

# 1. AUSTRALIA: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES

## Aid Policy

Australia's ODA policy is driven by humanitarian concerns towards its neighbours. The policy is to advance Australia's national interest by assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

The current aid programme, objectives and priorities were set in the 1997 policy document *Better Aid for a Better Future* (November 1997). The policy also states that aid programme will continue to focus on its neighbours in Asia and the Pacific. Crosscutting issues such as gender & development; and environment will receive increasing attention

## AID Management

- Responsible Minister: Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Parliamentary Secretary.
- Principal Aid Agency: Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).
- Other Aid Organizations: Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research
- Source of Aid Policy Statement: Better Aid for a Better Future (18 Nov. 1997)

## Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration

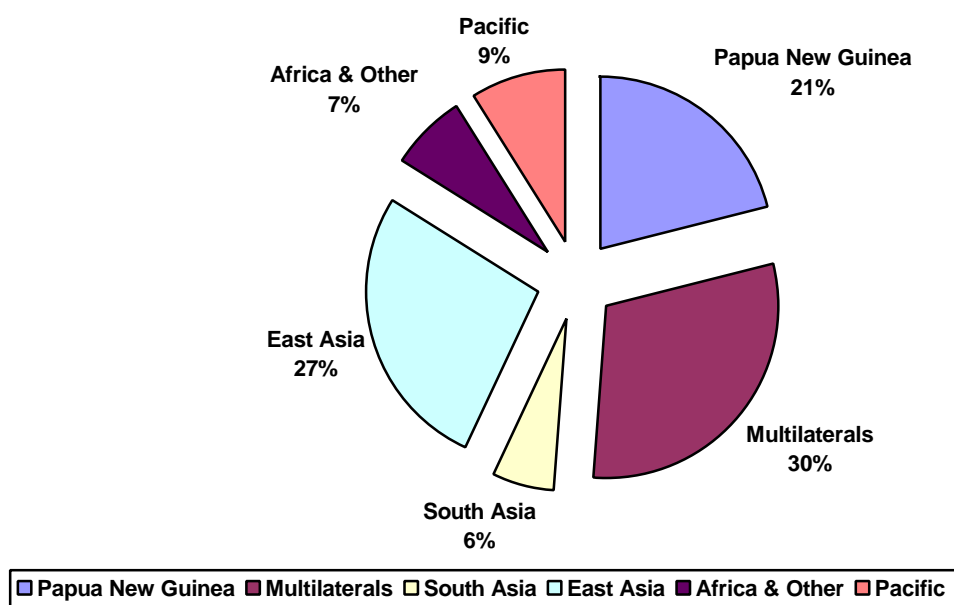
The aid programme focuses on Asia and the Pacific Island countries. Papua New Guinea and the poorest regions of East Asia are the highest priority areas. The aid programme responds selectively to developments needs in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

Priority Ranking (based on 1997-98 ODA):

- *East Asia* (73% of ODA): East Timor has the highest priority (with 1999-2000 budget of \$273m); followed by Papua New Guinea (\$213m), the Pacific (\$89m) & Indonesia (\$ 78m).
- *South & Central Asia* (10.5% of ODA):
- *Sub-Saharan Africa* (11.7% of ODA): Assistance to Africa concentrates on South Africa, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. ODA for the period 2000-01 is only 7% of the total allocable.
- *Middle East & North Africa* (2.7% of ODA):
- *Latin America and Caribbean* (1.9% of ODA)

ODA allocations for the year 2000 and 2001 are presented in Figure 1. During this period a high percentage (30%) of allocable ODA will be channeled through multilateral organizations

**Figure 1: Total Austrarian Aid by Region 2000-01 (% of total aid)**



**Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Five priority sectors for ODA

1. Agriculture & Rural Development: Emphasis on land tenure, agriculture, food security, forestry and fisheries
2. Health: Emphasis on child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS, family planning and reproductive health, and capacity building for local health institutions
3. Education: Support for basic education, technical and vocational training; institutional strengthening, and distance education, and higher education (through the Australian Development Scholarship Scheme)
4. Infrastructure: Water supply and sanitation; energy; transport & communications.
5. Governance: Improvements in economic policy & protection of human rights.

Environment Sustainability and Gender and Development are two critical issues that are treated as across-cutting in the development process.

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
960	0.27	981	0.26	1599	-	-	-

## **2. AUSTRIA: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

Aid policy focuses on the promotion of sustainable economic development in poorest developing countries, however, there is no overall aid policy. Similarly, Austria does not have a comprehensive budget for ODA and has never been a key player in development cooperation.

ODA is guided by the following principles:

- Participation of the entire population in development activities and socially equitable distribution of benefits; and
- Environment and security (migration issues) are paramount.

A large part of ODA is not allocated to development but used for humanitarian support of, say, refugees and foreign students in Austria or for concessional export credits.

### **AID Management**

- Responsible Minister: Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State.
- Principal Aid Agency: Department of Development Co-operation (DDC); Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Other Aid Organizations: Federal Chancery; Federal ministry of Finance.
- Source of Aid Policy Statement: - ? -

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

- West Africa: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Senegal,
- IGAD Region: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, (Rwanda),
- SADC Region: Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania Zimbabwe, South Africa,
- Latin America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua,
- Asia: Bhutan, Nepal & Pakistan

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Emphasis for cooperation is on *poverty reduction, protection of the environment, governance, and gender equity*.

In sectoral terms, *education, transport, energy and manufacturing* receive the largest aid allocations.

Support for transport projects concern primarily railway rehabilitation.

### **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
456	0.22	482	0.24	-	-	-	-

### **3. BELGIUM: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

#### **Aid Policy**

The aid strategy stresses local participation and ownership in results-oriented development programmes.

Priorities for official development assistance are:

- Sustainable human and social development with emphasis on combating poverty, and
- Support for democratization and promotion of peace through reconciliation.

Sectoral and geographic concentration of the aid programme is stressed, together with efforts to consolidate multilateral cooperation.

#### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Minister of Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State for Development Co-operation.
- Principal Aid Agency: General Administration for Development Co-operation (AGCD).
- Source of Aid Policy Statement: Policy Plan for the Belgian International Co-operation

#### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

25 Partner Countries:

- West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger and Senegal.
- IGAD Region: Ethiopia, Uganda (Burundi, Rwanda)
- SADC Region: Mozambique, SADC Secretariat, South Africa, DRC and Tanzania;
- North Africa & Middle East: Algeria, Morocco and Palestine.
- Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.
- Latin America: Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Priority is given to the social sector, with emphasis on:

- **Basic Education** (vocational training, technical secondary education, non-formal education for adults and women, etc.);
- **Primary Health Care**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Conflict prevention** (e.g. mine clearance and disarmament operations)

Three Cross-sectoral Themes: Gender, Environment & Social Economy.

Projects specifically designed to **combat poverty** are financed under the **Belgium Survival Fund for the Third World**, which focuses mainly on East Africa (i.e. **Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Tanzania**). These are managed separately from the AGCD and are jointly implemented by multilateral organizations.

### **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
883	0.35	753	0.30	765	-	-	-

## **4. CANADA: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

Canada's ODA policy dates back to 1995 and it focuses on supporting sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. In support of this policy, CIDA has developed six priorities:

- Basic Human Need
- Women in Development and Gender Equity
- Infrastructure Services
- Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance
- Private Sector Development
- Environment

The strategies adopted for ODA are:

- Targeting efforts and priorities on poverty reduction
- Development of transition mechanisms to phase out aid to countries that have made dramatic improvements in their social and economic well-being
- Increasing investments that have multiplier effects
- Seeking better coordination with other donors and organizations
- Intensifying programme evaluation

### **AID Management**

- Responsible Minister: Minister for International Co-operation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie.
- Principal Aid Agency: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).
- Other Aid Organizations: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; Department of Finance; International Development Research Centre (IDRC); International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (ICHRDD).
- General Aid Policy Statement: Canada in the World (1995)

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Africa (receives 44% ODA), to the following priority countries.

- West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Senegal.
- IGAD Region: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.
- SADC Region: DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia & Zimbabwe.

- North Africa & Middle East: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.
- Asia (receives 36% of ODA of which 75% are concentrated in 7 countries): Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines and Viet Nam.
- Latin America & the Caribbean (receives about 20% of ODA): Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras

**Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

- **Basic Human Needs**: Including primary health care, basic education, family planning, nutrition, water and sanitation, and shelter.
- **Women in Development and Gender Equity**: Better access to education for girls, increased opportunities for women, support to national institutions to implement gender-equitable policies and programmes.
- **Infrastructure Services** are geared towards assisting developing countries deliver environmentally sound infrastructure services, with emphasis on capacity building
- **Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance**: Transparency, accountability of openness of the legal, judicial and executive systems
- **Private Sector Development**: Deregulation, liberalization and privatization of the public service
- **Environmental Activities**: Arresting desertification, and promotion of sound management of natural resources

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
1691	0.29	1721	0.28	-	-	-	-



## **5. DENMARK: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

At the core of the ODA programme are poverty alleviation and the principle of recipient ownership. The policy suggests that aid will be allocated more or less equally between bilateral and multilateral channels. The main objectives of ODA are to promote:

- Sustainable economic growth
- Social development based on improved living conditions
- Respect for the rule of law, and good governance.

Three cross-cutting themes run through the poverty reduction goal: Improving the status of women, safeguarding the environment, and strengthening democracy and human rights.

### **AID Management**

- Responsible Minister: Minister for Development Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Principal Aid Agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Other Aid Organizations: - ? –
- Source of Aid Policy Statement: A Developing World – Strategy for Danish Development Policy Towards the Year 2000 (formulated in 1994).

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Concentration on 20 priority Countries:

- West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Niger.
- IGAD Region: Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya.
- SADC Region: Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe;
- North Africa: Egypt
- Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Vietnam.
- Latin America: Bolivia and Nicaragua

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

- Poverty Reduction, through Sustainable Economic Growth;
- Education & Health;
- Popular Participation

Cross-cutting Themes: Gender, Environment, Democracy & Human Rights

Following UNCED, an *Environment and Disaster Relief Facility (EDRF)* was established as an additional budgetary allocation. At the end of 1996, another environmental facility was established to run under the umbrella of the *Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development (DANCED)*, within the Ministry of Environment and Energy.

### **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
1704	0.99	1724	1.00	1670	-	-	-

## 6. FINLAND: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES

### Aid Policy

The October 1998 document, *Finland's Policy on Relations with Developing Countries* builds upon the 1996 policy of poverty alleviation in the developing world contained in the *Decision-in-Principle on Finland's Development Co-operation*. The new policy places development cooperation within the overall framework of foreign policy. In this regard development cooperation is seen as a development policy tool. The primary goal of cooperation, therefore, is to promote peace and welfare and to combat threats to these values in a world of deepening interdependence among nations.

Development policy has five main aims:

- Promotion of global security
- Reduction of widespread poverty
- Promotion of human rights and democracy
- Prevention of global environmental problems
- Promotion of economic interaction

Finland champions a policy of poverty reduction in the administrative organs of international organizations and development finance institutions and believes that poverty reduction is not possible without solving the debt problem of the developing countries. Accordingly, Finland has contributed to the HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries) debt reorganization programme both directly and through the European Union. It is also involved in the Paris Club and have written off large sums in development loan as well as waive repayment on development loans to some of its poorer development partners.

### AID Management

- Responsible Minister: Minister for Development Co-operation, assisted by an Under-Secretary of State for Development Co-operation.
- Principal Aid Agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Other Aid Organization: Finnish Fund for Industrial Co-operation (FINNFUND); Service Centre for Development Co-operation (KePa)
- General Aid Policy Statement: *Finland's Policy on Relations with Developing Countries* (approved by the Government in October 1998); and *Decision-in-Principle on Finland's Development Co-operation* (12 September 1996).

## **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Finland's country-by-country and regional development cooperation focuses mainly on Sub-Saharan Africa (about 45% of allocations). Asia (about one third), North Africa and the Middle East (about 10%) and the rest to Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Assistance is concentrated on but not confined to 10 primary cooperation countries, namely:

- **Africa:** Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zambia
- **Asia:** Nepal and Vietnam.
- **Latin America:** Nicaragua

Finland is determined to expand its geographical coverage to include more countries in Latin America while it has limited profile.

Assistance is also provided for the new independent states of **Estonia**, **Latvia** and **Lithuania** where Finland is assisting to shape the national economies for possible European Union membership. **Russia** is also a recipient of Finish aid to reduce environmental risks and to improve infrastructure.

Multilateral aid recipients are those organizations whose actions conform to Finland's development policy goals. These include UN organizations with UNDP receiving the greatest amount of support.

## **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Most of the bilateral commitments are earmarked for long-term cooperation within the environmental and education sectors, in projects supporting local capacity to strengthen democratic institutions, and in programmes providing micro-credits. Project based assistance are in: Agriculture, Forestry, Water Supply, Energy, Transport, Health Care, and Education.

The goal of reducing poverty is reflected in the range of projects and programmes supported. Similarly, nearly all programmes include environmental or nature protection components.

## **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
396	0.32	402	0.32	403	-	-	-

## **7. FRANCE: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

French ODA is largely guided by the principles of Agenda 21 and committed to sustainable human development and concentrates on: Economic development; Poverty eradication; Debt relief; Democratic reforms and Protection of the environment.

### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry; Minister for Foreign Affairs; Assistant Minister responsible for Development Co-operation and the Francophonie; Secretary of State for Overseas Territories
- Principal Aid Agency: The Treasury; Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry.
- Other Aid Organizations: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and the Francophonie; Secretariat of State for Overseas Territories; French Agency for Development (AFD)
- General Aid Policy Statement: -?-

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

French ODA is heavily skewed towards former French Colonies in Africa & the current overseas territories, with the exception of Egypt.

Bilateral aid is concentrated on **Sub-Saharan Africa** (mainly the 14 **francophone countries**) **and** the three overseas territories of New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and Wallis and Futuna.

**Asia (mostly China and Indonesia), Central America & the Caribbean, & South America** get respectively, 9%, 1.5% and 2.7%<sup>1</sup> Aid to the **CEECs/NIS**, channeled multilaterally through the EU, is substantial. Bilaterally, it is provided mostly as debt forgiveness to **Poland**, followed by **Russia, Romania and Hungary**.

A substantial share of bilateral aid is tied to procurement in France.

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Institutional Capacity, Natural Resources, Poverty

Promotion of the **private sector**, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, is a critical area of intervention; it seeks to promote political stability, transparency in rules, tax equity, and functioning legal systems.

**Education & training** has always been crucial to French cooperation. Focus is on education system management, better teaching, and training for adult educators. Aid to primary education is being stepped up, as are programmes for the education of girls.

Resources in the area of **health** are directed to: (a) support for health system reform; (b) family health care; and (c) combating communicable diseases, particularly AIDS. **Population and reproductive health** are also supported.

In the **environmental** field, activities focus on four main areas: rural and peri-urban water supply; urban water supply; water resources management, and water industry professional training. The fight against **desertification** targets village water supplies, local policies for development, decentralization, land and natural resource management and renewable energy sources. The sustainable and rational management of **tropical forests** is also an area of focus.

Support to **institutional capacity and good governance** is provided to help modernize legal institutions, train magistrates and lawyers, and disseminate written legislation. Programmes to democratise the police forces and to combat crime and drug dealing are also supported.

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
5742	0.40	5494	0.38	-	-	-	-

## **8. GERMANY: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

Sustainable development is the key objective of German ODA. This is contained in the 1966 policy paper A Concept for Development Policy, which specifies three priority areas for ODA:

- Poverty alleviation, based on popular participation in the development process. The ODA strategy also emphasizes self-help.
- Protection of the environment and natural resources.
- Education and training.

Combating desertification is now an integral part of German Development Cooperation which is currently providing support to a portfolio of about 261 projects (US\$ 1.0 billion) that have relevance to implementation of the CCD in 24 African, 9 Asian and 8 Latin America countries.

German ODA has experienced a sharp decline since 1990, largely as a result of the intense budgetary pressures resulting from German reunification. In 1997, ODA remained in real terms at about the same level as 1996 - \$5.9 billion or 0.28% of GNP. In volume terms it was the fourth largest after Japan, the U.S. and France. The outlook for future years, however, is more positive as indicated in the *'New Start and Renewal - Germany's Way into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, which pledged a medium term increase in the development aid budget.

### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Principal Aid Agency: Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)
- Other Aid Organizations: Bank for Reconstruction KfW); Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ); German Development Service (DED); German Foundation for International Development (DSE); Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG); German Institute for Development Policy (DIE)
- General Aid Policy Statement: The Concept for Development Policy (October 1996)

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Aid is provided to over 150 countries. However, ten countries account for almost 50% of bilateral ODA: *China, Egypt, Nicaragua, Bosnia, India, Philippines, Bolivia, Vietnam, Ethiopia and Mozambique.*

*Sub-Saharan Africa* remains the largest recipient of bilateral aid (40%) followed closely by *Asia*. New guidelines were introduced for aid to Africa in mid-1998, place greater emphasis on governments' willingness to combat corruption, cut down on military spending and halt capital flight. Aid may be suspended for severe violations of human rights.

**Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Areas of central concern to German ODA include:

- Promotion of the private sector,
- Population issue,
- Promotion of women in developing countries, and
- Environmentally sound development.

Provision of advisory services to governments to strengthen their overall economic management capacity, to undertake reform programmes, and help create appropriate democratic, legal, economic and social frameworks is a growing component of aid.

Currently, a large part of Germany ODA is allocated to supporting implementation of the CCD in broad range of activities ranging from communal land use planning, elaboration of national action plans (NAP) and institutional building. Germany also contributes funds to multinational desertification control programmes run by international organizations such as the United Nations agencies, the World bank and the European Union.

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
5478	0.26	5581	0.26	-	-	-	-



## **9. IRELAND: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

Irish Aid supports the efforts of developing countries to find sustainable solutions to the problems of underdevelopment and political and poverty that confront them. The strategy statement published in March 1997, *Pursuing Ireland's External Interests*, reconfirms Irish Aid's commitment to support a process of self-reliance, poverty reduction and equitable growth and development in developing countries. Particular importance is attached fostering democracy, respect for human rights, gender and social equality, food security and protection of the environment. Irish cooperation also supports mechanisms to prevent, resolve and recover from conflict, and ensure rapid and effective response to humanitarian emergencies.

### **AID Management**

- Responsible Minister: Minister of State at the department of Foreign Affairs with Special responsibility for Overseas Development Assistance and Human Rights.
- Principal Aid Agency: Development Co-operation Division (DCD); Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).
- Other Aid Organization: Agency for Personal Service Overseas (APSO); National Committee for Development Education (NCDE)
- General Aid Policy Statement: Challenges and Opportunities Abroad (1996)

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Between 40% and 45% of ODA goes to Ireland's six priority countries, all in Sub-Saharan Africa, namely: Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

Others recipients of Irish aid (about 30% of ODA) are: Bangladesh, Vietnam, Ghana, Namibia, Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Ethiopia is the largest aid recipient.

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Irish Aid is directed largely on provision of *basic needs*. A grassroots and participatory approach is adopted with emphasis on capacity building, education, health, and rural development.

The *Ethiopian* programme is notable for its emphasis on national and community participation, partnership with district administrations and on priorities set by the people themselves.

In *Lesotho* half of the budget is devoted to rural development in the remote and poor mountain districts of the country.

Aid to *Mozambique* has concentrated on poverty reduction. For 1997-1999, Irish Aid also contributed \$5 million to debt relief.

The *Tanzania* programme focuses on basic development needs at the rural district level, and in urban communities.

In *Uganda*, support is provided to primary health care, girls' education, and water and sanitation projects.

The *Zambia* programme has expanded greatly in recent years; most activities focus on tackling the problems of urban communities and HIV/AIDS.

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
199	0.30	241	0.31	-	-	-	-

## **10. ITALY: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

At the policy level, ODA seeks to broad political objectives: strengthening Italy's participation in multilateral organizations.' and promoting political, economic and social stability in those countries which are considered crucial to its security.

Multilateral cooperation represented almost 65% of ODA in 1997, the highest proportion among the DAC members. Bilateral assistance consisted mostly of mixed credits or commodity aid. Operationally, emphasis is placed on training and capacity building, management efficiency, and promotion of local entrepreneurship. Since the mid-1990s "decentralized cooperation" by Italian regions has grown considerably, although complimentary or coordination with the goals of the ODA programme have not been clearly set.

In 1997 aid disbursements decreased for the fifth consecutive year, to \$1.2 billion. The fall of 45% - the largest of any DAC member - reflects cuts in grants, net loans and multilateral contributions (which in 1996 accounted for almost 90% of ODA).

The prognosis for ODA growth is grim. Italy has the worst performing economy of the countries due to enter the European single currency in 1999, political instability continues, continuing poverty and unemployment in the southern Italian region is a m, and to compound this, development cooperation, as an issue, has almost disappeared from public debate.

### **AID Management**

- Responsible Minister: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
- Principal Aid Agency: Directorate-General for Development Co-operation (DGCS); Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- General Aid Policy Statement: -? –

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

20 Priority Countries: 80% of 1999-2001 allocation concentrated on:

- Mediterranean Region (Albania & ex-republics of Yugoslavia);
- Middle East (Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria);
- North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco);
- Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya);
- Southern Africa (Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe)
- China & India.
- 20% for West Africa, Latin America; Asia

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Three priority areas:

- Poverty Reduction,
- Food security and environmental protection;
- Conflict prevention, management and resolution, and humanitarian affairs;

Other areas include:

- Infrastructure development.
- Private sector and local entrepreneurship

Cross-cutting issues: Gender, Environmental Protection,

### **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
2278	0.20	1750	0.15	-	-	-	-

## **11. JAPAN: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

Japan's economic cooperation with its partners is based on the concepts of *humanitarian and moral consideration* and the *recognition of interdependence of among nations*. The *ODA Charter* adopted in 1992 provides the basis for development assistance cooperation. The principal goals of development cooperation is to alleviate poverty and ensure food security in the developing world, to tackle the global problems of environmental degradation and over-population, and to assist developing countries in their efforts to accomplish economic growth.

The following principles guide the provision of development aid:

- Development and environmental conservation should be pursued in tandem
- ODA must not be used for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts.
- Democratization, basic human rights and the introduction of a market-oriented economy are pre-conditions for ODA.

Japan is a leader in the provision of development assistance in volume terms. But aid is expected to decline as a result of Japan's own domestic budget deficit. As part of the fiscal and structural reform programme being implemented, Japan will, each fiscal year, decrease the ODA budget during the intensive reform period, without any new medium-term targets.

### **AID Management**

- Responsible Minister: Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Principal Aid Agency: Economic Co-operation Bureau (ECB); Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Other Aid Organizations: Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) - is responsible for the technical cooperation aspect of Japan's ODA programmes. Undertakes the major portion of bilateral grants.

Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) - is in charge of bilateral loans.

- General Aid Policy Statement: Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter (adopted in June 1992).

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Japanese ODA has a global outlook, however, over 50% of bilateral aid is directed to Asia for historical, geographical, political, and economical reasons. Member states of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) are a priority for Japan's ODA with Indonesia, China, Thailand, Philippines, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka receiving top priority.

- Other top recipients outside Asia are Egypt, Yemen, Jordan (North Africa & Middle East), and Ghana (Sub-Saharan Africa).
- Top recipients in Latin America include Mexico, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Peru.

Bilateral aid is roughly allocated as follows:

- LDCs in Southwest Asia and Africa: mostly grants in the basic human development and humanitarian fields; some loans for infrastructure projects.
- Countries with per capita under US\$1,395: Non-LDCs, such as the Philippines and Indonesia, receive grants and Technical Cooperation for the social sectors and human resources development; loans for economic infrastructure.
- Countries with per capita upto US\$2,895: Countries such as Thailand and Turkey receive ODA loans, mainly in economic and social infrastructure.
- Countries with per capita GNP of US\$ 2,896 or more: Countries such as Malaysia, Mexico and Brazil are eligible for commercial loans.

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Japan's aid programme is now shifting focus from the traditional support for infrastructure related development to a more human-centered development programmes in which human rights, good governance and capacity building are gaining importance.

Priority issues and sectors are:

- Basic human needs: Poverty alleviation and social development including basic education health care, women in development/gender and emergency humanitarian aid.
- Economic and social infrastructure prerequisite to socioeconomic development.
- Human resources development, research and technology transfer.
- Responding to global issues: Environmental conservation, Population and HIV/AIDS,
- Disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction

### **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
10640	0.28	16302	0.35	-	-	-	-

## **12. LUXEMBOURG: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

Luxembourg's ODA policy follows closely the DAC guidelines and favours social programmes. ODA has three goals:

- Sustainable economic and social development, particularly for the poorer countries;
- Inclusion of developing countries in the global economy;
- Eradication of poverty.

### **AID Management**

- Responsible Minister: Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Co-operation.
- Principal Aid Agency: Co-operation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Co-operation
- Other Aid Organizations: Lux-Development (agent for Development Co-operation)
- General Aid Policy Statement: -?-

The aid programme is administered by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Cooperation, which handles over 80% of Luxembourg's development assistance. The implementation of projects and of a large share of humanitarian assistance is the responsibility of Lux-Development, an autonomous non-profit private organization. A significant share of Luxembourg's assistance is channelled through NGOs.

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Africa received about 75% of ODA in 1998. The five targeted countries in Sub-Saharan Africa received 50% of ODA while 25% went to six other countries with which Luxembourg has cooperation activities.

#### ***10 Priority Countries (1998):***

- Sub-Saharan Africa: Cape Verde, Niger, Senegal, Namibia, and Burkina Faso
- Latin America: Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Chile
- Asia: Vietnam and Laos

#### ***Other Countries:***

- Africa: Burundi, Rwanda, Mauritius, Morocco, Tunisia, and South Africa
- Asia: China

**Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Integrated Programme Approaches including technical assistance, training and technology transfer (human development rather than infrastructure projects).

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
112	0.65	115	0.64	-	-	-	-

The Luxembourg government is committed to attaining the goal of 0.7% by 2000. In view of the continuous increases in the aid budget for the last few years, this seems like a reachable goal.



## **13. NETHERLANDS: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

Development policy as laid out in the documents *Aid in Progress and The Foreign Policy of the Netherlands: A Review*. Aid is centered on eradication of poverty and achieving economic self-reliance of the partner countries. The criteria for selecting countries, sectors, channels and working methods is under continuing review; the following criteria is currently being applied:

1. The country's social and macroeconomic policy as assessed on the basis of the views of relevant multilateral organizations.
2. The country's adherence to good governance criteria, management of public funds, the level of democratization and respect for human rights.
3. The level of poverty, including the extent to which the country has access to capital markets, and the degree to which international aid *in situ* is coordinated

In quantitative terms, the priorities for development cooperation state that: a) 20% of ODA must be spent on basic needs; b) 14% of ODA must be spent on reproductive health; c) 0.1 % of GNP must be spent on environmental policy; d) 50 million guilders on preservation of the tropical rainforest; e) at least 0.25% of GNP must be directed to least developing countries.

The government has specified that the budget for foreign expenditure should amount to 1.1% of GNP. Of this, ODA was allocated 0.8% of GNP in 1998. As of 1999, development cooperation will be known as NEDA (Netherlands Development Assistance).

In 1997, net disbursements grew in real terms by 2.7%, to \$2.9 billion or 0.81% of GNP. In terms of ODA/GNP, the Netherlands is ranked 3rd among DAC countries, after Denmark and Norway.

### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Minister for Development Co-operation (minister within the foreign affairs portfolio)
- Principal Aid Agency: Ministry for Foreign
- Other Aid Organizations: -?-
- General Aid Policy Statement: Aid in Progress (1996)

## **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Environmental Programme: Benin, Cape Verde, Senegal; Brazil, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, and Philippines

17 Priority Countries for Structural Bilateral Aid: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia; India, Macedonia, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Yemen

## **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Goal: Poverty Reduction.

Providing sustainable employment and reducing poverty. Within this framework closer cooperation is being sought with the private sector. Present country programmes focus on four areas:

1. Social development goals support sustainable development, food, health, drinking water and sanitation, social security and institutional development. Special focus is provided to ***vulnerable or disadvantage groups*** such as women, children, the elderly, and indigenous peoples.
2. Economic development goals focus on private sector development and urban development.
3. Environmental goals aim to raise awareness about the environment, preserve tropical rainforests, encourage the use of sustainable energy technologies, fight desertification and promote integrated water management.
4. Education and culture focus on basic education, and educational institutions, and on strengthening cultural identity.

Special programmes supported include women in development, food security and nutritional improvement, business partnerships with emerging markets (called PSOM), and the PU programme which transfers know-how from Dutch retirees to companies and institutions in developing countries.

## **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
3042	0.80	3134	0.79	3200	-	-	-

## 14. NORWAY: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES

### Aid Policy

Since the publication in 1995 of *A Changing World: Main Points of Norwegian Policies on Developing Countries*, Norwegian policy has undergone a comprehensive change. ODA emphasizes the concept of sustainable development and the integration of foreign, trade and aid policies. A *self-help policy* is promoted, i.e. sustainable development is primarily achieved through a country's own efforts. Membership in governing bodies and the use of earmarked funds are also utilized to promote Norwegian development Policy goals in the multilateral arena.

### AID Management

- Minister Responsible: Minister for International Development and Human Rights (minister within the foreign affairs portfolio), assisted by a Secretary of State.
- Principal Aid Agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Other Aid Organizations: Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD)
- General Aid Policy Statement: *A Changing World* (1995-96)

### Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration

#### 12 Priority Countries:

Bilateral assistance (70% of ODA in 1997) currently emphasizes regional cooperation.

In 1999 the highest increments are for **ex-Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Republics** (particularly in the Caucasus, Chechnya and Central Asia). Aid to all other regions will be maintained at almost the same levels as 1998, except for a 15% increment for **African regional activities**.

### Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)

Focus: Poverty Reduction

### Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
1321	0.91	1370	0.91	-	-	-	-

## 15. PORTUGAL: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES

### **Aid Policy**

The cooperation for development policy is one of the fundamental components of Portuguese foreign policy. ODA policy is to promote improved living conditions in the former colonies and to consolidate democracy and the rule of law.

### **AID Management**

The administration of Portuguese aid is spread over many ministries and state secretariats. These are:

- Minister Responsible: Minister for Finance; Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
- Principal Aid Agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Other Aid Organizations: Ministry of Finance; Institute of Portuguese Co-operation (ICP)
- General Aid Policy Statement: Principal Themes of Portugal's Foreign Policy

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Portugal's ODA is concentrated on the 5 Portuguese-speaking African countries (reflecting close links to history, language and culture), namely; Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome & Principe.

Other recipients are Brazil, Timor, Lebanon, Honduras and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

- Education and training, and health care, consisting mainly of advanced training in Portugal.
- Peace building and strengthening of governance systems and focusing particularly on legal systems and the judiciary, parliamentary institutions, electoral systems. local governments and constitutional advice.
- Private sector development based on economic policy reforms.
- Environmental Management
- Debt relief (takes upto about 50% of Portugal's ODA)

### **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
259	0.24	274	0.25	-	-	-	-

## **16. SWEDEN: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to raise the standard of living of the poor. Poverty reduction is seen holistically and multi-dimensionally with six objectives - economic growth, independence, equity, democracy, environmental protection and gender equity - interacting with each other in order to achieve the overall goal of poverty reduction.

With regard to cooperation with countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Swedish Parliament has established four specific goals covering:

- Promotion of common security
- Deepening of the culture of democracy
- Support for sustainable economic transformation process
- Support for environmentally sustainable development.

As a pre-requisite for granting aid, Sweden requires two basic commitments from recipients:

- To set in place conditions for sound economic management, and
- To live up to their commitments and demonstrate a will to end dependency on foreign aid.

The consistency of Swedish aid with this overall goal is demonstrated by the focus of its bilateral ODA, which is mostly extended as grants, to countries with low level of per capita income. About half of Sweden's allocable bilateral ODA is directed to Sub-Saharan Africa. In terms of sectoral allocation, Sweden committed 15% of its ODA to basic social services in 1997-98, compared to the DAC average of 10%.

Sweden has remained a leader among DAC member countries in the percentage of gross national product (GNP) devoted to development assistance. However, government-wide budget cuts implemented since 1995 have resulted in a decline of total ODA disbursements from a peak ODA/GNP ratio of 1.03% in 1992 to 0.7% in 1999. Nonetheless, Sweden is committed to maintaining a high ODA/GNP ration, therefore, aid is expected to increase again to reach about 0.8% in the next three years (i.e. by 2003).

### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Minister for International Co-operation, Migration and Asylum Policy, assisted by a Secretary of State for International Development Co-operation
- Principal Aid Agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Other Aid Organizations: Swedish International Development Co-operation (SIDA)

- General Aid Policy Statement: *The Rights of the Poor – Our Common Responsibility, Combating Poverty in Sweden’s Development Co-operation* (Government Report 1996/97)  
**Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

Sweden's bilateral aid cooperation focuses on some 20 countries governed by long-term strategies and bilateral cooperation agreements. At the same time Sweden has cooperation activities with approximately 100 other countries. As a result, less than half of Sweden's bilateral ODA is currently provided through specific budgets for long-term cooperation countries. Humanitarian assistance forms a large part of Sweden's ODA, consuming about 20% of the allocable aid.

**Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

To reach the goal of ODA, i.e. raising the standard of living of the poor, SIDA works in the following priority sectors:

- Social Sectors: Education, Health Care, Water and Sanitation, Democracy and Human Rights, Government and Civil Service Reforms.
- Infrastructure, Trade and Industry: Transport and Communications, Energy, Bank and Financial Sector, Market Support, Industry, and Trade
- Humanitarian Support
- Economic reforms
- Environment and Natural Resources Management

**Note:** In a recent review of Sweden's development cooperation by the DAC, it was suggested that neither poverty reduction as an overarching goal nor the international development goals have been specifically incorporated into SIDA's

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
1573	0.72	1643	0.70	1790	-	-	-

## **17. SWITZERLAND: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

The "North-South Guidelines", presented to Parliament in 1994, call for integration of political, ecological and economic issues, as well as commitment to implementing the 20:20 guidelines, particularly through grassroots projects involving full local participation in all project phases.

Swiss ODA's main aim is to combat poverty by helping countries help themselves. It promotes economic and government autonomy, contributes to the improvement of production conditions, helps to solve environmental problems and strives for better access to basic needs for the most disadvantaged population groups.

As for humanitarian assistance, which is a large component of Swiss Aid, its main aim is to save lives and alleviate suffering in the wake of natural disasters and in cases of armed conflict. The active involvement of NGOs is a distinctive feature of Swiss humanitarian aid. About \$100 million is channeled yearly through NGOs, mostly in the area of emergencies and relief.

The problems surrounding the question of asylum are a serious cause of concern to Switzerland, which hopes that through development cooperation it might alleviate the need for migration by dealing with its root causes.

Two new Framework Credits have been approved for the period 1997-2000: one for humanitarian Aid (1997-2000), and another for Economic and Trade Policy Measures

In 1997 net ODA disbursements fell by 4.2% in real terms, to \$839 m or 0.32% of GNP (0.34% in 1996). Future prospects are determined that provision of aid would be linked to not encouraging. Swiss authorities have stated they aim to raise, if possible, the volume of ODA to 0.4% of GNP by the year 2000. It is unclear whether even this modest goal will be reached, as budget calculations for the period 1995-1999 have established ODA at 0.32%, and the Swiss economy has not recovered from the stagnation it suffered throughout most of the decade.

### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs; Head of the Federal Department of Public Economy
- Principal Aid Agency: Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC); Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
- Other Aid Organizations: Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (FOFEA), Federal Department of Public Economy.
- General Aid Policy Statement: North-South Guidelines (March 1994)

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

10 Priority Countries in Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Mozambique, Tanzania, Rwanda, Madagascar and South Africa.

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

Goal: Poverty Reduction

### **Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
898	0.32	976	0.35	-	-	-	-



## **18. UNITED KINGDOM: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

The United Kingdom's (UK) aid policy focuses on the international development goals (IDG) set by the United Nations. The most important IDG for the UK is that of reducing by half the number of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015. Thus, the goal of UK's ODA is to support policies that create sustainable livelihoods for poor people, promote human development and conserve the environment. The policy hinges on the following principles:

- Protection of human rights (including those of the most disadvantaged people)
- Provision of basic human needs (fresh water, food, basic education & health care)
- Providing the right conditions for economic growth
- Promotion of sustainable development, and
- Encouraging conservation of the environment

UK will work through broad partnership with other governments, organizations (e.g. the World Bank, the European Union and the Commonwealth Secretariat) and NGOs to promote international support for the fight against poverty throughout the developing world.

UK will also work with the private sector (in Britain) to promote trade with developing countries. This strategy is based on the concept that long-term trade and investment is essential to stimulate economic growth.

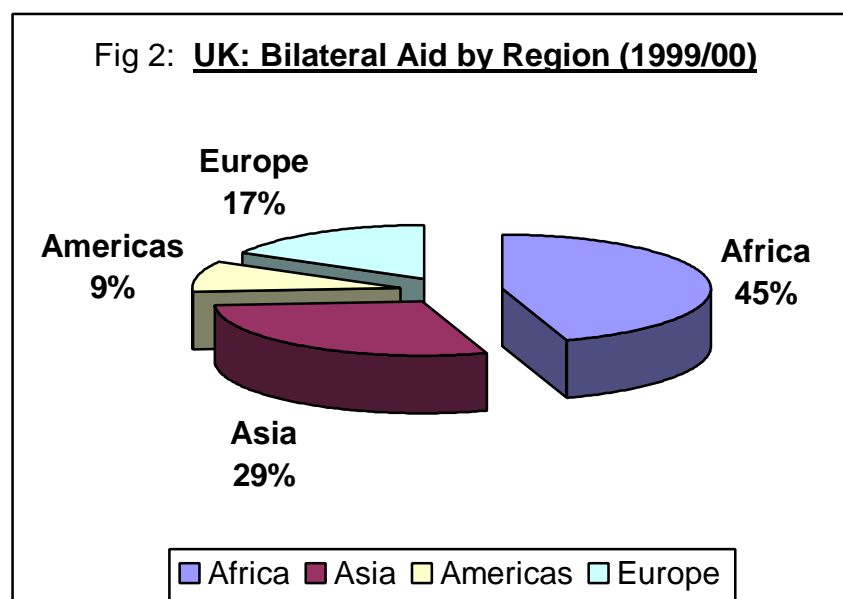
### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Secretary of State for International Development, assisted by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development.
- Principal Aid Agency: Department for International Development (DFID)
- Other Aid Organizations: Commonwealth Development Co-operation (CDC)
- General Aid Policy Statement: Eliminating World Poverty: A Challenge for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Government White Paper of 1997).

### **Priority Countries/Geographic Concentration**

UK's ODA targets a large number of developing countries, particularly members of the Commonwealth of Nations (allocated an average of 60% of total ODA for 1994/95 to 1999/00). Sub-Saharan Africa receives top priority in terms of ODA allocations (42% of total ODA for 1994/95 to 1999/00). India receives the highest amount of ODA (average of 13% of total ODA since 1997) for any single countries. Africa received 45% of the 1999/00 ODA (Figure 2).

Of the top 20 recipient countries (199/00), nine are from Sub-Saharan Africa (see below).



The top 20 recipients of UK ODA in 1999/00 are:

- **Africa:** Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria.
- **Asia:** India, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Nepal
- **Europe:** States of Ex-Yugoslavia, Russian Federation, the Balkans and Albania
- **Caribbean:** Montserrat

**Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

In response to the IDGs, UK's ODA focuses on:

- Poverty reduction (through creation of sustainable livelihoods for poor people)
- Support for basic education
- Promotion of basic human needs (basic health care, water, etc.)
- Agriculture and food security
- Environment (including implementation of the global environmental conventions)
- Trade and industry

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
3864	0.27	3279	0.23	4000	0.29	4500	0.30

**Note:** The ODA/GNP ratio is projected to increase in line with planned expenditure to 0.29% in the year 2000 and 0.30% in 2001.

## **19. UNITED STATES: ODA POLICY AND PRIORITIES**

### **Aid Policy**

US aid policy has the two-fold purpose of furthering America's foreign policy interest in expanding democracy and free markets while improving the quality of life of the citizens of developing countries. The goal of ODA is sustainable development - i.e. actions that lead to a lasting increase in the capacity of a society to improve quality of life of its people..

At the policy level, the U.S. has been strongly supportive of developing countries' participation in the world economy, and to gender equity issues. The September 1997 Strategic Plan of USAID (which manages three-fourths of the bilateral aid programme) has as its central aim to help reduce the proportion of world population living in poverty by 25% by 2007. Towards this end, the six main priority interventions for USAID are'.

- 1 . Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development
2. Democracy and good governance
3. Capacity building through education and training
- 4 Stable population growth; protection of human health
5. Environmental sustainability
6. Alleviation of suffering cause by natural or man-made disasters, followed by support to political and economic development.

### **AID Management**

- Minister Responsible: Secretary of State
- Principal Aid Agency: United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Other Aid Organizations: State Department; Peace Corps
- General Aid Policy Statement: USAID Strategic Plan

### **Priority Countries/ Geographic Concentration**

US ODA has a global outlook and USAID has field missions in close to 100 countries, 24 of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### **Focus of Assistance (i.e. Priority Sectors)**

In **Latin America**, programmes concentrate on three transitions: conflict to peace, dictatorship democracy, and closed economies to open markets. The establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005 is another focus.

The USAID strategy for **Africa** has 5 key components.. (a) broad-based economic growth with equity; (b) stabilizing population growth an improving health conditions; (d) protecting the environment; (d) fostering democracy and popular participation in social and economic decision-making; (e) progressing from emerge relief to sustainable development.

In the **CEECs/NIS**, aid concentrates in the transition to democratic, free-market principles and the environment.

In **Asia and the Near East**, programmes are geared to: economic reforms; higher annual growth rates; reduced fertility and population growth; containment of HIV/AIDS; improved energy efficiency and water resource management., reduced greenhouse gas emissions; reducing gender disparities.

**Total ODA Commitments (US\$ Million)**

1998		1999		2000		2001	
Amount	% GNP	Amount	% GNP	Budget	% GNP	Estimate	% GNP
8786	0.10	9135	0.10	-	-	-	-

The 1999 ODA/GNP ratio, at 0.10%, was the lowest of all DAC members.

- Sources:**
1. OECD Web site ([www.oecd.org/dac/](http://www.oecd.org/dac/)), Information updated to July 2000.
  2. DFID (April 2000) Departmental Report 2000: The Government's Expenditure Plans 2000-2001 to 2001-2002