



January 2000

Official Development Assistance to Forestry 1973-98

*The views expressed in this paper are those of the DAC Secretariat
and not necessarily those of DAC Members.*

1. This note analyses statistical data on Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the forestry sector reported to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. It has been prepared by the DAC Secretariat, at the request of Finland's Ambassador to the OECD, for the 4th Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) to be held in New York 31 January - 11 February 2000.

2. The objective of the note is to give an overview of aid flows to the forestry sector over a period of 25 years. In addition to quantifying these flows and examining their share in total ODA, the geographical (recipient) breakdown is reviewed. Section 1 briefly describes the statistical reporting systems of the DAC from which all data have been derived. Section 2 outlines the DAC statistical definition of aid to forestry and explains factors and limitations that need to be borne in mind when considering the analysis presented in section 3. Section 4 discusses aid to forestry that may not be captured in DAC statistics.

3. This note takes a less negative view of the usefulness of present statistics on aid to forestry than the "*Assessment of Data on ODA Financial Flows in the Forest Sector*" circulated at the 3rd session of IFF in May 1999. While that report rightly pointed out difficulties in the collection of international statistics on aid to forestry, it contained little actual statistical data analysis. The DAC Secretariat wishes to respond by showing that at least some data analysis is possible if sufficient attention is paid to definitional and technical issues.

4. Any questions about this note can be addressed to the DAC Secretariat (send e-mail to dac.contact@oecd.org).

1. The DAC reporting systems

5. The DAC collects data on aid flows through two reporting systems: the annual aggregate DAC statistics and the activity-specific Creditor Reporting System (CRS). The two systems are based on the same concepts and definitions, and have been designed to supplement and reinforce each other.

6. Any sectoral analysis should ideally draw on both data sets. The DAC statistics provide an overall picture of the sectoral distribution of aid and of the relative importance of each sector in the total. The CRS shows what lies behind the aggregate figures, allowing assessment of the quality of the data, in particular their consistency with definitions and comparability between Members. Furthermore, the CRS adds a geographical dimension to sectoral analysis but, for that analysis to be pertinent, the completeness of the data has to be assessed in relation to total ODA reported in the DAC.

7. In annual DAC statistics, data on aid to forestry are available from 1995 onwards. Prior to that year, forestry activities are included, but are not separately identifiable, within the wider "agriculture, forestry and fishing" sector. The CRS permits examining aid to forestry over a longer period as specific forestry sector codes have existed from the outset of the system.

8. The coverage of the CRS database for forestry is estimated to be around 90 % of DAC Members' total bilateral aid to that sector. The coverage percentage can be calculated only for years for which corresponding DAC aggregate data are available, but there is no reason to suspect large variations for the earlier years. The 10 % data gap relates to a few Members' technical co-operation activities in forestry sector. As these data are missing for all years, trend analysis for all DAC Members combined is not greatly affected.

9. The DAC seeks to collect data on aid activities by multilateral organisations on the same basis as it does for bilateral donors. At present, sufficient data are received from the World Bank group, the regional development banks and IFAD, which together account for approximately 40 % of multilateral ODA. Sectoral data for the European Commission and the United Nations, each of which represents some 30 % of multilateral ODA, are largely incomplete.

¹ The European Commission reports sectoral data on the activities of the European Development Fund (EDF), but not yet on those financed through the Commission budget. No sectoral data are yet received from UN agencies active in the field of forestry. Multi-bilateral aid is classified in DAC statistics as bilateral.²

1. The European Commission has a statistical reporting obligation as a Member of the DAC. The banks' and UN organisations' reporting takes place on a voluntary basis, but is strongly recommended by DAC Members.

2. A contribution is defined as multilateral if: (a) it is extended to a multilateral recipient institution, or (b) it is a fund managed autonomously by a multilateral agency, **and** in either case, the agency pools amounts received so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets. Consequently, donors' contributions to the regular budgets of the UN organisations and specialised agencies (called "core funding") are classified as multilateral. Financing of specific projects executed by them ("non-core funding", also called "extra-budgetary funding") is classified as bilateral if the recipient country is specified (e.g. "FAO forest inventory in Cambodia").

2. The DAC statistical definition of aid to forestry

10. In their statistical reporting, DAC Members are requested to assign for each aid activity a sector of destination, and within that sector a detailed purpose code, which identifies “the specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure which the transfer is intended to foster”. Table 1 below lists the purpose codes defining “aid to forestry”. Strictly speaking, this definition applies to aid activities since 1996 as the DAC approved a revised sector classification system that year. However, since the definition of aid to forestry was “clarified” rather than “changed”, the data prior to and after the revision remain comparable. The comparability of data between DAC Members (i.e. the consistency of each Member’s reporting with the definition) is assessed to be good. (The DAC sector classification is increasingly being used in Members’ internal reporting systems.) For those multilaterals reporting sectoral data at the level of individual projects, the definition of “aid to forestry” is applied in the same way as for bilaterals.

11. The sectoral statistics have their limitations. In DAC reporting (as well as in most Members’ internal reporting systems), each activity can be assigned only one sector/purpose code. This is so that a “pie chart” of total aid by sector can be produced as the total adds up to 100 % of all aid. For activities cutting across several sectors, either a multisector code or the code corresponding to the largest component of the activity is used. Consequently, DAC statistics on aid to forestry only relate to activities which have forestry as their main purpose and fail to capture aid to forestry delivered within multisector (e.g. general environmental protection or rural development) programmes.³ In other words, while providing a consistent base of statistics on aid to forestry that permits monitoring trends and assessing orders of magnitude, the DAC systems may somewhat underestimate the amounts effectively made available.

12. The Statistical Working Party of the DAC has discussed the problem of underestimation at length. In brief, data collection at the international level requires pragmatism. In theory, it is possible to conceive a reporting system that would request sectoral information at the level of project components (e.g. estimated spending on forestry within a rural development programme). All DAC Members agree, however, that such a system would not work in practice and that statistical reporting requirements should, if anything, be simplified. In cases where basic data available through regular statistical reporting to the DAC are not sufficient for analytical purposes, supplementary data collection may therefore need to be undertaken.

3. Aid to forestry through NGOs may also be excluded, since this is not always sector coded in as much detail as project and programme aid.

Table 1. DAC statistical definition of "aid to forestry"⁴

DAC sector	CRS code	Description	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
312 Forestry	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
	31220	Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
	31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
	31281	Forestry education/training	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
	31282	Forestry research	
	31291	Forestry services	

3. Trends in aid to forestry 1973-98

13. This section examines trends in aid to forestry in 1973-98. If not otherwise stated, statistics shown relate to bilateral and multilateral ODA to forestry (excluding the UN and the CEC budget; see para. 9). Since sectoral data are collected on commitments (rather than disbursements), moving averages are used as the basis for analysis. Averages even out the "lumpiness" of commitments and thereby allow better identification of the underlying trends. In particular, the cyclical nature of World Bank lending calls for the use of average rather than annual data. In addition to observing the moving averages over the whole period, average data for years 1973-88, 1989-93 and 1994-98 are screened so as to distinguish between pre-Rio and post-Rio aid to forestry⁵.

14. Chart 1 below illustrates the evolution in aid to forestry in 1973-98. It is similar to that of ODA in general. There is a constant growth in the 1970s and 1980s as aid to forestry increases from a few tens of millions of US dollars a year to over half a billion a year. Data converted to constant dollars show that there was real growth only up to the early 1980s, after which flows have remained broadly stable. DAC countries' commitments of bilateral aid to forestry over the whole period amounted to a total of US\$ 5 billion (current), and ODA lending to forestry by the multilateral development banks to US\$ 3 billion.

15. Table 2 presents data on aid to forestry for individual donors. (See also Tables A1-A2 in Annex.) Japan is the largest bilateral donor in the sector in value terms, whereas the share of aid to forestry in total bilateral ODA is largest for Finland. The bulk of multilateral ODA to forestry is extended by the World Bank, but proportionately the Asian Development Bank places a greater emphasis on this sector. All in all, approximately 1 % of DAC countries' total bilateral ODA and of multilateral banks' ODA lending has been directed to forestry. Furthermore, the data show that aid to forestry peaked at the beginning of the 1990s, with a slight decrease being observed during the last five years. This does not necessarily mean less focus on forestry. The Rio Summit may have encouraged donors to review their policies and to adopt new approaches in this area (e.g. allocating less resources directly to forestry but more to wider natural resource management programmes). This seems to be the case for example for Canada.

4. The definition covers, although does not specifically mention, technical assistance in forestry sub-sectors. This follows from the principles of sector coding which identify the sectors assisted rather than the method of delivery.
5. While some donors may have changed their programmes right after the Rio Summit, most adjustments of this nature take place with a timelag of 1-2 years.

Chart 1. Trends in aid to forestry 1973-98: 5-year moving average

Source: CRS statistics

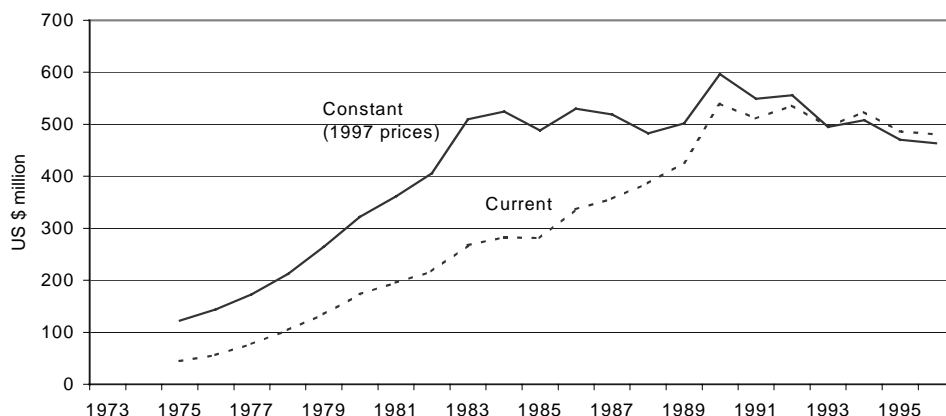


Table 2. Aid to forestry 1973-98: annual average commitments and share in total aid

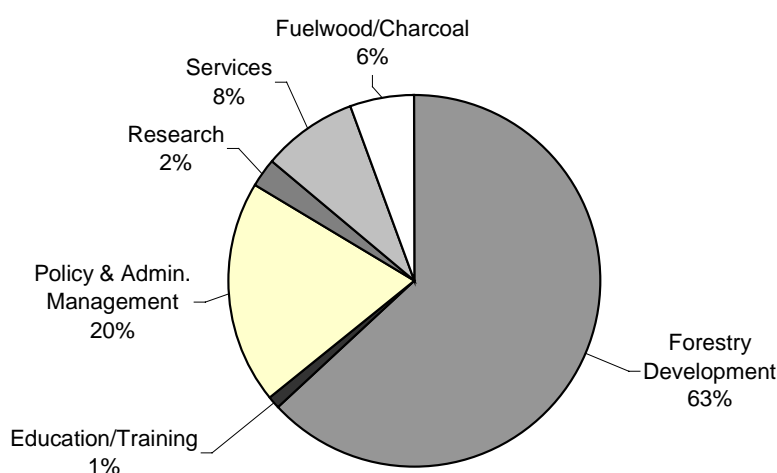
Source: CRS statistics

	US\$ million			% of Donor Total		
	1973-88	1989-93	1994-98	1973-88	1989-93	1994-98
Australia	0.9	6.1	7.7	0.2%	1.4%	0.9%
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Belgium	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Canada	16.3	20.2	7.4	2.2%	2.1%	0.6%
Denmark	3.5	9.5	3.2	1.7%	1.9%	0.4%
Finland	2.3	28.0	14.3	3.7%	6.2%	7.5%
France	4.5	7.4	4.5	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Germany	1.5	26.9	43.7	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%
Italy	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	14.2	75.1	126.3	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	6.8	37.1	48.3	1.1%	2.8%	2.5%
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	2.6	3.7	4.6	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Sweden	17.4	37.8	22.8	3.3%	3.6%	2.2%
Switzerland	6.7	16.4	12.8	4.2%	3.2%	2.0%
United Kingdom	5.0	51.1	17.8	0.8%	4.0%	1.2%
United States	13.1	15.5	9.9	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Total DAC	97.1	335.6	326.0	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%
AfDF	2.9	2.3	2.6	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%
AsDF	11.3	37.2	26.2	2.4%	3.1%	2.2%
CEC (EDF)	7.0	4.1	2.8	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
IDA	57.4	128.9	113.4	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%
IDB Sp.Fund	8.4	0.0	3.1	2.3%	0.0%	0.6%
IFAD	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Total Multilateral	87.7	175.1	154.2	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%
Total	184.8	510.6	480.2	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%

16. Chart 2 below shows the sub-sectoral breakdown of DAC countries' aid to forestry⁶, which has remained relatively stable over time (i.e. changes are plus or minus 1-6 %). Forestry development is by far the largest sub-sector (over 60 % of the total), followed by forestry policy and administrative management (20%), forestry services (8%) and fuelwood/charcoal production (6%). Support to forestry education/training and research represents only 4 % of the total, which however understates the number of activities donors undertake. First, education, training and research programmes are generally of small size (on the average US\$ 0.4-0.5 million, none larger than US\$ 6 million) in comparison to other projects in the sector (on the average US\$ 2 million, the largest projects being over US\$ 100 million). Secondly, data on a few donors' technical co-operation activities are missing. It is also likely that prior to the revision of the DAC sector classification some forestry education/training programmes were classified under agricultural education or, in the case of students and trainees, general education.

Chart 2. Sub-sectoral breakdown of aid to forestry by DAC countries in 1994-98

Source: CRS statistics



17. The sub-sectoral breakdown of multilateral ODA is different from that of bilateral aid. Development banks' lending to forestry is fairly evenly distributed among forestry sector programmes, forestry development projects and forestry services.

18. Chart 3 and Table 3 below illustrate trends in the geographical distribution of aid to forestry. Asia is the largest recipient region, which is also the case for aid in general (all sectors combined). In 1994-1998, it received over two-thirds of aid to forestry (and approximately 40 % of total aid). The largest forestry programmes have been undertaken in India and China, which together account for over one-third of aid receipts in forestry since 1973. In India, financing has mainly been in the form of loans from Japan and IDA, and grants from Sweden and the United Kingdom. China has also received large ODA loans from IDA, but bilateral projects are financed through grants, mainly from Germany and Japan. Aid to forestry in other Asian recipient countries is in comparison much smaller, but originates from a larger number of donors. For example, half of DAC Members as well as IDA and AsDF have reported forestry projects in Viet Nam.

6. See Table 1 of section 2 for sub-sector definitions.

19. Aid to forestry in Africa is clearly decreasing. While in 1973-88 it received one-third of total aid to forestry, its share was only 13 % in 1994-98. In particular, contributions to Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sudan have diminished (although so has aid to these countries in general). The statistics reflect changes in donors' general aid policy (as opposed to sectoral policy) in response to the difficult political situation in a number of African countries in the 1990s. It seems that part of the funds for forestry development in Africa were reallocated to Asia and Central and South America.

Chart 3. Aid to forestry 1973-98 by region

Source: CRS statistics

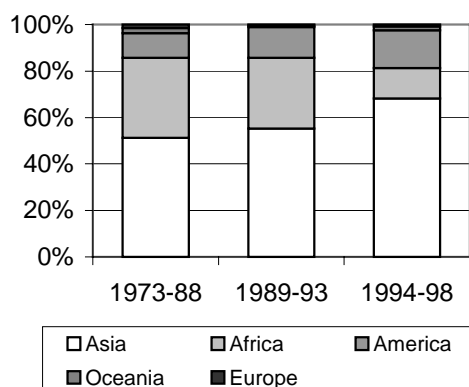


Chart 4. Aid to forestry 1973-98 by income group

Source: CRS statistics

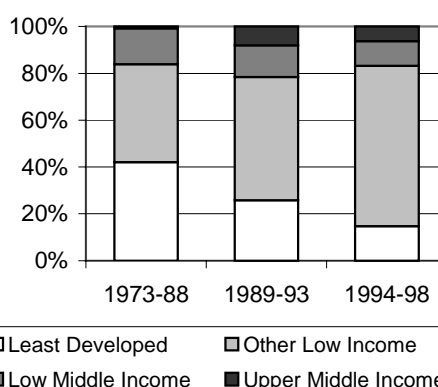


Table 3. Main recipients of aid to forestry 1973-98

Source: CRS statistics

	Top Ten by Absolute Value Annual average US\$ million			Top Ten in % of Total Receipts	
	1973-88	1989-93	1994-98	1994-98	
Total	184.8	510.6	480.2	Total	1.1%
India	38.4	82.4	140.7	Chile	20.5%
Philippines	11.8	66.5	80.5	Solomon Islands	8.8%
Myanmar	9.7	30.8	26.3	Costa Rica	4.7%
China	8.2	27.0	15.5	Laos	4.5%
Ethiopia	7.3	19.9	12.3	India	4.4%
Honduras	6.6	19.2	11.8	Brazil	3.6%
Nepal	5.9	18.8	11.5	Colombia	3.6%
Tanzania	4.7	17.4	10.5	Vanuatu	2.9%
Kenya	4.6	15.2	9.9	China	2.7%
Rwanda	4.2	14.8	9.3	Ecuador	2.5%

20. The statistics by recipient can be analysed from another angle. The right hand side of Table 3 lists the ten countries where aid is focused to the forestry sector i.e. where the share of aid to forestry in the country's total receipts is the largest. Yet another approach is to aggregate data on aid to forestry by income group as shown in Chart 4 above. Further details on the geographical breakdown of aid to forestry are given in Tables A3-A8 in the Annex.

21. Finally, Table 4 below presents some data on Other Official Flows⁷ (OOF) to forestry. Bilateral donors extend very few OOF loans to the sector. IBRD lending to forestry is on the average US\$ 50 million a year and stable over time. AfDB and AsDB, by contrast, seem to have stopped financing forestry projects. Over the period 1973-98, OOF loans for all donors amounted to US\$ 2 billion (current).

Table 4. Other Official Flows to forestry 1973-98: annual average commitments

Source: CRS statistics

US\$ million	1974-88	1989-93	1994-98	US\$ million	1973-88	1989-93	1994-98
AfDB	12.6	13.4	0.0	Indonesia	18.0	5.3	0.0
AsDB	14.7	21.7	0.0	Nigeria	17.0	0.0	0.0
CEC (EDF)	2.0	0.0	0.0	Philippines	9.4	7.5	0.0
France	2.3	4.7	0.3	Cote d'Ivoire	7.6	9.2	0.0
IBRD	50.8	46.3	49.2	China	0.0	0.0	10.0
IDB	4.7	0.0	0.0	Morocco	2.8	6.1	0.0
Japan	0.0	0.2	0.0	Gabon	0.6	7.9	0.0
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.1	Uruguay	0.0	0.0	7.6
United Kingdom	2.5	11.6	2.0	Mexico	0.0	4.6	1.5
Grand Total	89.5	97.9	51.6	Brazil	4.9	0.0	0.0
By donor				Main recipients			

4. Other forest-related activities

22. Section 2 above explained that data corresponding to the DAC statistical definition of aid to forestry will not provide a complete picture of these flows. Table 5 below lists the DAC sectors/purpose codes which are likely to include some forest-related activities.

Table 5. Purpose codes likely to cover forest-related activities

DAC sector	CRS code	Description	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
410 General environmental protection	41010	Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures.
	41030	Bio-diversity	Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats (e.g. wetlands preservation).
	41081	Environmental education/training	
	41082	Environmental research	Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector specified.
430 Other multisector	43040	Rural development	Integrated rural development projects; e.g. regional development planning; promotion of decentralised and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; implementation of regional development and measures (including natural reserve management); land management; land use planning; functional integration of rural and urban areas; geographical information systems.

7. Official loans the grant element of which is less than 25 %.

321 Industry	32162	Forest industries	Wood production, pulp/paper production.
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23. DAC Members' aid classified as "general environmental protection" amounts to around US\$ 1 billion a year, a part of which can be expected to be in support of the forestry sector. Examining the descriptions of individual aid activities in the CRS gives an idea of their pertinence to forestry.⁸ Purpose code "environmental policy and administrative management" includes for example contributions to natural resources management programmes which without doubt cover, but do not solely focus on, forests. The same applies to environmental policy elaboration or general conservation programmes, or environmental education, training and research. A number of forest conservation programmes are found under aid to "bio-diversity". Integrated rural development projects may, or may not, include forestry components. All in all, it appears that very few activities reported under these categories could be considered as directly related to forestry whereas several seem to support forestry indirectly. Even though no estimate can be given of the amount of aid to forestry thereby extended, the order of magnitude could be a few tens of million US dollars a year.

24. Finally, aid to forestry in a wider sense could be considered to comprise also aid to forest industries. In the DAC sector classification forest industries are included in the industrial sector but are identifiable through a specific purpose code. In the beginning of the 1980's, aid to forest industries was almost as large as aid to the forestry sector. In 1995-98, it accounted for only 5 % of forest-related aid activities.⁹

To sum up:

- Aid to forestry is about US\$ 500 million annually, or about 1 % of total ODA.
- About two-thirds of this total goes to afforestation projects, with the remainder spent on policy, administration, research, training and fuelwood and charcoal projects.
- Aid to forestry rose in real terms until the 1980s, but has fallen in recent years, in line with the overall fall in ODA.
- The fall is particularly marked in Africa, which received one third of forestry aid in the 1970s and 1980s, but only 12 % of it in the 1990s.

8. Activities reported for years 1996-1998 were examined.

9. Further examination of the data suggests that the drop could be explained by the tightening of the tied aid disciplines of the DAC in 1992. Over the ten year period 1985-1994, one third of all aid to forest industry was financed through mixed credits, with China, Mexico and Thailand as the main recipients. No mixed credits to forest industry have been extended since 1995.

ANNEX

Table A1: ODA to Forestry, Top Ten Donors, absolute value

	1973-88		1989-93		1994-98			
	US\$ million	%	US\$ million	%	US\$ million	%		
IDA	57.4	31%	IDA	128.9	25%	Japan	126.3	26%
Sweden	17.4	9%	Japan	75.1	15%	IDA	113.4	24%
Canada	16.3	9%	United Kingdom	51.1	10%	Netherlands	48.3	10%
Japan	14.2	8%	Sweden	37.8	7%	Germany	43.7	9%
United States	13.1	7%	AsDF	37.2	7%	AsDF	26.2	5%
AsDF	11.3	6%	Netherlands	37.1	7%	Sweden	22.8	5%
IDB Sp.Fund	8.4	5%	Finland	28.0	5%	United Kingdom	17.8	4%
EC	7.0	4%	Germany	26.9	5%	Finland	14.3	3%
Netherlands	6.8	4%	Canada	20.2	4%	Switzerland	12.8	3%
Switzerland	6.7	4%	Switzerland	16.4	3%	United States	9.9	2%
Other	26.3		Other	51.8		Other	44.7	
Total, All Donors	184.8	100%	Total, All Donors	510.6	100%	Total, All Donors	480.2	100%

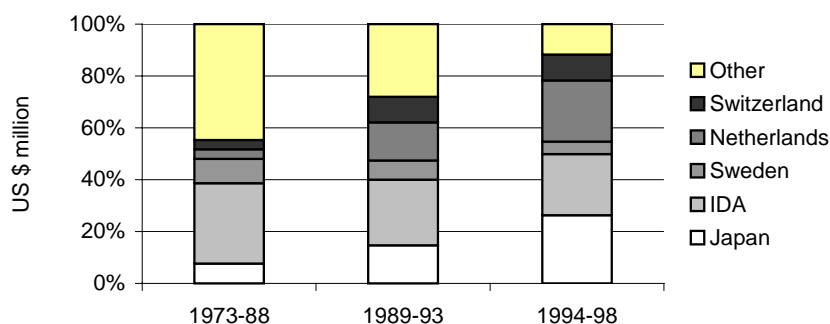


Table A2: ODA to Forestry, Top Ten Donors, share in Donor Total

	1973-88		1989-93		1994-98	
Switzerland	4.2%	Finland	6.2%	Finland	7.5%	
Finland	3.7%	United Kingdom	4.0%	Netherlands	2.5%	
Sweden	3.3%	Sweden	3.6%	AsDF	2.2%	
AsDF	2.4%	Switzerland	3.2%	Sweden	2.2%	
IDB Sp.Fund	2.3%	AsDF	3.1%	Switzerland	2.0%	
Canada	2.2%	Netherlands	2.8%	IDA	1.8%	
IDA	2.1%	IDA	2.2%	Germany	1.3%	
Denmark	1.7%	Canada	2.1%	United Kingdom	1.2%	
Norway	1.4%	Denmark	1.9%	Japan	1.1%	
Netherlands	1.1%	Australia	1.4%	Australia	0.9%	
Total	1.0%		1.2%		1.1%	

Table A3 : Top Ten Donors in Africa 1994-98

	US\$ million annual average	% of Total ODA to Forestry in Africa
Netherlands	11.3	19%
Germany	9.5	16%
Finland	6.7	11%
United Kingdom	5.4	9%
Canada	5.3	9%
France	4.3	7%
EC	3.6	6%
Switzerland	3.4	6%
Norway	3.1	5%
AfDF	2.6	4%
Other	5.0	
ALL Donors, Total	60.2	100%

Table A4 : Top Ten Donors in America 1994-98

	US\$ million annual average	% of Total ODA to Forestry in Africa
Netherlands	20.6	27.8%
Japan	15.7	21.1%
Germany	11.5	15.5%
Sweden	5.4	7.3%
United Kingdom	5.3	7.2%
United States	5.2	7.0%
Switzerland	3.4	4.5%
IDB Sp.Fund	3.1	4.1%
Finland	3.1	4.1%
Belgium	0.4	0.5%
Other	0.7	
ALL Donors, Total	74.2	100.0%

Table A5 : Top Ten Donors in Asia 1994-98

	US\$ million annual average	% of Total ODA to Forestry in Africa
IDA	110.4	35.3%
Japan	110.0	35.1%
AsDF	26.2	8.4%
Germany	21.8	7.0%
Sweden	14.5	4.6%
Netherlands	9.7	3.1%
Switzerland	4.9	1.6%
Finland	4.0	1.3%
Australia	3.9	1.3%
United Kingdom	3.9	1.2%
Other	3.9	
ALL Donors, Total	313.1	100.0%

Table A6 :Top Ten Recipients in Africa 1994-1998
Annual average, by absolute value and in % of total ODA receipts

US\$ million	%	% of Total Receipts		
Cameroon	5.2	9%	Gambia	2%
Cote d'Ivoire	4.8	8%	Swaziland	2%
Mozambique	4.7	8%	Guinea	2%
Senegal	4.4	7%	Namibia	2%
Guinea	4.4	7%	Cameroon	1%
Mali	3.3	5%	Senegal	1%
Uganda	2.5	4%	Guinea-Bissau	1%
South Africa	2.3	4%	Cape Verde	1%
Namibia	2.0	3%	Mali	1%
Malawi	1.9	3%	Lesotho	1%
Other	24.6	41%		
Total Africa	60.2	100%		

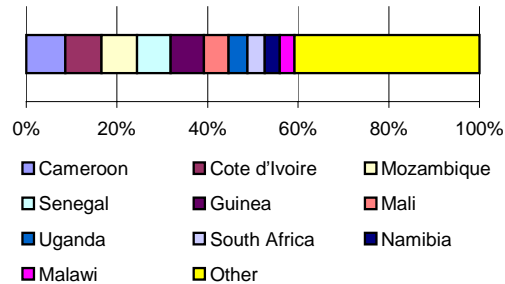


Table A7 :Top Ten Recipients in America 1994-1998
Annual average, by absolute value and in % of total ODA receipts

US\$ million	%	% of Total Receipts		
Brazil	12.3	17%	Chile	20%
Chile	10.5	14%	Costa Rica	5%
Nicaragua	9.9	13%	Brazil	4%
Bolivia	7.3	10%	Colombia	4%
Ecuador	4.7	6%	Ecuador	3%
Peru	3.9	5%	Guatemala	2%
Guatemala	3.8	5%	Suriname	2%
Colombia	2.9	4%	Grenada	2%
Costa Rica	2.8	4%	Nicaragua	2%
Honduras	2.6	3%	Montserrat	1%
Other	13.8	19%		
Total America	74.2	100%		

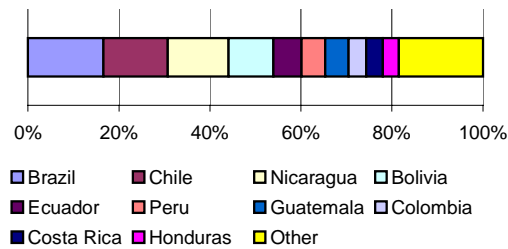


Table A8 : Top Ten Recipients in Asia 1994-1998
Annual average, by absolute value and in % of total ODA receipts

US\$ million	%	% of Total Receipts		
India	140.7	45%	Laos	4%
China	80.5	26%	India	4%
Viet Nam	26.3	8%	China	3%
Pakistan	15.5	5%	Nepal	2%
Laos	11.8	4%	Viet Nam	2%
Bangladesh	11.5	4%	Pakistan	1%
Thailand	9.3	3%	Bhutan	1%
Nepal	5.8	2%	Thailand	1%
Sri Lanka	1.5	0%	Bangladesh	1%
Philippines	1.1	0%	Turkmenistan	1%
Other	9.0	3%		
Total Asia	313.1	100%		

