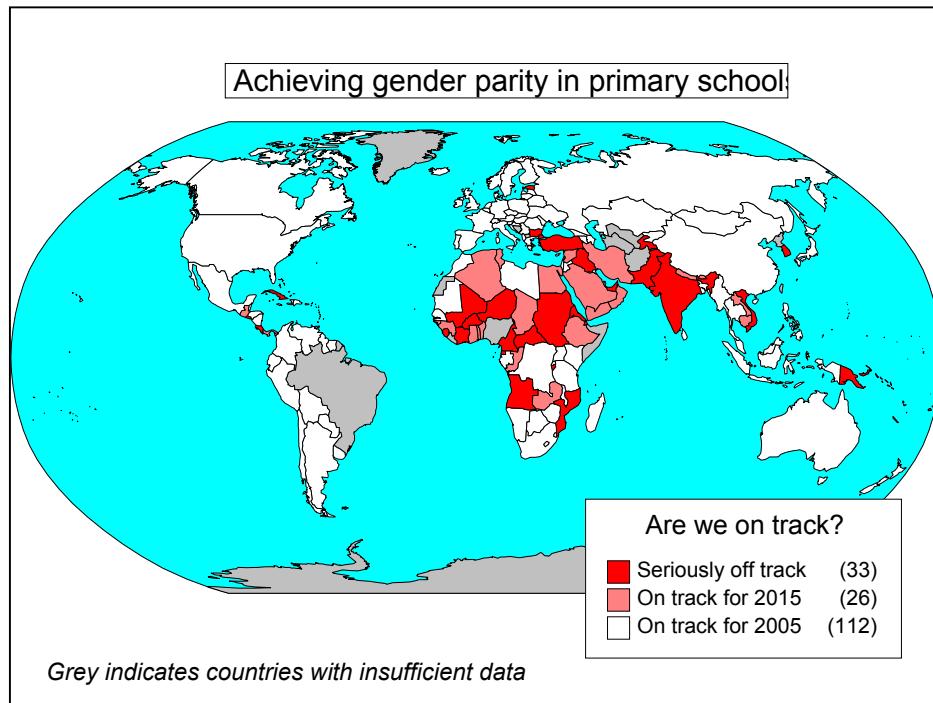
girls per 100 boys enrolled in primary school, around two-thirds have larger gender gaps at secondary compared to primary level. However an accurate analysis of progress towards the secondary target is not possible due to a break in the time series of internationally comparable secondary enrolment data in 1997. Recent trends cannot be established with any accuracy, presenting a serious limitation to assessing progress towards this goal.

Nevertheless, progress in some individual countries show that large improvements can be made in a relatively short space of time.

Improving parity in school: success stories

In 1990 in Bangladesh there was only one girl enrolled in secondary school for every two boys. By 1999 gender parity had been achieved.

In Guinea the ratio of girls to boys in primary school rose from only 5 girls enrolled for every 10 boys in 1995 to 7 in 10 by 1999.



On track for 2005: Countries which will have achieved at least 94 girls enrolled in primary school per 100 boys assuming rate of progress between 1995 and 2000 continues to 2005.

On track for 2015: Countries which will have achieved at least 94 girls enrolled in primary school per 100 boys assuming rate of progress between 1995 and 2000 continues to 2015.

Seriously off track: Countries which will not have achieved 94 girls per 100 boys in primary by 2015 assuming trend between 1995 and 2000 continues.

A gender parity index of 0.94 was chosen as being acceptably close to the goal of 1.0 given the likely margins of error of the data and taking into account the gender gap in the underlying population. Analysis based on data from WDI 2003

Are we at least on track for the 2015 target?

There is still time to achieve gender parity in primary and secondary education by 2015. However, based on the analysis of current trends illustrated in the above map, gender equality in primary education is not on track to be achieved by 2015 in over 30 countries. In these countries substantial changes to current practices, attitudes and policies towards girls' education will be needed to meet the target.

It is important to note that parity in primary education needs to be achieved much sooner than 2015 if the secondary education target is to be met. Girls need to have completed primary school before starting secondary school. As a result, in most countries parity in primary school would need to be achieved 6-8 years before 2015, in other words by around 2008, to ensure parity in secondary schools by the target date.

Understandably, the current focus is on the 2005 target and on primary and secondary enrolment. However, progress towards the whole 2015 target, which includes higher levels of education (tertiary education), should not be neglected. This is significant as further education allows women greater opportunities in the work place. It can also contribute to improving equality at lower levels of education as it results in more female role models in society which helps to convince families that an investment in girls' education is worthwhile.

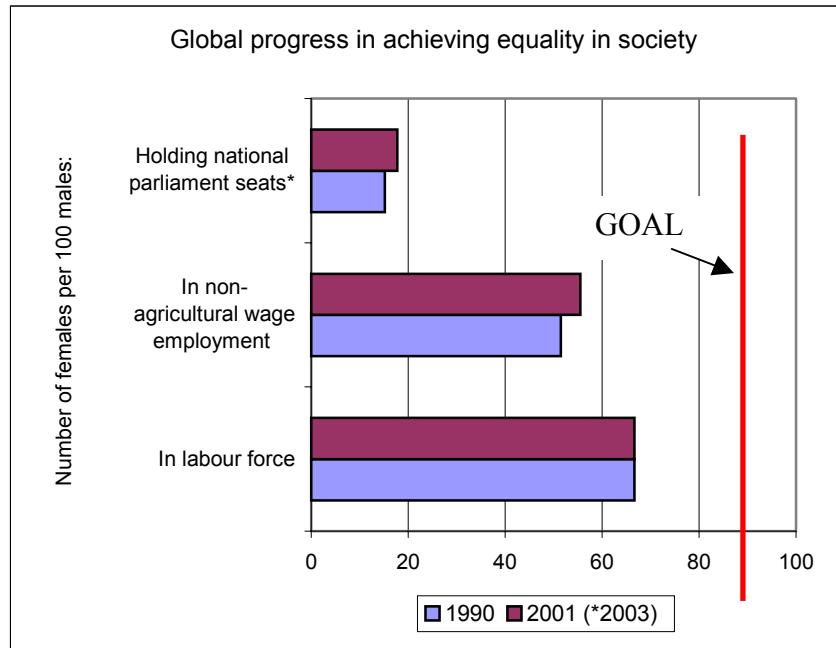
Differences between countries in gender parity in tertiary education are considerably more pronounced than in secondary and primary education. This is often due to the tiny number of girls and boys enrolled overall. Many countries now have far more girls in tertiary education than boys. However, at the opposite end of the scale there are a significant number of, mainly lower income countries, with extremely low proportions of females attending higher levels of education. In the bottom 15 countries less than one girl for every three boys is enrolled in tertiary education; 12 of these countries are in Africa.

Progress needs to be accelerated now towards all aspects of the 2015 target - primary, secondary and tertiary education - to ensure that the target stays within reach.

What about progress towards the wider goal?

The ultimate aim is gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout society. For this to be achieved, women need to have equal opportunities in the work place, be treated equally by the legal system, have equal access to public services, and have an equal voice in decisions both at home and in society more generally. Information on many of these areas is rarely available. Mainly because of this, the MDG indicators chosen to monitor progress towards the empowerment of women are limited to parity in the workplace and parliament.

The following graph highlights the large gender differentials which still exist for women in society and at work and, perhaps even more worrying, suggests virtually no improvement over the 1990s. In fact, the full extent of inequality is likely to be even worse. A true assessment of gender inequality would require global information on quality and level of work and earnings, data on which are currently unavailable.



Sources: WDI 2003 (labour force); ILO 2003 (non-agric employment); IPU (Parliament seats)

What are the obstacles to achieving gender equality?

The causes of inequalities between men and women are often deeply rooted in society and need to be tackled across the board in economic, political, social and cultural life. Strong and sustained political commitment to improve opportunities for women is essential. This is born out by a recent DFID analysis of obstacles to addressing inequalities in the education sector. These included: the lack of good information and analysis on the extent and causes of gender inequality to inform national policy making; central policy commitments to gender equality not being implemented at the local level through 'policy evaporation' where good policy intentions fail

to be followed through in practice; and the lack of a consistent and coordinated focus on gender issues across all sectors.

Focusing on the first obstacle, the problem of a poor evidence base has been highlighted as a key constraint by several other recent publications including the 2002 Education for All Monitoring Report and the UN Millennium Project paper on gender. Even when data are collected, it is not consistently analysed by sex, disseminated or used to inform policy and practice. Improving national and international capacity to collect and analyse sex-disaggregated data should be one of the priorities if the international community is serious about eliminating gender inequality.

The country study

The previous sections discussed progress towards the gender MDG based on the international MDG indicators. This type of global analysis is useful for measuring overall trends and highlighting successes and areas of concern. It has an important role in maintaining public and political commitment to achieving the goal. However, an analysis based on a small number of international indicators clearly has its limitations.

Within a country a much wider set of data is needed to inform national policy setting and monitor progress. The Rwanda study illustrates this by drawing on additional data to provide a more complete picture of gender inequality in education than is possible from just the MDG indicators. It also highlights the difference between meeting the targets and achieving the goal. Rwanda has achieved the 2005 target but will still require a substantial and continued commitment to gender equality to achieve the 2015 target and ultimately the goal.

COUNTRY STUDY: GENDER INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATION IN RWANDA

Rwanda's development context is framed by the 1990-94 war and genocide which exacerbated existing gender inequalities. It left a legacy of women and girl headed households, with extreme trauma and heavy economic burdens falling particularly on women. As a result, gender issues have a high political profile and commitment. There has been significant work in key areas such as land inheritance, women's representation in politics and the constitution. However there is still a challenge in getting these policy commitments effectively translated into practical action.

Selected education indicators by sex in Rwanda, circa 2000

	Male	Female	Index (F/M)
<u><i>MDG indicators</i></u>			
1. % primary enrolment	49.8	50.2	1.0
2. % secondary enrolment	50.5	49.5	1.0
3. % tertiary enrolment	66	34	0.5
4. % literate 15-24 year olds	51	49	1.0
<u><i>Selected national indicators</i></u>			
5. % passing primary exams	29	18	0.6
6. % passing lower secondary exams	56	29	0.5
7. % dropping out of primary school	8	15	1.9
8. % repeating final grade of primary school	68	73	1.1
9. Number in science and tech courses at National University	277	33	0.1

Sources: *Ministry of Education (indicators 1-3, 5-6)*, *Rwanda Directorate of Statistics (4)*, *The Rwandan Gender Policy Paper, 2003 (7)*, *GoR/WB report on Education in Rwanda 2003 (8)*, *AFRO news release, 2002 (9)*.

Rwanda has already made a significant step towards gender equality by meeting the 2005 target. The data in the above table shows near parity in enrolment in primary and secondary schools. However other indicators highlight large differences in the quality of education received by girls and boys, and in enrolment in higher education.

One striking inequality is the disparity between the performance of girls and boys. Boys overwhelmingly outperform girls in examinations throughout primary and secondary school. This is accompanied by higher drop out and repetition rates among girls. A study conducted by the Forum for African Women Educators suggests this is a result of gender roles and stereotypes and sexual harassment. The study provided examples where girls' education was viewed as a low priority by parents, and where both parents and teachers did not expect girls to be able to perform as well as their male counterparts. Although it is not clear how widespread these attitudes are, these factors could explain why girls are not fulfilling their potential at school.

By tertiary level the inequalities are apparent in the far fewer number of girls enrolled. Lower performance, combined with the secondary streaming system which rules out higher education for certain non academic streams, means girls are much less successful in competition for highly coveted places in higher education. Even when they are successful it tends to be in traditionally female subjects. Females are particularly poorly represented on science and technology courses. Closing the gender gap in tertiary education will be extremely demanding, as it will involve understanding and tackling the inequalities which cause girls' performance to lag so far behind boys from primary level upwards.

More detailed country data illustrates that levels of gender inequality in education are greater and more varied than the international indicators alone suggest. Despite meeting the 2005 target, achieving the actual goal of gender equality and empowerment of Rwandese girls and women will be immensely challenging.

Conclusion

Over the last two decades good progress was made in narrowing the gender gap in enrolment in both primary and secondary schools. Despite this, the 2005 global target of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education looks like it will be missed. The target of gender equity at all

levels of education can still be achieved by 2015. However, it will require significant changes to current practices, attitudes and policies towards girls' education in many countries. For this step change to happen, the full extent of gender inequalities must be taken seriously and addressed across all sectors.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ^a 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate ^b 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS ^c
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures ^d 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.</i> Official development assistance 33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs 37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	Market access 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity ^e
Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	Debt sustainability 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$ 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	 45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total ^f
Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000 (www.un.org/documents/ga/res/55/a55r002.pdf - A/RES/55/2).

The goals and targets are inter-related and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty."

^a For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

^b Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured amongst women in union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by 15-24 year-olds (UNICEF – WHO).

^c To be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10-14 who are attending school.

^d Prevention to be measured by the % of under 5s sleeping under insecticide treated bednets; treatment to be measured by % of under 5s who are appropriately treated.

^e OECD and WTO are collecting data that will be available from 2001 onwards.

^f An improved measure of the target is under development by ILO for future years.

INDEX OF INDICATORS

Indicator	Table
Adult (15 & over) literacy rate	1.2
Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area)	1.6
Births attended by health staff	1.3
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49)	1.4
Debt service as % of exports of goods and services	1.8
DOTS detection rate	1.4
Electric power consumption per capita kwh	1.6
Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use)	1.6
Females in the labour force	1.5
Forest area as a % of national surface area	1.6
Gender equality in primary education	1.5
Gender equality in secondary education	1.5
Gender equality in youth literacy	1.5
Gross National Income (GNI)	1.8
GNI per capita	1.8
GNI per capita average annual growth	1.8
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	1.8
Gross secondary school enrolment rate	1.2
Gross tertiary education enrolment rate	1.2
HIV prevalence in women aged 15-24	1.4
Incidence of TB per 100,000 people	1.4
Income share of poorest 20%	1.1
Industrial carbon dioxide emissions	1.6
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	1.3
Information & communication technology expenditure (% of GDP)	1.7
Internet users	1.7
Life expectancy at birth	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio	1.3
Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP)	1.7
Net primary school enrolment rate	1.2
Number of people below \$1 a day	1.1
Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles	1.3
Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5	1.2
Percentage of people below \$1 a day	1.1
Percentage of people below \$2 a day	1.1
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation	1.6
Percentage of population with access to improved water	1.6
Population	1.1
Poverty gap	1.1
Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age	1.3
Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports)	1.7
Seats held in parliament by women (as % of total)	1.5
TB treatment success rate	1.4
Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people	1.7
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.5
Trade (% of GDP)	1.7
Trade in goods (% of GDP)	1.7
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	1.3
Unemployment rate 15-24 year olds	1.8
Youth (15-24) literacy rate	1.2

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line				Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷	Population (millions) ⁸ 2001
	Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴	year				
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Algeria	<2	<0.5	..	95	15.1	95	23	31
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Antigua & Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Argentine Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Armenia	12.8	3.3	0.4	98	49.0	98	55	3
Azerbaijan	3.7	<1	0.3	01	9.1	01	68	8
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bangladesh	36.0	8.1	48.0	00	82.8	00	34	133
Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Belarus	<2	<0.5	..	00	<2	00	42	10
Belize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	33	95	6
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bolivia	14.4	5.4	1.2	99	34.3	99	63	9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brazil	9.9	3.2	17.1	98	23.7	98	2	172
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Bulgaria	4.7	1.4	0.4	01	23.7	01	7	8
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	45	98	12
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48

1. Notes on Income Poverty and Population are given on page 33.

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line				Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴	year	Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵ year	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶ year	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷ year	Population (millions) ⁸ 2001	
	Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴	year									
Burundi	58.4	24.9	4.1	98					89.2	98	..	5	98
Cambodia	..	..	..						..		36	97	7
Cameroon	33.4	11.8	5.1	96					64.4	96	..	5	96
Cape Verde	..	..	..						..		..	..	0
Cayman Islands	..	..	..						..		..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..						..		..	..	4
Chad	..	..	..						..		64	95/96	8
Chile	<2	<0.5	..	98					8.7	98	17	98	3
China	16.1	3.7	204.8	00					47.3	00	5	98	6
Colombia	14.4	8.1	6.2	98					26.5	98	..	3	96
Comoros	..	..	..						..		..	..	1
Congo (Dem Rep)	..	..	..						..		..	..	52
Congo	..	..	..						..		..	..	3
Costa Rica	6.9	3.4	0.3	98					14.3	98	..	4	97
Cote d'Ivoire	12.3	2.4	2.0	95					49.4	95	37	95	7
Croatia	<2	<0.5	..	00					<2	00	..	8	01
Cuba	..	..	..						..		..	..	11
Cyprus	..	..	..						..		..	..	1
Czech Republic	<2	<0.5	..	96					<2	96	..	10	96
Djibouti	..	..	..						..		45	96	..
Dominica	..	..	..						..		..	..	0
Dominican Republic	<2	<0.5	..	98					<2	98	..	5	98
Ecuador	20.2	5.8	2.6	95					52.3	95	..	5	95
Egypt	3.1	<0.5	2.0	00					43.9	00	17	99/00	9
El Salvador	21.4	7.9	1.4	97					45.0	97	..	3	98

1. Notes on Income Poverty and Population are given on page 33.

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line				Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷	Population (millions) ⁸ 2001
	Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴	year				
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Estonia	<2	<0.5	..	98	5.2	98	9	95
Ethiopia	81.9	39.9	53.9	99/00	98.4	99/00	44	99/00
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gambia	59.3	28.8	0.8	98	82.9	98	4	98
Georgia	<2	<0.5	..	98	12.4	98	11	97
Ghana	44.8	17.3	8.8	99	78.5	99	6	99
Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Guatemala	16.0	4.6	1.9	00	37.4	00	4	98
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Guyana	<2	<0.5	..	98	6.1	98	4	99
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Honduras	23.8	11.6	1.6	98	44.4	98	2	98
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	96
Hungary	<2	<0.5	..	98	7.3	98	17	97
India	34.7	8.2	358.2	99/00	79.9	99/00	29	99/00
Indonesia	7.2	1.0	15.0	00	55.4	00	27	99
Iran	<2	<0.5	..	98	7.3	98	5	98
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	97
Jamaica	<2	<0.5	..	00	13.3	00	19	00
							7	00
								3

1. Notes on Income Poverty and Population are given on page 33.

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line			year	Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵	year	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶	year	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷	year	Population (millions) ⁸
	Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴								
Jordan	<2	<0.5	..	97	7.4	97	12	97	8	97	5
Kazakhstan	1.5	0.3	0.2	96	15.3	96	35	96	8	01	15
Kenya	23.0	6.0	7.1	97	58.6	97	..	..	6	97	31
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Korea Dem Rep (North)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Korea, Rep (South)	<2	<0.5	..	98	<2	98	..	..	8	98	47
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kyrgyzstan	2.0	0.2	0.1	00	34.1	00	64	99	9	01	5
Laos	26.3	6.3	1.4	97/98	73.2	97/98	39	97/98	8	97	5
Latvia	<2	<0.5	..	98	8.3	98	..	..	8	98	2
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	2
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lithuania	<2	<0.5	..	00	13.7	00	..	..	8	00	3
Macedonia (FYR of)	<2	<0.5	..	98	4.0	98	..	..	8	98	2
Madagascar	49.1	18.3	7.8	99	83.3	99	71	99	6	99	16
Malawi	41.7	14.8	4.4	97/98	76.1	97/98	65	97/98	5	97	11
Malaysia	<2	<0.5	..	97	9.3	97	..	..	4	97	24
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mauritania	28.6	9.1	0.8	95	68.7	95	46	00	6	95	3
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

1. Notes on Income Poverty and Population are given on page 33.

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line				Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷	Population (millions) ⁸ 2001
	Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴	year				
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	8.0	2.1	8.0	98	24.3	98	3	98
Micronesia, Fed Sts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Moldova	22.0	5.8	0.9	01	63.7	01	7	01
Mongolia	13.9	3.1	0.3	95	50.0	95	6	98
Morocco	<2	<0.5	..	99	14.3	99	19	98/99
Mozambique	37.9	12.0	6.8	96	78.4	96	69	96/97
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nepal	37.7	9.7	8.9	95	82.5	95	42	95/96
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Nicaragua	82.3	52.2	4.3	98	94.5	98	48	98
Niger	61.4	33.9	6.9	95	85.3	95	..	3
Nigeria	70.2	34.9	91.2	97	90.8	97	..	4
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pakistan	13.4	2.4	19.0	98	65.6	98	33	98/99
Panama	7.6	2.9	0.2	98	17.9	98	37	97
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	96
Paraguay	19.5	9.8	1.1	98	49.3	98	..	2
Peru	15.5	5.4	4.1	96	41.4	96	49	97
Philippines	14.6	2.7	11.4	00	46.4	00	37	97
Poland	<2	<0.5	..	98	<2	98	..	8
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Romania	2.1	0.6	0.5	00	20.5	00	..	8
Russian Federation	6.1	1.2	8.8	00	23.8	00	..	5

1. Notes on Income Poverty and Population are given on page 33.

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line			Year	Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵	Year	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶	Year	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷	Year	Population (millions) ⁸
	Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴								
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Sao Tome & Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Senegal	26.3	7.0	2.6	95	67.8	95	..	..	6	95	10
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	98	4
Slovak Republic	<2	<0.5	..	96	2.4	96	..	..	9	96	5
Slovenia	<2	<0.5	..	98	<2	98	..	..	9	98	2
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
South Africa	<2	<0.5	..	95	14.5	95	..	..	2	95	43
Sri Lanka	6.6	1.0	1.2	95/96	45.4	95/96	25	95/96	8	95	19
St Kitts & Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
St Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	95	0
St Vincent & Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	95	..	1
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Tajikistan	10.3	2.6	0.6	98	50.8	98	..	..	8	98	6
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Thailand	<2	<0.5	..	00	32.5	00	..	..	6	00	61

1. Notes on Income Poverty and Population are given on page 33.

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line			Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴	year	Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵	year	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶	year	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷	year	Population (millions) ⁸	2001
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Trinidad & Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tunisia	<2	<0.5	..	..	..	..	95	10.0	95	..	..	..	..	..	10
Turkey	<2	<0.5	..	..	..	..	00	10.3	00	..	..	..	..	..	69
Turkmenistan	12.1	2.6	0.7	98	44.0	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	98	5
Uganda	82.2	40.1	18.7	96	96.4	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	96	23
Ukraine	2.9	0.6	1.4	99	45.7	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	99	49
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Uruguay	<2	<0.5	..	98	<2	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	98	3
Uzbekistan	19.1	8.1	4.8	98	44.2	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	00	25
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Venezuela	15.0	6.9	3.7	98	32.0	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	98	25
Vietnam	17.7	3.3	14.1	98	63.7	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	98	80
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yemen	15.7	4.5	2.8	98	45.2	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	98	18
Zambia	63.7	32.7	6.5	98	87.4	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	98	10
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	95/96	13

1. Notes on Income Poverty and Population are given on page 33.

1.1 Income Poverty and Population¹

	\$1 a day poverty line				Percentage of population below ²	Poverty gap (%) ³	Number of people below (millions) ⁴	year	Percentage of population below \$2 a day ⁵	year	Percentage of population below the national poverty line ⁶	year	Income share of poorest 20% ⁷	year	Population (millions) ⁸	2001
East Asia & Pacific	15.6	..	279.0	99					50.1	99				..	..	1 823
Europe & Central Asia	5.1	..	24.0	99					20.3	99				..	..	475
Latin America & Caribbean	11.1	..	57.0	99					26.0	99				..	..	524
Middle East & North Africa	2.2	..	6.0	99					23.3	99				..	..	301
South Asia	36.6	..	488.0	99					84.8	99				..	..	1 378
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.0	..	315.0	99					74.7	99				..	..	674
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	5 173
Low income	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	2 506
Low income (excl China & India)	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	..
Middle income	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	2 667
Lower middle income	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	2 164
Upper middle income	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	504
LDCs	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	675
Developed Countries	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	957
World	..	..	..	..					..					..	..	6 130

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-ROM.

2. The percentage of the population living below the commonly used international \$1 a day standard, measured in 1993 international prices and adjusted for local currency using purchasing power parities.
3. The poverty gap is the mean shortfall below the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.
4. The number of people living below the international \$1 a day standard, measured in 1993 international prices and adjusted for local currency using purchasing power parities.
5. The percentage of the population living below the commonly used international \$2 a day standard, measured in 1993 international prices and adjusted for local currency using purchasing power parities.
6. The percentage of the population living below the country specific poverty line deemed appropriate for the country by its authorities.
7. The share of the national income that accrues to the bottom 20% of the population. The lower the percentage the less well off the poorest are relative to the rest of the population.
8. Based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship - except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year	1995-1999 year	2000 year	2000 year	2001	2001
Afghanistan	29 ⁹³	..	..	22 ⁹⁶	2 ⁹⁷	..	..
Albania	102 ⁹⁵	98	..	78	15	98	85
Algeria	93	98	97 ⁹⁹	71	15 ⁹⁸	89	68
Angola	34 ⁹⁷	37	..	15 ⁹⁹	1 ⁹⁹	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentine Republic	104 ⁹⁷	107	90 ⁹⁹	97	48 ⁹⁹	99	97
Armenia	..	69	..	73	20	100	98
Azerbaijan	90 ⁹⁸	91 ⁹⁹	..	80 ⁹⁹	22 ⁹⁹	..	..
Bahamas	96 ⁹¹	83 ⁹⁹	..	84 ⁹⁹	25 ⁹⁷	97	95
Bahrain	99	96	101 ⁹⁹	101	25 ⁹⁸	99	88
Bangladesh	64	89	..	46	7	49	41
Barbados	78 ⁹¹	105	..	102	38	100	100
Belarus	85 ⁹⁴	108	..	84	56	100	100
Belize	98 ⁹¹	100	..	74	1 ⁹⁷	98	93
Benin	49 ⁹¹	70 ⁹⁹	84 ⁹⁹	22 ⁹⁹	4 ⁹⁹	54	39
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	90 ⁹⁹	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	91	97	83 ⁹⁹	80	36	96	86
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	..	69 ⁹⁶	16 ⁹⁷	..	..
Botswana	93	84	87 ⁹⁹	93	5	89	78
Brazil	86	97	..	108	17	95	87
Brunei	91 ⁹¹	93 ⁹⁵	92 ⁹⁹	113	14	99	92
Bulgaria	86	94	..	94	41	100	98
Burkina Faso	27	36	69 ⁹⁹	10	1 ⁹⁷	36	25
Burma	82 ⁹⁸	83	..	39	12	91	85

1. Notes on Education are given on page 41.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year					
Burundi	52 ⁹²	54	58 ⁹⁹	10	1	65	49
Cambodia	98 ⁹⁶	95	63 ⁹⁹	19	3	80	69
Cameroon	..	..	81 ⁹⁸	20 ⁹⁸	5	91	72
Cape Verde	..	99 ⁹⁸	..	69 ⁹⁸	..	89	75
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	53	55	..	10 ⁹⁶	2 ⁹⁹	69	48
Chad	40 ⁹⁵	58	54 ⁹⁹	11 ⁹⁹	1 ⁹⁹	68	44
Chile	88	89	101 ⁹⁹	75	38	99	96
China	97	93 ⁹⁹	94 ⁹⁵	63 ⁹⁹	7 ⁹⁹	98	86
Colombia	69 ⁹¹	89	73 ⁹⁵	70	23	97	92
Comoros	52 ⁹³	56	77 ⁹⁹	21 ⁹⁹	1 ⁹⁹	59	56
Congo (Dem Rep)	54	33 ⁹⁸	..	18 ⁹⁸	1 ⁹⁸	83	63
Congo	..	..	..	42	5	98	82
Costa Rica	86	91	80 ⁹⁹	60	16	98	96
Cote d'Ivoire	47	64	91 ⁹⁹	23	7 ⁹⁸	62	50
Croatia	79	84 ⁹⁷	..	82 ⁹⁷	29 ⁹⁷	100	98
Cuba	92	97	95 ⁹⁹	85	24	100	97
Cyprus	87	95	99 ⁹⁹	93	20 ⁹⁹	100	97
Czech Republic	91 ⁹³	90	..	95	30	..	..
Djibouti	32	33	77 ⁹⁸	15 ⁹⁹	1	85	65
Dominica	..	..	86 ⁹⁹	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	78 ⁹⁶	93	75 ⁹⁸	59	23 ⁹⁷	91	84
Ecuador	90 ⁹³	99	78 ⁹⁹	57	18 ⁹⁷	97	92
Egypt	88 ⁹³	93	..	86	39 ⁹⁸	70	56
El Salvador	75 ⁹²	81 ⁹⁹	71 ⁹⁸	54	18	89	79

1. Notes on Education are given on page 41.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year	1995-1999 year	2000 year	2000 year	2001	2001
Equatorial Guinea	83 ⁹⁸	72	..	31 ⁹⁹	3 ⁹⁹	97	84
Eritrea	24 ⁹¹	41	70 ⁹⁵	28	2	71	57
Estonia	94 ⁹²	98	99 ⁹⁹	92	58	100	100
Ethiopia	20 ⁹³	47	64 ⁹⁹	18	2	56	40
Fiji	101 ⁹¹	99 ⁹⁸	..	70 ⁹⁶	14 ⁹⁷	99	93
French Polynesia	105 ⁹²	103 ⁹⁵	..	88 ⁹⁶	3 ⁹⁷	..	..
Gabon	..	88	..	60	8 ⁹⁸	..	..
Gambia	51 ⁹¹	69	69 ⁹⁸	36	2 ⁹⁷	59	38
Georgia	..	95	..	73	35	..	..
Ghana	57 ⁹⁸	58	66 ⁹⁹	36	3	92	73
Grenada	98 ⁹⁸	84	..	63	..	..	..
Guatemala	72 ⁹⁷	84	50 ⁹⁵	37	8 ⁹⁷	80	69
Guinea	37 ⁹³	47	84 ⁹⁹	14 ⁹⁸	1 ⁹⁷	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	54 ⁹⁹	38 ⁹⁸	20 ⁹⁹	0 ⁹⁹	59	40
Guyana	93	98 ⁹⁹	91 ⁹⁵	73 ⁹⁶	12 ⁹⁷	100	99
Haiti	22	56 ⁹⁶	..	29 ⁹⁶	1 ⁹⁷	65	51
Honduras	89 ⁹¹	88	..	32 ⁹⁶	15	85	76
Hong Kong	91 ⁹⁴	90 ⁹⁵	..	72 ⁹⁶	27 ⁹⁷	99	94
Hungary	91	90	..	99 ⁹⁹	40	100	99
India	..	..	68 ⁹⁸	49 ⁹⁹	10 ⁹⁹	73	58
Indonesia	97	92	97 ⁹⁹	57	15	98	87
Iran	99 ⁹¹	74	..	78	10	94	77
Iraq	79 ⁹²	93 ⁹⁹	..	38 ⁹⁹	14 ⁹⁹	45	40
Israel	100 ⁹⁸	101	..	93	53	99	95
Jamaica	96	95	89 ⁹⁹	83	16	94	87

1. Notes on Education are given on page 41.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year	1995-1999 year	2000 year	2000 year	2001	2001
Jordan	66	94 ⁹⁹	98 ⁹⁸	88 ⁹⁹	29 ⁹⁹	99	90
Kazakhstan	..	89	..	88	31	100	99
Kenya	65 ⁹⁹	69	71 ⁹⁸	31	3	95	83
Kiribati	..	..	95 ⁹⁶	..	..	..	..
Korea Dem Rep (North)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep (South)	100	99	98 ⁹⁵	94	78	100	98
Kuwait	45 ⁹¹	66 ⁹⁹	..	56 ⁹⁹	21 ⁹⁸	93	82
Kyrgyzstan	95 ⁹⁵	82	..	86	41	..	..
Laos	61 ⁹¹	81	55 ⁹⁵	38	3	79	66
Latvia	83 ⁹²	92	..	91	63	100	100
Lebanon	76 ⁹⁶	74	97 ⁹⁹	76	42	95	86
Lesotho	73	78	75 ⁹⁹	33	3	91	84
Liberia	70 ⁹⁸	83 ⁹⁹	33 ⁹⁸	38 ⁹⁹	3 ⁹⁷	70	55
Libya	96 ⁹²	..	..	90	49	97	81
Lithuania	94 ⁹⁷	95	..	95	52	100	100
Macedonia (FYR of)	94	92	95 ⁹⁵	84	24	..	..
Madagascar	59 ⁹⁴	68	..	14 ⁹⁸	2	81	67
Malawi	50	101	49 ⁹⁹	36	0 ⁹⁸	72	61
Malaysia	102 ⁹⁴	98	..	70	28	98	88
Maldives	100 ⁹⁸	99	..	55	..	99	97
Mali	21	43 ⁹⁸	95 ⁹⁹	15 ⁹⁸	2 ⁹⁸	37	26
Malta	99	99 ⁹⁹	100 ⁹⁸	89 ⁹⁹	21 ⁹⁹	99	92
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	47 ⁹³	64	61 ⁹⁹	21	4	49	41
Mauritius	95	95	99 ⁹⁶	77	11	94	85

1. Notes on Education are given on page 41.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year	1995-1999 year	2000 year	2000 year	2001	2001
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	100	103	88 ⁹⁹	75	21	97	91
Micronesia, Fed Sts	..	..	..	132	15 ⁹⁸	..	..
Moldova	..	78	..	71	28	100	99
Mongolia	75 ⁹⁴	89	..	61	33	99	98
Morocco	58	78	80 ⁹⁹	39 ⁹⁹	10	68	50
Mozambique	47	54	..	12	1	62	45
Namibia	89 ⁹²	82	92 ⁹⁹	62	6 ⁹⁹	92	83
Nepal	70 ⁹⁸	72	..	51	5	62	43
Netherlands Antilles	96 ⁹⁸	95	..	93	22	98	97
New Caledonia	97	98 ⁹¹	..	99 ⁹⁶	5 ⁹⁷	..	..
Nicaragua	72	81	48 ⁹⁹	54	12 ⁹⁷	72	67
Niger	25	30	74 ⁹⁹	6	1	24	17
Nigeria	..	..	..	30 ⁹⁶	4 ⁹⁷	88	65
Oman	70	65	96 ⁹⁹	68	8	98	73
Pakistan	65 ⁹⁹	66	..	24	4 ⁹⁷	58	44
Panama	91	100	92 ⁹⁹	69	35 ⁹⁹	97	92
Papua New Guinea	84 ⁹⁸	84 ⁹⁹	..	21 ⁹⁹	2 ⁹⁸	76	65
Paraguay	93	92	76 ⁹⁹	60	10 ⁹⁷	97	93
Peru	87 ⁹³	104 ⁹⁹	88 ⁹⁸	81 ⁹⁸	29 ⁹⁸	97	90
Philippines	97 ⁹¹	93	..	77	31	99	95
Poland	97	98	99 ⁹⁹	101	56	100	100
Qatar	87	95 ⁹⁸	..	89	25	95	82
Romania	77 ⁹²	93	..	82	27	100	98
Russian Federation	95 ⁹³	93 ⁹⁴	..	83	64	100	100

1. Notes on Education are given on page 41.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year	1995-1999 year	2000 year	2000 year	2001	2001
Rwanda	66	97 ⁹⁹	39 ⁹⁹	12 ⁹⁹	2	84	68
Samoa (Western)	97 ⁹⁵	97	83 ⁹⁸	75	11	99	99
Sao Tome & Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	59	58	94 ⁹⁹	68	22 ⁹⁹	93	77
Senegal	48 ⁹¹	63	72 ⁹⁹	18	4 ⁹⁸	52	38
Serbia & Montenegro	69	..	..	62 ⁹⁶	24 ⁹⁷	..	..
Seychelles	..	..	100 ⁹⁵	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	26	2	..	..
Singapore	92 ⁹⁴	93 ⁹⁵	..	74 ⁹⁶	44 ⁹⁷	100	93
Slovak Republic	..	89	..	87	30	..	..
Slovenia	95 ⁹⁴	93	..	92 ⁹⁷	61	100	100
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	18 ⁹⁶	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	6 ⁹⁶	3 ⁹⁷	..	..
South Africa	103 ⁹¹	89	65 ⁹⁹	87	15	92	86
Sri Lanka	..	97 ⁹⁸	83 ⁹⁵	72 ⁹⁸	5 ⁹⁷	97	92
St Kitts & Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St Lucia	97 ⁹⁸	100	..	89	25 ⁹⁸	..	..
St Vincent & Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	45 ⁹⁸	46 ⁹⁹	87 ⁹⁸	29 ⁹⁹	7 ⁹⁸	78	59
Suriname	..	92	..	87	7 ⁹⁸	..	..
Swaziland	88	93	84 ⁹⁹	60 ⁹⁹	5	91	80
Syria	98	96	94 ⁹⁵	43	6 ⁹⁸	88	75
Tajikistan	94 ⁹⁸	103	..	79	14	100	99
Tanzania	51	47	82 ⁹⁹	6	1	91	76
Thailand	..	85	97 ⁹⁸	82	35	99	96

1. Notes on Education are given on page 41.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year	1995-1999 year	2000 year	2000 year	2001	2001
Togo	75	92	74 ⁹⁹	39	4 ⁹⁹	76	58
Tonga	92 ⁹⁸	91	..	100	4 ⁹⁹	..	..
Trinidad & Tobago	91	92	100 ⁹⁹	81	6	100	98
Tunisia	94	99	93 ⁹⁹	78	22	94	72
Turkey	89	99 ⁹⁶	..	58 ⁹⁹	15 ⁹⁹	97	86
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	112 ⁹⁶	19 ⁹⁷	..	..
Uganda	87 ⁹⁷	109	..	19	3	79	68
Ukraine	..	72 ⁹⁸	..	105 ⁹⁸	43 ⁹⁸	100	100
United Arab Emirates	94	87	98 ⁹⁹	75	12 ⁹⁸	91	77
Uruguay	91 ⁹¹	90	91 ⁹⁹	98	36	99	98
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	94 ⁹⁶	37 ⁹⁷	100	99
Vanuatu	104 ⁹⁸	96	101 ⁹⁸	28	0 ⁹⁸	..	..
Venezuela	88	88	91 ⁹⁸	59	28	98	93
Vietnam	88 ⁹⁷	95	..	67	10	95	93
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	61 ⁹⁸	67	..	48 ⁹⁸	11 ⁹⁸	66	48
Zambia	77 ⁹⁴	66	81 ⁹⁹	24	2	89	79
Zimbabwe	80 ⁹⁹	80	79 ⁹⁵	44	4	97	89

1. Notes on Education are given on page 41.

1.2 Education¹

	Net primary school enrolment rate (%) ²		Percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 reaching grade 5 ³	Gross secondary school enrolment rate (%) ⁴	Gross tertiary education enrolment rate (%) ^{4,5}	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%) ⁶	Adult (15 & over) literacy rate (%) ⁷
	1990 year	2000 year	1995-1999 year	2000 year	2000 year	2001	2001
East Asia & Pacific	97	93 ⁹⁹	93 ⁹⁵	61 ⁹⁹	9 ⁹⁹	97	87
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	88 ⁹⁸	44 ⁹⁹	99	97
Latin America & Caribbean	89	97	..	86	21	95	89
Middle East & North Africa	87 ⁹⁶	82	..	76	22 ⁹⁸	81	65
South Asia	..	..	68 ⁹⁸	48 ⁹⁹	10 ⁹⁹	69	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	27 ⁹⁸	4 ⁹⁸	78	62
Low & middle income	..	..	..	58 ⁹⁹	14 ⁹⁹	85	76
Low income	..	..	..	44 ⁹⁹	8 ⁹⁹	76	63
Low income (excl China & India)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	95	93 ⁹⁹	..	70 ⁹⁹	17 ⁹⁹	95	87
Lower middle income	96	92 ⁹⁹	92 ⁹⁵	65 ⁹⁹	15 ⁹⁹	95	86
Upper middle income	90	96	..	91	26	97	91
LDCs	63 ⁹⁸	71	..	30	4 ⁹⁹	66	53
Developed Countries	98	98	..	106	62	..	..
World	..	..	..	67 ⁹⁹	22 ⁹⁹	..	..

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-ROM.

2. The number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school as a percentage of the population of official school age.

3. The share of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5.

4. Gross enrolment ratio is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown.

5. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

6. The percentage of people (aged 15-24) who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

7. The percentage of people (aged 15 and over) who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year	
Afghanistan	..	9	..	165	46	260	257	..	49 ⁹⁷	
Albania	..	..	99	23	95	42	25	8 ⁹⁸	14	
Algeria	220	77 ⁹³	92	39	83	69	49	9 ⁹²	6	
Angola	..	17 ⁹³	23 ⁹⁶	154	72	260	260	..	41 ⁹⁶	
Antigua & Barbuda	..	..	100 ⁹⁸	12	97	..	14	..	..
Argentine Republic	38	97 ⁹⁴	98 ⁹⁹	16	94	28	19	2 ⁹⁴	5 ⁹⁶	
Armenia	35	96 ⁹⁸	97	31	93	58	35	3 ⁹⁸	3	
Azerbaijan	43	99 ⁹⁸	88	77	99	106	96	10 ⁹⁶	17	
Bahamas	..	..	..	13	93	29	16	..	..
Bahrain	..	98 ⁹⁵	98 ⁹⁶	13	98	19	16	..	..
Bangladesh	440	7	12	51	76	144	77	66	48	
Barbados	..	..	91 ⁹⁹	12	92	16	14	..	..
Belarus	28	..	100 ⁹⁹	17	99	21	20	..	..
Belize	..	77 ⁹¹	77 ⁹²	34	96	49	40	6 ⁹²	..	
Benin	500	38 ⁹¹	60 ⁹⁷	94	65	185	158	29 ⁹⁶	23 ⁰¹	
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	..	16	12 ⁹⁵	74	78	166	95	..	19 ⁹⁹	
Bolivia	390	48 ⁹⁵	59 ⁹⁹	60	79	122	77	11	8 ⁹⁸	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	10	..	100	15	92	22	18	..	4	
Botswana	330	..	99	80	83	58	110	17 ⁹⁶	13	
Brazil	160	88 ⁹⁶	88 ⁹⁷	31	99	60	36	..	6 ⁹⁶	
Brunei	..	98 ⁹⁵	99 ⁹⁹	6	99	11	6	..	..
Bulgaria	15	100 ⁹⁷	99	14	96	19	16	..	..
Burkina Faso	..	41 ⁹⁴	27	104	46	210	197	33 ⁹³	34 ⁹⁹	
Burma	230	94	57 ⁹⁷	77	73	130	109	32	43 ⁹⁵	

1. Notes on Maternal and Child Health are given on page 49.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	2001	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year
Burundi	..	20 ⁹¹	25	114	75	190	190	..	45	
Cambodia	470	47	34	97	59	115	138	47 ⁹⁶	45	
Cameroon	430	58 ⁹¹	56	96	62	139	155	15 ⁹¹	22 ⁹⁸	
Cape Verde	..	..	89 ⁹⁸	29	72	60	38	14 ⁹⁴	..	
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	1 100	46 ⁹⁶	44	115	29	180	180	23 ⁹⁵	..	
Chad	830	15	16	117	36	203	200	39 ⁹⁷	28	
Chile	20	100 ⁹⁵	100 ⁹⁷	10	97	19	12	2 ⁹³	1 ⁹⁹	
China	55	89 ⁹⁵	70 ⁹⁹	31	79	49	39	17 ⁹²	10	
Colombia	80	94	86	19	75	36	23	8 ⁹⁵	7	
Comoros	..	52 ⁹⁷	62	59	70	120	79	19 ⁹²	25	
Congo (Dem Rep)	..	..	70 ⁹⁸	129	46	205	205	34 ⁹⁵	..	
Congo	..	..	..	81	35	110	108	..	..
Costa Rica	29	97 ⁹³	98 ⁹⁹	9	82	17	11	3	5 ⁹⁶	
Cote d'Ivoire	600	45 ⁹⁵	47	102	61	155	175	24 ⁹⁴	21 ⁹⁹	
Croatia	6	..	100 ⁹⁸	7	94	13	8	1 ⁹⁴	1 ⁹⁶	
Cuba	27	..	100 ⁹⁹	7	99	13	9	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	5	86 ⁰⁰	12	6	..	..
Czech Republic	9	..	..	4	97 ⁰⁰	12	5	1 ⁹¹	..	
Djibouti	..	..	..	100	49	175	143	..	18 ⁹⁶	
Dominica	..	100 ⁹⁵	100 ⁹⁹	14	99	23	15	..	..
Dominican Republic	230	92 ⁹¹	96 ⁹⁶	41	98	65	47	10 ⁹¹	5	
Ecuador	160	56	69 ⁹⁹	24	99	57	30	..	14 ⁹⁸	
Egypt	170	37 ⁹¹	61	35	97	104	41	10	4	
El Salvador	120	87 ⁹⁴	90 ⁹⁹	33	99 ⁹⁹	60	39	11 ⁹³	12 ⁹⁸	

1. Notes on Maternal and Child Health are given on page 49.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year	
Equatorial Guinea	..	5 ⁹⁵	..	101	19	206	153	..	..
Eritrea	1 000	6 ⁹⁴	21 ⁹⁵	72	88	155	111	41 ⁹³	44 ⁹⁵	
Estonia	50	..	..	11	95	17	12	..	..
Ethiopia	870	8 ⁹¹	10	116	52	193	172	48 ⁹²	47	
Fiji	..	100 ⁹⁵	100 ⁹⁸	18	80 ⁹⁹	31	21	8 ⁹³	..	
French Polynesia	..	98 ⁹¹	99 ⁹⁸	10	..	..	12	..	..
Gabon	520	80 ⁹⁵	86	60	55	90	90	..	12	
Gambia	..	44	51	91	90	154	126	26 ⁹⁶	17	
Georgia	70	..	96 ⁹⁹	24	73	29	29	..	3 ⁹⁹	
Ghana	210	55	44 ⁹⁹	57	81	126	100	27 ⁹⁴	25 ⁹⁹	
Grenada	..	..	99 ⁹⁹	20	96	37	25	..	..
Guatemala	190	35 ⁹⁶	41 ⁹⁹	43	90	82	58	27 ⁹⁵	24 ⁹⁹	
Guinea	670	31 ⁹³	35	109	52	240	169	23 ⁹⁹	33	
Guinea-Bissau	910	50 ⁹⁴	35	130	48	253	211	..	25	
Guyana	..	95 ⁹⁵	..	54	92	90	72	18 ⁹³	12 ⁹⁷	
Haiti	525	20 ⁹⁶	24	79	53	150	123	27	17	
Honduras	110	47 ⁹³	55 ⁹⁷	31	95	61	38	18 ⁹²	17 ⁰¹	
Hong Kong	..	100	100	3	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	15	..	..	8	99	17	9	..	..
India	410	44	42 ⁹⁹	67	56	123	93	64	53 ⁹³	
Indonesia	450	47	56 ⁹⁹	33	59	91	45	34 ⁹⁵	25	
Iran	37	78	86 ⁹⁷	35	96	72	42	16 ⁹⁵	11 ⁹⁸	
Iraq	..	50	87 ⁹⁵	107	90	50	133	12 ⁹¹	..	
Israel	5	..	..	6	94	12	6	..	..
Jamaica	120	95 ⁹⁷	95 ⁹⁸	17	85	20	20	5 ⁹¹	4 ⁹⁹	

1. Notes on Maternal and Child Health are given on page 49.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year	
Jordan	41	87	97 ⁹⁷	27	99	43	33	6	5 ⁹⁷	
Kazakhstan	70	100 ⁹⁶	98	81	96	52	99	8 ⁹⁵	4 ⁹⁹	
Kenya	590	45 ⁹⁴	44 ⁹⁹	78	76	97	122	23 ⁹³	22 ⁹⁸	
Kiribati	..	72 ⁹⁵	85 ⁹⁸	51	76	88	69	..	..
Korea Dem Rep (North)	110	..	99 ⁹⁶	42	34	55	55	..	28	
Korea, Rep (South)	20	98	100 ⁹⁷	5	97	9	5	..	..
Kuwait	5	98 ⁹⁴	98 ⁹⁷	9	99	16	10	..	2 ⁹⁷	
Kyrgyzstan	65	98 ⁹⁷	98 ⁹⁸	52	99	81	61	..	11 ⁹⁷	
Laos	650	60 ⁹⁴	21	87	50	163	100	44 ⁹³	40	
Latvia	45	100 ⁹⁵	..	17	98	18	21	..	..
Lebanon	100	95 ⁹¹	95 ⁹⁸	28	94	37	32	..	3 ⁹⁶	
Lesotho	..	50 ⁹³	60	91	77	148	132	16 ⁹²	18	
Liberia	..	..	..	157	78	235	235	..	..
Libya	75	76 ⁹³	94 ⁹⁷	16	93	42	19	5 ⁹⁵	..	
Lithuania	18	..	..	8	97	14	9	..	..
Macedonia (FYR of)	3	93 ⁹⁵	97 ⁹⁸	22	92	33	26	..	6 ⁹⁹	
Madagascar	490	57 ⁹³	46	84	55	168	136	41 ⁹²	40 ⁹⁷	
Malawi	1 120	50	56	114	82	241	183	28 ⁹²	25	
Malaysia	39	98 ⁹⁵	96 ⁹⁸	8	92	21	8	25	20 ⁹⁵	
Maldives	..	55	90 ⁹⁵	58	99	115	77	39 ⁹⁴	43 ⁹⁵	
Mali	580	46 ⁹⁴	24 ⁹⁷	141	37	254	231	..	27 ⁹⁶	
Malta	..	98 ⁹³	..	5	65	14	5	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	95 ⁹⁸	54	94 ⁰⁰	92	66	..	..
Mauritania	550	40 ⁹¹	57	120	58	183	183	48 ⁹¹	32	
Mauritius	50	97 ⁹⁵	99 ⁹⁹	17	90	25	19	15 ⁹⁵	..	

1. Notes on Maternal and Child Health are given on page 49.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year	
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	55	92 ⁹⁵	86 ⁹⁷	24	97	46	29	17 ⁹⁶	8 ⁹⁹	
Micronesia, Fed Sts	..	..	93 ⁹⁹	20	84	31	24	..	..
Moldova	42	..	99 ⁹⁷	27	81	37	32	..	..
Mongolia	150	100	97	61	95	107	76	12 ⁹²	13 ⁹⁹	
Morocco	230	31 ⁹³	40 ⁹⁵	39	96	85	44	10 ⁹²	..	
Mozambique	1 100	..	44 ⁹⁷	125	92	235	197	27 ⁹⁵	26 ⁹⁷	
Namibia	230	68 ⁹³	76	55	58	84	67	26 ⁹²	..	
Nepal	..	32 ⁹⁶	12	66	71	145	91	49 ⁹⁵	48 ⁰¹	
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	7	..	..	10	..	..
Nicaragua	150	61 ⁹⁴	61 ⁹⁹	36	99	66	43	11 ⁹³	12 ⁹⁸	
Niger	590	15 ⁹³	16	156	51	320	265	43 ⁹²	40	
Nigeria	700	31	42 ⁹⁹	110	40	190	183	35	31 ⁹⁹	
Oman	19	91 ⁹⁵	91 ⁹⁶	12	100	30	13	24 ⁹¹	23 ⁹⁵	
Pakistan	..	40	20 ⁹⁸	84	54	128	109	40 ⁹¹	38 ⁹⁵	
Panama	70	..	90 ⁹⁸	19	97	34	25	6 ⁹²	8 ⁹⁷	
Papua New Guinea	370	33 ⁹⁵	53 ⁹⁷	70	58	101	94	..	..
Paraguay	190	71	71 ⁹⁹	26	77	37	30	4	..	
Peru	265	78	56 ⁹⁷	30	97	75	39	11 ⁹²	7	
Philippines	170	53 ⁹⁴	56 ⁹⁹	29	75	66	38	34	32 ⁹⁸	
Poland	8	..	..	8	97	22	9	..	..
Qatar	..	100 ⁹⁵	98 ⁹⁶	11	92	25	16	6 ⁹⁵	..	
Romania	41	99 ⁹⁶	98 ⁹⁹	19	98	36	21	6 ⁹¹	..	
Russian Federation	50	..	99 ⁹⁸	18	98	21	21	4 ⁹³	3 ⁹⁵	

1. Notes on Maternal and Child Health are given on page 49.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year	
Rwanda	..	26 ⁹³	31	96	78	178	183	29 ⁹²	24	
Samoa (Western)	..	52	100 ⁹⁸	20	92	42	25	..	..
Sao Tome & Principe	..	..	..	57	69	90	74	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	88	91 ⁹⁹	23	94	44	28	..	..
Senegal	560	47 ⁹⁴	51	79	48	148	138	22 ⁹²	18	
Serbia & Montenegro	10	90 ⁹⁴	93 ⁹⁸	17	90	26	19	2 ⁹⁶	2	
Seychelles	..	..	..	13	95	21	17	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	42	182	37	323	316	29	27	
Singapore	6	100 ⁹⁴	100 ⁹⁹	3	89	8	4	..	..
Slovak Republic	9	..	..	8	99	14	9	..	..
Slovenia	11	100 ⁹²	..	4	98	10	5	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	85 ⁹¹	85 ⁹⁹	20	..	36	24	..	21 ⁹⁷	
Somalia	..	..	34 ⁹⁹	133	38	225	225	..	26	
South Africa	..	82 ⁹⁶	84 ⁹⁹	56	72	60	71	9 ⁹⁵	..	
Sri Lanka	60	85	95 ⁹⁷	17	99	23	19	38 ⁹³	33	
St Kitts & Nevis	..	100 ⁹⁵	99 ⁹⁸	20	94	36	24	..	..
St Lucia	..	100 ⁹⁵	100 ⁹⁷	17	89	24	19	..	..
St Vincent & Grenadines	..	..	99 ⁹⁹	22	98	26	25	..	20 ⁹⁶	
Sudan	500	69	86 ⁹⁴	65	67	123	107	34 ⁹³	11	
Suriname	..	95 ⁹⁶	85	26	90	44	32	..	..
Swaziland	..	56 ⁹⁴	..	106	72	110	149	..	10	
Syria	110	64	77 ⁹⁴	23	93	44	28	12 ⁹³	13 ⁹⁵	
Tajikistan	65	..	77	91	86	127	116	..	..
Tanzania	530	44 ⁹¹	35	104	83	163	165	29 ⁹²	29 ⁹⁹	
Thailand	44	71	95 ⁹⁶	24	94	40	28	19 ⁹³	18 ⁹⁵	

1. Notes on Maternal and Child Health are given on page 49.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year	
Togo	480	51 ⁹⁸	51 ⁹⁹	79	58	152	141	19 ⁹⁶	25 ⁹⁸	
Tonga	..	94 ⁹⁵	92	17	93	27	20	..	..
Trinidad & Tobago	..	99 ⁹⁵	99 ⁹⁷	17	91	24	20	..	..
Tunisia	70	80	90	21	92	52	27	9 ⁹⁵	4	
Turkey	130	77	81 ⁹⁹	36	90	74	43	10 ⁹³	8 ⁹⁸	
Turkmenistan	65	..	97	69	98	98	87	..	12	
Uganda	510	38 ⁹⁵	38 ⁹⁶	79	61	165	124	26 ⁹⁵	23	
Ukraine	27	..	99 ⁹⁹	17	99	22	20	..	3	
United Arab Emirates	3	96 ⁹¹	99 ⁹⁶	8	94	14	9	..	7 ⁹⁶	
Uruguay	26	99 ⁹⁵	100 ⁹⁹	14	94	24	16	4 ⁹³	..	
Uzbekistan	21	98 ⁹⁷	96	52	99	65	68	..	19 ⁹⁶	
Vanuatu	..	89 ⁹⁵	..	34	94	70	42	..	..
Venezuela	60	95 ⁹⁵	95	19	49	27	22	8	4	
Vietnam	160	95	70	30	97	50	38	41 ⁹³	34	
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	21	..	..	25	15 ⁹⁵	..	
Yemen	350	16 ⁹³	22 ⁹⁸	79	79	142	107	30 ⁹²	46 ⁹⁷	
Zambia	650	41	47 ⁹⁶	112	85	192	202	25 ⁹²	24 ⁹⁷	
Zimbabwe	695	69 ⁹⁵	84	76	68	80	123	16 ⁹⁴	13 ⁹⁹	

1. Notes on Maternal and Child Health are given on page 49.

1.3 Maternal and Child Health¹

	Maternal mortality ratio ²	Births attended by health staff (%) ³		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ⁴	Percentage of 1 year olds immunised against measles ⁵		Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁶		Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age (%) ⁷	
		1990-1998	1990 year	2000 year	2001 year	1990	2001	1990 year	2000 year	
East Asia & Pacific	..	80 ⁹⁵	..	34	76	59	44	17 ⁹⁵	15 ⁰¹	
Europe & Central Asia	31	95	44	38	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	28	91	53	34	9 ⁹⁶	9 ⁰¹	
Middle East & North Africa	44	92	77	54	15 ⁹⁵	15 ⁰¹	
South Asia	..	39	42 ⁹⁹	71	58	129	99	53 ⁹³	53 ⁰¹	
Sub-Saharan Africa	105	58	178	171	..	..
Low & middle income	61	71	101	88	..	..
Low income	..	43	..	80	60	139	121	..	..
Low income (excl China & India)	
Middle income	31	86	52	38	13 ⁹⁵	13 ⁰¹	
Lower middle income	..	87 ⁹⁵	..	33	84	54	41	13 ⁹⁵	10 ⁰¹	
Upper middle income	23	94	43	27	9 ⁹⁶	9 ⁰¹	
LDCs	101	63	182	160	..	..
Developed Countries	5	90	10	7	..	..
World	56	72	93	81	..	..

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-Rom

2. The number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Data are for the most recent year available.
3. The percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and post natal period to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for new borns.
4. The number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.
5. The percentage of children under one year of age receiving vaccination against measles.
6. The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
7. The percentage of children aged under five whose weight for age are less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population (children from the United States). Data refer to the most recent year available.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	87	9
Albania	..	..	21	..	..
Algeria	..	..	23	87	129
Angola	5.7	..	197	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	..	..	3	..	..
Argentine Republic	0.3	..	30	59	31
Armenia	0.1	..	47	88	39
Azerbaijan	0.0	55 ⁰¹	56	88	6
Bahamas	..	..	19	..	..
Bahrain	..	62 ⁹⁵	34	..	..
Bangladesh	0.0	54 ⁹⁹	211	81	24
Barbados	..	..	11	..	..
Belarus	0.2	..	57	..	..
Belize	..	..	18	..	..
Benin	3.7	16 ⁹⁶	36	77	32
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	..	31 ⁰⁰	114	..	..
Bolivia	0.1	49 ⁹⁸	116	74	75
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	35	90	47
Botswana	37.5	..	224	71	67
Brazil	0.5	77 ⁹⁶	44	11	1
Brunei	..	..	24	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	20	..	22
Burkina Faso	9.7	12 ⁹⁸	157	61	10
Burma	1.7	..	113	81	48

1. Notes on Communicable Diseases are given on page 57.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
Burundi	11.0	..	170	..	30
Cambodia	2.5	24 ⁰⁰	560	93	44
Cameroon	12.7	19 ⁹⁸	96	75	16
Cape Verde	..	53 ⁹⁸	188	..	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	13.5	..	255	..	..
Chad	4.3	4 ⁹⁶	168	..	33
Chile	0.1	..	10	83	76
China	0.1	83 ⁹⁹	107	96	33
Colombia	0.2	77 ⁰⁰	29	82	34
Comoros	..	21 ⁹⁶	49	..	..
Congo (Dem Rep)	5.9	..	184	69	51
Congo	7.8	..	122	61	97
Costa Rica	0.3	..	7	81	147
Cote d'Ivoire	8.3	15 ⁹⁸	207	63	32
Croatia	0.0	..	40	..	..
Cuba	0.0	..	6	91	96
Cyprus	..	..	5	..	..
Czech Republic	0.0	..	7	78	49
Djibouti	..	..	382	..	..
Dominica	..	..	9	..	..
Dominican Republic	2.8	64 ⁹⁶	88	81	4
Ecuador	0.2	66 ⁹⁹	94	75	23
Egypt	..	56 ⁰⁰	23	87	36
El Salvador	0.4	60 ⁹⁸	36	78	56

1. Notes on Communicable Diseases are given on page 57.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	102	..	..
Eritrea	4.3	8 ⁹⁵	249	44	13
Estonia	0.6	..	27	63	61
Ethiopia	7.8	8 ⁰⁰	179	76	29
Fiji	..	..	23	..	..
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	4.7	33 ⁰⁰	187	..	..
Gambia	1.4	..	283	..	67
Georgia	0.0	41 ⁹⁹	58	61	34
Ghana	3.0	22 ⁹⁸	145	55	29
Grenada	..	..	3	..	..
Guatemala	0.8	38 ⁹⁹	48	81	47
Guinea	1.4	6 ⁹⁹	134	..	40
Guinea-Bissau	3.0	..	135	35	37
Guyana	..	..	65	..	..
Haiti	5.0	28 ⁰⁰	190	70	22
Honduras	1.5	62 ⁰¹	46	88	61
Hong Kong	0.0	..	39	78	33
Hungary	0.0	..	22	..	22
India	0.7	52 ⁹⁹	199	82	11
Indonesia	0.1	57 ⁹⁸	321	50	19
Iran	0.0	73 ⁹⁷	32	82	32
Iraq	..	..	..	85	23
Israel	0.1	..	5	..	..
Jamaica	0.9	65 ⁹⁷	3	74	102

1. Notes on Communicable Diseases are given on page 57.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
Jordan	..	50 ⁹⁷	5	88	40
Kazakhstan	0.0	66 ⁹⁹	94	79	80
Kenya	15.6	39 ⁹⁸	289	78	43
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..
Korea Dem Rep (North)	..	..	..	94	26
Korea, Rep (South)	0.0	..	48	..	65
Kuwait	..	..	27	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	60 ⁹⁷	88	83	37
Laos	0.0	..	143	84	40
Latvia	0.2	..	43	74	50
Lebanon	..	61 ⁹⁶	11	96	57
Lesotho	38.1	..	277	69	64
Liberia	..	..	..	..	42
Libya	..	45 ⁹⁵	11	67	106
Lithuania	0.0	..	48	84	1
Macedonia (FYR of)	0.0	..	26	..	..
Madagascar	0.2	19 ⁹⁷	158	..	67
Malawi	14.9	31 ⁰⁰	242	71	40
Malaysia	0.1	..	67	90	74
Maldives	..	..	21	..	..
Mali	2.1	7 ⁹⁶	295	68	17
Malta	..	..	3	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	0.6	8 ⁰⁰	209	..	..
Mauritius	0.0	..	57	87	32

1. Notes on Communicable Diseases are given on page 57.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	0.1	65 ⁹⁷	19	80	66
Micronesia, Fed Sts	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	0.1	74 ⁹⁷	104	..	..
Mongolia	..	60 ⁹⁸	124	86	57
Morocco	..	59 ⁹⁷	47	88	81
Mozambique	14.7	6 ⁹⁷	125	71	40
Namibia	24.3	..	221	50	105
Nepal	0.3	29 ⁹⁶	135	87	58
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	0.1	60 ⁹⁸	35	81	76
Niger	1.5	8 ⁹⁸	150	60	22
Nigeria	5.8	15 ⁹⁹	196	75	12
Oman	..	24 ⁹⁵	5	67	159
Pakistan	0.1	28 ⁰⁰	178	70	3
Panama	1.3	..	28	80	45
Papua New Guinea	0.4	26 ⁹⁶	283	66	7
Paraguay	0.0	57 ⁹⁸	43	..	4
Peru	0.2	69 ⁰⁰	94	93	93
Philippines	0.0	47 ⁰⁰	226	87	45
Poland	0.0	..	23	69	3
Qatar	..	43 ⁹⁸	13	..	..
Romania	0.0	48 ⁹⁹	94	78	9
Russian Federation	0.7	..	93	65	3

1. Notes on Communicable Diseases are given on page 57.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
Rwanda	11.2	13 ⁰⁰	188	67	29
Samoa (Western)	..	..	22	..	..
Sao Tome & Principe	..	..	143	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	21 ⁹⁹	27	66	39
Senegal	0.5	11 ⁹⁹	103	..	49
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	..	..	26	..	..
Sierra Leone	7.5	..	258	75	46
Singapore	0.2	..	22	95	12
Slovak Republic	0.0	..	15	79	39
Slovenia	0.0	..	12	88	63
Solomon Islands	..	..	52	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	88	27
South Africa	25.6	62 ⁹⁸	237	60	67
Sri Lanka	0.0	..	50	84	35
St Kitts & Nevis	..	..	7	..	..
St Lucia	..	..	9	..	..
St Vincent & Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	3.1	..	142	81	37
Suriname	..	..	44	..	..
Swaziland	39.5	..	627	..	..
Syria	..	45 ⁹⁹	47	84	24
Tajikistan	0.0	..	83	..	..
Tanzania	8.1	25 ⁹⁹	212	78	45
Thailand	1.7	72 ⁹⁶	100	77	46

1. Notes on Communicable Diseases are given on page 57.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
Togo	5.9	24 ⁹⁸	114	76	16
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad & Tobago	3.2	..	9	..	..
Tunisia	..	60 ⁹⁵	18	91	68
Turkey	..	64 ⁹⁸	25	..	..
Turkmenistan	0.0	..	56	..	18
Uganda	4.6	15 ⁹⁵	187	61	50
Ukraine	0.9	72 ⁰⁰	57	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	13	..	29
Uruguay	0.2	..	15	83	83
Uzbekistan	0.0	56 ⁹⁶	63	79	4
Vanuatu	..	..	63	..	..
Venezuela	0.1	..	22	82	78
Vietnam	0.2	75 ⁹⁶	93	92	80
West Bank & Gaza	..	42 ⁹⁶	19	..	..
Yemen	..	21 ⁹⁷	70	83	50
Zambia	21.0	26 ⁹⁶	445	..	..
Zimbabwe	33.0	54 ⁹⁹	291	73	52

1. Notes on Communicable Diseases are given on page 57.

1.4 Communicable Diseases¹

	HIV prevalence (% of women aged 15-24) ²	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) ³	Incidence of TB per 100,000 people ⁴	TB treatment success rate ⁵	DOTS detection rate ⁶
	2001	1995-2001 year	2001	1999	1998-2000
East Asia & Pacific	0.2	59 ⁰¹	137	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	0.4	64 ⁰¹	..	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	0.5	40 ⁰¹	41	..	..
Middle East & North Africa	..	54 ⁰¹	..	..	..
South Asia	0.6	49 ⁰¹	188	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.3	21 ⁰¹	198	..	..
Low & middle income	1.6	44 ⁰¹	..	..	..
Low income	2.4	44 ⁰¹	197	..	..
Low income (excl China & India)	..	..		..	..
Middle income	0.8	61 ⁰¹	85	..	..
Lower middle income	0.9	61 ⁰¹	..	..	..
Upper middle income	0.4	..	..	..	..
LDCs	..	..	192	..	..
Developed Countries	0.1	..	..	..	..
World	1.3	44 ⁰¹	119	..	..

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-ROM.

2. The percentage of women aged 15-24 who are infected with HIV. Estimates are based on plausible extrapolations from surveys of smaller, nonrepresentative groups.

3. The percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women aged 15-49 only.

4. The estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, extrapulmonary), per 100,000 people.

5. The percentage of new, registered smear-positive TB cases that were cured or in which a full course of treatment was completed.

6. The percentage of new infectious TB cases detected under the directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS) case strategy.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
Afghanistan	54	0	38 ⁹⁶	35.7	..	..	43	43	43	6.8
Albania	100	100	104	41.4	98	6	74	72	76	2.2
Algeria	85	92	107	28.3	90	6	71	69	72	2.9
Angola	93	88	72 ⁹⁹	46.3	..	16	47	45	48	6.6
Antigua & Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Argentine Republic	104	100	106	33.8	101	31	74	71	78	2.5
Armenia	100	101	107	48.6	100	3	74	71	78	1.4
Azerbaijan	99	102 ⁹⁹	100 ⁹⁹	44.6	..	11	65	62	69	2.1
Bahamas	105	97 ⁹⁹	98 ⁹⁹	47.4	102	23	70	65	74	2.2
Bahrain	100	100	107	21.2	101	6	73	71	76	2.6
Bangladesh	86	101	104	42.4	70	2	62	61	62	3.0
Barbados	100	100	101	46.0	100	20	75	73	78	1.8
Belarus	100	99	104	49.0	100	18	68	62	74	1.3
Belize	98	97	108	24.2	102	14	74	73	75	3.0
Benin	50	69	47 ⁹⁹	48.3	51	6	53	51	55	5.4
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	39.9	..	9	63	62	64	5.2
Bolivia	91	98	96	37.9	96	18	63	61	65	3.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	100	100 ⁹⁶	100 ⁹⁶	38.1	..	12	74	71	76	1.6
Botswana	107	100	107	45.2	108	17	39	39	38	3.9
Brazil	94	96	111	35.5	103	9	68	64	72	2.2
Brunei	94	96	106	35.9	101	..	76	74	79	2.5
Bulgaria	97	97	98	48.1	100	26	72	68	75	1.3
Burkina Faso	63	71	67	46.5	53	12	44	43	44	6.4
Burma	97	100	95	43.4	100	..	57	54	60	2.9

1. Notes on Gender are given on page 65.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
Burundi	84	79	75	48.6	96	19	42	41	42	5.9
Cambodia	81	88	54	51.6	89	9	54	52	55	3.9
Cameroon	85	87	77 ⁹⁸	38.1	97	9	49	48	50	4.7
Cape Verde	94	98	98 ⁹⁶	38.9	93	11	69	66	72	3.6
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	64	69	43 ⁹⁶	..	79	7	43	42	43	4.7
Chad	45	63	28 ⁹⁹	44.8	83	6	48	47	50	6.3
Chile	98	97	74	34.1	100	10	76	73	79	2.1
China	92	103 ⁹⁹	91 ⁹⁹	45.2	98	22	70	69	72	1.9
Colombia	115	99	109	38.9	102	11	72	69	75	2.5
Comoros	72	87	78 ⁹⁹	42.3	80	..	61	60	62	4.2
Congo (Dem Rep)	74	90 ⁹⁸	54 ⁹⁸	43.4	85	..	45	45	46	6.1
Congo	88	92	83	43.5	99	11	51	49	54	5.9
Costa Rica	99	97	109	31.4	101	35	78	75	80	2.4
Cote d'Ivoire	71	76	57	33.5	76	9	46	45	46	4.7
Croatia	99	99 ⁹⁷	102 ⁹⁷	44.3	100	16	74	69	78	1.4
Cuba	97	96	105	39.7	100	36	77	75	79	1.6
Cyprus	100	100	101	38.8	100	11	78	76	80	1.9
Czech Republic	101	99	103	47.3	..	16	75	72	78	1.2
Djibouti	71	76	131 ⁹⁹	..	91	11	45	45	45	5.3
Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	19	76	74	79	1.9
Dominican Republic	101	97	126	31.1	101	15	67	65	70	2.7
Ecuador	99	100	102	28.4	99	16	70	69	72	2.9
Egypt	85	93	94	30.7	83	2	68	67	70	3.2
El Salvador	101	96	100 ⁹⁸	36.9	99	10	70	67	73	3.0

1. Notes on Gender are given on page 65.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
Equatorial Guinea	79 ⁹⁸	91	44 ⁹⁹	35.6	97	5	51	50	53	5.6
Eritrea	80 ⁹²	83	68	47.4	75	22	51	50	52	5.4
Estonia	97	96	101	49.0	100	18	71	65	76	1.2
Ethiopia	67	68	64	40.9	81	8	42	41	43	5.6
Fiji	100	99 ⁹⁸	100 ⁹⁶	31.2	100	6	69	68	71	2.7
French Polynesia	96	96 ⁹⁶	132 ⁹⁶	..	..	..	73	70	76	2.6
Gabon	99 ⁹⁸	99	95	44.7	..	11	53	52	54	4.1
Gambia	68	91	70	45.1	76	13	53	52	55	4.9
Georgia	100	101	103	46.8	..	7	73	69	77	1.1
Ghana	83	90	80	50.4	95	9	56	55	57	4.1
Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	18	73	70	76	3.1
Guatemala	87	92	90	29.5	85	9	65	62	68	4.4
Guinea	48	72	35 ⁹⁸	47.2	..	19	46	46	47	5.1
Guinea-Bissau	54	67 ⁹⁹	54 ⁹⁹	40.5	62	8	45	44	47	5.7
Guyana	99	97 ⁹⁹	107 ⁹⁶	34.2	100	20	63	58	67	2.3
Haiti	95	97 ⁹⁷	93 ⁹⁶	42.9	102	9	52	50	55	4.3
Honduras	105	102	121 ⁹⁶	32.2	104	6	66	63	69	4.1
Hong Kong	101	103 ⁹⁶	109 ⁹⁶	37.2	101	..	80	77	83	0.9
Hungary	100	98	101 ⁹⁹	44.7	100	10	72	67	76	1.3
India	76	83 ⁹⁹	70 ⁹⁹	32.4	83	9	63	62	64	3.0
Indonesia	97	98	97	41.0	99	8	66	65	68	2.4
Iran	90	97	93	27.8	96	4	69	68	70	2.6
Iraq	85	82 ⁹⁹	62 ⁹⁹	20.0	50	..	62	61	63	4.2
Israel	103	100	99	41.5	99	15	79	77	81	2.8
Jamaica	99	99	104	46.2	108	14	76	74	78	2.4

1. Notes on Gender are given on page 65.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
Jordan	100	100 ⁹⁹	103 ⁹⁹	25.1	100	3	72	70	73	3.6
Kazakhstan	99	99	97	47.1	100	9	63	58	68	1.8
Kenya	96	98	91	46.1	99	7	46	46	47	4.3
Kiribati	102 ⁹⁸	102 ⁹⁹	..	..	..	..	62	59	65	3.7
Korea Dem Rep (North)	..	..	..	43.3	..	..	61	60	63	2.1
Korea, Rep (South)	100	100	100	41.6	100	6	74	70	77	1.4
Kuwait	95	99 ⁹⁹	102 ⁹⁹	31.7	102	0	77	75	79	2.6
Kyrgyzstan	100	97	100	47.3	..	7	66	62	70	2.5
Laos	78	86	70	..	85	23	54	53	55	4.9
Latvia	99	99	102	50.5	100	21	70	65	76	1.2
Lebanon	96	96	110	29.9	96	2	71	69	72	2.3
Lesotho	123	105	120	37.0	119	17	43	43	44	4.3
Liberia	66	69 ⁹⁹	71 ⁹⁹	39.6	63	..	47	46	48	5.9
Libya	94	102	103	23.6	94	..	72	70	74	3.4
Lithuania	95	99	99	48.0	100	11	73	68	78	1.3
Macedonia (FYR of)	98	100	98	41.8	..	18	73	71	75	1.8
Madagascar	100	96	93 ⁹⁸	44.7	92	6	55	54	57	5.3
Malawi	84	97	78	48.5	77	9	38	38	39	6.2
Malaysia	100	100	110	38.1	100	15	73	70	75	2.9
Maldives	97	100	108	43.5	100	6	69	67	70	4.1
Mali	56	72	50 ⁹⁸	46.2	54	10	41	40	43	6.2
Malta	96	101 ⁹⁹	100 ⁹⁹	28.1	102	9	78	76	81	1.8
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	73	93	91	43.6	72	3	51	49	53	4.5
Mauritius	100	99	95	32.8	101	6	72	69	76	2.0

1. Notes on Gender are given on page 65.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	97	99	105	33.5	99	16	73	70	76	2.5
Micronesia, Fed Sts	..	110	108	..	..	..	68	66	70	3.6
Moldova	100	100	103	48.5	100	13	67	64	71	1.4
Mongolia	102	104	122	47.1	100	11	65	64	67	2.5
Morocco	68	87	80 ⁹⁹	34.8	78	6	68	66	70	2.8
Mozambique	74	76	64	48.4	63	30	42	41	43	5.1
Namibia	110	101	112	40.9	104	21	44	44	44	4.9
Nepal	61	84	74	40.5	57	8	59	60	59	4.2
Netherlands Antilles	96 ⁹⁸	87	113	42.8	100	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	98	99 ⁹⁶	112 ⁹⁶	..	..	..	73	70	77	2.5
Nicaragua	105	101	116	36.3	103	21	69	66	71	3.5
Niger	57	69	63	44.3	42	1	46	44	48	7.2
Nigeria	76	83 ⁹⁶	82 ⁹⁶	36.6	94	3	46	45	47	5.2
Oman	91	96	97	18.0	97	..	74	72	75	4.1
Pakistan	48	58	66	29.1	60	21	63	62	65	4.6
Panama	96	97	106	35.5	99	10	75	72	77	2.5
Papua New Guinea	85	91 ⁹⁹	75 ⁹⁹	42.3	90	1	57	56	58	4.4
Paraguay	96	97	103	30.2	100	8	71	68	73	3.9
Peru	96	99 ⁹⁹	94 ⁹⁸	31.6	97	18	70	67	72	2.7
Philippines	96	100	109	37.9	100	17	70	68	72	3.3
Poland	99	99	97	46.4	100	21	74	69	78	1.3
Qatar	93	99	107	15.7	104	..	75	75	75	2.5
Romania	100	98	101	44.5	100	10	70	66	74	1.3
Russian Federation	100	99 ⁹⁶	108	49.2	100	6	66	59	72	1.2

1. Notes on Gender are given on page 65.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
Rwanda	99	99	100 ⁹⁹	48.8	97	26	40	39	40	5.8
Samoa (Western)	109	96	108	..	100	6	69	66	72	4.1
Sao Tome & Principe	..	..	..	..	..	9	65	63	68	4.4
Saudi Arabia	87	96	90	16.9	96	..	73	71	75	5.4
Senegal	74	89	67	42.6	72	19	52	51	54	5.0
Serbia & Montenegro	103	101 ⁹⁶	107 ⁹⁶	43.0	..	..	73	70	75	1.7
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	29	73	69	77	2.1
Sierra Leone	68	75	83	37.0	..	15	37	36	39	5.7
Singapore	97	98 ⁹⁶	97 ⁹⁶	39.2	100	12	78	76	80	1.4
Slovak Republic	105	100	101	47.7	..	19	73	69	77	1.3
Slovenia	100	99	103 ⁹⁷	46.5	100	12	76	72	79	1.2
Solomon Islands	86	90 ⁹⁶	64 ⁹⁶	46.5	..	0	69	68	70	5.3
Somalia	50	54 ⁹⁶	57 ⁹⁶	43.4	..	..	47	46	49	7.0
South Africa	98	94	110	37.9	99	30	47	46	48	2.8
Sri Lanka	98	97 ⁹⁸	106 ⁹⁸	36.8	100	4	73	71	76	2.1
St Kitts & Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	13	71	69	74	2.2
St Lucia	93 ⁹⁸	95	130	..	..	21	72	70	74	2.1
St Vincent & Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	23	73	70	76	2.1
Sudan	75	86 ⁹⁹	164 ⁹⁹	29.8	88	10	58	57	59	4.5
Suriname	..	99	118	34.0	..	18	70	68	73	2.3
Swaziland	96	95	100 ⁹⁹	37.8	102	6	45	44	45	4.3
Syria	89	93	89	27.3	83	10	70	68	72	3.6
Tajikistan	98	93	83	45.1	100	12	67	64	70	3.0
Tanzania	99	100	83	49.1	95	22	44	43	44	5.2
Thailand	98	96	95	46.3	99	10	69	67	71	1.8

1. Notes on Gender are given on page 65.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
Togo	65	80	44	40.0	74	7	49	48	51	5.0
Tonga	97 ⁹⁸	99	106	..	..	..	71	69	73	3.5
Trinidad & Tobago	99	98	108	34.6	100	25	72	70	75	1.8
Tunisia	89	96	105	31.9	92	12	72	70	74	2.1
Turkey	94	91	72 ⁹⁹	37.9	95	4	70	67	72	2.3
Turkmenistan	99	100 ⁹⁶	100 ⁹⁶	45.9	..	26	65	61	69	2.3
Uganda	80	90	76	47.6	85	25	43	43	43	6.1
Ukraine	100	97 ⁹⁸	89 ⁹⁸	48.8	100	5	68	63	74	1.2
United Arab Emirates	97	100	113	15.3	108	0	75	74	77	3.1
Uruguay	99	99	114	42.0	100	12	74	71	79	2.2
Uzbekistan	99	98 ⁹⁶	89 ⁹⁶	46.9	100	7	67	64	71	2.5
Vanuatu	96	107	84	..	..	2	68	67	70	4.4
Venezuela	103	98	120	35.1	102	10	74	71	77	2.8
Vietnam	94	94	91	48.8	101	27	69	67	72	2.2
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	70	75	5.0
Yemen	40	64	36 ⁹⁸	28.2	58	1	57	56	58	6.1
Zambia	93	95	81	44.7	95	12	37	37	38	5.2
Zimbabwe	98	97	89	44.5	97	10	39	40	39	3.7

1. Notes on Gender are given on page 65.

1.5 Gender¹

	Gender equality in primary education ²		Gender equality in secondary education ³	Female % of labour force ⁴	Gender equality in youth literacy ⁵	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ⁶		Life expectancy at birth 2001 ⁷		Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁸
	1990 year	2000 year				2001	2001	2001	Total	
East Asia & Pacific	94	101 ⁹⁹	92 ⁹⁹	44.5	99	..	69	67	71	2.1
Europe & Central Asia	99	97	100 ⁹⁶	46.3	99	..	69	64	73	1.6
Latin America & Caribbean	98	98	107	35.0	100	..	71	67	74	2.5
Middle East & North Africa	84	92	96	28.1	85	..	68	67	70	3.3
South Asia	75	82 ⁹⁹	75 ⁹⁹	33.5	78	..	63	62	63	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	82	87	83 ⁹⁸	42.0	88	..	46	45	47	5.1
Low & middle income	89	93 ⁹⁹	90 ⁹⁹	40.2	92	..	64	63	66	2.8
Low income	81	85 ⁹⁹	78 ⁹⁹	37.9	85	..	59	58	60	3.5
Low income (excl China & India)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	94	99 ⁹⁹	96 ⁹⁹	42.1	98	..	70	67	72	2.2
Lower middle income	93	100 ⁹⁹	91 ⁹⁹	43.2	97	..	69	67	71	2.1
Upper middle income	97	98	106	36.3	101	..	72	68	75	2.3
LDCs	80	87	88	42.4	81	..	51	50	52	4.8
Developed Countries	100	100	103	43.3	..	..	78	75	81	1.7
World	90	93 ⁹⁹	94 ⁹⁹	40.7	..	..	67	65	69	2.6

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-ROM.

2. The gross primary enrolment rate for girls as a percentage of that for boys. 100 would equate to absolute equality in enrolment patterns, less than 100 implying that fewer girls than boys are able to enrol.
3. The gross secondary enrolment rate for girls as a percentage of that for boys. 100 would equate to absolute equality in enrolment patterns, less than 100 implying that fewer girls than boys are able to enrol.
4. Females as a percentage of the total labour force.
5. The female youth literacy rate as a percentage of the male literacy rate. A figure of 100 indicates absolute equality in youth literacy less than 100 implies that girls are less able than boys to read.
6. Data refer to the situation of women in the lower or single house of the national parliaments at January of the year indicated.
7. The life expectancy of a new born infant if patterns of mortality at the time of its birth stay the same throughout its life.
8. The number of children born to a woman if she lives to the end of her child bearing years and bears children at current age-specific fertility rates.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
Afghanistan	..	13	..	12	..	0	..	..	2	0.3
Albania	..	97	..	91	1 073	0	7	36	36	3.8
Algeria	..	89	..	92	612	3	6	1	1	5.0
Angola	..	38	..	44	88	1	4	56	56	6.6
Antigua & Barbuda	..	91	..	95	..	5	..	20	20	..
Argentine Republic	94	..	82	..	2 038	4	7	13	13	6.6
Armenia	944	1	4	12	12	7.6
Azerbaijan	..	78	..	81	1 852	4	2	13	13	5.5
Bahamas	..	97	..	100	..	6	..	84	84	..
Bahrain	8 507	29	2	..	..	..
Bangladesh	94	97	41	48	96	0	11	10	10	0.8
Barbados	..	100	..	100	..	8	..	5	5	..
Belarus	..	100	..	..	2 678	6	3	45	45	6.3
Belize	..	92	..	50	..	3	..	59	59	..
Benin	..	63	20	23	64	0	3	24	24	11.4
Bermuda
Bhutan	..	62	..	70	..	0	..	64	64	..
Bolivia	71	83	52	70	387	1	4	49	49	13.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1 473	1	5	45	45	0.5
Botswana	93	95	60	66	..	2	..	22	22	18.5
Brazil	83	87	71	76	1 878	2	7	63	63	6.7
Brunei	7 263	14	..	84	84	..
Bulgaria	..	100	..	100	2 962	5	3	33	33	4.5
Burkina Faso	..	42	..	29	..	0	..	26	26	10.4
Burma	..	72	..	64	69	0	..	52	52	0.9

1. Notes on Environment and Infrastructure are given on page 73.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
Burundi	69	78	87	88	..	0	..	..	4	5.7
Cambodia	..	30	..	17	..	0	..	..	53	18.5
Cameroon	51	58	77	79	183	0	4	51	4.5	
Cape Verde	..	74	..	71	..	0	..	..	21	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Central African Republic	48	70	24	25	..	0	..	..	37	8.9
Chad	..	27	18	29	..	0	..	..	10	9.1
Chile	90	93	97	96	2 406	4	6	21	..	18.9
China	71	75	29	38	827	2	4	17	..	7.8
Colombia	94	91	83	86	788	2	10	48	..	9.1
Comoros	88	96	98	98	..	0	..	..	4	..
Congo (Dem Rep)	..	45	..	21	40	0	3	60	..	6.5
Congo	..	51	..	14	86	1	3	65	..	5.0
Costa Rica	..	95	..	93	1 630	2	12	39	..	23.0
Cote d'Ivoire	80	81	46	52	..	1	4	22	..	6.4
Croatia	..	..	..	..	2 695	5	5	32	..	7.5
Cuba	..	91	..	98	1 049	2	..	21	..	67.5
Cyprus	100	100	100	100	3 958	8	6	13	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	4 807	11	4	34	..	16.1
Djibouti	..	100	..	91	..	1	..	0	..	..
Dominica	..	97	..	83	..	1	..	61	..	..
Dominican Republic	83	86	66	67	788	3	7	28	..	32.0
Ecuador	71	85	70	86	624	2	5	38	..	46.4
Egypt	94	97	87	98	976	2	5	0	..	1.0
El Salvador	66	77	73	82	587	1	8	6	..	0.4

1. Notes on Environment and Infrastructure are given on page 73.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
Equatorial Guinea	..	44	..	53	..	1	..	62	..	..
Eritrea	..	46	..	13	..	0	..	16	5.0	
Estonia	..	..	..	..	3 628	12	3	49	11.8	
Ethiopia	25	24	8	12	22	0	3	5	22.8	
Fiji	..	47	..	43	..	1	..	45	..	
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	..	
Gabon	..	86	..	53	697	3	5	85	2.8	
Gambia	..	62	..	37	..	0	..	48	2.3	
Georgia	..	79	..	100	1 212	1	5	43	2.8	
Ghana	53	73	61	72	288	0	5	28	5.6	
Grenada	..	95	..	97	..	2	..	15	..	
Guatemala	76	92	70	81	335	1	7	26	20.0	
Guinea	45	48	55	58	..	0	..	28	0.7	
Guinea-Bissau	..	56	44	56	..	0	..	78	..	
Guyana	..	94	..	87	..	2	..	86	..	
Haiti	53	46	23	28	37	0	8	3	0.4	
Honduras	83	88	61	75	499	1	6	48	6.4	
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	5 447	6	11	..	..
Hungary	99	99	99	99	2 909	6	5	20	7.0	
India	68	84	16	28	355	1	6	22	5.2	
Indonesia	71	78	47	55	384	1	4	58	19.7	
Iran	..	92	..	83	1 474	5	3	4	5.1	
Iraq	..	85	..	79	1 450	3	..	2	0.0	
Israel	..	..	..	..	6 188	10	6	6	15.8	
Jamaica	93	92	99	99	2 328	4	2	30	..	

1. Notes on Environment and Infrastructure are given on page 73.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
Jordan	97	96	98	99	1 236	3	4	1	3.4	
Kazakhstan	..	91	..	99	2 622	7	2	4	2.7	
Kenya	45	57	80	87	106	0	2	30	8.0	
Kiribati	..	48	..	48	..	0	..	38	..	
Korea Dem Rep (North)	..	100	..	99	..	9	..	68	2.6	
Korea, Rep (South)	..	92	..	63	5 607	8	4	63	6.9	
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	13 995	25	2	0	1.5	
Kyrgyzstan	..	77	..	100	1 606	1	5	5	3.6	
Laos	..	37	..	30	..	0	..	54	13.1	
Latvia	..	..	..	..	1 887	3	5	47	13.4	
Lebanon	..	100	..	99	1 814	4	4	4	0.5	
Lesotho	..	78	..	49	..	..	..	0	0.2	
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	36	2.6	
Libya	71	72	97	97	3 921	8	..	0	0.1	
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	1 768	4	4	31	10.0	
Macedonia (FYR of)	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	36	7.1	
Madagascar	44	47	36	42	..	0	..	20	2.1	
Malawi	49	57	73	76	..	0	..	28	11.3	
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	2 628	5	4	59	5.3	
Maldives	..	100	..	56	..	2	..	3	..	
Mali	55	65	70	69	..	0	..	11	3.7	
Malta	100	100	100	100	4 018	9	7	0	..	
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	37	37	30	33	..	1	..	0	1.7	
Mauritius	100	100	100	99	..	2	..	8	7.8	

1. Notes on Environment and Infrastructure are given on page 73.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	80	88	70	74	1 655	4	5	29	10.2	
Micronesia, Fed Sts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	..	92	..	99	720	2	3	10	1.4	
Mongolia	..	60	..	30	..	3	..	7	11.5	
Morocco	75	80	58	68	447	1	10	7	0.7	
Mozambique	..	57	..	43	53	0	2	39	8.4	
Namibia	72	77	33	41	..	0	12	10	13.6	
Nepal	67	88	20	28	56	0	4	27	8.9	
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	20	..	
Nicaragua	70	77	76	85	267	1	..	27	17.8	
Niger	53	59	15	20	..	0	..	1	7.7	
Nigeria	53	62	53	54	81	0	1	15	3.3	
Oman	37	39	84	92	2 952	8	3	0	12.6	
Pakistan	83	90	36	62	352	1	4	3	4.9	
Panama	..	90	..	92	1 331	3	7	39	22.9	
Papua New Guinea	40	42	82	82	..	0	..	68	2.3	
Paraguay	63	78	93	94	838	1	7	59	3.5	
Peru	74	80	60	71	668	1	9	51	6.1	
Philippines	87	86	74	83	477	1	7	19	5.7	
Poland	..	..	..	..	2 511	8	4	31	12.4	
Qatar	..	..	..	..	14 994	91	..	0	..	
Romania	..	58	..	53	1 513	4	3	28	4.7	
Russian Federation	..	99	..	..	4 181	10	2	50	8.3	

1. Notes on Environment and Infrastructure are given on page 73.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
Rwanda	..	41	..	8	..	0	..	..	12	14.7
Samoa (Western)	..	99	..	99	..	1	..	..	37	..
Sao Tome & Principe	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	28	..
Saudi Arabia	..	95	..	100	4 912	12	3	1	..	38.4
Senegal	72	78	57	70	121	0	4	32	..	11.6
 										
Serbia & Montenegro	..	98	..	100	..	4	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	67	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	57	..	66	..	0	..	15	..	2.1
Singapore	100	100	100	100	6 948	14	4	3	..	4.9
Slovak Republic	..	100	..	100	4 075	7	4	42	..	..
 										
Slovenia	100	100	..	..	5 290	7	5	55	..	6.0
Solomon Islands	..	71	..	34	..	0	..	91	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	0.8
South Africa	86	86	86	87	3 745	8	4	7	..	5.5
Sri Lanka	68	77	85	94	293	0	8	30	..	13.5
 										
St Kitts & Nevis	..	98	..	96	..	2	..	11	..	..
St Lucia	..	98	..	89	..	2	..	15	..	..
St Vincent & Grenadines	..	93	..	96	..	1	..	15	..	..
Sudan	67	75	58	62	66	0	4	26	..	5.2
Suriname	..	82	..	93	..	5	..	90	..	..
 										
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	30	..	3.5
Syria	..	80	..	90	900	3	3	3	..	..
Tajikistan	..	60	..	90	2 137	1	2	3	..	4.2
Tanzania	38	68	84	90	56	0	1	44	..	29.8
Thailand	80	84	79	96	1 448	3	5	29	..	13.9

1. Notes on Environment and Infrastructure are given on page 73.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
Togo	51	54	37	34	..	0	5	9	7.9	
Tonga	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	
Trinidad & Tobago	91	90	99	99	3 692	19	1	50	6.0	
Tunisia	75	80	76	84	939	2	7	3	0.3	
Turkey	79	82	87	90	1 468	3	5	13	1.6	
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	1 071	6	1	8	4.2	
Uganda	45	52	..	79	..	0	..	21	24.9	
Ukraine	..	98	..	99	2 293	8	1	17	3.9	
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	10 725	31	..	4	0.0	
Uruguay	..	98	..	94	1 924	2	9	7	0.3	
Uzbekistan	..	85	..	89	1 612	5	1	5	2.0	
Vanuatu	..	88	..	100	..	0	..	37	..	
Venezuela	..	83	..	68	2 533	5	2	56	63.8	
Vietnam	55	77	29	47	286	1	4	30	3.5	
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	..	69	32	38	107	1	4	1	..	
Zambia	52	64	63	78	556	0	1	42	61.0	
Zimbabwe	78	83	56	62	845	1	3	49	12.9	

1. Notes on Environment and Infrastructure are given on page 73.

1.6 Environment and Infrastructure¹

	Percentage of population with access to improved water ²		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ³		Electric power consumption per capita kwh ⁴	Industrial carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita) ⁵		Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) ⁶	Forest area as a % of national surface area ⁷	Biodiversity: land area protected (% of total land area) ⁸
	1990	2000	1990	2000		2000	1999			
East Asia & Pacific	71	76	35	46	760	2	..	..	27	9.2
Europe & Central Asia	..	91	..	..	2 753	7	2	2	40	7.0
Latin America & Caribbean	82	86	72	77	1 528	3	6	47	11.5	
Middle East & North Africa	..	88	..	85	1 346	4	4	2	10.4	
South Asia	72	84	22	34	323	1	6	16	4.8	
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	58	54	53	432	1	3	27	9.9	
Low & middle income	71	79	39	51	914	2	4	31	9.3	
Low income	66	76	30	44	352	1	4	27	9.2	
Low income (excl China & India)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	76	82	47	59	1 391	3	4	33	9.3	
Lower middle income	74	80	42	55	1 193	3	4	32	7.5	
Upper middle income	84	88	75	79	2 252	4	5	34	13.0	
LDCs	..	61	..	44	77	0	..	27	..	
Developed Countries	..	..	..	..	8 617	12	5	26	19.5	
World	74	81	45	55	2 176	4	4	30	11.7	

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-ROM.

2. The data on access to an improved water source measure the share of the population with ready access to water for domestic purposes. Access to drinking water from an improved source does not ensure that the water is safe or adequate. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres of water a person per day within one kilometre of the dwelling.
3. The share of the population with at least adequate private or shared excreta disposal facilities.
4. Measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants, divided by the population.
5. CO₂ emissions are those stemming both from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.
6. GDP per unit of energy use
7. Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.
8. Nationally protected (totally or partially) areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access. The data do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albania	61	39	16	5	..	10	138
Algeria	59	56	98	2	..	60	64
Angola	136	106	..	23	..	60	12
Antigua & Barbuda	148	49	..	..	..	5 ⁰⁰	804
Argentine Republic	22	17	66	1	4	3 300	417
Armenia	72	60	52	3	..	50 ⁰⁰	146
Azerbaijan	81	71	95	4	..	25	191
Bahamas	..	58 ⁰⁰	71	5 ⁰⁰	..	17	597
Bahrain	140	124	87	..	..	140	672
Bangladesh	38	32	..	0	..	250	8
Barbados	100	55 ⁰⁰	47	1	..	15	672
Belarus	139	127	30	1	..	422	292
Belize	129	71	..	4	..	18	304
Benin	43	43	94	6	..	25	28
Bermuda	..	30 ⁹⁷	..	..	..	25 ⁹⁹	1 075
Bhutan	89 ⁰⁰	55	60	0	..	3	25
Bolivia	43	38	78	8	..	150	152
Bosnia & Herzegovina	85 ⁰⁰	82	..	5	..	45	168
Botswana	86	92	..	1	..	50	165
Brazil	28	23	44	5	8	8 000	385
Brunei	..	74 ⁹⁸	..	..	..	35	673
Bulgaria	119	97	37	5	4	605	550
Burkina Faso	36	33	..	1	..	19	11
Burma	2 ⁹⁸	..	..	..	..	10	6

1. Notes on International Linkages are given on Page 81.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
Burundi	25	26	..	0	..	6	6
Cambodia	115	92	..	3	..	10	19
Cameroon	61	42	95	1	..	45	27
Cape Verde	83	41	..	0	..	12	215
Cayman Islands	..	42 ⁹⁶	..	..	..	1 ⁹⁵	821 ⁰⁰
Central African Republic	27	27	..	1	..	2	5
Chad	67	50	..	5	..	4	4
Chile	67	52	80	7	8	3 102	575
China	49	44	11	4	6	33 700	247
Colombia	38	30	61	3	12	1 154	247
Comoros	45	41	..	1	..	3	12
Congo (Dem Rep)	35	34	..	1	..	6	3
Congo	134	110	..	2	..	1	55
Costa Rica	88	72	38	3	..	384	306
Cote d'Ivoire	72	60	85	2	..	70	63
Croatia	99	63	27	7	..	250 ⁰⁰	742
Cuba	34 ⁰⁰	..	..	..	..	120	52
Cyprus	93 ⁹⁹	55 ⁰⁰	47	2	..	150	1 087
Czech Republic	145	124	10	9	10	1 400	1 050
Djibouti	107 ⁰⁰	30	..	1	..	3	20
Dominica	115	65	..	5	..	6 ⁰⁰	291
Dominican Republic	56	67	..	6	..	186	256
Ecuador	65	54	88	7	..	328	171
Egypt	40	17	60	1	3	600	147
El Salvador	72	57	44	2	..	50 ⁰⁰	218

1. Notes on International Linkages are given on Page 81.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
Equatorial Guinea	275 ⁹⁸	38	..	5	..	1	47
Eritrea	97	73	..	5	..	15	8
Estonia	185	140	25	10	..	430	807
Ethiopia	47	23	..	0	..	25	4
Fiji	132 ⁰⁰	85	..	0	..	15	211
French Polynesia	29 ⁰⁰	40 ⁰⁰	..	..	..	16	508
Gabon	101	82	98	5	..	17	235
Gambia	126	54	82	9	..	18	67
Georgia	60	33	..	5	..	25	213
Ghana	123	89	84	2	..	41	21
Grenada	129	57	..	9	..	5	392
Guatemala	47	39	62	2	..	200	162
Guinea	57	48	72	0	..	15	10
Guinea-Bissau	114	60	..	15	..	4	10
Guyana	206	152	..	8	..	95	179
Haiti	46	35	..	0	..	30	21
Honduras	93	66	72	3	..	40 ⁰⁰	83
Hong Kong	282	125	4	14	9	2 601	1 439
Hungary	123	124	12	5	9	1 480	872
India	29	20	21	1	4	7 000	44
Indonesia	74	60	44	-2	2	4 000	66
Iran	50	38	90	0	..	1 005	201
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Israel	87 ⁰⁰	63 ⁰⁰	6	3	7	1 800	1 284
Jamaica	97	59	27	8	..	100	466

1. Notes on International Linkages are given on Page 81.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
Jordan	113	81	34	1	..	212	294
Kazakhstan	95	67	80	12	..	100 ⁰⁰	36
Kenya	61	25	79	0	..	500	29
Kiribati	..	150	..	..	..	2	48
Korea Dem Rep (North)	..	..	..	..	..	0	22
Korea, Rep (South)	83	69	9	1	7	24 380	1 107
Kuwait	92	73	80	0	..	200	685
Kyrgyzstan	73	62	40	0	..	151	83
Laos	84 ⁹⁸	50	..	1	..	10	15
Latvia	100	73	40	2	..	170	587
Lebanon	54	49	31	1	..	300 ⁰⁰	407 ⁰⁰
Lesotho	119	121	..	15	..	5	15
Liberia	..	173	..	2	..	1	3
Libya	51 ⁰⁰	62 ⁰⁰	..	..	..	20	118
Lithuania	106	92	41	4	..	250	566
Macedonia (FYR of)	96	81	30	13	..	70	372
Madagascar	60	46	48	0	..	35	13
Malawi	64	49	..	3	..	20	10
Malaysia	214	184	19	1	7	6 500	510
Maldives	169	80	..	2	..	10	168
Mali	74	53	..	4	..	30	8
Malta	180	72	4	8	..	99	884
Marshall Islands	81 ⁹⁹	..	..	..	..	1	67
Mauritania	89	61	..	3	..	7	42
Mauritius	127	78	25	-1	..	158	509

1. Notes on International Linkages are given on Page 81.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Mexico	58	54	15	4	3	3 636	354
Micronesia, Fed Sts	85 ⁹⁸	..	..	..	..	5	84
Moldova	124	99	66	6	..	60	202
Mongolia	144	68	74	6	..	40	133
Morocco	66	53	36	8	..	400	205
Mozambique	66	49	91	13	..	15	12
Namibia	120	95	..	..	..	45	122
Nepal	54	40	23	0	..	60	14
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	2 ⁹⁹	372
New Caledonia	46 ⁹⁹	54 ⁰⁰	..	..	..	25	541
Nicaragua	117 ⁹⁸	100 ⁹⁸	87	9 ⁹⁸	..	50 ⁰⁰	30
Niger	42	27	95	1	..	12	2
Nigeria	97	73	100	3	..	115	9
Oman	..	80 ⁰⁰	87	0 ⁰⁰	..	120	214
Pakistan	37	34	15	1	..	500	29
Panama	68	38	87	5	..	90 ⁰⁰	355
Papua New Guinea	90 ⁹⁹	97	98	2	..	50	14
Paraguay	61	43	84	1	..	60	255
Peru	33	29	78	2	..	3 000	137
Philippines	97	89	9	3	4	2 000	192
Poland	62	49	19	3	6	3 800	555
Qatar	72 ⁹⁷	90 ⁰⁰	93	..	..	40	568
Romania	75	68	18	3	2	1 000	356
Russian Federation	61	51	66	1	3	4 300	281

1. Notes on International Linkages are given on Page 81.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
Rwanda	35	20	..	0	..	20	11
Samoa (Western)	114 ⁰⁰	57	..	0	..	3	82
Sao Tome & Principe	124	58	..	12	..	9	36
Saudi Arabia	66	53	91	..	..	300	258
Senegal	67	56	71	3	..	100	56
Serbia & Montenegro	73	..	..	0	..	600	416
Seychelles	198	104	..	10	..	9	800
Sierra Leone	54	26	..	1	..	7	11
Singapore	325	278	11	10	10	1 500	1 195
Slovak Republic	157	133	16	7	8	674	685
Slovenia	122 ⁰⁰	103	10	3	5	600	1 161
Solomon Islands	..	75	..	-2	..	2	17
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	1	4 ⁰⁰
South Africa	53	51	28	6	9	3 068	364
Sri Lanka	81	68	23	1	..	150	80
St Kitts & Nevis	117	60	27	24	..	2 ⁹⁹	600 ⁰⁰
St Lucia	109	49	79	8	..	3 ⁹⁹	329 ⁰⁰
St Vincent & Grenadines	108	64	..	10	..	4 ⁰⁰	241 ⁰⁰
Sudan	29	26	..	5	..	56	17
Suriname	154	131	22	..	..	15	374
Swaziland	150	131	..	2	..	14	96
Syria	69	45	90	1	..	60	115
Tajikistan	140	127	..	2	..	3	36
Tanzania	40	26	84	2	..	300	16
Thailand	126	111	22	3	4	3 536	222

1. Notes on International Linkages are given on Page 81.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
Togo	82	84	50	5	..	150	30
Tonga	..	73	..	1	..	3	111
Trinidad & Tobago	98	93	54	9	..	120	437
Tunisia	99	81	23	2	..	400	149
Turkey	65	28	17	2	4	2 500	587
Turkmenistan	94	79	92	2 ⁹⁸	..	8	80
Uganda	37	36	93	3	..	60	17
Ukraine	111	85	..	2	..	600	256
United Arab Emirates	..	128 ⁹⁸	..	..	..	976	956
Uruguay	39	27	58	2	..	400	438
Uzbekistan	56	54	..	1	..	150	68
Vanuatu	98 ⁹⁵	39	86	8	..	6	36
Venezuela	40	36	89	3	4	1 265	372
Vietnam	111	94	..	4	7	1 010	53
West Bank & Gaza	85 ⁰⁰	..	..	..	..	60	169
Yemen	75	60	..	-2	..	17	30
Zambia	64	50	87	2	..	25	19
Zimbabwe	43	37	72	0	..	100	43

1. Notes on International Linkages are given on Page 81.

1.7 International Linkages¹

	Trade (% of GDP) ²	Trade in goods % of GDP ³	Primary share of exports (% of merchandise exports) ⁴	Net foreign direct investment (% of GDP) ⁵	Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP) ⁶	Internet users (thousands) ⁷	Telephones (mainline and mobile phones) per 1000 people ⁸
	2001 year	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001	2001 year	2001 year
East Asia & Pacific	77	61	..	3	..	50 902	207
Europe & Central Asia	79	66	..	3	..	18 778	375
Latin America & Caribbean	38	38	40	4	..	26 282	326
Middle East & North Africa	61	45	..	1	..	3 356	153
South Asia	33	23	..	1	..	7 973	38
Sub-Saharan Africa	64	56	..	4	..	5 300	40
Low & middle income	57	49	..	3	..	112 591	165
Low income	56	40	..	1	..	15 932	40
Low income (excl China & India)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	58	51	..	3	..	96 658	281
Lower middle income	63	50	..	3	..	60 355	246
Upper middle income	53	51	..	3	..	36 303	432
LDCs	52	45	..	2	..	1 483	12
Developed Countries	49 ⁰⁰	1202	16	2	..	388 888	1 202
World	58	40	..	2	..	501 478	328

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-ROM.

2. Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services, measured as a share of GDP.
3. The sum of exports and imports of goods, measured as a share of GDP.
4. Primary exports are food, agricultural raw materials, fuels, ores and metals as a percentage of merchandise trade.
5. Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other than long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.
6. Information and communications technology expenditures include external spending on information technology ("tangible" spending on information technology products purchased by businesses, households, governments, and education institutions from vendors or organisations outside the purchasing entity), internal spending on information technology ("intangible" spending on internally customised software, capital depreciation, and the like), and spending on telecommunications and other office equipment.
7. Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.
8. Includes fixed line telephones plus mobile telephone subscribers.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate	
						15-24 years old ⁷	1995 - 2001 year
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	1995 - 2001 year
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	2	4.2	1 340	5	-3	..	..
Algeria	20	51.0	1 650	1	41	..	..
Angola	26	6.7	500	0	46	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	..	0.6	9 150	-1	17	..	..
Argentine Republic	66	260.3	6 940	-6	15	..	12 ⁹⁵
Armenia	8	2.2	570	9	-2	..	..
Azerbaijan	5	5.3	650	9	25	..	..
Bahamas	..	4.5 ⁰⁰	14 860 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	..	..	16 ⁹⁹
Bahrain	..	7.2	11 130	0	34	..	13 ⁹⁵
Bangladesh	7	48.6	360	3	16	..	..
Barbados	4 ⁰⁰	2.6	9 750	1	15	..	22 ⁹⁹
Belarus	3	12.9	1 290	4	19	..	6 ⁹⁵
Belize	25	0.7	2 940	2	16	..	23 ⁹⁹
Benin	8	2.4	380	2	6	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	3	0.5	640	4	18 ⁰⁰	..	..
Bolivia	31	8.1	950	-1	7	..	7 ⁹⁶
Bosnia & Herzegovina	19	5.0	1 240	4	-13 ⁹⁹	..	..
Botswana	2	5.3	3 100	5	38	..	..
Brazil	75	528.9	3 070	0	20	..	18 ⁹⁹
Brunei	..	7.8 ⁹⁸	24 100 ⁹⁸	-2 ⁹⁸	..	..	..
Bulgaria	17	13.2	1 650	6	13	..	34 ⁰⁰
Burkina Faso	11	2.5	220	3	10	..	..
Burma	3	..	..	8	12 ⁰⁰	..	..

1. Notes on Other Economic Indicators are given on page 89.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate	
						15-24 years old ⁷	1995 - 2001 year
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	1995 - 2001 year
Burundi	40	0.7	100	1	-5	..	..
Cambodia	1	3.3	270	4	10	..	..
Cameroon	13	8.7	580	3	20	..	..
Cape Verde	5	0.6	1 340	1	-13	..	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 ⁹⁷
Central African Republic	12	1.0	260	0	11	..	..
Chad	8	1.6	200	5	3	..	..
Chile	28	70.6	4 590	2	23	..	21 ⁹⁹
China	8	1 131.2	890	7	40	..	3 ⁰⁰
Colombia	36	81.6	1 890	0	15	..	36 ⁰⁰
Comoros	4	0.2	380	-1	0	..	..
Congo (Dem Rep)	2	4.2	80	-7	6	..	..
Congo	4	2.0	640	0	61	..	..
Costa Rica	9	15.7	4 060	-1	16	..	12 ⁹⁸
Cote d'Ivoire	14	10.3	630	-3	17	..	..
Croatia	28	19.9	4 550	4	18	..	30 ⁹⁸
Cuba	..	..	..	5 ⁰⁰	7 ⁰⁰	..	..
Cyprus	..	9.4	12 320	4	16 ⁹⁹	..	..
Czech Republic	11	54.3	5 310	4	27	..	17 ⁰⁰
Djibouti	6 ⁰⁰	0.6	890	0	-5 ⁰⁰	..	..
Dominica	13	0.2	3 200	-4	15	..	41 ⁹⁷
Dominican Republic	6	19.0	2 230	1	15	..	30 ⁹⁶
Ecuador	21	14.0	1 080	4	22	..	24 ⁹⁹
Egypt	9	99.6	1 530	1	10	..	34 ⁹⁵
El Salvador	6	13.0	2 040	0	2	..	13 ⁹⁷

1. Notes on Other Economic Indicators are given on page 89.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate	
						15-24 years old ⁷	1995 - 2001 year
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	1995 - 2001 year
Equatorial Guinea	0	0.3	700	-1	20 ⁹⁸	..	..
Eritrea	2	0.7	160	7	-19	..	..
Estonia	7	5.3	3 870	5	24	..	16 ⁹⁸
Ethiopia	19	6.7	100	5	2	..	..
Fiji	2	1.8	2 150	2	19 ⁰⁰	..	..
French Polynesia	..	4.1 ⁰⁰	17 290 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁰	..	..	..
Gabon	14	4.0	3 160	0	50	..	..
Gambia	4	0.4	320	3	1	..	..
Georgia	9	3.1	590	6	3	..	..
Ghana	13	5.7	290	2	6	..	..
Grenada	6 ⁰⁰	0.4	3 610	-6	21	..	..
Guatemala	9	19.6	1 680	-1	6	..	..
Guinea	12	3.1	410	1	20	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	41	0.2	160	-2	-11	..	..
Guyana	7	0.6	840	1	6	..	..
Haiti	5	3.9	480	-4	10	..	..
Honduras	11	5.9	900	0	14	6 ⁹⁸	..
Hong Kong	..	170.3	25 330	-1	31	10 ⁹⁸	..
Hungary	37	49.2	4 830	3	25	12 ⁹⁹	..
India	12	477.4	460	4	21	..	..
Indonesia	24	144.7	690	2	26	13 ⁹⁶	..
Iran	5	108.7	1 680	3	36	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	106.6	16 750	-3	12 ⁰⁰	17 ⁹⁸	..
Jamaica	14	7.3	2 800	1	16	34 ⁹⁹	..

1. Notes on Other Economic Indicators are given on page 89.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate	
						15-24 years old ⁷	1995 - 2001 year
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year		
Jordan	11	8.8	1 750	1	1	..	
Kazakhstan	31	20.1	1 350	14	23	..	
Kenya	15	10.7	350	-1	4	..	
Kiribati	..	0.1	830	-1	..	..
Korea Dem Rep (North)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep (South)	14	447.6	9 460	2	29	14 ⁹⁹	
Kuwait	..	37.4	18 270	-4	26	..	
Kyrgyzstan	30	1.4	280	4	16	2 ⁹⁵	
Laos	9	1.6	300	3	13 ⁹⁸	..	
Latvia	14	7.6	3 230	8	19	23 ⁹⁹	
Lebanon	51	17.6	4 010	0	-12	..	
Lesotho	12	1.1	530	3	-15	..	
Liberia	1	0.5	140	3	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	33 ⁰⁰	..	
Lithuania	31	11.7	3 350	7	16	25 ⁹⁹	
Macedonia (FYR of)	13	3.5	1 690	-5	1	49 ⁹⁶	
Madagascar	43	4.2	260	3	12	..	
Malawi	8	1.7	160	-3	-1	..	
Malaysia	6	79.3	3 330	-2	47	..	
Maldives	5	0.6	2 000	0	41	..	
Mali	9	2.5	230	-1	10	..	
Malta	3	3.6	9 210	-2	16	..	
Marshall Islands	..	0.1	2 190	-1	..	..
Mauritania	23	1.0	360	1	14	45 ⁰⁰	
Mauritius	7	4.6	3 830	6	25	24 ⁹⁵	

1. Notes on Other Economic Indicators are given on page 89.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate	
						15-24 years old ⁷	1995 - 2001 year
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	1995 - 2001 year
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	26	550.2	5 530	-2	18	3 ⁹⁹	
Micronesia, Fed Sts	..	0.3	2 150	-1	..	..
Moldova	19	1.5	400	6	-4	..	
Mongolia	8	1.0	400	0	14	..	
Morocco	18	34.7	1 190	5	19	35 ⁹⁸	
Mozambique	3	3.8	210	12	19	..	
Namibia	..	3.5	1 960	1	12	37 ⁹⁷	
Nepal	5	5.8	250	2	15	..	
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	36 ⁹⁸	
New Caledonia	..	3.2 ⁰⁰	15 060 ⁰⁰	0 ⁰⁰	..	..
Nicaragua	26	1.8 ⁹⁸	370 ⁹⁸	1 ⁹⁸	-10 ⁹⁸	..	
Niger	7	2.0	180	4	3	..	
Nigeria	12	37.1	290	2	27	..	
Oman	14	14.9 ⁰⁰	6 180 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁰	..	..
Pakistan	26	60.0	420	0	15	10 ⁹⁷	
Panama	13	9.5	3 260	-1	26	29 ⁹⁸	
Papua New Guinea	13	3.0	580	-6	22 ⁹⁹	..	
Paraguay	11	7.6	1 350	0	9	6 ⁹⁵	
Peru	22	52.2	1 980	-1	17	11 ⁹⁵	
Philippines	19	80.8	1 030	1	20	21 ⁰¹	
Poland	28	163.6	4 230	1	18	30 ⁹⁹	
Qatar	..	..	..	..	32 ⁹⁷	..	
Romania	19	38.6	1 720	5	14	20 ⁹⁹	
Russian Federation	15	253.4	1 750	6	35	27 ⁹⁸	

1. Notes on Other Economic Indicators are given on page 89.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate 15-24 years old ⁷
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	1995 - 2001 year
Rwanda	11	1.9	220	4	2	..
Samoa (Western)	11 ⁰⁰	0.3	1 490	9	..	..
Sao Tome & Principe	23	0.0	280	1	2	..
Saudi Arabia	..	181.1	8 460	-2	36	..
Senegal	13	4.7	490	3	12	..
Serbia & Montenegro	2	9.9	930	5	-9	..
Seychelles	3	0.5	6 530	-9	8	..
Sierra Leone	102	0.7	140	3	-12	..
Singapore	..	88.8	21 500	-5	46	7 ⁹⁸
Slovak Republic	17	20.3	3 760	3	23	32 ⁹⁹
Slovenia	..	19.4	9 760	3	24 ⁰⁰	18 ⁹⁹
Solomon Islands	7 ⁰⁰	0.3	590	-11	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	12	121.9	2 820	1	18	56 ⁰⁰
Sri Lanka	10	16.4	880	-3	15	28 ⁹⁸
St Kitts & Nevis	14	0.3	6 630	-1	17	..
St Lucia	7	0.6	3 950	-5	8	44 ⁹⁸
St Vincent & Grenadines	8	0.3	2 740	-1	11	..
Sudan	2	10.7	340	5	15	..
Suriname	..	0.8	1 810	5	-1	23 ⁹⁸
Swaziland	3	1.4	1 300	-1	6	..
Syria	3	17.3	1 040	0	29	..
Tajikistan	9	1.1	180	9	7 ⁰⁰	..
Tanzania	10	9.4	270	3	8	..
Thailand	25	118.5	1 940	1	30	7 ⁹⁸

1. Notes on Other Economic Indicators are given on page 89.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate	
						15-24 years old ⁷	1995 - 2001 year
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year		
Togo	7	1.3	270	0	4	..	..
Tonga	3	0.2	1 530	3	..	..	..
Trinidad & Tobago	5	7.8	5 960	4	31	25 ⁹⁹	25 ⁹⁹
Tunisia	13	20.0	2 070	4	23	..	..
Turkey	40	167.3	2 530	-9	19	15 ⁹⁹	15 ⁹⁹
Turkmenistan	32 ⁹⁸	5.1	950	17	36	..	..
Uganda	7	5.9	260	2	6	..	..
Ukraine	11	35.2	720	10	22	23 ⁹⁸	23 ⁹⁸
United Arab Emirates	..	49.2 ⁹⁸	18 060 ⁹⁸	-11 ⁹⁸	..	..	..
Uruguay	36	19.2	5 710	-4	12	24 ⁹⁸	24 ⁹⁸
Uzbekistan	26	13.8	550	3	20	..	..
Vanuatu	1	0.2	1 050	-6	23 ⁹⁵	..	..
Venezuela	25	117.2	4 760	1	24	26 ⁹⁹	26 ⁹⁹
Vietnam	7	32.8	410	5	29	..	..
West Bank & Gaza	..	4.2	1 350	-15	-24 ⁰⁰	..	..
Yemen	5	8.2	450	0	21	..	..
Zambia	12	3.3	320	3	10	..	..
Zimbabwe	7	6.2	480	-10	9	..	..

1. Notes on Other Economic Indicators are given on page 89.

1.8 Other Economic Indicators¹

	Debt service as % of exports of goods and services ²	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) ³	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) ⁴	Gross National Income per capita average annual growth % ⁵	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) ⁶	Unemployment rate 15-24 years old ⁷
	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	2001 year	1995 - 2001 year
East Asia & Pacific	12	1 639.9	900	5	36	..
Europe & Central Asia	22	934.6	1 970	2	25	..
Latin America & Caribbean	36	1 875.8	3 580	-1	19	..
Middle East & North Africa	9	668.6	2 220	1	29	..
South Asia	13	617.7	450	3	19	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	11	311.2	460	1	17	..
Low & middle income	19	6 025.0	1 160	2	25	..
Low income	14	1 069.0	430	3	20	..
Low income (excl China & India)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	20	4 957.1	1 860	2	25	..
Lower middle income	15	2 671.8	1 230	3	30	..
Upper middle income	26	2 290.9	4 550	-1	21	..
LDCs	..	189.7	280	3	12	..
Developed Countries	..	25 372.5	26 510	0	22 ⁰⁰	..
World	..	31 400.0	5 120	0	24	..

Source: World Bank 2003 *World Development Indicators* book and CD-ROM.

2. Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the IMF.

3. Gross National Income is the sum of the value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts or primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in US \$ converted using the World Bank Atlas method.

4. Gross National Income divided by the mid year population. GNI per capita in US dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method.

5. Gross National Income divided by mid year population. Growth is calculated from constant price GNI per capita in national currency units.

6. Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) are calculated as the difference between GDP and public and private consumption.

7. Unemployment refers to the share of the labour force without work but available and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.

1.9 Aid Flows 2001¹

	Net bilateral oda/oa ²							
	United Kingdom (£ million)	Total DAC Donors (£ million)	UK as % of total net oda/oa	Total net oda/oa per capita (£)	Imputed UK share of multilateral net oda/oa ³ (£ million)	Total multilateral (£ million)	Total aid per poor person ⁴ from all donors (£)	Total net oda/oa (all donors) as a % of GNI
Afghanistan	24.6	224.2	11	15	7	50.8	..	..
Albania	3.7	104.0	4	85	12	81.0	..	7
Algeria	0.2	17.2	1	6	12	71.9	..	0
Angola	5.5	124.6	4	20	9	62.4	..	4
Anguilla	2.1	2.1	100	..	0	0.4	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	0.7	4.2	17	..	0	1.3	..	1
Argentine Republic	0.0	7.0	0	4	15	95.7	..	0
Armenia	1.7	86.2	2	56	8	60.4	371	10
Azerbaijan	0.8	103.0	1	28	5	46.7	498	4
Bahamas	0.0	5.0	0	..	0	0.8	..	..
Bahrain	..	0.8	..	..	1	- 0.1	..	0
Bangladesh	86.4	401.6	22	8	41	299.6	15	2
Barbados	0.2	2.0	10	..	0	- 2.8	..	0
Belarus	0.1	15.4	1	4	1	4.1	..	0
Belize	4.8	7.1	68	..	1	7.4	..	3
Benin	0.0	100.3	0	42	12	88.4	..	12
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..
Bhutan	..	29.5	..	..	0	12.5	..	12
Bolivia	31.6	368.1	9	86	12	137.2	412	10
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.3	261.5	2	157	25	168.1	..	13
Botswana	1.9	16.8	11	17	0	0.3	..	1
Brazil	8.4	108.9	8	2	16	16.3	14	0
Brunei	0.0	0.2	0	..	0	0.0	..	..
Bulgaria	3.6	120.4	3	43	19	19.3	640	3
Burkina Faso	1.2	153.4	1	34	13	13.0	..	16

1. Notes on Aid Flows are given on page 96.

1.9 Aid Flows 2001¹

	Net bilateral oda/oa ²							
	United Kingdom (£ million)	Total DAC Donors (£ million)	UK as % of total net oda/oa	Total net oda/oa per capita (£)	Imputed UK share of multilateral net oda/oa ³ (£ million)	Total multilateral (£ million)	Total aid per poor person ⁴ from all donors (£)	Total net oda/oa (all donors) as a % of GNI
Burma	1.2	61.9	2	..	3	25.8	..	..
Burundi	1.2	38.0	3	19	8	52.8	22	20
Cambodia	8.1	183.9	4	33	13	99.0	..	13
Cameroon	7.4	190.6	4	26	13	87.3	55	5
Cape Verde	..	34.0	..	..	3	19.3	..	14
Cayman Islands	0.0	0.0	..	..	0	- 0.5	..	..
Central African Republic	..	33.3	..	20	3	19.5	..	8
Chad	0.2	50.6	0	23	12	73.5	..	12
Chile	..	27.5	..	4	2	12.1	..	0
China	35.2	746.4	5	1	28	232.5	5	0
Colombia	1.8	258.5	1	9	5	4.7	42	0
Comoros	..	6.7	..	..	2	11.4	..	13
Congo (Dem Rep)	11.8	99.5	12	5	8	74.5	..	6
Congo	..	20.6	..	24	4	31.3	..	4
Costa Rica	1.0	4.2	24	1	1	- 3.2	4	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0.8	110.1	1	11	4	19.6	64	2
Croatia	1.7	51.7	3	26	2	17.0	..	1
Cuba	2.2	23.4	9	5	2	11.5	..	..
Cyprus	0.1	14.9	1	..	4	21.9	..	1
Czech Republic	0.9	20.6	4	31	32	196.8	..	1
Djibouti	..	19.5	..	..	2	18.8	..	10
Dominica	0.6	3.4	18	..	1	9.7	..	9
Dominican Republic	-0.6	70.7	n/a ⁵	12	2	2.3	..	1
East Timor	6.1	106.9	6	..	4	28.2	..	..
Ecuador	0.7	102.5	1	13	1	15.9	45	1

1. Notes on Aid Flows are given on page 96.

1.9 Aid Flows 2001¹

	Net bilateral oda/oa ²							
	United Kingdom (£ million)	Total DAC Donors (£ million)	UK as % of total net oda/oa	Total net oda/oa per capita (£)	Imputed UK share of multilateral net oda/oa ³ (£ million)	Total multilateral (£ million)	Total aid per poor person ⁴ from all donors (£)	Total net oda/oa (all donors) as a % of GNI
Egypt	2.5	757.0	0	19	10	71.9	413	1
El Salvador	2.1	160.4	1	37	2	1.8	118	2
Equatorial Guinea	..	9.1	..	..	0	0.9	..	5
Eritrea	3.4	105.1	3	67	12	87.5	..	44
Estonia	0.1	17.8	1	50	5	29.5	..	1
Ethiopia	19.2	254.9	8	16	60	475.5	14	17
Fiji ⁶	..	16.6	..	..	0	1.2	..	2
French Polynesia	..	266.4		..	0	3.2	..	..
Gabon	..	- 5.6		7	2	11.5	..	0
Gambia	2.6	9.3	28	38	3	24.4	42	12
Georgia	4.0	105.2	4	55	12	91.4	..	10
Ghana	67.9	274.9	25	33	23	175.6	51	12
Grenada	0.3	2.3	13	..	0	2.9	..	2
Guatemala	0.4	139.7	0	19	3	16.3	83	1
Guinea	0.8	83.5	1	36	11	106.1	..	9
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	21.1	0	48	3	19.6	..	32
Guyana	12.6	31.9	39	..	1	38.7	..	17
Haiti	0.1	94.4	0	20	4	20.6	..	5
Honduras	0.8	293.2	0	103	12	176.2	300	12
Hong Kong	..	2.5		1	-	-	..	0
Hungary	1.7	37.8	4	41	42	251.4	..	1
India	120.7	628.0	19	2	71	559.2	3	0
Indonesia	16.3	954.9	2	7	11	69.8	68	1
Iran	1.7	63.0	3	2	2	16.2	..	0
Iraq	8.8	70.0	13	5	2	14.4	..	..

1. Notes on Aid Flows are given on page 96.

1.9 Aid Flows 2001¹

	Net bilateral oda/oa ²							
	United Kingdom (£ million)	Total DAC Donors (£ million)	UK as % of total net oda/oa	Total net oda/oa per capita (£)	Imputed UK share of multilateral net oda/oa ³ (£ million)	Total multilateral (£ million)	Total aid per poor person ⁴ from all donors (£)	Total net oda/oa (all donors) as a % of GNI
Israel	..	103.1	..	27	3	16.6	..	0
Jamaica	4.6	- 0.7	n/a ⁵	21	5	30.7	..	1
Jordan	5.9	209.7	3	86	14	91.7	..	5
Kazakhstan	0.6	85.2	1	10	1	11.3	432	1
Kenya	38.3	187.8	20	15	16	122.7	44	4
Kiribati ⁵	..	7.2	..	..	0	1.4	..	17
Korea, Dem Rep (North)	0.8	36.3	2	5	0	46.3	..	..
Korea, Rep (South)	..	- 75.4	..	- 2	5	- 2.0	..	0
Kuwait	..	2.0	..	2	0	0.5	..	0
Kyrgyzstan	1.7	49.5	3	38	11	77.7	1282	14
Laos	0.8	104.0	1	..	8	64.3	118	16
Latvia	0.1	34.4	0	45	6	38.1	..	1
Lebanon	0.2	70.6	0	55	7	41.9	..	1
Lesotho	2.9	20.5	14	26	2	17.8	..	5
Liberia	0.8	10.9	7	11	2	14.8	..	9
Libya	..	..	..	2	0	3.6	..	..
Lithuania	0.1	33.6	0	37	9	54.2	..	1
Macedonia (FYR of)	5.1	114.0	4	121	8	57.0	..	8
Madagascar	1.7	95.7	2	22	20	150.9	31	9
Malawi	46.2	136.0	34	38	18	135.5	62	25
Malaysia	0.0	17.3	0	1	0	2.3	..	0
Maldives	0.2	10.5	2	..	1	6.9	..	5
Mali	0.8	144.8	1	32	11	89.0	..	14
Malta	0.1	-	..	..	0	2.2	..	0
Marshall Islands ⁶	..	46.8	..	..	0	4.6	..	69

1. Notes on Aid Flows are given on page 96.

1.9 Aid Flows 2001¹

	Net bilateral oda/oa ²							
	United Kingdom (£ million)	Total DAC Donors (£ million)	UK as % of total net oda/oa	Total net oda/oa per capita (£)	Imputed UK share of multilateral net oda/oa ³ (£ million)	Total multilateral (£ million)	Total aid per poor person ⁴ from all donors (£)	Total net oda/oa (all donors) as a % of GNI
Mauritania	0.7	56.5	1	95	19	126.3	232	28
Mauritius	1.6	5.6	29	18	1	4.5	..	0
Mayotte	..	82.8	..	..	-	0.6	..	..
Mexico	0.9	28.2	3	1	3	23.3	6	0
Micronesia, Fed States ⁶	..	93.5	..	..	0	2.0	..	57
Moldova	1.8	54.7	..	28	3	23.9	84	8
Mongolia	1.5	98.0	2	88	6	45.0	425	23
Montserrat	22.6	22.7	100	..	0	0.2	..	..
Morocco	0.1	237.5	0	18	16	97.1	..	1
Mozambique	128.5	500.0	26	52	19	146.0	94	26
Namibia	2.4	53.8	4	61	3	21.0	..	3
Nepal	23.0	187.6	12	16	10	77.7	30	7
Netherlands Antilles	..	38.6	..	..	0	2.3	..	..
New Caledonia ⁶	..	204.8	..	..	0	- 0.6	..	..
Nicaragua	0.7	496.2	..	178	10	148.1	150	..
Niger	0.4	78.9	1	22	13	92.9	25	13
Nigeria	22.8	74.6	31	1	6	54.6	1	1
Oman	0.0	5.6	0	1	0	0.1	..	..
Pakistan	19.0	770.7	2	14	74	564.8	..	3
Panama	0.2	11.9	2	10	1	0.2	55	0
Papua New Guinea ⁶	..	137.5	..	39	0	1.2	..	7
Paraguay	0.0	40.5	0	11	1	1.7	40	1
Peru	5.2	295.3	2	17	3	17.0	77	1
Philippines	4.1	350.6	1	7	7	47.6	35	1
Poland	3.1	338.0	1	25	56	331.7	..	1

1. Notes on Aid Flows are given on page 96.

1.9 Aid Flows 2001¹

	Net bilateral oda/oa ²							
	United Kingdom (£ million)	Total DAC Donors (£ million)	UK as % of total net oda/oa	Total net oda/oa per capita (£)	Imputed UK share of multilateral net oda/oa ³ (£ million)	Total multilateral (£ million)	Total aid per poor person ⁴ from all donors (£)	Total net oda/oa (all donors) as a % of GNI
Qatar	..	0.6	..	..	0	0.2	..	..
Romania	4.7	98.6	5	29	58	350.4	954	2
Russian Federation	26.6	629.4	4	8	18	105.3	83	0
Rwanda	25.5	103.4	25	33	13	98.2	..	16
Samoa (Western) ⁶	..	18.9	..	..	2	10.9	..	..
Sao Tome & Principe	..	15.2	..	..	1	11.1	..	94
Saudi Arabia	..	7.3	..	1	1	11.5	..	0
Senegal	0.7	155.3	0	43	18	135.8	113	9
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	0.1	5.7	2	..	0	3.6	..	3
Sierra Leone	35.5	115.8	31	65	15	114.4	..	51
Singapore	0.1	0.5	..	-	0	0.2	..	..
Slovak Republic	1.6	23.5	7	30	15	90.3	..	1
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	100	63	14	87.1	..	1
Solomon Islands ⁶	..	17.1	..	..	4	23.7	..	25
Somalia	2.5	61.4	4	16	4	31.8	..	..
South Africa	29.0	217.5	13	10	13	79.2	..	0
Sri Lanka	10.4	194.3	5	18	4	26.1	179	2
States of ex Yugoslavia	38.7	438.2	9	..	5	465.0	..	14
St Helena	10.1	10.2	99	..	0	0.3	..	..
St Kitts & Nevis	..	0.9	..	..	1	5.3	..	3
St Lucia	-0.3	0.5	n/a ⁵	..	2	10.9	..	3
St Vincent & Grenadines	0.0	0.5	0	..	1	5.4	..	3
Sudan	6.9	74.7	9	5	4	37.8	..	2
Suriname	..	13.9	..	..	0	2.2	..	3

1. Notes on Aid Flows are given on page 96.

1.9 Aid Flows 2001¹

	Net bilateral oda/oa ²							
	United Kingdom (£ million)	Total DAC Donors (£ million)	UK as % of total net oda/oa	Total net oda/oa per capita (£)	Imputed UK share of multilateral net oda/oa ³ (£ million)	Total multilateral (£ million)	Total aid per poor person ⁴ from all donors (£)	Total net oda/oa (all donors) as a % of GNI
Swaziland	-2.2	2.9	n/a ⁵	27	2	15.2	..	2
Syria	0.1	64.1	0	9	3	23.8	..	1
Tajikistan	0.6	44.1	1	25	9	65.0	170	15
Tanzania	201.4	655.3	31	36	27	204.9	..	14
Thailand	-0.1	188.1	n/a ⁵	5	1	10.4	..	0
Togo	0.4	19.8	2	10	1	10.1	..	4
Tonga ⁶	..	14.3	..	..	0	- 0.3	..	14
Trinidad & Tobago	0.2	3.0	7	0	0	- 4.2	..	0
Tunisia	0.0	127.5	0	39	22	134.3	..	2
Turkey	-0.2	- 21.8	n/a ⁵	3	16	99.5	..	0
Turkmenistan	0.1	23.0	0	13	1	5.0	43	1
Turks & Caicos Islands	3.4	3.5	97	..	0	1.1	..	..
Tuvalu ⁶	..	4.8	..	..	0	1.8	..	..
Uganda	57.1	268.2	21	34	36	273.8	29	14
Ukraine	9.5	237.8	4	11	14	80.8	222	1
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	1	0	0.4	..	..
Uruguay	..	7.5	..	..	0	2.7	..	0
Uzbekistan	0.5	74.1	1	6	2	11.7	18	1
Vanuatu ⁶	..	16.7	..	..	1	5.2	..	16
Venezuela	0.0	23.3	0	2	1	7.6	8	0
Vietnam	16.5	570.8	3	18	52	399.7	69	5
West Bank & Gaza	11.8	194.5	6	280	36	234.6	..	16
Yemen	2.3	69.3	3	24	17	144.6	76	4
Zambia	38.7	190.3	20	36	9	68.4	40	12
Zimbabwe	12.5	103.1	12	12	1	9.8	..	3

1. Sources: World Development Indicators CD ROM 2003, DAC Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients CD-ROM2002.

2. Total net bilateral oda/oa comprises flows from 22 DAC member countries, including the UK, but excludes the European Commission.

3. An estimate of multilateral net oda/oa that can be attributed to the UK.

4. This is derived by dividing the number of poor people (based on the international \$1 a day standard, measured in 1993 international prices and adjusted for local currency using purchasing power parities) by the total population, both of which are given in Table 1.1

5. Percentages are not appropriate for those countries in receipt of a negative UK and/or total net flow.

6. Individual country information is not available as UK to Pacific expenditure is at the regional level only.

Summary Tables

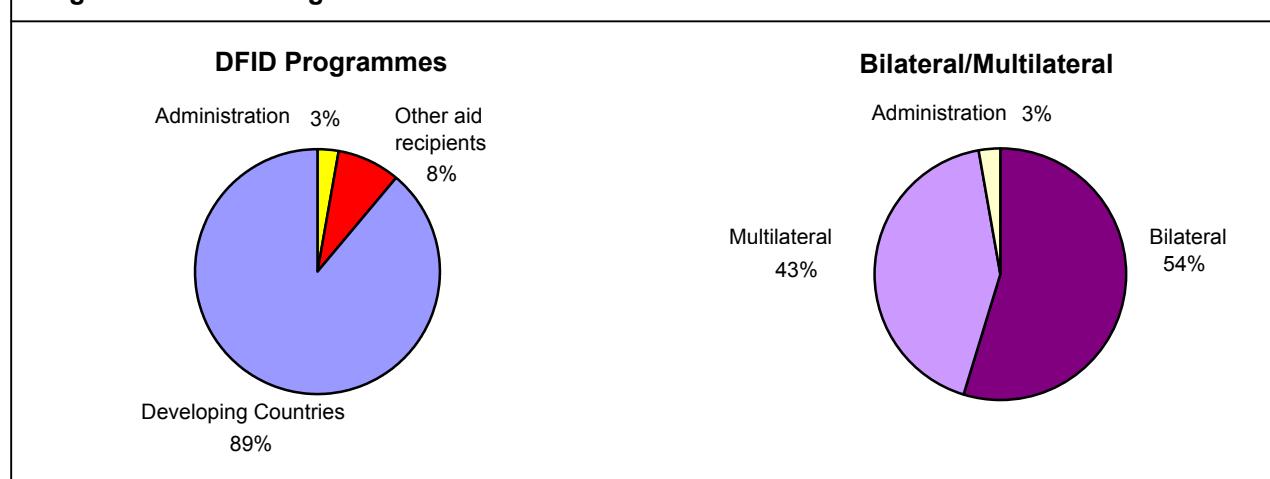
- 2.1 DFID External Assistance Programmes: 1978/79-2002/03
(Current Prices)
- 2.2 DFID Programmes: 1978/79-2002/03 (Constant 2002/03 Prices)
- 3 Gross Public Expenditure on Development 1998/99-2002/03
- 4 Bilateral Aid by Income Group
- 5 Bilateral Aid by Region
- 6 Bilateral Aid: Top Twenty Recipient Countries

2.1 DFID External Assistance Programmes: 1978/79 - 2002/03 (Current Prices)

£ million

Year	Aid to Developing Countries ¹			Aid to other Countries ²			Total ³
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total	Bilateral	Multilateral		
1978/79	575	202	777	-	-	-	-
1979/80	610	239	849	-	-	-	-
1980/81	738	281	1 019	-	-	-	-
1981/82	655	386	1 041	-	-	-	-
1982/83	625	429	1 053	-	-	-	-
1983/84	615	505	1 121	-	-	-	-
1984/85	690	500	1 190	-	-	-	-
1985/86	725	491	1 216	-	-	-	-
1986/87	775	496	1 271	-	-	-	-
1987/88	799	493	1 292	-	-	-	-
1988/89	881	575	1 455	1	-	-	1
1989/90	962	589	1 552	64	-	-	64
1990/91	1 057	601	1 658	15	-	-	15
1991/92	1 044	784	1 828	51	35	-	87
1992/93	1 098	837	1 935	47	97	-	145
1993/94	1 115	855	1 973	62	122	-	184
1994/95	1 067	958	2 025	75	161	-	236
1995/96	1 048	905	1 952	75	197	-	272
1996/97	992	841	1 833	82	164	-	247
1997/98	963	834	1 797	80	124	-	204
1998/99	1 095	936	2 031	67	197	-	264
1999/00	1 268	983	2 251	60	194	-	253
2000/01	1 363	1 086	2 449	57	200	-	257
2001/02	1 473	1 076	2 549	56	224	-	280
2002/03	1 757	1 137	2 895	56	272	-	328

Figure 2.1 DFID Programmes 2002/03



1. This includes all countries defined as developing by DAC, ie those on Part I of the DAC List of recipient countries. See page 8.
2. These are countries on Part II of the DAC List of recipient countries. See page 8.
3. Excludes administrative costs.
4. From 1983/84 onwards figures include payment for accommodation and other services previously met by the Property Services Agency. From 1990/91 onwards figures include payment to the FCO for the costs of aid administration overseas. NRI administration costs are included from 1996/97.

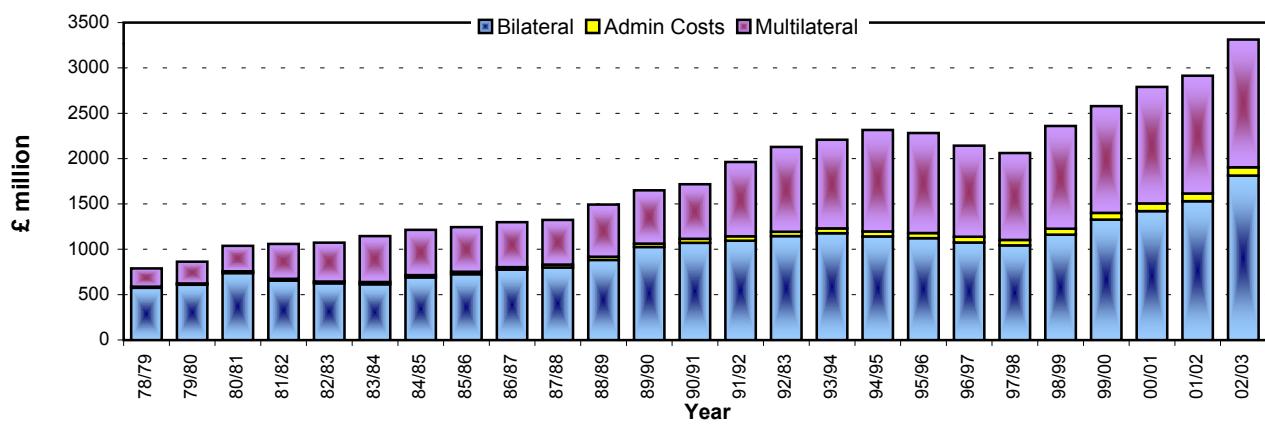
2.1 DFID External Assistance Programmes: 1978/79 - 2002/03

(Current Prices) continued

£ million

Bilateral	Multilateral	Admin Costs ⁴	Non-aid multilateral		Total DFID External Assistance Programmes ⁷	Year
			Global Environmental Assistance ⁵	FAO and UNESCO ⁶		
			Total			
575	202	12		3	792	1978/79
610	239	14		2	865	1979/80
738	281	18		3	1 040	1980/81
655	386	19		3	1 063	1981/82
625	429	19		4	1 077	1982/83
615	505	25		4	1 149	1983/84
690	500	25		6	1 221	1984/85
725	491	27		5	1 248	1985/86
775	496	27		5	1 303	1986/87
799	493	32		2	1 326	1987/88
882	575	36		6	1 499	1988/89
1 026	589	36		6	1 657	1989/90
1 072	601	44		7	1 724	1990/91
1 095	819	49	5	7	1 975	1991/92
1 145	934	49	9	7	2 144	1992/93
1 177	977	54	8	11	2 227	1993/94
1 142	1 119	55	1	5	2 322	1994/95
1 123	1 102	57	1	6	2 288	1995/96
1 075	1 006	63	2	5	2 150	1996/97
1 043	958	61	2	17	2 081	1997/98
1 162	1 133	65	-	13	2 374	1998/99
1 327	1 176	75	-	13	2 591	1999/00
1 420	1 285	85	-	9	2 800	2000/01
1 530	1 300	85	-	16	2 930 ⁸	2001/02
1 813	1 409	90		16	3 329	2002/03

Figure 2.2 DFID Programmes 1978/79 - 2002/03
Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance (Current Prices)



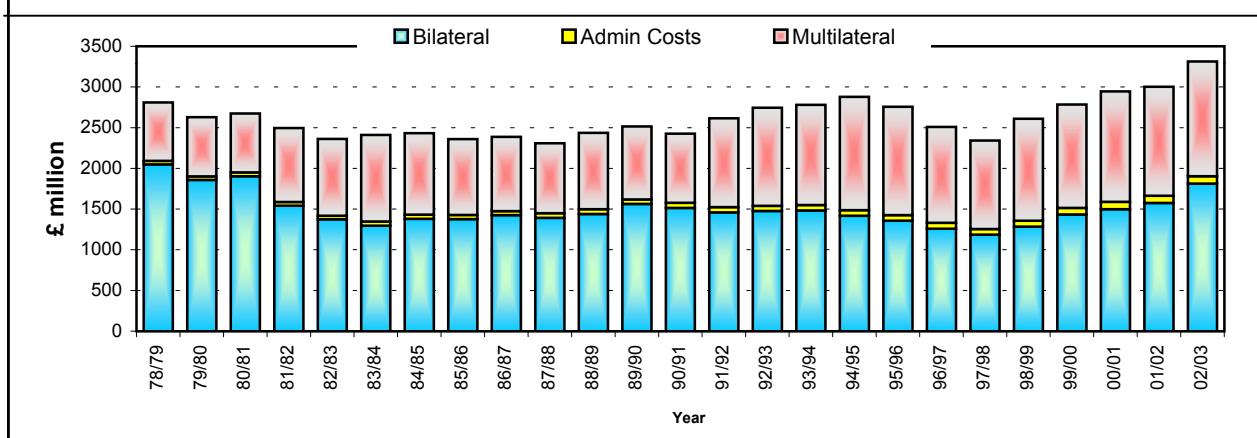
5. Since 1994/95, 100% of contributions to the Montreal Protocol have been defined by DAC as official development assistance and therefore are shown under multilateral contributions to developing countries. From 1994/95-1997/98, 84% of contributions to the Global Environment Facility were counted as oda. From 1998/99 all contributions count as aid.
6. Only part of the UK subscriptions to the FAO and UNESCO are defined by DAC as official development assistance and these are shown under multilateral contributions to developing countries. Figures prior to 1987/88 are estimates based on calendar year information.
7. Comprises aid to developing countries, aid to DAC List Part II countries from 1989/90, all global environmental assistance from 1991/92, all FAO and UNESCO contributions, and administrative costs.
8. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

2.2 DFID Programmes: 1978/79 - 2002/03 (Constant 2002/03¹ Prices)

£ million

Year	Aid to Developing Countries ²			Aid to other Countries ³		
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total
1978/79	2 049	719	2 768	-	-	-
1979/80	1 858	729	2 587	-	-	-
1980/81	1 904	724	2 628	-	-	-
1981/82	1 541	909	2 450	-	-	-
1982/83	1 375	944	2 317	-	-	-
1983/84	1 295	1 064	2 361	-	-	-
1984/85	1 381	1 001	2 381	-	-	-
1985/86	1 377	932	2 309	-	-	-
1986/87	1 425	912	2 336	-	-	-
1987/88	1 393	860	2 253	-	-	-
1988/89	1 438	939	2 375	2	-	2
1989/90	1 465	897	2 364	97	-	97
1990/91	1 494	849	2 343	21	-	21
1991/92	1 390	1 044	2 435	68	47	116
1992/93	1 417	1 080	2 496	61	125	187
1993/94	1 403	1 077	2 484	78	154	232
1994/95	1 325	1 190	2 516	93	200	294
1995/96	1 266	1 093	2 358	90	238	328
1996/97	1 162	985	2 147	97	192	289
1997/98	1 094	947	2 041	91	141	232
1998/99	1 210	1 035	2 245	74	218	292
1999/00	1 369	1 061	2 429	64	209	273
2000/01	1 439	1 146	2 585	60	211	271
2001/02	1 518	1 108	2 625	58	231	289
2002/03	1 757	1 137	2 895	56	272	328

**Figure 2.3 DFID Programmes 1978/79 - 2002/03
Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance (Constant 2002/03 Prices)**



1. Constant 2002/03 prices are derived by applying the June 2003 UK GDP deflator to the current price series in Table 2.1.
2. This includes all countries defined as developing by DAC, ie those on Part I of the DAC List of recipient countries. See page 8.
3. These are countries on Part II of the DAC List of recipient countries. See page 8.
4. Excludes administrative costs.

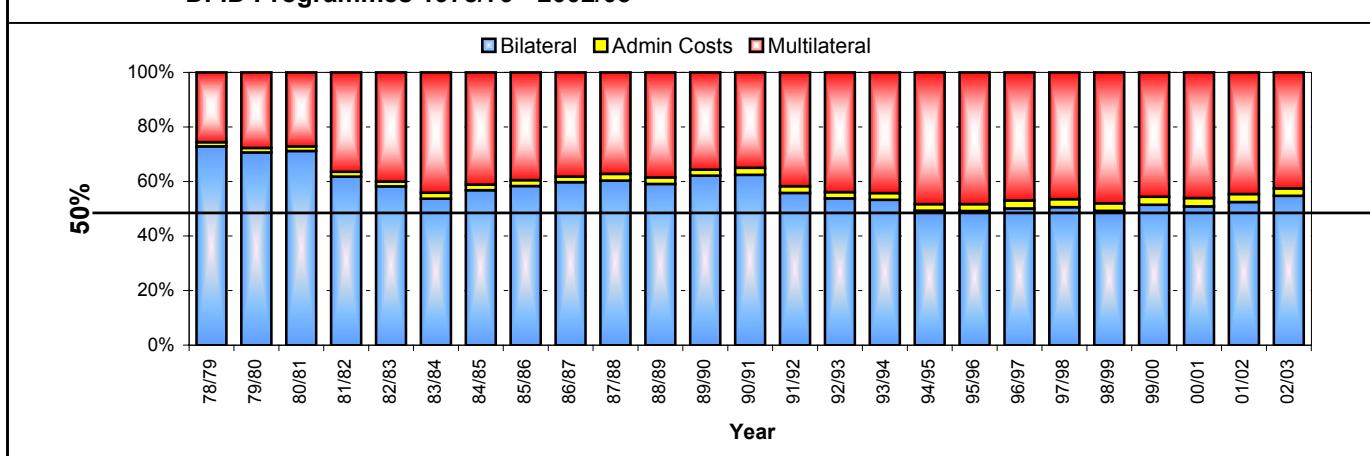
2.2 DFID Programmes: 1978/79 - 2002/03

(Constant 2002/03¹ Prices) continued

£million

Total			Total DFID Programmes ⁶	Year	Multilateral Programme as a % of Total DFID Programmes
Bilateral	Multilateral	Admin Costs ⁵			
2 049	719	43	2 811	1978/79	25.6
1 858	729	43	2 629	1979/80	27.7
1 904	724	46	2 675	1980/81	27.1
1 541	909	45	2 495	1981/82	36.4
1 375	944	42	2 361	1982/83	40.0
1 295	1 064	53	2 411	1983/84	44.1
1 381	1 001	50	2 431	1984/85	41.2
1 377	932	51	2 360	1985/86	39.5
1 425	912	50	2 386	1986/87	38.2
1 393	860	56	2 308	1987/88	37.2
1 440	939	59	2 437	1988/89	38.5
1 563	897	55	2 515	1989/90	35.7
1 515	849	62	2 426	1990/91	35.0
1 458	1 091	65	2 614	1991/92	41.7
1 477	1 205	63	2 745	1992/93	43.9
1 482	1 231	68	2 780	1993/94	44.3
1 419	1 391	69	2 878	1994/95	48.3
1 356	1 331	69	2 756	1995/96	48.3
1 258	1 178	74	2 510	1996/97	46.9
1 185	1 088	69	2 342	1997/98	46.5
1 284	1 253	72	2 610	1998/99	48.0
1 433	1 270	81	2 783	1999/00	45.6
1 499	1 357	90	2 946	2000/01	46.0
1 576	1 339	88	3 002 ⁷	2001/02	44.6
1 813	1 409	90	3 313	2002/03	42.5

Figure 2.4 Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance as a percentage of DFID Programmes 1978/79 - 2002/03



5. From 1983/84 onwards figures include payment for accommodation and other services previously met by the Property Services Agency. Payment to the FCO for the costs of aid administration overseas is included from 1990/91, and NRI administration costs from 1996/97.

6. Comprises aid to developing countries, aid to DAC List Part II countries from 1989/90, global environmental assistance counted as aid from 1991/92 and administrative costs. Excludes all non-aid expenditure.

7. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3 Gross Public Expenditure on Development¹ 1998/99 - 2002/03

£ thousand

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ²	2002/03
<u>BILATERAL</u>					
DFID PROGRAMME					
Project or Sector Aid (excl ATP)	127 634	174 951	186 210	254 246	288 367
Programme Aid of which : Budgetary Aid	133 574 12 577	140 372 12 897	254 995 11 639	253 519 15 259	216 208 15 905
Technical Cooperation (excl ATP)	479 621	515 257	541 269	590 510	705 803
Aid and Trade Provision of which : Technical Cooperation	56 898 2 470	37 790 1 790	27 645 1 247	23 094 911	17 733 352
Grants and Other Aid in Kind	189 311	170 124	178 811	200 159	270 620
Humanitarian Assistance of which:	113 159	227 157	210 363	189 749	292 272
Food Aid	3 089	6 458	12 816	12 274	64 786
DFID Debt Relief ³	25 659	23 140	21 188	18 322	22 353
CDC Exchequer Advances	35 919	38 670	-	-	-
Total DFID Programme Bilateral	1 161 774	1 327 461	1 420 481	1 529 599	1 813 356
of which:					
Aid to Developing Countries ⁴	1 094 650	1 267 873	1 363 259	1 473 297	1 757 302
Aid to other Countries ⁴	67 124	59 588	57 222	56 303	56 054
OTHER OFFICIAL PROGRAMMES					
CDC Investments	166 716	268 518	206 239	159 438	199 196
Other ⁵	87 147	100 721	149 128	314 794	464 330
Total Other Bilateral Programmes	253 863	369 239	355 367	474 232	663 526
TOTAL BILATERAL GPEX	1 379 719	1 658 030	1 775 848	2 003 831	2 476 882
(excluding flows from DFID to CDC)					
of which:					
Aid to Developing Countries ⁴	1 312 316	1 598 386	1 718 068	1 947 352	2 420 134
Aid to other Countries ⁴	67 403	59 644	57 780	56 479	56 748
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS					
DFID Administration	65 496	74 787	85 419	85 027	90 446
Other Administration	33 149	29 814	34 843	27 195	38 628
Total Administration Costs	98 645	104 601	120 262	112 222	129 074

1. Comprises aid to developing countries and those on Part II of the DAC List. See page 8.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment.

4. Excludes administrative costs.

5. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

3 Gross Public Expenditure on Development¹ 1998/99 - 2002/03

£ thousand

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ²	2002/03
MULTILATERAL					
DFID PROGRAMME					
European Community					
	735 086	739 318	699 845	723 505	851 421
World Bank	175 254	170 277	276 653	246 672	247 617
International Monetary Fund ⁶	18 000	17 000	-	11 147	11 434
Global Environmental Assistance ⁷	15 186	16 939	21 022	25 231	27 253
Regional Development Banks	66 295	67 178	54 803	75 382	90 587
UN Agencies	109 256	151 085	218 479	201 911	165 368
Commonwealth	7 184	7 421	6 942	7 552	7 619
International Research Organisations	6 943	7 121	7 599	8 205	7 900
Total DFID Programme Multilateral	1 133 204	1 176 339	1 285 343	1 299 605	1 409 199
of which:					
Aid to Developing Countries ⁴	936 384	982 632	1 085 804	1 075 535	1 137 406
Aid to Other Countries ⁴	196 820	193 708	199 539	224 070	271 793
OTHER OFFICIAL PROGRAMMES					
European Community	19 463	18 545	19 470	27 130	30 330
Global Environmental Assistance	134	156	121	106	85
UN Agencies	24 727	24 645	26 645	24 594	23 019
Commonwealth	677	704	720	733	738
International Research Organisations	233	240	242	242	242
Total Other Programme Multilateral	45 234	44 290	47 199	52 806	54 415
TOTAL MULTILATERAL GPEX	1 178 438	1 220 629	1 332 542	1 352 411	1 463 614
of which:					
Aid to Developing Countries ⁴	974 281	1 020 293	1 126 335	1 119 479	1 181 627
Aid to Other Countries ⁴	204 157	200 337	206 207	232 932	281 987
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMMES⁸	2 360 474	2 578 587	2 791 243	2 914 231	3 313 001
of which:					
Aid to Developing Countries ⁴	2 031 034	2 250 505	2 449 063	2 548 831	2 894 708
Aid to Other Countries ⁴	263 944	253 296	256 761	280 373	327 847
TOTAL GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT	2 656 802	2 983 260	3 228 652	3 468 464	4 069 570
of which:					
Aid to Developing Countries ⁴	2 286 597	2 618 679	2 844 403	3 066 831	3 601 761
Aid to Other Countries ⁴	271 560	259 981	263 987	289 411	338 735

1. Comprises aid to developing countries and those on Part II of the DAC List. See page 8.
2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.
6. Payment for 2000/01 was processed in 2001/02.
7. All contributions to the Montreal Protocol are counted as aid. From 1994/95 to 1997/98, 84 per cent of contributions to the Global Environment Facility counted as aid. From 1998/99, this rose to 100 per cent.
8. This includes DFID administration costs only. Total administration costs are included in the GPEX total.

4 DFID Programme: Bilateral Aid by Income Group¹

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02 ²		2002/03	
	£ m	%	£ m	%	£ m	%	£ m	%	£ m	%
Total DFID Programme: all recipients	1 162		1 327		1 420		1 530		1 813	
Total DFID Programme: (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)	1 049		1 100		1 210		1 340		1 521	

Country Specific DFID Programme : All Recipient Countries

Total : Country Specific Aid	915		1 054		1 167		1 207		1 379	
Low Income Countries	664	73	709	67	886	76	943	78	1 110	80
Lower Middle Income Countries	164	18	272	26	218	19	204	17	210	15
Upper Middle Income Countries	86	9	72	7	63	5	60	5	59	4
High Income Countries	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Least Developed Countries - LDCs ³	359	39	419	40	531	45	515	43	653	47

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

Total : Country Specific Aid	824		879		1 011		1 069		1 173	
Low Income Countries	594	72	662	75	791	78	832	78	934	80
Lower Middle Income Countries	150	18	152	17	159	16	178	17	181	15
Upper Middle Income Countries	78	9	64	7	60	6	58	5	57	5
High Income Countries	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Least Developed Countries - LDCs ³	298	36	381	43	473	47	427	40	511	44

Country Specific DFID Programme : Developing Countries only⁴

Total : Country Specific Aid	852		1 000		1 117		1 157		1 327	
Low Income Countries	664	78	709	71	886	79	943	82	1 110	84
Lower Middle Income Countries	114	13	227	23	174	16	158	14	162	12
Upper Middle Income Countries	73	9	64	6	56	5	56	5	55	4
High Income Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Least Developed Countries - LDCs ³	359	42	419	42	531	48	515	45	653	49

1. Countries are classified using 1998 GNI per capita estimates according to the thresholds given in the glossary. These thresholds are those used by DAC to cover data up to 2002. 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.
2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.
3. The income group and LDC status of developing countries are given on page 218.
4. This includes all countries defined as developing by DAC, ie those on Part I of the DAC List of recipient countries. See list on page 8.

4 DFID Programme: Bilateral Aid by Income Group¹

Figure 4.1 DFID Programme to all recipient countries by Income Group¹

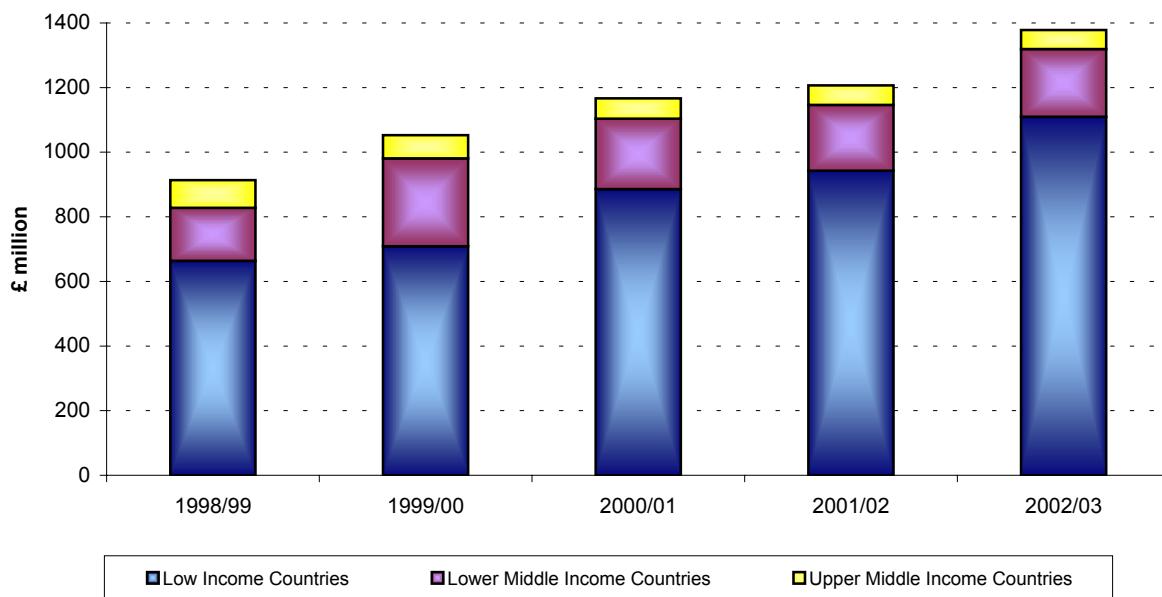
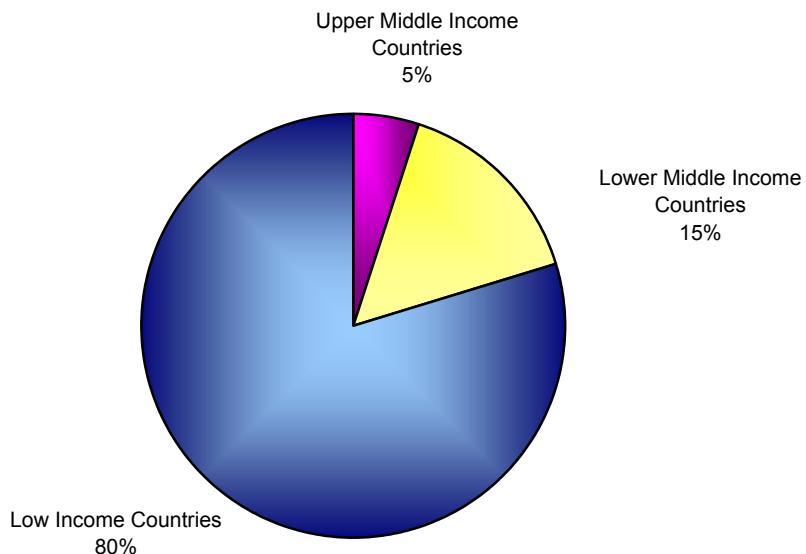


Figure 4.2 DFID Programme 2002/03 to all recipient countries
(excluding Humanitarian Assistance) by Income Group¹



1. Countries are classified using 1998 GNI per capita estimates according to the thresholds given in the glossary. These thresholds are those used by DAC to cover data up to 2002. 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.

5 DFID Programme: Bilateral Aid by Region

DFID PROGRAMME

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02 ¹		2002/03	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	1 162		1 327		1 420		1 530		1 813	
TOTAL ALLOCABLE BY REGION	958	100	1 107	100	1 223	100	1 286	100	1 493	100
Africa	446	47	495	45	651	53	586	46	750	50
of which: South of Sahara	432	45	484	44	633	52	540	42	711	48
America	110	12	97	9	95	8	100	8	99	7
Asia	314	33	322	29	360	29	499	39	554	37
Europe	83	9	189	17	113	9	97	8	85	6
Pacific	5	1	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0
Total Allocable by Commonwealth Membership										
Commonwealth	624	65	702	63	826	68	824	64	877	59
of which Overseas Territories	47	5	39	4	36	3	39	3	36	2

DFID PROGRAMME - Excluding Humanitarian Assistance

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02 ¹		2002/03	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
TOTAL	1 049		1 100		1 210		1 340		1 521	
TOTAL ALLOCABLE BY REGION	864	100	914	100	1 053	100	1 146	100	1 252	100
Africa	400	46	463	51	587	56	543	47	596	48
of which: South of Sahara	386	45	453	50	575	55	497	43	557	45
America	97	11	89	10	90	9	97	8	96	8
Asia	286	33	291	32	303	29	416	36	473	38
Europe	77	9	67	7	69	7	86	8	81	6
Pacific	5	1	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0
Total Allocable by Commonwealth Membership										
Commonwealth	586	68	672	74	770	73	795	69	824	66
of which Overseas Territories	39	4	33	4	34	3	38	3	35	3

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

5 DFID Programme: Bilateral Aid by Region

Figure 5.1 DFID Programme 2002/03 to all Recipient Countries by Region

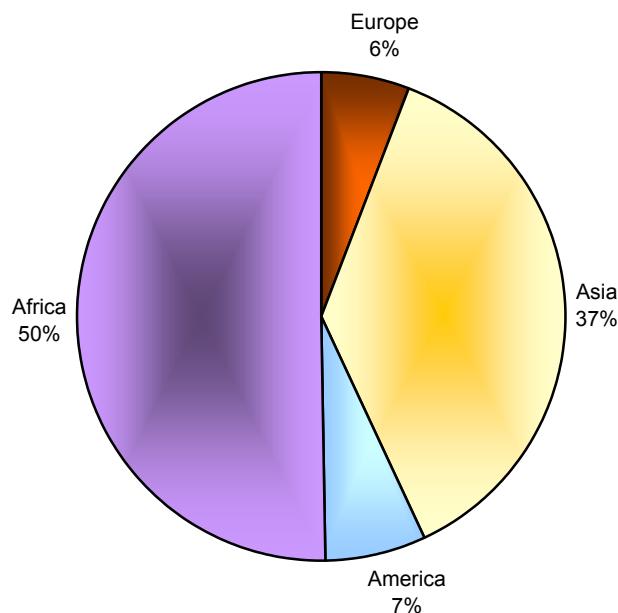
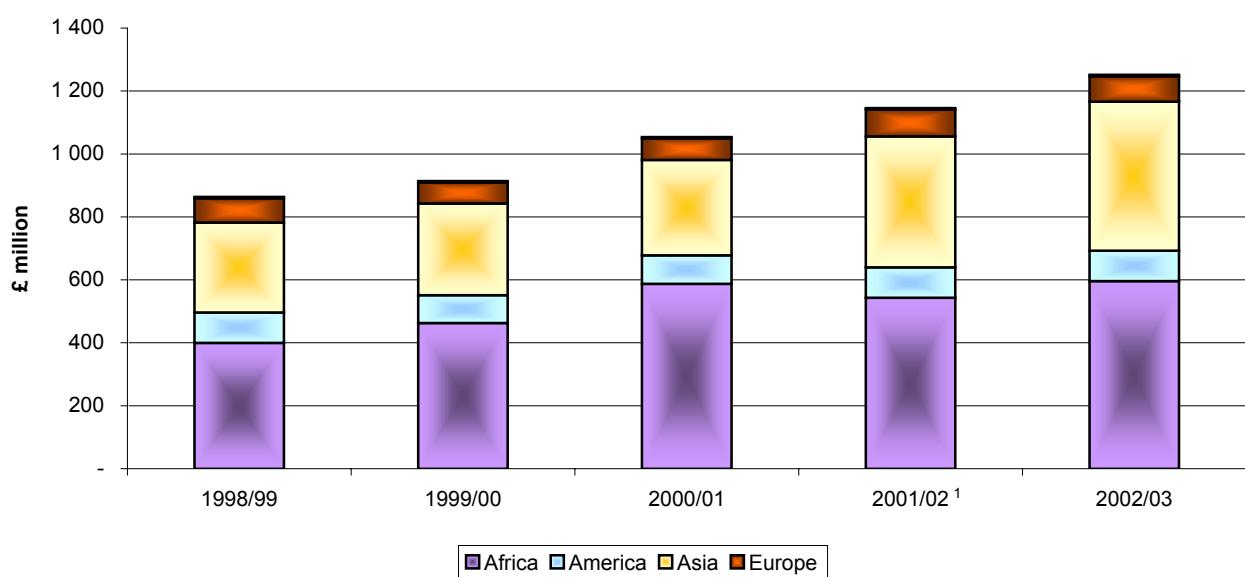


Figure 5.2 DFID Programme to all Recipient Countries (excluding Humanitarian Assistance) by Region



1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

6 Bilateral Aid Top Twenty Recipient Countries

DFID PROGRAMME

Rank	Country	2000/01		2001/02 ¹		2002/03	
		£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m
1	India	117	185	161			
2	Uganda	86	68	96			
3	Ghana	73	65	77			
4	Bangladesh	73	62	75			
5	Tanzania	69	55	56			
6	Malawi	57	50	55			
7	Zambia	56	47	52			
8	Kenya	52	45	45			
9	Mozambique	41	43	43			
10	Sierra Leone	35	41	42			
11	Rwanda	33	37	41			
12	States of ex-Yugoslavia ²	32	33	39			
13	South Africa	30	28	38			
14	China	30	27	36			
15	Russian Federation	26	25	32			
16	Montserrat	21	25	32			
17	Indonesia	20	24	31			
18	Nepal	18	23	30			
19	Nigeria	17	21	28			
20	Ethiopia	16	17	27			
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		902	921	1036			
Total: All Countries		1420	1530	1813			
Proportion of Total to Top 20		64%	60%	57%			

DFID PROGRAMME excluding Humanitarian Assistance

Rank	Country	2000/01		2001/02 ¹		2002/03	
		£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m
1	India	98	178	156			
2	Uganda	86	68	96			
3	Ghana	73	65	77			
4	Bangladesh	69	60	56			
5	Tanzania	67	55	52			
6	Malawi	57	46	45			
7	Zambia	56	45	43			
8	Kenya	40	43	41			
9	Rwanda	33	40	38			
10	Mozambique	32	33	38			
11	Sierra Leone	32	32	36			
12	South Africa	30	27	35			
13	China	30	25	32			
14	Russian Federation	21	24	30			
15	Indonesia	20	23	30			
16	Montserrat	19	23	29			
17	Nepal	18	21	28			
18	Nigeria	17	21	24			
19	Guyana	14	16	23			
20	Pakistan	14	16	19			
Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries		824	861	930			
Total: All Countries		1210	1340	1521			
Proportion of Total to Top 20		68%	64%	61%			

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting.

See glossary for details.

2. Includes expenditure for all the successor states of ex-Yugoslavia.

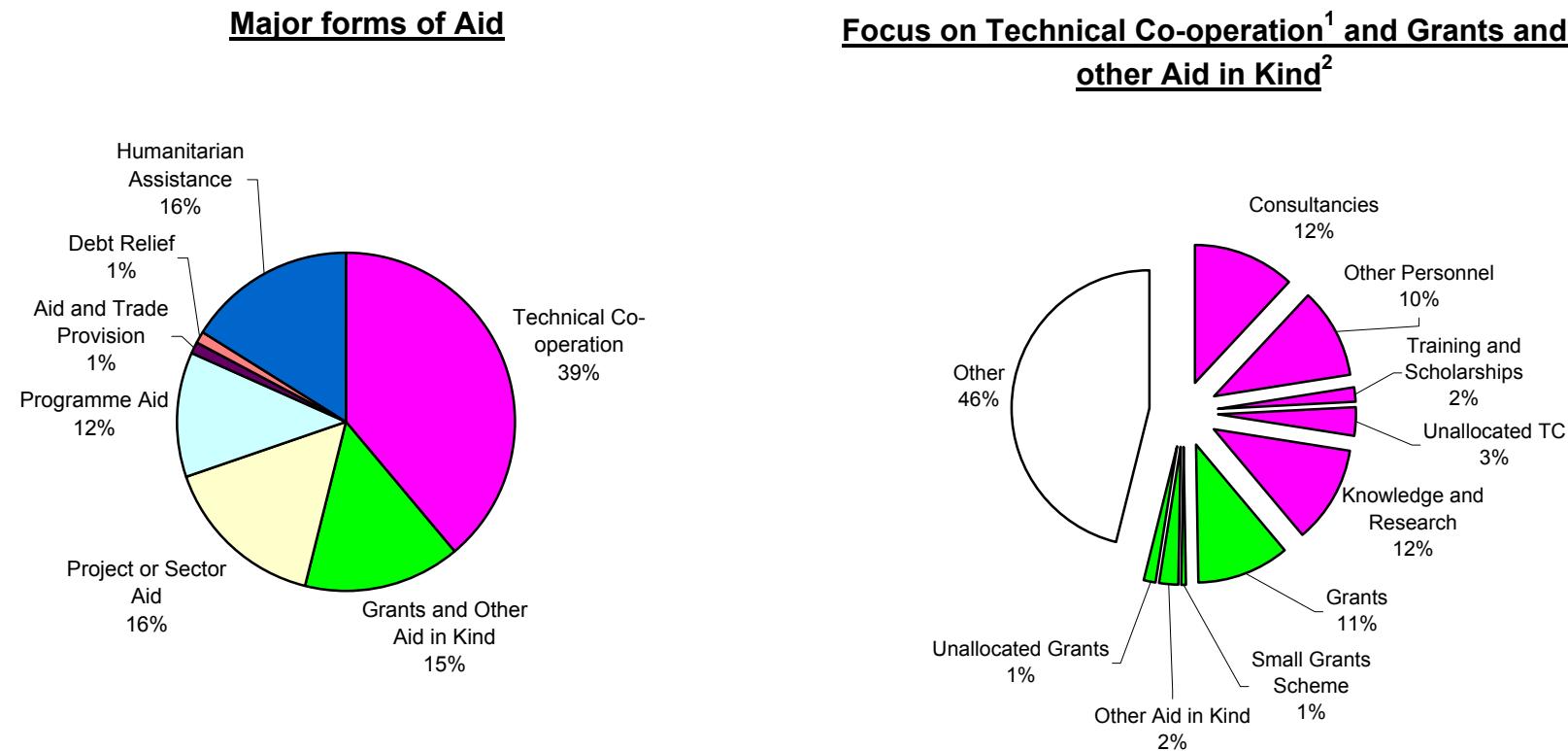
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- 13 DFID Programme: Bilateral Grants and other Aid in Kind
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7 Bilateral Aid by Country

Figure 7 DFID Programme

Bilateral Aid in 2002/03 by Form of Aid



1. Includes ATP-TC.

2. Refer to Tables 12 and 13 for further information.

7 Bilateral Aid by Country (Summary)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES⁵	1998/99	127 634	133 574	479 621	56 898	189 311	113 159	25 659	1 161 774	166 716	87 147	1 379 719
	1999/00	174 951	140 372	515 257	37 790	170 124	227 157	23 140	1 327 461	268 518	100 721	1 658 030
	2000/01	186 210	254 995	541 269	27 645	178 811	210 363	21 188	1 420 481	206 239	149 128	1 775 848
	2001/02	254 246	253 519	590 510	23 094	200 159	189 749	18 322	1 529 599	159 438	314 794	2 003 831
	2002/03	288 367	216 208	705 803	17 733	270 620	292 272	22 353	1 813 356	199 196	464 330	2 476 882
Africa	1998/99	49 565	125 234	144 272	9 195	63 430	46 251	8 019	445 966	80 780	47 544	574 289
	1999/00	90 617	132 140	163 345	2 652	66 325	32 001	7 513	494 593	76 656	60 226	631 475
	2000/01	104 141	245 857	165 340	626	64 309	63 425	6 992	650 690	64 740	67 903	783 332
	2001/02	147 860	161 948	177 567	519	48 971	42 755	6 390	586 010	64 947	228 127	879 084
	2002/03	135 330	151 208	213 177	- 1 052	92 160	153 980	5 414	750 218	24 459	96 340	871 018
of which:	1998/99	49 565	125 234	134 392	9 195	60 378	45 913	7 613	432 290	80 780	47 544	560 613
South of Sahara	1999/00	90 617	132 140	156 353	2 642	63 666	31 558	7 107	484 083	76 656	60 217	620 957
	2000/01	104 141	245 857	157 587	626	60 525	57 839	6 586	633 161	64 740	67 903	765 804
	2001/02	121 138	161 948	162 095	519	45 639	42 660	5 984	539 983	64 947	228 127	833 057
	2002/03	124 199	151 208	195 995	- 1 052	82 035	153 299	5 008	710 692	18 670	96 333	825 696
America	1998/99	14 500	8 340	39 583	577	20 058	13 759	13 605	110 423	37 391	22 311	170 125
	1999/00	10 506	8 232	41 037	490	15 413	8 034	12 840	96 553	130 963	12 315	239 831
	2000/01	9 920	5 740	45 004	403	16 984	5 007	12 440	95 498	71 433	16 897	183 828
	2001/02	14 684	7 605	46 630	314	17 574	3 271	9 901	99 978	47 836	22 460	170 274
	2002/03	15 204	11 265	41 002	217	13 264	2 798	15 336	99 086	110 920	6 545	216 550
Asia	1998/99	62 937	-	127 586	43 536	47 971	28 008	3 668	313 705	33 235	2 998	349 939
	1999/00	73 231	-	129 435	31 370	54 889	31 102	2 427	322 454	57 844	1 592	381 890
	2000/01	71 268	-	143 152	23 705	63 713	56 469	1 396	359 704	60 416	2 437	422 557
	2001/02	90 285	73 966	167 005	19 694	63 041	83 104	1 678	498 773	44 239	2 252	545 264
	2002/03	137 221	53 734	179 821	16 386	84 956	80 883	1 325	554 327	62 255	3 335	619 917

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

5. CDC Exchequer Advances are included in Total DFID Programme. However, this internal UK DFID to CDC flow is excluded from Gross Public Expenditure. Such advances ceased from 2000/01.

7 Bilateral Aid by Country (Summary)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Europe	1998/99	17	-	69 819	3 527	3 546	5 594	-	82 503	-	668	83 171
	1999/00	14	-	60 240	3 176	3 858	121 807	-	189 095	-	2 796	191 891
	2000/01	11	3 398	58 528	2 848	3 747	44 798	-	113 330	-	825	114 155
	2001/02	269	10 000	70 397	2 485	2 998	10 639	-	96 788	-	1 426	98 214
	2002/03	7	-	73 057	2 069	5 677	4 197	-	85 007	-	299 738	384 745
Pacific	1998/99	562	-	2 571	-	1 264	178	367	4 941	15 310	-	20 251
	1999/00	534	-	2 424	-	825	49	360	4 193	3 055	-	7 248
	2000/01	823	-	1 941	-	836	-	360	3 960	1 174	-	5 134
	2001/02	1 107	-	1 894	-	1 272	-	353	4 626	2 416	-	7 042
	2002/03	563	-	2 462	-	1 419	66	278	4 788	790	-	5 578
Non-region specific ⁶	1998/99	53	-	95 791	64	53 042	19 368	-	204 237	-	13 626	181 943
	1999/00	48	-	118 776	103	28 813	34 164	-	220 573	-	23 791	205 694
	2000/01	46	-	127 304	63	29 222	40 664	-	197 300	8 476	61 066	266 842
	2001/02	41	-	127 016	82	66 304	49 980	-	243 424	-	60 530	303 953
	2002/03	41	-	196 285	113	73 143	50 348	-	319 930	772	58 372	379 074
Exchequer	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 919	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 670	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Developing Countries	1998/99	127 535	133 574	416 649	56 898	186 534	111 883	25 659	1 094 650	166 716	86 868	1 312 316
	1999/00	174 860	140 372	463 143	37 790	167 038	222 860	23 140	1 267 873	268 518	100 665	1 598 386
	2000/01	186 107	254 995	493 452	27 645	175 911	203 961	21 188	1 363 259	206 239	148 570	1 718 068
	2001/02	254 171	253 519	538 864	23 094	198 461	186 865	18 322	1 473 297	159 438	314 617	1 947 352
	2002/03	288 303	216 208	656 749	17 733	266 786	289 170	22 353	1 757 302	199 196	463 921	2 420 418

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

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4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

5. CDC Exchequer Advances are included in Total DFID Programme. However, this internal UK DFID to CDC flow is excluded from Gross Public Expenditure. Such advances ceased from 2000/01.

6. "Non-region specific" comprises block grants to the British Council, VSO, CSOs, Research Institutions and Commonwealth Organisations based in the UK, and some ATP Technical Co-operation.

7 Bilateral Aid by Country (Summary)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Least Developed Countries	1998/99	52 232	100 997	90 581	541	48 673	60 453	5 134	358 610	33 824	40 524	432 958
	1999/00	93 481	113 476	110 543	22	58 713	37 618	4 897	418 749	40 065	52 033	510 847
	2000/01	95 880	184 958	124 384	10	63 202	58 126	4 531	531 090	45 169	63 850	640 109
	2001/02	105 902	131 728	134 879	-	50 296	87 861	4 285	514 952	36 342	225 746	777 040
	2002/03	118 951	134 611	168 578	-	85 910	141 198	3 323	652 599	4 236	32 965	689 772
Commonwealth	1998/99	112 193	123 574	227 566	9 752	90 500	38 360	22 361	624 306	116 040	56 161	796 506
	1999/00	169 142	130 372	248 872	3 198	100 339	29 851	20 413	702 188	99 602	55 227	857 016
	2000/01	172 843	226 197	247 473	633	104 244	55 764	18 572	825 726	98 255	75 296	999 277
	2001/02	209 647	224 932	259 681	519	85 220	29 038	15 403	824 440	97 143	222 181	1 143 765
	2002/03	229 415	171 476	285 401	- 1,052	118 806	52 615	19 934	876 595	66 739	66 249	1 009 582
of which Overseas Territories	1998/99	4 244	12 577	11 407	-	10 378	7 704	198	46 508	-	130	46 638
	1999/00	5 141	12 897	10 943	-	4 258	5 342	193	38 774	-	31	38 805
	2000/01	3 556	11 639	13 177	-	5 589	2 110	191	36 262	-	-	36 262
	2001/02	9 720	12 825	11 808	-	3 372	1 386	153	39 264	-	-	39 264
	2002/03	9 522	17 062	7 126	-	1 069	1 183	117	36 080	-	26	36 106
SPA Countries	1998/99	42 162	120 997	82 329	3 156	41 736	18 206	7 017	315 602	60 841	46 486	422 929
	1999/00	82 518	127 476	102 148	1 125	41 728	23 023	6 926	384 944	54 634	59 375	498 953
	2000/01	95 557	239 958	100 729	534	41 946	46 012	6 503	531 238	53 524	64 236	648 998
	2001/02	114 540	156 728	106 234	544	29 726	20 329	5 903	434 004	42 682	223 419	700 106
	2002/03	117 931	145 411	125 395	121	55 444	55 793	4 954	505 049	15 374	93 618	614 041

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7 Bilateral Aid by Country (Summary)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Low income countries	1998/99	108 594	120 997	210 568	51 387	93 926	69 562	8 915	663 948	97 732	49 933	811 613
(GNI per capita under \$760 in 1998) ⁷	1999/00	158 356	127 476	230 428	33 569	103 986	46 868	8 373	709 055	110 254	61 227	880 536
	2000/01	170 785	239 958	243 527	23 794	105 868	94 990	7 074	885 996	109 681	69 613	1 065 290
	2001/02	202 870	230 694	278 051	19 885	94 441	110 746	6 253	942 939	83 609	229 820	1 256 368
	2002/03	255 375	199 145	315 614	15 116	144 150	175 397	5 047	1 109 844	76 561	98 672	1 285 076
Lower middle income countries	1998/99	2 479	-	111 444	1 564	20 535	14 047	13 931	164 000	53 713	19 432	237 145
(GNI per capita between \$761 and \$3030 in 1998) ⁷	1999/00	8 603	-	106 900	657	23 255	119 957	12 671	272 043	141 401	12 065	425 510
	2000/01	8 336	3 398	107 999	709	25 858	58 714	12 731	217 745	79 256	15 847	312 848
	2001/02	10 890	10 000	119 417	509	26 108	25 597	11 053	203 575	66 926	21 364	291 864
	2002/03	7 720	-	124 075	376	32 449	28 528	16 447	209 596	101 444	303 520	614 560
Upper middle income countries	1998/99	4 997	12 577	39 438	3 823	14 629	7 822	2 446	85 733	- 39	523	86 217
(GNI per capita between \$3031 and \$9360 in 1998) ⁷	1999/00	6 452	12 897	31 355	3 409	8 044	7 831	1 736	71 723	13 808	531	86 062
	2000/01	4 981	11 639	31 076	3 017	8 185	2 801	1 023	62 722	7 652	650	71 024
	2001/02	10 548	12 825	25 928	2 591	5 797	2 026	664	60 378	3 756	1 021	65 155
	2002/03	10 135	17 062	22 384	2 097	5 005	1 649	581	58 913	4 457	2 482	65 852
High income countries	1998/99	103	-	1 109	-	125	3	-	1 340	-	211	1 551
(GNI per capita above \$9361 in 1998) ⁷	1999/00	94	-	1 035	-	50	30	-	1 210	-	31	1 241
	2000/01	104	-	613	-	77	-	-	794	-	75	869
	2001/02	75	-	324	-	75	-	-	473	-	23	497
	2002/03	64	-	338	-	119	-	-	520	-	124	644

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7. Countries are grouped according to current DAC thresholds which are based on 1998 World Bank GNI per capita estimates. Pacific country expenditure is not included in these totals as expenditure is at regional level only.

7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Africa: North of Sahara												
Algeria	1998/99	-	-	35	-	-	3	-	39	-	-	39
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	5
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1998/99	-	-	3 940	-	598	3	406	4 947	-	-	4 947
	1999/00	-	-	2 024	-	1 116	-	406	3 546	-	-	3 546
	2000/01	-	-	1 888	-	367	-	406	2 661	-	-	2 661
	2001/02	-	-	1 968	-	220	-	406	2 594	-	-	2 594
	2002/03	-	-	1 952	-	260	-	406	2 619	5 789	7	8 415
Morocco	1998/99	-	-	19	-	276	-	-	295	-	-	295
	1999/00	-	-	-	10	155	-	-	164	-	9	173
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	148	-	-	148	-	-	148
	2001/02	-	-	-18	-	-	-	-	-18	-	-	-18
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	1998/99	-	-	65	-	177	-	-	242	-	-	242
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	171	-	-	171
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	-	37
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa Regional	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28
	2000/01	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	51
	2001/02	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Total North of Sahara	1998/99	-	-	4 060	-	1 050	6	406	5 523	-	-	5 523
	1999/00	-	-	2 052	10	1 442	5	406	3 915	-	9	3 924
	2000/01	-	-	1 938	-	552	-	406	2 897	-	-	2 897
	2001/02	-	-	2 122	-	220	-	406	2 749	-	-	2 749
	2002/03	-	-	1 953	-	260	-	406	2 619	5 789	7	8 415
Africa: South of Sahara												
Angola	1998/99	-	-	623	-	1 185	2 500	-	4 308	-	-	4 308
	1999/00	-	-	1 243	-	625	3 236	-	5 104	-	-	5 104
	2000/01	-	-	1 827	-	371	2 240	-	4 438	-	-	4 438
	2001/02	-	-	1 507	-	56	2 191	-	3 754	-	-	3 754
	2002/03	-	-	2 868	-	84	6 936	-	9 887	-	-	9 887
Benin	1998/99	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	88
	1999/00	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	82	-	858	940
	2000/01	28	-	8	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37
	2001/02	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	51
	2002/03	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	2 700	2 739
Botswana	1998/99	54	-	2 808	-	227	-	187	3 275	-	-	3 275
	1999/00	51	-	2 621	-	200	55	118	3 045	-	-	3 045
	2000/01	49	-	2 226	-	183	-	24	2 481	-	-	2 481
	2001/02	46	-	1 803	-	130	-	24	2 002	-	-	2 002
	2002/03	45	-	945	-	104	-	-	1 094	-	-	1 094
Burkina Faso	1998/99	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	305	-	-	305
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	267	-	-	267	-	-	267
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	234	-	-	234	-	-	234
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	81	-	970	1 051
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	74	105	-	179	-	-	179

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7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Burundi	1998/99	-	-	-	-	26	298	-	324	-	324
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	203	709	-	912	-	912
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	43	1 504	-	1 547	-	1 547
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	64	540	-	604	-	604
	2002/03	-	-	65	-	814	1 055	-	1 934	-	1 934
Cameroon	1998/99	-	-	1 232	-	661	- 5	-	1 889	-	1 700
	1999/00	-	-	1 236	-	1 192	3	-	2 431	-	4 574
	2000/01	232	-	1 755	-	1 042	-	-	3 029	-	3 970
	2001/02	363	-	2 857	-	539	-	-	3 759	-	1 963
	2002/03	118	-	2 734	-	436	-	-	3 289	-	25 682
Cape Verde	1998/99	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	20
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	15
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	13
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294
Chad	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	270	-	270
	2001/02	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	158
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Comoros	1998/99	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	18
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	21
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	1998/99	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	3 210
	1999/00	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	3 200
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	580	-	580	-	-	580
Congo (Dem Rep)	1998/99	-	-	63	-	118	370	-	552	-	994
	1999/00	-	-	49	-	15	1 257	-	1 322	-	810
	2000/01	-	-	23	-	38	3 036	-	3 096	-	3 656
	2001/02	-	-	188	-	63	5 307	-	5 558	-	4 704
	2002/03	-	-	1 138	-	83	11 650	-	12 871	-	2 715
Cote d'Ivoire	1998/99	-	-	100	-	220	37	265	623	11 087	1 940
	1999/00	-	-	109	-	158	-	261	528	11 068	540
	2000/01	-	-	102	-	102	-	258	462	2 618	490
	2001/02	-	-	260	-	71	-	253	583	-	440
	2002/03	-	-	63	-	207	700	241	1 210	-	7 617
Djibouti	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14

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£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Eritrea	1998/99	-	-	260	-	382	226	-	868	-	868
	1999/00	-	-	6	-	270	162	-	438	-	438
	2000/01	-	-	35	-	162	2 188	-	2 385	-	2 385
	2001/02	-	-	5	-	34	1 472	-	1 511	-	1 511
	2002/03	-	-	12	-	134	2 600	-	2 746	-	2 746
Ethiopia	1998/99	-	-	2 476	-	2 768	3 489	-	8 733	-	9 793
	1999/00	-	-	2 459	-	1 434	3 076	-	6 969	-	7 299
	2000/01	-	-	1 050	-	1 370	13 774	-	16 194	-	16 484
	2001/02	-	-	1 564	-	2 045	8 222	-	11 831	-	12 091
	2002/03	39	10 000	3 361	-	2 502	26 824	-	42 726	-	44 240
Gabon	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	150
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	1998/99	24	-	517	-	435	-	-	976	-	979
	1999/00	22	-	942	-	406	-	-	1 370	-	1 370
	2000/01	21	-	1 247	-	479	-	-	1 748	-	1 748
	2001/02	20	-	1 469	-	555	-	-	2 043	-	2 043
	2002/03	19	-	714	-	161	-	-	894	-	894
Ghana	1998/99	9 560	20 000	13 651	3 156	4 695	-	2 372	53 433	9 478	1 62 912
	1999/00	10 436	14 000	17 720	1 125	2 494	52	2 369	48 197	3 835	- 52 032
	2000/01	14 134	40 000	12 357	534	4 283	27	2 016	73 350	1 865	- 75 215
	2001/02	16 096	25 000	10 744	544	519	-	1 668	54 570	49	- 54 619
	2002/03	16 910	23 500	12 562	121	1 484	-	1 668	56 244	-	31 517 87 761

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£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Guinea	1998/99	-	-	-	-	20	54	-	74	-	179	253
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	91	30	-	122	-	152	274
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	69	500	-	569	-	134	703
	2001/02	12	-	-	-	32	-	-	44	-	179	223
	2002/03	14	-	-	-	61	1 250	-	1 325	-	1 455	2 780
Guinea-Bissau	1998/99	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	120	-	-	120
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1998/99	1 315	-	14 102	-	13 105	4 622	-	33 144	8 915	105	42 163
	1999/00	813	-	13 165	-	10 538	2 535	-	27 051	5 847	28	32 927
	2000/01	4 110	15 000	12 823	-	7 694	12 452	-	52 080	10 726	-	62 806
	2001/02	4 550	-	15 172	-	4 494	3 324	-	27 540	7 461	6	35 007
	2002/03	14 728	-	17 497	-	10 845	1 472	-	44 542	11 207	24	55 773
Lesotho	1998/99	139	-	2 372	539	1 116	-	-	4 167	-	-	4 167
	1999/00	424	-	1 439	22	1 089	-	-	2 974	-	-	2 974
	2000/01	187	-	1 154	10	929	-	-	2 281	-	-	2 281
	2001/02	30	-	1 595	-	1 099	-	-	2 724	-	-	2 724
	2002/03	94	-	2 298	-	465	-	-	2 857	-	-	2 857
Liberia	1998/99	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	231
	1999/00	-	-	437	-	812	-	-	1 249	-	-	1 249
	2000/01	-	-	1 634	-	-	69	-	1 702	-	-	1 702
	2001/02	-	-	499	-	-	-	-	499	-	-	499
	2002/03	-	-	38	-	-	1 700	-	1 738	-	-	1 738

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Madagascar	1998/99	-	-	43	-	267	100	-	410	-	202	612
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	308	635	-	943	-	166	1 109
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	241	320	-	561	-	133	694
	2001/02	-	-	1	-	203	-	-	205	-	1 494	1 699
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	192	-	259	451
Malawi	1998/99	5 061	25 000	12 202	-	1 651	3 170	168	47 252	5 377	-	52 629
	1999/00	9 851	20 000	14 021	-	2 262	384	168	46 687	2 650	-	49 337
	2000/01	8 599	30 000	12 197	-	5 845	229	132	57 003	-	496	57 499
	2001/02	16 254	12 500	13 465	-	4 190	142	76	46 627	1 166	1 274	49 067
	2002/03	9 901	-	17 996	-	17 381	7 036	20	52 334	-	201	52 535
Mali	1998/99	-	-	11	-	321	-	-	331	-	500	831
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	205	-	-	205	-	437	642
	2000/01	54	-	-	-	357	-	-	411	-	339	750
	2001/02	95	-	80	-	215	-	-	389	-	258	647
	2002/03	33	-	25	-	84	-	-	141	-	4 345	4 486
Mauritania	1998/99	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	427	429
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	199	200
	2000/01	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	654	659
	2001/02	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	702	711
	2002/03	4	-	-	-	-	600	-	604	-	12 904	13 508
Mauritius	1998/99	32	-	441	-	273	-	409	1 155	40	-	1 195
	1999/00	28	-	435	-	44	-	63	570	-	-	570
	2000/01	26	-	85	-	133	-	60	303	1 378	-	1 681
	2001/02	24	-	85	-	59	-	57	225	2 321	-	2 546
	2002/03	22	-	74	-	16	-	54	167	508	-	675

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

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7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Mozambique	1998/99	4 110	15 997	3 268	-	1 292	364	1 251	26 281	701	1 920	28 902
	1999/00	11 147	14 003	3 728	-	1 520	12 243	1 251	43 893	22 071	4 666	70 630
	2000/01	11 208	10 000	7 704	-	2 163	8 955	1 251	41 281	263	1 760	43 304
	2001/02	11 146	20 642	5 793	-	1 421	908	1 113	41 022	969	92 680	134 671
	2002/03	9 810	17 379	8 189	-	1 954	779	283	38 394	1 223	-	39 617
Namibia	1998/99	-	-	2 886	-	975	-	-	3 861	-	-	3 861
	1999/00	-	-	2 747	-	652	172	-	3 571	-	-	3 571
	2000/01	-	-	1 848	-	837	27	-	2 712	-	-	2 712
	2001/02	-	-	1 627	-	390	-	-	2 017	-	-	2 017
	2002/03	-	-	1 712	-	494	-	-	2 206	-	-	2 206
Niger	1998/99	-	-	21	-	150	-	-	172	-	698	870
	1999/00	-	-	9	-	168	-	-	177	-	629	806
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	847	997
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	128	-	219	347
	2002/03	126	-	-	-	58	-	-	184	-	182	366
Nigeria	1998/99	771	-	6 789	-	3 656	-	-	11 216	-	-	11 216
	1999/00	739	-	8 131	-	5 683	43	-	14 596	1	-	14 597
	2000/01	697	-	11 344	-	5 059	197	-	17 297	- 942	1	16 356
	2001/02	654	-	15 595	-	4 442	231	-	20 923	702	-	21 625
	2002/03	622	-	22 230	-	7 393	262	-	30 505	228	-	30 733
Rwanda	1998/99	-	10 000	1 282	-	1 281	1 005	-	13 568	-	-	13 568
	1999/00	-	10 000	2 341	-	784	1 170	-	14 294	-	-	14 294
	2000/01	1 052	25 400	5 419	-	837	-	-	32 708	-	-	32 708
	2001/02	1 488	18 586	6 212	-	741	-	-	27 027	-	-	27 027
	2002/03	2 348	22 032	6 542	-	1 423	-	-	32 344	-	-	32 344

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7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Sao Tome & Principe	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	1998/99	-	-	41	-	351	-	93	485	-	162	647
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	318	-	61	379	-	136	515
	2000/01	11	-	-	-	424	-	61	496	-	1 145	1 641
	2001/02	193	-	2	-	202	-	59	456	-	150	606
	2002/03	13	-	-	-	228	-	58	299	-	136	435
Seychelles	1998/99	15	-	37	-	164	-	-	216	-	-	216
	1999/00	15	-	45	-	241	-	-	300	-	-	300
	2000/01	14	-	19	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	33
	2001/02	14	-	30	-	23	-	-	67	-	-	67
	2002/03	12	-	31	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	43
Sierra Leone	1998/99	29	5 000	2 419	-	1 499	-	-	8 948	65	140	9 153
	1999/00	33	16 472	9 552	-	3 852	4	-	29 914	-	130	30 044
	2000/01	1 738	19 558	8 327	-	2 355	3 051	-	35 028	-	120	35 148
	2001/02	3 689	10 000	13 910	-	4 346	5 123	-	37 067	-	110	37 177
	2002/03	1 566	10 000	15 182	-	2 023	3 591	-	32 362	-	399	32 761
Somalia	1998/99	20	-	45	-	473	1 079	-	1 617	-	-	1 617
	1999/00	19	-	9	-	350	372	-	751	-	-	751
	2000/01	17	-	11	-	218	1 235	-	1 480	-	-	1 480
	2001/02	16	-	92	-	55	1 575	-	1 739	-	-	1 739
	2002/03	16	-	8	-	180	2 920	-	3 124	-	-	3 124

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7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
South Africa	1998/99	-	-	22 275	-	6 583	-	-	28 858	6 195	57	35 110
	1999/00	24	-	22 330	-	6 982	221	-	29 557	18 281	-	47 838
	2000/01	8	-	23 613	-	6 481	13	-	30 115	6 640	-	36 755
	2001/02	-	-	19 482	-	5 720	282	-	25 485	18 690	3	44 178
	2002/03	-	-	25 453	-	10 887	95	-	36 435	1 987	-	38 422
St Helena & Dependencies	1998/99	2 147	4 237	2 417	-	4	-	-	8 806	-	-	8 806
	1999/00	2 346	4 664	2 352	-	-	-	-	9 362	-	-	9 362
	2000/01	1 950	5 899	2 259	-	7	-	-	10 115	-	-	10 115
	2001/02	2 244	5 220	2 632	-	9	-	-	10 106	-	-	10 106
	2002/03	1 214	5 797	2 538	-	5	-	-	9 555	-	-	9 555
Sudan	1998/99	115	-	176	-	413	23 497	-	24 201	-	-	24 201
	1999/00	106	-	15	-	319	2 755	-	3 196	-	-	3 196
	2000/01	97	-	14	-	309	4 491	-	4 912	-	-	4 912
	2001/02	93	-	34	-	322	5 149	-	5 598	-	-	5 598
	2002/03	87	-	407	-	2 696	16 032	-	19 222	-	-	19 222
Swaziland	1998/99	45	-	2 407	-	597	22	-	3 072	909	-	3 981
	1999/00	40	-	2 245	-	852	-	-	3 137	396	-	3 533
	2000/01	38	-	1 253	-	355	-	-	1 646	1 000	-	2 646
	2001/02	36	-	842	-	224	-	-	1 102	180	-	1 282
	2002/03	34	-	519	-	218	-	-	770	573	-	1 343
Tanzania	1998/99	1 753	28 000	11 448	-	4 703	4 201	-	50 105	11 551	16 429	78 085
	1999/00	7 696	37 000	12 475	-	5 941	1 211	-	64 323	4 012	6 764	75 099
	2000/01	10 641	40 000	12 776	-	3 725	1 787	-	68 929	22 742	20 363	112 034
	2001/02	13 945	35 000	12 440	-	3 562	51	-	64 998	23 496	117 318	205 812
	2002/03	31 379	45 000	13 555	-	5 754	260	-	95 948	2 944	-	98 892

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7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Togo	1998/99	-	-	-	124	-	-	124	-	1 080	1 204	
	1999/00	-	-	-	114	-	-	114	-	249	363	
	2000/01	-	-	-	173	-	-	173	-	209	382	
	2001/02	-	-	-	47	-	-	47	-	177	224	
	2002/03	-	-	-	220	-	-	220	-	133	353	
Uganda ⁸	1998/99	17 785	17 000	11 928	-	5 500	360	52 574	2 258	9 429	64 261	
	1999/00	41 467	16 000	17 287	-	5 910	543	81 206	386	8 694	90 286	
	2000/01	17 826	45 000	15 748	-	7 320	447	86 342	670	10 560	97 572	
	2001/02	13 974	35 000	14 611	-	4 563	328	68 476	242	6	68 724	
	2002/03	13 846	17 500	15 580	-	5 409	2 533	54 868	-	-	54 868	
Zambia	1998/99	2 525	-	7 233	-	1 952	284	2 867	14 863	11 408	7 296	33 567
	1999/00	1 051	-	6 993	-	3 269	266	2 816	14 396	4 765	27 618	46 779
	2000/01	25 896	15 000	9 179	-	2 878	388	2 785	56 126	14 640	22 722	93 488
	2001/02	32 500	-	7 650	-	1 676	218	2 734	44 778	9 299	5 211	59 288
	2002/03	17 039	-	11 319	-	4 000	6 408	2 683	41 449	-	4 256	45 705
Zimbabwe	1998/99	3 263	-	5 909	5 499	1 749	180	-	16 599	12 795	-	29 394
	1999/00	3 537	-	5 970	1 495	2 805	212	-	14 019	3 344	-	17 363
	2000/01	4 766	-	4 505	82	1 997	225	-	11 576	3 140	-	14 716
	2001/02	2 739	-	3 845	-24	1 552	7 242	-	15 354	372	-	15 726
	2002/03	3 457	-	2 440	-1,173	2 161	23 260	-	30 145	-	-	30 145
East African Community	1998/99	802	-	-	-	-	-	802	-	-	802	
	1999/00	771	-	-	-	-	-	771	-	-	771	
	2000/01	734	-	-	-	-	-	734	-	-	734	
	2001/02	701	-	-	-	-	-	701	-	-	701	
	2002/03	666	-	-	-	-	-	666	-	-	666	

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8. In 1999/00 financial aid of £26.7 million for Uganda was channelled through a World Bank Trust Fund for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

7.1 Bilateral Aid by Country (Africa)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)	1998/99	-	-	910	-	84	-	-	994	-	-	994
	1999/00	-	-	1 752	-	250	11	-	2 013	-	-	2 013
	2000/01	-	-	2 624	-	414	116	-	3 155	-	-	3 155
	2001/02	-	-	2 999	-	628	92	-	3 719	-	-	3 719
	2002/03	-	-	5 199	-	382	38	-	5 619	-	-	5 619
	South of Sahara Regional	1998/99	-	1 674	-	1 005	60	-	2 739	-	7	2 746
	1999/00	-	-	2 385	-	1 005	198	-	3 587	-	32	3 620
	2000/01	-	-	2 419	-	1 235	177	-	3 831	-	10	3 840
	2001/02	-	-	3 005	-	1 141	111	-	4 257	-	-	4 257
	2002/03	-	-	2 701	-	1 409	31 061	-	35 171	-	-	35 171
	Total South of Sahara	1998/99	49 565	125 234	134 392	9 195	60 378	45 913	7 613	432 290	80 780	47 544	560 613
	1999/00	90 617	132 140	156 353	2 642	63 666	31 558	7 107	484 083	76 656	60 217	620 957
	2000/01	104 141	245 857	157 587	626	60 525	57 839	6 586	633 161	64 740	67 903	765 804
	2001/02	121 138	161 948	162 095	519	45 639	42 660	5 984	539 983	64 947	228 127	833 057
	2002/03	124 199	151 208	195 995	-1 052	82 035	153 299	5 008	710 692	18 670	96 333	825 696
	Africa Regional	1998/99	-	5 820	-	2 002	332	-	8 154	-	-	8 154
	1999/00	-	-	4 940	-	1 216	439	-	6 595	-	-	6 595
	2000/01	-	-	5 814	-	3 232	5 586	-	14 632	-	-	14 632
	2001/02	26 721	-	13 350	-	3 112	95	-	43 278	-	-	43 278
	2002/03	11 131	-	15 229	-	9 865	681	-	36 907	-	-	36 907
	Total Africa	1998/99	49 565	125 234	144 272	9 195	63 430	46 251	8 019	445 966	80 780	47 544	574 289
	1999/00	90 617	132 140	163 345	2 652	66 325	32 001	7 513	494 593	76 656	60 226	631 475
	2000/01	104 141	245 857	165 340	626	64 309	63 425	6 992	650 690	64 740	67 903	783 332
	2001/02	147 860	161 948	177 567	519	48 971	42 755	6 390	586 010	64 947	228 127	879 084
	2002/03	135 330	151 208	213 177	-1 052	92 160	153 980	5 414	750 218	24 459	96 340	871 018

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

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7.2 Bilateral Aid by Country (America)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
America: Central												
Costa Rica	1998/99	-	-	47	-	164	-	-	211	8 008	-	8 220
	1999/00	-	-	5	-	111	-	-	117	15 615	-	15 732
	2000/01	-	-	1	-	182	-	-	183	6 681	-	6 864
	2001/02	-	-	1	-	114	-	-	116	1 264	-	1 380
	2002/03	-	-	18	-	53	-	-	70	10 285	-	10 355
Cuba	1998/99	-	-	100	-	155	-	-	255	9 403	121	9 779
	1999/00	-	-	49	-	170	-	-	219	275	12	506
	2000/01	-	-	138	-	85	-	-	223	14 569	5	14 797
	2001/02	-	-	172	-	49	125	-	346	20 950	30	21 326
	2002/03	-	-	65	-	220	200	-	485	-	6	490
El Salvador	1998/99	-	-	8	-	252	39	-	299	-	-	299
	1999/00	-	-	3	-	315	-	-	318	-	-	318
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	369	1 451	-	1 820	4 445	-	6 265
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	271	160	-	431	4 141	-	4 572
	2002/03	-	-	76	-	235	27	-	338	607	-	945
Guatemala	1998/99	-	-	15	-	437	28	-	479	-	-	479
	1999/00	-	-	21	-	322	28	-	371	12 361	-	12 732
	2000/01	-	-	40	-	247	31	-	319	30 332	-	30 651
	2001/02	-	-	191	-	228	-	-	420	-	-	420
	2002/03	-	-	4	-	286	-	-	289	-	-	289
Haiti	1998/99	-	-	-	-	1	59	-	59	-	-	59
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	16
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	61	-	-	61
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	-	130
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	125	-	-	125

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7.2 Bilateral Aid by Country (America)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)					Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure		
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³			
Honduras	1998/99	-	-	444	-	330	1 526	280	2 580	771	-	3 351
	1999/00	-	-	579	-	537	608	373	2 097	-	-	2 097
	2000/01	-	-	305	-	691	2	373	1 371	-	-	1 371
	2001/02	-	-	430	-	465	-	324	1 220	-	-	1 220
	2002/03	-	-	231	-	317	434	93	1 075	-	-	1 075
Mexico	1998/99	-	-	3 392	-	403	-	-	3 794	-	-	3 795
	1999/00	-	-	1 960	-	213	-	-	2 172	-	1	2 174
	2000/01	-	-	1 184	-	354	-	-	1 539	1 930	-	3 469
	2001/02	-	-	466	-	46	-	-	512	-	-	512
	2002/03	-	-	510	-	51	-	-	561	3 943	-	4 504
Nicaragua	1998/99	-	-	204	-	413	1 379	-	1 996	-	-	1 996
	1999/00	-	-	270	-	549	334	-	1 153	2 627	-	3 780
	2000/01	-	-	161	-	464	11	-	636	-	-	636
	2001/02	-	-	125	-	338	150	-	613	-	-	613
	2002/03	-	-	626	-	417	-	-	1 043	1 293	61	2 397
Panama	1998/99	-	-	1	297	69	-	-	366	-	-	366
	1999/00	-	-	32	233	59	-	-	324	-	-	324
	2000/01	-	-	40	169	24	-	-	234	-	-	234
	2001/02	-	-	26	106	24	-	-	155	-	-	155
	2002/03	-	-	3	28	3	-	-	35	-	36	71
Central America Regional	1998/99	10 000	-	219	-	-	200	-	10 419	-	-	10 419
	1999/00	-	-	1 405	-	-	-	-	1 405	-	-	1 405
	2000/01	-	-	366	-	488	-	-	855	-	-	855
	2001/02	-	-	2 038	-	370	-	-	2 407	-	-	2 407
	2002/03	-	-	4 177	-	645	-	-	4 822	-	-	4 822

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7.2 Bilateral Aid by Country (America)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)					Other Programmes				Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments		
Total Central America	1998/99	10 000	-	4 430	297	2 223	3 229	280	20 460	18 182	122	38 764
	1999/00	-	-	4 323	233	2 293	970	373	8 193	30 878	13	39 084
	2000/01	-	-	2 236	169	2 966	1 496	373	7 240	57 957	5	65 202
	2001/02	-	-	3 449	106	2 035	434	324	6 348	26 355	30	32 734
	2002/03	-	-	5 710	28	2 351	661	93	8 843	16 128	103	25 073
America: Caribbean												
Anguilla	1998/99	834	-	1 030	-	113	-	-	1 977	-	-	1 977
	1999/00	1 232	-	763	-	38	25	-	2 058	-	-	2 058
	2000/01	1 118	-	1 016	-	13	87	-	2 234	-	-	2 234
	2001/02	932	-	883	-	32	-	-	1 847	-	-	1 847
	2002/03	171	-	780	-	92	-	-	1 044	-	-	1 044
Antigua & Barbuda	1998/99	77	-	108	-	82	-	357	625	-	4	629
	1999/00	740	-	452	-	94	-	357	1 643	4 215	8	5 865
	2000/01	898	-	321	-	57	-	-	1 276	4 344	56	5 677
	2001/02	350	-	80	-	21	-	-	452	1 296	99	1 847
	2002/03	174	-	30	-	29	-	-	233	-	1 261	1 495
Bahamas	1998/99	-	-	- 6	-	5	-	-	- 1	-	-	- 1
	1999/00	-	-	4	-	-	30	-	35	-	-	35
	2000/01	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
	2001/02	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18
	2002/03	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
Barbados	1998/99	17	-	81	-	63	-	49	209	313	11	533
	1999/00	14	-	44	-	54	-	46	158	891	-	1 049
	2000/01	12	-	48	-	95	-	44	200	-	-	200
	2001/02	11	-	78	-	38	-	42	168	139	16	323
	2002/03	9	-	73	-	87	-	21	190	6	662	857

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7.2 Bilateral Aid by Country (America)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)					Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure		
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³			
Belize	1998/99	350	-	1 042	-	175	-	-	1 567	7 790	-	9 357
	1999/00	4 626	-	984	-	149	-	-	5 760	9 116	-	14 876
	2000/01	2 972	-	1 445	-	111	208	-	4 736	3 374	30	8 140
	2001/02	2 684	-	831	-	77	-	-	3 593	2 083	-	5 676
	2002/03	1 044	-	313	-	98	-	1 458	2 913	8 306	-	11 219
Bermuda	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
	2000/01	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	1998/99	-	-	620	-	2	-	-	622	-	55	677
	1999/00	-	-	490	-	27	-	-	517	-	-	517
	2000/01	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	186
	2001/02	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	89
	2002/03	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	90
Cayman Islands	1998/99	-	-	20	-	-	3	-	23	-	-	23
	1999/00	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	31	49
	2000/01	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
	2001/02	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Dominica	1998/99	935	-	1 021	-	26	8	541	2 531	-	-	2 531
	1999/00	1 019	-	654	-	23	244	541	2 481	-	-	2 481
	2000/01	308	-	274	-	23	29	541	1 174	-	-	1 174
	2001/02	69	-	309	-	8	3	541	930	60	-	990
	2002/03	611	-	319	-	-	2	541	1 473	360	-	1 833

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7.2 Bilateral Aid by Country (America)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Dominican Republic	1998/99	-	-	23	-	-	59	-	82	171	-	253
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	35 169	-	35 209
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	48	598	-	646
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	31	11 051	-	11 082
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	17 287	-	17 362
Grenada	1998/99	3	-	479	-	33	-	625	1 141	-	-	1 141
	1999/00	3	-	275	-	19	-	625	923	-	-	923
	2000/01	3	-	214	-	25	-	372	614	-	2	616
	2001/02	2	-	245	-	141	-	56	444	-	-	444
	2002/03	2	-	392	-	45	-	56	495	-	7	502
Guyana	1998/99	288	-	1 837	-	235	182	3 305	5 846	-	17 116	22 962
	1999/00	1 087	-	4 214	-	162	-	4 537	10 000	4 372	1 861	16 233
	2000/01	2 840	-	5 874	-	290	-	4 888	13 892	3 274	13 907	31 073
	2001/02	3 076	-	4 768	-	84	-	4 633	12 561	2 711	1 228	16 500
	2002/03	3 397	-	4 134	-	162	-	4 457	12 151	1 879	993	15 023
Jamaica	1998/99	174	-	2 481	-	154	-	7 295	10 104	-	38	10 142
	1999/00	17	-	2 366	-	126	-	5 516	8 026	1 017	1	9 044
	2000/01	158	-	2 762	-	110	-	5 402	8 431	-	8	8 439
	2001/02	198	-	4 425	-	147	-	3 622	8 392	-	575	8 968
	2002/03	488	-	4 280	-	181	-	5 368	10 318	-	391	10 708
Montserrat	1998/99	53	8 340	4 943	-	10 059	7 700	-	31 096	-	-	31 096
	1999/00	-	8 232	4 952	-	4 138	5 317	-	22 640	-	-	22 640
	2000/01	1	5 740	7 482	-	5 566	2 023	-	20 811	-	-	20 811
	2001/02	5 644	7 605	6 452	-	3 330	1 386	-	24 417	-	-	24 417
	2002/03	7 476	11 265	2 948	-	927	1 183	-	23 800	-	-	23 800

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£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)					Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	
St Kitts & Nevis	1998/99	61	-	220	-	3	37	288	609	-
	1999/00	1	-	98	-	-	-	-	99	-
	2000/01	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
	2001/02	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2002/03	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-
St Lucia	1998/99	5	-	444	-	42	-	333	824	- 392
	1999/00	5	-	528	-	20	-	333	886	-
	2000/01	5	-	663	-	5	-	333	1 007	-
	2001/02	5	-	380	-	21	-	333	738	-
	2002/03	5	-	305	-	39	-	333	682	-
St Vincent & Grenadines	1998/99	341	-	244	-	96	-	-	681	-
	1999/00	5	-	278	-	29	-	-	311	-
	2000/01	5	-	177	-	34	-	-	217	-
	2001/02	5	-	108	-	4	-	-	117	-
	2002/03	4	-	61	-	25	-	2 596	2 686	-
Trinidad & Tobago	1998/99	107	-	68	-	52	-	-	228	-
	1999/00	100	-	124	-	30	-	-	254	-
	2000/01	92	-	146	-	- 1	-	-	237	-
	2001/02	80	-	52	-	-	-	-	132	45
	2002/03	72	-	74	-	-	-	-	145	35
Turks & Caicos Islands	1998/99	1 210	-	2 249	-	152	-	198	3 808	-
	1999/00	1 564	-	2 271	-	16	-	193	4 044	-
	2000/01	487	-	2 166	-	4	-	191	2 848	-
	2001/02	900	-	1 702	-	-	-	153	2 754	-
	2002/03	661	-	711	-	44	-	117	1 533	-

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£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Windward Islands	1998/99	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	39
	2001/02	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	189
	2002/03	-	-	289	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	289
Caribbean Regional	1998/99	44	-	3 668	-	327	810	-	4 850	-	2 823	7 673
	1999/00	94	-	4 966	-	430	384	-	5 874	-	2 114	7 988
	2000/01	150	-	5 284	-	752	126	-	6 311	-	1 372	7 684
	2001/02	37	-	4 915	-	320	176	-	5 449	-	1 531	6 979
	2002/03	-	-	4 386	-	274	107	-	4 767	-	1 160	5 927
Total Caribbean	1998/99	4 500	8 340	20 591	-	11 619	8 799	12 991	66 840	7 882	20 088	94 809
	1999/00	10 506	8 232	23 495	-	5 395	6 000	12 149	65 778	54 780	4 015	124 572
	2000/01	9 048	5 740	28 138	-	7 133	2 472	11 771	64 301	11 590	15 375	91 266
	2001/02	13 994	7 605	25 527	-	4 254	1 565	9 379	62 324	17 340	3 494	83 158
	2002/03	14 114	11 265	19 224	-	2 078	1 292	14 948	62 920	27 838	4 534	95 293
America: South												
Argentina	1998/99	-	-	46	-	114	-	-	160	-	1	161
	1999/00	-	-	36	-	99	-	-	134	8 702	-	8 836
	2000/01	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	8
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	1998/99	-	-	2 842	-	1 391	123	-	4 356	6 306	704	11 365
	1999/00	-	-	3 818	-	2 510	6	-	6 334	26 763	6 610	39 707
	2000/01	872	-	4 635	-	2 084	-	-	7 592	1 886	516	9 993
	2001/02	689	-	3 453	-	8 542	-	-	12 684	977	17 833	31 494
	2002/03	1 090	-	4 258	-	3 970	-	-	9 318	3 450	70	12 838

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£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)					Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure		
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³			
Brazil	1998/99	-	-	6 161	-	1 316	-	-	7 477	-	400	7 877
	1999/00	-	-	5 257	-	1 134	-	-	6 391	-	478	6 869
	2000/01	-	-	6 129	-	655	-	-	6 784	-	478	7 262
	2001/02	-	-	5 627	-	1 372	-	-	6 999	-	39	7 038
	2002/03	-	-	8 442	-	2 799	-	-	11 241	-	74	11 315
Chile	1998/99	-	-	986	-	30	13	-	1 029	-	-	1 029
	1999/00	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	410
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96	-	-	96
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	145	-	-	145
Colombia	1998/99	-	-	964	280	517	857	-	2 617	-	755	3 372
	1999/00	-	-	538	256	478	266	-	1 537	-	653	2 190
	2000/01	-	-	605	234	671	221	-	1 730	-	522	2 252
	2001/02	-	-	380	208	335	11	-	934	-	546	1 480
	2002/03	-	-	228	189	184	-	-	600	-	1 228	1 828
Ecuador	1998/99	-	-	790	-	309	-	-	1 099	4 964	-	6 063
	1999/00	-	-	488	-	261	-	-	748	6 345	-	7 093
	2000/01	-	-	150	-	391	-	-	541	-	-	541
	2001/02	-	-	39	-	236	-	-	275	-	156	431
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	363	4	73	441
Paraguay	1998/99	-	-	82	-	178	15	-	275	-	-	275
	1999/00	-	-	122	-	133	-	-	255	-	-	255
	2000/01	-	-	78	-	100	-	-	179	-	-	179
	2001/02	-	-	34	-	59	-	-	94	-	-	94
	2002/03	-	-	9	-	56	-	-	66	-	-	66

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£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)					Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure		
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³			
Peru	1998/99	-	-	1 830	-	1 536	26	334	3 726	57	155	3 938
	1999/00	-	-	1 744	-	2 443	8	318	4 512	3 495	512	8 520
	2000/01	-	-	1 684	-	2 320	-	296	4 300	-	-	4 300
	2001/02	-	-	6 914	-	643	415	198	8 170	433	298	8 901
	2002/03	-	-	1 844	-	951	311	295	3 401	48 328	376	52 105
Uruguay	1998/99	-	-	70	-	183	-	-	254	-	-	254
	1999/00	-	-	4	-	247	-	-	252	-	-	252
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Venezuela	1998/99	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	184	-	57	241
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	168	769	-	938	-	33	971
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	35	2	-	36	-	-	36
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
Latin America Regional	1998/99	-	-	157	-	-	696	-	853	-	29	883
	1999/00	-	-	159	-	-	15	-	174	-	-	174
	2000/01	-	-	124	-	28	67	-	218	-	2	220
	2001/02	-	-	428	-	98	-	-	526	1 377	-	1 903
	2002/03	-	-	871	-	511	68	-	1 450	7 409	-	8 859
Total South America	1998/99	-	-	13 926	280	5 757	1 731	334	22 029	11 327	2 102	35 457
	1999/00	-	-	12 575	256	7 473	1 064	318	21 685	45 305	8 287	75 277
	2000/01	872	-	13 412	234	6 284	289	296	21 387	1 886	1 517	24 791
	2001/02	689	-	16 875	208	11 285	521	198	29 777	2 787	18 935	51 499
	2002/03	1 090	-	15 651	189	8 836	525	295	26 585	59 191	1 908	87 683

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

7.2 Bilateral Aid by Country (America)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)					Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	
America Regional	1998/99	-	-	636	-	459	-	-	1 095	-
	1999/00	-	-	644	-	253	-	-	897	-
	2000/01	-	-	1 219	-	601	750	-	2 570	-
	2001/02	-	-	779	-	-	750	-	1 529	1 354
	2002/03	-	-	418	-	-	320	-	738	7 763
Total America	1998/99	14 500	8 340	39 583	577	20 058	13 759	13 605	110 423	37 391
	1999/00	10 506	8 232	41 037	490	15 413	8 034	12 840	96 553	130 963
	2000/01	9 920	5 740	45 004	403	16 984	5 007	12 440	95 498	71 433
	2001/02	14 684	7 605	46 630	314	17 574	3 271	9 901	99 978	47 836
	2002/03	15 204	11 265	41 002	217	13 264	2 798	15 336	99 086	110 920

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

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4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Asia: Middle East												
Iran	1998/99	-	-	-	-	33	-	33	-	367	401	
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	488	-	488	-	500	988	
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	1 504	-	1 504	-	620	2 124	
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	1 138	-	1 138	-	444	1 583	
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	953	-	953	-	643	1 596	
Iraq ⁹	1998/99	-	-	-	-	5 749	-	5 749	-	-	5 749	
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	6 585	-	6 585	-	-	6 585	
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	9 545	-	9 545	-	-	9 545	
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	7 760	-	7 760	-	-	7 760	
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	18 853	-	18 853	-	-	18 853	
Jordan	1998/99	313	-	2 928	198	221	51	1 883	5 594	-	-	5 594
	1999/00	353	-	3 592	144	308	637	1 277	6 310	-	-	6 310
	2000/01	282	-	4 362	103	318	35	1 197	6 298	-	-	6 298
	2001/02	211	-	3 124	59	1 377	9	1 653	6 433	-	-	6 433
	2002/03	132	-	2 843	6	179	9	1 325	4 493	-	-	4 493
Lebanon	1998/99	-	-	-	-	156	72	-	228	-	-	228
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	168	-	-	168
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	230	407	-	636	-	-	636
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	111	-	-	111
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	232	-	-	232	-	-	232
Oman	1998/99	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	-	64
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	13
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	19
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

9. There is no aid to the government of Iraq. The amounts recorded as flows to Iraq are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and CSOs for Iraqi citizens.

7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Syria	1998/99	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	119	-	-	119
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	75
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80	-	-	80
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	89	-	-	89
United Arab Emirates ⁴	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	92
West Bank & Gaza	1998/99	5	-	4 033	-	1 048	94	-	5 180	-	-	5 180
	1999/00	628	-	6 615	-	747	-	-	7 990	-	-	7 990
	2000/01	791	-	6 681	-	954	569	-	8 996	-	-	8 996
	2001/02	218	-	8 679	-	1 064	4 567	-	14 528	-	-	14 528
	2002/03	-	-	9 404	-	1 227	4 534	-	15 166	-	-	15 166
Yemen	1998/99	302	-	511	-	235	-	-	1 048	-	-	1 048
	1999/00	309	-	565	-	613	-	-	1 488	-	-	1 488
	2000/01	1 516	-	852	-	363	-	-	2 731	-	-	2 731
	2001/02	384	-	1 237	-	961	-	-	2 582	-	-	2 582
	2002/03	3 298	-	1 194	-	949	-	-	5 442	-	-	5 442
Middle East Regional	1998/99	1	-	-	-	329	-	-	329	-	-	329
	1999/00	1	-	-	-	288	-	-	288	-	-	288
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	135	-	-	135
	2001/02	4	-	-	-	73	-	-	78	-	6	84
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	104	-	-	104

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)								Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Total Middle East	1998/99	621	-	7 472	198	2 182	6 000	1 883	18 356	-	377	18 732
	1999/00	1 291	-	10 772	144	2 211	7 710	1 277	23 405	-	500	23 905
	2000/01	2 589	-	11 896	103	2 079	12 060	1 197	29 924	-	656	30 580
	2001/02	818	-	13 041	59	3 586	13 474	1 653	32 630	-	472	33 102
	2002/03	3 430	-	13 441	6	2 781	24 350	1 325	45 332	-	738	46 070
Asia: South												
Afghanistan	1998/99	1 000	-	69	-	191	2 579	33	3 873	-	-	3 873
	1999/00	-	-	130	-	185	4 917	29	5 262	-	190	5 452
	2000/01	-	-	336	-	124	6 563	25	7 047	-	418	7 465
	2001/02	-	-	20	-	20	49 943	25	50 008	-	31	50 039
	2002/03	16 253	12 700	1 069	-	310	44 219	-	74 551	-	1 472	76 023
Bangladesh	1998/99	16 510	-	19 760	2	14 914	15 742	433	67 361	-	-	67 361
	1999/00	19 081	-	22 728	-	22 765	745	292	65 613	6 181	-	71 794
	2000/01	14 065	-	27 007	-	27 948	3 496	-	72 517	6 830	-	79 347
	2001/02	9 870	-	29 384	-	20 796	1 781	-	61 830	1 153	-	62 983
	2002/03	10 827	-	38 006	-	28 360	226	-	77 419	-	-	77 419
Bhutan	1998/99	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	-	11
	2000/01	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	1998/99	10	-	18	-	482	285	-	795	-	-	795
	1999/00	9	-	56	-	287	207	-	559	-	-	559
	2000/01	7	-	68	-	288	1 030	-	1 393	-	-	1 393
	2001/02	10	-	99	-	82	2 088	-	2 279	-	-	2 279
	2002/03	5	-	1 415	-	2 436	3 163	-	7 020	-	-	7 020

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7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
India	1998/99	37 450	-	44 409	-	6 864	61	-	88 784	21 565	25	110 374
	1999/00	46 145	-	41 411	-	10 619	3 941	-	102 116	5 167	-	107 283
	2000/01	46 659	-	38 971	-	12 724	18 560	-	116 914	11 886	-	128 800
	2001/02	54 886	65 000	45 501	-	12 790	6 796	-	184 973	19 549	6	204 528
	2002/03	73 776	30 000	42 585	-	9 294	5 217	-	160 871	26 379	-	187 250
Maldives	1998/99	-	-	70	-	240	-	-	310	-	-	310
	1999/00	-	-	44	-	248	-	-	292	-	-	292
	2000/01	-	-	69	-	217	-	-	286	-	-	286
	2001/02	-	-	17	-	66	-	-	83	-	-	83
	2002/03	-	-	16	-	180	-	-	195	-	-	195
Nepal	1998/99	2 667	-	10 786	-	2 502	85	-	16 041	-	-	16 041
	1999/00	2 092	-	11 119	-	1 636	-	-	14 847	-	-	14 847
	2000/01	2 742	-	13 686	-	1 267	-	-	17 695	-	-	17 695
	2001/02	1 805	-	18 750	-	659	2 201	-	23 414	-	-	23 414
	2002/03	2 038	-	24 599	-	1 156	94	-	27 887	-	-	27 887
Pakistan	1998/99	4 076	-	13 083	433	4 736	-	1 148	23 477	1 761	1 667	26 904
	1999/00	1 996	-	13 900	523	5 202	247	751	22 619	-	852	23 471
	2000/01	67	-	10 539	-	2 837	1 425	173	15 041	2	1 301	16 345
	2001/02	11 728	8 966	14 523	-	7 931	122	-	43 271	-	1 640	44 911
	2002/03	8 977	11 034	11 279	-	7 008	226	-	38 524	7 760	778	47 062
Sri Lanka	1998/99	28	-	5 121	123	1 176	1 250	167	7 864	-	-	7 864
	1999/00	804	-	5 121	33	487	1 306	76	7 827	-	-	7 827
	2000/01	62	-	4 696	7	382	2 138	-	7 285	5 249	-	12 534
	2001/02	10	-	3 480	-	158	1 100	-	4 749	2 789	-	7 538
	2002/03	8	-	4 680	-	1 044	-	-	5 731	2 589	17	8 338

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7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)	Other Programmes									Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments		
Total South Asia	1998/99	61 741	-	93 315	558	31 121	20 003	1 782	208 520	23 326	1 692	233 537
	1999/00	70 128	-	94 510	555	41 440	11 364	1 148	219 145	11 348	1 042	231 536
	2000/01	63 602	-	95 373	7	45 786	33 212	198	238 179	23 967	1 719	263 865
	2001/02	78 309	73 966	111 775	-	42 502	64 032	25	370 608	23 491	1 678	395 777
	2002/03	111 883	53 734	123 648	-	49 788	53 145	-	392 199	36 728	2 267	431 194
Asia: Far East												
Brunei	1998/99	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
	1999/00	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
	2000/01	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
	2001/02	5	-	14	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
	2002/03	4	-	17	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21
Cambodia	1998/99	-	-	1 940	-	2 929	693	-	5 562	-	-	5 562
	1999/00	-	-	2 361	-	1 887	2 810	-	7 058	-	-	7 058
	2000/01	-	-	3 949	-	1 784	1 816	-	7 549	-	-	7 549
	2001/02	-	-	4 209	-	1 540	621	-	6 370	-	-	6 370
	2002/03	-	-	2 842	-	6 054	866	-	9 762	-	-	9 762
China	1998/99	-	-	8 310	24 522	6 190	166	-	39 189	-	1	39 190
	1999/00	1 272	-	7 370	16 269	819	531	-	26 260	-	-	26 260
	2000/01	4 040	-	13 018	11 037	1 650	-	-	29 746	27 020	-	56 766
	2001/02	4 770	-	16 759	9 555	1 690	-	-	32 773	17 644	1	50 418
	2002/03	15 017	-	17 760	7 547	1 142	320	-	41 785	2 840	-	44 625
East Timor	1998/99	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40
	1999/00	-	-	113	-	1 369	6 975	-	8 457	-	-	8 457
	2000/01	-	-	392	-	5 500	1 091	-	6 983	-	-	6 983
	2001/02	-	-	809	-	3 315	-	-	4 124	-	-	4 124
	2002/03	-	-	440	-	6 107	-	-	6 547	-	-	6 547

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7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Hong Kong	1998/99	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1998/99	109	-	6 500	17 235	1 577	-	-	25 420	-	-	25 420
	1999/00	109	-	3 148	14 134	3 023	-	-	20 414	38 300	-	58 714
	2000/01	368	-	4 767	12 131	2 317	543	-	20 127	8 197	-	28 324
	2001/02	83	-	4 364	9 811	1 836	750	-	16 843	1 507	-	18 350
	2002/03	107	-	3 142	8 621	6 617	1 500	-	19 987	22 687	-	42 674
Korea	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	306	-	306	-	-	306
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	638	-	638	-	-	638
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	887	-	887	-	-	887
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	3	2 117	-	2 119	-	-	2 119
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1998/99	-	-	4	-	532	-	3	538	-	-	538
	1999/00	-	-	14	-	389	833	1	1 237	-	-	1 237
	2000/01	-	-	9	-	410	617	-	1 036	24	-	1 060
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	279	-	-	279	-	-	279
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	344	295	-	639	-	-	639
Malaysia	1998/99	381	-	574	-	5	-	-	960	-	-	960
	1999/00	353	-	731	-	2	-	-	1 086	-	-	1 086
	2000/01	324	-	346	-	-	-	-	671	-	-	671
	2001/02	296	-	233	-	-	-	-	529	-	-	529
	2002/03	272	-	137	-	-	-	-	409	-	-	409

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

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7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Mongolia	1998/99	-	-	89	-	380	-	-	470	-	8	477
	1999/00	-	-	35	-	255	32	-	322	-	-	322
	2000/01	-	-	536	-	275	597	-	1 408	-	-	1 408
	2001/02	-	-	206	-	247	89	-	542	-	-	542
	2002/03	-	-	129	-	166	100	-	395	-	-	395
Philippines	1998/99	-	-	267	656	619	-	-	1 542	8 678	-	10 220
	1999/00	-	-	157	44	406	-	-	607	5 817	-	6 424
	2000/01	-	-	-	241	545	250	-	1 037	1 208	-	2 245
	2001/02	3 692	-	64	163	228	-	-	4 147	1 597	-	5 744
	2002/03	631	-	67	158	321	-	-	1 177	-	-	1 177
Singapore	1998/99	79	-	55	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	133
	1999/00	73	-	66	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	139
	2000/01	87	-	79	-	-	-	-	166	-	-	166
	2001/02	61	-	22	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	83
	2002/03	52	-	35	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	87
Taiwan	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	30
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1998/99	-	-	698	308	134	-	-	1 140	1 231	17	2 388
	1999/00	-	-	322	170	83	-	-	576	2 379	-	2 955
	2000/01	-	-	340	123	253	-	-	715	-	-	715
	2001/02	-	-	3	79	62	-	-	144	-	-	144
	2002/03	282	-	3	24	24	-	-	333	-	9	341

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

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7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Vietnam	1998/99	-	-	3 638	-	961	100	-	4 699	-	-	4 699
	1999/00	-	-	3 593	-	1 486	123	-	5 202	-	-	5 202
	2000/01	-	-	3 620	-	1 297	943	-	5 859	-	-	5 859
	2001/02	1 002	-	7 827	-	7 214	49	-	16 093	-	-	16 093
	2002/03	2 871	-	5 500	-	10 690	-	-	19 061	-	-	19 061
Total Far East Asia	1998/99	575	-	22 114	42 722	13 328	1 265	3	80 006	9 909	26	89 942
	1999/00	1 813	-	17 910	30 618	9 719	11 973	1	72 035	46 496	-	118 531
	2000/01	4 826	-	27 054	23 533	14 032	6 744	-	76 189	36 449	-	112 638
	2001/02	9 908	-	34 509	19 608	16 414	3 626	-	84 065	20 748	1	104 814
	2002/03	19 236	-	30 072	16 350	31 466	3 081	-	100 205	25 527	9	125 740
Asia: Central Asian Republics												
Kazakhstan	1998/99	-	-	1 284	-	58	-	-	1 342	-	17	1 359
	1999/00	-	-	993	-	83	-	-	1 077	-	-	1 077
	2000/01	-	-	821	-	76	-	-	896	-	-	896
	2001/02	-	-	674	-	25	-	-	699	-	-	699
	2002/03	-	-	688	-	32	-	-	720	-	-	720
Kyrgyzstan	1998/99	-	-	381	-	30	31	-	442	-	17	458
	1999/00	-	-	1 181	-	42	-	-	1 223	-	-	1 223
	2000/01	-	-	1 428	-	81	-	-	1 509	-	-	1 509
	2001/02	-	-	1 832	-	20	-	-	1 852	-	-	1 852
	2002/03	-	-	3 490	-	33	-	-	3 523	-	-	3 523
Tajikistan	1998/99	-	-	64	-	39	629	-	732	-	708	1 440
	1999/00	-	-	39	-	7	-	-	45	-	-	45
	2000/01	-	-	598	-	43	-	-	640	-	-	640
	2001/02	-	-	23	-	48	1 907	-	1 978	-	-	1 978
	2002/03	-	-	127	-	81	150	-	358	-	-	358

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7.3 Bilateral Aid by Country (Asia)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Turkmenistan	1998/99	-	-	164	-	31	-	-	194	-	28	222
	1999/00	-	-	71	-	26	-	-	97	-	-	97
	2000/01	-	-	70	-	41	-	-	111	-	-	111
	2001/02	-	-	46	-	16	-	-	62	-	17	79
	2002/03	-	-	119	-	43	-	-	162	-	27	189
Uzbekistan	1998/99	-	-	551	-	41	-	-	592	-	-	592
	1999/00	-	-	457	-	48	-	-	505	-	-	505
	2000/01	-	-	417	-	66	-	-	484	-	-	484
	2001/02	-	-	362	-	34	-	-	397	-	84	481
	2002/03	-	-	448	-	42	-	-	491	-	294	785
Total Central Asian Republics	1998/99	-	-	2 444	-	198	660	-	3 302	-	769	4 071
	1999/00	-	-	2 741	-	206	-	-	2 947	-	-	2 947
	2000/01	-	-	3 333	-	307	-	-	3 639	-	-	3 639
	2001/02	-	-	2 937	-	144	1 907	-	4 988	-	102	5 089
	2002/03	-	-	4 873	-	231	150	-	5 254	-	322	5 575
Asia Regional	1998/99	-	-	2 241	59	1 142	80	-	3 522	-	134	3 656
	1999/00	-	-	3 501	52	1 313	54	-	4 921	-	50	4 971
	2000/01	251	-	5 496	62	1 509	4 454	-	11 772	-	62	11 834
	2001/02	1 250	-	4 744	27	395	66	-	6 482	-	-	6 482
	2002/03	2 672	-	7 787	30	691	158	-	11 338	-	-	11 338
Total Asia	1998/99	62 937	-	127 586	43 536	47 971	28 008	3 668	313 705	33 235	2 998	349 939
	1999/00	73 231	-	129 435	31 370	54 889	31 102	2 427	322 454	57 844	1 592	381 890
	2000/01	71 268	-	143 152	23 705	63 713	56 469	1 396	359 704	60 416	2 437	422 557
	2001/02	90 285	73 966	167 005	19 694	63 041	83 104	1 678	498 773	44 239	2 252	545 264
	2002/03	137 221	53 734	179 821	16 386	84 956	80 883	1 325	554 327	62 255	3 335	619 917

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7.4 Bilateral Aid by Country (Europe)

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Europe												
Albania ¹⁰	1998/99	-	-	589	-	35	19	-	643	-	-	643
	1999/00	-	-	628	-	29	14 583	-	15 240	-	-	15 240
	2000/01	-	-	850	-	57	1 381	-	2 288	-	-	2 288
	2001/02	-	-	3 446	-	108	624	-	4 178	-	-	4 178
	2002/03	-	-	2 360	-	157	65	-	2 582	-	-	2 582
Armenia	1998/99	-	-	413	-	48	89	-	551	-	-	551
	1999/00	-	-	1 017	-	78	-	-	1 096	-	-	1 096
	2000/01	-	-	991	-	284	660	-	1 935	-	-	1 935
	2001/02	260	-	1 132	-	55	45	-	1 491	-	-	1 491
	2002/03	-	-	1 071	-	85	35	-	1 191	-	-	1 191
Azerbaijan	1998/99	-	-	448	-	49	-	-	498	-	-	498
	1999/00	-	-	643	-	53	-	-	697	-	-	697
	2000/01	-	-	343	-	11	334	-	688	-	-	688
	2001/02	-	-	411	-	5	63	-	479	-	-	479
	2002/03	-	-	256	-	13	-	-	269	-	-	269
Belarus	1998/99	-	-	415	-	57	-	-	472	-	-	472
	1999/00	-	-	229	-	48	-	-	278	-	-	278
	2000/01	-	-	32	-	51	-	-	82	-	-	82
	2001/02	-	-	43	-	18	-	-	61	-	-	61
	2002/03	-	-	40	-	17	-	-	57	-	-	57
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1998/99	-	-	2 257	-	238	104	-	2 599	-	-	2 599
	1999/00	-	-	2 300	-	215	1 628	-	4 143	-	1 852	5 995
	2000/01	-	-	2 550	-	70	762	-	3 383	-	-	3 383
	2001/02	-	-	2 735	-	230	582	-	3 547	-	-	3 547
	2002/03	-	-	6 488	-	159	-	-	6 647	-	-	6 647

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7.4 Bilateral Aid by Country (Europe)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)				Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision				Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Bulgaria	1998/99	-	-	2 614	-	88	-	-	2 702	-	1	2 703
	1999/00	-	-	2 780	-	183	-	-	2 963	-	18	2 981
	2000/01	-	-	2 951	-	265	-	-	3 216	-	106	3 322
	2001/02	-	-	3 598	-	162	2	-	3 762	-	130	3 891
	2002/03	-	-	3 301	-	245	1	-	3 548	-	184	3 731
Croatia	1998/99	-	-	645	-	155	-	-	800	-	-	800
	1999/00	-	-	954	-	236	100	-	1 290	-	-	1 290
	2000/01	-	-	794	-	98	-	-	892	-	-	892
	2001/02	-	-	1 012	-	2	387	-	1 401	-	56	1 457
	2002/03	-	-	1 267	-	17	321	-	1 605	-	-	1 605
Cyprus	1998/99	14	-	231	-	85	-	-	330	-	50	380
	1999/00	12	-	180	-	- 3	-	-	188	-	-	188
	2000/01	10	-	136	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	147
	2001/02	9	-	85	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	94
	2002/03	7	-	51	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	59
Czech Republic	1998/99	-	-	1 040	-	186	-	-	1 226	-	-	1 227
	1999/00	-	-	537	-	235	-	-	772	-	-	772
	2000/01	-	-	547	-	165	-	-	711	-	-	711
	2001/02	-	-	622	-	104	-	-	725	-	9	735
	2002/03	-	-	554	-	126	-	-	680	-	17	697
Estonia	1998/99	-	-	135	-	76	-	-	212	-	-	212
	1999/00	-	-	139	-	175	-	-	315	-	-	315
	2000/01	-	-	11	-	33	-	-	44	-	-	44
	2001/02	-	-	25	-	40	-	-	65	-	-	65
	2002/03	-	-	67	-	77	-	-	144	-	-	144

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7.4 Bilateral Aid by Country (Europe)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)				Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision				Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Georgia	1998/99	-	-	739	-	45	488	-	1 272	-	-	1 272
	1999/00	-	-	582	-	36	340	-	958	-	-	958
	2000/01	-	-	827	-	5	1 956	-	2 789	-	-	2 789
	2001/02	-	-	1 947	-	86	414	-	2 447	-	-	2 447
	2002/03	-	-	1 679	-	131	575	-	2 386	-	-	2 386
Gibraltar	1998/99	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	75	103
	1999/00	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23
	2000/01	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
	2001/02	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23
	2002/03	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Hungary	1998/99	-	-	2 870	-	130	-	-	3 000	-	5	3 005
	1999/00	-	-	2 159	-	137	-	-	2 296	-	-	2 296
	2000/01	-	-	1 819	-	243	-	-	2 062	-	6	2 068
	2001/02	-	-	1 201	-	63	-	-	1 264	-	7	1 271
	2002/03	-	-	1 205	-	100	-	-	1 306	-	70	1 376
Latvia	1998/99	-	-	121	-	61	-	-	182	-	3	184
	1999/00	-	-	130	-	186	-	-	316	-	-	316
	2000/01	-	-	34	-	73	-	-	107	-	-	107
	2001/02	-	-	29	-	33	-	-	62	-	-	62
	2002/03	-	-	22	-	60	-	-	83	-	-	83
Lithuania	1998/99	-	-	140	-	86	-	-	227	-	-	227
	1999/00	-	-	161	-	72	-	-	233	-	-	233
	2000/01	-	-	111	-	4	-	-	115	-	-	115
	2001/02	-	-	59	-	54	-	-	113	-	-	113
	2002/03	-	-	52	-	25	-	-	78	-	-	78

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7.4 Bilateral Aid by Country (Europe)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Macedonia (FYR of) ¹⁰	1998/99	-	-	481	-	48	1	-	530	-	-	530
	1999/00	-	-	837	-	50	11 409	-	12 296	-	30	12 326
	2000/01	-	-	1 151	-	98	936	-	2 185	-	-	2 185
	2001/02	-	3 000	1 564	-	71	3 430	-	8 066	-	-	8 066
	2002/03	-	-	1 620	-	77	94	-	1 791	-	46	1 837
Malta	1998/99	4	-	123	-	20	-	-	146	-	-	146
	1999/00	2	-	97	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	99
	2000/01	1	-	120	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	122
	2001/02	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	71
	2002/03	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	119
Moldova	1998/99	-	-	795	-	30	-	-	825	-	-	825
	1999/00	-	-	754	-	75	-	-	829	-	-	829
	2000/01	-	-	1 034	-	40	-	-	1 074	-	-	1 074
	2001/02	-	-	1 582	-	2	-	-	1 584	-	-	1 584
	2002/03	-	-	3 352	-	3	-	-	3 354	-	-	3 354
Poland	1998/99	-	-	7 644	-	272	-	-	7 916	-	-	7 917
	1999/00	-	-	4 178	-	264	-	-	4 442	-	-	4 442
	2000/01	-	-	3 552	-	262	-	-	3 814	-	-	3 814
	2001/02	-	-	2 295	-	232	-	-	2 527	-	20	2 547
	2002/03	-	-	1 278	-	209	-	-	1 487	-	-	1 487
Romania	1998/99	-	-	4 036	-	104	-	-	4 140	-	18	4 158
	1999/00	-	-	3 489	-	249	-	-	3 738	-	6	3 744
	2000/01	-	-	3 180	-	258	-	-	3 439	-	-	3 439
	2001/02	-	-	5 301	-	95	-	-	5 396	-	-	5 396
	2002/03	-	-	5 798	-	300	50	-	6 147	-	20	6 167

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7.4 Bilateral Aid by Country (Europe)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)				Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision				Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Russian Federation	1998/99	-	-	29 037	-	523	1 272	-	30 832	-	55	30 887
	1999/00	-	-	23 993	-	349	3 384	-	27 727	-	1	27 728
	2000/01	-	-	19 880	-	814	5 419	-	26 114	-	-	26 114
	2001/02	-	-	22 168	-	465	2 772	-	25 405	-	-	25 405
	2002/03	-	-	22 424	-	1 836	2 751	-	27 011	-	-	27 011
Serbia & Montenegro ¹⁰ (including Kosovo)	1998/99	-	-	196	-	-	75	-	272	-	1	273
	1999/00	-	-	76	-	-	6 316	-	6 393	-	-	6 393
	2000/01	-	3 398	1 948	-	107	10 080	-	15 533	-	134	15 667
	2001/02	-	7 000	4 150	-	107	487	-	11 745	-	27	11 771
	2002/03	-	-	5 538	-	571	-2	-	6 108	-	299 164	305 271
Slovak Republic	1998/99	-	-	2 451	-	147	-	-	2 598	-	-	2 598
	1999/00	-	-	1 541	-	182	-	-	1 723	-	-	1 723
	2000/01	-	-	986	-	162	-	-	1 149	-	-	1 149
	2001/02	-	-	1 992	-	189	-	-	2 181	-	8	2 188
	2002/03	-	-	2 819	-	232	-	-	3 051	-	-	3 051
Slovenia	1998/99	-	-	39	-	3	-	-	42	-	21	63
	1999/00	-	-	144	-	26	-	-	171	-	-	171
	2000/01	-	-	25	-	77	-	-	102	-	39	141
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	21	96
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	119	-	6	125
States of ex Yugoslavia ¹⁰	1998/99	-	-	312	-	96	3 546	-	3 954	-	-	3 954
	1999/00	-	-	254	-	-	65 354	-	65 609	-	-	65 609
	2000/01	-	-	223	-	-	20 967	-	21 190	-	-	21 190
	2001/02	-	-	844	-	551	1 717	-	3 112	-	-	3 112
	2002/03	-	-	415	-	458	7	-	879	-	-	879

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7.4 Bilateral Aid by Country (Europe)

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)				Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision				Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Turkey	1998/99	-	-	549	3 527	19	-	-	4 095	-	4	4 099
	1999/00	-	-	-	3 176	-	1 565	-	4 741	-	11	4 751
	2000/01	-	-	-	2 848	-	283	-	3 131	-	109	3 239
	2001/02	-	-	-	2 485	-	7	-	2 492	-	648	3 140
	2002/03	-	-	-	2 069	-	-	-	2 069	-	231	2 300
Ukraine	1998/99	-	-	8 111	-	502	-	-	8 613	-	6	8 619
	1999/00	-	-	7 856	-	586	-	-	8 442	-	-	8 442
	2000/01	-	-	9 033	-	197	100	-	9 331	-	-	9 331
	2001/02	-	-	8 652	-	225	-	-	8 877	-	-	8 877
	2002/03	-	-	7 684	-	204	2	-	7 890	-	2	7 892
Balkan Regional ¹⁰	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	502	-	-	16 274	-	16 776	-	-	16 776
	2000/01	-	-	16	-	-	1 035	-	1 051	-	21	1 072
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	500	508
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53	-	-	53
Europe Regional	1998/99	-	-	3 358	-	443	-	-	3 801	-	428	4 229
	1999/00	-	-	4 057	-	395	852	-	5 303	-	878	6 181
	2000/01	-	-	5 357	-	372	883	-	6 612	-	410	7 022
	2001/02	-	-	5 412	-	17	110	-	5 538	-	-	5 538
	2002/03	-	-	3 589	-	402	298	-	4 289	-	-	4 289
Total Europe	1998/99	17	-	69 819	3 527	3 546	5 594	-	82 503	-	668	83 171
	1999/00	14	-	60 240	3 176	3 858	121 807	-	189 095	-	2 796	191 891
	2000/01	11	3 398	58 528	2 848	3 747	44 798	-	113 330	-	825	114 155
	2001/02	269	10 000	70 397	2 485	2 998	10 639	-	96 788	-	1 426	98 214
	2002/03	7	-	73 057	2 069	5 677	4 197	-	85 007	-	299 738	384 745

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

10. Includes humanitarian assistance to Kosovo for 1999/00 and 2000/01.

7.5 Bilateral Aid to the Pacific

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Pacific ¹¹	1998/99	562	-	2 571	-	1 264	178	367	4 941	15 310	-	20 251
	1999/00	534	-	2 424	-	825	49	360	4 193	3 055	-	7 248
	2000/01	823	-	1 941	-	836	-	360	3 960	1 174	-	5 134
	2001/02	1 107	-	1 894	-	1 272	-	353	4 626	2 416	-	7 042
	2002/03	563	-	2 462	-	1 419	66	278	4 788	790	-	5 578

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

11. No country breakdown is available as bilateral assistance to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme.

8 Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions

Figure 8.1 DFID Multilateral Programme 2002/03

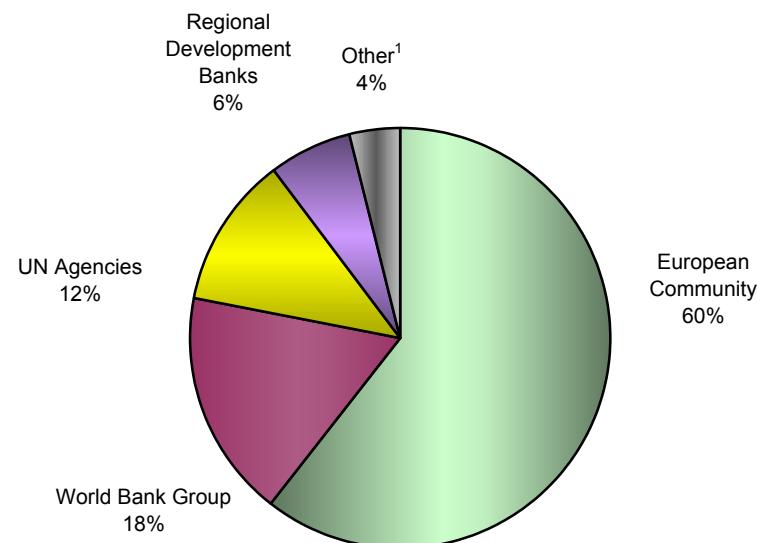
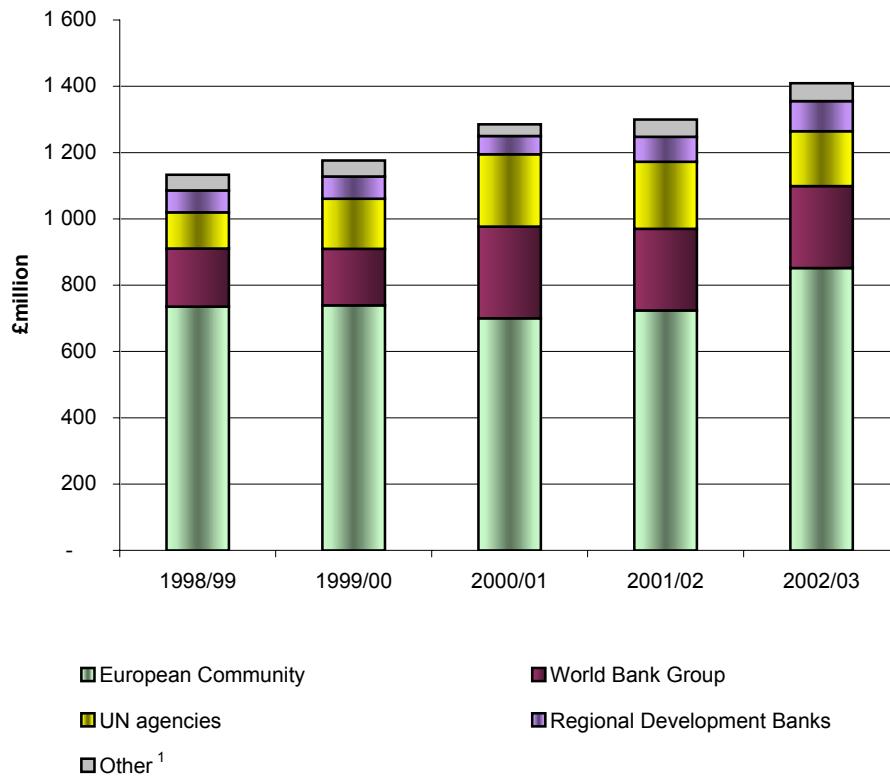


Figure 8.2 DFID Multilateral Programme 1998/99-2002/03



1. This comprises IMF Structural Adjustment Facility, Global Environmental Assistance, Commonwealth and International Research Organisations.

8 Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions

£ thousand

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme ¹	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
European Community²										
European Development Fund	212 997	-	212 893	-	121 376	-	91 463	-	132 545	-
European Commission National Experts ³	892	-	965	-	981	-	1 440	-	1 518	-
European Investment Bank	2 798	-	2 805	-	4 033	-	3 847	-	3 108	-
EC Attribution	518 399	19 463	522 655	18 545	573 455	19 470	626 755	27 130	714 250	30 330
of which:										
Asia & Latin American Countries	59 418	-	66 575	-	72 750	-	74 570	-	90 845	-
Disaster Relief	67 056	-	69 960	-	62 635	-	65 935	-	57 790	-
Food Aid ⁴	41 100	-	41 565	-	50 660	-	56 865	-	50 695	-
Mediterranean Associates	54 097	-	39 025	-	54 795	-	68 045	-	98 645	-
CARDS ⁵	-	-	-	-	78 715	-	112 900	-	90 995	-
Phare/Tacis (developing countries)	41 740	-	48 220	-	24 020	-	10 365	-	15 485	-
Phare/Tacis (other countries)	166 970	-	174 560	-	180 040	-	200 060	-	247 025	-
Other	88 018	19 463	82 750	18 545	49 840	19 470	38 015	27 130	62 770	30 330
Total European Community	735 086	19 463	739 318	18 545	699 845	19 470	723 505	27 130	851 421	30 330
of which developing countries	548 606	12 126	558 604	11 916	515 238	12 802	517 122	18 268	599 438	20 136
World Bank Group										
International Development Association	170 860	-	166 710	-	233 310	-	213 850	-	220 290	-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	2 570	-	10	-	6 502	-	1 000	-	-	-
International Finance Corporation	183	-	183	-	571	-	574	-	577	-
World Bank Group TC	1 641	-	3 374	-	7 182	-	4 567	-	8 895	-
HIPC Trust Fund Payments	-	-	-	-	27 518	-	23 400	-	17 855	-
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	1 570	-	3 281	-	-	-
Total World Bank Group	175 254	-	170 277	-	276 653	-	246 672	-	247 617	-
IMF Structural Adjustment Facility	18 000	-	17 000	-	-	-	11 147	-	11 434	-
Global Environmental Assistance	15 186	134	16 939	156	21 022	121	25 231	106	27 253	85

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

2. EC Attribution data for 2002/03 are provisional subject to the Court of Auditors report.

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

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

5. CARDS is the EC assistance programme to the Western Balkans. See glossary for details.

8 Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions

£ thousand

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme ¹	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
Regional Development Banks										
African Development Bank	102	-	161	-	1 032	-	1 004	-	1 026	-
African Development Fund	19 093	-	16 599	-	13 190	-	29 058	-	33 198	-
Asian Development Bank	134	-	358	-	370	-	1 093	-	1 091	-
Asian Development Fund	31 939	-	34 355	-	25 851	-	26 638	-	26 103	-
Caribbean Development Fund	2 113	-	3 920	-	981	-	2 115	-	5 319	-
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	987	-	1 007	-	889	-	683	-	398	-
IADB Fund for Special Operations	3 736	-	520	-	1 068	-	1 068	-	-	-
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD)	8 191	-	10 258	-	11 286	-	13 082	-	15 082	-
Multilateral Development Bank TC	-	-	-	-	136	-	641	-	8 370	-
Total Regional Development Banks	66 295	-	67 178	-	54 803	-	75 382	-	90 587	-
Commonwealth										
Commonwealth Foundation	222	667	289	693	174	710	62	728	428	738
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	5 669	-	5 727	-	5 465	-	6 408	-	5 963	-
Commonwealth Science Council	268	-	279	-	252	-	258	-	266	-
Commonwealth Youth Programme	685	-	687	-	689	-	706	-	697	-
Pacific Community	-	10	-	11	-	10	-	5	-	-
Other Commonwealth	340	-	439	-	362	-	118	-	265	-
Total Commonwealth	7 184	677	7 421	704	6 942	720	7 552	733	7 619	738

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

8 Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions

£ thousand

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme ¹	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
UN Agencies⁶										
Food & Agricultural Organisation ⁷	5 274	-	5 439	-	14	-	6 621	-	6 117	-
International Atomic Energy Authority	-	2 601	-	2 345	-	2 411	-	2 629	-	2 505
International Fund for Agricultural Development	2 155	-	2 713	-	2 752	-	2 728	-	3 000	-
International Labour Organisation	752	1 134	730	1 136	531	1 062	2 232	-	1 387	-
Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2 100	-	3 083	-	4 504	-	4 591	-	3 413	-
UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	3 360	-	13 034	-	18 791	-	25 426	-	18 807	-
UN AIDS	2 750	-	3 000	-	3 000	-	3 052	-	3 052	-
UN Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	10 461	-	29 143	-	2 619	-	17 500	-	17 366	-
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	30 850	-	35 960	50	41 918	-	39 826	-	43 434	-
UN Drugs Control Programmes ⁸	5	1 704	-	2 270	-	2 830	-	1 408	-	3 281
UN Environment Programme	-	4 500	-	4 486	-	4 500	-	4 500	-	-
UNESCO ⁹	2 817	-	2 681	-	3 008	-	3 371	-	3 323	-
UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) ⁸	13 003	-	7 026	-	9 467	-	14 273	-	14 432	-
UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	3 114	-	3 544	-	4 507	-	4 574	-	3 560	-
UN Population Fund	13 120	-	15 000	-	40 050	-	24 213	-	9 000	-
UN Regular Budget	-	3 680	-	3 552	-	3 777	-	5 233	-	4 959
World Food Programme ¹⁰	10 057	-	5 014	-	8 000	-	5 000	-	8	-
World Health Organisation (WHO)	8 091	9 720	20 300	9 178	75 110	9 731	41 348	10 526	34 156	11 852
World Meteorological Organisation	-	69	-	70	-	74	-	60	-	67
Other UN Agencies	1 347	1 319	4 418	1 558	4 208	2 260	7 156	238	4 313	355
Total UN Agencies¹¹	109 256	24 727	151 085	24 645	218 479	26 645	201 911	24 594	165 368	23 019

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

6. DFID uses certain UN Agencies as a means of delivering emergency assistance to individual countries. This is shown in more detail in Table 10.

7. This includes only contributions to the FAO which are counted as aid. See memo items at the end of this table for the non-aid elements.

8. Where DFID has influence over the destination of some payments to the UN these are counted as bilateral aid and included in Table 7.

9. This includes only contributions to UNESCO which are counted as aid. See memo items at the end of this table for the non-aid elements.

10. This is the regular programme of food aid.

11. In addition to these core contributions, DFID also channels some bilateral expenditure through UN agencies. The total amount spent through UN organisations is estimated to be in the region of £300 million annually.

8 Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions

£ thousand

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme ¹	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
International Research Organisations										
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) of which:	6 635	-	6 832	-	7 325	-	7 940	-	7 464	-
Int Centre for Agric Research in the Dry Areas	450	-	480	-	510	-	560	-	560	-
Int Centre for Living Aquatic Resources M'ment	215	-	272	-	363	-	338	-	254	-
Int Centre for Tropical Agriculture	629	-	671	-	576	-	369	-	636	-
Int Crop Research Inst for the Semi-Arid Tropics	902	-	915	-	889	-	1 014	-	760	-
Int Food Policy Research Institute	121	-	170	-	313	-	348	-	249	-
Int Institute for Tropical Agriculture	469	-	523	-	554	-	680	-	650	-
Int Irrigation Management Institute	88	-	60	-	60	-	46	-	59	-
Int Livestock Research Institute	792	-	864	-	827	-	883	-	730	-
Int Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	510	-	698	-	698	-	813	-	830	-
Int Plant Genetics Resources Institute	831	-	313	-	660	-	708	-	731	-
Int Potato Centre	387	-	409	-	440	-	656	-	717	-
Int Rice Research Institute	852	-	948	-	905	-	1 046	-	858	-
Int Service for National Agricultural Research	94	-	195	-	183	-	219	-	200	-
West Africa Rice Development Association	222	-	314	-	347	-	260	-	230	-
Other CGIAR	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other International Research Organisations										
CAB International	107	233	85	240	75	242	100	242	213	242
Int Centre for Dev Research in Agriculture	115	-	117	-	127	-	108	-	162	-
Other International Research	86	-	87	-	72	-	57	-	61	-
Total International Research Organisations	6 943	233	7 121	240	7 599	242	8 205	242	7 900	242
TOTAL MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1 133 204	45 234	1 176 339	44 290	1 285 343	47 199	1 299 605	52 806	1 409 199	54 415

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

Memo - contributions from DFID funds which are not reportable to DAC and so excluded from above:

Food & Agricultural Organisation	4 714	-	4 862	-	13	-	5 919	-	5 901	-
UNESCO	8 451	-	8 044	-	9 024	-	10 114	-	9 970	-

9 Bilateral Aid by Sector

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
ECONOMIC	1998/99	49 547	29 237	95 542	42 150	10 933	3 206	25 659	292 194	132 137	64 926	453 337
	1999/00	75 616	20 624	90 266	30 589	11 387	2 813	23 140	293 105	196 808	70 101	521 344
	2000/01	55 922	135 945	96 706	24 357	12 909	182	21 188	347 208	172 890	82 150	602 248
	2001/02	93 968	98 306	114 725	20 025	21 735	11	18 322	367 092	108 983	246 999	723 074
	2002/03	98 309	118 028	128 834	16 398	21 227	-	22 353	405 149	131 556	396 372	933 077
of which:	1998/99	2 325	8 244	5 048	-	69	-	-	15 686	-	-	15 686
Economic Policy	1999/00	1 290	16 888	8 099	-	11	-	-	26 289	-	-	26 289
	2000/01	3 640	134 301	13 209	-	495	-	-	151 645	-	-	151 645
	2001/02	3 057	96 500	18 584	-	12 486	-	-	130 628	-	-	130 628
	2002/03	21 748	109 840	25 740	-	12 263	-	-	169 592	-	-	169 592
Financial Development	1998/99	551	-	19 838	-	1 846	-	-	22 236	46 399	-	68 634
	1999/00	497	-	16 946	-	2 838	-	-	20 281	27 890	-	48 171
	2000/01	167	-	16 517	-	2 216	-	-	18 900	26 185	-	45 085
	2001/02	26 963	-	18 968	-	1 801	-	-	47 732	50 793	-	98 525
	2002/03	12 783	-	24 571	-	1 358	-	-	38 712	12 211	-	50 923
Private Sector Development	1998/99	182	-	15 606	-	4 792	-	-	20 579	771	-	21 350
	1999/00	415	-	15 430	-	5 042	14	-	20 901	-	-	20 901
	2000/01	-	-	14 340	-	4 418	-	-	18 758	-	-	18 758
	2001/02	37	-	15 217	-	2 264	11	-	17 530	-	-	17 530
	2002/03	325	-	16 850	-	3 931	-	-	21 106	-	-	21 106
Public Private Partnerships	1998/99	88	-	1 475	-	2	-	-	1 565	-	-	1 565
	1999/00	153	-	1 561	-	216	-	-	1 930	-	-	1 930
	2000/01	211	-	9 911	-	47	-	-	10 169	-	-	10 169
	2001/02	1	-	9 849	-	12	-	-	9 863	433	-	10 296
	2002/03	-	-	15 054	-	5	-	-	15 058	-	-	15 058
Transport and Communication	1998/99	15 644	993	12 715	17 339	2 346	3 133	-	52 171	27 571	-	79 742
	1999/00	22 223	3 736	14 439	10 571	1 827	2 795	-	55 592	25 748	-	81 340
	2000/01	15 754	1 644	15 371	6 770	2 908	179	-	42 627	38 303	-	80 930
	2001/02	19 935	1 220	20 440	6 648	2 392	-	-	50 634	4 222	-	54 856
	2002/03	16 574	1 157	16 973	5 468	600	-	-	40 772	18 177	-	58 949

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

9 Bilateral Aid by Sector

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Manufacturing	1998/99	360	-	3 095	9 320	582	-	-	13 357	19 037	-	32 394
	1999/00	854	-	2 316	8 427	290	-	-	11 887	38 407	-	50 294
	2000/01	86	-	1 476	7 527	58	-	-	9 147	15 981	-	25 128
	2001/02	-	-	1 574	6 635	45	-	-	8 255	24 077	-	32 332
	2002/03	-	-	1 095	5 804	181	-	-	7 079	14 567	-	21 646
Mineral Extraction	1998/99	-	-	4 813	3 686	94	-	-	8 594	18 489	-	27 083
	1999/00	-	-	3 485	3 320	85	-	-	6 890	39 016	-	45 906
	2000/01	22 577	-	2 481	2 951	64	-	-	28 073	78 515	-	106 588
	2001/02	28 007	-	2 047	2 544	13	-	-	32 612	8 242	-	40 854
	2002/03	4 987	-	1 354	2 075	70	-	-	8 486	21 512	-	29 998
Energy	1998/99	20 322	-	29 594	10 961	581	73	-	61 530	18 250	-	79 780
	1999/00	14 102	-	22 074	8 167	181	4	-	44 528	54 625	-	99 153
	2000/01	7 311	-	16 858	7 109	1 146	2	-	32 426	9 538	-	41 964
	2001/02	4 916	-	14 663	4 198	714	-	-	24 491	19 920	-	44 411
	2002/03	12 407	-	11 633	3 051	168	-	-	27 258	61 146	-	88 404
EDUCATION	1998/99	23 090	10 000	63 456	1 424	41 911	184	-	140 066	-	-	140 066
	1999/00	33 515	14 000	55 278	1 191	14 210	20	-	118 214	-	-	118 214
	2000/01	43 478	40 000	46 433	758	18 131	92	-	148 893	-	-	148 893
	2001/02	47 551	15 000	40 414	693	8 483	42	-	112 182	-	-	112 182
	2002/03	54 398	-	43 198	623	20 040	-	-	118 260	-	-	118 260
of which:	1998/99	10 005	5 000	24 932	-	33 660	-	-	73 597	-	-	73 597
	Education Policy	11 006	14 000	13 077	-	3 939	-	-	42 022	-	-	42 022
	2000/01	15 000	40 000	12 727	-	4 099	-	-	71 826	-	-	71 826
	2001/02	12 000	15 000	12 278	-	2 143	-	-	41 421	-	-	41 421
	2002/03	12 100	-	14 740	-	4 718	-	-	31 558	-	-	31 558
Education Facilities	1998/99	1 624	-	4 341	574	503	-	-	7 041	-	-	7 041
	1999/00	4 462	-	4 909	419	420	-	-	10 210	-	-	10 210
	2000/01	4 181	-	4 818	-	989	83	-	10 071	-	-	10 071
	2001/02	4 144	-	2 572	-	502	42	-	7 260	-	-	7 260
	2002/03	9 645	-	3 683	-	415	-	-	13 743	-	-	13 743

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

9 Bilateral Aid by Sector

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
Basic Education ⁵	1998/99	10 269	5 000	21 503	-	6 111	164	-	43 045	-	-	43 045
	1999/00	16 348	-	24 094	-	7 935	10	-	48 388	-	-	48 388
	2000/01	22 576	-	16 121	-	10 990	-	-	49 687	-	-	49 687
	2001/02	28 641	-	14 560	-	4 204	-	-	47 404	-	-	47 404
	2002/03	30 264	-	15 035	-	11 564	-	-	56 863	-	-	56 863
HEALTH	1998/99	27 826	-	58 407	-	47 132	120	-	133 485	-	-	133 485
	1999/00	36 011	-	74 428	-	50 738	6 627	-	167 804	-	-	167 804
	2000/01	56 577	-	74 417	11	51 659	1 373	-	184 038	6 145	-	190 183
	2001/02	60 246	-	104 886	- 1	38 424	-	-	203 556	7 794	-	211 350
	2002/03	70 690	3 500	162 660	-	56 196	4 704	-	297 750	17 883	-	315 633
of which:	1998/99	10 171	-	21 868	-	8 177	-	-	40 217	-	-	40 217
	Health Policy	8 507	-	26 355	-	9 645	482	-	44 990	-	-	44 990
	2000/01	20 720	-	26 381	-	7 315	350	-	54 766	6 145	-	60 911
	2001/02	24 392	-	32 179	-	5 873	-	-	62 444	4 913	-	67 357
	2002/03	25 761	3 500	31 374	-	5 763	-	-	66 398	17 407	-	83 805
Pro Poor Health	1998/99	12 235	-	4 461	-	4 032	26	-	20 753	-	-	20 753
	1999/00	7 793	-	5 642	-	3 379	5 161	-	21 975	-	-	21 975
	2000/01	8 230	-	6 594	-	5 874	887	-	21 586	-	-	21 586
	2001/02	5 903	-	6 812	-	1 913	-	-	14 628	2 881	-	17 509
	2002/03	4 483	-	53 846	-	7 399	2 074	-	67 802	476	-	68 278
Communicable Disease Control	1998/99	1 350	-	5 608	-	10 031	-	-	16 989	-	-	16 989
	1999/00	16 299	-	8 656	-	13 552	-	-	38 507	-	-	38 507
	2000/01	20 645	-	6 495	-	11 986	136	-	39 263	-	-	39 263
	2001/02	21 049	-	20 928	-	5 493	-	-	47 470	-	-	47 470
	2002/03	27 005	-	15 465	-	9 275	2 380	-	54 125	-	-	54 125
Multisectoral Responses to HIV/AIDS	1998/99	1 830	-	6 343	-	4 940	-	-	13 113	-	-	13 113
	1999/00	996	-	8 807	-	5 443	112	-	15 358	-	-	15 358
	2000/01	342	-	7 811	-	7 034	-	-	15 187	-	-	15 187
	2001/02	3 938	-	16 320	-	5 712	-	-	25 970	-	-	25 970
	2002/03	4 167	-	29 265	-	17 357	-	-	50 789	-	-	50 789

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

5. Basic education comprises pre-school, primary and non formal education sectors.

9 Bilateral Aid by Sector

£ thousand

		Financial Aid (Excl ATP)						Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
		Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
Reproductive Health	1998/99	2 240	-	11 934	-	18 212	-	-	32 386	-	-	32 386
	1999/00	2 415	-	16 580	-	16 781	-	-	35 775	-	-	35 775
	2000/01	6 639	-	17 825	-	16 790	-	-	41 255	-	-	41 255
	2001/02	4 827	-	18 533	-	14 380	-	-	37 739	-	-	37 739
	2002/03	9 172	-	19 710	-	12 340	-	-	41 222	-	-	41 222
GOVERNANCE	1998/99	8 782	94 336	61 052	5 498	7 642	1 623	-	178 934	7 432	9 194	195 560
	1999/00	7 475	100 748	70 719	1 426	12 952	817	-	194 138	-	6 956	201 094
	2000/01	10 101	56 140	76 948	26	19 689	7 309	-	170 214	31	5 939	176 183
	2001/02	30 404	131 571	94 450	- 49	17 969	298	-	274 642	45	7 492	282 179
	2002/03	19 131	94 299	103 045	- 1 173	24 117	170	-	239 590	281	9 586	249 456
of which:	1998/99	5 044	24 336	24 565	5 370	3 505	209	-	63 029	-	-	63 029
Government Services	1999/00	1 275	27 236	28 306	1 425	7 884	79	-	66 204	-	-	66 204
	2000/01	3 792	15 740	18 562	26	14 101	320	-	52 541	-	-	52 541
	2001/02	7 694	27 605	15 718	- 49	11 322	16	-	62 305	-	-	62 305
	2002/03	6 963	21 265	13 353	- 1 173	10 964	-	-	51 371	-	-	51 371
	1998/99	1 309	28 000	18 200	-	2 963	-	-	50 473	-	-	50 473
Local Government Reform	1999/00	1 949	37 000	19 657	-	2 312	223	-	61 140	-	-	61 140
	2000/01	3 181	-	21 716	-	1 610	23	-	26 529	-	-	26 529
	2001/02	2 579	-	27 087	-	4 581	282	-	34 530	-	-	34 530
	2002/03	3 518	-	34 976	-	7 941	95	-	46 531	-	-	46 531
	1998/99	283	32 000	10 387	-	297	-	-	42 967	7 429	-	50 396
Public Reform/Good Governance	1999/00	616	26 512	12 616	-	841	2	-	40 587	-	-	40 587
	2000/01	456	15 000	17 035	-	1 166	-	-	33 658	31	-	33 689
	2001/02	11 390	75 966	27 079	-	888	-	-	115 321	45	-	115 366
	2002/03	5 417	41 034	22 899	-	3 021	-	-	72 371	-	-	72 371
	1998/99	413	-	42 508	-	17 368	749	-	61 038	514	-	61 552
SOCIAL	1999/00	382	5 000	53 500	-	17 051	2 427	-	78 359	3 127	-	81 486
	2000/01	813	22 898	57 470	-	16 272	1 285	-	98 738	-	-	98 738
	2001/02	1 717	5 000	44 498	-	70 788	3 628	-	125 631	-	-	125 631
	2002/03	2 124	-	58 413	-	82 996	4 426	-	147 959	-	-	147 959

1. Humanitarian Assistance comprises food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

2. This comprises both interest and principal foregone under Retrospective Terms Adjustment. Amounts reported are repayments which would have fallen due each year.

3. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

9 Bilateral Aid by Sector

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴	
of which: Social Policy	1998/99	31	-	8 613	-	4 392	67	-	13 101	-	-
	1999/00	- 1	5 000	11 390	-	7 132	62	-	23 584	3 127	-
	2000/01	264	22 898	16 043	-	5 264	5	-	44 474	-	44 474
	2001/02	1 545	5 000	17 727	-	7 194	-	-	31 465	-	31 465
	2002/03	1 817	-	25 446	-	13 110	2 000	-	42 373	-	42 373
Sanitation	1998/99	150	-	2 601	-	465	-	-	3 217	-	-
	1999/00	323	-	3 938	-	803	-	-	5 064	-	-
	2000/01	441	-	5 340	-	505	-	-	6 285	-	6 285
	2001/02	22	-	4 748	-	671	-	-	5 442	-	5 442
	2002/03	5	-	4 853	-	1 930	-	-	6 788	-	6 788
Strengthening Civil Society	1998/99	232	-	27 191	-	2 908	182	-	30 513	-	-
	1999/00	59	-	29 796	-	2 658	131	-	32 645	-	-
	2000/01	100	-	29 237	-	4 660	156	-	34 154	-	-
	2001/02	15	-	13 810	-	60 006	909	-	74 739	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	21 737	-	65 190	152	-	87 080	-	-
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE⁶		1998/99	-	1 664	-	7 494	106 303	-	115 462	-	-
		1999/00	-	2 829	-	934	213 338	-	217 101	-	-
		2000/01	270	12	10 709	-	609	199 794	-	211 394	-
		2001/02	1 244	3 000	8 358	-	4 841	185 542	-	202 986	-
		2002/03	266	-	14 948	-	3 620	281 692	-	300 526	-
of which: Disaster Relief/Mitigation	1998/99	-	-	1 258	-	7 451	76 613	-	85 322	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	1 087	-	706	137 586	-	139 380	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	6 131	-	217	154 399	-	160 747	-	-
	2001/02	623	-	1 359	-	123	143 509	-	145 614	-	-
	2002/03	211	-	130	-	5	141 568	-	141 914	-	-
Demining	1998/99	-	-	-	-	1	2 414	-	2 415	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	87	-	-	15 828	-	15 915	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	1 673	-	-	14 717	-	16 390	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	427	-	-	12 293	-	12 720	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	1 030	-	-	10 509	-	11 539	-	-

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4. This is mainly non-DFID debt relief, but also includes small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and the FCO and contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs.

5. See also Tables 10 and 11.

9 Bilateral Aid by Sector

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
RURAL LIVELIHOODS	1998/99	7 553	-	87 363	2 086	18 746	169	-	115 918	24 572	-	140 490
	1999/00	7 549	-	91 796	1 974	23 459	546	-	125 324	68 482	-	193 806
	2000/01	5 102	-	94 926	1 856	23 421	20	-	125 325	23 271	-	148 596
	2001/02	7 534	642	101 339	1 738	15 076	-	-	126 329	4 288	-	130 617
	2002/03	12 387	381	99 556	1 621	31 192	412	-	145 548	35 818	-	181 366
of which:	1998/99	2 567	-	38 660	-	5 111	166	-	46 504	21 083	-	67 587
Agriculture Policy	1999/00	1 849	-	27 311	-	4 419	536	-	34 115	66 274	-	100 389
	2000/01	1 600	-	23 630	-	4 705	-	-	29 936	19 498	-	49 434
	2001/02	2 295	642	18 690	-	1 323	-	-	22 951	3 871	-	26 821
	2002/03	3 878	381	17 363	-	3 149	-	-	24 771	34 776	-	59 547
Renewable Natural Resources Research	1998/99	175	-	14 199	-	1 442	-	-	15 817	-	-	15 817
	1999/00	361	-	24 448	-	1 749	-	-	26 558	-	-	26 558
	2000/01	666	-	23 701	-	1 700	-	-	26 067	-	-	26 067
	2001/02	826	-	29 301	-	1 813	-	-	31 939	-	-	31 939
	2002/03	854	-	29 598	-	2 930	-	-	33 382	-	-	33 382
Land Policy	1998/99	21	-	11 831	-	6 319	-	-	18 171	-	-	18 171
	1999/00	213	-	13 374	-	10 318	5	-	23 911	-	-	23 911
	2000/01	713	-	19 554	-	10 855	20	-	31 142	-	-	31 142
	2001/02	2 936	-	27 470	-	7 579	-	-	37 986	-	-	37 986
	2002/03	6 653	-	25 365	-	19 199	407	-	51 623	-	-	51 623
Forestry Production	1998/99	3 732	-	9 138	2 086	1 383	-	-	16 338	2 763	-	19 101
	1999/00	4 763	-	10 950	1 974	1 490	-	-	19 178	1 484	-	20 662
	2000/01	2 124	-	11 006	1 856	1 004	-	-	15 990	1 694	-	17 684
	2001/02	1 476	-	11 455	1 738	566	-	-	15 235	417	-	15 652
	2002/03	1 003	-	13 297	1 621	427	-	-	16 348	469	-	16 817
ENVIRONMENT	1998/99	3 488	-	23 645	5 583	5 754	85	-	38 555	2 061	-	40 616
	1999/00	6 328	-	27 190	2 478	5 179	172	-	41 348	100	-	41 448
	2000/01	5 464	-	27 632	598	4 516	14	-	38 225	-	-	38 225
	2001/02	3 225	-	28 620	553	7 613	2	-	40 013	-	-	40 013
	2002/03	2 713	-	32 460	121	5 402	-	-	40 696	-	-	40 696

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9 Bilateral Aid by Sector

£ thousand

	Financial Aid (Excl ATP)							Other Programmes			Total Gross Public Expenditure	
	Project or Sector Aid	Programme Aid	Technical Cooperation	Aid and Trade Provision	Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance ¹	DFID Debt Relief ²	Total DFID Programme ³	CDC Investments	Other ⁴		
of which:	1998/99	3 414	-	9 684	5 577	3 059	23	-	21 757	2 061	-	23 818
Environmental	1999/00	6 095	-	13 713	2 478	3 340	162	-	25 789	100	-	25 889
Health and Education	2000/01	5 048	-	15 082	598	3 393	14	-	24 135	-	-	24 135
	2001/02	2 443	-	12 524	553	6 365	2	-	21 888	-	-	21 888
	2002/03	2 036	-	11 979	121	3 667	-	-	17 804	-	-	17 804
Water Resource Management	1998/99	68	-	4 714	-	918	61	-	5 760	-	-	5 760
	1999/00	12	-	5 214	-	579	10	-	5 814	-	-	5 814
	2000/01	-	-	3 735	-	341	-	-	4 075	-	-	4 075
	2001/02	459	-	5 692	-	298	-	-	6 450	-	-	6 450
	2002/03	217	-	8 408	-	1 221	-	-	9 846	-	-	9 846
TOTAL ALLOCABLE	1998/99	120 699	133 574	433 639	56 743	156 980	112 439	25 659	1 039 733	166 716	74 120	1 280 569
	1999/00	166 874	140 372	466 006	37 659	135 911	226 760	23 140	1 196 722	268 517	77 057	1 542 296
	2000/01	177 728	254 995	485 241	27 606	147 207	210 069	21 188	1 324 034	202 337	88 089	1 614 460
	2001/02	245 889	253 519	537 292	22 960	184 928	189 522	18 322	1 452 432	121 110	254 491	1 828 033
	2002/03	260 019	216 208	643 115	17 590	244 790	291 403	22 353	1 695 478	185 538	405 958	2 286 974
Unallocable	1998/99	6 935	-	45 982	155	32 331	720	-	122 043	-	13 027	99 151
	1999/00	8 077	-	49 251	131	34 213	397	-	130 737	1	23 664	115 732
	2000/01	8 482	-	56 028	39	31 604	294	-	96 446	3 902	61 039	161 388
	2001/02	8 357	-	53 218	134	15 231	227	-	77 167	38 328	60 303	175 798
	2002/03	28 348	-	62 688	143	25 830	869	-	117 879	13 658	58 372	189 909
Exchequer Advances to the CDC	1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 919	-	-	-
	1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 670	-	-	-
	2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1998/99	127 634	133 574	479 621	56 898	189 311	113 159	25 659	1 161 774	166 716	87 147	1 379 719
	1999/00	174 951	140 372	515 257	37 790	170 124	227 157	23 140	1 327 461	268 518	100 721	1 658 030
	2000/01	186 210	254 995	541 269	27 645	178 811	210 363	21 188	1 420 481	206 239	149 128	1 775 848
	2001/02	254 246	253 519	590 510	23 094	200 159	189 749	18 322	1 529 599	159 438	314 794	2 003 831
	2002/03	288 367	216 208	705 803	17 733	270 620	292 272	22 353	1 813 356	199 196	464 330	2 476 882

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9.1 DFID programme: Bilateral Aid by Sector

Regional Breakdown for 2002/03

£ thousand

	Total DFID Programme	of which ¹				
		Africa	Asia	Europe	America	Pacific
ECONOMIC	405 149	192 790	137 418	17 439	25 105	361
Economic Policy	169 592	104 797	50 384	2 055	2 101	58
Financial Development	38 712	19 188	7 947	5 553	1 156	9
Private Sector Development	21 106	11 339	3 244	2 532	1 070	-
Public Private Partnerships	15 058	1 130	11 207	2 643	-	-
Transport and Communication	40 772	10 824	19 507	35	4 508	-
Manufacturing	7 079	970	6 024	4	11	-
Mineral Extraction	8 486	5 247	7	2 293	-	-
Energy	27 258	546	25 537	732	172	-
EDUCATION	118 260	52 868	45 534	519	5 970	792
Education Policy	31 558	21 160	838	26	374	142
Education Facilities	13 743	2 039	11 040	134	472	60
Basic Education ²	56 863	23 772	30 605	-	1 721	588
HEALTH	297 750	106 025	84 462	7 412	9 531	52
Health Policy	66 398	34 648	17 758	3 818	4 196	19
Pro-Poor Health	67 802	12 140	4 847	85	401	8
Communicable Disease Control	54 125	10 668	33 283	1 046	2 121	-
Multisectoral Response HIV/AIDS	50 789	26 136	14 441	2 222	854	25
Reproductive Health	41 222	18 399	10 752	-	1 592	-
GOVERNANCE	239 590	96 848	83 948	16 091	21 219	306
Government Services	51 371	24 213	4 369	976	14 379	-
Local Government Reform	46 531	17 564	16 438	9 441	1 404	-
Public Reform/Good Governance	72 371	11 622	54 404	3 776	1 999	28
SOCIAL	147 959	38 361	18 194	20 166	6 631	1 131
Social Policy	42 373	18 891	6 846	13 173	2 959	183
Sanitation	6 788	4 030	1 467	556	128	-
Strengthening Civil Society	87 080	11 978	8 233	5 075	2 224	125
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE³	300 526	159 987	82 111	5 743	3 765	133
Disaster Relief/Mitigation	141 914	39 875	65 377	2 901	2 738	51
Demining	11 539	1 599	1 380	388	567	-
RURAL LIVELIHOODS	145 548	33 398	55 683	7 253	11 923	370
Agriculture Policy	24 771	5 581	9 293	1 848	1 279	1
Renewable Natural Resources Research	33 382	766	3 710	-	2 408	-
Land Policy	51 623	13 061	30 964	4 121	2 701	-
Forestry Production	16 348	5 971	5 452	-	3 769	5
ENVIRONMENT	40 696	7 254	13 625	3 555	3 987	108
Environmental Health and Education	17 804	3 118	8 361	764	1 903	81
Water Resource Management	9 846	1 301	3 432	18	26	-
TOTAL ALLOCABLE	1 695 477	687 531	520 974	78 178	88 131	3 253
Unallocable	117 879	62 687	33 353	6 829	10 955	1 535
TOTAL	1 813 356	750 218	554 327	85 007	99 086	4 788

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

2. Basic education comprises pre-school, primary and non formal education sectors.

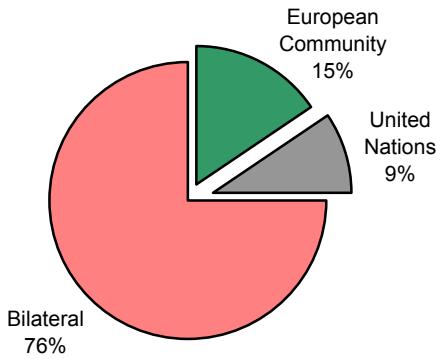
3. See also Tables 10 and 11.

10 Humanitarian Assistance

	£ thousand				
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ¹	2002/03
<u>Bilateral</u>					
Food Aid ²	3 089	6 458	12 816	12 274	64 786
Other Humanitarian Assistance of which:	110 070	220 698	197 547	177 475	227 486
Contributions to ICRC ³	15 000	15 000	17 000	17 000	17 250
Total Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance	113 159	227 157	210 363	189 749	292 272
<u>Multilateral</u>					
UN High Commission for Refugees ⁴	13 003	7 026	9 467	14 273	14 432
UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	3 360	13 034	18 791	25 426	18 807
Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2 100	3 083	4 504	4 591	3 413
Total UN Humanitarian Assistance	18 463	23 143	32 762	44 290	36 652
European Community					
EC Disaster Relief ⁵	67 056	69 960	62 635	65 935	57 790
EDF - emergency and refugee allocation	1 997	6 604	2 370	3 050	2 470
Total EC Humanitarian Assistance	69 053	76 564	65 005	68 985	60 260
Total Multilateral Humanitarian Assistance	87 516	99 707	97 767	113 275	96 912
Total Humanitarian Assistance	200 675	326 864	308 130	303 024	389 184

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.
2. DFID channels assistance through the World Food Programme and NGOs as a means of providing emergency food aid. These amounts are recorded as bilateral food aid as DFID has control over the decision to provide such food aid to a particular destination. Regular non-emergency provisions of food are not included in this table.
3. Prior to 1999/00 expenditure was not treated as a core contribution.
4. DFID provides funding to certain UN Agencies 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.
5. EC disaster relief includes, indistinguishably, the emergency element of EC food aid and EC refugee relief.

Figure 10 Humanitarian Assistance 2002/03 by Channel



11 Humanitarian Assistance: Top Ten Recipient Countries

2000/01			20001/02 ¹			2002/03 ²		
Rank	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m		
1	States of ex-Yugoslavia ³	32	Afghanistan	50	Afghanistan	44		
2	India	19	Ethiopia	8	Ethiopia	27		
3	Ethiopia	14	Iraq ⁴	8	Zimbabwe	23		
4	Kenya	12	Zimbabwe	7	Iraq ⁴	19		
5	Iraq ⁴	10	India	7	Sudan	16		
6	Mozambique	9	Congo, Dem Rep	5	Congo, Dem Rep	12		
7	Afghanistan	7	Sudan	5	Malawi	7		
8	Russian Federation	5	Sierra Leone	5	Angola	7		
9	Sudan	4	West Bank and Gaza	5	Zambia	6		
10	Bangladesh	3	Macedonia	3	India	5		

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.
2. In 2002/03, the UK spent a total of £88m in response to the Southern Africa food crisis.
3. Includes humanitarian assistance to all the successor states of ex-Yugoslavia.
4. There is no UK aid to the government of Iraq. The amounts recorded as flows to Iraq are emergency aid provided through UN agencies and CSOs for Iraqi citizens.

Figure 11.1 Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance 2002/03 by Region

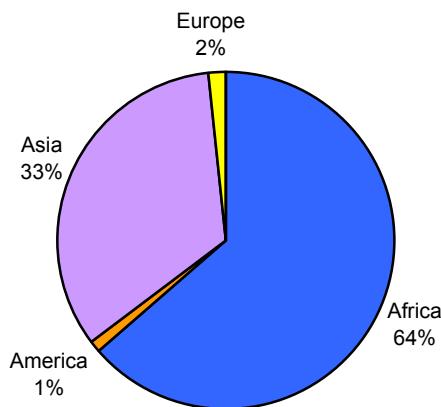
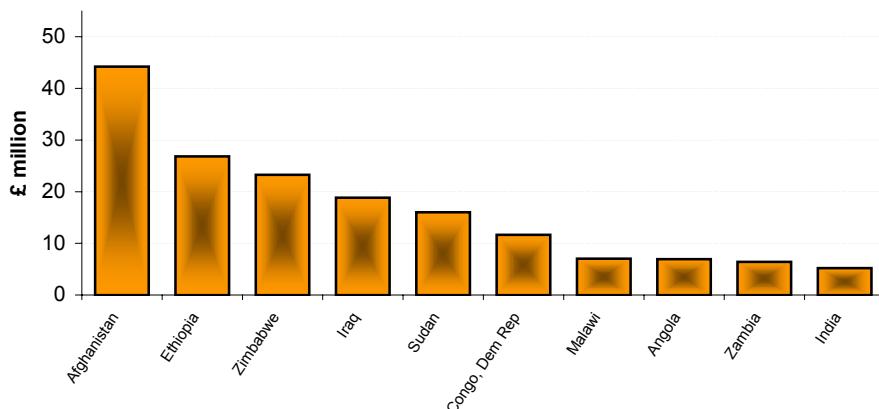


Figure 11.2 Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance 2002/03 - Top Ten Recipients



12 DFID Programme: Bilateral Technical Co-operation¹

	£ thousand				
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ²	2002/03
PERSONNEL					
Consultancies	198 864	196 832	198 861	192 724	216 370
Other Personnel	99 570	115 793	139 597	171 533	190 276
of which					
Long Term	89 367	107 929	130 399	162 423	179 683
Short Term	10 203	7 863	9 198	9 111	10 593
Volunteers ³	27 352	28 433	28 266	-	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL	325 787	341 058	366 724	364 257	406 646
TRAINING AND SCHOLARSHIPS					
British Council TC Training	14 339	18 401	10 710	5 885	5 893
Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	9 569	10 139	10 118	9 084	10 426
Chevening Scholarship ⁴	11 459	-	-	-	-
DFID Shared Scholarship Scheme	2 581	1 878	1 876	2 285	1 838
Other Training	18 312	19 127	14 408	12 884	10 973
TOTAL TRAINING & SCHOLARSHIPS	56 259	49 546	37 112	30 139	29 130
KNOWLEDGE AND RESEARCH					
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	28 606	31 167	32 235	33 963	41 704
Engineering	10 845	21 386	20 571	22 208	30 630
Health	14 675	15 129	16 303	34 186	85 947
Economic & Social	11 586	13 595	22 118	30 720	34 918
of which:					
Institute of Dev Studies	280	290	615	675	182
Education	1 847	2 900	3 646	4 992	6 466
Other	11 889	13 805	12 918	14 163	9 789
TOTAL KNOWLEDGE & RESEARCH	79 728	98 272	108 406	140 907	209 634
Unallocated	20 317	28 170	30 274	56 118	60 746
TOTAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	482 091	517 047	542 516	591 421	706 155

1. Includes ATP technical co-operation.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. From 2001/02 paid under Partnership Programme Agreement

4. From 1999/00 the FCO took over full responsibility for the Chevening Scholarship Scheme.

13 DFID Programme:Bilateral Grants and Other Aid in Kind

	£ thousand				
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ¹	2002/03
GRANTS					
Civil Society Challenge Fund/Joint Funding Scheme ²	36 794	36 084	35 977	13 723	15 418
Partnership Programme Agreements ³	-	-	-	53 650	57 241
Other CSOs	56 444	64 553	72 440	74 452	118 609
of which					
Other Voluntary Organisations	27 258	33 366	35 817	33 634	61 671
Other International	23 578	25 606	31 123	36 318	52 437
International Planned Parenthood Federation	5 500	5 500	5 500	4 500	4 500
Non Emergency Special Appeals	108	81	-	-	-
British Council Grants ⁴	32 621	2 988	3 032	1 420	2 984
Other UK Bodies	229	230	584	857	1 047
TOTAL GRANTS	126 089	103 855	112 032	144 101	195 299
SMALL GRANTS SCHEME	16 187	16 113	12 353	10 060	11 313
OTHER AID IN KIND					
Equipment	36 998	37 439	30 742	29 351	41 286
Books and Journals	77	206	1 108	174	48
Low Priced Books Scheme	287	64	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER AID IN KIND	37 362	37 708	31 850	29 525	41 334
MISCELLANEOUS					
Development Awareness	2 176	4 234	6 914	5 384	6 868
Surveys	289	317	2 026	1 053	1 047
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	2 465	4 550	8 941	6 438	7 915
Unallocated	7 208	7 897	13 634	10 035	14 758
TOTAL GRANTS AND OTHER AID IN KIND	189 311	170 124	178 811	200 159	270 620

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.
2. From 1/4/2000 the Civil Society Challenge Fund replaced the Joint Funding Scheme. See glossary for further details.
3. These strategic funding agreements replaced the volunteer and block grant funding under the Joint Funding Scheme wef 1/4/2001. See glossary for further details.
4. DFID's main contribution to British Council ceased from 1/4/1999.

14 DFID Expenditure through UK CSOs 2002/03

£ thousand

	Civil Society Challenge Fund ¹	Partnership Programme Agreement ¹	Joint Funding Scheme ¹	Humanitarian Assistance	Country Programme ²	Total
ACORD	475	-	128	-	281	884
Actonaid	-	2 300	-	248	3 928	6 475
ADD	-	575	-	-	-	575
Afghanaid	-	-	-	750	-	750
Aga Khan Foundation	68	-	73	-	2 468	2 608
British Executive Service Overseas	-	1 461	-	-	-	1 461
British Red Cross	-	-	52	53 245	3 092	56 389
CAFOD	-	2 140	-	3 598	6	5 744
CARE	- 4	1 320	- 10	11 016	13 738	26 060
Charities Aid Foundation	105	-	9	-	1 298	1 412
Christian Aid	-	3 350	-	4 571	-	7 921
CIIR	-	2 310	-	-	336	2 646
Concern	550	-	436	147	347	1 480
Concern Universal	165	-	52	-	757	974
Goal	68	-	5	580	-	653
Halo Trust	-	-	-	607	-	607
Health Unlimited	220	-	203	150	192	765
Healthlink	319	-	-	-	792	1 111
Helpage International	- 2	992	38	500	98	1 626
Intermediate Technology and Development	406	-	206	163	883	1 657
International Alert	100	-	-	880	473	1 453
International HIV/AIDS Alliance	335	-	-	-	1 250	1 585
International NGO Training & Research Centre	0	-	-	-	550	551
International Service	-	1 130	-	-	-	1 130
Islamic Relief	15	-	-	-	564	579
Intermediate Technology (ITDG)	361	-	206	163	936	1 666
Merlin	-	-	-	672	947	1 619
Medicins Sans Frontiers	-	-	-	4 981	420	5 401
Marie Stopes International	-	-	163	-	2 816	2 979
One World Action	179	-	38	-	1 662	1 880
One World International	-	-	140	-	734	874
Opportunity International	59	-	-	-	3 231	3 290
OXFAM	-	6 670	-	-	0	6 670
Plan International	384	-	460	1 002	-	1 847
Population Services International	-	-	-	-	4 472	4 472
Saferworld	-	-	-	1 096	-	1 096
Save The Children Fund	-	5 839	-	6 808	6 493	19 140
Skillshare Africa	0	1 930	-	-	41	1 971
Traidcraft Exchange	-	-	165	-	588	754
VSO	-	23 840	-	-	575	24 415
Wateraid	-	950	-	-	204	1 154
World Vision	477	-	124	390	2 114	3 106
WWF (IUK)	-	2 420	-	-	-	2 420
Youth with a Mission	-	-	10	600	-	610
Other ³	4 622	-	1 656	1 655	2 453	10 386
Total	8 902	57 227	4 154	93 822	58 739	222 845

1. See glossary for definition.

2. Support to CSOs to undertake development activities on behalf of DFID channelled through individual bilateral and multilateral organisations.

3. This covers 85 CSOs receiving less than £550,000 each in total in 2002/03.

Debt Relief

- 15.1 DFID Debt Relief by Country
- 15.2 Other Debt Re-organisation by Country

DEBT RELIEF

Introduction

1. Debt continues to be a major development issue, which arouses huge public concern. It has been the subject of an unprecedented grassroots campaign, with millions of people across the world calling for the burden of unpayable debt to be lifted from the poorest countries.

2. The UK provides assistance on debt in a number of ways. These are:

- debt relief on bilateral aid debts
- debt relief on bilateral export credit and CDC debts to governments
- financial contribution towards the cost of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative
- co-funding of a capacity building programme to improve HIPC countries' debt management.

Bilateral aid debts

3. DFID has cancelled nearly all of its aid debts to low income countries. These have been worth £1.2 billion since 1978. Details of the annual flows involved are shown in Table 15.1. In September 1997, the Government launched the Commonwealth Debt Initiative. The CDI announced that the Government was willing to cancel the remaining aid debts, worth £132 million of those poorer (lower-middle income) Commonwealth countries who were committed to the Millennium Development Goals, who were following sound economic

policies, who promoted accountable and transparent governance and who were bearing down on corruption. To date 12 countries have benefited from this initiative.

4. The UK has moved to reporting cancellation of aid loans on a lump sum basis to OECD - DAC for international purposes. This means that all outstanding amounts on a loan are reported as forgiven in the year in which the agreement to cancel is made, rather than reporting such debt forgiven year-by-year as repayments would have fallen due. In *Statistics on International Development* however, such debt relief is still shown on an annual basis as this reflects the benefits to the recipient country as they accrue.

Bilateral export credit debt

5. The Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD), like its counterparts in other developed countries, assist UK exporters to win business overseas by providing guarantees and insurance. Countries acquire debt when they default on paying for these goods and services. 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 agreed in the Paris Club of official bilateral (government) creditors, and are conditional on the country following sound economic policies, agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The

terms of the debt relief provided by Paris Club creditors varies according to the economic position of the debtor country. Over the years, increasingly generous treatment has been offered to the poorest countries. Before the launch of the HIPC initiative, up to 67 per cent debt cancellation (Naples Terms) could be provided, with the balance rescheduled for later repayment. Now, for HIPC countries, Cologne Terms means that 90 per cent (or more if required) can be written off. In addition, the UK has agreed to cancel the remaining debts for qualifying HIPC countries to free up more resources for investment in poverty reduction programmes. Table 15.2 contains details of ECGD debt relief.

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

6. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative was launched by the World Bank and the IMF in 1996. It recognised that exceptional relief would be required to bring about a once and for all reduction in the debts of some of the poorest countries, and that this would need to include, for the first time debt relief from multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the IMF and the regional development banks.

7. The experience of some of the first countries to qualify for HIPC debt relief led the UK Government to call for a fundamental review of the HIPC Initiative. In 1999, at the G8 Summit in Cologne, Heads of Government recognised the damaging

effects of unsustainable debt on efforts to reduce poverty, and that more needed to be done. They outlined a substantial package of measures to address this unpayable debt, including a major revision to the HIPC Initiative, and emphasised that the purpose of this was to enable governments to tackle poverty more effectively; the package could result in up to \$100 billion of debt being cancelled. The revised HIPC Initiative was endorsed by the international community in September 1999.

8. By September 2003, 27 countries had qualified for exceptional debt relief and 8 countries (Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda) had completed the enhanced HIPC process. Relief totalling more than \$62 billion has been agreed under HIPC and other debt relief arrangements, reducing these countries' debts by around two-thirds on average, and freeing up resources for spending on poverty reduction. The table overleaf details the amount of relief that will be provided to each country under HIPC in nominal and present value terms. Several of these 26 countries did not meet the normal HIPC requirements, namely of having a three-year track record of pursuing sound economic policies and poverty reduction. However, the international community agreed that we should be more flexible in assessing countries' eligibility for relief, giving due weight to the depth of commitment shown over a shorter time period, and focusing on those reforms that are critical for poverty reduction.

Debt relief agreed under HIPC Initiative

Country	Nominal Debt Relief US\$m	Net Present Value US\$m
Benin	460	265
Bolivia	2,060	1,302
Burkina Faso	930	553
Cameroon	2,000	1,260
Chad	260	170
Ethiopia	1,930	1,275
Gambia	90	67
Guinea	800	545
Ghana	3,700	2,186
Guinea Bissau	790	416
Guyana	1,030	585
Honduras	900	556
Madagascar	1,500	814
Mali	870	522
Malawi	1,000	643
Mauritania	1,100	622
Mozambique	4,300	2,023
Nicaragua	4,500	3,267
Niger	900	521
Rwanda	800	452
Senegal	850	488
Sao Tome & Principe	200	97
Sierra Leone	950	600
Tanzania	3,000	2,026
Uganda	1,950	1,003
Zambia	3,850	2,499
Relief under HIPC	\$41 billion	\$25 billion
Total relief under Cologne package	more than \$62 billion	approx \$39 billion

Notes to table:

Debt relief provided under the Cologne package is in the form of aid debt cancellation, traditional debt relief mechanisms of the Paris Club and creditor governments' unilateral debt relief policies. For example, all of the G7 countries as well as Australia, Netherlands and Norway have agreed to forgive 100% of their aid debts and eligible export credit debts from HIPC countries.

The face value of the external debt stock is not a good measure of a country's debt burden if a significant part of the external debt is contracted on concessional terms with an interest rate below the prevailing market rate. The net present value (NPV) of debt is a better measure, because it takes into account the degree of concessionality. It is defined as the sum of all future debt service obligations (interest and principal) on existing debt, discounted at the market interest rate. Whenever the interest rate on a loan is lower than the marker rate, the resulting NPV of debt is smaller than its face value, with the difference reflecting the grant element (see glossary for definition).

9. The prospects of many more countries reaching Decision Point in 2003 is slim, as many of the remaining HIPC countries have been held back by conflict

and governance problems. The following table shows which countries have qualified for HIPC relief and those that could qualify in 2003 and later.

Implementation status of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

Countries that have qualified for debt relief		
Benin*	Guinea	Nicaragua
Bolivia*	Guinea Bissau	Niger
Burkina Faso*	Guyana	Rwanda
Cameroon	Honduras	Senegal
Chad	Madagascar	Sao Tome & Principe
Congo, Dem Rep	Mali*	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Malawi	Tanzania*
Gambia	Mauritania*	Uganda*
Ghana	Mozambique*	Zambia
<i>* these countries have reached Completion Point</i>		
Countries that could qualify in 2003 and later		
Burma	Congo, Rep	Sudan
Burundi	Cote d'Ivoire	Togo
Central African Republic	Liberia	
Comoros	Somalia	
Countries not seeking debt relief		
Laos		
Countries that are sustainable		
Angola	Vietnam	
Kenya	Yemen	

10. An important feature of the enhanced HIPC Initiative is the strengthening of the link between HIPC debt relief and poverty reduction. To increase the impact that debt relief has on poverty, poverty reduction strategies (PRS) are being produced. These set out an analysis of poverty in each country, and the policy actions that government will take to tackle it; the strategies contain an expenditure framework, which indicates how all resources, including savings from debt relief, will be allocated. The process of developing a PRS is led by national governments and involves broad-based consultation in countries. The World Bank and the IMF provides support for the

strategies through their programmes of assistance.

11. Some multilateral institutions are not able to provide their HIPC debt relief entirely from their own resources. To assist them, bilateral donors contribute towards these costs by paying into the HIPC Trust Fund. The UK has pledged over \$401 million to the HIPC Trust Fund. This amount includes the UK's share of the European Commission's Euro 680 million contribution to the Trust Fund. The money is paid to the Trust Fund when it is required, and most of it is earmarked to help the African Development Bank. At their meeting in Kananaskis in June 2002,

leaders of G8 countries pledged to help provide an additional US\$1 billion for the HIPC Trust Fund, to ensure the full financing of the HIPC Initiative, including the costs of additional relief at Completion Point for countries that risked exiting HIPC with debts above the sustainability threshold. At the Financing meeting in Paris on 24 October donors indicated pledges worth some \$850 million, with some countries still to pledge.

12. The HIPC Initiative is not aimed at eliminating the debts of these countries, but at reducing them to a sustainable level. HIPC countries will still require other forms of financial assistance, including substantial aid flows. We do not support 100% cancellation of IMF and World Bank loans, which is neither desirable nor equitable. The HIPC countries that have qualified for debt relief under HIPC have lower debt to export ratios than equally poor non HIPCs. Countries need to borrow - initially on the very concessional terms offered by the IMF and World Bank, to finance their poverty reduction strategies. In this way countries can re-establish their creditworthiness, which will also help them attract private investment and accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction. For multilateral institutions to provide 100% relief would risk skewing limited development resources away from other very poor countries which have handled their debt well.

13. All official debt is eligible for forgiveness under HIPC and so Table 15.2 also contains details of debt relief on CDC loans to HIPC countries.

HIPC Capacity Building Programme (CBP)

14. DFID co-funds, with Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland, a programme of technical advice and assistance for HIPC countries to develop their debt management capacity. Under this programme, HIPC countries are assisted to establish the level of debt they hold and negotiate their HIPC debt relief. Debt relief under HIPC can be provided in the form of debt stock reduction (cancelling the value of loans) or debt service reduction (forgoing debt service payments). The best balance between these alternatives will vary country by country - for example, it depends in part on how effectively a government could spend additional resources to tackle poverty. The CBP helps HIPC governments to consider their options. The programme also assists HIPCs to develop a debt management strategy to plan and manage future borrowing. The CBP has worked or is working with Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia. DFID provided £1.4m to phases 1 and 2 of the CBP and is contributing a further £1.5m to phase 3.

15. DFID also provides technical assistance in debt management for some non-HIPC countries, and is supporting developing countries' participation in Bank of England training courses, which include debt management.

15.1 DFID Debt Relief: Retrospective Terms Adjustment by Country¹

£ thousand

	1998/99			1999/00			2000/01			2001/02			2002/03		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
<u>DEBT CANCELLATION</u>															
Africa															
Botswana	187	-	187	118	-	118	24	-	24	24	-	24	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	213	52	265	216	45	261	216	42	258	216	37	253	209	32	241
Egypt	406	-	406	406	-	406	406	-	406	406	-	406	406	-	406
Ghana	2 364	8	2 372	2 364	4	2 369	2 016	-	2 016	1 668	-	1 668	1 668	-	1 668
Malawi	168	-	168	168	-	168	132	-	132	76	-	76	20	-	20
Mauritius	384	26	409	46	17	63	46	14	60	46	11	57	46	9	54
Mozambique	1 251	-	1 251	1 251	-	1 251	1 251	-	1 251	1 113	-	1 113	283	-	283
Senegal	84	9	93	56	5	61	56	5	61	56	3	59	56	2	58
Zambia	2 549	318	2 867	2 549	267	2 816	2 549	236	2 785	2 549	185	2 734	2 549	134	2 683
Total Africa	7 606	413	8 019	7 174	339	7 513	6 695	297	6 992	6 153	237	6 390	5 237	178	5 414
America															
Antigua & Barbuda	357	-	357	357	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	39	10	49	39	8	46	39	6	44	39	3	42	20	1	21
Dominica	541	-	541	541	-	541	541	-	541	541	-	541	541	-	541
Grenada	625	-	625	625	-	625	372	-	372	56	-	56	56	-	56
Guyana	1 663	1 642	3 305	3 012	1 525	4 537	3 453	1 435	4 888	3 374	1 258	4 633	3 374	1 083	4 457
Honduras	280	-	280	373	-	373	373	-	373	324	-	324	93	-	93
Jamaica	5 372	1 923	7 295	3 862	1 654	5 516	3 862	1 539	5 402	2 259	1 362	3 622	4 111	1 257	5 368
Peru	183	151	334	172	146	318	155	141	296	61	137	198	159	136	295
St Kitts & Nevis	288	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Lucia	333	-	333	333	-	333	333	-	333	333	-	333	333	-	333
St Vincent & Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 596	-	2 596
Turks and Caicos Islands	165	33	198	165	28	193	165	25	191	132	20	153	99	18	117
Total America	9 847	3 758	13 605	9 480	3 360	12 840	9 294	3 147	12 440	7 120	2 781	9 901	12 841	2 494	15 336

1. See glossary for definitions.

15.1 DFID Debt Relief: Retrospective Terms Adjustment by Country¹

£ thousand

	1998/99			1999/00			2000/01			2001/02			2002/03		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
Asia															
Afghanistan	33	-	33	29	-	29	25	-	25	25	-	25	-	-	-
Bangladesh	433	-	433	292	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1 549	334	1 883	1 152	125	1 277	1 087	110	1 197	1 451	202	1 653	1 176	149	1 325
Laos	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1 148	-	1 148	751	-	751	173	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	167	-	167	76	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia	3 334	334	3 668	2 302	125	2 427	1 286	110	1 396	1 476	202	1 678	1 176	149	1 325
Pacific															
Total Pacific	367	-	367	360	-	360	360	-	360	353	-	353	278	-	278
TOTAL DEBT CANCELLATION	21 154	4 505	25 659	19 316	3 824	23 140	17 634	3 554	21 188	15 102	3 220	18 322	19 532	2 821	22 353

1. See glossary for definitions.

15.2 Other Debt Re-organisation by Country¹

£ thousand

	2000/01				2001/02				2002/03									
	Naples/		HIPC	Total	Naples/		HIPC	Total	Naples/		HIPC	Total						
	Toronto	Trinidad			Toronto	Trinidad			Toronto	Trinidad								
<u>ECGD DEBT RE-ORGANISATION</u>																		
Africa																		
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 700	2 700						
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	970	970	-	-	-	-						
Cameroon	-	-	2 438	2 438	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 682	25 682						
Central African Republic	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3	2	-	292	294						
Congo, Dem Rep	626	-	3 030	3 656	441	-	4 263	4 704	257	-	2 458	2 715						
Cote d'Ivoire	-	490	-	490	-	440	-	440	-	480	7 137	7 617						
Ethiopia	-	290	-	290	-	260	-	260	-	230	1 284	1 514						
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 723	30 723						
Guinea	44	20	70	134	27	20	132	179	19	20	1 416	1 455						
Madagascar	133	-	-	133	98	-	1 396	1 494	65	-	194	259						
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	201						
Mali	209	130	-	339	138	120	-	258	78	110	4 157	4 345						
Mauritania	22	150	482	654	14	140	548	702	-	-	12 904	12 904						
Mozambique	1 380	380	-	1 760	1 140	340	91 200	92 680	-	-	-	-						
Niger	137	710	-	847	109	110	-	219	82	100	-	182						
Senegal	28	100	1 017	1 145	21	80	49	150	14	80	42	136						
Sierra Leone	-	120	-	120	-	110	-	110	-	100	299	399						
Tanzania	1 052	-	18 116	19 168	703	-	114 950	115 653	-	-	-	-						
Togo	139	70	-	209	107	70	-	177	73	60	-	133						
Uganda	143	150	5 947	6 240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Zambia	3 767	2 420	16 535	22 722	3 041	2 170	-	5 211	2 326	1 930	-	4 256						
Total Africa	7 684	5 030	47 635	60 349	5 842	3 860	213 508	223 210	2 916	3 110	89 489	95 515						
America																		
Bolivia	354	-	-	354	279	-	17 380	17 659	-	-	-	-						
Guyana	1 232	240	12 432	13 904	1 018	210	-	1 228	803	190	-	993						
Total America	1 586	240	12 432	14 258	1 297	210	17 380	18 887	803	190	-	993						
Europe																		
Serbia & Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299 070	299 070						
Total Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299 070	299 070						
TOTAL ECGD DEBT RE-ORGANISATION	9 270	5 270	60 067	74 607	7 139	4 070	230 888	242 097	3 719	3 300	388 559	395 578						

1. See glossary for definitions.

15.2 Other Debt Re-organisation by Country¹

£ thousand

	2000/01				2001/02				2002/03			
	Toronto	Trinidad	Naples/ HIPC	Total	Toronto	Trinidad	Naples/ HIPC	Total	Toronto	Trinidad	Naples/ HIPC	Total
<u>CDC DEBT RE-ORGANISATION</u>												
Africa												
Cameroon	-	-	1 532	1 532	-	-	1 963	1 963	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	794	794
Malawi	-	-	496	496	-	-	1 274	1 274	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	1 195	1 195	-	-	1 665	1 665	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	4 320	4 320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Africa	-	-	7 543	7 543	-	-	4 902	4 902	-	-	794	794
TOTAL CDC DEBT RE-ORGANISATION	-	-	7 543	7 543	-	-	4 902	4 902	-	-	794	794
TOTAL DEBT RE-ORGANISATION	9 270	5 270	67 610	82 150	7 139	4 070	235 790	246 999	3 719	3 300	389 353	396 372

1. See glossary for definitions.

International Comparisons

- 16 UK Official and Private Flows to Recipient Countries**
- 16.1 UK Total Net Flows to Developing Countries: 1978-2002**
- 17 World Aid Flows – Net Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries and Official Aid to Other Countries**
- 18 Net Official Development Assistance by Income Group 2001**

16 UK Official and Private Flows to Recipient Countries¹

£ million

	2000		2001		2002	
	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²	Gross	Net ²
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES						
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (oda)						
BILATERAL oda						
Total Grants	1 695	1 695	1 835	1 835	2 249	2 249
of which: technical co-operation	453	453	537	537	582	582
humanitarian assistance	227	227	178	178	267	267
debt forgiveness	102	102	260	260	398	398
Total Loans	127	95	69	- 15	146	80
of which: CDC Equities	109	87	62	- 10	142	97
TOTAL BILATERAL oda	1 822	1 790	1 904	1 820	2 394	2 329
MULTILATERAL oda						
Total Grants	920	919	844	843	861	859
of which: UN agencies	237	237	242	242	213	213
European Community	646	645	572	571	620	618
Subscriptions and Promissory Notes	264	264	534	516	113	87
of which: IDA	170	170	341	323	0	- 26
Regional development banks	86	86	56	56	69	68
TOTAL MULTILATERAL oda	1 184	1 184	1 378	1 359	974	947
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	3 007	2 974	3 282	3 179	3 369	3 275
Net oda as a percentage of GNI						
		0.32		0.32		0.31
OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (oof)						
of which: non-concessional CDC investments	118	- 47	145	2	120	- 3
TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (oda + oof)	103	- 62	58	- 85	55	- 67
TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (oda + oof)	3 124	2 926	3 427	3 181	3 488	3 273
PRIVATE FLOWS						
Direct Investment	..	551	..	5 725	..	9 291
Guaranteed Export Credits	..	-1 121	..	- 343	..	- 822
Bank Lending (excluding export credits) and other private flows	..	1 952	..	-2 140	..	560
TOTAL PRIVATE FLOWS	..	1 383	..	3 242	..	9 029
NET GRANTS BY PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS³	..	354	..	216	..	235
TOTAL FLOWS OF RESOURCES	..	4 664	..	6 639	..	12 537
Total flows as a percentage of GNI						
		0.50		0.67		1.18
OTHER COUNTRIES³						
OFFICIAL AID (oa)						
BILATERAL oa	58	58	60	60	61	58
MULTILATERAL oa	231	231	260	260	286	286
TOTAL OFFICIAL AID	290	290	320	320	347	344
PRIVATE FLOWS						
Direct Investment	..	-1 351	..	6 526	..	3 566
Guaranteed Export Credits	..	- 750	..	- 94	..	- 73
Bank Lending (excluding export credits) and other private flows	..	1 999	..	-1 755	..	1 920
TOTAL PRIVATE FLOWS	..	- 102	..	4 677	..	5 413
NET GRANTS BY PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS³	..	5	..	4	..	4
TOTAL FLOWS OF RESOURCES	..	193	..	5 001	..	5 761

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.

3. This figure is an estimate for 2002.

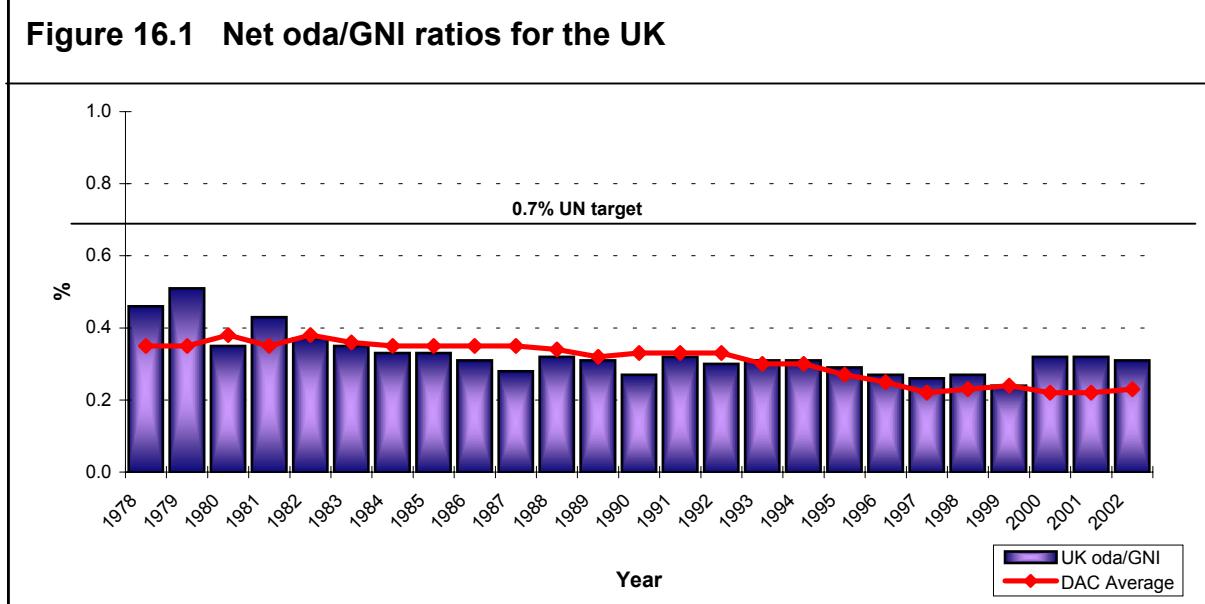
4. These are countries on Part II of the DAC List of recipient countries. See page 8.

16.1 UK Total Net Flows to Developing Countries: 1978 - 2002

£ million

	Official flows		Private flows		Total flows	UK		DAC Average	
	Official development assistance (oda)	Other Official Flows	On Market Terms	Voluntary Grants		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
		Flows	Terms	Grants		as a % of GNI ¹	as a % of GNI ²	as a % of GNI ¹	as a % of GNI ²
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	0.30	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	3 237	216	6 634	0.32	0.67	0.22	0.56
2002	3 275	- 3	9 029	235	12 526	0.31	1.18	0.23 ³	n/a

Figure 16.1 Net oda/GNI ratios for the UK



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. 2002 DAC figures are based on provisional data.

17 World Aid Flows - Net Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries and Official Aid to Other Countries¹

DAC Countries	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002 ²	
	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI
<u>oda to Developing Countries</u>										
Australia	579	0.26	607	0.26	652	0.27	606	0.25	641	0.25
Austria	275	0.22	326	0.26	280	0.23	370	0.29	316	0.23
Belgium	533	0.35	470	0.30	541	0.36	602	0.37	707	0.42
Canada	1 021	0.29	1 055	0.28	1 152	0.25	1 064	0.22	1 342	0.28
Denmark	1 029	0.99	1 071	1.01	1 099	1.06	1 135	1.03	1 087	0.96
Finland	239	0.31	257	0.33	245	0.31	270	0.32	311	0.35
France	3 466	0.40	3 484	0.39	2 712	0.32	2 915	0.32	3 454	0.36
Germany	3 369	0.26	3 409	0.26	3 323	0.27	3 464	0.27	3 571	0.27
Greece	108	0.14	120	0.15	149	0.20	140	0.17	197	0.22
Ireland	120	0.26	152	0.31	155	0.30	199	0.33	264	0.41
Italy	1 375	0.19	1 116	0.15	909	0.13	1 130	0.15	1 542	0.20
Japan	6 422	0.28	9 471	0.35	8 923	0.28	6 837	0.23	6 145	0.23
Luxembourg	68	0.63	73	0.66	81	0.72	98	0.82	95	0.78
Netherlands	1 836	0.77	1 937	0.79	2 071	0.84	2 203	0.82	2 251	0.82
New Zealand	78	0.26	83	0.27	75	0.25	78	0.25	83	0.23
Norway	797	0.90	847	0.90	835	0.80	934	0.80	1 164	0.91
Portugal	156	0.23	171	0.26	179	0.26	186	0.25	188	0.24
Spain	831	0.24	843	0.23	789	0.22	1 206	0.30	1 072	0.25
Sweden	949	0.67	1 007	0.70	1 188	0.80	1 156	0.77	1 169	0.74
Switzerland	542	0.32	608	0.35	588	0.34	631	0.34	622	0.32
United Kingdom	2 332	0.27	2 118	0.24	2 974	0.32	3 179	0.32	3 275	0.31
United States of America	5 303	0.10	5 653	0.10	6 576	0.10	7 935	0.11	8 598	0.12
DAC TOTAL	31 428	0.23	34 877	0.24	35 497	0.22	36 338	0.22	37 984	0.23
<u>oda to Other Countries¹</u>										
Australia	1	0.00	2	0.00	5	0.00	3	0.00	..	..
Austria	115	0.09	114	0.09	124	0.10	147	0.11	122	0.09
Belgium	41	0.03	50	0.03	49	0.03	61	0.04	..	..
Canada	95	0.03	102	0.03	109	0.02	106	0.02	70	0.01
Denmark	71	0.07	79	0.07	125	0.12	126	0.11	111	0.10
Finland	49	0.06	46	0.06	38	0.05	42	0.05	40	0.05
France	497	0.06	340	0.04	1 094	0.13	926	0.10	..	..
Germany	395	0.03	451	0.03	428	0.03	477	0.04	..	..
Greece	-	-	7	0.01	8	0.01	6	0.01	4	0.00
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	..	..
Italy	147	0.02	57	0.01	268	0.04	195	0.03	218	0.03
Japan	80	0.00	42	0.00	- 35	0.00	58	0.00	..	..
Luxembourg	2	0.02	2	0.01	4	0.04	6	0.05	6	0.05
Netherlands	78	0.03	14	0.01	202	0.08	148	0.06	36	0.01
New Zealand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Norway	31	0.04	17	0.02	18	0.02	22	0.02	..	..
Portugal	13	0.02	17	0.03	18	0.03	19	0.03	22	0.03
Spain	3	0.00	8	0.00	8	0.00	10	0.00	..	..
Sweden	63	0.04	61	0.04	81	0.05	83	0.05	83	0.05
Switzerland	46	0.03	43	0.03	38	0.02	44	0.02	43	0.02
United Kingdom	263	0.03	202	0.02	290	0.03	320	0.03	344	0.03
United States of America	1 645	0.03	2 176	0.04	1 656	0.03	1 071	0.02	1 464	0.02
DAC TOTAL	3 636	0.03	3 828	0.03	4 527	0.03	3 870	0.02	2 605	0.02

1. These are countries on Part II of the DAC List of recipient countries. See page 8.

2. 2002 figures are based on provisional data.

17 World Aid Flows - Net Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries and Official Aid to Other Countries

Figure 17.1 Net oda from DAC Donors to Developing Countries 2002

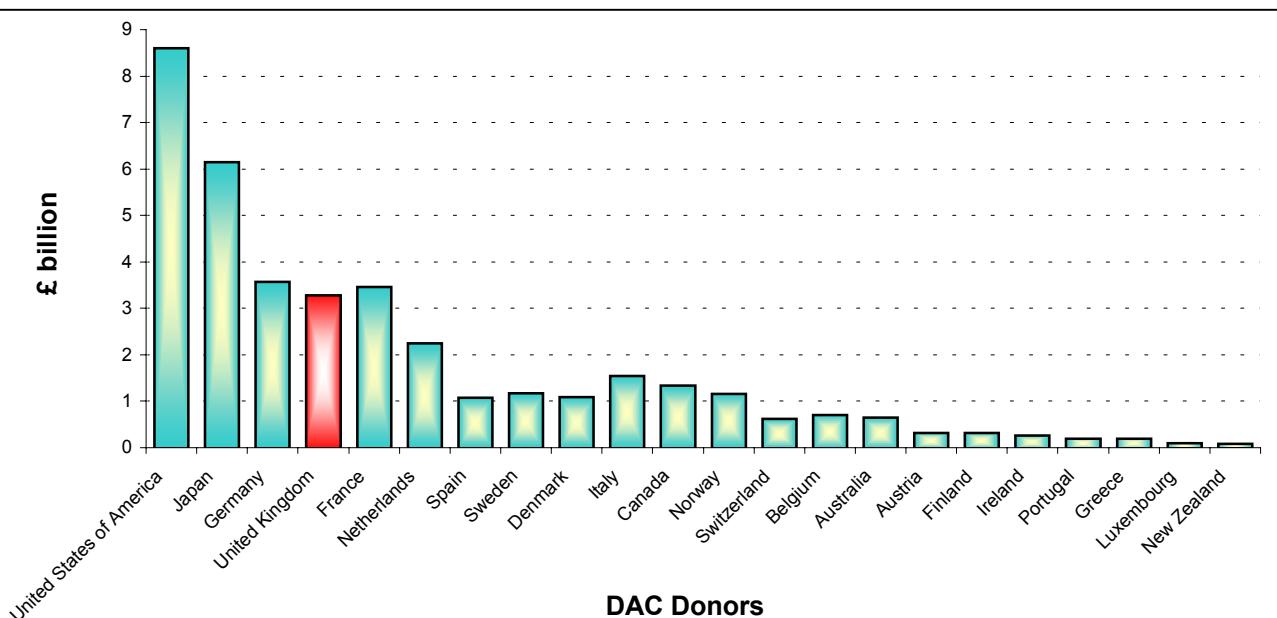
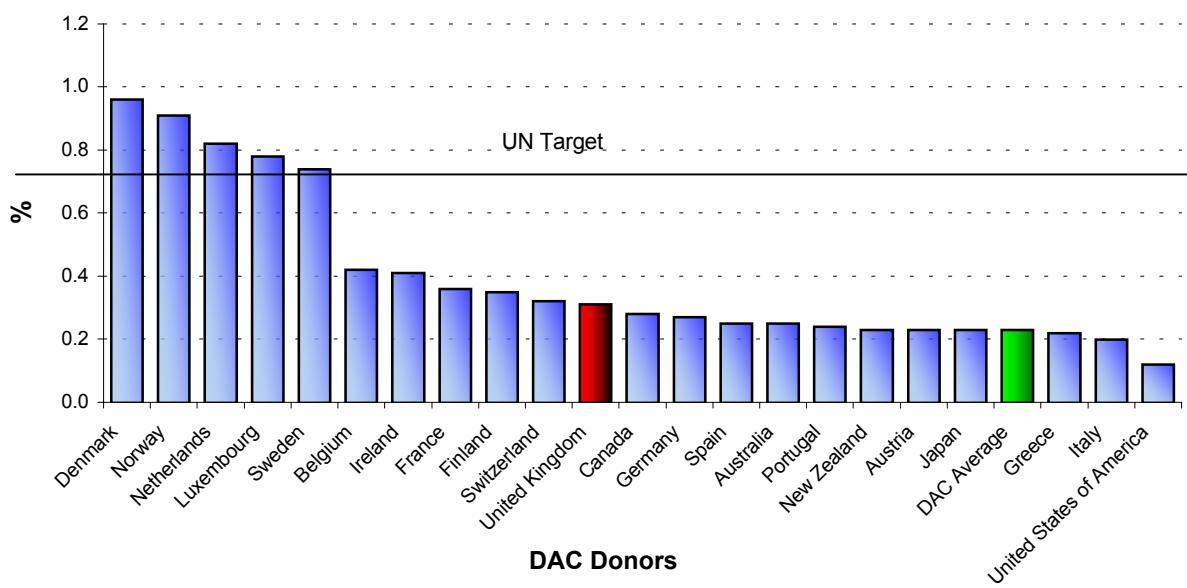


Figure 17.2 Net oda to Developing Countries as a Percentage of GNI 2002



18 Net Official Development Assistance by Income Group 2001¹

	% of Total allocable by Income Group ^{1,3}					£ million		
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	Higher Income	% of total allocable to LDCs	Total allocable by Income Group	Unallocable	Total
Bilateral Donors								
Australia	46.9	51.3	1.8	0.0	20.9	380	78	458
Austria	58.6	35.7	4.8	0.8	18.1	215	22	237
Belgium	76.4	21.4	2.2	0.0	56.2	227	123	349
Canada	65.7	31.1	3.1	0.2	39.3	346	487	833
Denmark	79.0	19.1	1.9	0.0	52.4	526	193	718
Finland	67.8	32.9	-0.6	0.0	43.7	106	49	156
France	52.2	38.4	9.3	0.0	34.4	1 303	499	1 802
Germany	53.9	38.3	8.2	-0.3	27.1	1 534	451	1 985
Greece	7.8	90.4	1.7	0.1	3.0	54	3	57
Ireland	84.0	14.8	1.2	0.0	81.9	103	25	128
Italy	75.5	31.1	-6.5	-0.1	72.7	179	128	307
Japan	70.5	26.9	2.6	0.0	18.7	4 374	803	5 178
Luxembourg	64.7	31.7	3.6	0.0	45.7	58	15	73
Netherlands	70.1	27.9	1.9	0.0	41.6	1 266	278	1 544
New Zealand	29.2	64.1	6.6	0.0	38.3	43	16	59
Norway	64.6	30.2	5.2	0.0	47.5	454	199	653
Portugal	96.1	3.2	0.8	0.0	59.6	113	14	127
Spain	61.3	36.4	2.3	0.0	8.0	675	123	798
Sweden	67.2	30.9	1.9	0.1	45.3	495	341	836
Switzerland	60.2	37.2	2.6	0.0	40.0	283	164	447
United Kingdom	82.4	13.6	4.0	0.0	54.9	1 353	468	1 820
United States	50.1	49.9	0.0	0.0	19.0	3 607	2 144	5 752
TOTAL BILATERAL	63.2	33.7	3.0	0.0	29.8	17 696	6 624	24 320
Multilateral Donors								
African Dev Fund	95.5	5.1	-0.6	0.0	76.1	280	10	291
Arab Agencies	96.8	6.8	-3.6	0.0	74.1	96	5	101
Asian Dev Fund	86.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	33.5	564	-	564
Caribbean Dev Bank	0.0	70.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	21	1	22
EBRD	26.2	65.6	5.5	2.7	0.0	12	-	12
EC	43.3	44.8	9.2	2.7	31.4	3 253	578	3 831
GEF	54.1	25.5	20.4	0.0	20.0	56	14	70
IBRD	100.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	33	-	33
IDA	94.2	5.9	-0.1	0.0	48.7	3 414	-	3 414
IDB SPECIAL OPER. FUND	85.0	23.3	-8.3	0.0	0.1	166	25	191
IFAD	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	53.4	115	-	115
Montreal Protocol	87.9	4.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	50	-	50
NORDIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	74.1	26.2	-0.3	0.0	74.3	22	0	22
SAF & ESAF	141.4	-41.4	0.0	0.0	67.8	75	-	75
UNDP	84.6	12.4	3.0	0.0	56.1	193	3	196
UNFPA	76.1	19.8	4.0	0.0	48.2	128	88	216
UNHCR	63.0	30.3	6.5	0.2	44.3	302	76	378
UNICEF	84.0	12.5	3.5	0.0	51.7	245	172	417
UNRWA	0.0	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	250	-	250
UNTA	59.7	29.6	10.4	0.3	37.1	152	133	285
OTHER UN	48.0	7.3	44.7	0.0	27.0	225	173	399
TOTAL MULTILATERAL	70.6	23.5	5.0	0.9	39.8	9 652	1 278	10 930
Other Donors	37.2	46.6	16.3	-0.1	21.1	802	- 171	631
EC + EU Members	59.6	33.9	5.8	0.8	36.9	11 460	3 310	14 771
TOTAL ALL DONORS	65.0	30.6	4.1	0.3	33.0	28 150	7 732	35 882

1. Income Groups are classified using 1998 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. LDCs are mainly low income countries. See page 218 and glossary.

3. Percentages are not appropriate for negative flows, as a result totals may not sum to 100%

18 Net Official Development Assistance by Income Group 2001¹

Figure 18.1 Total net oda allocable by Income group

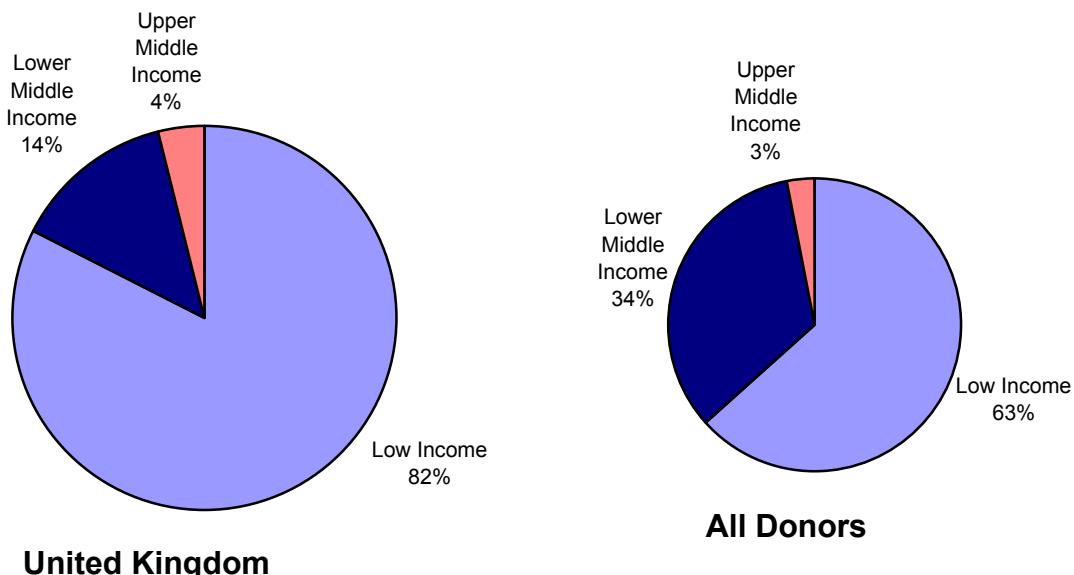
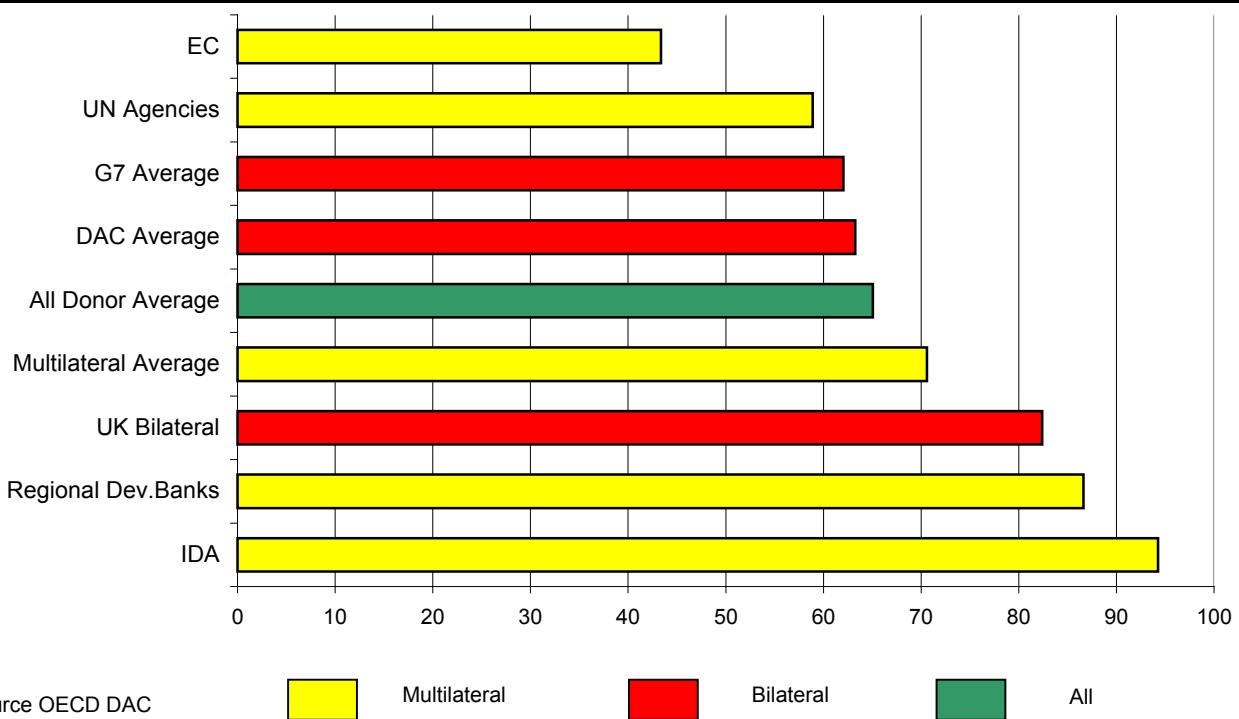


Figure 18.2 Net oda to Low Income Countries as a percentage of net oda allocable by Income Group



1. Income Groups are classified using 1998 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

Policy Information Marker System (PIMS)

- 19 Poverty Aim and Policy Objective Markers by region
- 20 Policies and actions which promote sustainable livelihoods

EXTENDED POLICY INFORMATION MARKER SYSTEM

(PAM, POM and PIMS)

Purpose of PIMS

1. The Policy Information Marker System (PIMS) provides a framework for measuring the extent to which DFID's projects and programmes are being targeted on key policy areas. It is most relevant at the pipeline and commitment stages of projects and the tables in this section present data on commitments.

Extended PIMS

2. PIMS was reviewed at the end of 1997 to consider how well it could provide for current and anticipated information needs, particularly to reflect the objectives for DFID as set out in the 1997 White Paper on International Development. An extended system was introduced from 1 April 1998.

This incorporated:

- an over-arching Poverty Aim Marker (PAM) to monitor the means by which DFID's aim to eliminate poverty in poorer countries is being addressed
- a Policy Objective Marker (POM) to monitor the targeting of DFID's three central objectives
- an extended set of Policy Information Markers (PIMs).

The extended system was revised again in 2002 and a reduced set of markers, based on the Millennium Development Goals (see pages 23-24), was introduced in October 2002. The PAM continues under the new system but the POM, which was introduced primarily for reporting against departmental objectives, was dropped when DFID's new Public Service Agreement came into force on 1 April 2003. Table 19 shows the last year of POM data for completeness.

3. The essential features of the PIMS system remain in that spending departments score all new bilateral commitments with a value of £100,000 or over against the PAM and all relevant PIMs. Full details of the scoring system and marker definitions can be found in the Project Header Sheet manual (Pink Book) issued in January 2003.

Remarking

4. Work is underway to remark all PIMS eligible projects to develop a reliable set of historic data against the new markers. This has been completed for all except the Elimination of Income Poverty and Hunger marker. Therefore the commitment figures given in Table 20 only show data for this marker from the date the new system came into operation. A full set of data will be available in future editions.

PAM and POM

5. For each eligible project or programme, spending departments select one PAM category to reflect the predominant means of addressing poverty elimination. The three categories are enabling, inclusive and focused.

Spenders also select one POM category as the main DFID objective targeted. The three central objectives are:

- policies and actions which promote sustainable livelihoods
- better education, health and opportunities for poor people
- protection and better management of the natural and physical environment.

Because only one category can be chosen in each case the value of new bilateral commitments counting against them can be added together, unlike the PIMs (see paragraph 7 below).

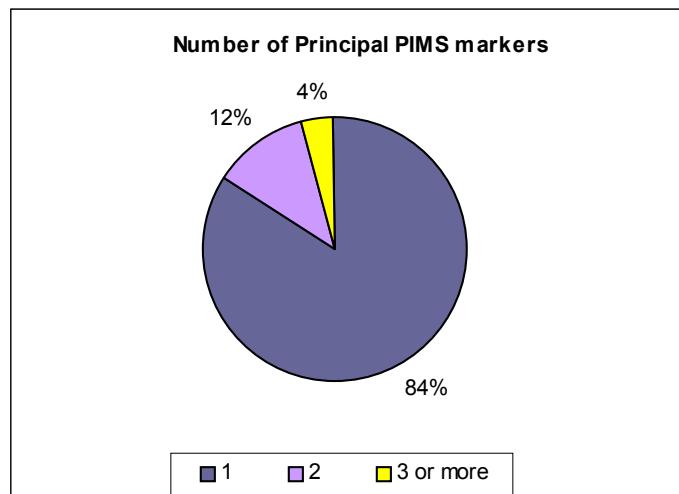
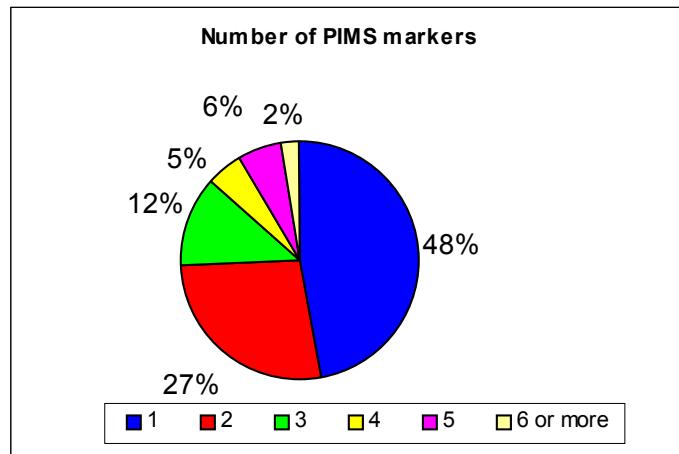
6. However in practice, there is obviously overlap between the categories as new commitments will not necessarily concentrate exclusively on one means of targeting poverty elimination or on a single objective. For example, projects connected with water and sanitation could fall under either objective 2 or objective 3 while sustainable rural livelihoods projects could come under all three. In the main, these

overlaps will balance out so that the broad picture will be representative of DFID's bilateral programme as a whole.

Policy Information Markers

7. The new system contains 14 PIMs which are scored according to which policy areas are targeted, either as a *Principal* or *Significant* objective. *Principal* objectives are those which are fundamental to the design of a programme or project, without which it would not be undertaken. *Significant* objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the primary reasons for undertaking the activities. Scoring against PIMs is an all-or-nothing procedure with the total commitment value counting against each of the PIMs awarded to the project. As DFID policy areas are mutually supportive and overlapping, most new bilateral commitments contribute to, and are marked against, two or more markers. As a result there will be double counting if data for different PIMs are added together.

8. The number of markers per project for new PIMS-marked bilateral commitments in 2002/03 is shown in the charts overleaf. Almost half of all PIMS eligible projects have only one marker and over 80 per cent have only one Principal marker.



Coverage

9. The intention is for PIMS to cover as much of the bilateral programme as possible. However, to reduce administrative burdens, the large number of commitments valued under £100,000, which accounts for approximately 50 per cent of projects by number but less than 3 per cent of bilateral programme by value, is excluded from PIMS. Debt relief is also excluded. Contributions to multilateral agencies are excluded because

they do not analyse their expenditure in the same way. In effect, PIMS covers most of that part of the aid programme for which the Department is directly responsible for setting policies and priorities. However, some programmes and policy areas may be under-represented because of the financial cut-off.

10. PIMS coverage of new projects in 1998/99-2002/03 is given in the following table:

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Number of PIMS-marked projects	1 003	1 053	736	775	571
Commitment (£ million)*	1 844	1 244	1 371	1 478	1 386

**This comprises new bilateral project/programme MIS codes with a commitment of £100,000 or more created during the fiscal year reported on, and all changes in commitment levels during the year.*

There were an exceptional number of large commitments in 1998/99, but the table reflects the underlying increase in size of the bilateral aid programme, and the trend towards larger projects. Table 20 shows that in 2002/03 there was a large amount of commitment that is non region specific. This was due to large contributions to the Global Health Fund and Global Environment Facility in that year.

11. The following table shows commitments in 2002/03 against the new PIMS marker set in both value and percentage terms. It should be recalled that, to avoid double counting, data for different markers within a year cannot be added together.

	Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Related PIMS 2002/03 Commitments					
	Principal		Significant		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Elimination of income poverty and hunger	311.3	22.5	23.4	1.7	334.7	24.1
Effective universal primary education	30.2	2.2	156.1	11.3	186.3	13.4
Promote gender equality and empower women	18.2	1.3	144.8	10.4	163.0	11.8
Reduce child mortality	90.1	6.5	361.2	26.1	451.3	32.6
Improve maternal health	91.7	6.6	346.5	25.0	438.2	31.6
Combat HIV/AIDS	265.0	19.1	33.4	2.4	298.4	21.5
Reduce malaria, TB and other diseases	229.6	16.6	11.8	0.9	241.4	17.4
Effective reproductive health services	87.8	6.3	311.2	22.4	399.0	28.8
Promote environmental sustainability	125.8	9.1	184.1	13.3	309.9	22.4
Increase access to safe water and sanitation	71.5	5.2	74.9	5.4	146.4	10.6
Good governance	287.8	20.8	280.7	20.2	568.5	41.0
Improve slum dwellers lives	32.0	2.3	33.4	2.4	65.4	4.7
Human rights and empowerment	96.2	6.9	162.8	11.7	259.0	18.7
Total Commitment					1 386.4	

19 New PIMS marked Bilateral Commitments 2002/03 ¹

Poverty Aim and Policy Objective Markers by region (value and percentage)²

Poverty Aim Marker	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Non Region Specific		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Enabling actions which support the policies and context for poverty reduction and elimination.	227.6	46%	10.4	41%	190.0	50%	6.1	36%	256.8	55%	690.9	45%
Inclusive broad - based actions which improve opportunities and services generally, and also address issues of equity and barriers to participation of poor people.	91.8	19%	13.3	52%	101.5	27%	1.0	6%	174.9	37%	382.5	28%
Actions focused predominantly on the rights, interests and need of poor people.	172.1	35%	1.8	7%	91.2	24%	9.7	58%	38.1	8%	312.9	23%
TOTAL BY REGION	491.5	100%	25.5	100%	382.8	100%	16.8	100%	469.8	100%	1 386.4	100%
Policy Objective Marker³												
Policies and actions which promote sustainable livelihoods.	180.0	37%	15.3	60%	200.4	52%	15.5	92%	112.6	24%	523.8	38%
Better education, health and opportunities for poor people.	309.1	63%	9.1	36%	158.0	41%	1.4	8%	200.8	43%	678.4	49%
Protection and better management of the natural and physical environment.	2.3	0%	1.1	4%	24.3	6%	0.0	0%	156.4	33%	184.1	13%
TOTAL BY REGION	491.5	100%	25.5	100%	382.8	100%	16.8	100%	469.8	100%	1 386.4	100%

1. This includes new bilateral project/programme MIS codes with a commitment of £100,000 or over created during fiscal year reported on and all subsequent changes in commitment value during the year.

2. Percentage of total commitment value.

3. The Policy Objective Marker was dropped on 1 April 2003.

20 New PIMS marked Bilateral Commitments 2002/03¹

PIMS Marker	£ million																	
	Africa			America			Asia			Europe			Non Region Specific ²			Total		
	Prin	Sig	Tot	Prin	Sig	Tot	Prin	Sig	Tot	Prin	Sig	Tot	Prin	Sig	Tot	Prin	Sig	Tot
Elimination of income poverty and hunger ³	140.2	10.0	150.2	-	0.7	0.7	123.5	9.8	133.3	0.4	-	0.4	47.2	2.9	50.1	311.3	23.4	334.7
Effective universal primary education	7.7	140.5	148.2	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	12.5	14.5	-	-	-	19.9	1.1	21.0	30.2	156.1	186.3
Promote gender equality and empower women	1.4	21.1	22.5	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.6	106.8	107.4	-	-	-	15.9	15.5	31.4	18.2	144.8	163.0
Reduce child mortality	5.6	177.0	182.6	-	-	-	67.0	13.6	80.6	-	0.6	0.6	17.5	170.0	187.5	90.1	361.2	451.3
Improve maternal health	1.1	172.9	174.0	-	-	-	66.0	5.9	71.9	-	0.6	0.6	24.6	167.1	191.7	91.7	346.5	438.2
Combat HIV/AIDS	30.0	24.3	54.3	2.8	-	2.8	77.0	0.9	77.9	-	-	-	155.2	8.2	163.4	265.0	33.4	298.4
Reduce malaria, TB and other diseases	10.3	6.8	17.1	-	-	-	66.0	2.3	68.3	-	-	-	153.3	2.7	156.0	229.6	11.8	241.4
Effective reproductive health services	2.2	155.0	157.2	1.7	1.0	2.7	66.7	3.5	70.2	-	0.6	0.6	17.2	151.1	168.3	87.8	311.2	399.0
Promote environmental sustainability	1.2	43.2	44.4	0.5	-	0.5	0.9	86.5	87.4	-	-	-	123.2	54.4	177.6	125.8	184.1	309.9
Increase access to safe water and sanitation	26.6	32.5	59.1	-	-	-	31.5	0.7	32.2	-	-	-	13.4	41.7	55.1	71.5	74.9	146.4
Good governance	173.1	85.5	258.6	5.7	3.0	8.7	83.2	138.4	221.6	7.0	6.7	13.7	18.8	47.1	65.9	287.8	280.7	568.5
Improve slum dwellers lives	0.1	17.8	17.9	-	2.5	2.5	21.4	2.2	23.6	-	-	-	10.5	10.9	21.4	32.0	33.4	65.4
Human rights and empowerment	42.5	27.1	69.6	3.0	2.1	5.1	14.6	118.5	133.1	0.1	2.3	2.4	36.0	12.8	48.8	96.2	162.8	259.0

1. This includes new bilateral project/programme MIS codes with a commitment of £100,000 or over created during fiscal year reported on and all subsequent changes in commitment value during the year.

2. Includes a Multilateral contribution to the Global Environment Facility

3. Includes data on new projects approved since 1 October 2002.

CORRESPONDENCE TABLE OF PIMS MARKERS TO MDGs

Millennium Development Goals and Targets	PIMS Marker
GOAL 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Elimination of income poverty and hunger
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	
GOAL 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Effective universal primary education
GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	Promote gender equality and empower women
GOAL 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Reduce child mortality
GOAL 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Improve maternal health
GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Combat HIV/AIDS
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Reduce malaria, TB and other diseases Effective reproductive health services
GOAL 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Promote environmental sustainability
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking Water	Integrated management of water resources, safe drinking water and improved sanitation
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Improve slum dwellers lives

Notes

[Concepts, Sources and Methods](#)

[Glossary](#)

[Abbreviations](#)

[Political and Economic Status of Aid Recipient Countries](#)

[Other Sources of Development Statistics and International Indicators](#)

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

Concepts of aid

Three distinct aggregates of aid are contained within *Statistics on International Development*:

i. Department for International Development (DFID) programmes

These are the major part of the UK aid effort, comprising aid to developing countries (ie on Part I of the DAC List), aid to other countries (ie on Part II of the DAC List), and Global Environmental Assistance (GEA). These programmes include:

- the majority of bilateral and multilateral aid from DFID voted funds, including activities funded from the two conflict prevention pools
- the attribution of EC budgetary spending which mainly covers the countries of Asia, Latin America, Mediterranean, South Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia; food aid, humanitarian aid and assistance provided through NGOs
- and, until 1999/2000, Exchequer Advances to the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

ii. Gross public expenditure (GPEX) on development

This comprises developmental aid flows from all official UK sources. GPEX is derived by deducting Exchequer advances to the CDC from the DFID programmes, excluding the

non-aid parts of Global Environmental Assistance (prior to 1998 only) and those of the UNESCO and FAO subscriptions, and adding aid flows (as defined by DAC) from other central government departments and CDC investments;

iii. UK official flows

These are reported to the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. These comprise **official development assistance (oda)** to developing countries on Part I of the DAC List, **official aid (oa)** to countries on Part II of the DAC List, and **other official flows (oof)** to all recipient countries.

2. Precise definitions of the main terms used in this publication are given in the glossary which starts on page 201. A list of abbreviations is provided on page 217.

3. The relationships between the different aggregates of aid are set out diagrammatically on pages 3 and 4. A summary table on page 5 shows expenditure against the component parts of the aggregates in the financial year 2002/03 and as will be reported to DAC in respect of the calendar year 2002.

4. A list of aid recipient countries showing their status and membership of various political and economic groupings is given on pages 218-220. Other sources of information on development statistics and international indicators are shown on page 221.

Coverage

5. The data in the tables are the most up-to-date available at the time of compilation and reflect the position at **1 September 2003**. Only data which meet DAC definitions are included in the main tables. Non-aid contributions, which are

outside these definitions, are shown either in Table 2.1 or as memo items to Table 8.

6. The data in *SID* are on a cash basis, but can be reconciled to DFID's formal resource accounts for 2002/03 as shown below

	SID £m	Accounts £m
Total DFID programme (gross)	3313	
Less		
EC Attribution	714	
Retrospective Terms Adjustment Principal	20	
receipts	55	
Plus		
non aid contributions	24	
non aid capital payments	13	
Cash expenditure (net)	2561	2561
Plus		
non cash items	195	
new provisions + promissory notes	443	
movement in working capital	23	
resource income	7	
RTA interest loss	3	
Less		
use of provisions	350	
non resource income	47	
capital investment	46	
RESOURCE OUTTURN		2789*

*Provisional subject to audit by National Audit Office

Notes to table:

Non cash items – include the cost of capital charges, depreciation and loss on foreign exchange transactions.

New provisions and promissory notes – include provisions taken in year for early retirement costs and other new provisions, plus deposits of promissory notes made in 2002/2003.

Movement in working capital - reflects the movement between the opening and closing debtors and creditors.

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

Capital investment - mainly for the purchase of fixed assets and some small capital subscriptions.

Sources

7. Figures for DFID programmes are produced from a combination of data from DFID's internal accounting and management information systems which are used to process and monitor all DFID payments, and the UK attributions of EC budgetary spending. Other data, eg on Exchequer Advances, debt, CDC investments and pensions, supplement the internal figures.

8. 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 and the Home Office also produce annual figures for expenditure on programmes for the control of illicit drugs.

9. 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. Statistics on debt relief are presented in Tables 15.1-15.2 in a separate debt section and definitions of the terms used are given in the glossary. Interest and principal foregone from cancellation of aid loans form part of DFID programme expenditure. The UK has moved to reporting cancellation of aid loans on a lump sum basis for international purposes, in line with DAC guidance. This means that all outstanding amounts on a loan are reported as forgiven in the year in which the agreement to cancel is made, rather than reporting such debt forgiven year-by-year as repayments would have fallen due. In

SID however, such debt relief is still shown on an annual basis as this reflects the benefits to the recipient country as they accrue.

10. In addition to the above sources, DAC reporting on calendar years requires data on export credits (both official and private), provided by ECGD; on direct investments, provided by the Office for National Statistics; and on bilateral securities and other claims, provided by the Bank of England. Private flows from voluntary agencies are estimated from a statistical inquiry conducted by DFID in line with current survey control policy.

11. The main source for the international comparisons contained in Tables 16-18 is the DAC Chairman's Report. Some information is provided directly by DAC. The statistics on recipient countries given in Tables 1.1-1.9 are the most comprehensive and comparable data available and are taken from reputable sources such as the World Bank, UN and OECD.

GLOSSARY

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

Administrative costs

DFID administrative costs are the running costs of DFID HQ and overseas offices (staff and general administrative expenses), and overseas costs of staff in agreed diplomatic posts concerned with full time aid administration, including locally engaged staff employed by DFID. They also cover expenditure in respect of residual rent liability on the Chatham Maritime site arising from the terms agreed for the privatisation of DFID's former Next Steps agency, the Natural Resources Institute.

Other administrative costs cover those elements of FCO and CDC administration costs which are related to aid delivery.

Aid

Aid is an imprecise term but in Statistics on International Development, 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 on Part II of the DAC List, when these are referred to separately. In situations covering all recipient countries, the term "aid" is used.

Aid and Trade Provision (ATP)

ATP is an allocation of bilateral aid funds to finance development projects which are also of commercial and industrial importance. It is either in the form of mixed credits, where ATP grant funds are associated with export credits guaranteed by Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD); or soft loans where the ATP grant is used to enable banks to provide long term loans at below market interest rates to recipient country governments for specific projects agreed with the British Government. The ATP scheme lacked poverty elimination as its central focus and was closed in November 1997. No new applications for ATP have been accepted since then. Expenditure figures shown for ATP represent residual commitments made prior to 1997.

Aid to countries on part II of the DAC list

This comprises all official flows which meet the reporting criteria agreed by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), including the EC attribution. The countries involved are Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine, plus the more advanced developing countries which have moved from Part I of the DAC List, namely Aruba, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Falkland Islands,

French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Macao, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Northern Marianas, Qatar, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and United Arab Emirates. Note that Moldova moved to Part I of the [DAC List](#) on 1 January 1997.

Attribution of EC budgetary spending

The external relations part of the EC regular budget provides [official development assistance](#) and [official aid](#) to the countries of Asia, Latin America, Europe and South Africa. This aid is 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 8). The EC attribution of spending to countries on Part II of the [DAC List](#) is also shown in Table 8 and is part of the aid programme. In addition, a small amount of EC spending on administration is attributed to the Treasury and parts of some specific projects may be attributed to the FCO. These are included in [gross public expenditure](#).

Bank lending

This is: portfolio investment, in particular syndicated and non-syndicated bank lending, purchase of common stock where no [direct investment](#) is made, purchase of bonds and purchase of real estate.

Bilateral aid

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

British Chevening Scholarships

This is an FCO scheme to enable prospective policy-makers from abroad to come to the UK to study. DFID made a substantial contribution to the scheme each year until 1999/00 when the FCO took over full responsibility.

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 contribution to British Council ceased from 1 April 1999.

Budgetary aid

Budgetary aid is general financial assistance given in certain cases to dependent territories to cover a recurrent budget deficit. This will become a subset of [direct budget support](#) in future.

CARDS

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

CDC Capital Partners (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. For the time being it remains wholly Government-owned. It is registered as CDC Group plc and operates under the name CDC Capital Partners. CDC is a leading investor in emerging markets, increasingly through private equity investments, and has activities in more than 50 developing countries.

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 organizations 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 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.

Commitment

An approved financial limit for technical co-operation, financial aid or grants and other aid in kind which may be incorporated in a signed agreement specifying terms and conditions.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan

This is an international scheme that operates throughout the Commonwealth. Under the scheme DFID funds mainly postgraduate students from developing Commonwealth countries to undertake study and research in the UK.

Concessional

See **Soft loan**.

Constant prices

Constant price (or real terms) figures (given in Table 2.2) show how expenditure on DFID programmes has changed over time after removing the effects of UK inflation. The measure of general inflation used is the UK GDP deflator, which is derived by dividing GDP at current prices by GDP at constant prices. All other figures in *SID* are shown in current (cash) prices.

Current (cash) prices

All figures in *SID* apart from Table 2.2 are expressed in current (cash) prices. These are not adjusted for inflation.

Debt relief (see also pages 172-180)

Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling, or reorganisation. Interest and principal foregone from aid debt cancellation forms part of DFID programme expenditure; other debt relief is funded from other official sources, and forms part of the UK's total official development assistance.

- **Debt cancellation** (or Retrospective Terms Adjustment) is relief from the burden of repaying both the principal and interest on past loans. Nearly all of the poorest countries have had outstanding debt arising from past aid

loans cancelled. At the end of December 1999, the Government decided that all official debts owed to the UK by Heavily Indebted Poor Countries would be completely relieved when they qualify under the HIPC Initiative.

- **Debt rescheduling** is a form of relief by which the dates on which principal and interest payments are due are delayed or rearranged.
- Official bilateral debts are **re-organised** in the Paris Club of official bilateral creditors, in which the UK plays its full part. The Paris Club has devised increasingly generous arrangements for reducing and rescheduling the debt of the poorest countries; most recently the Paris Club have agreed new terms for countries qualifying for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. The arrangements in recent years are:
 - **Toronto terms** agreed by the Paris Club in 1988 provided up to 33 per cent debt relief on rescheduled official bilateral debt owed by the poorest, most indebted countries pursuing internationally agreed economic reform programmes.
 - **Trinidad terms** agreed by the Paris Club in 1990 provided up to 50 per cent debt relief.

- **Naples terms** agreed by the Paris Club in 1994 provided up to 67 per cent debt relief.
- **Enhanced Naples/Lyons terms** were agreed for countries qualifying for the HIPC debt initiative (see section on debt relief). Paris Club members agreed to increase the amount of debt relief provided to 80 per cent.
- **Cologne terms** were agreed when the enhanced HIPC initiative was approved in September 1999. Debt relief is provided up to 90 per cent, and more when this is required for countries to achieve debt sustainability, as defined by the HIPC initiative.
- Under the HIPC initiative, debt relief is also granted on CDC loans.

Developing countries (see map on pages 6-7)

Developing countries are those countries and territories in Part I of the [DAC List](#). They are all countries and territories: in Africa except Libya; in America except the United States, Canada, Aruba, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Cayman Islands and Falkland Islands; in Asia except Japan, Brunei, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Israel, Kuwait, Macao, New Caledonia, Qatar, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and United Arab Emirates; in the Pacific except Australia and New Zealand; plus Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Malta, Moldova, Turkey and the states of ex-Yugoslavia in Europe.

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.

DAC list of aid recipients

This list is in two parts (see pages 8 and 218-220). Part I shows developing countries and territories eligible to receive [official development assistance](#) (oda). Part II shows countries and territories eligible to receive [official aid](#) (oa). 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.

DAC reporting directives

The 1987 version of the Statistical Directives was modified only slightly before its reissue in June 1995. Since then, the Directives have been revised and rewritten in a more user-

friendly style. The updated version was approved in 2000. The main purpose of the Directives is to encourage comparability of reporting of resource flows by DAC members.

DFID programmes

This term covers all DFID expenditure on development assistance. DFID programmes comprise

- Bilateral development assistance to developing countries and those on Part II of the DAC List, including activities funded from the two conflict prevention pools (one for Africa and one for the rest of the world) jointly managed by DFID, Ministry of Defence and the FCO
- Multilateral development assistance, including global environmental assistance and the UK's assessed contribution to EC development programmes
- Administration costs.

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

Direct Budget Support (DBS)

Direct Budget Support is a form of aid in which:

- funds are provided in support of a government programme that focuses on growth and poverty reduction, and transforming institutions, especially budgetary.
- the funds are provided to a partner government to spend using its own financial management and accountability systems.

DBS can take the form of a contribution to the overall budget (sometimes referred to as macro or general budget support) or with notional earmarking (usually referred to as sector budget support).

It is therefore a type of financial aid and can be classified as part of project or sector aid or as a form of programme aid. Information on DBS will be included in future editions of *SID* as it becomes available.

Direct investment

Direct Investment 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.

Environment

See **Global Environment Facility**.

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 managed by the European Commission but financed on a voluntary basis by member states separately to 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.

Expenditure by the ECGD is official. That which benefits developing countries is included in other official flows (oof), but is excluded from GPEX as it is not developmental (see diagram on page 3).

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 resource flows. **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

Financial Aid in the wider sense is defined as a grant or loan of money which is the subject of a formal arrangement with the recipient government or institution. In practice it is all of bilateral aid other than technical co-operation and administrative costs. In SID, this expenditure is further sub-divided into project or sector aid, programme aid, grants and other aid in kind, humanitarian assistance and debt relief with the term 'financial aid' covering only the first two of these. Direct budget support is a form of financial aid which can be either project/sector aid and/or programme aid.

Food aid

Britain provides food aid in accordance with obligations accepted under the Food Aid Convention 1999. Under the Convention, the EC and its Member States has an obligation to provide a minimum of 422 million euro, each year, to cover food aid and related transport and operational costs. Under the EC food aid programme 990,000 tonnes of cereal will be provided, the cost of which is attributed to member states in accordance with the normal arrangements for external assistance. Britain's obligation towards food aid and related costs is allocated both bilaterally, on a country basis, and multilaterally through the World Food Programme (WFP).

Forms of aid

The main forms of aid in SID are project or sector aid, programme aid, technical co-operation, ATP, grants and other aid in kind, debt relief and humanitarian assistance.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a financial mechanism that provides grant and concessional funds to recipient countries for projects and activities that aim to protect the global environment. It is jointly implemented by UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. The GEF was launched in 1991 as a pilot programme and restructured and replenished in March 1994. Negotiations for the third replenishment were completed in August 2002. £2.2 billion of new funding was agreed, a 17 per cent increase. The UK share of this over the next four years will be £102 million. In addition, the UK has pledged an additional voluntary contribution of £15 million, bringing the total to £117 million. The UK is now the fourth largest donor to the GEF.

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

- Climate Change
- Biological Diversity
- International Waters
- Ozone Layer Depletion (for countries with economies in transition)

- Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Land Degradation

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. From 2002, 77 per cent of contributions count as oda and 23 per cent as official aid.

Grant element

The grant element is a mathematical summarisation of the financial terms of a transaction or set of transactions. It is measured as the difference between the face value of a loan and the present value, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent, of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value.

Grants and other aid in kind

This covers:

- Support to the development work of UK and international voluntary organisations, grants to the British Council and for other development work by UK institutions, and non-emergency special appeals through multilateral agencies.
- Small Grants Scheme (an amalgamation of the former British Partnership Scheme and the Heads of Mission Gift Scheme). The Small

Grants Scheme allows Heads of UK Diplomatic Missions to finance projects in line with DFID objectives costing up to £100,000 a year, with an annual ceiling which is normally £200,000.

- 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.

Grants by private voluntary agencies

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.

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

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

The new system of National Accounts (SNA 1993) co-sponsored by the OECD and other

major international organisations broadened the coverage of Gross National Product and it was renamed Gross National Income. The change in nomenclature 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 and countries on Part II of the DAC List, 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 pages 218-220.

Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance generally involves the provision of material aid (including food, medical care and personnel) and finance and advice to:

- save lives and prevent suffering
- hasten recovery, and protect and rebuild livelihoods and communities
- reduce risks and vulnerability to future crises

DFID provides funding to certain UN agencies 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 the World Food Programme and civil society organisations as a means of providing humanitarian assistance, including emergency food aid to individual countries. These contributions are recorded as bilateral food aid.

Income groups

The classification of aid recipient countries by income groups is based on GNI per capita figures in 1998 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 1998 of below \$760;

lower middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 1998 of \$761 or above but not exceeding \$3030;

upper middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 1998 of \$3031 or above but not exceeding \$9360;

high income group: countries with a GNP per capita in 1998 of \$9361 or above.

It should be noted however that there is a range of circumstances affecting each country and a large number of poor people live in middle income countries.

Interest stabilisation grant

Payments by the ECGD to commercial banks to enable them to maintain internationally agreed interest rates for export credits for trade with aid recipient countries. This is included in other official flows (oof) but is excluded from GPEX as it is not developmental.

Joint Funding Scheme (JFS)

The Joint Funding Scheme offered financial assistance to UK based charitable organisations working in the developing world. Support was on a matched funding basis, usually 50:50 and could be either long or short term. Five major UK agencies and five volunteer sending agencies organizations received annual block or volunteer grant allocations under the scheme. The JFS closed for new applications in May 1999 and was replaced by the Civil Society Challenge Fund in April 2000. A small number of projects are still being supported but the JFS is expected to end in 2004.

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 2003 was 49 and they are identified on pages 218-220.

Low income countries (LIC)

See **Income groups** and pages 218-220.

Lower middle income countries (LMIC)

See **Income groups** and pages 218-220.

Montreal Protocol

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. The

UK is the fifth biggest donor with a commitment of £15.86 million (6 per cent of the Fund) for the period 2000-2002. In the November 2002 negotiations, £21.73 million was committed for the period 2003-05. The Fund's four Implementing Agencies are the World Bank, UNDP, UNIDO and UNEP.

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

Multilateral aid

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

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

Naples terms

See **Debt relief**.

Official aid (oa)

This is the equivalent for countries on Part II of the DAC List of official development

assistance to countries on Part I of the DAC List ie developing countries. To qualify as official aid, resource flows should have the same concessional and qualitative features as oda.

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. Only aid to countries on Part I of the DAC List is eligible to be recorded as oda.

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

Other official flows (oof)

Other official flows are defined as flows to aid recipient countries by the official sector which

do not satisfy both the criteria necessary for oda or official aid.

Partly funded

Related to **Personnel** - see **Technical co-operation**.

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.

Personnel

See **Technical co-operation**.

Phare

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

Policy Information Marker System (PIMS)

DFID's spending departments mark new bilateral project commitments according to which policy areas they target. This system

is described in the PIMS section on pages 188-195.

Private export credits

See **Export credits**.

Private flows

Private flows 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.

Programme aid

Programme aid is financial assistance specifically to fund (i) a range of general imports, or (ii) an integrated programme of support for a particular sector, or (iii) discrete elements of a recipient's budgetary expenditure. In each case, support is provided as part of, or in conjunction with, a World Bank/IMF coordinated macroeconomic or sectoral adjustment/reform programme.

Project or sector aid

Project aid finances investment schemes primarily designed to increase the physical capital of the recipient country, including

contributions for local and recurrent costs. It also includes the cost of certain pensions and related payments where the UK has taken over responsibilities from the governments of developing countries. "Projects" in this sense exclude technical co-operation.

Sector-wide programmes (typically in education, health or agriculture) comprise a combination of forms of assistance including direct budget support, financial assistance in the form of projects and technical co-operation.

Promissory notes

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

Refinancing

See **Debt relief**.

Rescheduling

See **Debt relief**.

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. Under the earlier cash accounting conventions it was possible for advance payments to be attributed to a particular financial year provided they were accounted for in the two months following the end of that year. Historically quite a number of payments have been handled in this way, mainly relating to overseas accounts and grants to NGOs, averaging £127m per annum in each of the last four financial years. However, this practice ceased in 2002 and so, for 2001/02, there was no information available on these "prior year" adjustments. From 2001/02 onwards, in cash terms, all payments have been counted in the year they are made. As S/D continues to be produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting practices,

this means that 2001/02 was a unique year. It was 'light' by the amount of what under the old system would have been prior year adjustments, which have instead been attributed to 2002/03. 2002/03 is the starting point for a new consistent series.

Resource 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 long term capital transactions effected by residents of DAC countries;
- 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).
- **Personnel:** the provision of assistance to recipient countries in the form of specialists, including consultants and volunteers. Personnel costs include salaries, passages, and other allowances which may be **wholly funded** from DFID programmes or **partly funded** as supplements to payments made by recipient governments or institutions. Personnel may be engaged **long term** (one year or more) or **short term** (less than one year).
- **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. Training costs include fees, passages, living expenses and other allowances. Similar training is provided under programmes managed by other institutions in the UK but to which DFID makes grants. The support provided by DFID is recorded as expenditure for training.

Retrospective Terms Adjustment

See **Debt relief**.

Soft loan

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

Tacis

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

Technical co-operation (TC)

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

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 under other categories.

- **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.

Toronto and Trinidad terms

See **Debt relief**.

Training through country programmes

Training through country programmes is the main instrument used by DFID to provide training. It is separately tailored under an annual country training specification for each developing country and is an integral part of the country aid programme, linked to UK aid projects or to meet other priority needs.

Upper middle income countries (UMIC)

See **Income groups** and pages 218-220.

Volunteers

Volunteers are experienced professionals sponsored by various other organisations. They usually receive a local salary from the government of the country in which they work but may also receive a small allowance from their sponsoring agency.

Voted funds

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

Wholly funded

Relates to **Personnel** - see **Technical co-operation**.

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 two other agencies, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). Together these organisations are referred to as the World Bank Group.

ABBREVIATIONS

ATP	Aid and Trade Provision
CDI	Commonwealth Debt Initiative
CSCF	Civil Society Challenge Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community
ECGD	Export Credit Guarantee Department
EDF	European Development Fund
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
GEA	Global Environmental Assistance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NPV	Net Present Value
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
oa	Official Aid
oda	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
oof	Other Official Flows
PIMS	Policy Information Marker System
PAM	Poverty Aim Marker
SID	Statistics on International Development
SPA	Strategic Partnership with Africa
TC	Technical Co-operation
UN	United Nations
UNDCP	United Nations Drugs Control Programmes
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR	UN High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNRWA	UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WFP	World Food Programme

Political and Economic Status of Aid Recipient Countries

(as at 31 December 2002)

The following list comprises countries which appear in *Statistics on International Development* and the List of Aid Recipients of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD (DAC List).

	Commonwealth ¹						1998 Income Group ²						Commonwealth ¹						1998 Income Group ²					
	LDC ³		DAC List ⁴		SPA ⁵		HIPC ⁶		LDC ³		DAC List ⁴		SPA ⁵		HIPC ⁶		LDC ³		DAC List ⁴		SPA ⁵		HIPC ⁶	
Afghanistan	.	L	✓	I	.	.	.	.	Cayman Islands	OT	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Albania	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Central African Republic	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Algeria	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Chad	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Angola	.	L	✓	I	.	.	✓	.	Chile	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Anguilla	OT	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	China	.	L	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Antigua & Barbuda	I	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Colombia	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Argentina	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Comoros	.	L	✓	I	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armenia	.	L	.	I	.	.	.	.	Congo	.	L	.	I	✓	✓	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Azerbaijan	.	L	.	I	.	.	.	.	Congo (Dem. Rep.)	.	L	✓	I	.	.	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bahamas	I	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	Cook Islands	O	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bangladesh	I	L	✓	I	.	.	.	.	Costa Rica	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barbados	I	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Cote d'Ivoire	.	L	.	I	✓	✓	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belarus	.	LM	.	II	.	.	.	.	Croatia	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belize	I	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Cuba	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Benin	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	.	Cyprus	I	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bermuda	OT	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	Czech Republic	.	UM	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bhutan	.	L	✓	I	.	.	.	.	Djibouti	.	LM	✓	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bolivia	.	LM	.	I	.	✓	.	.	Dominica	I	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bosnia - Herzegovina	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Dominican Republic	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Botswana	I	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	East Timor	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brazil	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Ecuador	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
British Virgin Islands	OT	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	Egypt	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brunei	I	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	El Salvador	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	.	LM	.	II	.	.	.	.	Equatorial Guinea	.	LM	✓	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burkina Faso	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	.	Eritrea	.	L	✓	I	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burma	.	L	✓	I	.	.	✓	.	Estonia	.	UM	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burundi	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	.	Ethiopia	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambodia	.	L	✓	I	.	.	.	.	Falkland Islands	OT	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cameroon	I	L	.	I	✓	✓	✓	.	Fiji ⁷	I	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cape Verde	.	LM	✓	I	.	.	.	.	Gabon	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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

2. There are 4 Income Groups: L = Low, LM = Lower Middle, UM = Upper Middle, H = High.

3. LDC = Least Developed Country.

4. The DAC List is in two parts. Part I shows developing countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance. Part II countries eligible to receive official aid.

5. SPA = Strategic Partnership with Africa.

6. HIPC = Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

7. DFID's bilateral programme to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme, DAC country status is shown for information.

Political and Economic Status of Aid Recipient Countries

(continued)

The following list comprises countries which appear in *Statistics on International Development* and the List of Aid Recipients of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD (DAC List).

	1998 Income Group ²						1998 Income Group ²					
	Commonwealth ¹	LDC ³	DAC List ⁴	SPA ⁵	HIPC ⁶		Commonwealth ¹	LDC ³	DAC List ⁴	SPA ⁵	HIPC ⁶	
Gambia	I	L	✓	I	✓	.	Lithuania	.	LM	.	II	.
Georgia	.	LM	.	I	.	.	Macedonia (FYR of)	.	LM	.	I	.
Ghana	I	L	.	I	✓	✓	Madagascar	.	L	✓	I	✓
Gibraltar	OT	H	.	II	.	.	Malawi	I	L	✓	I	✓
Grenada	I	UM	.	I	.	.	Malaysia	I	UM	.	I	.
Guatemala	.	LM	.	I	.	.	Maldives	I	LM	✓	I	.
Guinea	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	Mali	.	L	✓	I	✓
Guinea-Bissau	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	Malta	I	H	.	I	.
Guyana	I	LM	.	I	.	✓	Mauritania	.	L	✓	I	✓
Haiti	.	L	✓	I	.	.	Mauritius	I	UM	.	I	.
Honduras	.	L	.	I	.	✓	Mexico	.	UM	.	I	.
Hong Kong	.	H	.	II	.	.	Moldova	.	L	.	I	.
Hungary	.	UM	.	II	.	.	Mongolia	.	L	.	I	.
India	I	L	.	I	.	.	Montserrat	OT	UM	.	I	.
Indonesia	.	L	.	I	.	.	Morocco	.	LM	.	I	.
Iran	.	LM	.	I	.	.	Mozambique	I	L	✓	I	✓
Iraq	.	LM	.	I	.	.	Namibia	I	LM	.	I	.
Israel	.	H	.	II	.	.	Nepal	.	L	✓	I	.
Jamaica	I	LM	.	I	.	.	Nicaragua	.	L	.	I	.
Jordan	.	LM	.	I	.	.	Niger	.	L	✓	I	✓
Kazakhstan	.	LM	.	I	.	.	Nigeria	I	L	.	I	.
Kenya	I	L	.	I	✓	✓	Oman	.	UM	.	I	.
Kiribati ⁷	I	LM	✓	I	.	.	Pakistan	I	L	.	I	.
Korea (North)	.	L	.	I	.	.	Panama	.	UM	.	I	.
Kyrgyzstan	.	L	.	I	.	.	Papua New Guinea ⁷	I	LM	.	I	.
Laos	.	L	✓	I	.	✓	Paraguay	.	LM	.	I	.
Latvia	.	LM	.	II	.	.	Peru	.	LM	.	I	.
Lebanon	.	UM	.	I	.	.	Philippines	.	LM	.	I	.
Lesotho	I	L	✓	I	.	.	Pitcairn ⁷	OT	LM	.	I	.
Liberia	.	L	✓	I	.	✓	Poland	.	UM	.	II	.

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Romania	.	LM	.	II	Tajikistan	.	L	.	I		
Russian Federation	.	LM	.	II	Tanzania	I	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Rwanda	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	Thailand	.	LM	.	I		
Samoa (Western) ⁷	I	LM	✓	I	.	.	.	.	Togo	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sao Tome & Principe	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tonga ⁷	I	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Senegal	.	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	Trinidad & Tobago	I	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia & Montenegro	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Tunisia	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seychelles	I	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Turkey	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sierra Leone	I	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	Turkmenistan	.	L	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singapore	I	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	Turks & Caicos Islands	OT	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovak Republic	.	LM	.	II	.	.	.	.	Tuvalu ⁷	I	L	✓	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	.	H	.	I	.	.	.	.	Uganda	I	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Islands ⁷	I	L	✓	I	.	.	.	.	Ukraine	.	LM	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somalia	.	L	✓	I	.	.	✓	✓	United Arab Emirates	.	H	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Africa	I	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Uruguay	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sri Lanka	I	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Uzbekistan	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St Helena & Dependencies	OT	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Vanuatu ⁷	I	LM	✓	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St Kitts-Nevis	I	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Venezuela	.	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St Lucia	I	UM	.	I	.	.	.	.	Vietnam	.	L	.	I	.	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
St Vincent & Grenadines	I	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	West Bank & Gaza	.	LM	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sudan	.	L	✓	I	.	.	✓	✓	Yemen	.	L	✓	I	.	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Surinam	.	LM	.	I	Zambia	I	L	✓	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Swaziland	I	LM	.	I	Zimbabwe	I	L	.	I		
Syria	.	LM	.	I																
Taiwan	.	H	.	II																

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Other Sources of Development Statistics and International Indicators

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

DAC Chairman's Report *Development Co-operation Report 2003*

DAC "Big Book" *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1997-2001 (Book and CD-Rom)*

DAC Internet site <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>
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World Bank (WB)

WDI *World Development Indicators (Book and CD-Rom) 2003*

WDR *World Development Report 2003*

WB Atlas *World Bank Atlas 2003*

United Nations (UN)

UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook 2002*

HDR *Human Development Report 2003*

UNICEF *State of the World's Children 2003*

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK government department responsible for promoting sustainable development and reducing poverty. The central focus of the government's policy, based on the 1997 and 2000 White Papers on International Development, is a commitment to the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved by 2015.

These seek to:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

DFID's assistance is concentrated in the poorest countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, but also contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development in middle-income countries, including those in Latin America and Eastern Europe.

DFID works in partnership with governments committed to the Millennium Development Goals, with civil society, the private sector and the research community. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies, and the European Commission.

DFID has headquarters in London and East Kilbride, offices in many developing countries, and staff based in British embassies and high commissions around the world.

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