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Special Module

**Millennium Development Goals: Progress during the 1990s<sup>1</sup>**

*The Millennium Declaration brings unprecedented clarity to the shared and individual roles and responsibilities of governments, international organisations, citizens, civil society organisations and the private sector; it marked a major endorsement of the earlier work in the DAC to select seven international development goals, published in 1996 in Shaping the 21st Century: The Role of Development Co-operation. At the global level, the only targets that are on course for achievement are halving the proportions of people living in poverty and hunger and without access to safe water and sanitation. In sub-Saharan Africa, none of the targets are on track. It would be 2050 before the targets for primary schooling and access to safe water were met. None of the other targets will be achieved in the 21st century if past trends continue.*

## 1. Introduction

The Millennium Declaration, adopted in 2000 by all 189 member states of the UN General Assembly, sets out within a single framework the key challenges facing humanity at the threshold of the new millennium. It outlines a response to these challenges, and establishes concrete measures for judging performance through a set of inter-related commitments, goals and targets on development, governance, peace, security and human rights. The Declaration brings unprecedented clarity to the shared and individual roles and responsibilities of key parties: of governments to achieve or

enable the achievement of goals and targets; of the network of international organisations to marshal their resources and expertise in the most strategic and efficient way possible to support and sustain the efforts of partners at global and country levels; of citizens, civil society organisations and the private sector, to engage fully in this ground-breaking effort, by bringing to bear their unique strengths for motivation, mobilisation and action.

This module presents data on progress towards the quantitative development goals and targets in the Declaration. The data are the best currently

1. This module is derived from a working paper prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division based on the Report of the Inter-agency Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Data and Trends, 2002 (see [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mdg\\_report.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mdg_report.pdf)). The table at the end of the module is based on the annex table contained in Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, Report of the Secretary General, A/57/270. OECD has carried out final editing on the text and table, so this version does not represent the official views of the United Nations.

## Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

### Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration

#### 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.

**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.

#### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

**Target 4:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

#### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

**Target 5:** Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

#### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

**Target 6:** Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

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

**Target 7:** Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**Target 8:** Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

#### 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.

**Target 10:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

**Target 11:** By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

## Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (cont.)

### Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration

#### 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.*

**Target 13:** Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries.

*Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.*

**Target 14:** Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions).

**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.

**Target 16:** In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

**Target 17:** In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.

**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 associated 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](http://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».

available to describe developments since the baseline 1990. However, the MDG process has demonstrated that there are a number of shortcomings in almost all of the data series. In fact, due to incomplete geographic coverage, global estimates could not be provided for

all indicators. While the agencies have accepted the task to work together to better understand and reduce the uncertainty in the data, a necessary condition for better monitoring of the MDG indicators is increased national capacity to produce data. This is essential for national

planning and evaluation as well as for tracking international goals.<sup>2</sup>

The table at the end of the module summarises the position of all developing and transition countries on most of the 48 MDG indicators. It shows the position in 1990 and the progress made to 2000, or the latest year with data. For those goals with specific targets, it shows whether these are likely to be achieved. At the global level, the only targets that are on course for achievement are halving the proportions of people living on less than \$1 per day; below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption; without sustainable access to an improved water source; and without access to improved sanitation. Gender equality in secondary education is on track for 2014, in tertiary education by 2020, but not until 2024 for primary education. On past trends, even at the global level, the other targets will not be achieved until well into the 21st century – and not until about 2050 for infant and child mortality.

The table provides a special focus on sub-Saharan Africa, for which none of the targets are on track. There is progress in gender equality in education – possibly achievable at secondary and tertiary level by 2020, but not at primary level until nearly 2040. On past trends, it would be 2050 before all African children are in primary school and 80% of Africans have access to safe water, and shortly thereafter before the proportion of malnourished children is halved. None of the other targets will be

achieved in the 21st century if these trends are confirmed. Moreover, access to sanitation worsened in the 1990s. This highlights the challenge facing Africa and the vital importance of the current initiatives, such as NEPAD, to improve the situation and reverse these trends.

## 2. Progress on each MDG in the 1990s

### Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty – defined as average per capita consumption of \$1 a day or less – declined from 29% in 1990 to 23% in 1999. Based on past progress, East Asia and the Pacific is the only region on a path to meet the income poverty target of reducing by half the proportion of people in extreme poverty by 2015 – a goal the region has come close to meeting in one decade, before the financial crisis in the region set in. For the other regions, the rate of reduction will have to accelerate substantially to achieve the target by 2015.

Though progress has been made in reducing hunger and malnutrition in the developing world, this is not happening fast enough. In 1997-99, 17% of the population suffered from food deprivation, as compared to 20% in 1990-92. Progress was also made in the reduction of child malnutrition during the 1990s: the underweight prevalence rate in developing regions as a whole declined from 32 to 28%. But sub-Saharan Africa remained stuck at a third of the population on each measure.

2. See also Box II-4 on PARIS21 work in this area.

## **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**

The net enrolment ratio for primary education increased during the 1990s – from 78% enrolled in 1990 to 82% in 1998. From 1990 to 2000, the youth literacy rate in developing countries increased from an estimated 81% to 84%. But one-third of children in Africa are out of primary school and around a quarter in South Asia

## **Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**

### **Gender disparity in education**

Despite signs of progress in some regions, a gender gap in enrolment remains at all levels of education. In primary and secondary education, the sex ratios increased between 1990 and 1998, but remain low at 0.87 and 0.82 respectively. Although parity or better has been reached in tertiary education in Latin American and South-East Asia, for developing regions as a whole, there are still on average only 75 women per 100 men enrolled.

Although the number of illiterate women aged 15 to 24 has been decreasing (from 100 million in 1990 to 86 million in 2000), the gender gap has remained substantially the same, with women accounting for 61% of the total. Moreover, progress differs from one region to another, and in some countries the gender gap in literacy has in fact widened over the decade.

## **Women's access to political decision making**

Globally the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments increased from 13% in 1990 to 14% in 2002. However, only in 10 countries has the presence of women in parliaments ever reached or exceeded 30% and no country has ever achieved equal participation of women and men.

## **Goal 4. Reduce child mortality<sup>3</sup>**

Estimates of the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) indicate that between 1990 and 2000, child mortality decreased from 103 to 91 per 1 000 live births. However, there are large differences between regions in the reduction of U5MR: the region with the lowest level of U5MR experienced the largest reduction (31%), while the region with the highest level of U5MR achieved one of the smallest reductions (3%). If trends in U5MR during the 1990s continue at the same rate to 2015, the reduction of U5MR worldwide over the period 1990 to 2015 will be about one quarter, far from the goal of a two-thirds reduction.

Among the childhood vaccine-preventable diseases, measles is the leading cause of child mortality. Measles immunisation is therefore an essential component in reducing U5MR. Globally, measles immunisation coverage has stagnated during the 1990s at just above 70%.

## **Goal 5. Improve maternal health**

The maternal mortality ratio is estimated to be 440 per 100 000 live births. The proportion of women who deliver with

3. For all the health-related goals, see also Section VIII of the Report.

the assistance of a skilled health care provider – doctor, nurse, midwife – is highly correlated with maternal mortality and can be used to track trends over time. Trends in this indicator during the 1990s show that some progress was made, with an overall increase from 42 to 53% between 1990 and 2000.

#### **Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Tracking HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 year-olds provides an approximation of the number of new infections and gives an indication of the impact of prevention programmes. At the end of 1999, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the young population was estimated to be 1.2% for women and 0.7% for men.

In the context of prevention measures, condoms represent an effective way to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. Between 1990 and 2000, the contraceptive prevalence rate increased from an estimated 57% in 1990 to 67% in 2000. Within the overall contraceptive prevalence rate, globally just 7% used condoms.

Two other diseases – malaria and tuberculosis – account for a large share of disease burden in developing regions. For the world as a whole in 2000, malaria mortality among children 0-4 years was estimated at 906 000 deaths, a death rate in this age group of 148 per 100 000. Estimates for the same year indicate that tuberculosis was the cause of death for 1.7 million people – a death rate of 27.5 per 100 000 – and the global TB prevalence was 123 per 100 000.

Prevention and treatment measures exist for malaria – namely use of insecticide treated bed nets and effective treatment measures – but have not been made

available to people who need them most. An inexpensive prevention and treatment strategy for tuberculosis has also been identified – the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) programmes. There has been a steady increase in cases detected and cured under DOTS since 1994.

#### **Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability**

##### **Land area covered by forests**

During the period 1990-2000, the decrease in tropical forest was 14.2 million hectares per year, 97% of global deforestation. This decrease was only partially offset by the expansion of plantation forests elsewhere. The estimated net loss during the decade was 9.4 million hectares per year.

##### **Protected areas**

The proportion of protected areas in the world increased from 7.5% in 1990 to 9.5% in 2000 – from 1 billion hectares to 1.28 billion hectares. The number of protected areas also increased between 1990 and 2000, although at a slower rate than in the 1980s.

##### **Energy efficiency**

Energy efficiency has increased globally with the most significant improvements occurring in lower-middle income economies. Nevertheless, the gap between high and low-income economies has widened in this decade. In 1990, the low-income economies, were using on average 324 kg oil equivalent to produce \$1 000 worth of GDP measured in purchasing power parity terms, compared to 258 kg in high-income economies – 26% more. By 1999, low-income economies were using 277 kg oil equivalent, compared to

208 kg in high-income economies – or 33% more.

### **Carbon-dioxide emissions**

The main agent causing the greenhouse effect is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) – mainly from burning coal, oil, and natural gas. Globally, anthropogenic emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> increased from 6 096 million metric tonnes of carbon in 1990 to 6 608 million in 1998, some 8%. Between 1990 and 1999, overall emissions in developed regions, excluding transition economies, rose by 7%. In developing countries, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increased by 29% between 1990 and 1998, from 2 126 to 2 756 million metric tonnes.

### **Ozone-depleting substances**

Countries that ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) committed to phase out the consumption of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs). Industrialised countries have reduced their consumption from nearly 1 million ozone depleting potential (ODP) tonnes to a residual amount of 24 000 ODP tonnes. Developing countries' consumption of CFCs has decreased by nearly a third since the mid-1990s to some 118 000 ODP tonnes.

### **Access to improved water sources<sup>4</sup>**

During 1990-2000, the percentage of the world population with access to improved water sources rose from 77 to 82% – a rate of progress that, if sustained, is sufficient to reach the goal of halving the proportion of people without access to safe water by 2015. Although rural areas have seen the greatest improvements in coverage – from 64 to 71% – compared with urban areas

– from 94 to 95% – they remain poorly served in terms of access to safe water.

### **Urban population with access to improved sanitation**

Over 1990-2000, access to improved sanitation increased from 51 to 61% globally and from 81 to 85% in urban areas. Despite these gains, about 2.4 billion people still lacked access in 2000.

### **Population with secure tenure**

Almost half the world population currently live in cities. By 2020, this percentage will increase to 56% and from 40 to 51% in developing countries, some 200 million in slums. There are no recent data, but in 1993 a third of people had no secure tenure, varying from over half in Africa to a quarter in Latin America.

## **Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development**

### **Official development assistance<sup>5</sup>**

Since 1990, ODA has fallen by 5% in real terms and by 33% as a share of donors' national income. The share of ODA going to the least developed countries (LDCs) has declined from 27% to 22%, to small island states from 2.8% to 2.4%, while the share to the landlocked countries has risen slightly, but only because new countries – mainly formerly Soviet Republics – have entered the group. Within the reduced total, however, more is going to basic social services, up from 8% of ODA in 1995 to 14% of ODA in 2000, and over 80% of aid is no longer tied to procurement of goods and services in the

4. Section IX of the Report provides detailed information on development assistance to improved water/sanitation services in developing countries.

5. See also Section V of the Report.

donor country. Since January 2002, practically all aid to LDCs is untied.

### **Improved access to markets**

The overall share of duty-free imports (excluding arms) from developing countries into developed countries has increased between 1996 and 2000 – from 47% to 61%. The group of LDCs shows a similar – although more irregular – trend, with the share of duty-free imports rising from 63 to 72%. However, when the data are adjusted to exclude oil exports, the share of duty-free imports for developing countries still rose, while for LDCs it fell from 77 to 66%. Market access for developing countries in textiles and clothing only improved slightly and the preferential margin for LDCs did not improve significantly. A number of developed countries have recently made significant changes to their programmes for preferential market access, which could help improve on these past trends.

Agricultural support in developed countries has fallen in the last decade from 1.9 to 1.3% of their combined GDP. However, it still represents a cost of some \$320 billion to their taxpayers and consumers and constrains agricultural growth and market access opportunities for developing countries.

Some 2.4% of ODA in 2001 was committed to building trade capacity in developing and transition countries.

### **Debt sustainability**

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative has started to bring some \$41 billion worth of debt relief to 26 countries. At the end of 2000, 22 countries had reached their “decision

points” under the Initiative – *i.e.* when a country's eligibility and the amount of debt relief are determined and debt relief starts flowing. By end-April 2002, 26 countries were benefiting from HIPC debt relief, and 5 countries had reached their “completion points”, *i.e.* when the remainder of the pledged relief is delivered unconditionally and irrevocably.

### **Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth**

Approximately 66 million young women and men were estimated to be unemployed in the world in 1999 – meaning young people accounted for about 41% of the global 160 million persons classified as unemployed. Youth unemployment rose by 8 million between 1995 and 1999 to some 10.3%.

### **Providing access to affordable essential drugs**

One person in three lacks regular access to essential drugs, according to current estimates. There has been some improvement compared to the situation twenty-five years ago when less than one person in two had such access.

### **Ensure that the benefits of new technologies are available to all<sup>6</sup>**

The number of mobile phone subscribers has grown from 11 million in 1990 to just under 1 billion in 2001. The number of countries connected to the global network rose from only 27 in 1990 to almost every country in the world in 2001. However, although access is available from all countries of the world, the difference in quantity and quality of telecommunication services is still wide.

6. DAC work on ICTs includes a Global Forum on the Knowledge Economy (March 2003, [www.oecd.org/dac/ict/](http://www.oecd.org/dac/ict/)).

## Millennium Development Goals: Trends in the 1990s

All developing countries and sub-Saharan Africa

MDG IND No.*	Indicators for monitoring progress	All developing and transition countries		Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)		Year that 2015 target would be met on past trends		UNIT	NOTES
		1990	2000	1990	2000	All countries	SSA		
<b>Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
1	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>a</sup>	29.0	22.7 <sup>1</sup>	47.7	46.7 <sup>1</sup>	2011	2205	%	1. 1999
4	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	32	28	32	30	2026	2062	%	
5	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	20 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>2</sup>	35 <sup>1</sup>	34 <sup>2</sup>	2014	2114	%	1. 1990-92 2. 1997-99
<b>Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education</b>									
6	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	78	82 <sup>1</sup>	54	60 <sup>1</sup>	2034	2051		1. 1998
8	Literacy rate of 15 to 24-year-olds	81	84	68	77			%	
<b>Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
9	Ratios of girls to boys in: primary education	0.83	0.87 <sup>1</sup>	0.82	0.85 <sup>1</sup>	2024	2038		1. 1998
	secondary education	0.72	0.82 <sup>1</sup>	0.75	0.82 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2019		
	tertiary education	0.66	0.75 <sup>1</sup>	0.47	0.63 <sup>1</sup>	2020	2017		
12	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	13 <sup>1</sup>	14 <sup>2</sup>	9	13 <sup>1</sup>			%	1. World 2. World 2002
<b>Goal 4. Reduce child mortality</b>									
13	Under-five mortality rate	103	91	176	171	2047	2225	Per 1 000 live births	
14	Infant mortality rate	70	63	110	106	2057	2173	Per 1 000 live births	
15	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	73	69 <sup>1</sup>	63	51 <sup>1</sup>			%	1. 1999
<b>Goal 5. Improve maternal health</b>									
16	Maternal mortality ratio	n.a.	440 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.	1 000 <sup>1</sup>			Per 100 000 live births	1. 1995
17	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	42	53	40	42			%	
<b>Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>									
18	HIV prevalence among 15 to 24-year-olds	n.a.	1.0 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.	6.3 <sup>1</sup>			%	1. End 1999
19	Condom use rate: of the contraceptive prevalence rate <sup>b</sup>	n.a. 57	7 <sup>1</sup> 67	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.			% %	1. As % of total contra- ceptive use
20	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS <sup>c</sup>	0.9	13.4	0.8	11.0			Millions	
21	Death rates associated with malaria	n.a.	166	n.a.	791			Per 100 000 under-5s	
23	Death rates associated with tuberculosis	n.a.	33	n.a.	62			Per 100 000 population	

**Millennium Development Goals: Trends in the 1990s** (cont.)

*All developing countries and sub-Saharan Africa*

MDG IND No.*	Indicators for monitoring progress	All developing and transition countries		Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)		Year that 2015 target would be met on past trends		UNIT	NOTES
		1990	2000	1990	2000	All countries	SSA		
<b>Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
25	Proportion of land area covered by forest	30.3	29.6	30.7	27.3			%	
26	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	7.5	9.5	n.a.	n.a.			%	
27	Energy use per \$1 000 GDP (PPP)	324	277 <sup>1</sup>	435	385			Kg oil equivalent	1. 1999
28	Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)	1.15	1.13 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.	n.a.			Metric tons of carbon	1. World 2. World 1998
29	Proportion of population using solid fuels	75	75	82	79			%	
30	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	77 <sup>1</sup>	82 <sup>1</sup>	54	58	2013	2048	%	1. World
31	Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	81 <sup>1</sup>	85 <sup>1</sup>	75	74	2014	Never	%	1. World
32	Proportion of urban households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)	n.a.	62 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.	44 <sup>1</sup>				1. 1993 (Africa)
<b>Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
33	Net ODA from OECD/DAC donors: Total	0.33	0.22					% of GNI	
	to LDCs	53.0	53.7					US\$ billion	
		0.09	0.05					%	
		14.4	11.8					US\$ billion	
34	Total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary healthcare, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	8.1 <sup>1</sup>	13.8 <sup>2</sup>					%	1. 1995-96 2. 1999-00
		2.4 <sup>1</sup>	3.7 <sup>2</sup>					US\$ billion	1. 1995-96 2. 1999-00
35	Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	59.4	81.1					%	
36	ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs	13.0	6.6					%	
		6.2	7.4					US\$ billion	
37	ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs	5.3	2.1					%	
		1.7	1.2					US\$ billion	
38	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties from: All developing countries	49 <sup>1</sup>	65					%	1. 1996. Excludes oil
	LDCs	77 <sup>1</sup>	66					%	
39	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on: Textiles	6.8 <sup>1</sup>	5.8					%	1. 1996. Agriculture tariffs not available
	Clothing	10.6 <sup>1</sup>	9.8					%	
40	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries	1.9	1.3					% of GDP	
		351	321					US\$ billion	

Millennium Development Goals: Trends in the 1990s (cont.)

All developing countries and sub-Saharan Africa

MDG IND No.*	Indicators for monitoring progress	All developing and transition countries		Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)		Year that 2015 target would be met on past trends		UNIT	NOTES
		1990	2000	1990	2000	All countries	SSA		
41	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	n.a.	2.4 <sup>1</sup>					%	1. 2001
42	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points	n.a.	22					Countries	26 by April 2002
43	Number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	n.a.	1					Countries	5 by April 2002
44	Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative	n.a.	34					US\$ billion	
44	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	n.a.	18					%	
45	Unemployment rate of 15 to 24-year-olds <sup>d</sup>	10.0 <sup>1</sup>	10.3 <sup>2</sup>	n.a.	n.a.			%	1. 1995 2. 1999
46	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	55.0 <sup>1</sup>	65.0 <sup>2</sup>	n.a.	47.0 <sup>2</sup>			%	1. 1987 2. 1999
47	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers	2.4	16.8 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.	n.a.			Per 100 population	1. 2001
48	Personal computers in use	0.3	2.4 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.	n.a.			Per 100 population	1. 2001
	Internet users	0.00	2.8 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.	n.a.			Per 100 population	

\* Cross reference to the numbering of the 48 MDG indicators. Some indicators are omitted for brevity/due to lack of data.

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

b) Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms have been shown to be 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 to 24-year-olds.

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

d) An improved measure of the target is under development by ILO for future years.



## Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts

(Cross-references are given in CAPITALS)

**AID:** The words “aid” and “assistance” in this publication refer only to flows which qualify as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) or OFFICIAL AID (OA).

**AMORTIZATION:** Repayments of principal on a LOAN. Does not include interest payments.

**ASSOCIATED FINANCING:** The combination of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, whether GRANTS or LOANS, with any other funding to form finance packages. Associated Financing packages are subject to the same criteria of concessionality, developmental relevance and recipient country eligibility as TIED AID credits.

**BILATERAL:** See TOTAL RECEIPTS.

**CLAIM:** The entitlement of a creditor to repayment of a LOAN; by extension, the loan itself or the outstanding amount thereof.

**COMMITMENT:** A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation. Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of DISBURSEMENTS. Commitments to multilateral organisations are reported as the sum of *i*) any disbursements in the year in question which have not previously been notified as commitments and *ii*) expected disbursements in the following year.

**CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL:** A measure of the “softness” of a credit reflecting the benefit to the borrower compared to a LOAN at market rate (*cf.* GRANT ELEMENT). Technically, it is calculated as the difference between the nominal value of a TIED AID credit and the present value of the debt service as of the date of DISBURSEMENT, calculated at a discount rate applicable to the currency of the transaction and expressed as a percentage of the nominal value.

**DAC (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE):** The committee of the OECD which deals with development co-operation matters. A description of its aims and a list of its Members are given at the front of this volume.

**DAC LIST:** See RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.

**DEBT REORGANISATION (also: RESTRUCTURING):** Any action officially agreed between creditor and debtor that alters the terms previously established for repayment. This may include **forgiveness** (extinction of the LOAN), or **rescheduling** which can be implemented either by revising the repayment schedule or extending a new **refinancing** loan. See also “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below.

**DISBURSEMENT:** The release of funds to, or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of

activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient. They may be recorded **gross** (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or net (the gross amount less any repayments of LOAN principal or recoveries on GRANTS received during the same period).

**EXPORT CREDITS:** LOANS for the purpose of trade and which are not represented by a negotiable instrument. They may be extended by the official or the private sector. If extended by the private sector, they may be supported by official guarantees.

**GRACE PERIOD:** See GRANT ELEMENT.

**GRANTS:** Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.

**GRANT ELEMENT:** Reflects the **financial terms** of a COMMITMENT: interest rate, MATURITY and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It measures the concessionality of a LOAN, expressed as the percentage by which the present value of the expected stream of repayments falls short of the repayments that would have been generated at a given reference rate of interest. The reference rate is 10% in DAC statistics. This rate was selected as a proxy for the marginal efficiency of domestic investment, *i.e.* an indication of the opportunity cost to the donor of making the funds available. Thus, the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10%; it is 100% for a GRANT; and it lies between these two limits for a loan at less than 10% interest. If the face value of a loan is mul-

tiplied by its grant element, the result is referred to as the **grant equivalent** of that loan (*cf.* CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL). (*Note:* the grant element concept is not applied to the non-concessional (“hard window”) operations of the multilateral development banks.)

**GRANT-LIKE FLOW:** A transaction in which the donor country retains formal title to repayment but has expressed its intention in the COMMITMENT to hold the proceeds of repayment in the borrowing country for the benefit of that country.

**LOANS:** Transfers for which repayment is required. Only loans with MATURITIES of over one year are included in DAC statistics. Data on net loans include deductions for repayments of principal (but not payment of interest) on earlier loans. This means that when a loan has been fully repaid, its effect on total NET FLOWS over the life of the loan is zero.

**LONG-TERM:** Used of LOANS with an original or extended MATURITY of more than one year.

**MATURITY:** The date at which the final repayment of a LOAN is due; by extension, the duration of the loan.

**MULTILATERAL AGENCIES:** In DAC statistics, those international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favour of development and aid recipient countries. They include multilateral development banks (*e.g.* World Bank, regional development banks), United Nations agencies, and regional groupings (*e.g.* certain European Community and Arab agencies). A contribution by a DAC member to such an agency is deemed to be multilateral if it

is pooled with other contributions and disbursed at the discretion of the agency. Unless otherwise indicated, capital subscriptions to multilateral development banks are presented on a **deposit** basis, *i.e.* in the amount and as at the date of lodgement of the relevant letter of credit or other negotiable instrument. Limited data are available on an encashment basis, *i.e.* at the date and in the amount of each drawing made by the agency on letters or other instruments.

**NET FLOW:** The total amount disbursed over a given accounting period, less repayments of LOAN principal during the same period, no account being taken of interest.

**NET TRANSFER:** In DAC statistics, NET FLOW minus payments of interest.

**OFFICIAL AID (OA):** Flows which meet the conditions of eligibility for inclusion in OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, except that the recipients are on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (see RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES).

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA):** GRANTS or LOANS to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are:

- Undertaken by the official sector.
- With promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective.
- At concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a GRANT ELEMENT of at least 25%).

In addition to financial flows, TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. For the treatment of

the forgiveness of loans originally extended for military purposes, see “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below.

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF):** Used in measuring the inflow of resources to recipient countries: includes *a)* bilateral ODA, *b)* GRANTS and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions, and *c)* those OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS which are considered developmental (including refinancing LOANS) but which have too low a GRANT ELEMENT to qualify as ODA.

**OFFSHORE BANKING CENTRES:** Countries or territories whose financial institutions deal primarily with non-residents.

**OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (OOF):** Transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE or OFFICIAL AID, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a GRANT ELEMENT of less than 25%.

**PARTIALLY UNTIED AID:** Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services must be procured in the donor country or among a restricted group of other countries, which must however include substantially all recipient countries. Partially untied aid is subject to the same disciplines as TIED AID credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING.

**PRIVATE FLOWS:** Consist of flows at market terms financed out of private sector resources (*i.e.* changes in holdings of private LONG-TERM assets held by residents of the reporting country) and private grants (*i.e.* grants by **non-governmental**

**organisations**, net of subsidies received from the official sector). In presentations focusing on the receipts of recipient countries, flows at market terms are shown as follows:

- **Direct investment:** Investment made to acquire or add to a lasting interest in an enterprise in a country on the DAC List of Aid Recipients (see RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES). “Lasting interest” implies a long-term relationship where the direct investor has a significant influence on the management of the enterprise, reflected by ownership of at least 10% of the shares, or equivalent voting power or other means of control. In practice it is recorded as the change in the net worth of a subsidiary in a recipient country to the parent company, as shown in the books of the latter.
- **International bank lending:** Net lending to countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients by banks in OECD countries. LOANS from central monetary authorities are excluded. Guaranteed bank loans and bonds are included under OTHER PRIVATE or BOND LENDING (see below) in these presentations.
- **Bond lending:** Net completed international bonds issued by countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients.
- **Other private:** Mainly reported holdings of equities issued by firms in aid recipient countries.

In data presentations which focus on the outflow of funds from donors, private flows other than direct investment are restricted to credits with a MATURITY of greater than one year and are usually divided into:

- **Private export credits:** See EXPORT CREDITS.

- **Securities of multilateral agencies:** This covers the transactions of the private non-bank and bank sector in bonds, debentures etc. issued by multilateral institutions.

- **Bilateral portfolio investment and other:** Includes bank lending and the purchase of shares, bonds and real estate.

**RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES:** The DAC List of Aid Recipients used to compile the statistics in this volume is shown separately at the end of this publication. Some details about recent changes in the List are given in the “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below. From 1 January 2000, Part I of the List is presented in the following categories (the word “countries” includes territories):

- **LDCs:** Least Developed Countries. Group established by the United Nations. To be classified as an LDC, countries must fall below thresholds established for income, economic diversification and social development. The DAC List is updated immediately to reflect any change in the LDC group.
- **Other LICs:** Other Low-Income Countries. Includes all non-LDC countries with per capita GNP \$760 or less in 1998 (World Bank Atlas basis).
- **LMICs:** Lower Middle-Income Countries, *i.e.* with GNP per capita (Atlas basis) between \$761 and \$3 030 in 1998. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs – not as LMICs.
- **UMICs:** Upper Middle-Income Countries, *i.e.* with GNP per capita (Atlas basis) between \$3 031 and \$9 360 in 1998.
- **HICs:** High-Income Countries, *i.e.* with GNP per capita (Atlas basis) more than \$9 360 in 1998.

Part II of the List comprises “Countries in Transition”. These comprise *i)* more

advanced Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union; and *ii*) more advanced developing countries. See also OFFICIAL AID.

**SHORT-TERM:** Used of LOANS with a MATURITY of one year or less.

**TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION:** Includes both (a) GRANTS to nationals of aid recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad, and (b) payments to consultants, advisers and similar personnel as well as teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries (including the cost of associated equipment). Assistance of this kind provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is included indistinguishably among bilateral project and programme expenditures, and is omitted from technical co-operation in statistics of aggregate flows.

**TIED AID:** Official GRANTS or LOANS where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all aid recipient countries. Tied aid loans, credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING packages are subject to certain disciplines concerning their CONCESSIONALITY LEVELS, the countries to which they may be directed, and their developmental relevance so as to avoid using aid funds on projects that would be commercially viable with market finance, and to ensure that recipient countries receive good value. Details are given in the **Development Co-operation Reports** for 1987 (pp. 177-181) and 1992 (pp. 10-11).

**TOTAL RECEIPTS:** The inflow of resources to aid recipient countries (see

Table I of the Statistical Annex) includes, in addition to ODF, official and private EXPORT CREDITS, and LONG- and SHORT-TERM private transactions (see PRIVATE FLOWS). Total receipts are measured net of AMORTIZATION payments and repatriation of capital by private investors. **Bilateral** flows are provided directly by a donor country to an aid recipient country. **Multilateral** flows are channelled via an international organisation active in development (*e.g.* World Bank, UNDP). In tables showing total receipts of recipient countries, the outflows of multilateral agencies to those countries is shown, not the contributions which the agencies received from donors.

**UNDISBURSED:** Describes amounts committed but not yet spent. See also COMMITMENT, DISBURSEMENT.

**UNTIED AID:** Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

**VOLUME (real terms):** The flow data in this publication are expressed in US dollars. To give a truer idea of the volume of flows over time, some data are presented in constant prices and exchange rates, with a reference year specified. This means that adjustment has been made to cover both inflation in the donor's currency between the year in question and the reference year, and changes in the exchange rate between that currency and the United States dollar over the same period. A table of combined conversion factors (deflators) is provided in the Statistical Annex (Table 36) which allows any figure in the Report in current United States dollars to be converted to dollars of the reference year ("constant prices").

## Notes on Definitions and Measurement

The coverage of the data presented in this Report has changed in recent years. The main points are:

### Changes in the ODA concept and the coverage of GNP

While the definition of Official Development Assistance has not changed since 1972, some changes in interpretation have tended to broaden the scope of the concept. The main ones are the recording of administrative costs as ODA (from 1979), the imputation as ODA of the share of subsidies to educational systems representing the cost of educating students from aid recipient countries (first specifically identified in 1984), and the inclusion of assistance provided by donor countries in the first year after the arrival of a refugee from an aid recipient country (eligible to be reported from the early 1980s but widely used only since 1991).

Precise quantification of the effects of these changes is difficult because changes in data collection methodology and coverage are often not directly apparent from members' statistical returns. The amounts involved can, however, be substantial. For example, reporting by Canada in 1993 included for the first time a figure for in-Canada refugee support. The amount involved (\$184 m.) represented almost 8% of total Canadian ODA. Aid flows reported by Australia in the late 1980s, it has been estimated, were some 12% higher than had they been calculated according to the rules

and procedures applying fifteen years earlier.\*

The coverage of national income has also been expanding through the inclusion of new areas of economic activity and the improvement of collection methods. In particular, the new System of National Accounts (SNA) co-sponsored by the OECD and other major international organisations broadens the coverage of GNP, now renamed GNI – Gross National Income. This tends to depress donors' ODA/GNI ratios. Norway's and Denmark's ODA/GNI ratios declined by 6 to 8% as a result of moving to the new SNA in the mid-1990s. Finland and Australia later showed smaller falls of 2 to 4%. All DAC members are now using the new SNA.

### Recipient country coverage

Since 1990, the following entities have been added to the list of ODA recipients at the dates shown: the Black Communities of South Africa (1991 – now simply South Africa); Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (1992); Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan (1993), Palestinian Administered Areas (1994), Moldova (1997). Eritrea, formerly part of Ethiopia, has been treated as a separate country from 1993. The former United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been progressively replaced by its independent successor states, viz. Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall

\* S. Scott, "Some Aspects of the 1988/89 Aid Budget", in *Quarterly Aid Round-up*, No. 6, AIDAB, Canberra, 1989, pp. 11-18.

Islands (1992); Northern Marianas and Palau Islands (1994).

Over the same period, the following countries and territories have been removed from the ODA recipient list: Portugal (1991); French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and St Pierre and Miquelon (1992), Greece (1994).

From 1993, several CEEC/NIS countries in transition have been included on Part II of a new List of Aid Recipients (the List is given at the end of this volume). Aid to countries on Part II of the List is recorded as "Official Aid", not as ODA. To avoid overlap, Part II of the new List does not include those CEEC/NIS countries which have been classified as ODA recipients.

From 1996, the following High-Income Countries were transferred from Part I to Part II of the List: Bahamas, Brunei, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore and United Arab Emirates. From 1997, seven further High-Income Countries were transferred to Part II: Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong (China), and Israel. From 1 January 2000, Aruba, the British Virgin Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Korea, Libya, Macao, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia and Northern Marianas progressed to Part II. In 2001, Senegal transferred to the group of LDCs, and Northern Marianas left the List.

Data on total aid to Part I countries (ODA) and total aid to Part II countries (OA) follow the recipient list for the year in question. However, when a country is added to or removed from an income group in Part I, totals for the groups affected are adjusted retroactively to maximise comparability over time with reference to the current list.

### Donor country coverage

Spain and Portugal joined the DAC in 1991, Luxembourg joined in 1992 and Greece joined in 1999. Their assistance is now counted within the DAC total. ODA flows from these countries before they joined the DAC have been added to earlier years' data where available. The accession of new members has added to total DAC ODA, but has usually reduced the overall ODA/GNP ratio, since their programmes are often smaller in relation to GNP than those of the longer-established donors.

### Treatment of debt forgiveness

The treatment of the **forgiveness of loans not originally reported as ODA** varied in earlier years. Up to and including 1992, where forgiveness of non-ODA debt met the tests of ODA it was reportable as ODA. From 1990 to 1992 inclusive it remained reportable as part of a country's ODA, but was excluded from the DAC total. From 1993, forgiveness of debt originally intended for military purposes has been reportable as "Other Official Flows", whereas forgiveness of other non-ODA loans (mainly **export credits**) recorded as ODA is included both in country data and in total DAC ODA in the same way as it was until 1989.

The **forgiveness of outstanding loan principal originally reported as ODA** does not give rise to a new net disbursement of ODA. Statistically, the benefit is reflected in the fact that because the cancelled repayments will not take place, net ODA disbursements will not be reduced.

### Reporting year

All data in this publication refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

DAC List of Aid Recipients – For 2001 Flows

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)					Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (Official Aid)	
LLDCs	Other LICs (per capita GNP < \$760 in 1998)	LMICs (per capita GNP \$761-\$3 030 in 1998)	UMICs (per capita GNP \$3 031-\$9 360 in 1998)	HICs (per capita GNP > \$9 360 in 1998) <sup>1</sup>	CEECs/NIS	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa São Tomé and Príncipe Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	* Armenia * Azerbaijan Cameroon China Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire East Timor Ghana Honduras India Indonesia Kenya Korea, Democratic Republic * Kyrgyz Rep. * Moldova Mongolia Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Senegal <sup>2</sup> * Tajikistan * Turkmenistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	* Albania Algeria Belize Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Fiji * Georgia Guatemala Guyana Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan * Kazakhstan Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic) Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Morocco Namibia Niue	Palestinian Administered Areas Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines South Africa Sri Lanka St Vincent and Grenadines Suriname Swaziland Syria Thailand • Tokelau Tonga Tunisia * Uzbekistan • Wallis and Futuna Yugoslavia, Federal Republic	Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Croatia Gabon Grenada Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius • Mayotte Mexico Nauru Palau Islands Panama • St Helena St Lucia Trinidad and Tobago Turkey Uruguay Venezuela	Malta <sup>1</sup> Slovenia <sup>1</sup>	* Belarus * Bulgaria * Czech Republic * Estonia * Hungary * Latvia * Lithuania * Poland * Romania * Russia * Slovak Republic * Ukraine  • Aruba Bahamas • Bermuda Brunei • Cayman Islands Chinese Taipei Cyprus • Falkland Islands • French Polynesia • Gibraltar • Hong Kong, China Israel Korea Kuwait Libya • Macao • Netherlands Antilles • New Caledonia Qatar Singapore United Arab Emirates • Virgin Islands (UK)

\* Central and eastern European countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS).

• Territory.

1. These countries and territories will transfer to Part II on 1 January 2003.

As of July 2002, **the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** are: Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.

*List of acronyms<sup>1</sup>*

<b>ACP</b>	AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES
<b>AERA</b>	ACCELERATED ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN ASIA
<b>AfDB</b>	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
<b>AfDF</b>	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
<b>AsDB</b>	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
<b>AsDF</b>	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
<b>ASEAN</b>	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS
<b>BIS</b>	BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS
<b>BHN</b>	BASIC HUMAN NEEDS
<b>BSS</b>	BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES
<b>CCA</b>	COMMON COUNTRY ASSESSMENT
<b>CDE</b>	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN ENVIRONMENT
<b>CDF</b>	COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<b>CEC</b>	COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
<b>CEDAW</b>	CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
<b>CEECs</b>	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
<b>CFA<sup>2</sup></b>	AFRICAN FINANCIAL COMMUNITY
<b>CIS</b>	COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
<b>CMH</b>	COMMISSION ON MACROECONOMICS AND HEALTH (WHO)
<b>CPE</b>	COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION
<b>CPIA</b>	COUNTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT
<b>CRS</b>	CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (of the DAC)
<b>CSOs</b>	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
<b>DAC</b>	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
<b>DCD</b>	DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE (OECD)
<b>EBRD</b>	EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
<b>EC</b>	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
<b>ECA</b>	ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
<b>ECHO</b>	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HUMANITARIAN OFFICE
<b>EDF</b>	EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
<b>EFA</b>	EDUCATION FOR ALL
<b>ESAF</b>	ENHANCED STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY (IMF, now PRGF)
<b>EU</b>	EUROPEAN UNION
<b>FDI</b>	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT
<b>FSAP</b>	FINANCIAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME (of the IMF/World Bank)
<b>GSP</b>	GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES
<b>GNI</b>	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
<b>HICs</b>	HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES
<b>HIPCs</b>	HEAVILY-INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES (see DAC List of Aid Recipients in this annex)
<b>HPI</b>	HUMAN POVERTY INDEX
<b>IBRD</b>	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
<b>ICB</b>	INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING

<b>ICPD</b>	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Cairo, 1994)
<b>IDA</b>	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
<b>IDAI</b>	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY INFORMATION
<b>IDB</b>	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
<b>IDGs</b>	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS
<b>IECDF</b>	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
<b>IFAD</b>	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
<b>IFC</b>	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
<b>ILO</b>	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
<b>IMF</b>	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
<b>IMSG</b>	INFORMAL MULTILATERAL SECRETARIATS GROUP
<b>IRTA</b>	INVESTMENT-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
<b>ITC</b>	INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE
<b>JBIC</b>	JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (ex OECF + JEXIM)
<b>JEXIM</b>	JAPAN EXPORT IMPORT BANK (now JBIC)
<b>KfW<sup>2</sup></b>	BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Germany)
<b>LDCs</b>	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
<b>LICs</b>	LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES
<b>LLDCs</b>	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
<b>LMICs</b>	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES
<b>MDBs</b>	MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS
<b>NEPAD</b>	NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
<b>NGO</b>	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
<b>NIS</b>	NEW INDEPENDENT STATES (of the former Soviet Union)
<b>NSSDs</b>	NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
<b>ODA</b>	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
<b>ODF</b>	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE
<b>OECD</b>	ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
<b>OECF</b>	OVERSEAS ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FUND (Japan, now JBIC)
<b>OLICs</b>	OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES
<b>OOF</b>	OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS
<b>PDGG</b>	PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE
<b>PRGF</b>	POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH FACILITY (IMF, formerly ESAF)
<b>PRSP</b>	POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER
<b>RBM</b>	RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT
<b>S-21</b>	21st CENTURY STRATEGY
<b>SAF</b>	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY
<b>SDR</b>	SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHT
<b>SNA</b>	SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
<b>SPA</b>	STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA (formerly Special Programme of Assistance for Africa)
<b>SPS</b>	SECTOR PROGRAMME SUPPORT
<b>SSA</b>	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
<b>SWAPs</b>	SECTOR-WIDE APPROACHES

<b>TC</b>	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
<b>TRTA</b>	TRADE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
<b>UMICs</b>	UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES
<b>UN</b>	UNITED NATIONS
<b>UNCED</b>	UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)
<b>UNCTAD</b>	UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
<b>UNDAF</b>	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
<b>UNDP</b>	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
<b>UNEP</b>	UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
<b>UNESCO</b>	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
<b>UNFPA</b>	UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
<b>UNHCR</b>	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
<b>UNICEF</b>	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
<b>WFP</b>	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
<b>WHO</b>	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION
<b>WID</b>	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
<b>WSSD</b>	WORLD SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Johannesburg, 2002)
<b>WTO</b>	WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION

1. This list is not exhaustive. It provides the most common development co-operation related acronyms, including those referred to in this Report. Acronyms for country Ministries and Aid Agencies are provided in Chapter V.
2. Denotes acronym in the original language.

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Part I  
**Aid Effectiveness**

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