Development Aid at a Glance 2008

STATISTICS BY REGION



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STATISTICS BY REGION



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Foreword

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is a key forum where major bilateral aid donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development. It has 22 member countries plus the European Commission. The DAC concentrates on two key areas: how international development co-operation contributes to the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy, and the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies. The DAC's work is supported by the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD), often referred to as the DAC Secretariat because of this key function.

The DAC publishes statistics and reports (www.oecd.org/dac/stats) *on aid and other resource flows to developing countries and countries in transition and related matters, based principally on reporting by DAC members. Monitoring financial flows and their allocation is an important aspect of the Development Assistance Committee's programme of work. The main objectives are to:*

- *Collect and publish timely information and comprehensive statistics of official and private flows to all countries and territories on the DAC List of Aid Recipients.*
- *Improve consistency, presentation and coverage to reflect current development co-operation priorities and classifications.*
- *Update reporting guidance to maintain comparable statistics.*
- *Improve reporting and comparability of statistics on the tying status of aid.*
- *Support the work on changing patterns of development finance and the increasing role of private flows.*

The Aid Activity database of the DAC (CRS, www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs) *contains information on financial flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It provides a set of basic data that can be used to analyse where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it supports. DAC statistics* (www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac) *collects information on official and private resource flows to countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries and countries in transition), broken down by major category of expenditure.*

Development Aid at a Glance: Statistics by Region *provides detailed data on ODA based on submissions to the DAC. Tables and graphs for each world region and for the world as a whole reveal where aid is going – which regions are getting the most, which the least; which sectors (health, education, etc.) attract aid; and the impact of debt relief and emergency aid on total aid flows. The evolution and focus of donor contributions are also described.*

The book is structured as follows. The first section of each chapter presents an overview of aid to the region. The second section covers aid donors (the most important bilateral and multilateral donors) and aid recipients (top recipients in recent years). The last section focuses on allocation of aid to the various sectors, with detailed data on aid to education, health, and water supply and sanitation, as well as more general data on the other sectors.

This publication complements the data published in the Statistical Annex of OECD's Development Co-operation Report *and* Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows.

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This book has...



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Reader's Guide

1. Data sources

The data in this publication are part of DAC members' official reporting to the OECD and include submissions by the 22 member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the European Commission and other international organisations. Statistics by sector are derived from the **Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity database** and cover DAC members' *bilateral aid* and *multilateral development institutions' outflows* (see key definitions). All other figures are from the **DAC annual aggregate statistics database** which has a slightly wider coverage due to reporting by a number of non-DAC bilateral and a few more multilaterals donors. Complete records from 1960 onwards are available on the yearly *International Development Statistics CD-ROM* and online at *www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline*.

Reporting is based on common definitions and standard classifications. These are briefly described below. For full definitions see *www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/directives* and *www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives*. The standardisation ensures the comparability of the data between donors but implies that figures may differ from those in donors' internal publications.

2. Basis of measurement

Official Development Assistance (ODA) activities are financed through grants and "soft" or concessional loans.

In DAC statistics donors report aid flows on both a commitment and a disbursement basis.

- **Commitment** is 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. Commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of disbursements.
- **Disbursement** is the **placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country** or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector. Disbursements are recorded **gross** (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or **net** (the gross amount less any repayments of loan principal or recoveries of grants received during the same period). It can take several years to disburse a commitment.

Unless otherwise stated, tables and charts in the publication present data on **net ODA disbursements** during a given calendar year with amounts expressed in **current USD prices** derived from the DAC aggregate database. Some others are marked with **2005 USD prices and exchange rates** note, which 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 US dollar over the same period.

Data by sector in this publication are on a **commitment basis** derived from the CRS individual aid activities dataset. Total commitments per year comprise new undertakings entered into in the year in question (regardless of when disbursements are expected) and additions to agreements made in earlier years. Cancellations and reductions of earlier years' agreements are not taken into account. All charts presenting long-term trends show **three-year moving average** data to even out the lumpiness of multi-annual commitments and to better identify the trends. The data point shown for year *n* is the average of data points for years *(n – 1)* to *(n + 1)*. The last data point shown on charts will therefore be for year 2005 (average over 2004-2006), and not for year 2006.

The percentage of total ODA allocated to one specific country or region (*e.g.* last column of Table 2.2.3, 3.2.3, etc., as well as Graphs 1.1.8, 2.1.8, etc.) has been calculated excluding amounts not allocable by region.

3. About the sector classification

The DAC uses a sector classification specifically developed to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (*e.g.* health, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category (*e.g.* general budget support, humanitarian aid) in total aid. The sector of destination is assigned by answering the question "which specific area of the recipient's economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster". It does not refer to the type of goods or services provided.

All in all there are eight broad sector/purpose categories, each of which is defined through a number of purpose codes. Each single aid activity can be assigned only one purpose code. For activities cutting across several sectors, either a multi-sector code or the code corresponding to the largest component of the activity is used.

Sector groupings used in the publication

Abbreviation	Full name	Sector categories covered
SOCIAL	Social infrastructure and services	Education/Health/Population policies, programmes and reproductive health/Water supply and sanitation/Government and civil society/Other social infrastructure and services
ECONOMIC	Economic infrastructure and services	Transport and storage/Communications/Energy generation and supply/Banking and financial services/Business and other services
PRODUCTION	Production sectors	Agriculture Forestry/Fishing/Industry/Mineral resources and mining/Construction/Trade policy and regulations/Tourism
MULTISECTOR	Multisector/Cross-cutting	General environmental protection/Women in development/Other multi-sector
GENERAL PROGRAMME AID	Commodity aid and general programme assistance	General budget support/Developmental food aid/Other commodity assistance
DEBT	Action relating to debt	Action relating to debt (debt forgiveness, relief of multilateral debt, rescheduling and refinancing, debt swaps, debt buy-back)
HUMANITARIAN	Humanitarian aid	Emergency response/Emergency food aid/Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
OTHERS	Others and unspecified	Administrative costs of donors/Support to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Unallocated and unspecified (Promotion of development awareness)

As only a proportion of aid can be allocated to sectors, the denominator for measuring aid to specific sectors should comprise only aid that can be so apportioned. Otherwise there is an implicit assumption that none of the aid unallocable by sector benefits the specific sectors under review. The denominator used to calculate shares in Charts from 1.3.4 to 1.3.7 is "**sector-allocable**" aid, *i.e.* aid excluding categories GENERAL PROGRAMME AID, DEBT, HUMANITARIAN and OTHERS.

Special note: In 2005 and 2006, Italy did not report to the CRS, thus its data for this year are not included in a sector analysis.

4. Key definitions

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see below) and to multilateral development institutions which are:

a) undertaken by the official sector;

b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective;

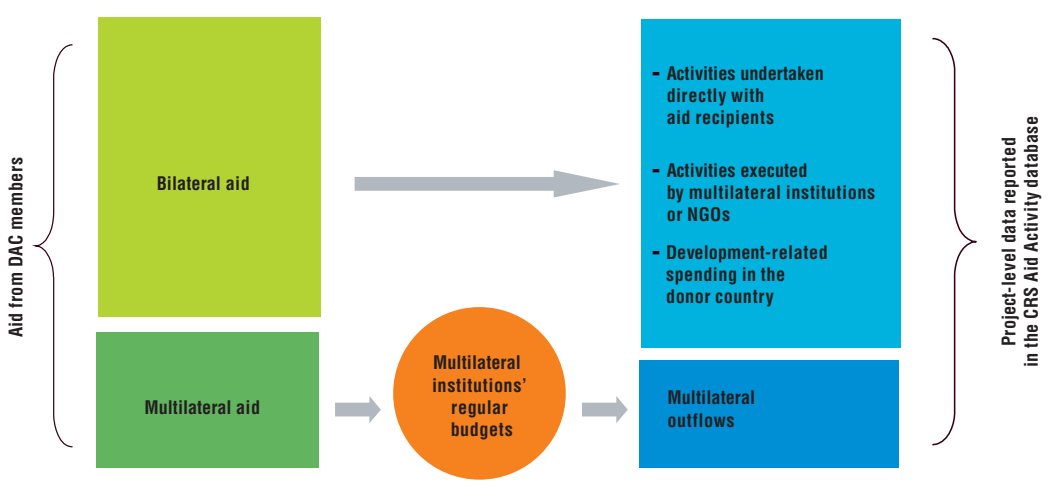
c) at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent, calculated at a discount rate of 10 per cent);

Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are not eligible for ODA.

Bilateral ODA is defined as transactions undertaken by a donor country directly with a developing country or with national or international non-governmental organisations active in development.

Multilateral outflows refer to aid activities financed through multilateral development institutions' regular budgets.

Projects executed by multilateral institutions or NGOs on behalf of donor countries are classified as bilateral ODA (since it is the donor country that effectively controls the use of funds).



Net debt forgiveness grants (the notion used in Charts 1.2.8, 2.2.8, etc.) comprises: grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved.

The ***DAC List of ODA Recipients*** shows developing countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA). The List is designed for statistical purposes, not as guidance for aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities. The list is revised every 3-years.

The ***Development Assistance Committee (DAC***) is the committee of the OECD which deals with development co-operation matters. Currently there are 23 members of the DAC: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission.

List of Multilateral Donors

Abbreviation	Full name
AfDB	African Development Bank
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
BADEA	*Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa*
CarDB	Caribbean Development Bank
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDB Spec. Fund	Inter-American Development Bank Special Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMF PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (IMF)
Montreal Protocol	Montreal Protocol
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNTA	United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance
WFP	World Food Programme



1. THE DEVELOPING WORLD

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1.1. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD: SUMMARY

1.1.1. Top 10 ODA receipts by recipient

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

1	Nigeria	11 434	11%
2	Iraq	8 661	8%
3	Afghanistan	3 000	3%
4	Pakistan	2 147	2%
5	Sudan	2 058	2%
6	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2 056	2%
7	Ethiopia	1 947	2%
8	Viet Nam	1 846	2%
9	Tanzania	1 825	2%
10	Cameroon	1 684	2%
	Other recipients	68 633	65%
	Total	**105 292**	**100%**

1.1.2. Top 10 ODA donors

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

1	United States	21 162	20%
2	EC	9 489	9%
3	United Kingdom	8 718	8%
4	France	7 919	8%
5	Japan	7 313	7%
6	Germany	7 034	7%
7	IDA	5 996	6%
8	Netherlands	4 282	4%
9	Sweden	2 852	3%
10	Canada	2 531	2%
	Other donors	27 995	27%
	Total	**105 292**	**100%**

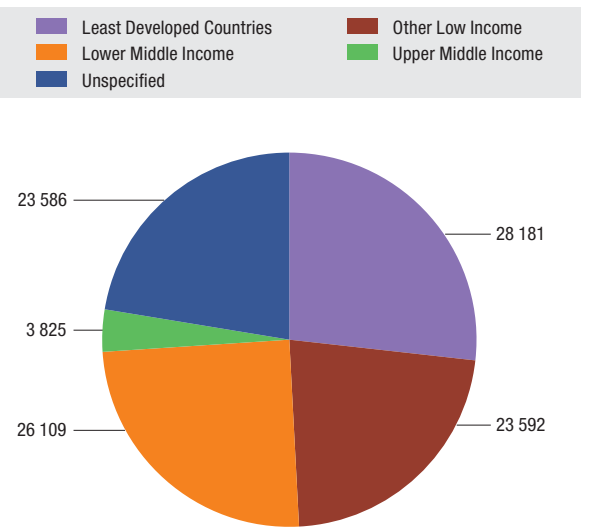
1.1.3. Trends in OPA

USD million, 2006 constant prices

	2005	2006	% change
ODA net disbursements (2005 USD million)	107 292	102 899	–4.1
ODA commitments (2005 USD million)	121 945	119 076	–2.4
Population (thousands)	5 204 713	5 282 050	1.5
Net ODA per capita (USD)	20.6	19.9	–

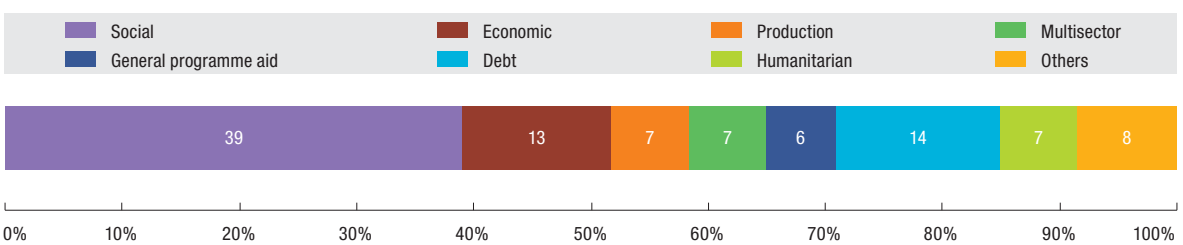
1.1.4. ODA by income group

USD million, 2006, net disbursements



1.1.5. Sectors in 2006

Commitments



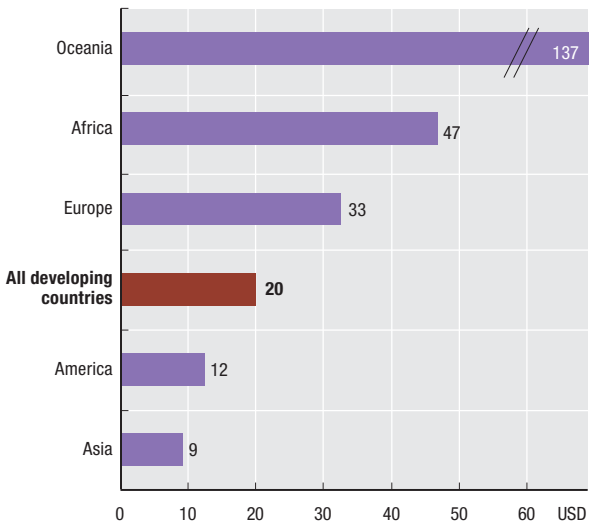
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1.1. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD: SUMMARY

1.1.6. Net ODA receipts per person in 2006

In USD

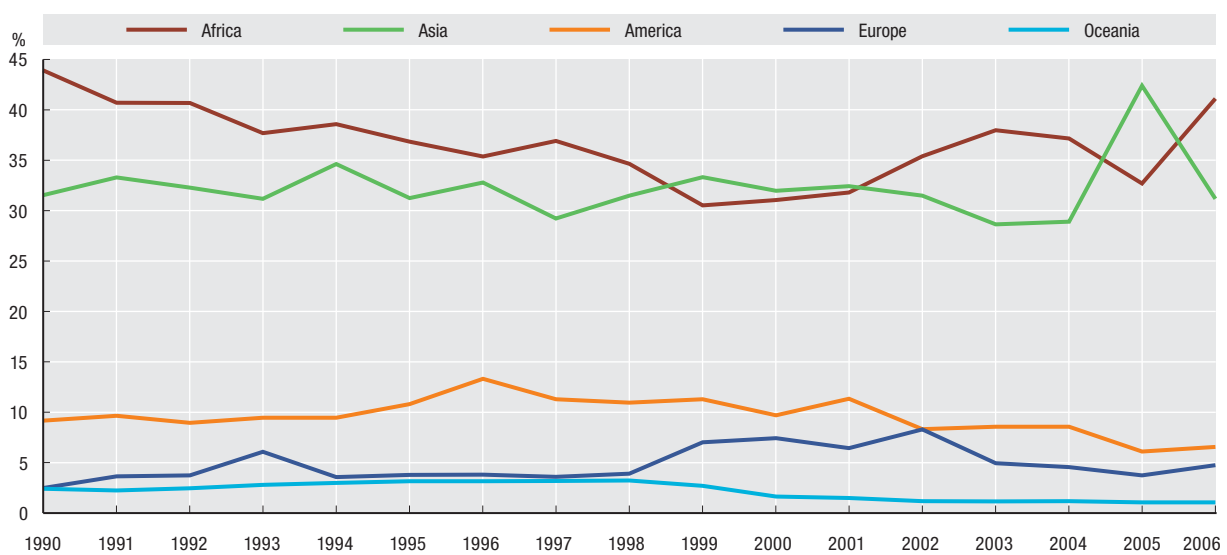


1.1.7. Net ODA and population of aid recipient countries by region in 2006

	Net ODA USD million	Population million
Africa	43 402	926
Asia	32 885	3 635
America	6 910	558
Europe	5 032	155
Oceania	1 127	8
Aid to unspecified regions	15 936	–
All ODA recipients	**105 292**	**5 282**

1.1.8. Regional shares of total net ODA

As a percentage of total ODA



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1.1. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD: SUMMARY

ODA to the developing world: serious efforts still needed

The sight of food riots in over 40 countries in late 2007 and 2008 is a stark reminder that for millions of people, simply obtaining the basic necessities is a major struggle. And despite progress in reducing poverty, development in many cases can still be a question of life or death. Two figures show what has been achieved and what remains to be done. The number of people living on less than a dollar a day may soon drop below 1 billion, and the number of infant and child deaths below 10 million. But this is 1 billion and 10 million too many.

The aim of Official Development Assistance (ODA) is to help people in developing countries overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies, and to improve their countries' capacity to participate in the global economy. Overall, ODA has risen in many of the countries where it is most needed. There have been sharp falls in some of the stronger lower middle-income countries, but since these countries have strengthened their ability to sustain their own development, the drops have almost always been marginal in relation to the size of their economies.

How well is ODA doing its job? Back in 2003, the *Development Co-operation Report* suggested a series of 12 targets for 2006 by which to gauge the effectiveness of ODA. The measures cover aid volume, aid allocation, fragile situations, aid effectiveness, efforts of recipient countries and achieving results. The next section looks at progress on these measures.

What has been achieved?

- *Donors have delivered at least USD 75 billion in net disbursements at 2002 prices and exchange rates.* The 2006 total is USD 77.8 billion. This is a big improvement from under USD 60 billion in 2002, even if debt relief to Iraq of over USD 3 billion is not counted.
- *The proportion of ODA going to the least developed countries increased.* The proportion of ODA going to the poorest countries rose from 40% of net bilateral ODA in 2002 to 46% in 2006; for total ODA, the increase was from 47% to 49%. Excluding Iraq, the figures are 52% for bilateral aid and 54% for total ODA. However, this result includes the cancellation of large amounts, of Nigeria's commercial debt. Excluding thisthe proportion of net bilateral ODA going to the poorest countries declined from 40% in 2002 to 39% in 2006.
- *A higher proportion of aid is not conditional on purchasing services from the donor ("tied aid").* The proportion of financial aid from DAC members recorded as untied increased from 42.5% in 2002 to 53.0% in 2006 and the proportion reported as tied fell from 7.3% to 3%. However, the status of a large share of financial aid is not reported making it impossible to say if the share of untied financial aid has really increased. A large proportion of contracts financed from untied aid are still going to donor country suppliers.
- *Recipients expanded the provision of services and raise domestic revenue by several percentage points* Gaps in the data make accurate assessment difficult, but there seems to be progress in raising revenue (from around 15% in 2000 to 18% in 2004) and modest increases in spending on health and education as a percentage of GNP. In sub-Saharan Africa, progress in raising revenue is particularly encouraging, and outpaced the rise in ODA over 2001-2006.

What has not been achieved?

- The bulk of increased aid flows has not involved the genuine transfer of resources into the economies of developing countries. Most of the increase in aid was debt relief, not programmable aid.
- A higher share of ODA has not gone to countries with relatively large numbers of poor people and good performance. Performance is determined using the World Bank's Resource Allocation Index (*http://go.worldbank.org/V548IE3A80*). The proportion allocated to countries in the upper two-fifths of the ranking declined from 19% in 2002 to 17% in 2006.
- Emergency and humanitarian aid has not declined, at least as a proportion of total aid. Emergency and humanitarian assistance rose from 5% of total ODA in 2002 to 6% in 2006 (90% in real terms) probably due to the 2004 tsunami and the 2005 Pakistan earthquake.

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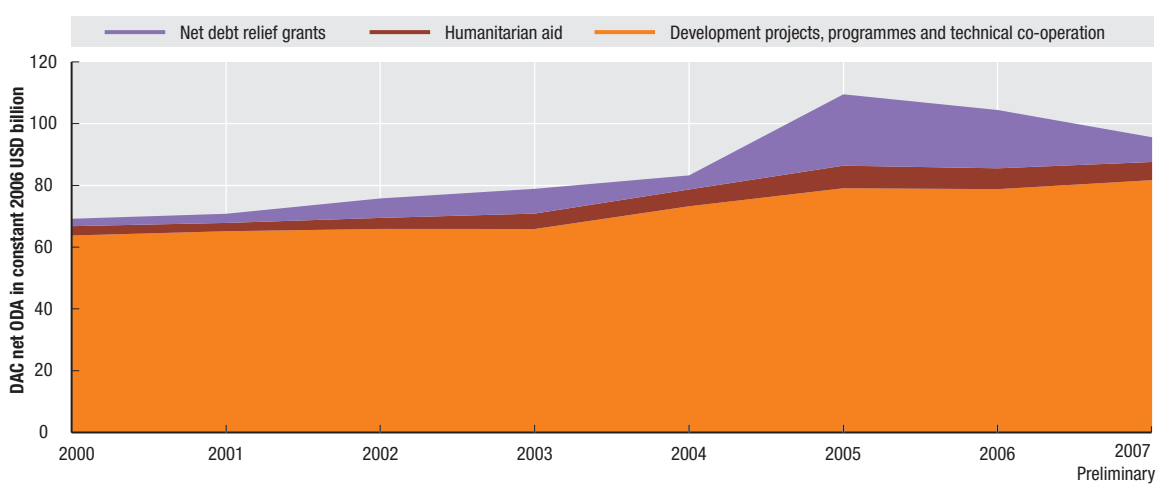
Where are results mixed?

- Progress has been made toward the harder-to-reach Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), not least in sub-Saharan Africa, but it is not enough. If present trends continue the income poverty goal will be reached well before 2015. Early reports indicated that the number of people with incomes below USD 1 a day had fallen below 1 billion, but revisions of the economic data indicate that this barrier may not have been broken yet. It is unlikely that the remainder of the MDG will be reached by 2015 at the global level or in many regions. sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific still show the least progress.

Where are results unclear?

- *Well thought-through interventions in poor performing countries where effective transfers are possible.* There is some improvement in maximising the effectiveness of donor interventions in challenging situations, *e.g.* countries emerging from conflict. However, there needs to be real progress in donor co-ordination and in helping to build competent and accountable local institutions.
- *Much more aid clearly aligned to local priorities, programmes and systems.* This is measured by the proportion of aid recorded in national budgets. A 2006 survey showed that performance varied greatly both among DAC members – from 24% to 87% – and among recipient countries – 32% to 99%.
- *Indicators of harmonisation show a quantum leap from the 2002/2003 baseline.* Harmonisation refers to how donors work together to minimise unnecessary costs, to both recipients and themselves. Among the DAC members represented in the chart below, the proportion of harmonised work varied from 12% to 80%.
- *Expenditure on technical co-operation is demonstrably more efficient and more effective.* Progress is not clear partly because of the difficulty in assessing the variety of types of assistance reported as "technical co-operation".

Most of the recent increase in aid is due to debt relief



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1.1. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD: SUMMARY

ODA flows: highlights

Donors' pledges made at the Gleneagles G8 and UN Millennium+5 summits in 2005, combined with other commitments, implied lifting aid from USD 80 billion in 2004 to USD 130 billion in 2010 (at constant 2004 prices). While a few countries have slightly reduced their targets since 2005, the majority of these commitments remain in force. Most donors are not on track to meet their stated commitments and would need to make unprecedented increases to meet their 2010 targets, especially given that debt relief is expected to continue to decline over the next couple of years. About USD 34 billion in 2004 dollars – around USD 38 billion in 2007 dollars – would have to be added to donor budgets to meet the commitments to substantially increase aid by 2010.

With the end of exceptionally high debt relief, total ODA from DAC members fell by 8.4% in real terms in 2007 to USD 103.7 billion, according to provisional data reported by members. This represents a drop from 0.31% of members' combined GNI in 2006 to 0.28% in 2007.

This fall was expected, given exceptionally high ODA in 2005 (USD 107.1 billion) and 2006 (USD 104.4 billion), due to large Paris Club debt relief operations for Iraq and Nigeria. Debt relief grants diminished in 2007 to USD 8.7 billion as the Paris Club operations tapered off.

Excluding debt relief grants, DAC members' net ODA rose by 2.4%.

Bilateral aid to sub-Saharan Africa, excluding debt relief, increased by 10% in real terms. This represents an improvement on the recent rate of increase. But it is clear that meeting the Gleneagles summit projection to double aid to Africa by 2010 will be extremely difficult.

The largest recipients of bilateral ODA from DAC donors were Nigeria, followed by Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The largest donors, by volume, were the United States, followed by Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Japan. The only countries to exceed the United Nations target of 0.7% of GNI were Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

The Paris declaration on aid effectiveness

The 2005 *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* is an action plan that developing countries and the donor community created together to ensure that countries receiving aid can take the lead in their development programs and get better and more sustainable development results for the poor.

The *Declaration* builds on the Millennium Development Goals. The last Goal, to "develop a global partnership for development", recognises that the effectiveness of aid programs depends on how we work together.

The *Declaration* is more than an international statement of good intentions. It is a set of 56 practical commitments, with a requirement for all participating countries and donors to hold themselves and each other accountable, monitoring and evaluating progress together. These commitments follow five key principles, all aimed at delivering better and more sustainable results:

1. *Ownership* – Developing countries set their own strategies for development, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.
2. *Alignment* – Donor countries bring their support in line with these objectives and use local systems.
3. *Harmonisation* – Donor countries co-ordinate their action, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.
4. *Managing for results* – Developing countries and donors focus on producing – and measuring – results.
5. *Mutual accountability* – Donor and developing country partners are accountable for development results.

The present edition of *Development Aid at a Glance* looks at what these principles mean in practice. Each regional section contains a case study illustrating one of the principles, although of course all five interact to determine how effective aid is in any given country.

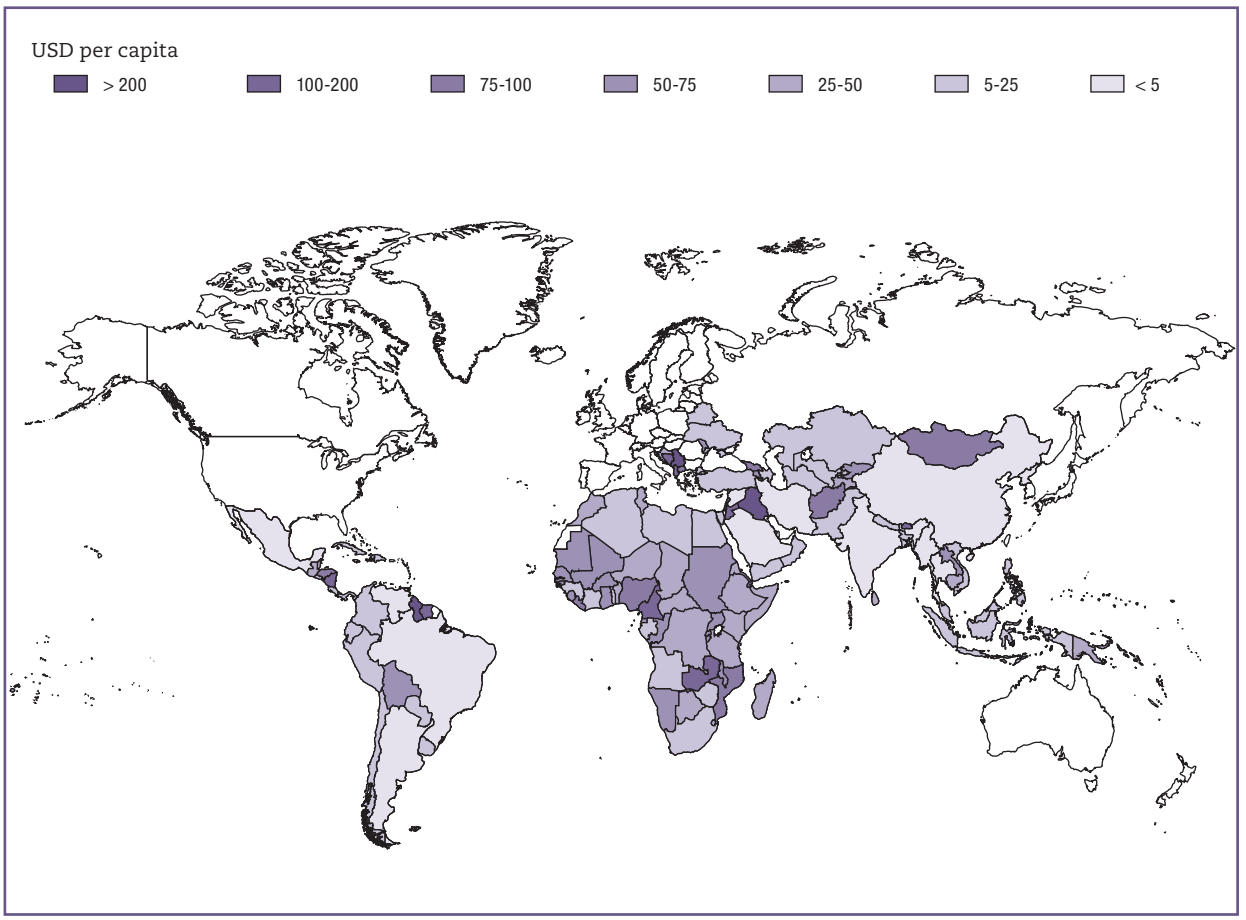
Looking at aid effectiveness at the sector level offers concrete illustrations of what the whole process means in the field. Because of its complexity, the health sector provides lessons that can be useful for adapting and fine-tuning the Paris Declaration framework, so it is the subject of a special focus, including a short article describing a health issue in each region.

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1.1. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD: SUMMARY

ODA per capita to recipient countries in 2006

Net disbursements per capita in USD



1.2. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD BY DONOR AND RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

1.2.1. **Top 10 bilateral donors**

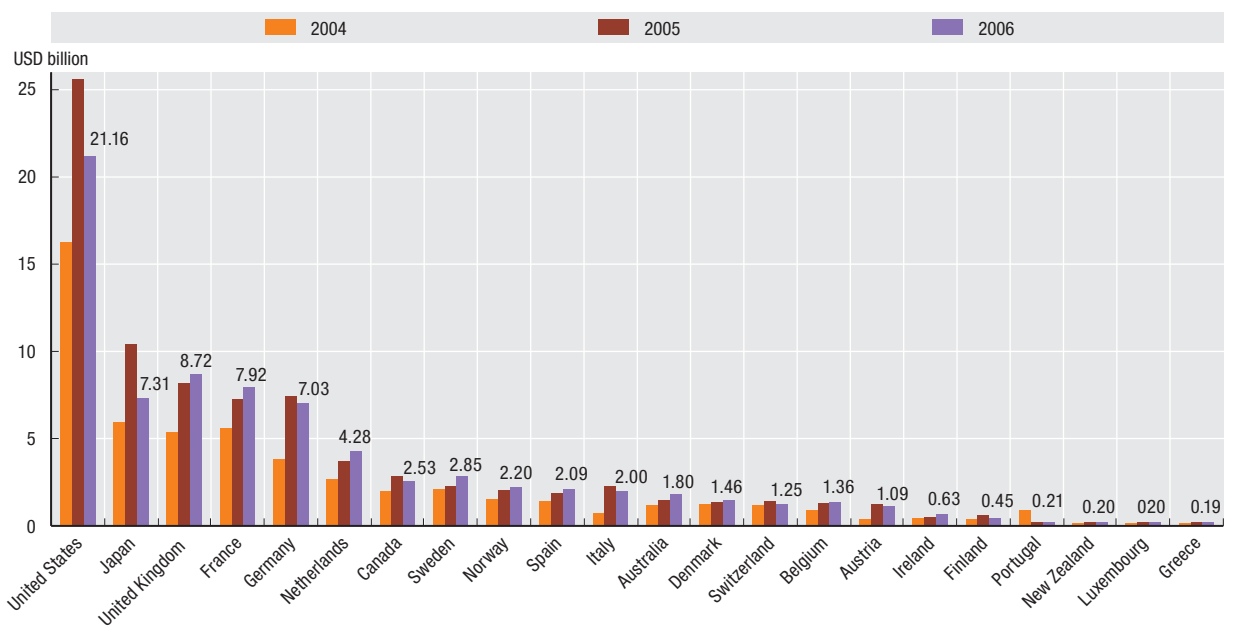
USD million, net bilateral disbursements

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of DAC countries
1	United States	16 250	25 582	21 162	**20 998**	29
2	Japan	5 917	10 406	7 313	**7 879**	11
3	United Kingdom	5 361	8 168	8 718	**7 416**	10
4	France	5 567	7 239	7 919	**6 908**	10
5	Germany	3 823	7 447	7 034	**6 101**	9
6	Netherlands	2 670	3 683	4 282	**3 545**	5
7	Canada	1 991	2 833	2 531	**2 452**	3
8	Sweden	2 076	2 256	2 852	**2 395**	3
9	Norway	1 536	2 033	2 198	**1 922**	3
10	Spain	1 400	1 863	2 092	**1 785**	3
	Other DAC countries	7 714	10 936	10 859	**9 836**	14
	Total DAC countries	**54 304**	**82 445**	**76 960**	**71 237**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410136065413

1.2.2. **DAC donor countries' aid**

USD billion, values shown for 2006, net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410136065413

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1.2. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD BY DONOR AND RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

1.2.3. ODA by DAC donor

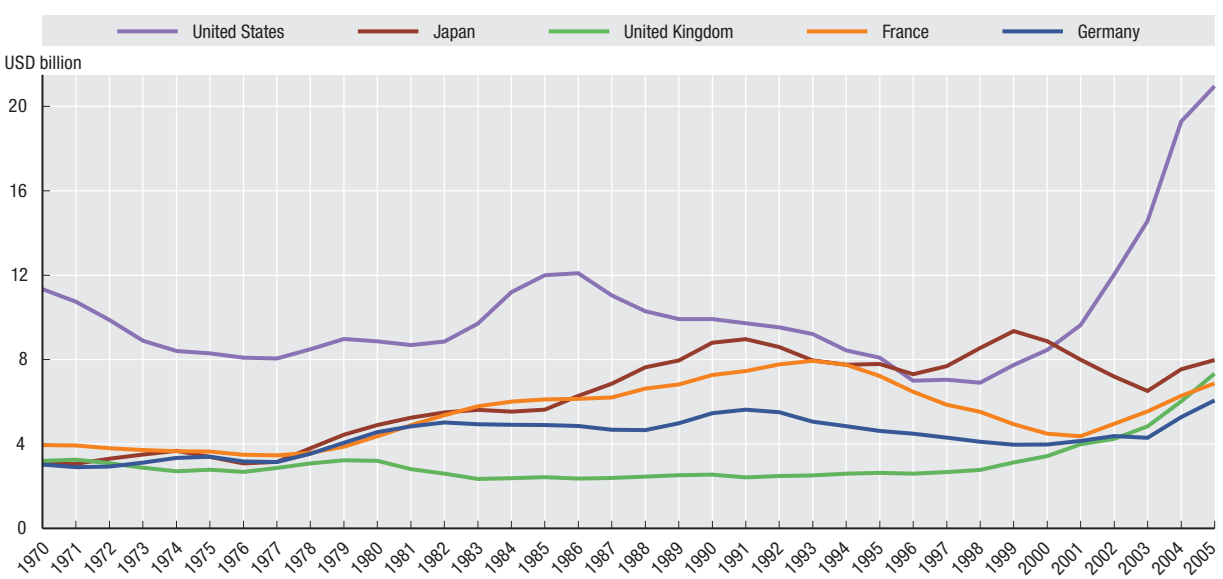
USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, average annual net bilateral disbursements

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2000-06 % of DAC countries
Australia	1 012	1 014	1 070	1 319	2
Austria	125	345	265	639	1
Belgium	692	745	615	1 099	2
Canada	1 349	1 795	1 965	2 065	4
Denmark	380	682	1 132	1 399	2
Finland	58	290	352	393	1
France	3 704	5 844	6 860	5 668	10
Germany	3 255	4 809	4 835	5 025	9
Greece	–	–	27	181	0
Ireland	7	41	116	406	1
Italy	322	2 051	1 805	1 267	2
Japan	3 445	6 108	8 317	7 777	13
Luxembourg	–	–	62	175	0
Netherlands	1 386	2 390	2 646	3 423	6
New Zealand	131	128	133	176	0
Norway	337	879	1 364	1 761	3
Portugal	–	38	251	338	1
Spain	–	349	1 166	1 606	3
Sweden	757	1 275	1 479	2 030	3
Switzerland	228	563	808	1 088	2
United Kingdom	3 007	2 546	2 599	5 497	9
United States	9 088	10 260	8 350	15 331	26
Total DAC countries	**29 282**	**42 152**	**46 218**	**58 665**	**100**
EC	1 947	3 340	5 530	7 936	–

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410162574705

1.2.4. ODA by largest bilateral donors since 1970

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410162574705

1.2. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD BY DONOR AND RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

1.2.5. **Top 10 multilateral donors**

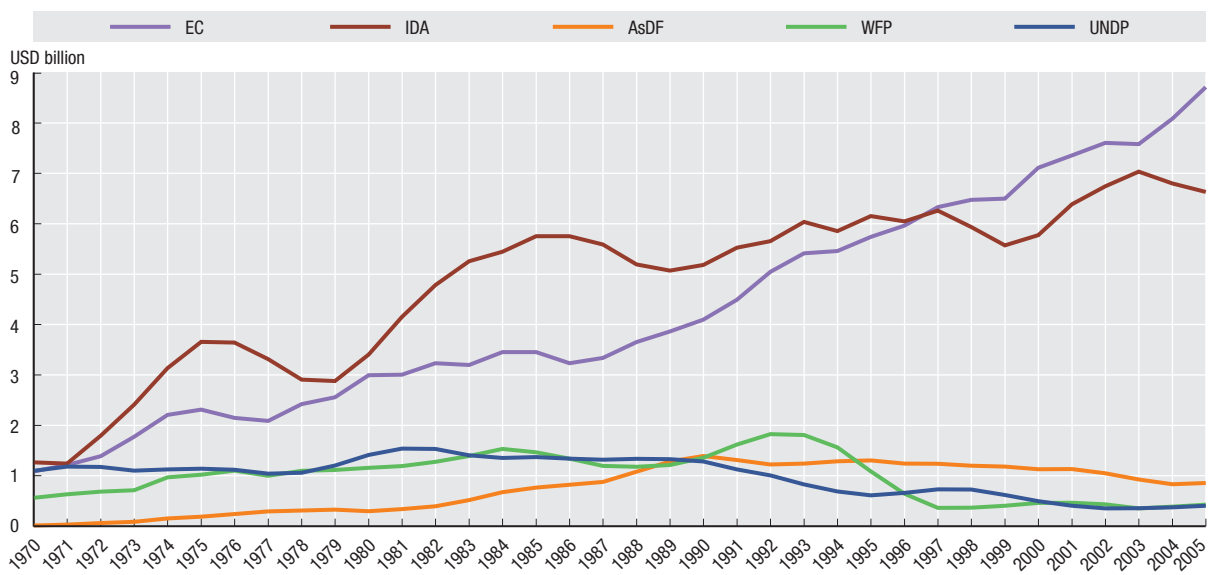
USD million, net disbursements

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all multilaterals
1	EC	8 068	8 687	9 489	**8 748**	39
2	IDA	7 283	6 611	5 996	**6 630**	30
3	AfDF	919	852	1 541	**1 104**	5
4	GFATM	586	995	1 252	**944**	4
5	AsDF	694	859	1 020	**858**	4
6	UNICEF	650	711	740	**700**	3
7	UNRWA	449	508	600	**519**	2
8	UNTA	434	580	371	**461**	2
9	WFP	253	555	473	**427**	2
10	UNDP	374	399	437	**403**	2
	Other multilaterals	1 547	1 082	1 929	**1 519**	7
	Total multilaterals	**21 257**	**21 838**	**23 847**	**22 314**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411880844434

1.2.6. **ODA by largest multilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410180162227

1.2. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD BY DONOR AND RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

1.2.7. **Top 10 ODA recipients**

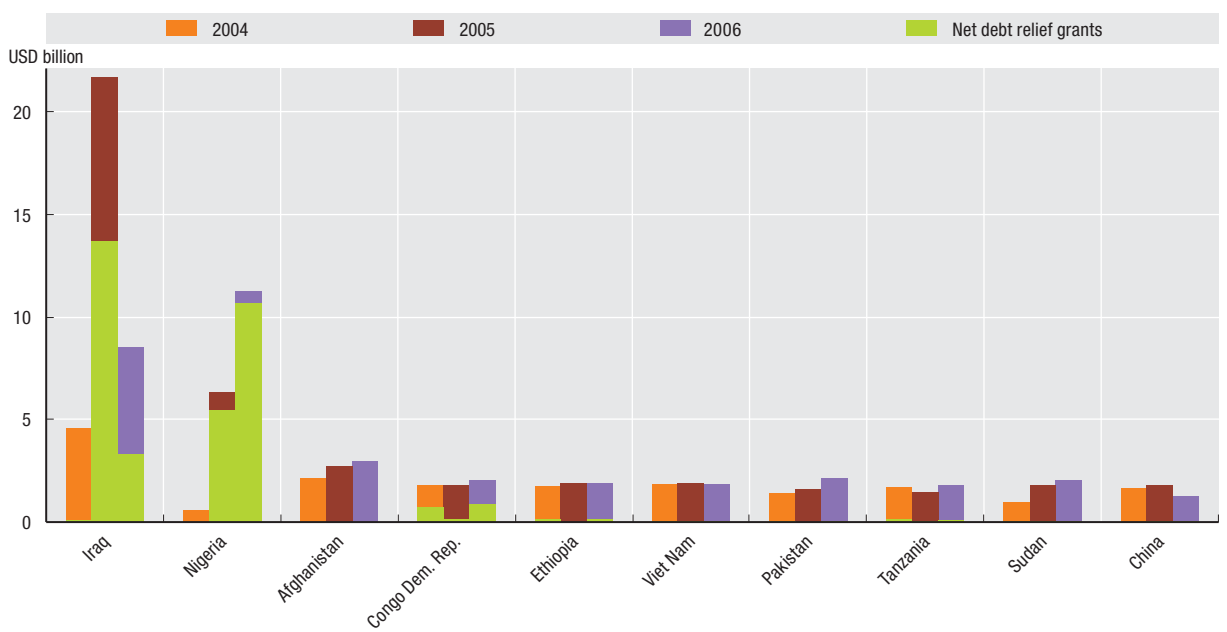
USD million, receipts from all donors, net ODA receipts

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all recipients
1	Iraq	4 650	22 052	8 661	**11 788**	12
2	Nigeria	578	6 416	11 434	**6 143**	6
3	Afghanistan	2 171	2 752	3 000	**2 641**	3
4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1 824	1 827	2 056	**1 902**	2
5	Ethiopia	1 806	1 910	1 947	**1 888**	2
6	Viet Nam	1 840	1 907	1 846	**1 865**	2
7	Pakistan	1 424	1 626	2 147	**1 732**	2
8	Tanzania	1 751	1 481	1 825	**1 686**	2
9	Sudan	992	1 832	2 058	**1 627**	2
10	China	1 685	1 802	1 245	**1 577**	2
	Other recipients	60 072	63 687	69 072	**64 277**	66
	Total ODA recipients	**78 793**	**107 292**	**105 292**	**97 126**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410183007648

1.2.8. **Top 10 ODA recipients with their share of net debt relief grants**

USD billion, net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410183007648

1.2. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD BY DONOR AND RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

1.2.9. **ODA by recipient country**

USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, top 50 recipient countries since 1970, net ODA receipts

	2000-06	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Share(%)	Annual averages				Annual amounts			
Afghanistan	2.1	211	63	276	1 730	1 772	2 226	2 752	2 915
Algeria	0.4	492	323	318	316	268	321	371	201
Bangladesh	1.7	1 702	2 566	1 819	1 362	1 567	1 448	1 336	1 186
Bolivia	1.0	222	461	756	785	1 030	784	632	573
Burkina Faso	0.8	278	440	512	625	572	637	681	849
Cameroon	1.0	378	444	649	847	1 009	788	417	1 633
China	2.0	4	1 734	2 935	1 680	1 433	1 674	1 802	1 265
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.4	656	860	356	1 978	6 053	1 861	1 827	1 998
Cote d'Ivoire	0.5	306	401	1 030	428	285	165	110	245
Egypt	1.6	3 933	2 764	3 586	1 302	1 083	1 488	995	848
Ethiopia	2.0	335	954	1 116	1 637	1 763	1 852	1 910	1 895
Ghana	1.2	271	546	762	1 029	1 068	1 400	1 125	1 146
Honduras	0.8	127	393	479	626	436	665	679	583
India	1.8	3 932	3 619	2 177	1 491	956	717	1 728	1 342
Indonesia	1.9	2 273	1 837	1 697	1 584	1 889	160	2 522	1 356
Iraq	6.6	114	32	283	5 461	2 468	4 753	22 052	8 491
Israel	0.0	1 232	2 119	1 312	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	0.9	1 085	1 403	623	725	1 338	618	668	562
Kenya	0.8	494	1 028	855	673	584	667	767	925
Madagascar	0.9	254	485	513	703	605	1 274	914	738
Malawi	0.7	229	385	586	562	580	515	578	649
Mali	0.7	310	626	531	610	610	583	699	804
Morocco	0.9	752	1 187	922	712	608	719	694	1 023
Mozambique	1.9	109	751	1 346	1 537	1 171	1 268	1 277	1 573
Myanmar	0.2	355	606	120	138	138	126	145	145
Nepal	0.6	172	494	483	475	518	436	425	503
Nicaragua	1.1	124	310	725	912	937	1 261	740	715
Niger	0.5	335	489	389	427	514	552	511	391
Nigeria	3.4	287	139	275	2 776	343	592	6 416	11 271
Pakistan	2.1	1 861	1 788	1 212	1 734	1 165	1 449	1 626	2 107
Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.5	–	–	418	1 265	1 091	1 148	1 116	1 411
Papua New Guinea	0.4	735	578	462	305	280	290	266	271
Peru	0.6	321	497	516	504	540	481	477	453
Philippines	0.7	613	949	1 162	617	751	450	564	571
Rwanda	0.6	220	363	515	475	378	497	571	570
Senegal	0.8	408	833	724	679	503	1 057	672	805
Serbia	2.0	–	–	141	1 619	1 486	1 198	1 136	1 542
Somalia	0.3	342	837	423	232	199	208	237	379
Sri Lanka	0.8	441	909	653	625	748	527	1 192	791
Sudan	1.1	602	1 589	524	931	688	1 023	1 832	1 995
Syria	0.1	1 592	1 617	391	121	134	109	79	22
Tanzania	2.0	688	1 401	1 264	1 661	1 928	1 791	1 481	1 775
Thailand	0.0	433	870	784	–2	–963	51	–165	–253
Tunisia	0.5	587	453	286	376	332	331	365	422
Turkey	0.5	592	819	522	390	194	293	459	559
Uganda	1.4	122	409	868	1 162	1 098	1 224	1 177	1 508
Viet Nam	2.2	1 459	359	863	1 840	1 945	1 855	1 907	1 848
Yemen	0.5	640	840	366	404	259	257	336	277
Zambia	1.1	278	645	993	932	668	1 152	935	1 388
Zimbabwe	0.3	16	461	528	249	212	191	376	272
Africa total	36.1	15 852	24 521	26 293	29 789	30 041	30 022	35 156	42 382
America total	8.2	4 314	6 147	7 100	6 729	6 693	6 925	6 550	6 730
Asia total	32.4	21 578	24 860	21 112	26 727	22 203	23 251	45 600	32 204
Europe total	5.7	1 036	1 231	2 880	4 713	3 935	3 686	4 040	4 894
Oceania total	1.3	1 760	2 120	1 983	1 051	968	988	1 144	1 112
Unspecified regions	16.4	5 170	8 205	8 655	13 538	14 556	15 683	14 802	15 576
Developing world total	**100.0**	**49 711**	**67 084**	**68 023**	**82 547**	**78 397**	**80 556**	**107 292**	**102 899**

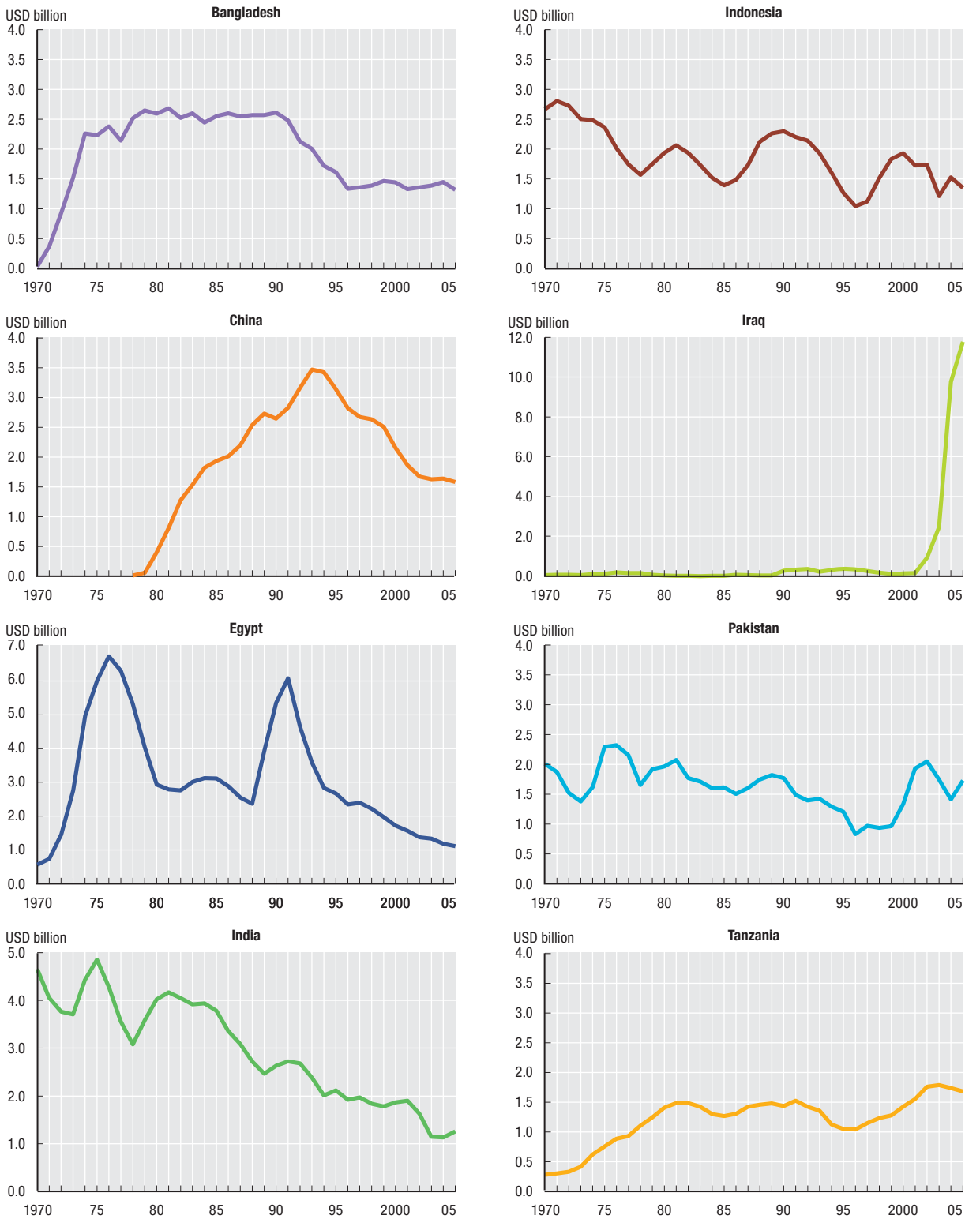
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1.2. ODA TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD BY DONOR AND RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

1.2.10. **Trends in aid to largest recipients since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410216005064

1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

SECTORAL ASSISTANCE: FOCUS ON AID EFFECTIVENESS IN HEALTH

Health has become a major recipient of aid amid growing recognition of its importance. Total bilateral commitments to health rose from 5.3% of ODA in 1980-1984 to 7.8% in 2006. ODA commitments for health doubled from USD 4.8 billion in 2003 to USD 9.6 billion in 2006.

Funding from global programmes and philanthropies accounts for 20% to 25% of development assistance for health, and there are now between 80 and 100 global health partnerships, depending on definition. Their increasing presence has added to the multiplicity of aid instruments and mechanisms on offer, providing a challenge for countries with limited capacity to manage and spend aid effectively. Indeed, health is one of the most – if not the most – complex and fragmented aid sectors. Another concern is that with an ever increasing proportion of assistance being channelled through funds that target specific diseases or sub-sectors ("vertical" programmes), aid is not aligned with government priorities. Only about 20% of health aid is given as general or sector budget support to finance governments' overall programmes, while about half is off-budget.

These trends make it even more urgent to tackle aid effectiveness in health. More predictable and sustainable financing is needed, supported by increased co-ordination and harmonisation. The Paris Declaration provides a framework for this action. Seventeen best practice principles for GHPs at country level have been derived from the Declaration's five core principles (ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for development results and mutual accountability), with a strong focus on alignment. Additional principles were designed both for larger partnerships with formalised governance arrangements and for work on HIV/AIDS.

Positive developments are visible in a number of areas

There is renewed interest and investment in strengthening health systems, better aligning aid with national priorities, and helping to correct distortions caused by vertical programmes. Harmonisation and alignment of aid is also improving, through mechanisms such as the Country Harmonisation and Alignment Tool (CHAT) for HIV/AIDS. Managing for results and results-based financing has also become increasingly important. The Health Metrics Network was established in response to concerns raised through the High Level Forum on the health MDGs about lack of good quality health data. It is facilitating better planning and monitoring of needs and expenditure in the health sector. Finally, progress is also being made on implementing compacts for mutual accountability. All of this has resulted in notable improvements in areas such as child mortality, control of malaria and tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS treatment.

Improvements are needed in a number of areas:

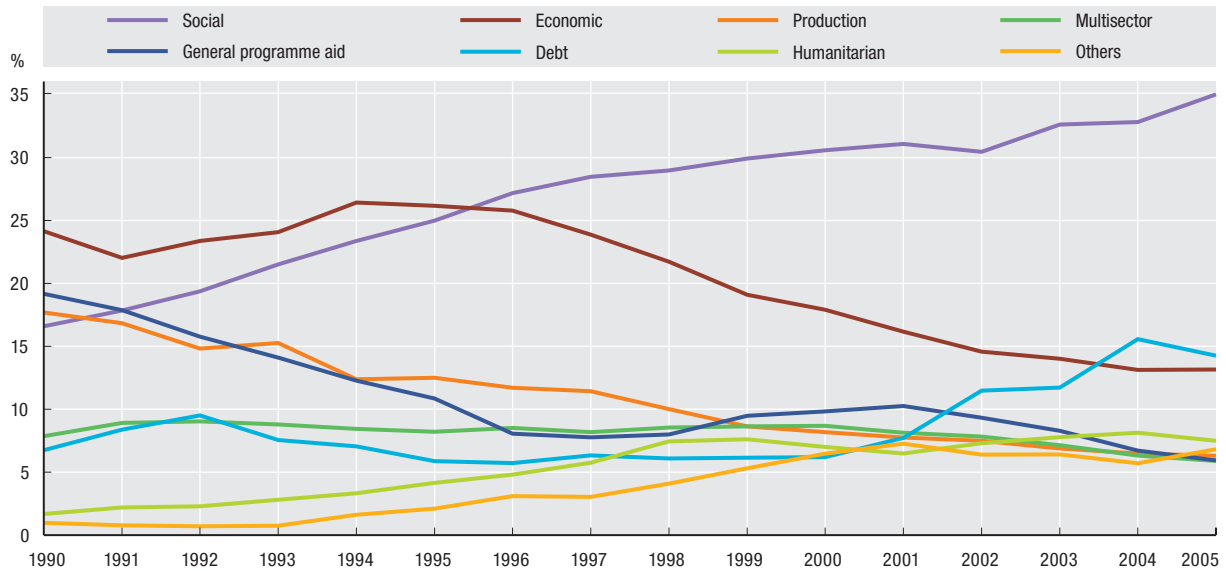
- Greater effort is required to make aid more efficient in improving the health of the poorest.
- Rapid and large-scale progress is needed to address key challenges in areas such as maternal and child mortality, access to safe water and climate change.
- More effort is needed to reduce the fragmentation of donor aid, avoid the distorting effects of earmarked funding, reduce transaction costs, and develop results-based country-led health strategies.
- Recent initiatives in global health have been focused on the countries or regions that are most in need. It is important that these pilot programmes be effectively monitored so that lessons can be learned and shared.
- Fragile countries receive, on average, 40% less aid per capita than other countries. It is important that new initiatives pay special attention to their needs.

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1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

1.3.1. **ODA by sector since 1990**

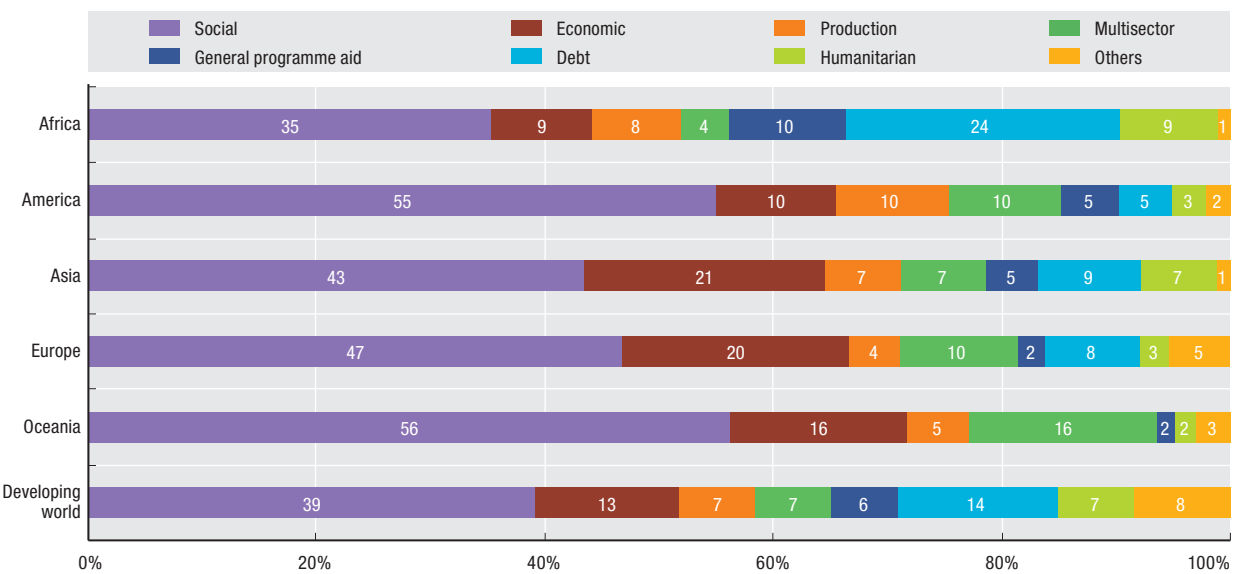
As a percentage of total ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410221317488

1.3.2. **ODA to all regions by sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total ODA committed for each region



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410221317488

1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

1.3.3. **ODA by donor and sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total bilateral commitments

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Social	**50.6**	**19.6**	**38.6**	**49.4**	**31.8**	**39.3**	**27.1**	**34.4**	**56.2**	**56.6**	**–**	**23.1**	**47.9**	**31.5**
Education	8.2	9.7	10.4	12.8	1.2	5.6	15.8	14.4	11.9	10.1	–	6.9	14.9	12.6
Of which: Basic education	1.8	0.3	1.9	9.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	5.8	–	0.8	2.7	10.5
Health	10.7	1.7	7.0	8.1	7.7	8.1	3.4	2.6	12.1	13.3	–	2.2	15.1	5.5
Of which: Basic health	8.0	1.4	5.0	5.8	3.1	2.2	0.2	1.6	11.1	6.8	–	1.2	8.7	2.5
Population and reproductive health	2.7	0.4	1.4	3.0	2.2	1.3	–	2.4	4.0	11.3	–	0.1	6.4	1.8
Water supply and sanitation	0.5	1.9	4.4	0.9	10.6	7.4	2.7	5.2	0.5	2.7	–	9.7	5.2	4.4
Government and civil society	27.2	5.3	10.8	19.8	8.9	15.3	0.9	7.1	23.5	13.7	–	2.9	3.0	6.2
Other social infrastr. and services	1.2	0.7	4.7	4.6	1.4	1.7	4.4	2.6	4.3	5.5	–	1.3	3.3	0.9
Economic	**3.2**	**1.4**	**6.9**	**3.4**	**9.8**	**5.1**	**6.7**	**14.5**	**8.1**	**1.1**	**–**	**26.6**	**3.3**	**6.5**
Transport, communications	1.7	0.2	3.6	1.3	4.4	1.5	4.4	3.2	7.2	0.6	–	16.8	1.2	0.2
Energy	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	2.4	2.8	1.1	5.2	0.2	0.0	–	9.5	0.2	1.1
Banking, business and other services	1.1	0.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.3	6.1	0.8	0.5	–	0.3	1.9	5.2
Production	**4.5**	**1.6**	**5.8**	**7.9**	**7.5**	**8.3**	**3.1**	**5.3**	**5.7**	**4.7**	**–**	**8.6**	**4.4**	**1.9**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.0	0.9	4.8	6.3	5.3	4.0	2.2	3.8	1.5	4.2	–	4.6	2.7	1.3
Industry, mining and construction	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.2	1.3	3.9	0.3	–	1.1	1.0	0.0
Trade and tourism	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	–	2.9	0.6	0.6
Multisector	**11.4**	**2.0**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**5.1**	**12.9**	**7.6**	**5.7**	**5.4**	**2.8**	**–**	**4.1**	**8.8**	**3.4**
General programme aid	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**10.2**	**10.3**	**4.1**	**1.3**	**1.7**	**4.9**	**–**	**1.4**	**3.9**	**3.0**
Debt	**14.6**	**66.3**	**26.1**	**11.1**	**18.7**	**0.3**	**41.2**	**32.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**29.7**	**–**	**14.4**
Humanitarian	**11.1**	**1.2**	**5.7**	**13.4**	**9.2**	**9.9**	**0.5**	**3.7**	**10.1**	**22.2**	**–**	**2.4**	**18.2**	**3.6**
Others	**4.5**	**7.9**	**11.8**	**9.4**	**7.7**	**13.9**	**9.6**	**3.1**	**12.7**	**7.6**	**–**	**4.0**	**13.6**	**35.7**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	2.4	0.2	1.4	6.7	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	2.3	–	0.7	8.9	0.5

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1.3.3. **ODA by donor and sector in 2006** *(cont.)*

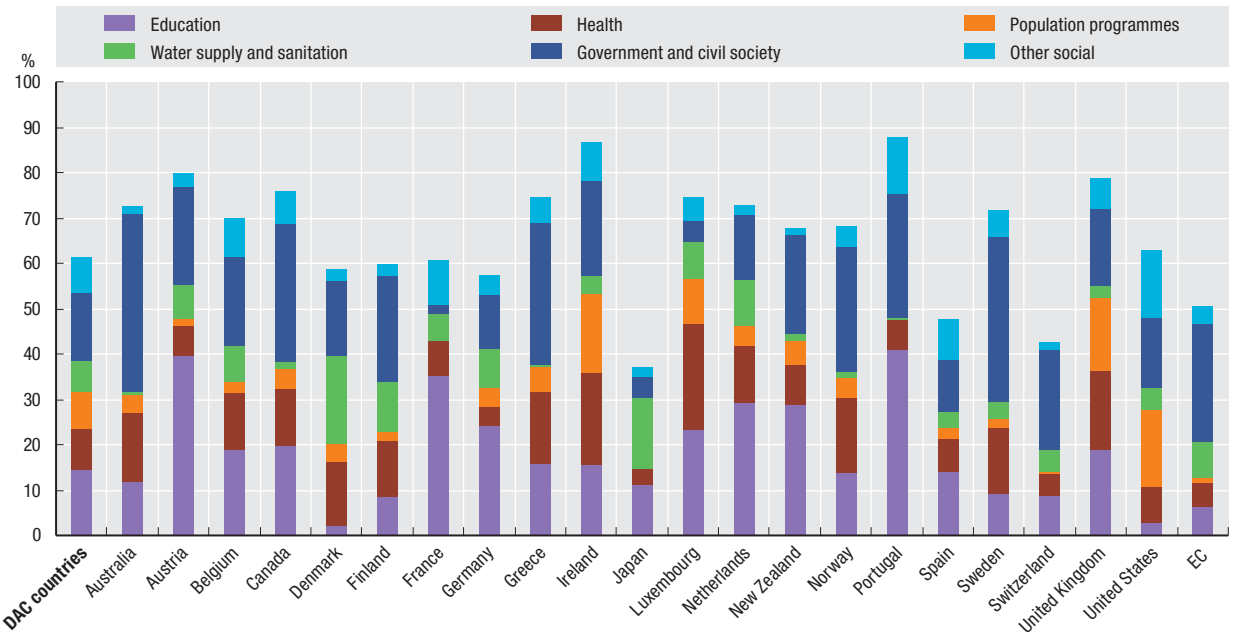
	As a percentage of total bilateral commitments									Percentage of multilateral finance			
	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	**Total DAC countries**	EC	World Bank (IDA)	UNICEF and UNAIDS	**Total multilaterals**
Social	**47.7**	**43.6**	**74.2**	**29.1**	**45.0**	**23.4**	**54.7**	**43.6**	**36.9**	**37.7**	**44.9**	**75.0**	**46.0**
Education	20.2	8.8	34.7	8.6	5.8	4.9	13.0	2.0	**8.7**	4.8	8.3	4.2	**6.3**
Of which: Basic education	5.9	3.8	3.3	1.6	3.5	1.4	7.6	1.1	**3.0**	1.6	2.5	3.9	**1.8**
Health	6.3	10.7	5.5	4.4	9.1	2.6	12.3	5.6	**5.5**	3.8	7.6	9.0	**7.2**
Of which: Basic health	2.7	7.0	1.1	2.7	6.0	1.4	5.9	4.9	**3.4**	2.8	5.9	8.2	**6.0**
Population and reproductive health	3.7	2.7	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.1	11.1	11.7	**4.8**	0.9	4.5	46.8	**7.5**
Water supply and sanitation	1.1	1.0	0.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	1.9	3.4	**4.2**	5.9	10.7	2.8	**8.9**
Government and civil society	15.4	17.6	23.2	7.1	22.8	12.1	11.7	10.7	**8.9**	19.4	13.2	0.1	**13.6**
Other social infrastr. and services	1.0	2.9	10.5	5.4	3.7	0.9	4.6	10.4	**4.7**	2.9	0.7	12.2	**2.6**
Economic	**8.2**	**5.9**	**3.6**	**22.4**	**4.1**	**8.2**	**4.3**	**13.4**	**12.0**	**13.5**	**20.6**	**–**	**14.7**
Transport, communications	6.4	0.6	3.2	20.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	3.8	**5.1**	9.0	12.3	–	**9.6**
Energy	0.8	3.4	–	2.0	1.0	1.8	0.1	5.7	**3.9**	4.3	7.5	–	**4.6**
Banking, business and other services	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.7	4.5	2.7	3.9	**2.9**	0.1	0.8	–	**0.6**
Production	**7.7**	**6.3**	**1.7**	**3.9**	**6.5**	**6.9**	**4.8**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**12.7**	**12.0**	**–**	**11.6**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.7	4.6	0.8	2.7	5.1	4.5	2.1	2.6	**3.1**	3.1	10.9	–	**6.9**
Industry, mining and construction	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.3	**0.9**	5.9	1.2	–	**3.1**
Trade and tourism	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	**1.1**	3.6	–	–	**1.6**
Multisector	**6.8**	**8.3**	**5.0**	**5.8**	**7.1**	**16.6**	**5.7**	**7.2**	**6.1**	**10.8**	**4.5**	**0.0**	**8.5**
General programme aid	**3.8**	**6.2**	**0.8**	**5.2**	**5.7**	**3.3**	**19.7**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**7.0**	**17.5**	**–**	**9.8**
Debt	**–**	**8.5**	**–**	**19.6**	**9.6**	**7.9**	**0.4**	**6.9**	**18.2**	**–**	**0.2**	**–**	**0.1**
Humanitarian	**7.4**	**11.7**	**3.7**	**5.0**	**8.5**	**14.8**	**10.4**	**11.4**	**6.9**	**11.4**	**0.2**	**–**	**5.3**
Others	**18.4**	**9.5**	**11.0**	**9.0**	**13.5**	**19.0**	**–**	**6.8**	**9.8**	**7.0**	**–**	**25.0**	**4.0**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	1.4	2.9	–	1.4	0.4	4.0	2.0	8.2	**3.1**	4.9	–	–	**2.2**

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1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

1.3.4. **Analysis of social sector ODA by donor**

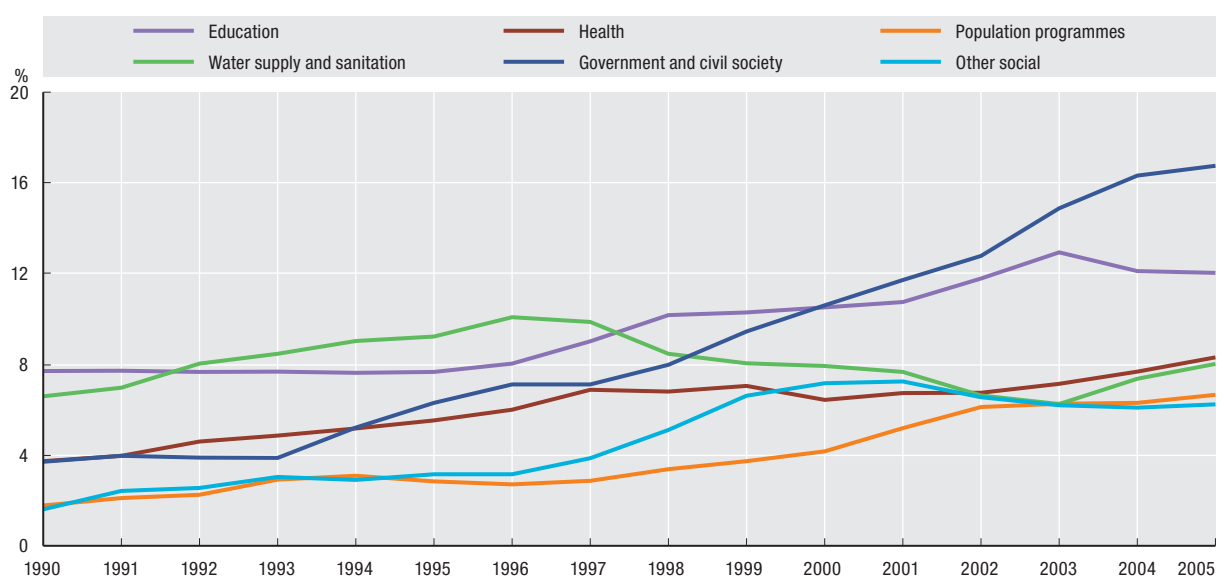
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for each donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410363315024

1.3.5. **Analysis of social sector ODA since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments

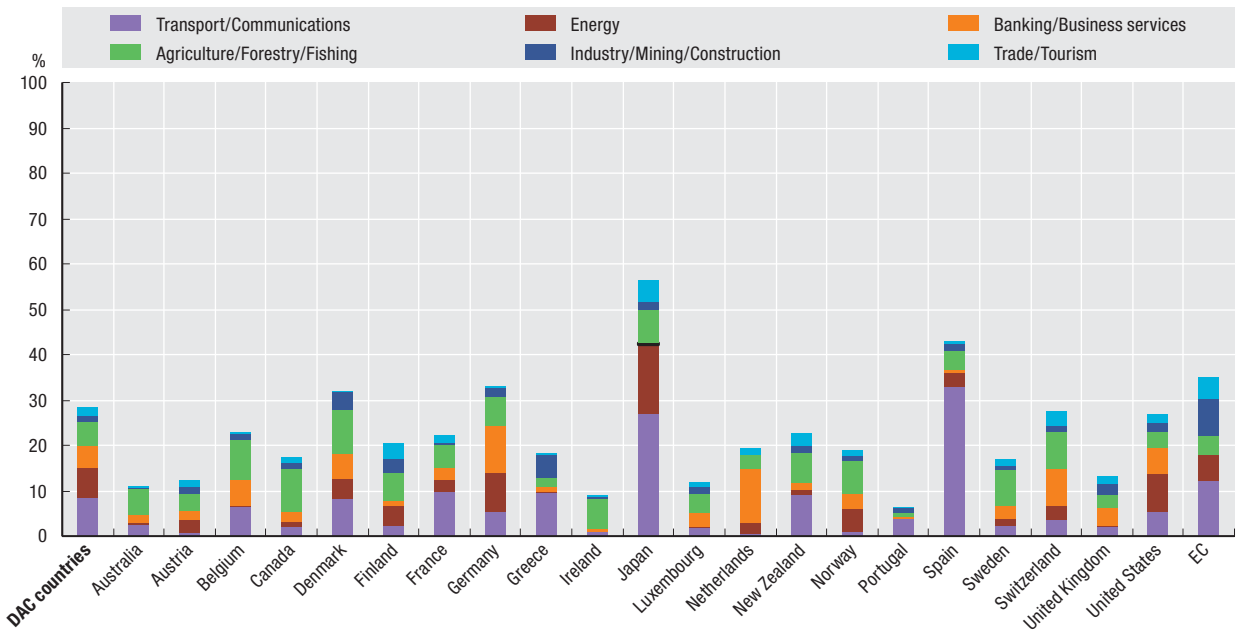


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1.3.6. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA by donor**

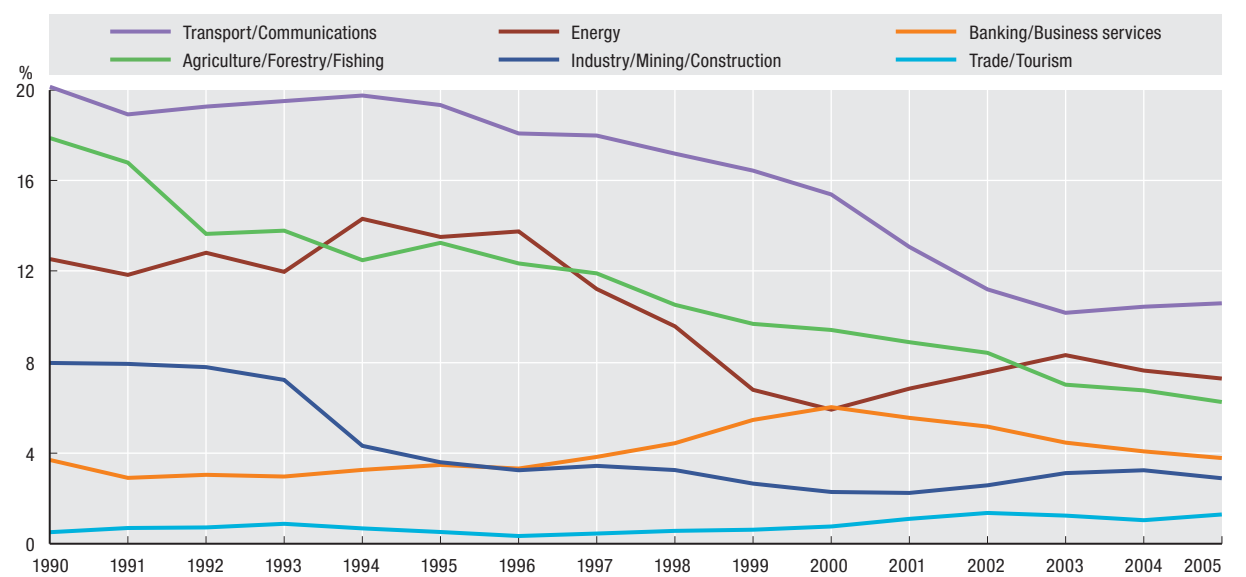
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410363315024

1.3.7. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410368874823

1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

1.3.8. **ODA by sector and recipient in 2006**

USD million, commitments, 50 largest recipients

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen. prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	**Total**
Afghanistan	1 266	985	151	385	29	–	433	21	**3 269**
Algeria	222	172	29	9	–	20	20	3	**474**
Armenia	129	98	158	41	39	1	9	2	**477**
Bangladesh	1 172	338	149	272	221	249	4	6	**2 410**
Benin	312	90	188	98	96	11	1	3	**800**
Bolivia	410	8	107	46	51	69	5	7	**702**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	278	135	36	24	0	–	8	4	**485**
Burkina Faso	298	6	125	79	180	16	4	5	**714**
Burundi	196	38	23	96	100	14	100	3	**570**
Cambodia	358	123	70	71	7	–	8	17	**653**
Cameroon	272	205	48	30	188	1 150	1	5	**1 899**
China	1 480	409	131	352	63	–	3	17	**2 454**
Colombia	1 303	10	115	32	0	–	100	20	**1 580**
Congo, Dem. Rep.	517	63	78	99	26	868	383	7	**2 041**
Egypt	468	135	568	91	196	131	5	5	**1 599**
Ethiopia	1 146	545	109	34	106	32	228	11	**2 211**
Georgia	180	332	4	58	88	5	10	3	**680**
Ghana	561	85	121	81	485	8	9	2	**1 351**
Guatemala	160	69	22	83	39	179	36	8	**598**
Haiti	396	39	41	24	53	1	22	5	**581**
India	2 757	1 079	442	167	46	–	17	7	**4 515**
Indonesia	1 563	764	92	187	113	111	398	15	**3 243**
Iraq	2 064	1 717	362	222	1	2 867	115	21	**7 369**
Jordan	281	3	2	56	168	17	4	3	**534**
Kenya	851	106	186	60	38	70	241	18	**1 569**
Lebanon	176	20	25	13	13	–	370	5	**622**
Madagascar	225	57	69	74	145	28	2	7	**607**
Malawi	361	40	67	6	146	17	15	2	**655**
Mali	448	12	67	59	118	25	12	7	**748**
Morocco	735	331	25	27	0	2	5	19	**1 144**
Mozambique	597	173	142	37	277	84	8	11	**1 329**

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1.3.8. **ODA by sector and recipient in 2006** *(cont.)*

USD million, commitments, 50 largest recipients

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen. prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	**Total**
Nepal	203	108	73	24	9	32	32	4	**484**
Nicaragua	404	248	29	209	106	13	3	14	**1 026**
Niger	242	33	15	60	101	13	61	5	**529**
Nigeria	898	70	110	95	–	7 313	3	5	**8 493**
Pakistan	786	250	71	92	589	5	408	5	**2 207**
Palestinian Adm. Areas	654	18	30	58	32	–	255	11	**1 058**
Peru	440	24	146	36	46	1	3	5	**701**
Rwanda	331	49	30	10	237	98	14	3	**772**
Senegal	414	94	107	132	38	165	3	14	**966**
Serbia	527	199	33	136	63	383	28	11	**1 380**
South Africa	695	24	92	47	0	–	1	11	**870**
Sri Lanka	228	223	64	67	18	66	134	7	**807**
Sudan	649	90	23	54	36	3	1 184	7	**2 047**
Tanzania	776	84	129	53	1 542	3	58	16	**2 662**
Turkey	649	234	4	167	38	–	3	17	**1 111**
Uganda	659	59	44	39	193	6	206	7	**1 214**
Ukraine	262	146	48	41	–	–	1	3	**500**
Viet Nam	912	988	171	276	156	54	4	13	**2 575**
Zambia	580	79	172	22	114	542	24	8	**1 541**
Africa	16 318	4 093	3 573	1 954	4 716	11 101	3 969	492	**46 216**
America	5 023	958	904	894	467	429	266	194	**9 135**
Asia	16 617	8 094	2 542	2 861	1 750	3 438	2 548	447	**38 298**
Europe	2 610	1 109	250	579	127	464	146	297	**5 583**
Oceania	655	181	63	192	18	–	21	35	**1 166**
Unspecified region	6 204	912	740	1 554	103	1 601	994	8 789	**20 896**
Developing world	**47 428**	**15 348**	**8 072**	**8 034**	**7 181**	**17 033**	**7 944**	**10 254**	**121 294**

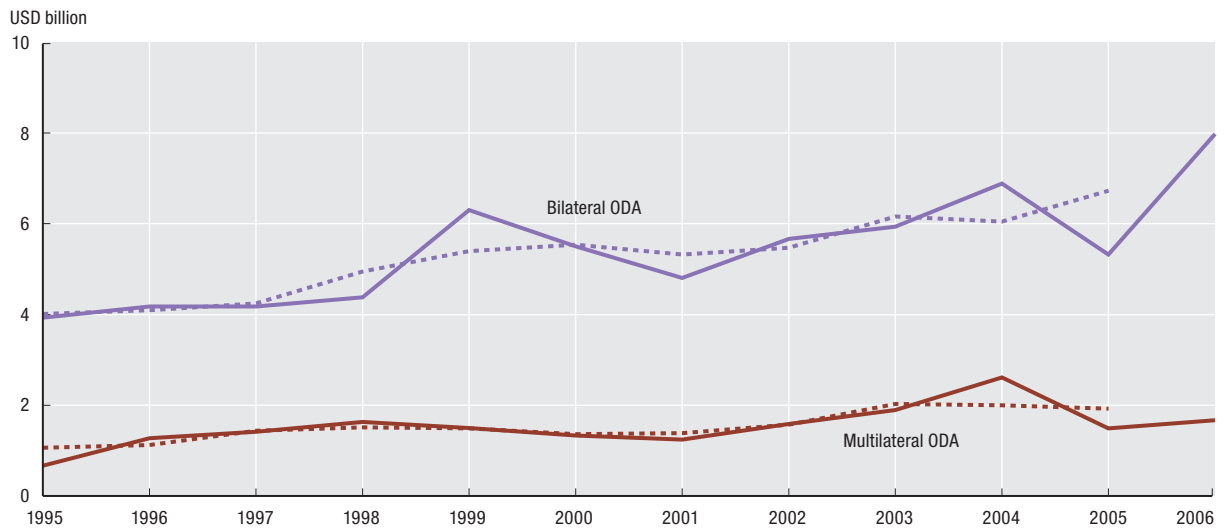
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1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

Education

1.3.9. **Total ODA to education**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410388105422

1.3.10. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		China	Indonesia	Ethiopia	Mali	Morocco	Ghana	Kenya	Bangladesh	Vietnam	Sudan	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	France	134	3	7	15	204	1	3	0	47	1	1 073	**1 488**
	Germany	237	62	7	1	57	7	4	5	29	7	951	**1 367**
	Netherlands	1	130	38	87	–	12	4	20	10	0	994	**1 296**
	United Kingdom	61	–	179	–	–	194	101	3	–	–	369	**906**
	Japan	386	17	3	7	2	5	18	7	65	5	383	**899**
	IDA	–	75	129	–	–	3	63	–	–	149	302	**721**
	EC	12	22	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	539	**590**
	United States	–	28	11	4	5	18	4	–	–	0	406	**477**
	Canada	3	–	–	132	1	–	8	12	0	–	127	**283**
	Norway	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	16	5	8	201	**234**
	Other donors	19	66	23	42	14	2	8	127	35	2	1 247	**1 584**
	Total	**853**	**403**	**400**	**289**	**283**	**242**	**214**	**209**	**191**	**173**	**6 591**	**9 846**

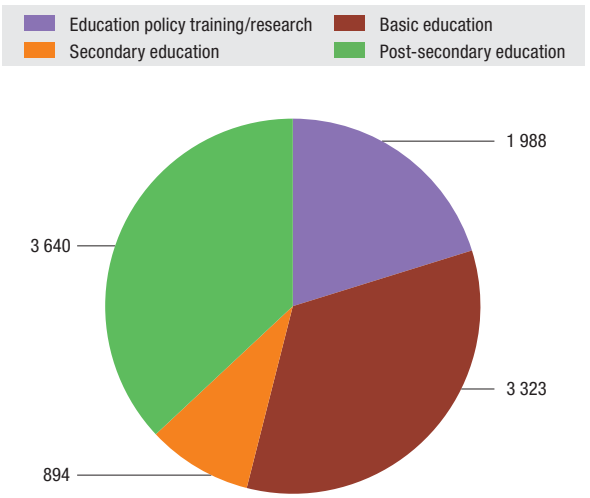
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Education

1.3.11. ODA to education by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410388105422

1.3.12. ODA commitments to education

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	111	107	137	155
Austria	75	82	95	105
Belgium	104	154	143	161
Canada	252	163	232	283
Denmark	26	115	125	16
Finland	40	69	50	33
France	1 128	1 366	1 134	1 488
Germany	984	1 084	405	1 367
Greece	74	21	38	23
Ireland	51	52	58	64
Italy	43	83	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	989	1 274	805	899
Luxembourg	27	22	29	30
Netherlands	127	386	497	1 296
New Zealand	31	42	62	58
Norway	220	126	185	234
Portugal	63	55	64	66
Spain	141	119	217	231
Sweden	154	71	144	178
Switzerland	45	35	24	60
United Kingdom	313	785	257	906
United States	278	582	619	477
DAC countries	**5 275**	**6 793**	**5 321**	**8 131**
EC	569	421	720	590

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410388105422

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Achieve universal primary education" **(Goal 2)**

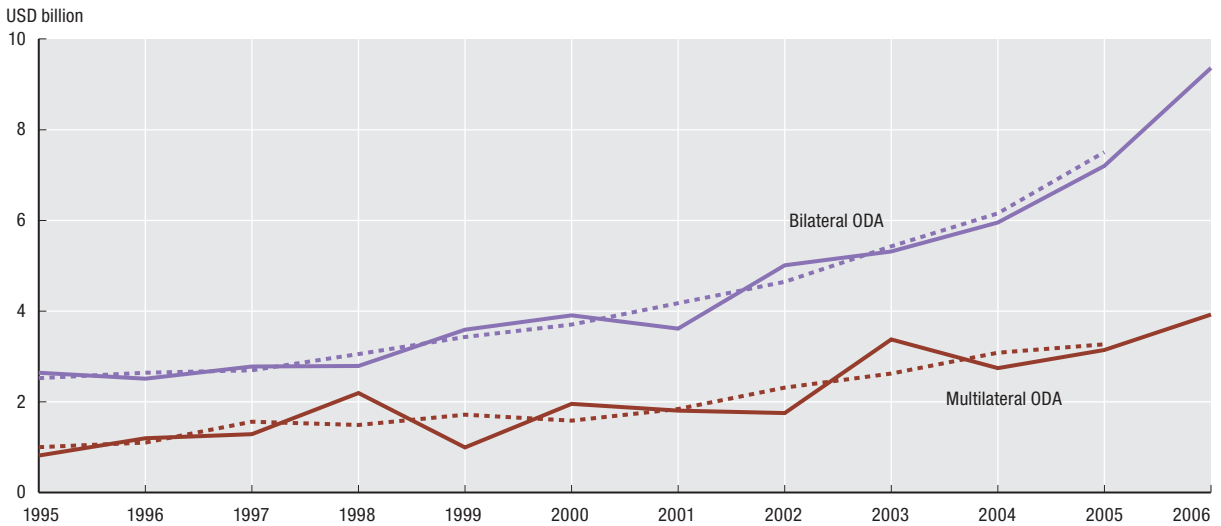
"*Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling*" **(Target 3)**

1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

Health

1.3.13. **Total ODA to health**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410337401374

1.3.14. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		India	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Kenya	Nigeria	Zambia	Pakistan	South Africa	Afghanistan	Tanzania	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	United States	80	108	16	199	153	115	63	213	172	119	2 951	**4 189**
	GFATM	22	195	49	99	72	–	6	–	15	12	1 264	**1 734**
	United Kingdom	464	32	185	9	74	1	187	8	–	11	653	**1 624**
	IDA	594	43	–	–	53	0	–	–	30	–	334	**1 055**
	Netherlands	–	30	47	–	–	91	–	1	0	–	587	**757**
	EC	42	–	–	6	4	19	–	56	51	6	396	**580**
	Germany	39	2	64	14	0	1	40	13	1	24	275	**474**
	Norway	136	4	0	0	–	2	–	0	3	10	199	**355**
	UNICEF	22	14	7	5	25	4	10	1	12	9	234	**344**
	France	3	1	–	3	0	–	–	0	10	–	301	**318**
	Other donors	10	51	43	70	10	107	12	17	15	106	1 785	**2 226**
	Total	**1 414**	**480**	**413**	**404**	**390**	**339**	**319**	**311**	**310**	**297**	**8 980**	**13 657**

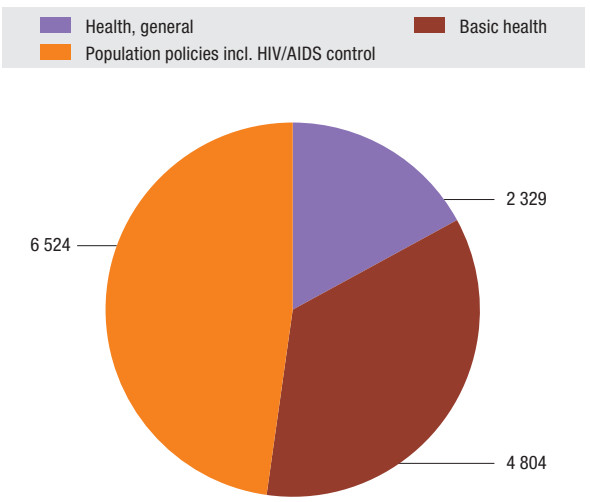
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Health

1.3.15. ODA to health by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410337401374

1.3.16. ODA commitments to health

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	123	56	138	254
Austria	14	24	30	22
Belgium	86	103	122	129
Canada	215	249	308	244
Denmark	85	145	106	135
Finland	36	24	31	56
France	192	299	252	318
Germany	214	231	200	474
Greece	12	22	28	32
Ireland	90	99	105	156
Italy	78	63	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	314	568	240	299
Luxembourg	25	30	39	43
Netherlands	144	259	242	757
New Zealand	11	10	20	29
Norway	131	100	217	355
Portugal	8	10	10	10
Spain	86	124	145	160
Sweden	120	139	300	316
Switzerland	32	59	38	35
United Kingdom	593	604	1 157	1 624
United States	2 183	2 594	3 448	4 189
DAC countries	**4 793**	**5 811**	**7 175**	**9 635**
EC	234	523	669	580

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410337401374

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Reduce child mortality" **(Goal 4)**

"Improve maternal health" **(Goal 5)**

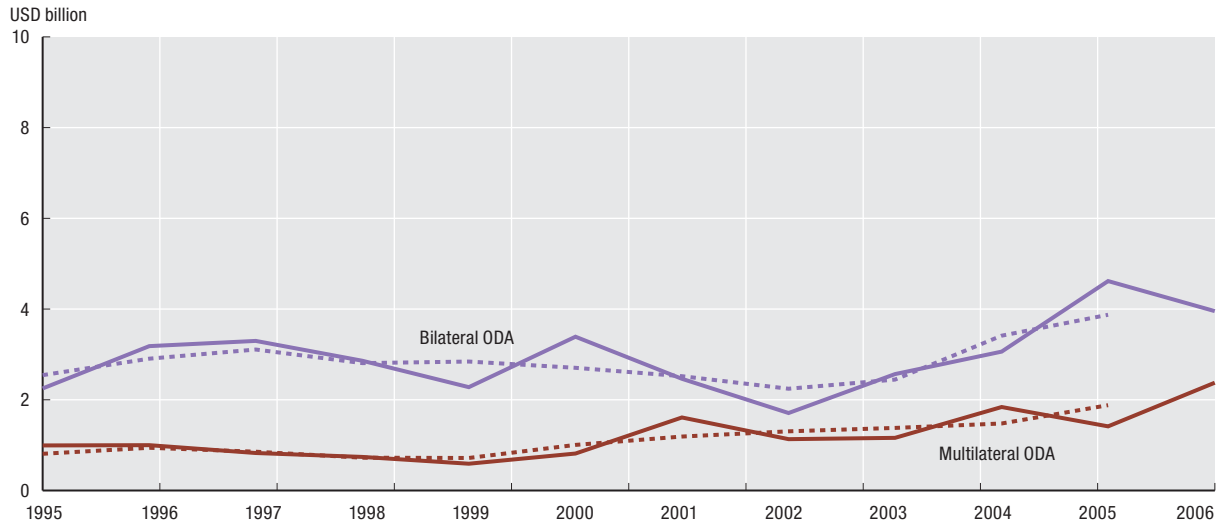
"Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases" **(Goal 6)**

1.3. ODA TO THE WORLD BY SECTOR

Water

1.3.17. **Total ODA to water**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410346124756

1.3.18. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		India	Iraq	Viet Nam	Bangladesh	Indonesia	China	Morocco	Ethiopia	Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	Japan	350	3	40	106	145	230	1	7	3	129	242	**1 256**
	IDA	260	–	102	4	126	5	–	22	76	3	335	**933**
	United States	10	668	–	–	–	1	0	–	4	–	134	**818**
	EC	94	–	–	–	–	–	50	63	–	–	520	**727**
	Germany	6	–	6	–	2	5	97	0	19	4	358	**497**
	Netherlands	–	–	35	82	6	–	–	–	0	–	332	**455**
	AfDF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	387	**451**
	AsDF	–	–	131	62	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	**257**
	France	–	–	–	–	1	1	77	–	–	–	174	**254**
	Denmark	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	**145**
	Other donors	12	3	5	69	11	7	5	19	3	1	455	**589**
	Total	**733**	**675**	**391**	**323**	**291**	**249**	**231**	**175**	**169**	**136**	**3 008**	**6 381**

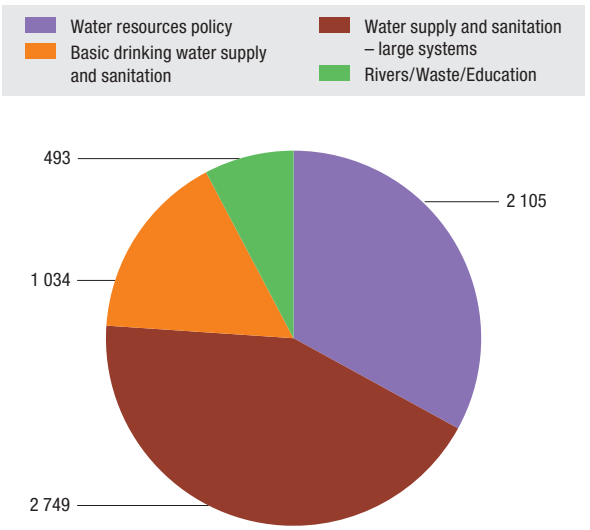
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Water

1.3.19. ODA to water by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410346124756

1.3.20. ODA commitments to water

USD million

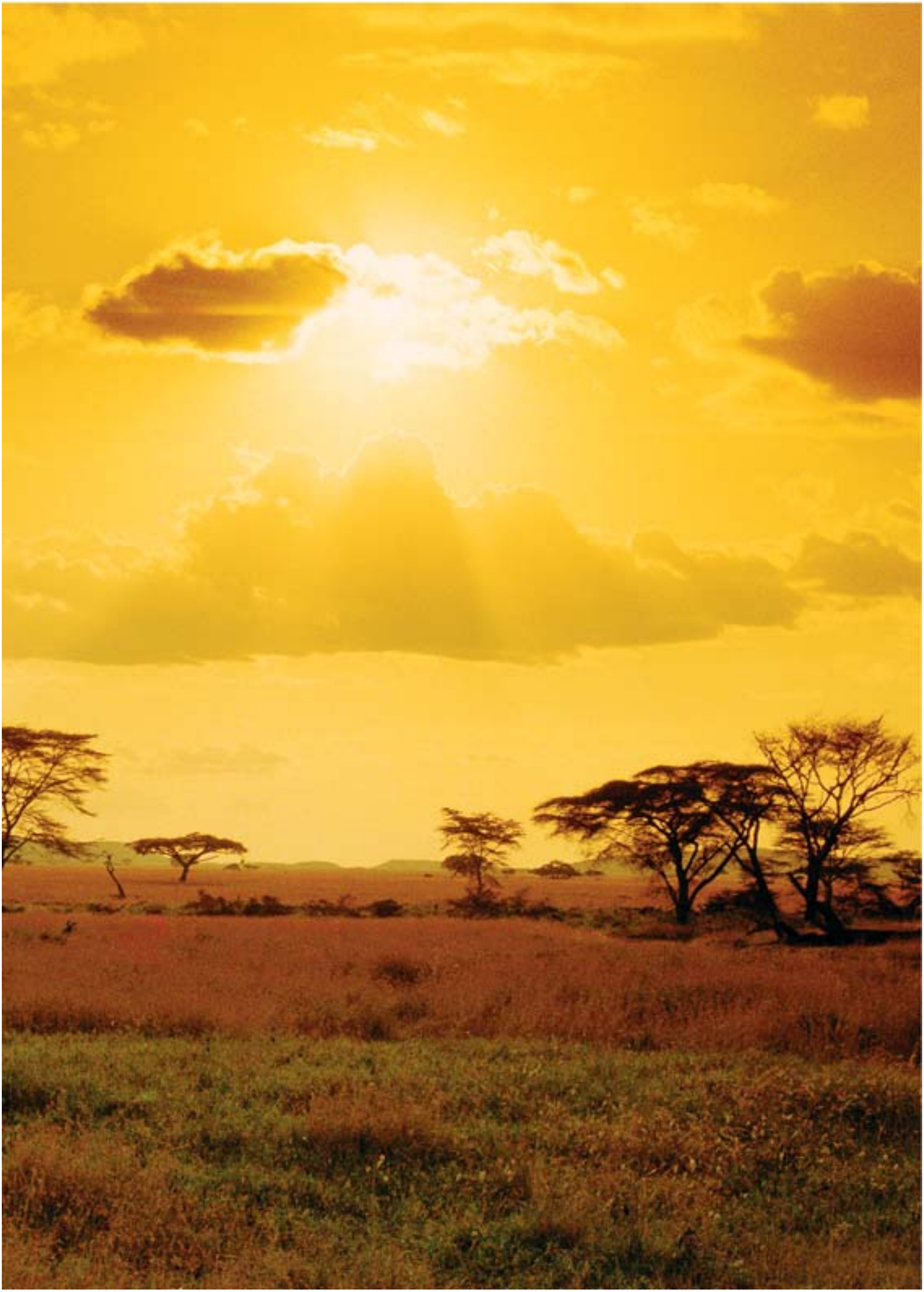
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	38	15	3	10
Austria	20	20	17	20
Belgium	24	16	57	68
Canada	72	80	39	21
Denmark	57	249	96	145
Finland	17	6	43	44
France	169	176	114	254
Germany	350	424	402	497
Greece	1	1	1	1
Ireland	20	18	17	17
Italy	49	12	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	1 039	709	2 129	1 256
Luxembourg	11	14	13	10
Netherlands	112	147	207	455
New Zealand	1	2	5	3
Norway	17	22	48	25
Portugal	0	2	2	1
Spain	87	45	58	55
Sweden	72	26	117	74
Switzerland	27	39	65	34
United Kingdom	66	45	88	133
United States	106	955	1 026	818
DAC countries	**2 356**	**3 022**	**4 547**	**3 942**
EC	339	413	712	727

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410346124756

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Ensure environmental sustainability" **(Goal 7)**

"Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation" **(Target 10)**





2. AFRICA

2.1. **ODA TO AFRICA: SUMMARY** 42

2.2. **ODA TO AFRICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT** 46

2.3. **ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR** 52

2.1. ODA TO AFRICA: SUMMARY

2.1.1. Top 10 ODA receipts by recipient

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

1	Nigeria	11 434	26%
2	Sudan	2 058	5%
3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2 056	5%
4	Ethiopia	1 947	4%
5	Tanzania	1 825	4%
6	Cameroon	1 684	4%
7	Mozambique	1 611	4%
8	Uganda	1 551	4%
9	Zambia	1 425	3%
10	Ghana	1 176	3%
	Other recipients	16 636	38%
	Total	**43 402**	**100%**

2.1.2. Top 10 ODA donors

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

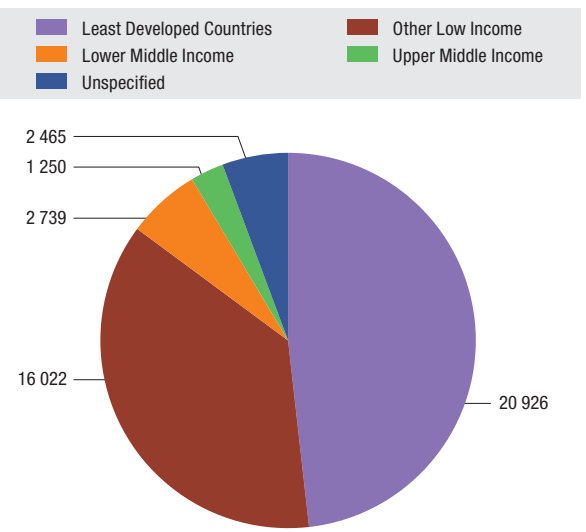
1	United States	5 805	13%
2	United Kingdom	5 462	13%
3	France	5 159	12%
4	EC	4 172	10%
5	Germany	3 463	8%
6	IDA	3 245	7%
7	Japan	2 621	6%
8	AfDF	1 541	4%
9	Netherlands	1 342	3%
10	Italy	1 084	2%
	Other donors	9 508	22%
	Total	**43 402**	**100%**

2.1.3. Trends in ODA

	2005	2006	% change
ODA net disbursements (2005 USD million)	35 156	42 382	20.6
ODA commitments (2005 USD million)	41 393	45 283	9.4
Population (thousands)	895 095	926 404	3.5
Net ODA per capita (USD)	39.3	46.8	–

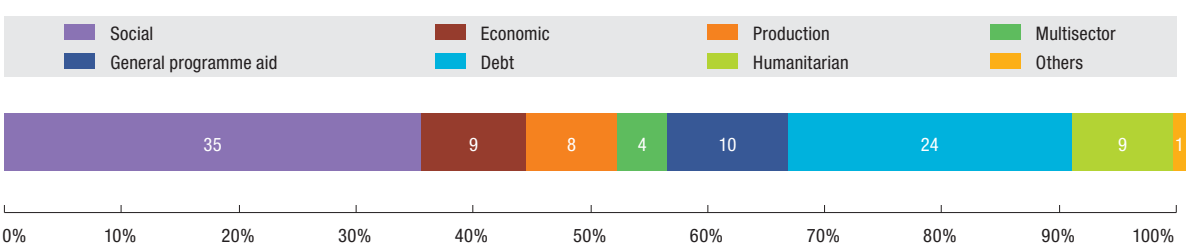
2.1.4. ODA by income group

USD million, 2006, net disbursements



2.1.5. Sectors in 2006

Commitments



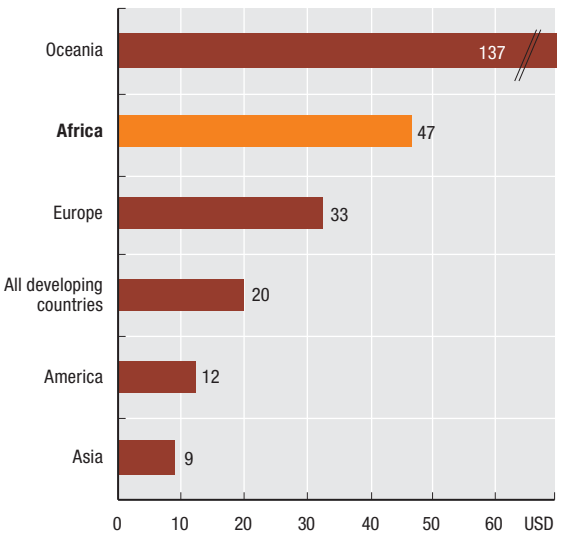
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2.1. ODA TO AFRICA: SUMMARY

2.1.6. Net ODA receipts per person in 2006

In USD

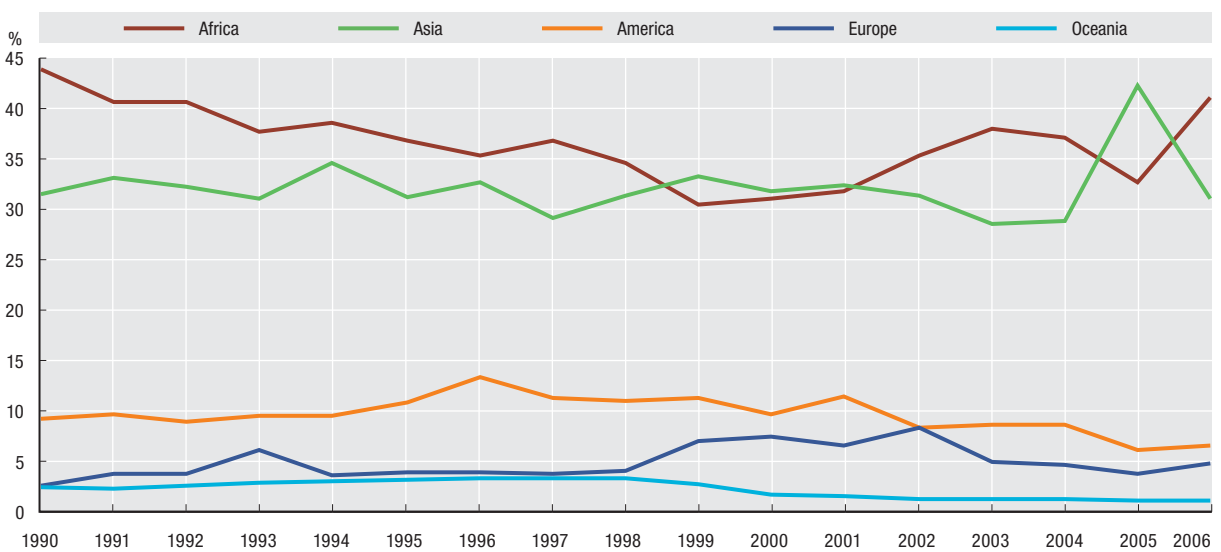


2.1.7. Net ODA and population of aid recipients countries by region in 2006

	Net ODA USD million	Population million
Africa	43 402	926
Asia	32 885	3 635
America	6 910	558
Europe	5 032	155
Oceania	1 127	8
Aid to unspecified regions	15 936	–
All ODA recipients	**105 292**	**5 282**

2.1.8. Regional shares of total net ODA

As a percentage of total ODA



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410474083473

2.1. ODA TO AFRICA: SUMMARY

Highlights

In 2006, Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa reached USD 43.4 billion of which USD 39.9 billion for sub-Saharan Africa.

Net ODA per capita was USD 46.8, *versus* USD 39.3 in 2005.

Just over a third of the aid went to social programmes, and around a quarter to debt relief (USD 10.9 billion for Nigeria alone).

Without debt forgiveness, aid increased by 11 per cent in Africa as a whole, and by 12 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa between 2005 and 2006. This is far from the pledge made at the G8 Gleneagles Summit in July 2005 to double aid to Africa by 2010.

In 2006, Nigeria was the largest recipient of bilateral ODA from DAC donors (due to exceptional debt relief), followed by Sudan, Cameroon and Democratic Republic of Congo.

The US and UK were the biggest donors, each providing 13 per cent of the aid, followed by France (12 per cent) and the European Commission (10 per cent).

Case study from Sudan

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Principle 1 – Ownership

"*Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and coordinate development actions.*"

Sudan suffered from civil war opposing the North and the South of the country for most of the period following its independence in 1956. The North-South Comprehensive Peace Agreement ended this conflict in 2005, but the Darfur conflict which broke out in 2003 has displaced 2 million people and caused over 200 000 deaths. These conflicts have shattered the country's infrastructures, and created vast reconstruction needs, especially in the South with the return of displaced persons.

Yet Sudan has great potential. It has large areas of cultivable land (it is the biggest country in Africa) and is now Africa's third largest oil producer. The economy grew by 10 per cent a year in 2006 and 2007, and the IMF has praised Sudan's reforms. Per capita gross national income (GNI) is USD 2160 in terms of purchasing power parity.

Aid accounts for 6 per cent of GNI nationally, although the figure for the South is much higher. The country graph for Sudan shows a sharp rise in aid following the end of the first civil war in 1972, then an equally rapid drop after war broke out again in 1983, followed by the start of another increase with the 2005 peace agreement.

"Ownership" refers to a country's ability to exercise effective leadership over its development policies and strategies; and its ability to co-ordinate the efforts of development actors working in the country. The most important dimension of ownership is a national development strategy that identifies clear, realistic priorities, is oriented towards outcomes, is drawn from a long-term vision and that shapes a country's public expenditure.

Seen like this, ownership is a major challenge in Sudan, where governance issues are particularly complicated. The country ranked 45th out of 48 in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance compiled by Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Moreover, as a result of the peace agreement, there are in effect two governments – the Government of National Unity (GoNU) and the semi-autonomous Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), each with its own development targets and strategy. Nevertheless, in 2005 the two sides agreed on a two-phase Framework for Sustained Peace, Development and Poverty Eradication. The first phase, Consolidating the Peace, covered the period 2005-07; the second phase, Accelerating Progress towards the MDGs, covers 2008-11.

Donors, the World Bank, civil society and the private sector were involved in the preparation of the Framework. The National Assembly has been an active participant, for example making substantial changes to the 2006 budget proposal in

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an effort to better address post-conflict needs and developmental objectives.

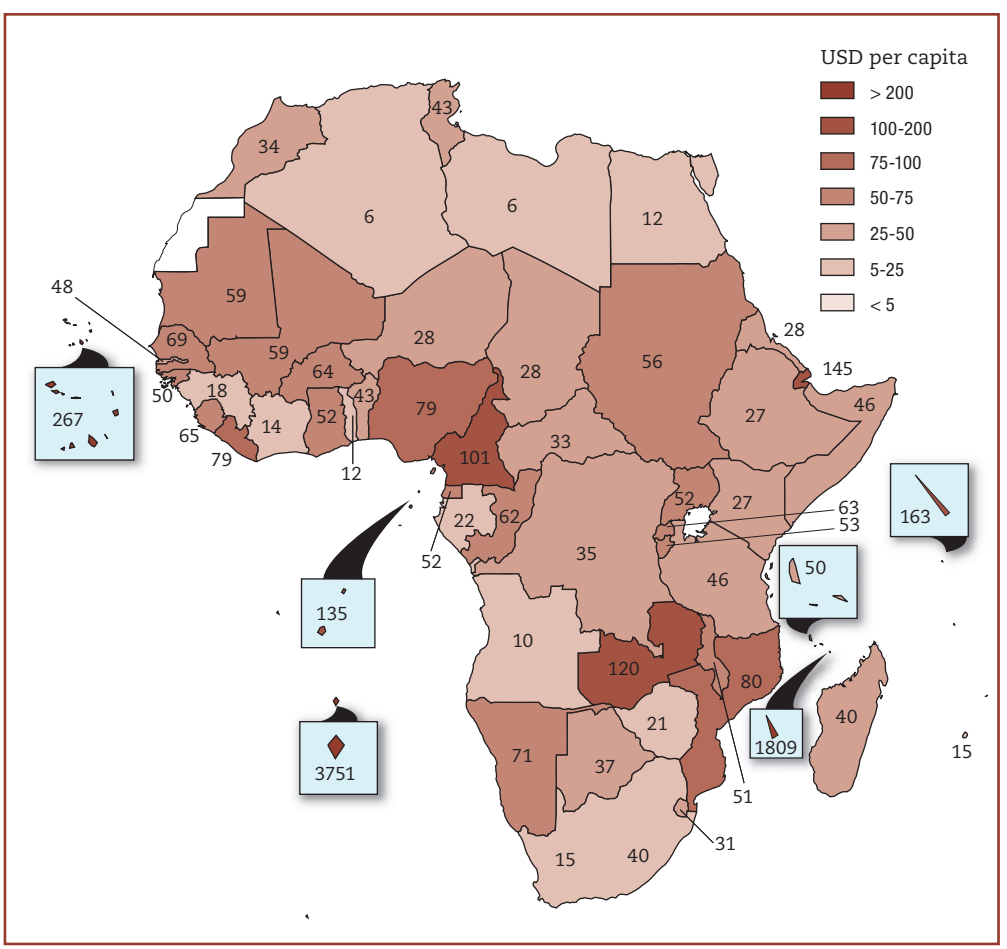
The World Bank assesses country development strategies on a scale from E to A, in which A indicates that the country has an operational development strategy and E indicates that no such strategy is in place. Sudan received a rating of D for 2005 and 2007, with the assessment highlighting weak government institutions and lack of capacities at various levels.

Sudan, of course is not the only country facing challenges in strengthening its ownership of the development process. Indeed the Accra Agenda for Action sets out a number of concrete recommendations under the heading "Strengthening Country Ownership over Development". These are designed to ensure that developing countries determine and implement their development policies to achieve their own economic, social and environmental goals.

One of the most valuable lessons is that ownership cannot be confined to central government. Civil society, the media, the private sector, local government and research institutions all have a role to play. In Sudan, as elsewhere, their expertise and experience can help to identify the compromises and trade-offs that are needed to guide development and channel aid in the face of competing interests.

ODA per capita to recipient countries in 2006

Net disbursements per capita in USD



2.2. ODA TO AFRICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

2.2.1. Top 10 bilateral donors to Africa

USD million, net bilateral disbursements

a) Top 10 donors by amount

		2004	2005	2006	3-year average	% of DAC countries
1	United States	4 186	4 438	5 805	**4 810**	19
2	France	3 728	4 647	5 159	**4 511**	18
3	United Kingdom	2 449	3 800	5 462	**3 904**	16
4	Germany	1 400	2 659	3 463	**2 507**	10
5	Japan	838	1 103	2 621	**1 521**	6
6	Netherlands	1 225	1 422	1 342	**1 330**	5
7	Canada	632	1 005	1 065	**901**	4
8	Italy	393	921	1 084	**799**	3
9	Sweden	676	798	886	**787**	3
10	Norway	627	715	777	**706**	3
	Other DAC countries	3 179	3 082	3 850	**3 370**	13
	Total DAC countries	**19 334**	**24 589**	**31 515**	**25 146**	**100**

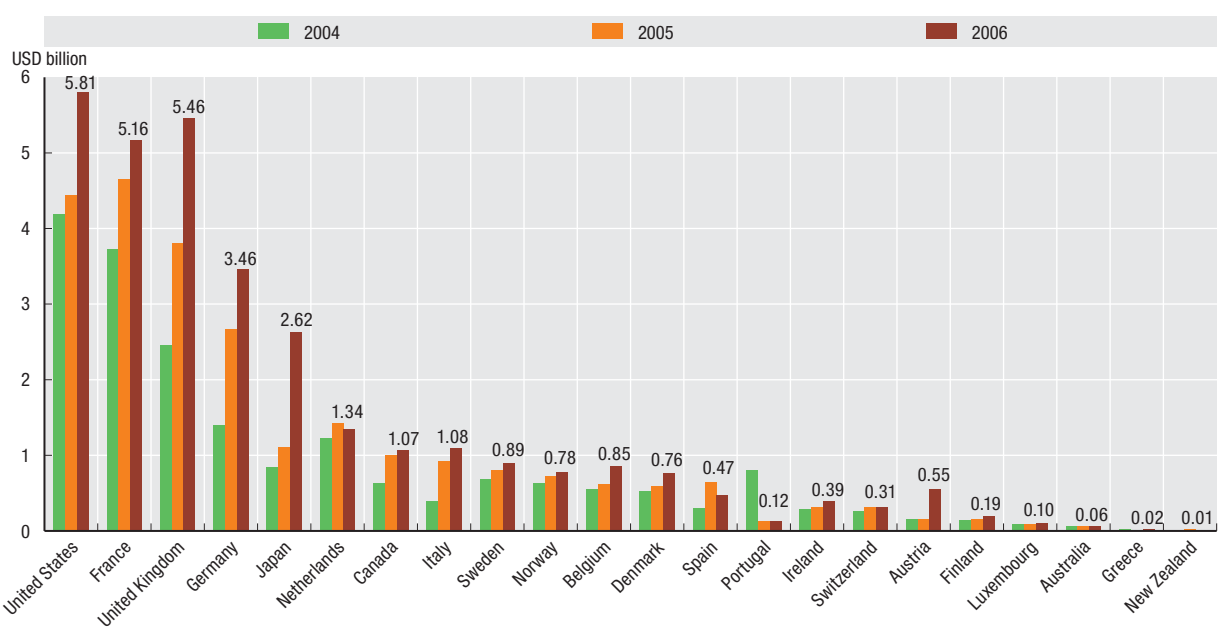
b) Top 10 donors by share of aid to Africa

		2004	2005	2006	3-year average	Africa as % of each donor's aid 2004-2006
1	Portugal	804	124	125	**351**	84
2	Ireland	290	308	389	**329**	82
3	Belgium	549	613	850	**671**	72
4	France	3 728	4 647	5 159	**4 511**	72
5	United Kingdom	2 449	3 800	5 462	**3 904**	63
6	Netherlands	1 225	1 422	1 342	**1 330**	59
7	Denmark	529	590	762	**627**	59
8	Luxembourg	84	90	104	**93**	56
9	Italy	393	921	1 084	**799**	52
10	Norway	627	715	777	**706**	50
	Other DAC countries	8 656	11 360	15 460	**11 825**	31
	Total DAC countries	**19 334**	**24 589**	**31 515**	**25 146**	**43**

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2.2.2. DAC donor countries' aid to Africa

USD billion, values shown for 2006, net bilateral disbursements



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2.2. ODA TO AFRICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

2.2.3. **ODA to Africa by DAC donor**

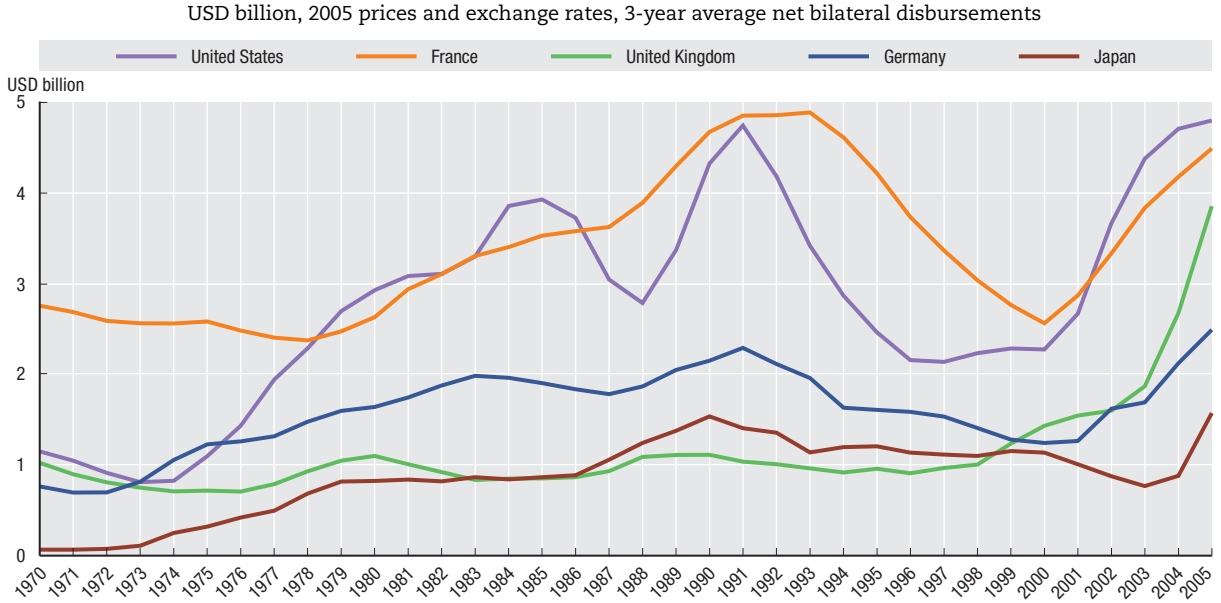
USD million, 2006 prices and exchange rates, average annual net bilateral disbursements

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2000-06 % of DAC countries	2000-06 Africa as % of each donor's aid
Australia	19	86	84	56	0	5
Austria	55	185	27	227	1	38
Belgium	534	519	317	630	3	75
Canada	445	609	528	640	3	45
Denmark	193	382	522	618	3	59
Finland	39	173	152	135	1	44
France	2 534	3 417	4 118	3 736	18	74
Germany	1 095	1 847	1 766	1 937	10	45
Greece	–	–	2	11	0	8
Ireland	4	27	80	272	1	82
Italy	149	1 345	941	724	4	62
Japan	330	966	1 229	1 208	6	18
Luxembourg	–	–	32	82	0	53
Netherlands	311	842	842	1 239	6	54
New Zealand	2	1	4	13	0	8
Norway	178	485	646	657	3	48
Portugal	–	16	236	242	1	76
Spain	–	24	314	344	2	26
Sweden	328	611	590	670	3	49
Switzerland	70	243	273	263	1	35
United Kingdom	837	964	980	2 561	13	59
United States	1 393	3 260	3 150	3 965	20	32
Total DAC countries	**8 516**	**16 003**	**16 834**	**20 231**	**100**	**42**
EC	1 238	2 076	2 829	3 331	–	48

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2.2.4. **ODA to Africa by largest bilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net bilateral disbursements



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2.2. ODA TO AFRICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

2.2.5. **Top 10 multilateral donors to Africa**

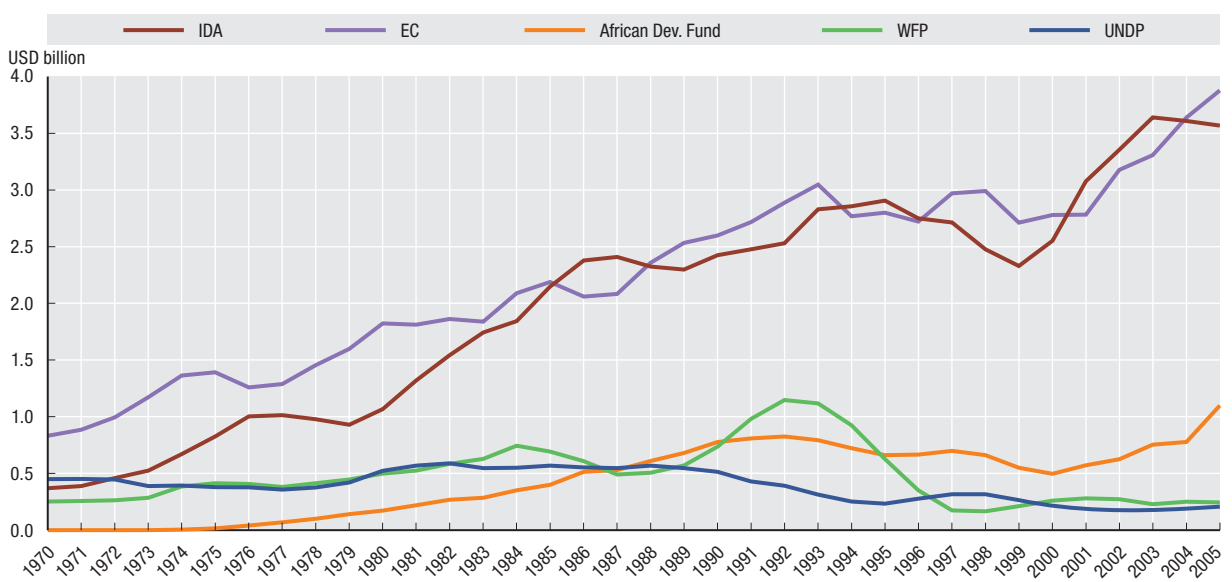
USD million, net disbursements

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all multilaterals
1	EC	3 587	3 922	4 172	**3 894**	37
2	IDA	3 854	3 600	3 245	**3 566**	34
3	AfDF	919	852	1 541	**1 104**	11
4	GFATM	357	675	791	**608**	6
5	UNICEF	208	252	301	**254**	2
6	WFP	158	353	222	**245**	2
7	UNDP	191	201	234	**209**	2
8	UNHCR	187	180	156	**174**	2
9	UNTA	151	189	103	**148**	1
10	UNFPA	112	121	139	**124**	1
	Other multilaterals	94	–129	464	**143**	1
	Total multilaterals	**9 819**	**10 216**	**11 368**	**10 468**	**100**

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2.2.6. **ODA to Africa by largest multilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net disbursements



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ODA by Recipient

2.2.7. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Africa**

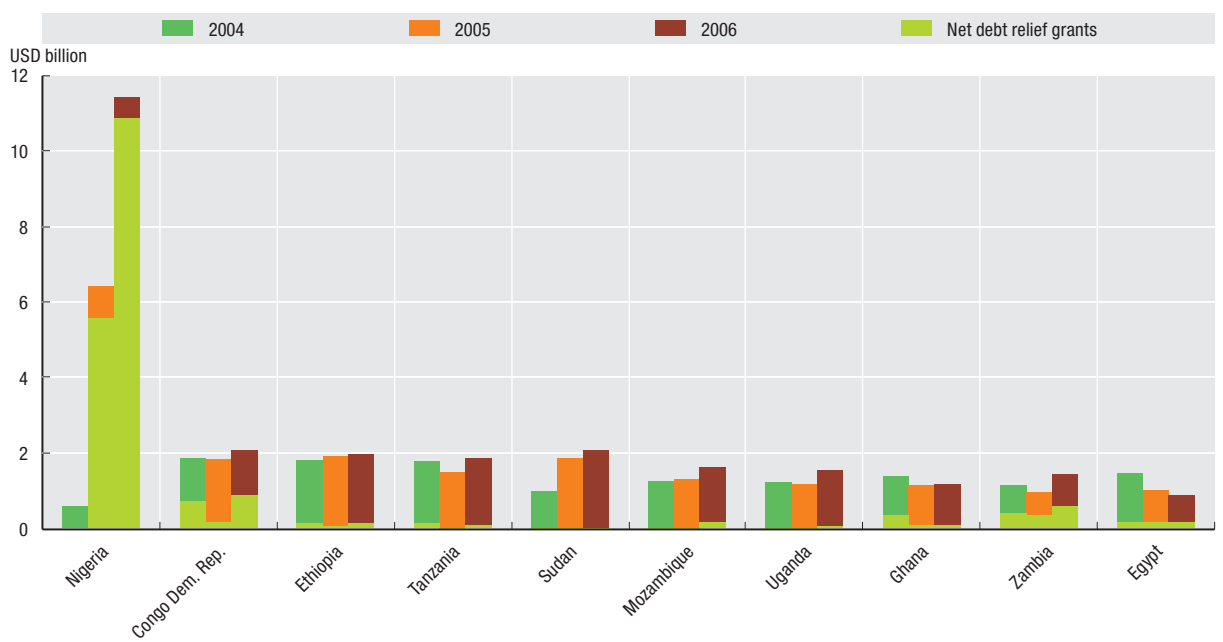
USD million, receipts from all donors, net ODA receipts

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all recipients
1	Nigeria	578	6 416	11 434	**6 143**	17
2	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1 824	1 827	2 056	**1 902**	5
3	Ethiopia	1 806	1 910	1 947	**1 888**	5
4	Tanzania	1 751	1 481	1 825	**1 686**	5
5	Sudan	992	1 832	2 058	**1 627**	5
6	Mozambique	1 235	1 277	1 611	**1 374**	4
7	Uganda	1 194	1 177	1 551	**1 307**	4
8	Ghana	1 375	1 125	1 176	**1 225**	3
9	Zambia	1 125	935	1 425	**1 162**	3
10	Egypt	1 456	995	873	**1 108**	3
	Other recipients	16 006	16 180	17 447	**16 544**	46
	Total ODA recipients	**29 341**	**35 156**	**43 402**	**35 966**	**100**

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2.2.8. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Africa with their share of net debt relief grants**

USD billion, net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410513705514

2.2. ODA TO AFRICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

2.2.9. **ODA to Africa by recipient country**

USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, net ODA receipts

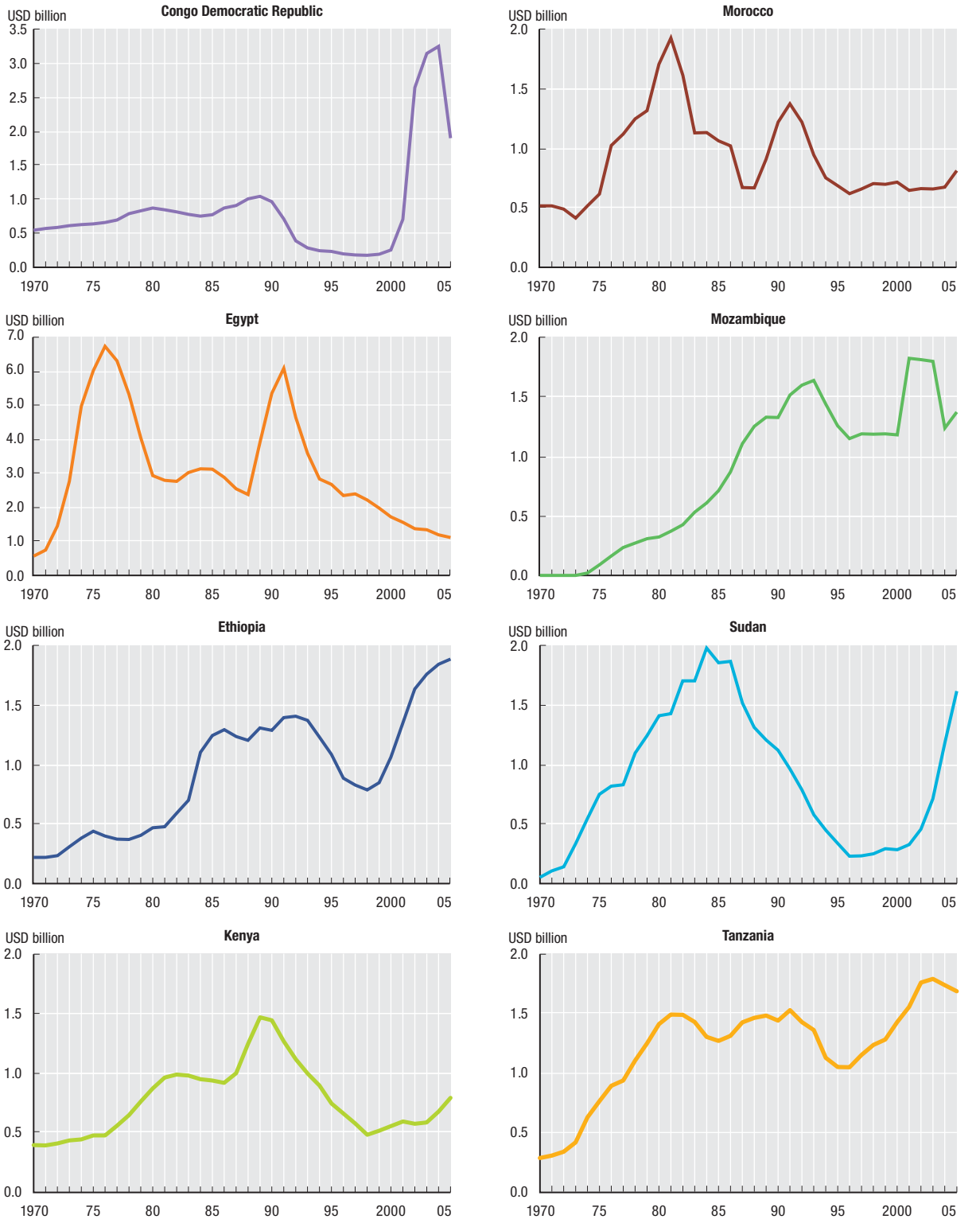
	2000-06	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Share (%)	Annual averages				Annual amounts			
Algeria	1.1	492	323	318	316	268	321	371	201
Angola	1.8	42	195	451	523	549	1 175	437	165
Benin	1.2	142	226	311	347	332	394	346	366
Botswana	0.2	152	226	134	45	31	48	48	63
Burkina Faso	2.1	278	440	512	625	572	637	681	849
Burundi	0.9	144	306	241	279	255	370	365	405
Cameroon	2.8	378	444	649	847	1 009	788	417	1 633
Cape Verde	0.5	33	137	146	138	162	147	162	134
Central African Rep.	0.3	132	258	193	94	58	112	96	130
Chad	1.0	214	269	290	287	277	336	382	277
Comoros	0.1	60	89	50	31	28	26	25	30
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.6	656	860	356	1 978	6 053	1 861	1 827	1 998
Congo, Rep.	1.0	154	194	245	301	78	118	1 444	247
Cote d'Ivoire	1.4	306	401	1 030	428	285	165	110	245
Djibouti	0.3	103	165	136	88	88	65	76	114
Egypt	4.4	3 933	2 764	3 586	1 302	1 083	1 488	995	848
Equatorial Guinea	0.1	8	47	51	29	24	31	38	26
Eritrea	1.0	–	–	121	290	352	272	355	126
Ethiopia	5.5	335	954	1 116	1 637	1 763	1 852	1 910	1 895
Gabon	0.1	126	150	127	34	–13	41	52	30
Gambia	0.2	44	134	82	67	69	56	61	73
Ghana	3.5	271	546	762	1 029	1 068	1 400	1 125	1 146
Guinea	0.9	70	296	433	255	266	277	199	160
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	49	145	148	98	166	79	79	80
Kenya	2.3	494	1 028	855	673	584	667	767	925
Lesotho	0.3	97	197	134	79	90	98	69	70
Liberia	0.5	79	178	137	148	120	219	233	263
Libya	0.0	29	14	6	9	–	–	24	36
Madagascar	2.4	254	485	513	703	605	1 274	914	738
Malawi	1.9	229	385	586	562	580	515	578	649
Mali	2.0	310	626	531	610	610	583	699	804
Mauritania	0.9	300	388	285	278	266	184	196	184
Mauritius	0.1	73	92	52	23	–17	33	34	18
Mayotte	0.7	9	48	118	205	189	212	201	328
Morocco	2.4	752	1 187	922	712	608	719	694	1 023
Mozambique	5.2	109	751	1 346	1 537	1 171	1 268	1 277	1 573
Namibia	0.5	0	19	202	164	164	178	115	141
Niger	1.4	335	489	389	427	514	552	511	391
Nigeria	9.3	287	139	275	2 776	343	592	6 416	11 271
Rwanda	1.6	220	363	515	475	378	497	571	570
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	7	29	61	39	43	34	32	21
Senegal	2.3	408	833	724	679	503	1 057	672	805
Seychelles	0.0	47	41	25	15	10	10	15	14
Sierra Leone	1.2	62	153	180	369	341	362	344	359
Somalia	0.8	342	837	423	232	199	208	237	379
South Africa	2.2	–	–	359	667	726	642	680	699
St. Helena	0.1	15	37	23	23	21	27	23	27
Sudan	3.1	602	1 589	524	931	688	1 023	1 832	1 995
Swaziland	0.1	65	65	56	32	38	22	46	35
Tanzania	5.6	688	1 401	1 264	1 661	1 928	1 791	1 481	1 775
Togo	0.2	152	237	191	72	56	66	83	77
Tunisia	1.3	587	453	286	376	332	331	365	422
Uganda	3.9	122	409	868	1 162	1 098	1 224	1 177	1 508
Zambia	3.1	278	645	993	932	668	1 152	935	1 388
Zimbabwe	0.8	16	461	528	249	212	191	376	272
North of Sahara, regional	0.3	17	27	45	103	128	185	141	140
South of Sahara, regional	3.9	541	731	725	1 169	1 505	1 461	1 116	1 534
Africa, regional	2.1	203	615	665	627	518	587	698	707
Africa total	**100.0**	**15 852**	**24 521**	**26 293**	**29 789**	**30 041**	**30 022**	**35 156**	**42 382**

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2.2.10. **Trends in aid to largest African recipients since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410515134310

2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

FOCUS ON HEALTH: REDUCING UNDER-5 MORTALITY

Any normal adult would accept that he or she has a moral responsibility to prevent the suffering and death of children and promote their welfare. Most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) refer to this obligation in one way or another, and MDG number 4 specifically aims to "Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five". In Africa overall, only 17 per cent of the countries have achieved this or are on track to achieving it. And this falls to a mere 7.5 per cent when the better-performing North African countries are taken out of the calculation.

In 1990, the under-five mortality rate of Africa was around 154 per 1000 on average. That would mean reducing it to 51 per 1000 by 2015 in order to reach the goal. By 2005, the rate was 137 per 1000, a decrease of only 9.3 per cent instead of the 40 per cent required to be on track. And in Southern African countries that are particularly hard-hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, mortality rates in 2005 were higher than in the 1990s, and in Botswana, more than doubled from 58 to 120 per 1000.

Behind these statistics are human tragedies. According to the WHO, 1 out of 5 African women loses a baby during her lifetime, compared with 1 in 125 in rich countries. The main medical causes of these deaths are illnesses that would certainly worry parents elsewhere, but not be considered life-threatening: diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria and measles, all made worse by malnutrition and lack of health care. Deaths of children could therefore be prevented by investing in low-cost solutions such as encouraging breastfeeding, vaccination, oral rehydration therapy, antibiotics and insecticide-treated mosquito nets. Nearly three quarters of all neonatal deaths could be prevented if women were adequately nourished and received appropriate care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period.

As might be expected, wealthier households, urban areas and households where mothers have some education are those that are most likely to see a reduction in child mortality. Another important factor is vaccination against measles. In 2005, in Africa as a whole, only 64 per cent of children aged 12-23 months received at least one dose of measles vaccine (95 per cent in Northern Africa).

The situation is bleak, but not hopeless. Some countries have proved that substantial improvements are possible. According to the NGO Save the Children, three countries deserve praise for saving the lives of children younger than five. Despite per capita GDP of only USD 280, USD 170 and USD 350, respectively in 2006, Madagascar, Malawi and Tanzania registered a 32, 46, and 27 per cent decline in under-five mortality over 1990-2006.

The reduction was achieved through health-sector reforms and community-based programmes. In Malawi and Tanzania, progress was partly the result of an increase of skilled health-care workers and better care during pregnancy. In addition, children from 5 to 59 months received at least one annual vitamin A supplement to combat malnutrition. In Madagascar, the principal strategy was to prevent malnutrition through breastfeeding.

Egypt demonstrates even more forcefully that political will is the key to success. Egypt is the only African country to have already achieved MDG 4 by 2006. The government launched a major initiative in 1992 called "healthy mother, healthy child" to improve health conditions in poor areas. The effort focused on improving care for pregnant women, and providing skilled assistance during childbirth and access to family planning information and services.

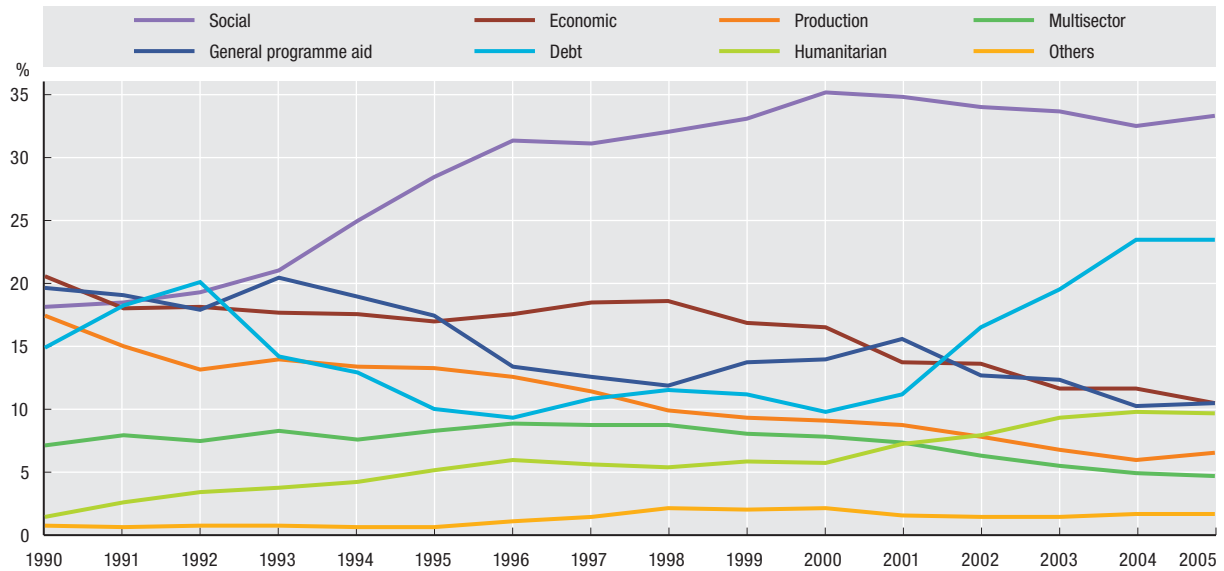
Five simple measures can help: training doctors and nurses to provide safe childbirth; encouraging breast feeding for the first six months of a baby's life; providing measles vaccinations; promoting oral rehydration to fight diarrhoea; and training health workers to recognise pneumonia and how to treat it with antibiotics.

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2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

2.3.1. **ODA to Africa by sector since 1990**

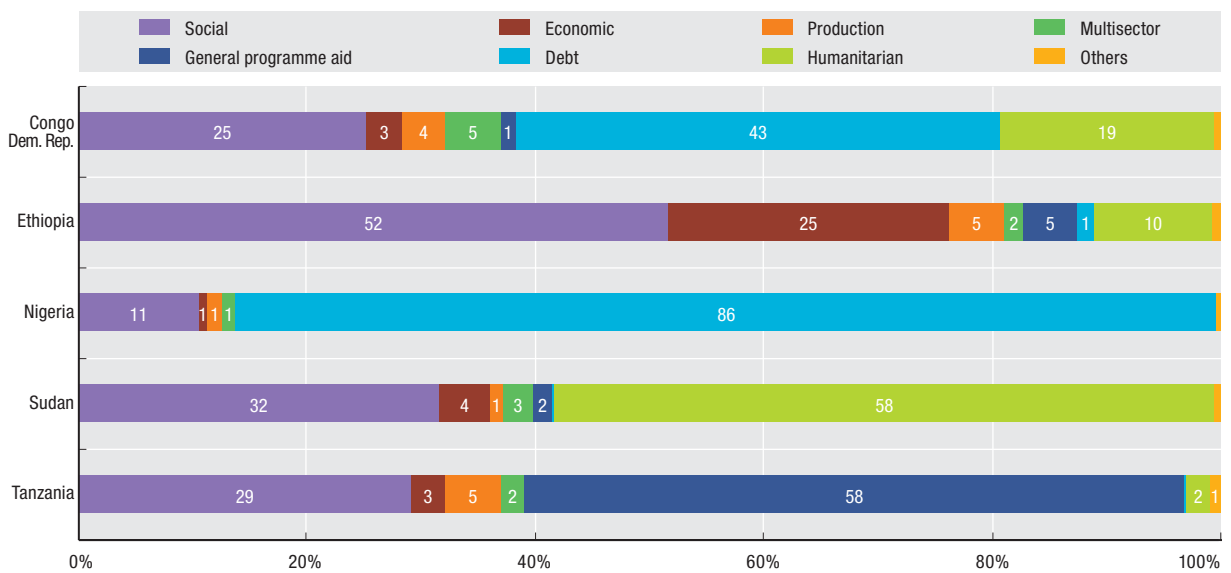
As a percentage of total ODA to Africa, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410533500553

2.3.2. **ODA to 5 largest recipients in Africa by sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total ODA committed for each country



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410533500553

2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

2.3.3. **ODA to Africa by donor and sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total bilateral commitments

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Social	**38.7**	**7.7**	**35.5**	**42.3**	**27.5**	**36.1**	**27.7**	**22.1**	**61.4**	**57.0**	**–**	**11.7**	**50.3**	**69.2**
Education	11.2	1.6	7.6	20.7	1.1	5.9	15.8	7.3	31.9	12.0	–	3.1	16.7	24.8
Of which: Basic education	1.2	0.2	1.7	17.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.1	7.1	–	1.5	3.6	20.0
Health	0.1	1.1	6.8	5.6	11.7	10.0	3.2	1.1	3.5	13.0	–	2.6	13.3	15.1
Of which: Basic health	0.1	0.7	5.7	3.3	4.1	2.6	0.1	0.4	2.3	5.8	–	1.6	5.7	6.8
Population and reproductive health	6.6	0.4	2.0	3.6	3.5	1.3	–	2.6	21.9	7.9	–	0.1	8.3	3.1
Water supply and sanitation	–	1.9	6.3	0.4	4.0	5.2	3.5	5.8	1.0	3.8	–	3.3	5.4	13.2
Government and civil society	11.2	2.2	8.7	11.5	7.0	11.3	1.0	4.5	1.0	11.5	–	2.2	3.4	11.7
Other social infrastr. and services	9.7	0.5	4.2	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.2	0.9	2.1	8.7	–	0.5	3.1	1.3
Economic	**0.0**	**0.9**	**6.8**	**1.6**	**7.7**	**3.5**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**–**	**9.8**	**4.9**	**1.5**
Transport, communications	0.0	0.1	5.0	1.3	4.1	3.2	2.4	0.7	–	0.8	–	7.0	2.2	0.3
Energy	–	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.1	–	0.0	–	2.7	0.4	0.0
Banking, business and other services	–	0.4	1.7	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.2	–	0.1	2.3	1.2
Production	**3.4**	**1.1**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**2.6**	**10.1**	**3.8**	**6.2**	**6.4**	**6.1**	**–**	**10.2**	**3.0**	**2.9**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.4	1.0	6.0	4.0	0.5	5.5	2.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	–	2.4	1.8	2.7
Industry, mining and construction	–	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	–	0.0	–	0.2	1.0	0.0
Trade and tourism	–	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	–	7.6	0.1	0.2
Multisector	**8.0**	**2.3**	**3.8**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**11.7**	**6.7**	**3.1**	**9.2**	**3.6**	**–**	**1.2**	**8.6**	**2.3**
General programme aid	**1.2**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**17.5**	**20.5**	**4.9**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**8.0**	**–**	**1.2**	**7.4**	**12.6**
Debt	**12.9**	**86.9**	**38.9**	**23.1**	**32.2**	**–**	**48.1**	**59.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**62.9**	**–**	**0.4**
Humanitarian	**35.6**	**0.9**	**5.9**	**21.9**	**9.2**	**14.7**	**0.2**	**3.1**	**18.5**	**20.3**	**–**	**2.2**	**17.5**	**10.6**
Others	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**3.4**	**4.3**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**4.0**	**–**	**0.7**	**8.5**	**0.5**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	24.2	0.4	1.8	13.0	1.1	4.0	0.5	1.4	7.1	3.7	–	1.5	14.0	2.1

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2.3.3. **ODA to Africa by donor and sector in 2006** *(cont.)*

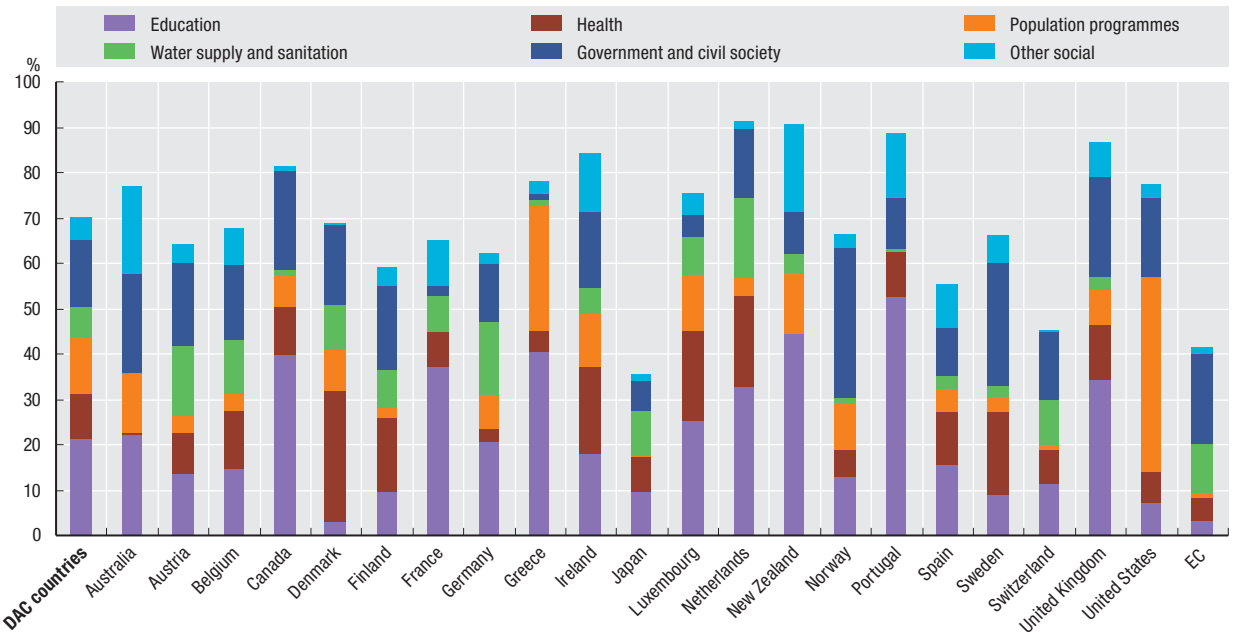
	As a percentage of total bilateral commitments									Percentage of multilateral finance			
	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	**Total DAC countries**	EC	World Bank (IDA)	UNICEF and UNAIDS	**Total multilaterals**
Social	**33.1**	**36.4**	**80.5**	**37.5**	**44.4**	**25.5**	**42.4**	**36.2**	**32.4**	**32.4**	**38.0**	**87.2**	**42.5**
Education	16.2	7.1	47.8	10.4	5.8	6.4	16.7	3.3	**9.7**	2.5	10.6	6.9	**6.0**
Of which: Basic education	7.1	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	6.1	2.7	**3.6**	1.0	1.7	6.5	**1.5**
Health	–	3.2	9.1	8.1	12.4	4.4	6.0	3.1	**4.7**	3.9	4.6	14.8	**7.2**
Of which: Basic health	–	1.6	1.8	3.9	10.0	2.9	4.1	2.7	**2.5**	1.5	3.1	13.8	**5.4**
Population and reproductive health	4.9	5.6	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.5	3.8	20.1	**5.7**	0.7	0.8	44.3	**7.2**
Water supply and sanitation	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.6	5.7	1.4	0.1	**3.2**	8.7	6.3	4.0	**9.2**
Government and civil society	3.4	18.2	10.1	7.2	18.3	8.4	10.7	8.2	**6.7**	15.5	15.5	0.1	**11.8**
Other social infrastr. and services	7.0	1.7	13.0	6.5	4.1	0.2	3.7	1.3	**2.3**	1.2	0.1	17.0	**1.1**
Economic	**–**	**6.9**	**4.3**	**22.9**	**7.6**	**14.4**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**4.7**	**23.9**	**21.4**	**–**	**19.4**
Transport, communications	–	1.5	3.7	19.2	3.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	**2.5**	19.2	14.1	–	**14.4**
Energy	–	3.8	–	3.3	1.4	4.7	–	0.3	**1.2**	4.7	6.8	–	**4.5**
Banking, business and other services	–	1.6	0.7	0.3	3.0	8.5	0.7	1.1	**1.0**	–	0.5	–	**0.5**
Production	**1.9**	**8.5**	**1.4**	**4.1**	**10.5**	**9.6**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**5.8**	**14.6**	**13.3**	**–**	**12.8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.2	6.8	0.6	3.0	8.1	6.7	1.5	1.5	**3.0**	3.4	11.9	–	**7.7**
Industry, mining and construction	–	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.1	**0.5**	7.7	1.4	–	**3.6**
Trade and tourism	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.8	3.8	**2.3**	3.5	–	–	**1.4**
Multisector	**1.6**	**3.1**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**4.7**	**7.2**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**7.3**	**4.3**	**0.0**	**6.0**
General programme aid	**0.8**	**18.8**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**17.3**	**6.8**	**39.1**	**6.9**	**9.0**	**8.5**	**22.2**	**–**	**13.2**
Debt	**–**	**9.5**	**–**	**20.5**	**2.8**	**17.9**	**0.6**	**22.1**	**33.5**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**	**0.1**
Humanitarian	**34.7**	**13.3**	**1.4**	**6.3**	**11.9**	**18.5**	**11.4**	**24.0**	**9.8**	**13.1**	**0.4**	**–**	**5.5**
Others	**28.0**	**3.5**	**6.2**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**–**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**–**	**12.8**	**0.5**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	20.2	1.5	–	2.2	1.3	7.6	4.3	19.5	5.8	6.3	–	–	2.6

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410548201776

2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

2.3.4. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Africa by donor**

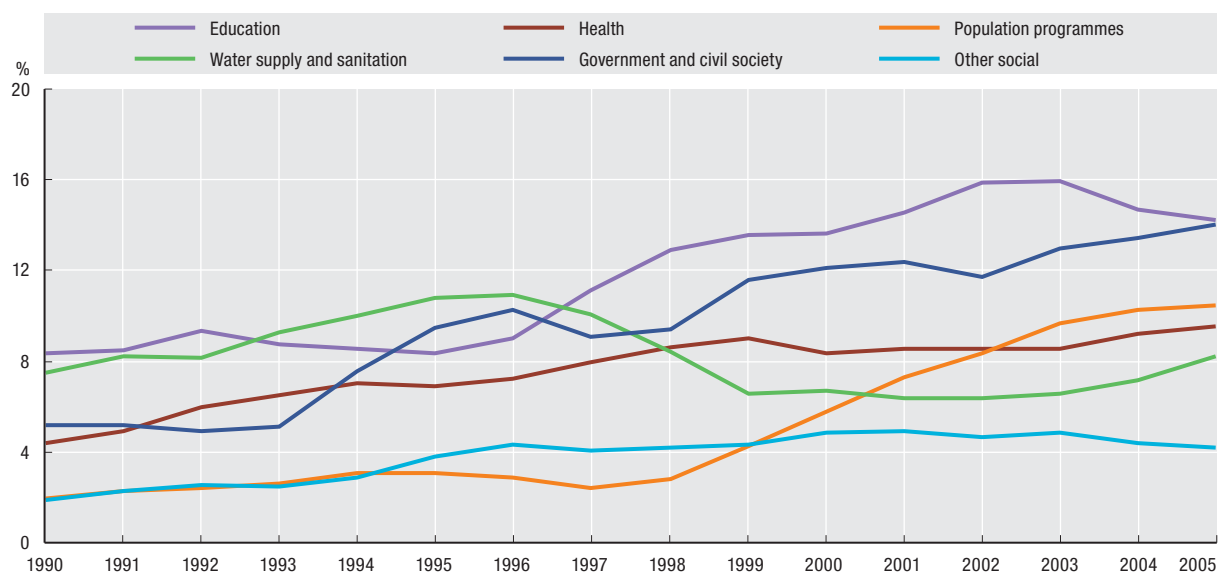
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for each donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410548201776

2.3.5. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Africa since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments

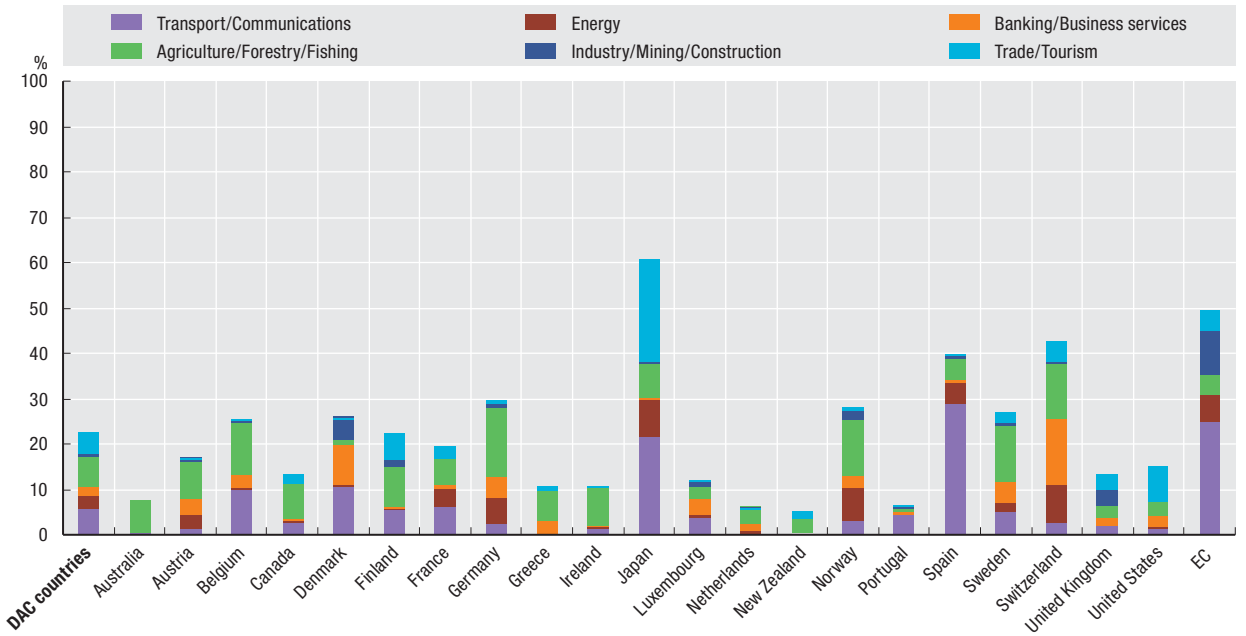


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410567104581

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2.3.6. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Africa by donor**

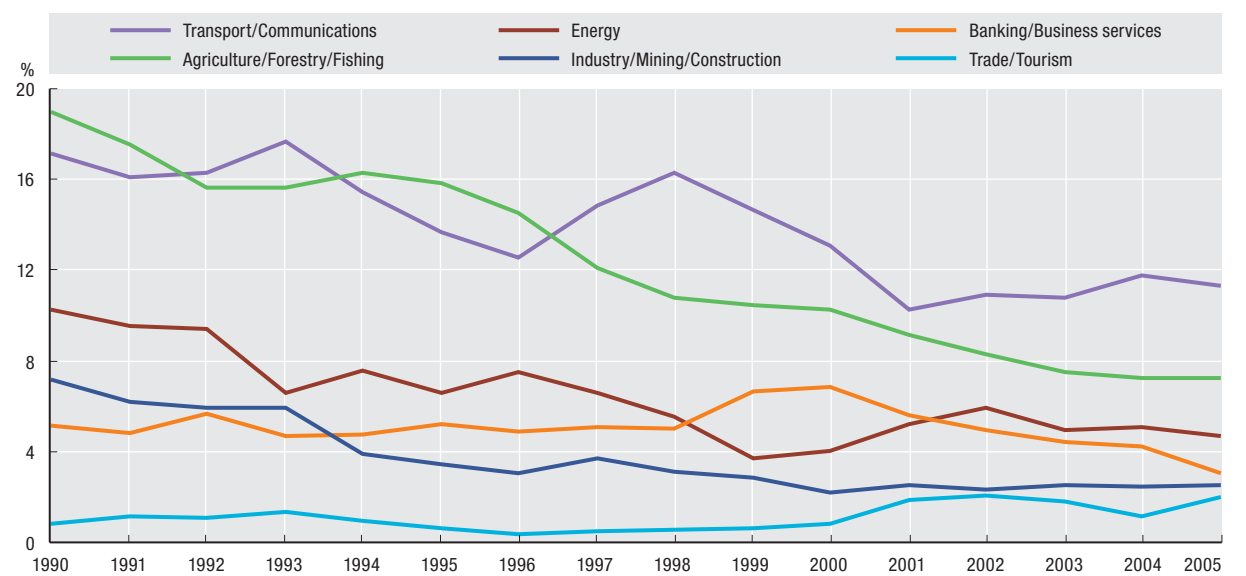
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410548201776

2.3.7. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Africa since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410567104581

2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

2.3.8. **ODA to Africa by sector and recipient in 2006**

USD million, commitments

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen. prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	Total
Algeria	222	172	29	9	–	20	20	3	**474**
Angola	207	11	20	6	4	–	30	6	**283**
Benin	312	90	188	98	96	11	1	3	**800**
Botswana	66	1	1	3	–	5	0	2	**77**
Burkina Faso	298	6	125	79	180	16	4	5	**714**
Burundi	196	38	23	96	100	14	100	3	**570**
Cameroon	272	205	48	30	188	1 150	1	5	**1 899**
Cape Verde	78	21	3	8	24	1	0	4	**140**
Central African Rep.	34	75	7	15	95	12	7	3	**249**
Chad	73	0	2	37	14	7	128	5	**265**
Comoros	16	3	5	3	2	2	–	2	**34**
Congo, Dem. Rep.	517	63	78	99	26	868	383	7	**2 041**
Congo, Rep.	50	0	16	20	11	227	25	4	**353**
Cote d'Ivoire	127	1	17	30	6	60	160	7	**408**
Djibouti	67	0	1	3	1	0	5	2	**80**
Egypt	468	135	568	91	196	131	5	5	**1 599**
Equatorial Guinea	34		0	1	–	2	–	1	**38**
Eritrea	43	1	5	15	7	–	28	6	**104**
Ethiopia	1 146	545	109	34	106	32	228	11	**211**
Gabon	55	62	11	20	–	0	0	3	**150**
Gambia	46	9	7	4	4	0	1	1	**71**
Ghana	561	85	121	81	485	8	9	2	**1 351**
Guinea	118	30	15	14	4	16	17	4	**218**
Guinea-Bissau	39	9	9	1	5	7	2	3	**76**
Kenya	851	106	186	60	38	70	241	18	**1 569**
Lesotho	87	17	1	2	1	0	1	2	**112**
Liberia	116	48	2	25	4	–	153	1	**349**
Libya	33	0	0	0	–	–	–	0	**34**
Madagascar	225	57	69	74	145	28	2	7	**607**

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2.3.8. **ODA to Africa by sector and recipient in 2006** *(cont.)*

USD million, commitments

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen. prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	Total
Malawi	361	40	67	6	146	17	15	2	**655**
Mali	448	12	67	59	118	25	12	7	**748**
Mauritania	127	95	25	20	15	3	8	4	**296**
Mauritius	36	0	39	1	–	–	–	0	**76**
Mayotte	5	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	**6**
Morocco	735	331	25	27	0	2	5	19	**1 144**
Mozambique	597	173	142	37	277	84	8	11	**1 329**
Namibia	88	90	13	13	0	–	2	3	**209**
Niger	242	33	15	60	101	13	61	5	**529**
Nigeria	898	70	110	95	–	7 313	3	5	**8 493**
Rwanda	331	49	30	10	237	98	14	3	**772**
Sao Tome and Principe	13	2	6	1	–	2	–	1	**26**
Senegal	414	94	107	132	38	165	3	14	**966**
Seychelles	6	0	3	1	–	2	0	1	**14**
Sierra Leone	103	5	11	1	39	54	38	1	**253**
Somalia	82	1	8	1	10	1	313	12	**427**
South Africa	695	24	92	47	0	–	1	11	**870**
St. Helena	2	20	0	–	–	–	0	0	**22**
Sudan	649	90	23	54	36	3	1 184	7	**2 047**
Swaziland	30	0	7	2	1	–	0	1	**41**
Tanzania	776	84	129	53	1 542	3	58	16	**2 662**
Togo	33	1	2	8	3	6	1	4	**58**
Tunisia	238	79	69	9	51	–	0	3	**450**
Uganda	659	59	44	39	193	6	206	7	**1 214**
Zambia	580	79	172	22	114	542	24	8	**1 541**
Zimbabwe	252	1	3	8	28	0	43	2	**338**
North of Sahara, regional	112	18	43	38	0	–	17	18	**246**
South of Sahara, regional	794	107	352	140	23	1	310	26	**1 753**
Africa, regional	651	748	299	114	1	75	96	171	**2 155**
Africa total	**16 318**	**4 093**	**3 573**	**1 954**	**4 716**	**11 101**	**3 969**	**492**	**46 216**

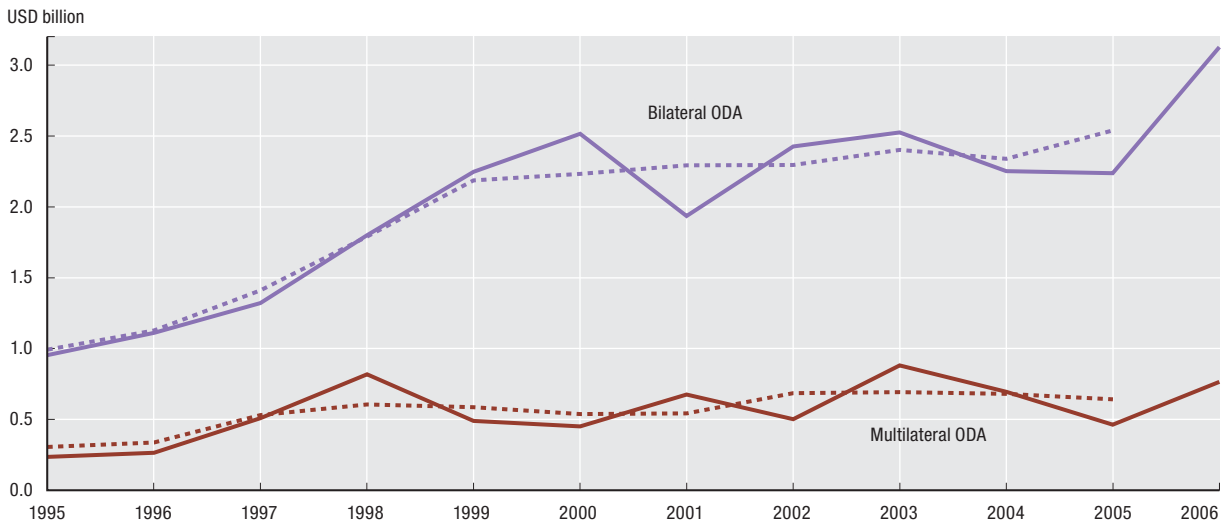
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2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

Education

2.3.9. **Total ODA to education**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410574157464

2.3.10. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		Ethiopia	Mali	Morocco	Ghana	Kenya	Sudan	Burkina Faso	Algeria	Senegal	Egypt	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	France	7	15	204	1	3	1	15	154	90	11	464	**965**
	United Kingdom	179	–	–	194	101	–	–	–	–	–	57	**531**
	IDA	129	–	–	3	63	149	19	–	26	–	77	**467**
	Netherlands	38	87	–	12	4	0	87	–	0	–	204	**432**
	Germany	7	1	57	7	4	7	2	3	2	38	169	**297**
	United States	11	4	5	18	4	0	–	–	17	85	84	**229**
	Canada	–	132	1	–	8	–	3	5	4	14	15	**181**
	AfDF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	**147**
	EC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	133	**133**
	Japan	3	7	2	5	18	5	8	0	11	3	61	**124**
	Other donors	25	42	14	2	9	10	30	3	12	5	341	**492**
	Total	**400**	**289**	**283**	**242**	**214**	**173**	**165**	**165**	**162**	**154**	**1 754**	**3 999**

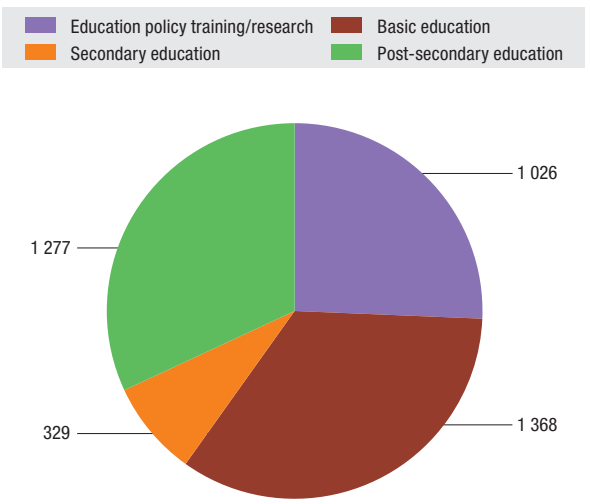
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410574157464

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Education

2.3.11. ODA to education by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410574157464

2.3.12. ODA commitments to education

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	2	14	7	7
Austria	7	9	5	9
Belgium	46	54	65	75
Canada	126	84	111	181
Denmark	10	36	76	9
Finland	35	29	38	15
France	835	987	775	965
Germany	277	262	77	297
Greece	1	3	6	5
Ireland	42	45	48	47
Italy	19	41	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	121	199	217	124
Luxembourg	23	14	18	17
Netherlands	50	45	187	432
New Zealand	1	1	1	2
Norway	98	34	87	60
Portugal	57	45	52	53
Spain	42	30	53	79
Sweden	94	21	47	59
Switzerland	14	5	7	18
United Kingdom	160	82	168	531
United States	156	169	195	229
DAC countries	**2 218**	**2 209**	**2 238**	**3 216**
EC	223	94	268	133

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410574157464

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Achieve universal primary education" **(Goal 2)**

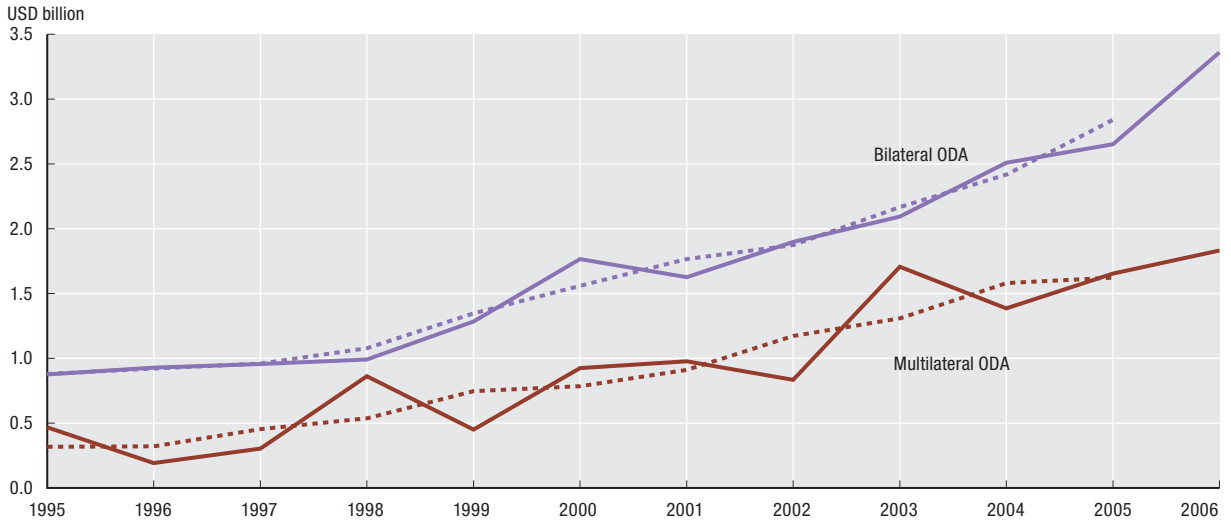
"Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling" **(Target 3)**

2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

Health

2.3.13. **Total ODA to health**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410537202712

2.3.14. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		Ethiopia	Kenya	Nigeria	Zambia	South Africa	Tanzania	Malawi	Mozambique	Uganda	Rwanda	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	United States	108	199	153	115	213	119	28	83	155	67	361	**1 601**
	GFATM	195	99	72	–	–	12	167	–	–	77	458	**1 081**
	Netherlands	30	–	–	91	1	–	–	20	–	–	176	**318**
	United Kingdom	32	9	74	1	8	11	2	0	37	1	137	**312**
	EC	–	6	4	19	56	6	2	4	–	–	145	**241**
	IDA	43	–	53	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	144	**240**
	UNICEF	14	5	25	4	1	9	6	6	7	4	122	**204**
	France	1	3	0	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	190	**194**
	Germany	2	14	0	1	13	24	10	0	3	1	84	**152**
	Sweden	1	0	–	90	1	5	0	5	0	–	45	**148**
	Other donors	53	70	10	19	17	111	39	134	25	17	350	**845**
	Total	**480**	**404**	**390**	**339**	**311**	**297**	**254**	**253**	**227**	**168**	**2 212**	**5 335**

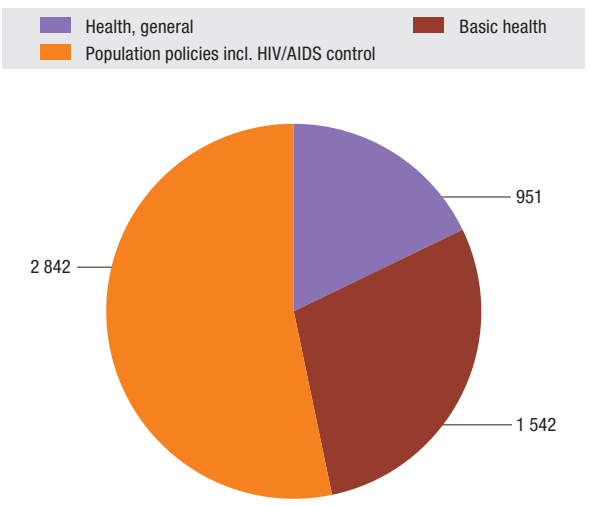
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410537202712

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Health

2.3.15. ODA to health by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410537202712

2.3.16. ODA commitments to health

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	51	1	2	4
Austria	2	4	6	8
Belgium	43	34	73	86
Canada	146	171	66	80
Denmark	53	129	88	121
Finland	7	10	11	30
France	90	139	83	194
Germany	112	69	82	152
Greece	6	9	1	4
Ireland	60	72	74	81
Italy	31	34	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	75	78	60	107
Luxembourg	8	14	12	22
Netherlands	25	136	107	318
New Zealand	1	2	2	1
Norway	70	64	104	75
Portugal	8	10	10	10
Spain	26	56	66	86
Sweden	73	59	96	148
Switzerland	24	26	23	14
United Kingdom	295	358	428	312
United States	657	963	1 258	1 601
DAC countries	**1 861**	**2 436**	**2 652**	**3 456**
EC	93	226	239	241

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410537202712

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Reduce child mortality" **(Goal 4)**

"Improve maternal health" **(Goal 5)**

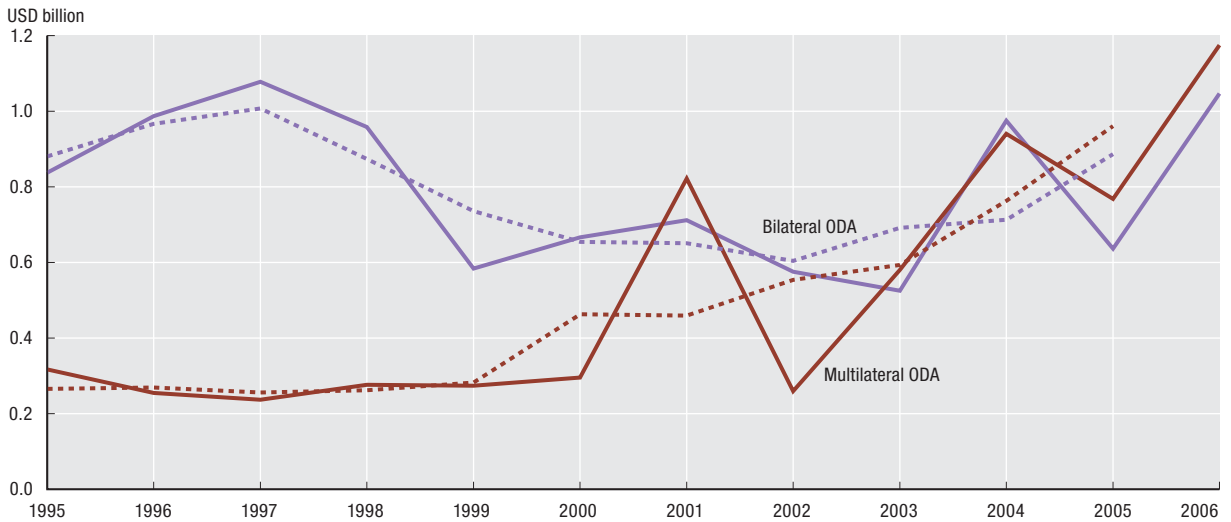
"Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases" **(Goal 6)**

2.3. ODA TO AFRICA BY SECTOR

Water

2.3.17. **Total ODA to water**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410546356132

2.3.18. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		Morocco	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Tanzania	Ghana	Kenya	Madagascar	Uganda	Mozambique	Benin	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	EC	50	63	–	2	–	5	–	5	39	1	296	**463**
	AfDF	–	64	–	81	68	–	75	59	–	–	104	**451**
	IDA	–	22	124	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	129	**278**
	Germany	97	0	0	1	0	15	0	1	0	12	109	**237**
	Netherlands	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	32	59	137	**229**
	France	77	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	78	**214**
	Japan	1	7	0	15	–	5	0	0	0	–	104	**133**
	Belgium	3	0	–	0	20	0	0	0	0	2	35	**62**
	United Kingdom	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	0	–	28	**43**
	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	**32**
	Other donors	2	18	1	17	1	7	0	12	4	1	63	**125**
	Total	**231**	**175**	**126**	**116**	**103**	**92**	**80**	**77**	**76**	**76**	**1 115**	**2 267**

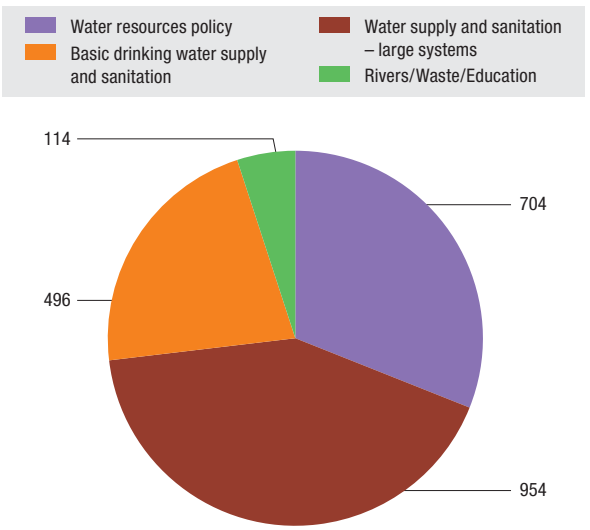
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Water

2.3.19. ODA to water by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410546356132

2.3.20. ODA commitments to water

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	0	0	0	–
Austria	11	5	3	10
Belgium	16	11	40	62
Canada	23	66	20	4
Denmark	16	206	36	32
Finland	0	4	4	14
France	112	136	38	214
Germany	81	229	169	237
Greece	0	0	–	0
Ireland	18	17	15	15
Italy	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	120	183	103	133
Luxembourg	5	9	6	6
Netherlands	8	51	74	229
New Zealand	–	0	0	0
Norway	1	3	24	5
Portugal	0	2	2	1
Spain	5	7	11	16
Sweden	34	9	58	16
Switzerland	6	2	14	16
United Kingdom	4	6	6	43
United States	11	11	15	9
DAC countries	**474**	**961**	**637**	**1 061**
EC	267	215	443	463

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410546356132

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Ensure environmental sustainability" **(Goal 7)**

"Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation" **(Target 10)**





3. AMERICA

3.1. **ODA TO AMERICA: SUMMARY** 68

3.2. **ODA TO AMERICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT** 72

3.3. **ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR** 78

3.1. ODA TO AMERICA: SUMMARY

3.1.1. Top 10 ODA receipts by recipient

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

1	Colombia	988	14%
2	Nicaragua	733	11%
3	Honduras	587	9%
4	Haiti	581	8%
5	Bolivia	581	8%
6	Guatemala	487	7%
7	Peru	468	7%
8	Mexico	247	4%
9	Ecuador	189	3%
10	Guyana	173	3%
	Other recipients	1 876	27%
	Total	**6 910**	**100%**

3.1.2. Top 10 ODA donors

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

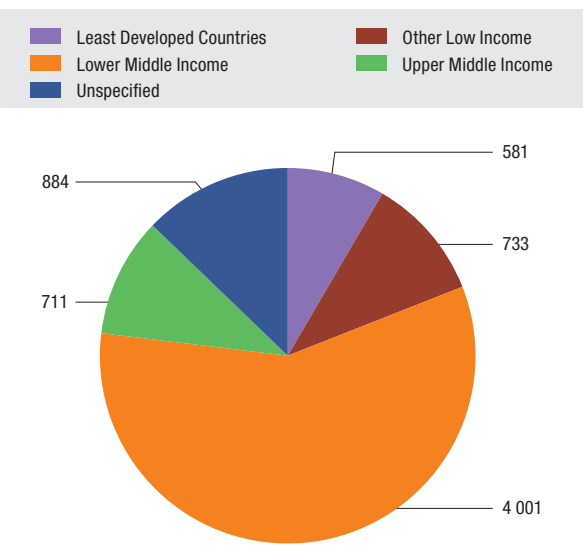
1	United States	1 955	28%
2	EC	826	12%
3	Spain	784	11%
4	Germany	447	6%
5	Japan	432	6%
6	Canada	370	5%
7	France	305	4%
8	IDB Sp. Fund	216	3%
9	Sweden	187	3%
10	Netherlands	168	2%
	Other donors	1 220	18%
	Total	**6 910**	**100%**

3.1.3. Trends in ODA

	2005	2006	% change
ODA net disbursements (2005 USD million)	6 550	6 730	2.8
ODA commitments (2005 USD million)	8 489	8 956	5.5
Population (thousands)	551 496	557 624	1.1
Net ODA per capita (USD)	11.9	12.4	–

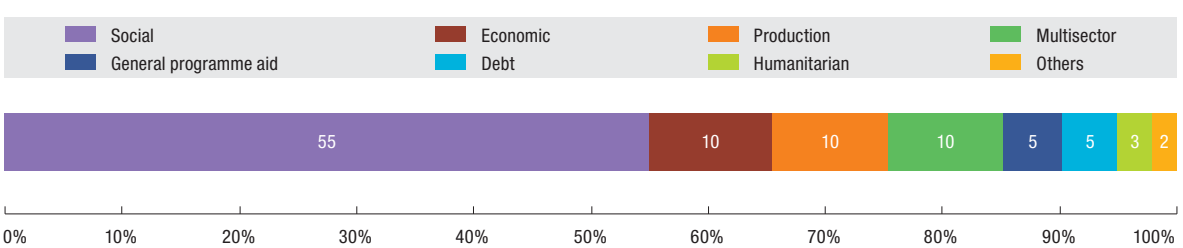
3.1.4. ODA by income group

USD million, 2006, net disbursements



3.1.5. Sectors in 2006

Commitments



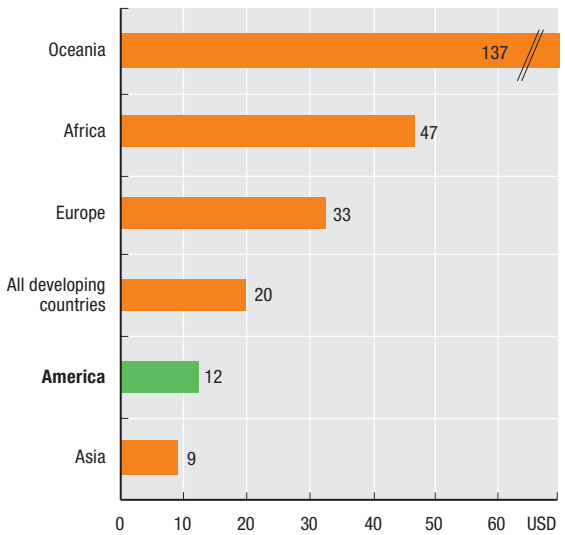
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3.1. ODA TO AMERICA: SUMMARY

3.1.6. Net ODA receipts per person in 2006

In USD

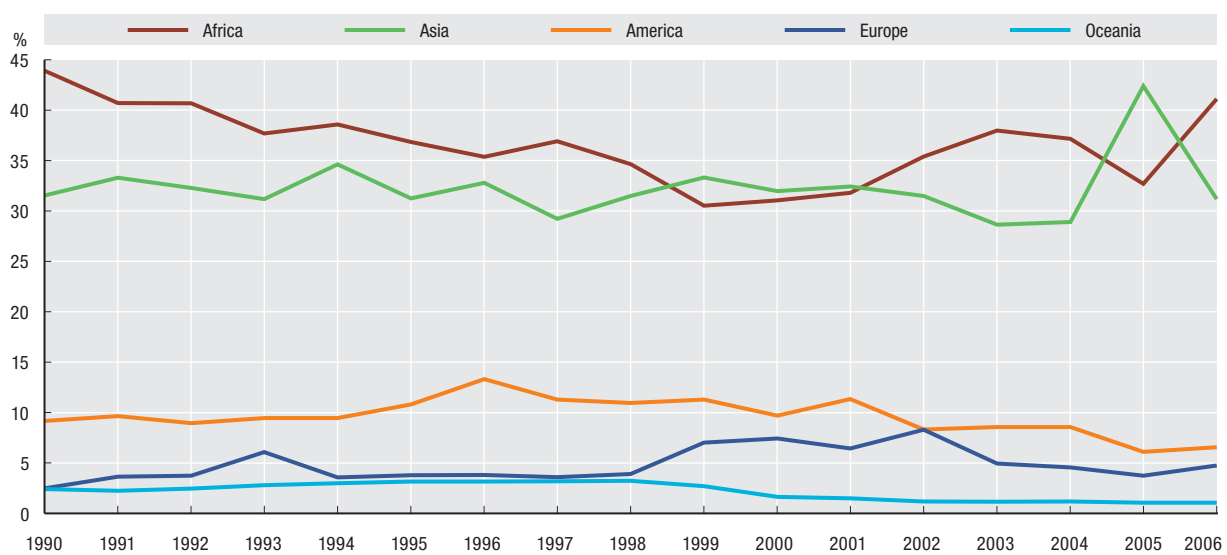


3.1.7. Net ODA and population of aid recipient countries by region in 2006

	Net ODA USD million	Population million
Africa	43 402	926
Asia	32 885	3 635
America	6 910	558
Europe	5 032	155
Oceania	1 127	8
Aid to unspecified regions	15 936	–
All ODA recipients	**105 292**	**5 282**

3.1.8. Regional shares of total net ODA

As a percentage of total ODA



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410618630732

3.1. ODA TO AMERICA: SUMMARY

Highlights

In 2006, net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to America reached USD 6.9 billion. Colombia was the main recipient with USD 988 million (14%), followed by Nicaragua with USD 733 million (11%) and Honduras, Haiti and Bolivia at just under USD 600 million each (around 8%).

Net ODA per capita was USD 12.4, *versus* USD 11.9 in 2005.

Over half the aid (55%) went to social programmes and 10% each to economic, production and multisector programmes.

Net aid commitments increased by 5.5% over 2005-2006 and disbursements by 2.8%.

The US was the biggest donor (28%) followed by the EC (12%) and Spain (11%).

Case study from Haiti

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Principle 3 – Harmonisation

"Donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective"

Haiti occupies the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola and was once the richest colony in the world. Up to 1 million of its 9 million inhabitants are homeless according to the prime minister and even before the series of hurricanes and floods that devastated the island in the summer of 2008, over half the population (53.9%) lived in poverty. Per capita GNI is USD 481. It has achieved none of the Millennium Development Goals, although before the hurricanes it was making progress on Goal 3, primary education for all, with 50% of school-age boys and girls enrolled according to UNICEF. The hurricanes and flooding destroyed 400 schools and transformed the rest into makeshift shelters which still housed over 65 000 people at the start of the 2008 school year.

Haiti is cited in an OECD study as a "paradigmatic example" of the severest form of fragile state, where the legitimacy of the state is challenged, where the states' capabilities and resources are low and where there are only rudimentary or fractured political processes for handling the resultant tensions. In such a situation, help from the outside is, literally, vital. Aid has increased steadily since an armed rebellion overthrew the government in 2004, growing by 93% in 2004-2005 and a further 16% in 2005-2006. The 2006 ODA total of USD 581 million represents just over 13% of GNI, suggesting a relatively weak aid-dependence.

However, this is supplemented by various other kinds of help. The collapse of law and order means that security is the work of a 9000 strong UN force and 15 other UN agencies are working in the country. In addition, a large number of charities and other NGO are also active. The exact number of groups, structures and programmes is unknown, but it is in the thousands.

Talking about whether such and such an indicator has gone up or down by a few points may seem grotesque in a situation where the state has practically collapsed and people are reduced to eating dirt mixed with some salt and margarine – so-called "mud cakes". But when the situation is a bad as in Haiti, it is more important than ever to know how to make aid more effective. One part of this is to make sure that the numerous programmes are not getting in each other's way. That is what harmonisation means.

It sounds simple enough, but most donor countries have complex aid systems involving several agencies or ministries and "internal harmonisation" can be a problem even before trying to work with other countries and NGOs. Some donors also face legal restrictions on entering into harmonised arrangements, or strong pressures to remain visible and accountable. As mentioned above, it is difficult to know exactly how many organisations are active in Haiti, but the number of "parallel structures" set up by donors outside national institutions to channel

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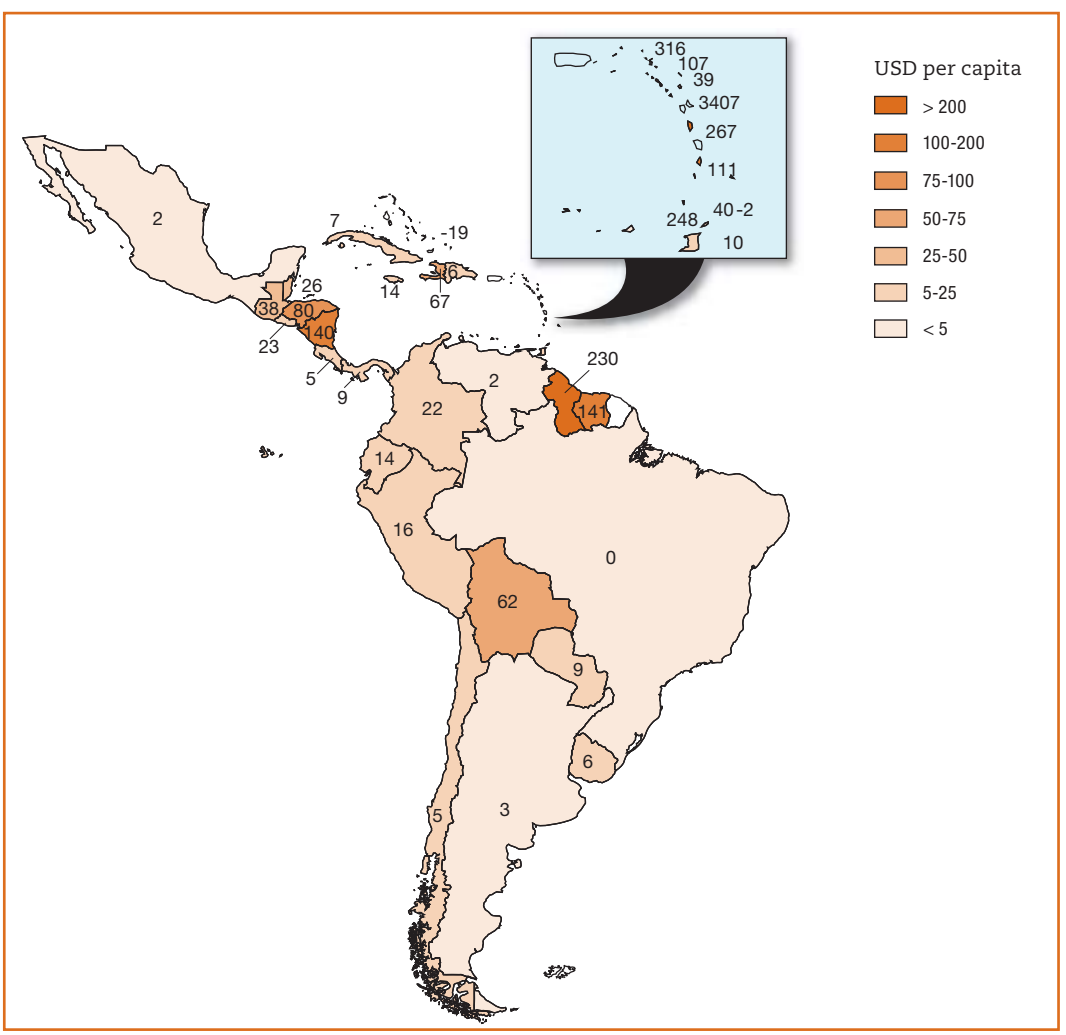
ODA can be counted. The 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration found 39 such structures in Haiti. The target is to reduce the number of these structures by two-thirds by 2010, from around 1800 globally to around 600.

Harmonisation is measured by a number of indicators. First is the share of aid given in programme-based approaches, rather than to individual projects. At 61% in 2007, Haiti is close to the Paris Declaration target of 66% by 2010. Harmonisation also means carrying out field missions and analyses jointly. Once again, Haiti is doing well, with a score of 21% for joint missions compared with a target of 40%, and 53% for analytical work, which is almost the 66% target.

Nobody would claim that better scores on the indicators are an end in themselves. The situation on the ground can get worse even as the indicators get better, and *vice versa* . Indicators such as those for harmonisation do help though to avoid waste or duplicated effort, and help to ensure that more aid gets to those who need it.

ODA per capita to recipient countries in 2006

Net disbursements per capita in USD



3.2. ODA TO AMERICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

3.2.1. Top 10 DAC donor countries to America

USD million, net bilateral disbursements

a) Top 10 donors by amount

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of DAC countries
1	United States	1 810	1 596	1 955	**1 787**	35
2	Spain	632	584	784	**666**	13
3	Germany	663	433	447	**514**	10
4	Japan	309	415	432	**385**	8
5	Canada	212	370	370	**317**	6
6	France	343	250	305	**300**	6
7	Netherlands	289	273	168	**243**	5
8	Sweden	189	171	187	**182**	4
9	Switzerland	115	116	101	**111**	2
10	United Kingdom	129	132	36	**99**	2
	Other DAC countries	432	485	451	**456**	9
	Total DAC countries	**5 122**	**4 826**	**5 236**	**5 061**	**100**

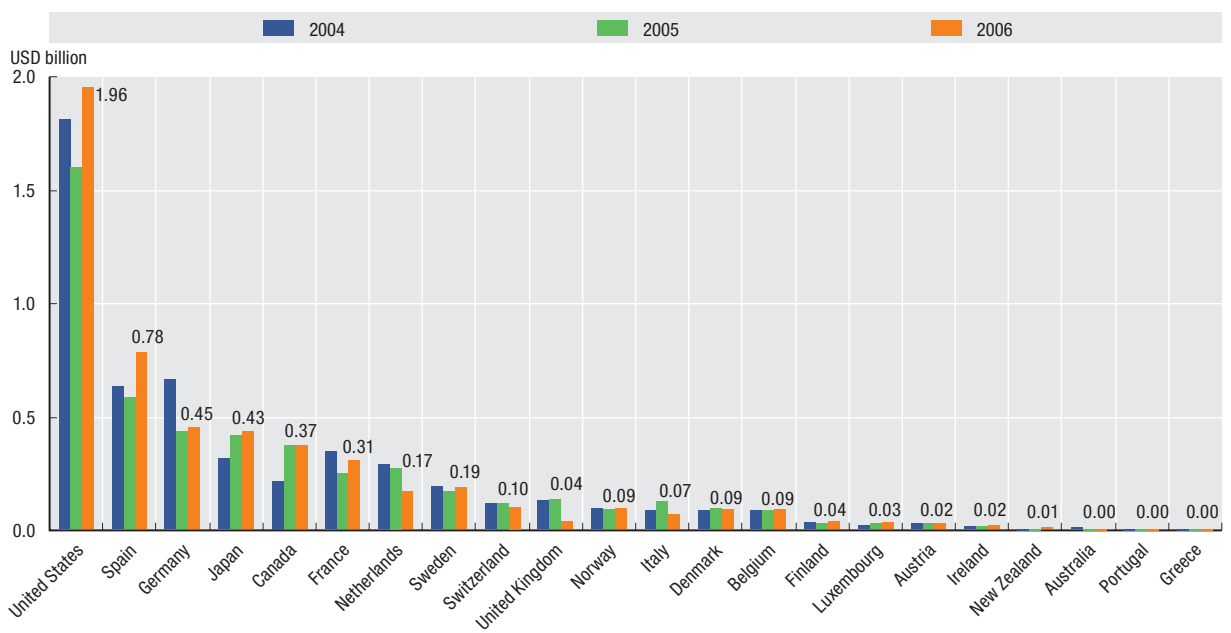
b) Top 10 donors by share of aid to America

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	America as % of each donor's aid 2004-2006
1	Spain	632	584	784	**666**	43
2	Canada	212	370	370	**317**	16
3	Luxembourg	21	24	28	**24**	15
4	Switzerland	115	116	101	**111**	13
5	Sweden	189	171	187	**182**	11
6	Netherlands	289	273	168	**243**	11
7	United States	1 810	1 596	1 955	**1 787**	10
8	Germany	663	433	447	**514**	10
9	Belgium	82	84	87	**84**	9
10	Denmark	78	94	87	**86**	8
	Other DAC countries	1 032	1 080	1 023	**1 045**	4
	Total DAC countries	**5 122**	**4 826**	**5 236**	**5 061**	**9**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410626810772

3.2.2. DAC donor countries' aid to America

USD billion, values shown for 2006, net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410626810772

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3.2. ODA TO AMERICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

3.2.3. ODA to America by DAC donor

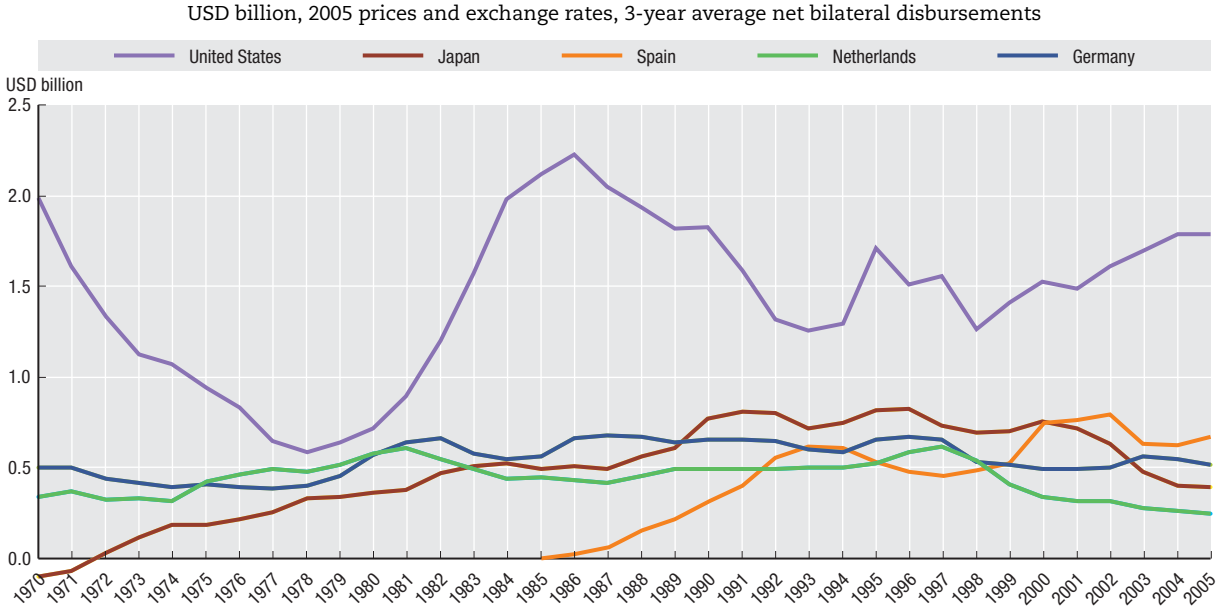
USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, average annual net bilateral disbursements

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2000-06 % of DAC countries	2000-06 America as % of each donor's aid
Australia	1	2	1	2	0	0
Austria	8	18	30	36	1	5
Belgium	32	42	78	77	2	9
Canada	119	214	210	245	5	17
Denmark	11	14	71	101	2	9
Finland	7	17	24	27	1	9
France	116	295	289	245	5	5
Germany	421	618	616	503	10	11
Greece	–	–	0	1	0	1
Ireland	0	0	3	13	0	4
Italy	1	229	278	49	1	5
Japan	148	485	764	542	11	8
Luxembourg	–	–	12	25	0	16
Netherlands	403	489	515	268	5	11
New Zealand	1	1	2	4	0	3
Norway	8	42	107	100	2	7
Portugal	–	–	1	2	0	1
Spain	–	47	493	697	14	48
Sweden	26	81	152	184	4	13
Switzerland	26	74	98	103	2	14
United Kingdom	321	177	228	194	4	4
United States	1 059	1 650	1 473	1 673	33	13
Total DAC countries	**2 708**	**4 495**	**5 444**	**5 093**	**100**	**10**
EC	86	232	621	681	–	10

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3.2.4. ODA to America by largest bilateral donors since 1970

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410635844137

3.2. ODA TO AMERICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

3.2.5. **Top 10 multilateral donors to America**

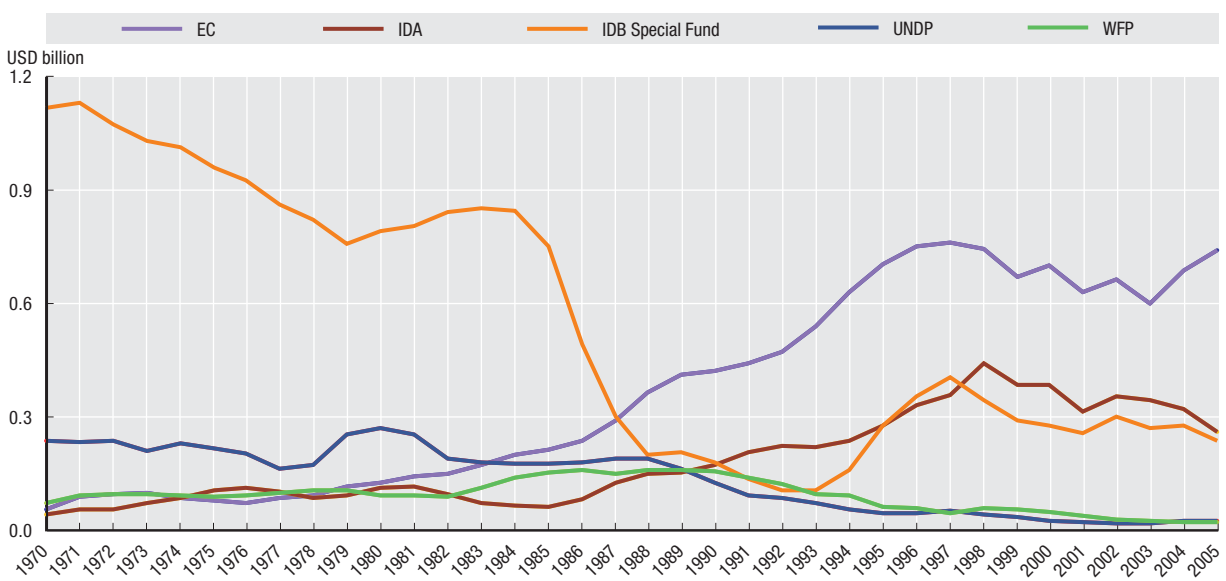
USD million, net disbursements

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all multilaterals
1	EC	664	755	826	**748**	46
2	IDA	328	292	160	**260**	16
3	IDB Sp.Fund	261	231	216	**236**	14
4	GFATM	80	114	110	**101**	6
5	UNTA	60	77	60	**66**	4
6	GEF	49	60	37	**49**	3
7	UNFPA	43	51	49	**48**	3
8	CarDB	40	28	32	**33**	2
9	UNICEF	27	31	26	**28**	2
10	UNDP	22	26	27	**25**	2
	Other multilaterals	29	15	91	**45**	3
	Total multilaterals	**1 603**	**1 679**	**1 634**	**1 639**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/412081755846

3.2.6. **ODA to America by largest multilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410645041305

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ODA by Recipient

3.2.7. **Top 10 ODA recipients in America**

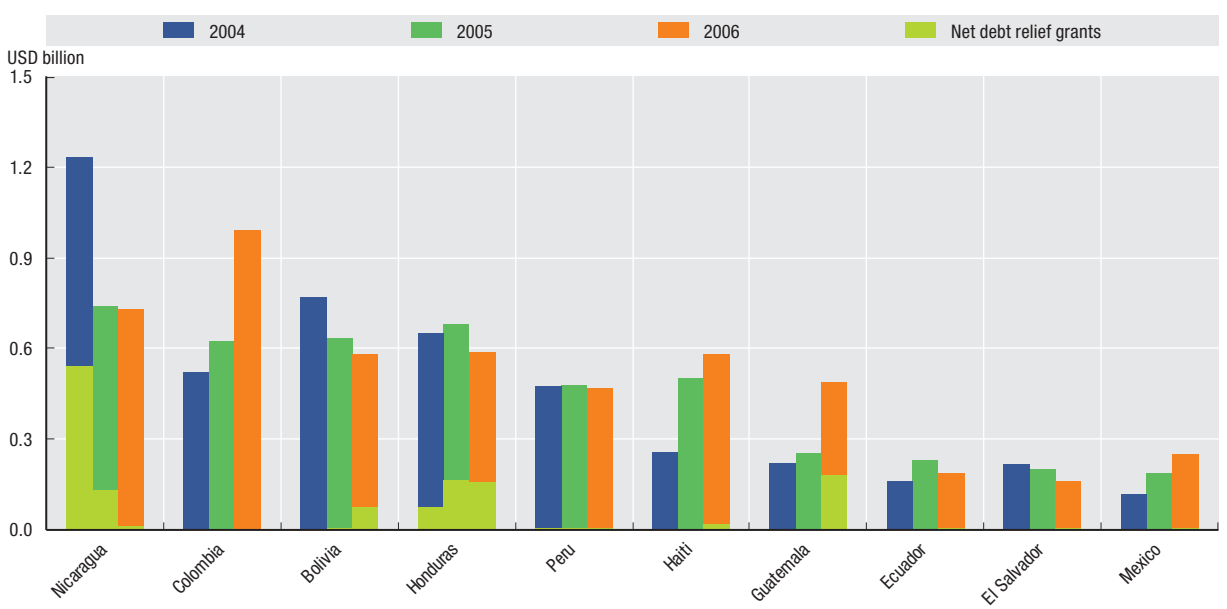
USD million, receipts from all donors, net ODA receipts

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all recipients
1	Nicaragua	1 235	740	733	**903**	13
2	Colombia	519	626	988	**711**	11
3	Bolivia	770	632	581	**661**	10
4	Honduras	650	679	587	**639**	9
5	Peru	473	477	468	**472**	7
6	Haiti	260	502	581	**448**	7
7	Guatemala	220	254	487	**320**	5
8	Ecuador	158	228	189	**192**	3
9	El Salvador	217	200	157	**191**	3
10	Mexico	116	189	247	**184**	3
	Other recipients	2 142	2 024	1 892	**2 019**	30
	Total ODA recipients	**6 759**	**6 550**	**6 910**	**6 740**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410651782664

3.2.8. **Top 10 ODA recipients in America with their share of net debt relief grants**

USD billion, net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410651782664

3.2. ODA TO AMERICA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

3.2.9. **ODA to America by recipient country**

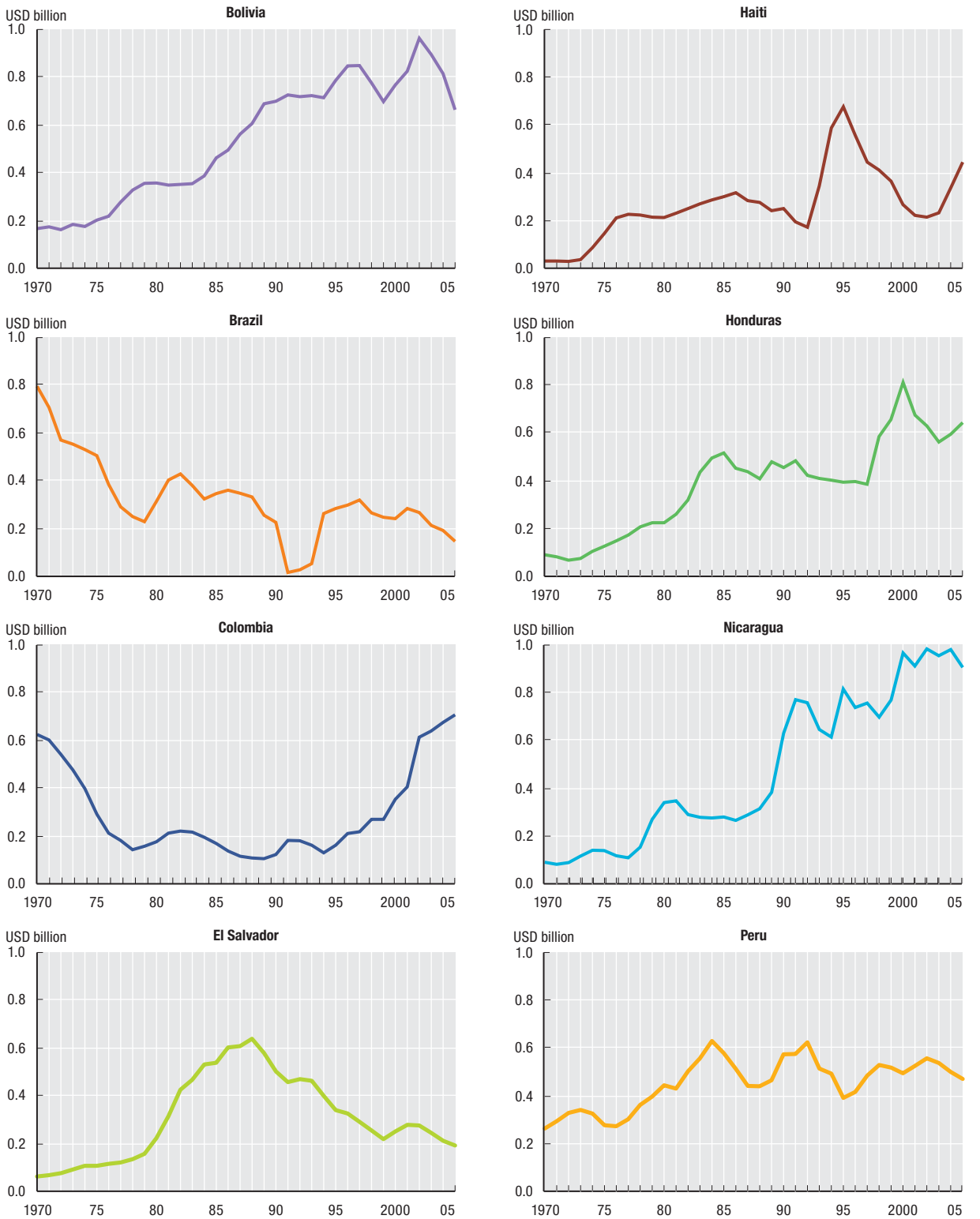
USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, net ODA receipts

	2000-06	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Share (%)	Annual averages				Annual amounts			
Anguilla	0.1	3	7	6	4	5	3	4	4
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	7	10	7	8	6	2	8	3
Argentina	1.7	100	137	195	114	121	95	97	111
Aruba	0.0	–	22	27	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	0.0	3	6	2	–	–	–	–	–
Barbados	0.1	22	19	4	7	22	29	–2	–1
Belize	0.3	41	36	33	17	13	8	12	8
Bermuda	0.0	0	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	11.7	222	461	756	785	1 030	784	632	573
Brazil	3.2	480	347	190	213	216	158	196	79
Cayman Islands	0.0	4	3	0	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	1.1	154	29	154	76	89	60	152	82
Colombia	8.9	366	167	195	599	861	535	626	958
Costa Rica	0.4	90	307	95	24	36	16	30	24
Cuba	1.2	64	81	67	82	85	101	89	76
Dominica	0.3	13	32	23	23	12	29	21	19
Dominican Republic	1.5	120	241	107	98	77	86	77	52
Ecuador	3.1	157	219	248	209	194	163	228	183
El Salvador	3.4	102	501	366	232	213	223	200	154
Falkland Islands	0.0	8	22	2	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	0.3	5	29	14	22	11	16	53	26
Guatemala	4.6	131	222	270	309	274	226	254	473
Guyana	1.9	58	70	156	127	97	137	138	169
Haiti	4.7	123	269	400	318	234	269	502	560
Honduras	9.3	127	393	479	626	436	665	679	583
Jamaica	0.7	130	316	127	46	8	87	39	34
Mexico	1.8	214	248	282	123	104	117	189	242
Montserrat	0.6	7	8	30	42	43	45	28	31
Netherlands Antilles	0.0	138	144	124	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	13.6	124	310	725	912	937	1 261	740	715
Panama	0.4	98	83	77	28	31	25	20	30
Paraguay	0.9	111	118	111	60	55	23	51	57
Peru	7.5	321	497	516	504	540	481	477	453
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.1	6	12	9	9	0	0	3	5
St. Lucia	0.2	13	20	31	14	17	–22	10	18
St. Vincent and Grenadines	0.1	11	19	22	7	6	10	4	5
Suriname	0.5	197	85	88	34	12	24	44	62
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	20	16	20	–2	–4	–2	–2	13
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.1	8	17	14	5	3	3	5	0
Uruguay	0.3	52	27	65	20	19	23	15	20
Venezuela	1.0	34	37	45	70	93	46	49	57
Virgin Islands (UK)	0.0	5	7	5	–	–	–	–	–
North and Central America, regional	4.3	147	160	190	291	268	286	250	269
South America, regional	3.0	50	43	99	199	97	475	104	96
America, regional	7.0	226	348	720	473	430	439	533	485
America total	**100.0**	**4 314**	**6 147**	**7 100**	**6 729**	**6 693**	**6 925**	**6 550**	**6 730**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410655834215

3.2.10. **Trends in aid to largest American recipients since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410655834215

3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

FOCUS ON HEALTH: ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

The 2002 Meeting of Health and Environment Ministers of the Americas (HEMA) outlined an ambitious set of programmes in the run-up to the Johannesburg Earth Summit of the same year. Issues covered included integrated management of water resources; air quality; health implications of natural and human-made disasters; management of chemicals; potential health impacts of climate variability and change particularly with respect to small island developing states; workers' health, including the detrimental impact of HIV/AIDS on productivity; food security and safety; and the ethics of sustainable development from a health and environment perspective. Water was a priority, in line with evidence suggesting that environmental problems can have a substantial impact on human health.

Unsafe water supply, sanitation and hygiene are responsible for per cent of all deaths and 4.4% of all years of life lost worldwide. Almost all these deaths occur in non-OECD countries and 90% of the victims are children. According to the WHO, Almost one tenth of the global disease burden could be prevented by improving water supply, sanitation, hygiene and management of water resources. Air pollution is estimated to be responsible each year for approximately 800 000 premature deaths, or 1.4% of all deaths worldwide and 6.4 million years of life lost, or 0.7% of the world total. Once again, developing countries are hardest hit.

Economic analyses suggest that limiting environmental degradation would produce benefits, not only for human health, but also for the economy, particularly for countries with high levels of air and water pollution. The sums involved can be substantial. Mexico City carried out a cost-benefit analysis to determine the efficiency of an ultra-low sulphur fuels policy. The results confirm the substantial health benefits associated with a reduction in sulphur content. Moreover, although this policy would cost USD 648 million, the annual benefits USD 9.7 billion.

As mentioned above, the poor bear the main health burden of inadequate access to safe water, service deficits, substandard water quality, unreliable supplies and unsanitary disposal of wastewater. They also have to pay a greater proportion of their income for water. Meeting their needs means overcoming two different types of challenges: low connection rates to centralised water systems and low ability to pay; and high connection rates, but low ability to pay. There is also the general challenge of financing new or improved infrastructures. Estimates of annual expenditures on water services vary considerably, because of lack of data and differences in what is included in the calculations (irrigation for example may be excluded). Figures range from 0.54 per cent to 2.60 per cent of GDP for middle-income countries and from 0.70 per cent to 6.30 per cent for low-income countries.

Studies of water supply and sanitation interventions in both OECD and non-OECD countries show that benefit-cost ratios vary from 1 to 3.1, suggesting significant cost savings for health care. The fact that most of these cost-benefit analyses only consider the health impacts of specific interventions suggests that total benefits (including benefits to the economy and the environment as well) may be underestimated.

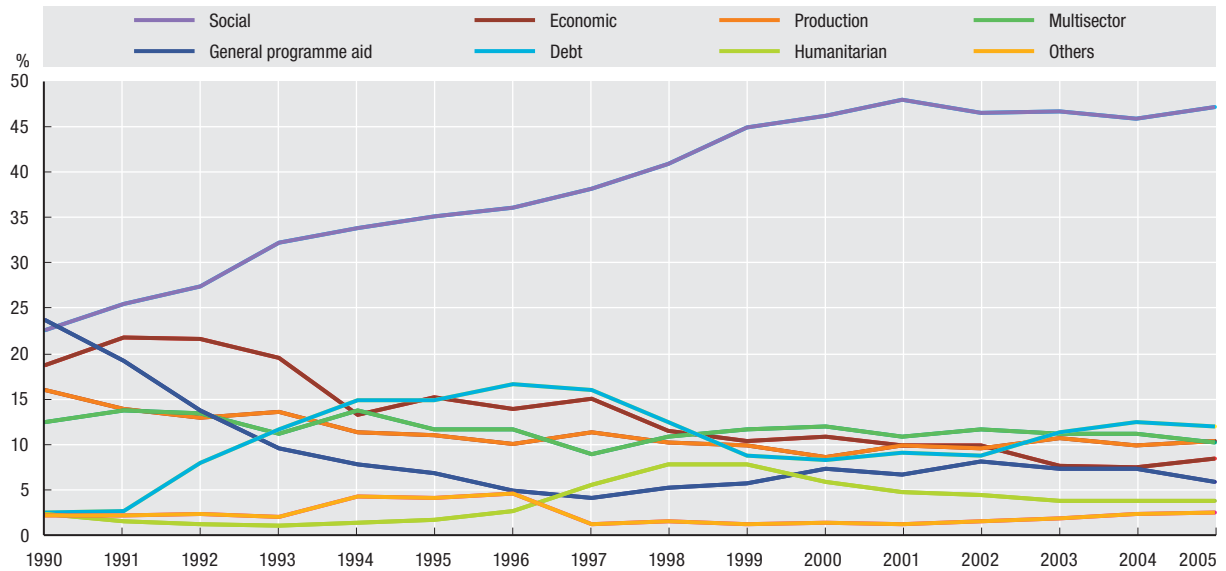
Whatever the precise figure, the sums involved are considerable. Official Development Assistance can help. In most cases domestic rather than external financing will be the main source of investment, but external finance can make an important financial contribution in the poorest countries, and it can play an important catalytic and demonstration role in others. External finance can also support financial and governance reforms in the sector, build capacities, and introduce international disciplines and good practices.

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3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

3.3.1. **ODA to America by sector since 1990**

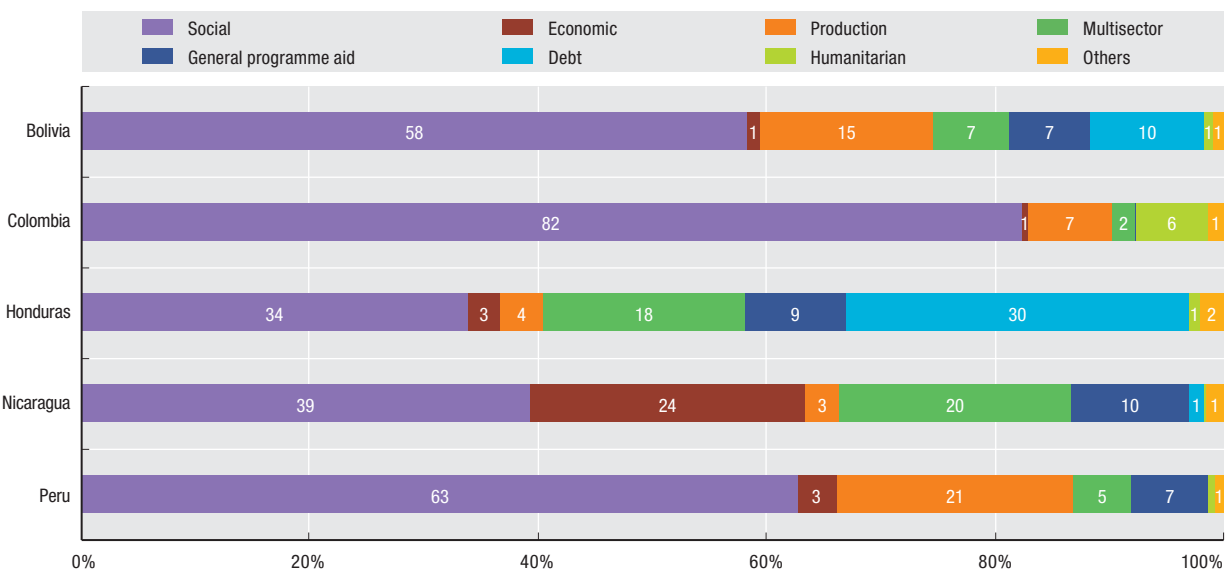
As a percentage of total ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410678107752

3.3.2. **ODA to 5 largest recipients in America by sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total ODA committed for each country



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410678107752

3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

3.3.3. **ODA to America by donor and sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total bilateral commitments

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Social	**70.8**	**66.9**	**54.3**	**60.8**	**49.9**	**45.1**	**50.3**	**51.9**	**59.3**	**83.2**	**–**	**33.4**	**77.2**	**59.9**
Education	1.8	40.6	15.8	7.9	12.2	9.0	32.0	13.5	35.9	10.8	–	4.6	31.0	26.8
Of which: Basic education	–	12.9	1.1	0.3	12.2	2.2	4.2	1.5	–	6.9	–	1.3	4.9	18.7
Health	–	0.6	8.2	20.8	–	12.6	8.4	0.4	6.3	9.3	–	6.2	21.5	0.8
Of which: Basic health	–	0.1	6.0	11.6	–	1.1	0.5	0.3	–	6.6	–	4.4	20.4	–
Population and reproductive health	–	7.9	1.9	6.8	–	3.0	–	1.2	16.3	1.9	–	0.1	7.9	1.9
Water supply and sanitation	–	0.5	3.4	3.6	–	0.5	0.3	7.8	–	0.6	–	17.0	9.8	10.2
Government and civil society	39.6	15.7	13.1	20.5	36.3	18.5	0.7	22.7	0.4	60.0	–	2.3	3.0	19.4
Other social infrastr. and services	29.4	1.6	12.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	9.0	6.2	0.4	0.7	–	3.2	4.0	0.8
Economic	**–**	**0.8**	**8.8**	**9.4**	**–**	**12.7**	**2.6**	**24.9**	**–**	**0.3**	**–**	**26.8**	**1.0**	**3.0**
Transport, communications	–	0.3	0.1	1.9	–	0.1	2.4	0.1	–	0.2	–	8.1	0.2	–
Energy	–	0.1	–	7.3	–	7.8	0.2	13.9	–	–	–	18.3	0.1	0.5
Banking, business and other services	–	0.5	8.7	0.2	–	4.8	–	10.9	–	0.0	–	0.3	0.7	2.5
Production	**14.8**	**21.6**	**17.6**	**11.8**	**50.1**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**8.2**	**–**	**4.9**	**–**	**14.3**	**6.0**	**8.3**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.1	7.0	13.9	8.1	34.5	5.3	4.9	7.0	–	4.5	–	11.4	4.7	8.3
Industry, mining and construction	–	14.5	3.4	1.5	15.6	1.1	0.7	1.1	–	0.4	–	1.9	0.4	–
Trade and tourism	12.7	0.1	0.2	2.1	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	1.0	0.8	–
Multisector	**14.3**	**8.4**	**9.0**	**6.6**	**–**	**8.5**	**13.1**	**7.2**	**34.6**	**1.4**	**–**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**11.1**
General programme aid	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**16.8**	**1.4**	**4.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**	**15.1**
Debt	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4.2**	**9.7**	**0.3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18.2**	**–**	**–**
Humanitarian	**–**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**–**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**–**	**10.2**	**–**	**0.0**	**4.7**	**2.2**
Others	**–**	**1.5**	**9.0**	**4.0**	**–**	**3.7**	**17.2**	**1.0**	**6.1**	**0.0**	**–**	**4.3**	**8.9**	**0.4**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	–	–	–	4.9	–	–	0.7	1.1	–	–	–	0.4	0.3	0.7

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3.3.3. **ODA to America by donor and sector in 2006** *(cont.)*

As a percentage of total bilateral commitments | Percentage of multilateral finance

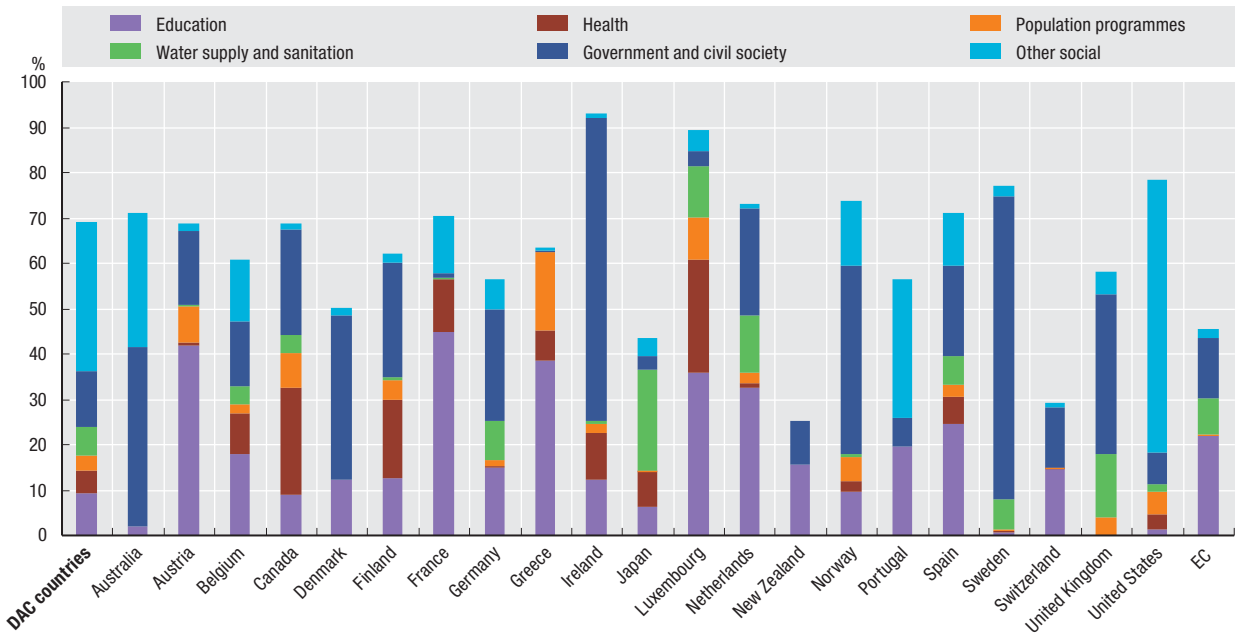
	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	**Total DAC countries**	EC	World Bank (IDA)	UNICEF and UNAIDS	**Total multilaterals**
Social	**19.3**	**57.9**	**53.0**	**47.1**	**66.9**	**22.7**	**55.7**	**70.9**	**58.2**	**36.3**	**15.8**	**56.9**	**41.2**
Education	11.9	7.4	18.3	16.3	0.4	11.5	–	1.1	**7.8**	17.4	0.1	1.7	**9.2**
Of which: Basic education	–	4.0	–	3.6	0.4	0.3	–	0.2	**1.9**	0.6	0.1	1.7	**0.6**
Health	–	1.8	–	4.0	0.5	0.0	–	2.9	**4.2**	–	0.2	6.6	**2.3**
Of which: Basic health	–	1.4	–	2.8	0.4	0.0	–	2.4	**2.7**	–	–	3.8	**2.2**
Population and reproductive health	–	4.3	–	1.8	0.1	0.1	3.6	4.5	**2.9**	0.4	–	33.8	**5.5**
Water supply and sanitation	–	0.6	–	4.2	6.0	–	13.5	1.6	**5.1**	6.3	8.3	0.5	**7.1**
Government and civil society	7.4	32.4	6.0	13.2	57.8	10.3	33.8	6.2	**10.5**	10.5	6.2	–	**11.0**
Other social infrastr. and services	–	11.4	28.6	7.7	2.2	0.8	4.7	54.5	**27.8**	1.8	1.0	14.3	**6.1**
Economic	**–**	**5.6**	**–**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**15.5**	**8.8**	**4.0**	**9.1**	**6.2**	**52.8**	**–**	**15.8**
Transport, communications	–	–	–	0.3	0.4	0.3	7.0	3.0	**2.8**	1.8	23.3	–	**7.9**
Energy	–	0.5	–	0.2	–	3.3	–	0.0	**4.3**	4.4	26.9	–	**7.4**
Banking, business and other services	–	5.1	–	0.6	1.6	11.9	1.8	1.0	**2.0**	–	2.6	–	**0.5**
Production	**24.9**	**8.7**	**2.2**	**8.2**	**–**	**24.3**	**30.5**	**5.7**	**8.3**	**23.0**	**9.8**	**–**	**16.2**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.7	8.2	1.9	5.3	–	20.1	9.0	4.8	**6.6**	9.4	8.8	–	**8.5**
Industry, mining and construction	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	–	0.9	0.8	0.1	**0.9**	3.5	1.1	–	**2.5**
Trade and tourism	–	0.1	–	0.9	–	3.4	20.7	0.7	**0.8**	10.1	–	–	**5.2**
Multisector	**33.0**	**6.4**	**39.1**	**10.0**	**18.0**	**15.3**	**1.0**	**10.1**	**8.8**	**14.3**	**11.4**	**–**	**13.7**
General programme aid	**9.2**	**–**	**–**	**2.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**6.2**	**4.3**	**12.8**	**9.4**	**–**	**8.3**
Debt	**–**	**11.8**	**–**	**24.9**	**–**	**–**	**3.8**	**0.3**	**6.0**	**–**	**0.7**	**–**	**0.1**
Humanitarian	**1.2**	**8.2**	**–**	**3.7**	**9.2**	**22.2**	**0.4**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**6.7**	**–**	**–**	**3.4**
Others	**12.4**	**1.5**	**5.7**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**–**	**43.1**	**1.3**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	9.2	–	–	1.9	–	10.4	–	6.7	3.8	2.9	–	–	1.5

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3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

3.3.4. **Analysis of social sector ODA to America by donor**

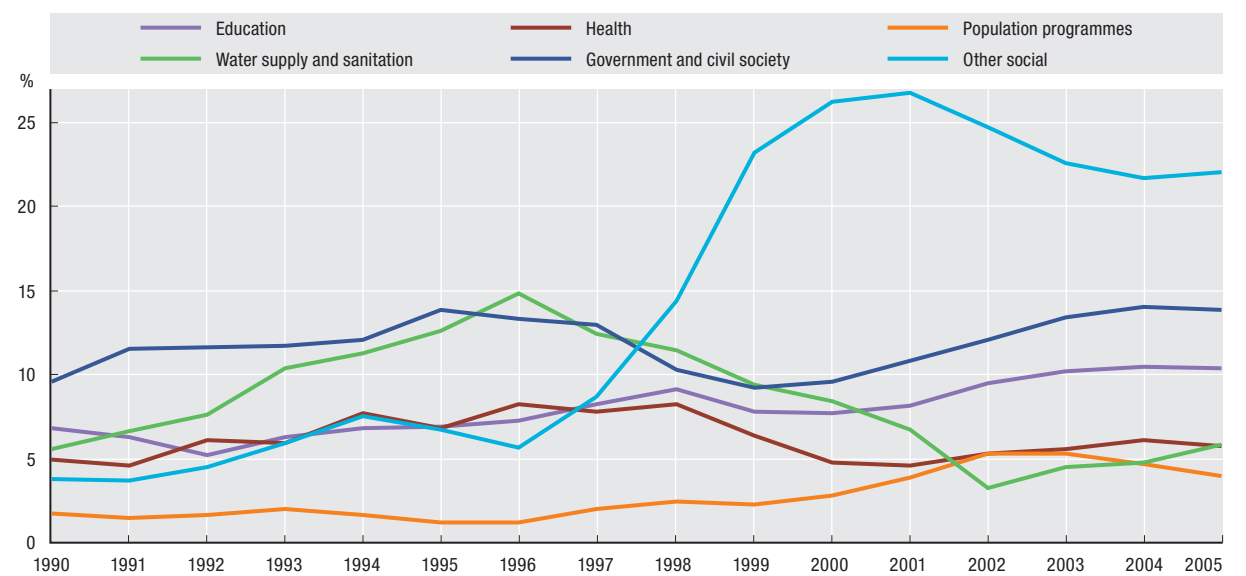
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for each donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410738512650

3.3.5. **Analysis of social sector ODA to America since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments

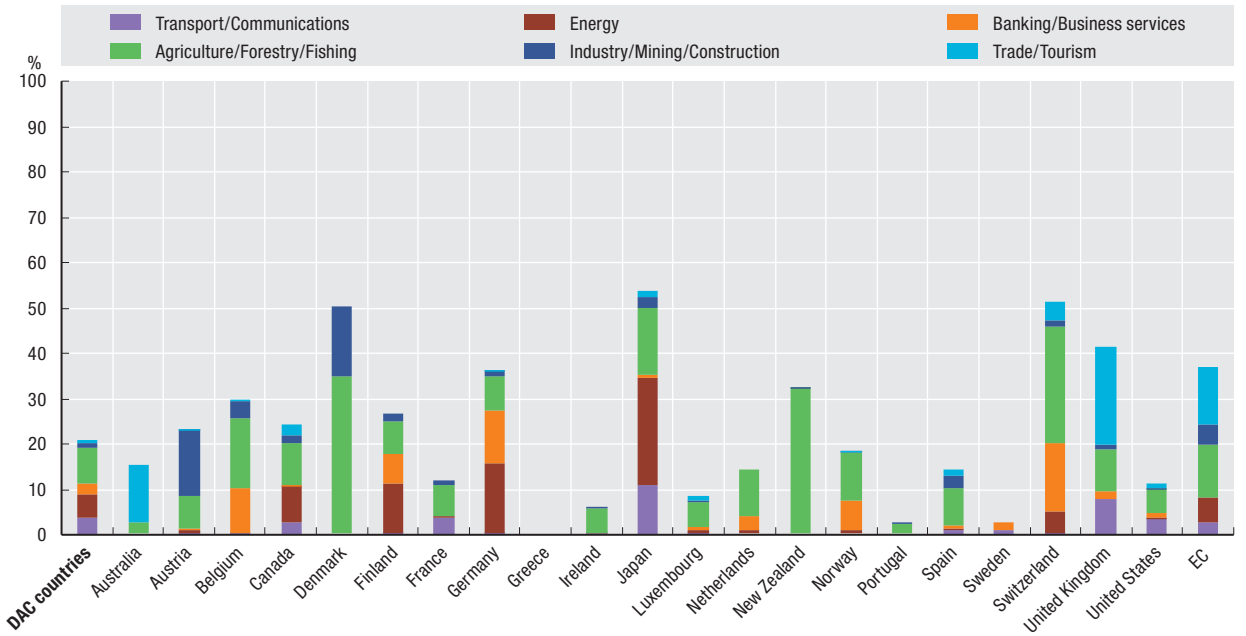


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3.3.6. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to America by donor**

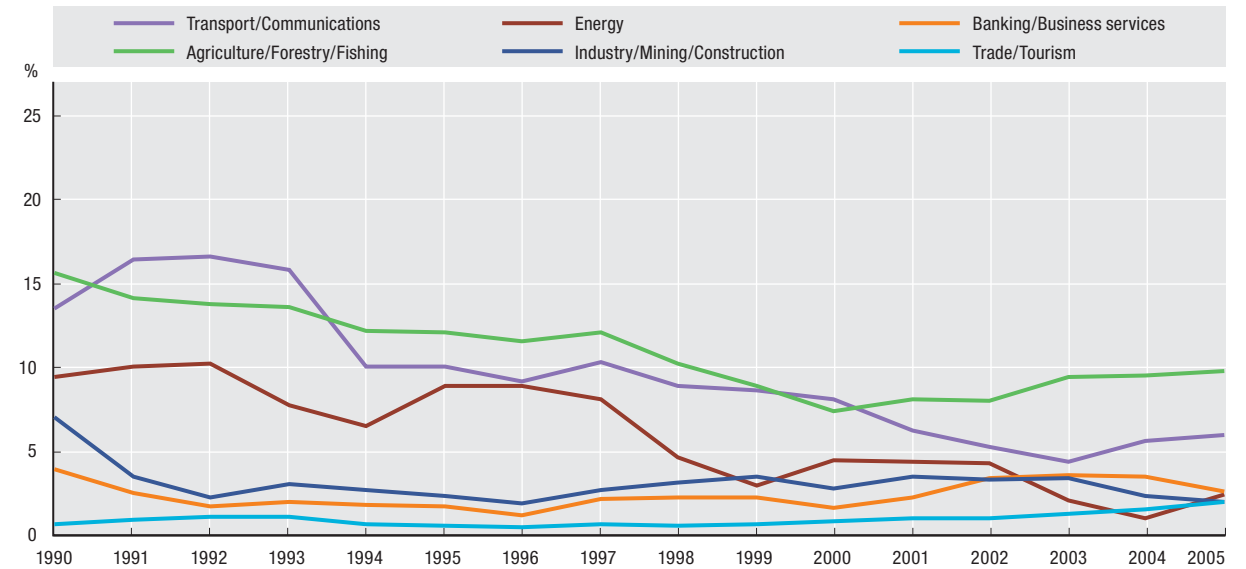
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410738512650

3.3.7. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to America since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410743888515

3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

3.3.8. **ODA to America by sector and recipient in 2006**

USD million, commitments

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen .prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	Total
Anguilla	0	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	**10**
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	0	**0**
Argentina	41	3	21	7	0	0	0	3	**76**
Barbados	3	0	3	0	–	–	0	0	**7**
Belize	4	5	7	2	–	–	0	0	**17**
Bolivia	410	8	107	46	51	69	5	7	**702**
Brazil	171	8	37	52	0	–	1	12	**282**
Chile	29	5	4	5	–	–	1	3	**47**
Colombia	1 303	10	115	32	0	–	100	20	**1 580**
Costa Rica	155	6	11	23	–	–	1	2	**199**
Cuba	34	1	6	5	0	–	4	2	**53**
Dominica	1	0	5	0	0	1	–	0	**8**
Dominican Republic	133	2	29	11	56	16	10	4	**260**
Ecuador	206	2	14	28	9	3	4	8	**274**
El Salvador	108	2	22	30	0	1	9	7	**179**
Grenada	9	–	1	0	0	–	0	0	**10**
Guatemala	160	69	22	83	39	179	36	8	**598**
Guyana	42	0	9	1	10	1	–	1	**64**
Haiti	396	39	41	24	53	1	22	5	**581**
Honduras	161	14	18	84	41	142	5	9	**473**
Jamaica	44	4	13	6	5	0	–	1	**73**

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3.3.8. **ODA to America by sector and recipient in 2006** *(cont.)*

USD million, commitments

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen .prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	Total
Mexico	278	89	14	64	–	–	0	5	**451**
Montserrat	6	4	14	0	–	–	–	–	**24**
Nicaragua	404	248	29	209	106	13	3	14	**1 026**
Panama	28	1	11	11	–	–	0	6	**57**
Paraguay	51	187	6	45	31	–	0	3	**323**
Peru	440	24	146	36	46	1	3	5	**701**
St. Kitts-Nevis	4	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	**4**
St. Lucia	2	0	7	0	1	–	–	0	**11**
St. Vincent and Grenadines	1	0	11	0	0	–	–	0	**11**
Suriname	29	0	6	1	–	–	4	0	**40**
Trinidad and Tobago	36	0	1	0	–	–	–	0	**38**
Turks and Caicos Islands	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	**13**
Uruguay	17	1	2	2	–	–	–	2	**22**
Venezuela	30	1	1	1	–	–	0	2	**35**
North and Central America, regional	113	31	96	33	7	–	23	8	**311**
South America, regional	49	121	18	9	–	–	3	2	**202**
America, regional	124	64	57	41	–	–	30	56	**372**
America total	**5 023**	**958**	**904**	**894**	**467**	**429**	**266**	**194**	**9 135**

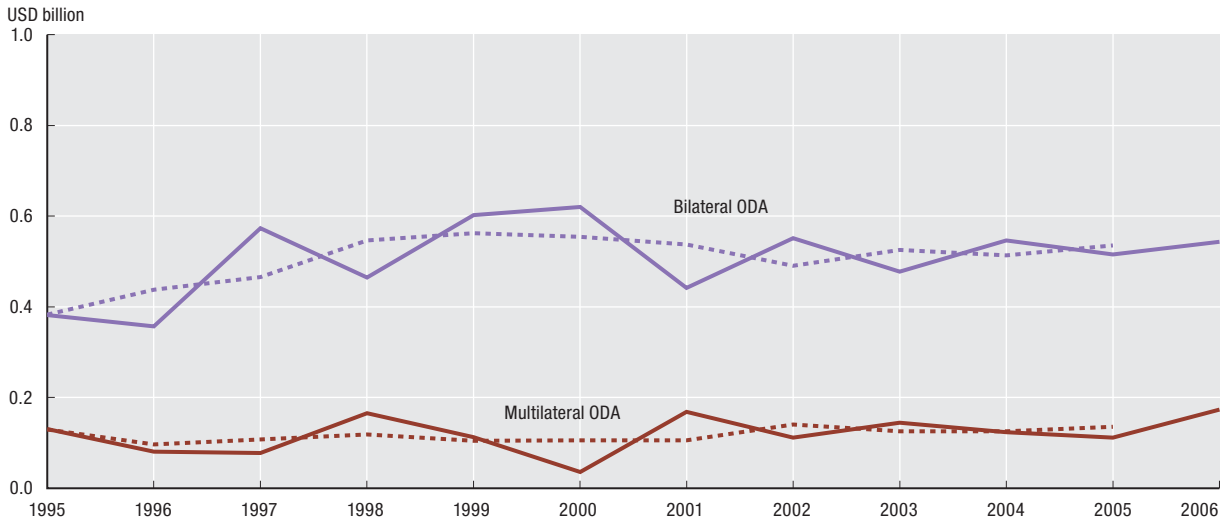
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3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

Education

3.3.9. **Total ODA to education**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410750626885

3.3.10. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		Nicaragua	Dominican Republic	Peru	Brazil	Haiti	Mexico	Colombia	Bolivia	Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	EC	18	65	26	–	7	13	–	–	–	34	10	**173**
	France	0	8	6	23	12	14	20	3	4	0	32	**121**
	Spain	5	3	12	8	4	3	8	13	22	0	39	**118**
	Germany	1	1	7	19	0	13	9	2	3	0	32	**88**
	Netherlands	43	–	2	1	–	–	4	11	1	–	12	**74**
	Japan	14	1	2	6	0	3	1	2	2	0	13	**47**
	United States	–	0	5	–	10	–	–	–	0	–	20	**35**
	Canada	–	–	–	–	16	0	–	0	–	–	3	**20**
	Belgium	0	–	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	–	4	**13**
	Luxembourg	2	–	0	1	0	–	0	0	0	–	5	**9**
	Other donors	5	0	1	3	1	1	3	6	1	0	18	**38**
	Total	**89**	**79**	**63**	**62**	**51**	**46**	**45**	**40**	**36**	**35**	**188**	**734**

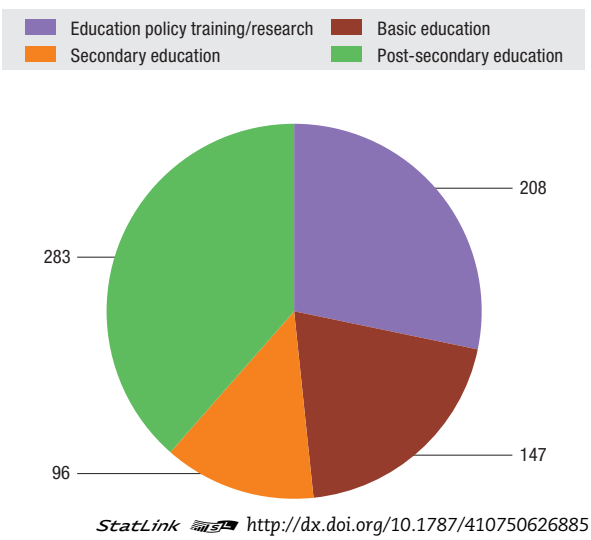
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410750626885

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Education

3.3.11. ODA to education by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410750626885

3.3.12. ODA commitments to education

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	–	–	0	0
Austria	6	6	7	8
Belgium	11	12	12	13
Canada	33	29	36	20
Denmark	0	31	29	2
Finland	0	9	7	4
France	59	69	71	121
Germany	84	84	47	88
Greece	0	0	1	1
Ireland	1	1	2	2
Italy	7	16	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	54	67	71	47
Luxembourg	3	5	7	9
Netherlands	10	85	25	74
New Zealand	1	1	1	1
Norway	5	4	1	6
Portugal	–	1	1	0
Spain	81	80	127	118
Sweden	17	2	38	1
Switzerland	4	4	3	8
United Kingdom	4	2	1	–
United States	40	28	29	35
DAC countries	**423**	**536**	**516**	**556**
EC	86	40	86	173

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Related Millenium Development Goals

Achieve universal primary education **(Goal 2)**

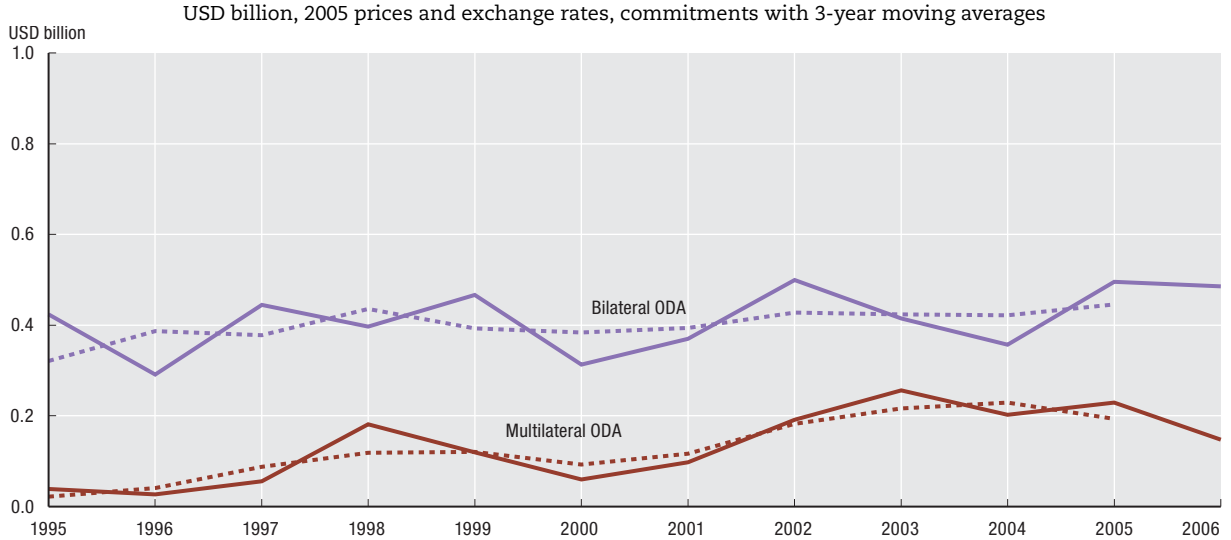
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling **(Target 3)**

3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

Health

3.3.13. **Total ODA to health**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410683128663

3.3.14. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

Top 10 donors 2006	Haiti	Peru	Nicaragua	Bolivia	Honduras	Guatemala	El Salvador	Brazil	Jamaica	Paraguay	Others	**Total**
United States	75	17	7	16	15	17	12	5	5	2	69	**240**
GFATM	19	34	10	6	14	–	8	12	16	–	11	**128**
Canada	53	0	4	3	0	2	1	1	–	0	4	**69**
Japan	2	1	14	9	2	9	1	2	1	14	9	**63**
Spain	1	6	4	7	3	4	4	0	–	0	14	**42**
France	2	3	0	12	–	–	0	6	–	0	9	**32**
UNICEF	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	8	**18**
Germany	0	0	0	0	–	1	0	0	–	–	8	**10**
Luxembourg	–	0	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	0	**8**
Belgium	–	2	0	2	–	0	0	0	–	–	4	**8**
Other donors	1	0	18	0	0	1	0	1	0	–	10	**31**
Total	**155**	**63**	**62**	**57**	**35**	**34**	**30**	**30**	**22**	**17**	**145**	**650**

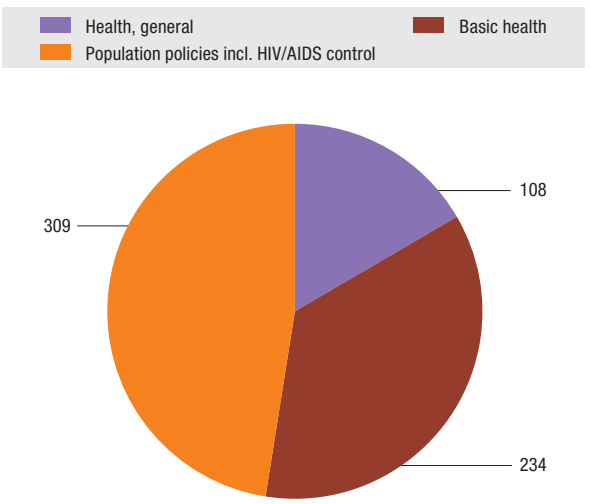
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Health

3.3.15. ODA to health by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410683128663

3.3.16. ODA commitments to health

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	–	0	–	–
Austria	2	1	7	2
Belgium	4	2	14	8
Canada	19	7	40	69
Denmark	2	–	1	–
Finland	1	7	0	7
France	26	34	36	32
Germany	17	6	3	10
Greece	0	0	–	0
Ireland	1	2	1	2
Italy	4	5	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	52	40	41	63
Luxembourg	1	4	4	8
Netherlands	17	20	28	8
New Zealand	–	–	–	–
Norway	1	1	1	5
Portugal	–	–	–	–
Spain	34	43	44	42
Sweden	14	5	35	1
Switzerland	1	–	1	0
United Kingdom	3	11	6	2
United States	182	160	213	240
DAC countries	**380**	**349**	**477**	**499**
EC	15	57	46	4

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410683128663

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Reduce child mortality" **(Goal 4)**

"Improve maternal health" **(Goal 5)**

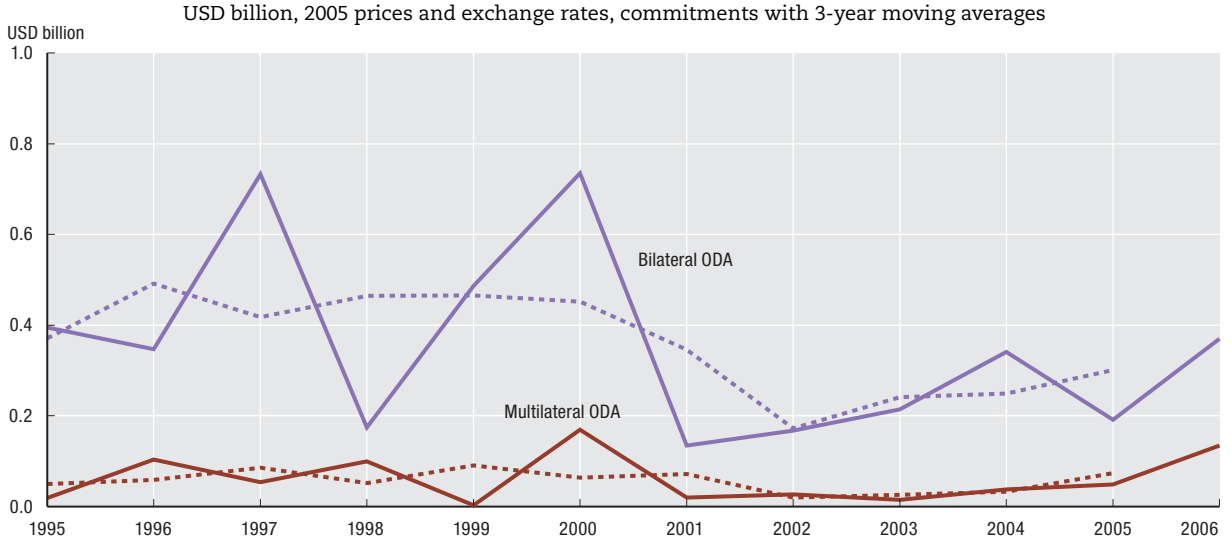
"Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases" **(Goal 6)**

3.3. ODA TO AMERICA BY SECTOR

Water

3.3.17. **Total ODA to water**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410728473664

3.3.18. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

Top 10 donors 2006	Costa Rica	Bolivia	Mexico	Nicaragua	Peru	Haiti	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Guyana	Others	**Total**
Japan	129	0	0	1	0	–	21	7	1	6	6	**171**
EC	–	16	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	38	**63**
United States	–	–	53	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	0	**54**
Germany	4	4	1	15	23	–	0	0	0	–	4	**51**
IDB Sp. Fund	–	–	–	30	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	**45**
IDA	3	20	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	**31**
Spain	1	1	0	1	8	1	2	6	4	–	7	**30**
Netherlands	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	**28**
Canada	–	3	–	–	–	–	0	–	5	–	1	**9**
Sweden	–	5	–	–	–	–	0	–	3	–	–	**8**
Other donors	0	0	–	2	0	2	1	0	0	4	6	**15**
Total	**136**	**67**	**54**	**49**	**31**	**26**	**24**	**21**	**13**	**10**	**73**	**504**

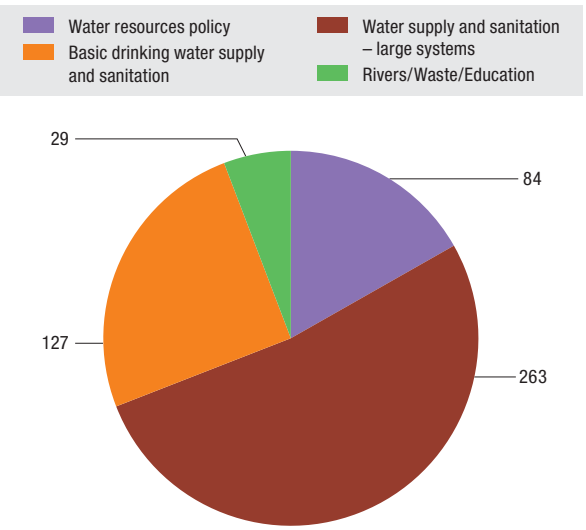
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410728473664

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Water

3.3.19. ODA to water by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410728473664

3.3.20. ODA commitments to water

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	–	–	0	–
Austria	3	0	0	0
Belgium	2	2	5	3
Canada	2	9	3	9
Denmark	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	0	0
France	0	1	0	1
Germany	19	35	29	51
Greece	–	–	–	–
Ireland	0	0	0	0
Italy	18	0	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	60	222	31	171
Luxembourg	6	2	4	3
Netherlands	3	23	2	28
New Zealand	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	0	0	0
Portugal	–	–	–	–
Spain	64	24	38	30
Sweden	1	4	0	8
Switzerland	10	12	5	–
United Kingdom	0	0	–	7
United States	5	9	71	54
DAC countries	**192**	**345**	**189**	**365**
EC	13	28	15	63

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410728473664

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Ensure environmental sustainability" **(Goal 7)**

"*Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation*" **(Target 10)**





4. ASIA

4.1. **ODA TO ASIA: SUMMARY** 94

4.2. **ODA TO ASIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT** 98

4.3. **ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR**..... 104

4.1. ODA TO ASIA: SUMMARY

4.1.1. Top 10 ODA receipts by recipient

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

1	Iraq	8 661	26%
2	Afghanistan	3 000	9%
3	Pakistan	2 147	7%
4	Viet Nam	1 846	6%
5	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1 449	4%
6	Indonesia	1 405	4%
7	India	1 379	4%
8	China	1 245	4%
9	Bangladesh	1 223	4%
10	Sri Lanka	796	2%
	Other recipients	9 734	30%
	Total	**32 885**	**100%**

4.1.2. Top 10 ODA donors

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

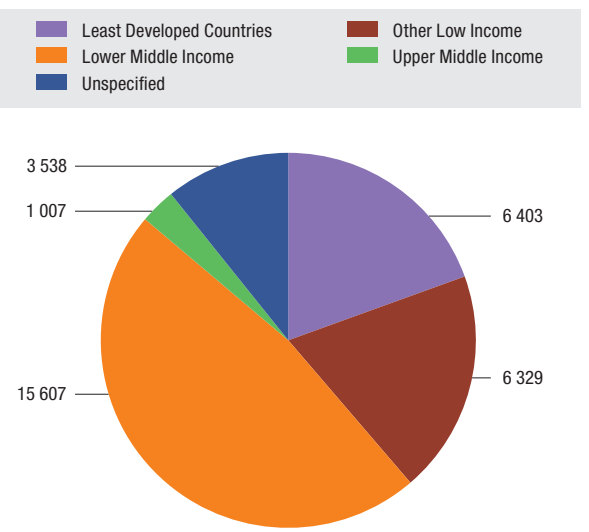
1	United States	8 788	27%
2	Japan	2 926	9%
3	IDA	2 444	7%
4	EC	2 074	6%
5	Saudi Arabia	1 839	6%
6	Germany	1 813	6%
7	United Kingdom	1 674	5%
8	France	1 535	5%
9	AsDF	1 008	3%
10	Australia	987	3%
	Other donors	7 798	24%
	Total	**32 885**	**100%**

4.1.3. Trends in ODA

	2005	2006	% change
ODA net disbursements (2005 USD million)	45 600	32 204	–29.4
ODA commitments (2005 USD million)	52 764	37 893	–28.2
Population (thousands)	3 594 639	3 635 185	1.1
Net ODA per capita (USD)	12.7	9.0	–

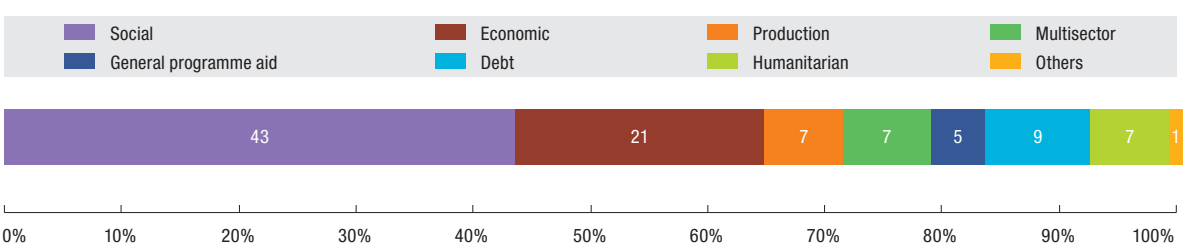
4.1.4. ODA by income group

USD million, 2006, net disbursements



4.1.5. Sectors in 2006

Commitments



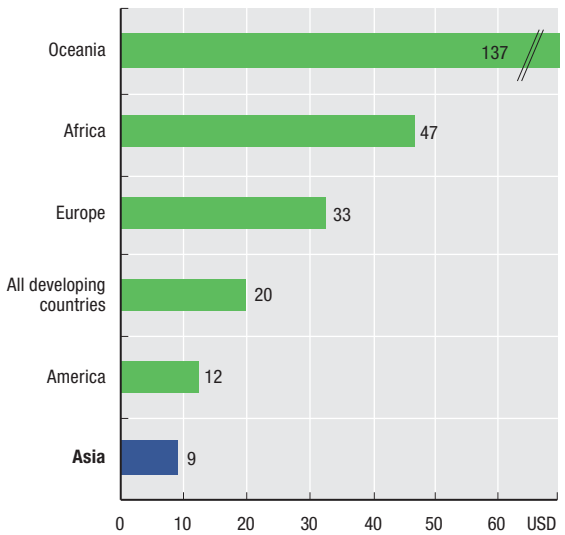
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4.1. ODA TO ASIA: SUMMARY

4.1.6. Net ODA receipts per person in 2006

In USD

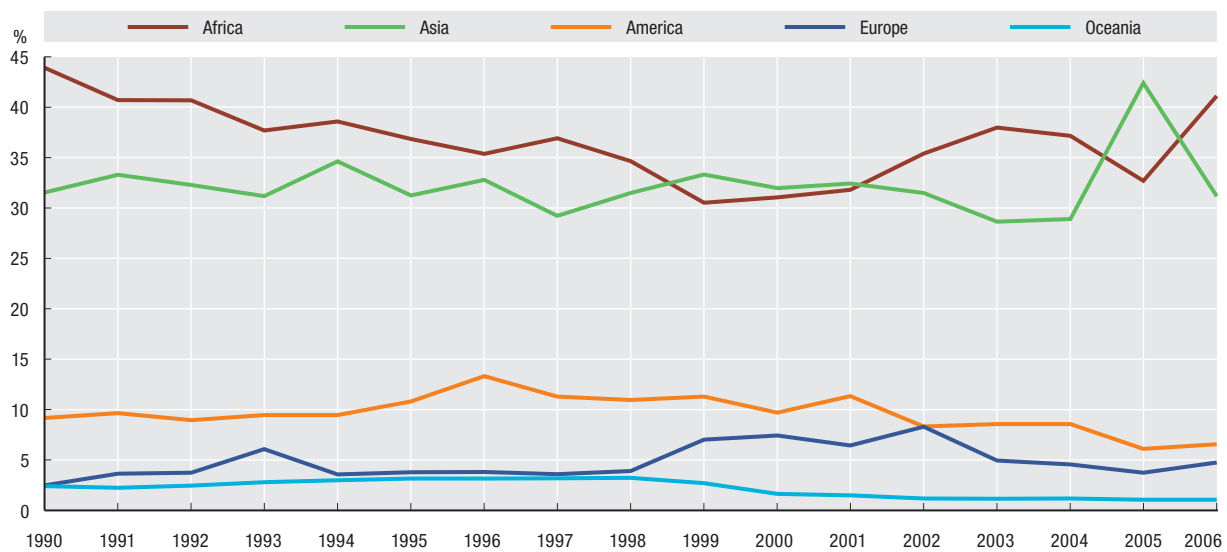


4.1.7. Net ODA and population of aid recipient countries by region in 2006

	Net ODA USD million	Population million
Africa	43 402	926
Asia	32 885	3 635
America	6 910	558
Europe	5 032	155
Oceania	1 127	8
Aid to unspecified regions	15 936	–
All ODA recipients	**105 292**	**5 282**

4.1.8. Regional shares of total net ODA

As a percentage of total ODA



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410813442737

4.1. ODA TO ASIA: SUMMARY

Highlights

In 2006, net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Asia reached USD 32.9 billion of which USD 8.6 billion for Iraq and USD 3 billion for Afghanistan.

Net ODA per capita was USD 9, *versus* USD 12.7 in 2005.

Under half the aid (43%) went to social programmes and 21% went to economic programmes.

Net aid commitments decreased by 28.2% over 2005-2006 and disbursements by 29.4%.

The US was the biggest donor (27%) followed by Japan US (9%).

Case study from Laos

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Principle 5 – Mutual accountability

"*Donors and partners are accountable for development results*"

Laos is a one-party state that followed China's lead in implementing a series of economic reforms in the mid-1980s. Growth averaged 6% per year in 1988-2007, albeit from an extremely low base. Subsistence agriculture accounts for 40% of GDP and 80% of employment, although only 5% of the land is suited to this. In 2006, the country had a gross national income of USD 2 050 per capita (in PPP terms). Around 27% of the population live on less than a dollar a day, and 74% on less than two dollars a day. The country is on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals on universal primary education, reducing child mortality and on improving maternal health. Total ODA was USD 364 million in 2006, some 12% of GNI.

The main development project is the billion dollar Nam Theun 2 dam scheme, intended to generate hydroelectricity for export to Thailand and to boost the local economy. The dam is a build-own-operate-transfer project with a concession period of 31 years, of which the operating period is 25 years. Government revenue is estimated at USD $1.9 to $2 billion in nominal terms over the first 25 years, and the government hopes that income from the dam and the economic growth it encourages will eventually enable it to do without ODA.

Aid is more effective when both donors and partner governments are accountable to their respective publics and to each other for the use of resources to achieve development results. The Nam Theun 2 project illustrates a particularly potent type of accountability that is not specified in the Paris Declaration, but is in the spirit it seeks to foster. The project is headed by the French multinational EDF. In 2004, Friends of the Earth submitted a case to the French National Contact Point (NCP) that oversees the OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, based on the chapters concerning sustainable development, respect for human rights, health and safety, information and communication, and industrial relations.

The NCP concluded that there was no violation of the OECD Guidelines, but stressed that multinationals doing business in countries where the legislative and regulatory system in the environmental and social field is considered to be weak should do their utmost to apply the same internationally recognised good practices that they follow in their own country at construction sites and with regard to the people affected by their activity. The NCP also proposed to consult regularly with the company to monitor the project and its impacts.

Laos also has a more standard application of the Paris Declaration, via the Vientiane Declaration, its local adaptation. Under this agreement, the government and aid partners will jointly carry out annual reviews on progress in implementing the commitments on aid effectiveness and improved development outcomes through existing and increasingly objective country level mechanisms. They will seek to formulate appropriate indicators and (indicative) targets on aid effectiveness. The government will seek to involve aid partners in formulating and assessing progress on

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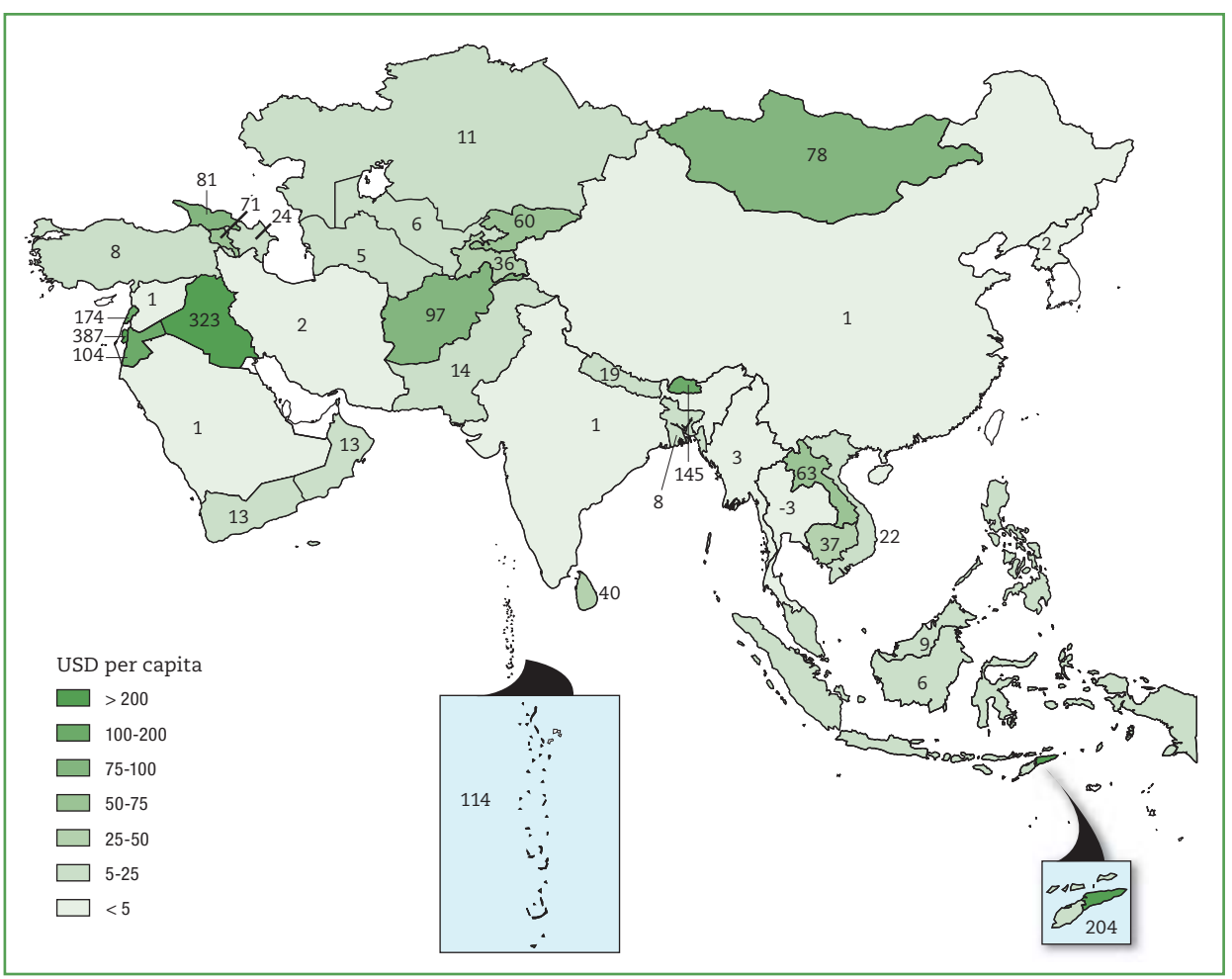
implementation of the national development plans. The partners will seek to provide in a timely manner, accurate and comprehensive information on aid flows and programme intentions to enable the government to present budget reports to the National Assembly and citizens, and coordinate aid more effectively.

A mechanism is now in place and assessments are undertaken. The government's Action Plan covers the concrete actions and targets in line with the principles to be met by 2010, and also identifies the government agencies and donors responsible for ensuring implementation. The Round Table Process, both at national and sectoral levels, helps to ensure collaboration between donors and the government. The planned second progress report on the MDGs and the mid-term review of the National Socio-Economic Development Plan will further facilitate a common understanding of the national development priorities.

The principle of mutual accountability was developed in the framework of the Paris Declaration, but as the case of Laos shows, it can go beyond ODA and intergovernmental to cover situations where the private sector and civil society have major stakes too.

ODA per capita to recipient countries in 2006

Net disbursements per capita in USD



4.2. ODA TO ASIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

4.2.1. Top 10 DAC donor countries to Asia

USD million, net bilateral disbursements

a) Top 10 donors by amount

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of DAC countries
1	United States	5 826	15 075	8 788	**9 896**	39
2	Japan	3 462	7 473	2 926	**4 620**	18
3	Germany	982	3 397	1 813	**2 064**	8
4	United Kingdom	1 597	2 879	1 674	**2 050**	8
5	France	555	1 296	1 535	**1 129**	4
6	Canada	417	1 136	723	**759**	3
7	Australia	466	588	987	**680**	3
8	Netherlands	277	919	526	**574**	2
9	Italy	10	1 029	548	**529**	2
10	Sweden	374	427	718	**506**	2
	Other DAC countries	1 463	3 562	2 185	**2 403**	10
	Total DAC countries	**15 428**	**37 781**	**22 424**	**25 211**	**100**

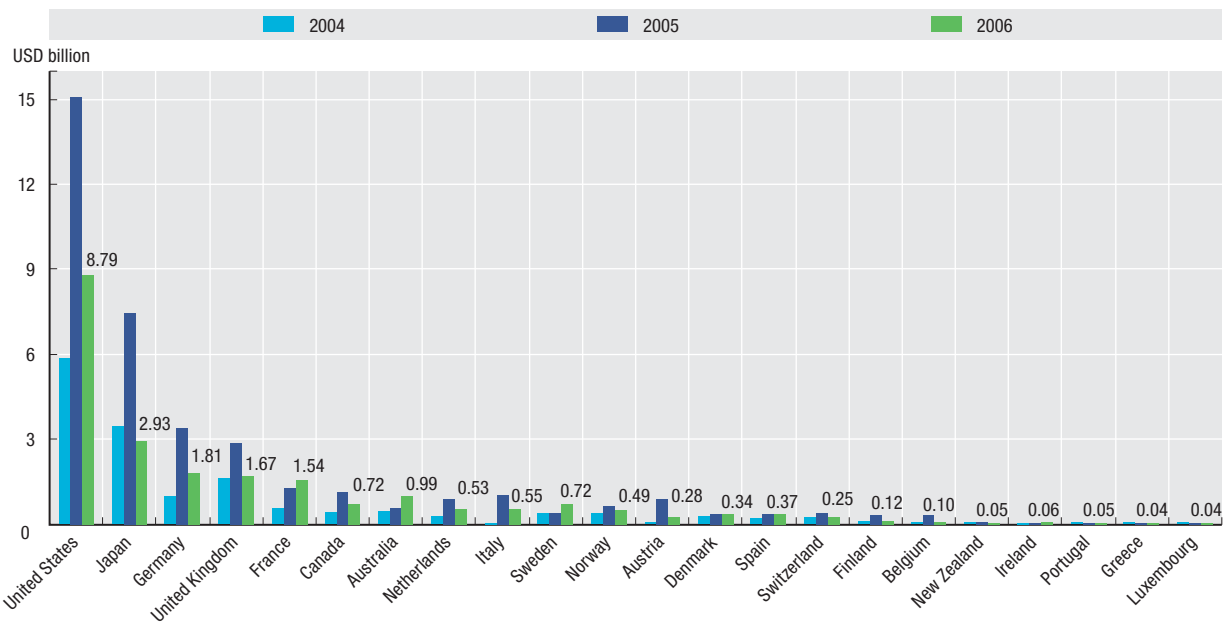
b) Top 10 donors by share of aid to Asia

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	Asia as % of each donor's aid 2004-2006
1	Japan	3 462	7 473	2 926	**4 620**	69
2	United States	5 826	15 075	8 788	**9 896**	57
3	Australia	466	588	987	**680**	56
4	Austria	55	892	279	**409**	49
5	Finland	79	293	115	**163**	42
6	Germany	982	3 397	1 813	**2 064**	38
7	Canada	417	1 136	723	**759**	37
8	Switzerland	242	419	247	**303**	36
9	Norway	372	621	493	**495**	35
10	Italy	10	1 029	548	**529**	35
	Other DAC countries	3 516	6 859	5 504	**5 293**	25
	Total DAC countries	**15 428**	**37 781**	**22 424**	**25 211**	**43**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410856054585

4.2.2. DAC donor countries' aid to Asia

USD billion, values shown for 2006, net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410856054585

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4.2. ODA TO ASIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

4.2.3. ODA to Asia by DAC donor

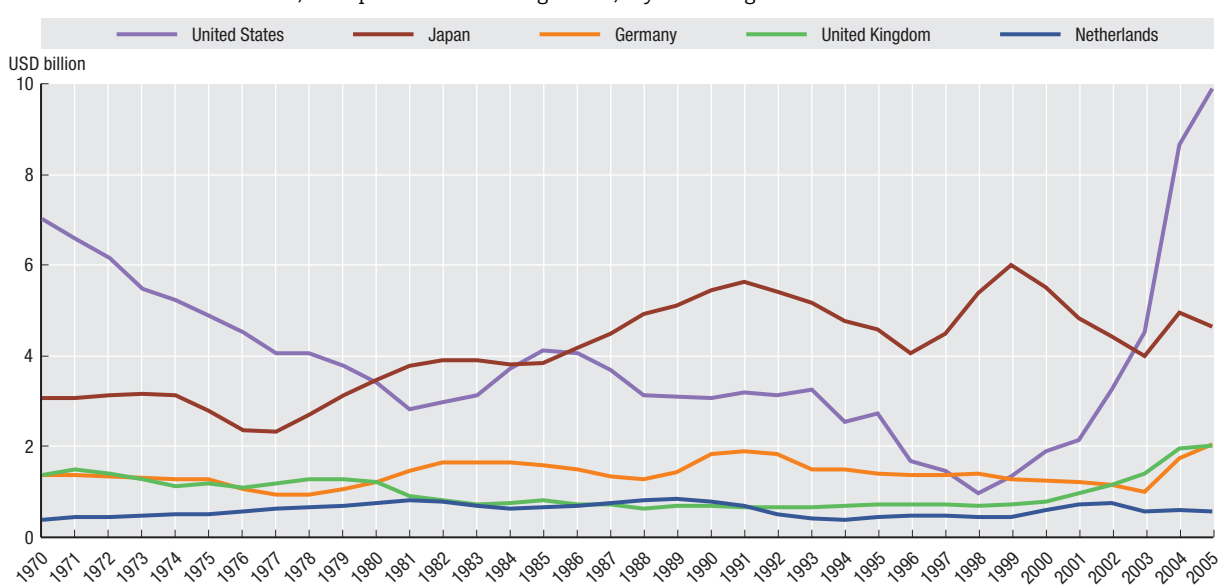
USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, average annual net bilateral disbursements

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2000-06 % of DAC countries	2000-06 Asia as % of each donor's aid
Australia	264	338	452	585	3	54
Austria	25	100	52	211	1	38
Belgium	105	84	60	110	1	13
Canada	608	510	394	457	2	33
Denmark	131	217	233	301	2	29
Finland	7	58	95	116	1	39
France	428	569	704	757	4	15
Germany	1 204	1 474	1 569	1 528	8	35
Greece	–	–	5	34	0	22
Ireland	0	1	8	36	0	11
Italy	139	224	212	255	1	25
Japan	2 878	4 137	5 130	4 635	25	71
Luxembourg	–	–	11	36	0	23
Netherlands	547	765	512	649	4	28
New Zealand	43	17	23	51	0	32
Norway	132	237	307	448	2	33
Portugal	–	–	10	71	0	20
Spain	–	7	222	245	1	18
Sweden	315	365	309	403	2	29
Switzerland	97	145	195	253	1	34
United Kingdom	1 301	786	694	1 490	8	34
United States	5 188	3 372	2 354	5 844	32	48
Total DAC countries	**13 410**	**13 407**	**13 551**	**18 517**	**100**	**40**
EC	410	546	900	1 551	–	23

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410864633630

4.2.4. ODA to Asia by largest bilateral donors since 1970

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410864633630

4.2. ODA TO ASIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

4.2.5. **Top 10 multilateral donors to Asia**

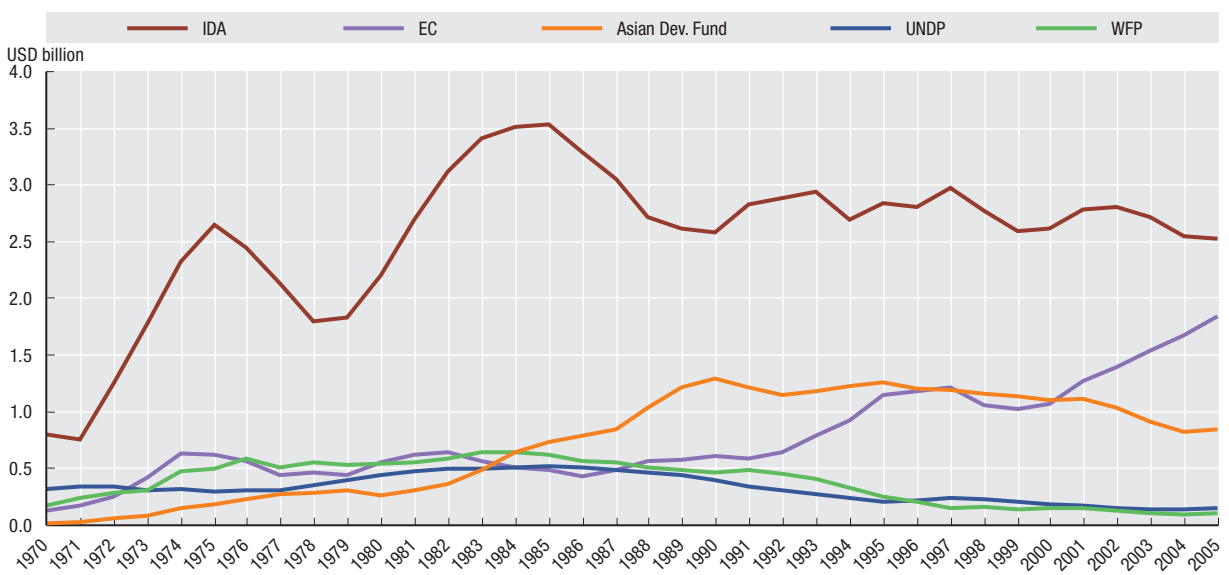
USD million, net disbursements

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all multilaterals
1	IDA	2 645	2 508	2 444	**2 532**	36
2	EC	1 658	1 839	2 074	**1 857**	27
3	AsDF	682	855	1 008	**848**	12
4	UNRWA	449	508	600	**519**	7
5	GFATM	139	189	303	**210**	3
6	UNICEF	134	163	174	**157**	2
7	UNTA	157	162	140	**153**	2
8	UNDP	145	145	149	**146**	2
9	UNFPA	107	123	124	**118**	2
10	WFP	72	100	130	**101**	1
	Other multilaterals	486	204	348	**346**	5
	Total multilaterals	**6 673**	**6 796**	**7 494**	**6 988**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/412164048261

4.2.6. **ODA to Asia by largest multilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411008047180

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4.2. ODA TO ASIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

4.2.7. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Asia**

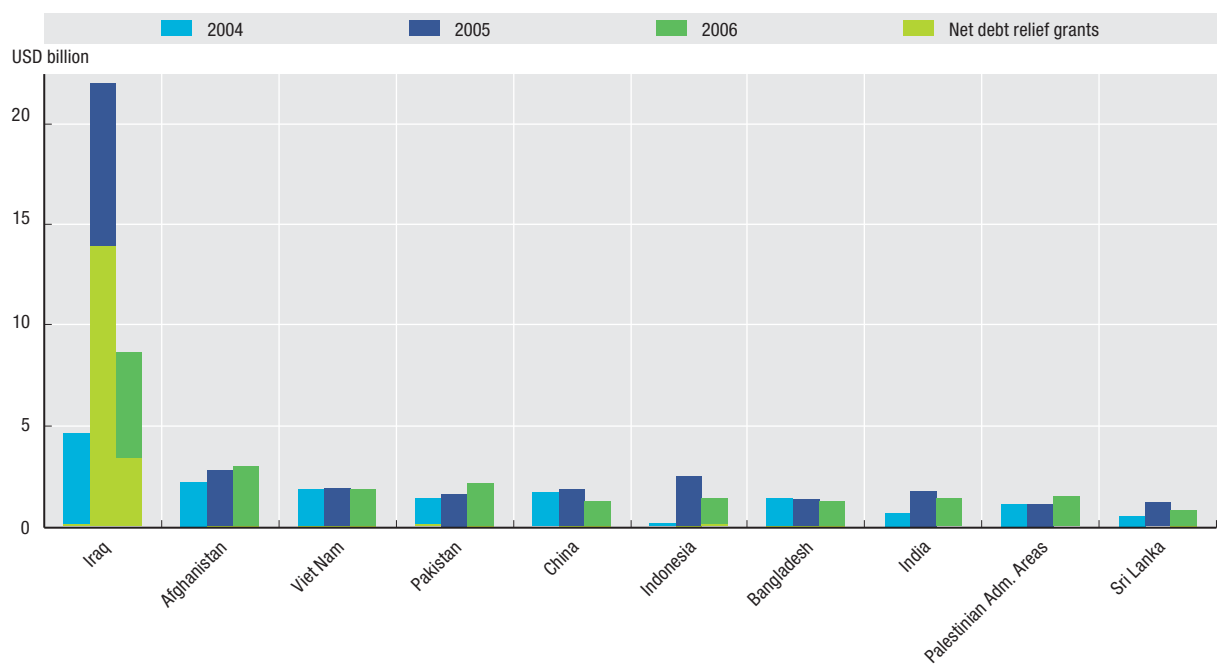
USD million, receipts from all donors, net ODA receipts

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all recipients
1	Iraq	4 650	22 052	8 661	**11 788**	35
2	Afghanistan	2 171	2 752	3 000	**2 641**	8
3	Viet Nam	1 840	1 907	1 846	**1 865**	6
4	Pakistan	1 424	1 626	2 147	**1 732**	5
5	China	1 685	1 802	1 245	**1 577**	5
6	Indonesia	130	2 522	1 405	**1 352**	4
7	Bangladesh	1 412	1 336	1 223	**1 324**	4
8	India	694	1 728	1 379	**1 267**	4
9	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1 116	1 116	1 449	**1 227**	4
10	Sri Lanka	520	1 192	796	**836**	2
	Other recipients	7 181	7 567	9 734	**8 161**	24
	Total ODA recipients	**22 824**	**45 600**	**32 885**	**33 770**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411014267630

4.2.8. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Asia with their share of net debt relief grants**

USD billion, net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411014267630

4.2. ODA TO ASIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

4.2.9. **ODA to Asia by recipient country**

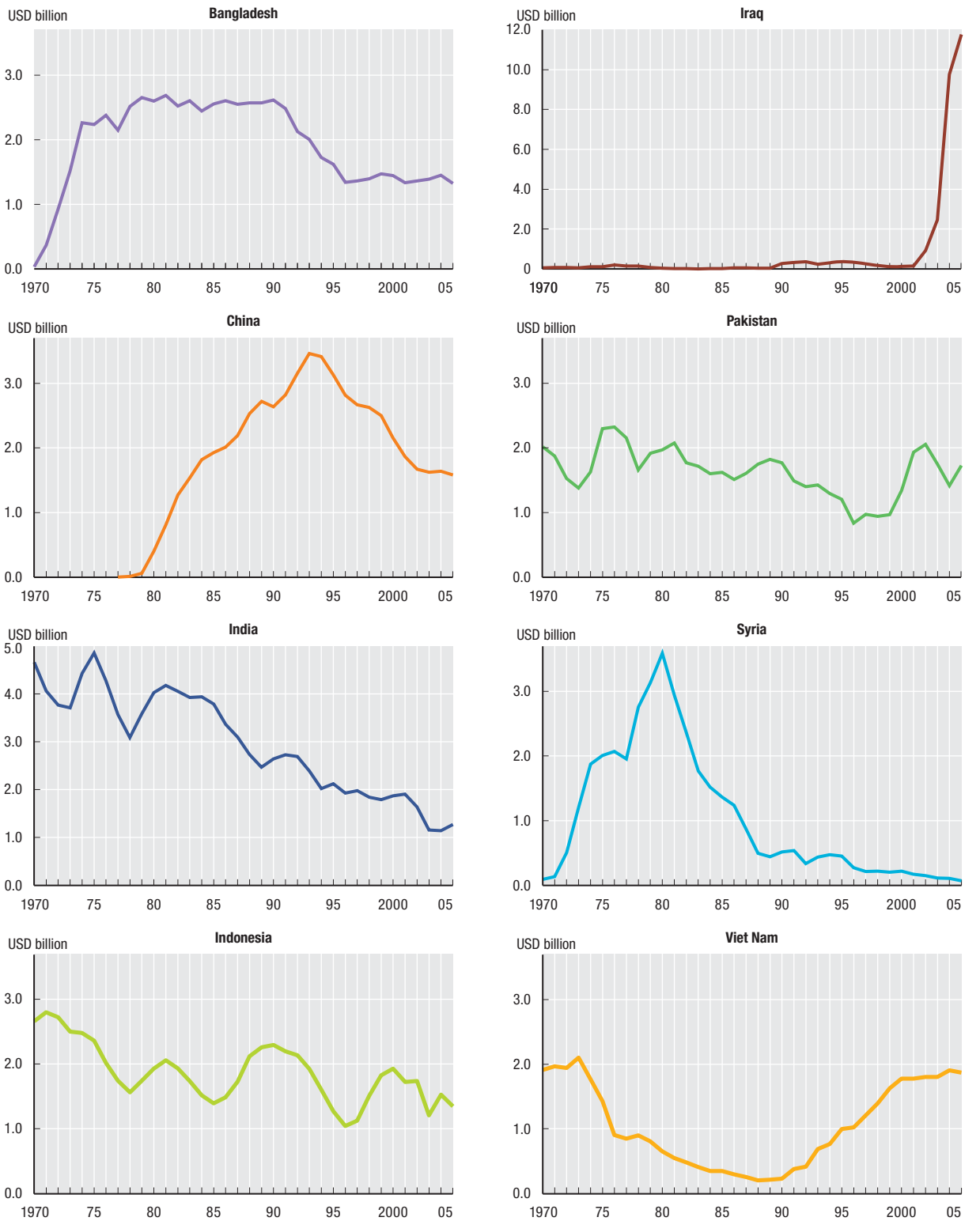
USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, net ODA receipts

	2000-06	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Share (%)	Annual averages				Annual amounts			
Afghanistan	6.5	211	63	276	1 730	1 772	2 226	2 752	2 915
Armenia	1.0	–	–	170	258	274	260	193	208
Azerbaijan	1.0	–	–	118	256	328	177	225	199
Bahrain	0.2	126	208	81	46	86	59	–	–
Bangladesh	5.1	1 702	2 566	1 819	1 362	1 567	1 448	1 336	1 186
Bhutan	0.3	5	44	73	85	85	79	90	94
Brunei	0.0	0	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	2.0	266	116	334	539	567	493	541	524
China	6.3	4	1 734	2 935	1 680	1 433	1 674	1 802	1 265
Georgia	1.2	–	–	184	314	249	320	309	352
Hong Kong, China	0.0	10	32	13	–	–	–	–	–
India	5.6	3 932	3 619	2 177	1 491	956	717	1 728	1 342
Indonesia	5.9	2 273	1 837	1 697	1 584	1 889	160	2 522	1 356
Iran	0.5	79	64	179	145	147	189	104	117
Iraq	20.4	114	32	283	5 461	2 468	4 753	22 052	8 491
Israel	0.0	1 232	2 119	1 312	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	2.7	1 085	1 403	623	725	1 338	618	668	562
Kazakstan	0.8	–	–	108	223	289	264	225	168
Korea	0.0	1 005	116	–42	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0.6	13	7	59	150	146	165	87	53
Kuwait	0.0	2	11	2	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgystan	1.0	–	–	183	254	219	261	268	302
Laos	1.2	203	100	275	323	332	273	296	360
Lebanon	1.4	191	319	241	374	252	270	244	685
Macao	0.0	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	0.5	254	383	123	125	113	289	28	253
Maldives	0.1	8	27	36	36	23	28	77	38
Mongolia	0.9	4	7	174	245	275	257	221	201
Myanmar	0.5	355	606	120	138	138	126	145	145
Nepal	1.8	172	494	483	475	518	436	425	503
Oman	0.1	205	180	61	33	43	55	–5	34
Pakistan	6.5	1 861	1 788	1 212	1 734	1 165	1 449	1 626	2 107
Palestinian Adm. Areas	4.7	–	–	418	1 265	1 091	1 148	1 116	1 411
Philippines	2.3	613	949	1 162	617	751	450	564	571
Qatar	0.0	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	0.1	13	56	21	20	13	19	26	24
Singapore	0.0	99	54	8	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	2.3	441	909	653	625	748	527	1 192	791
Syria	0.5	1 592	1 617	391	121	134	109	79	22
Tajikistan	0.8	–	–	78	211	163	248	251	234
Thailand	0.0	433	870	784	–2	–963	51	–165	–253
Timor-Leste	0.9	0	0	22	242	203	168	185	205
Turkmenistan	0.2	–	–	22	42	30	35	29	25
United Arab Emirates	0.0	22	25	–3	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	0.7	–	–	88	198	209	245	169	146
Viet Nam	6.9	1 459	359	863	1 840	1 945	1 855	1 907	1 848
Yemen	1.5	640	840	366	404	259	257	336	277
Middle East, regional	1.6	646	334	415	438	197	205	326	2 005
Far East Asia, regional	0.5	97	59	111	146	118	181	339	167
South and Central Asia, regional	1.0	24	61	70	275	352	429	374	378
Asia, regional	1.9	188	845	330	495	281	274	917	890
Asia total	**100.0**	**21 578**	**24 860**	**21 112**	**26 727**	**22 203**	**23 251**	**45 600**	**32 204**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411032211503

4.2.10. **Trends in aid to largest Asian recipients since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411032211503



4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

FOCUS ON HEALTH: TRADE IN HEALTH SERVICES

Health care is a politically sensitive subject in itself, and even more so when international trade is involved. Large global markets for medicines and health equipment have existed for a number of years, including in Asia. India for example, has been exporting more pharmaceuticals than it imports since the early 1990s. More recently, trade in health services has started to flourish too, and once again Asian countries are important actors. In fact, they are present in all four types of trade in health services: cross-border supply, consumption abroad, commercial presence and movement of individual service providers.

The Philippines for instance exports medical transcription services to the US (transcribing oral reports) and supplies over 100,000 nurses to OECD countries. Thailand and Malaysia earn almost USD 500 million and 40 million respectively from "health tourism", treating foreign patients in both routine and specialised interventions. Most of the patients are Asian, for example Japanese clients are the most numerous in Thailand, while Vietnam exports its services mainly to Cambodia. Data on commercial presence is limited, but there seems to be some foreign participation in the private health care sector in most countries.

Trade in health services raises a number of issues both for developing countries and aid donors. The first two modes mentioned above (cross-border trade and consumption abroad) can be expected to bring the usual benefits linked to international trade, such as gains in efficiency and cost savings, on labour for example. The downside is that rapid growth in exports often means domestic price rises for the goods or services concerned. Even if the national economy benefits overall, inequalities may be reinforced. Health professionals, trained at public expense, can be attracted to the private sector in what is sometimes called an internal brain drain.

Commercial presence can also have positive and negative impacts. On the plus side, foreign investment can supply much needed capital and expertise, which may explain Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam's liberal regimes concerning the establishment of foreign hospitals. But as in the case of cross-border trade and consumption abroad, foreign investment can exacerbate inequalities. A counter-argument is that the new services cater to a new market, and do affect consumption by poorer patients.

Movement of health workers from developing to developed countries is perhaps the most controversial issue. Asia is the main source region for health professionals in many OECD countries. In the United States for instance, more than half of the foreign-born doctors (and 40 per cent of the nurses) are from Asia. Other countries with high percentages of foreign doctors of Asian origin include Australia (43 per cent), Ireland (48 per cent) and the UK (55 per cent). The corresponding figures for Asian nurses are much lower (24 per cent, 29 per cent and 24 per cent respectively).

The main benefit to receiving countries is obvious – an answer to labour supply shortages. For sending countries, much depends on what the foreign workers do with their income – spend it in the host country or send remittances back home. It also depends on whether they stay in the receiving country or go back after earning money and acquiring useful skills and knowledge that can benefit their homeland. It is worth pointing out, though, that numbers looked at in isolation can be misleading. India, Pakistan and Indonesia "export" large numbers of health professionals, but have only around eight per cent of their medical workforce abroad.

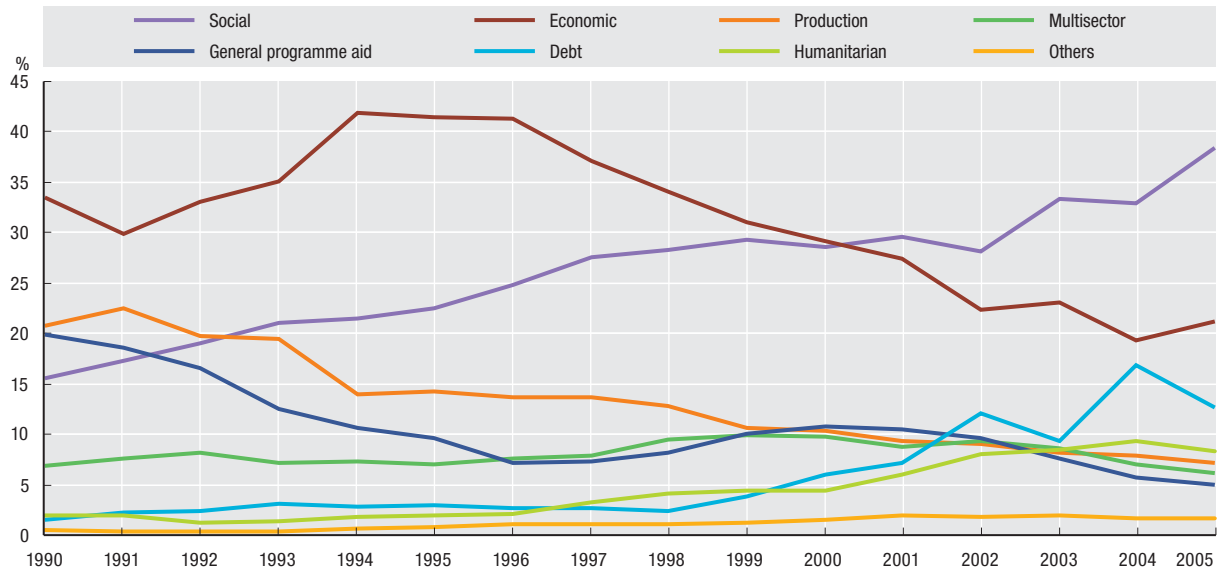
Aid donors may decide to focus attention on trade in health services within the framework of Aid for Trade. They will however have to strike a delicate balance between capturing the potential gains for developing countries and promoting equitable access to health for all. They could also consider the impact of health on trade, as when a health programme encourages increased trade from places where the disease burden was previously a constraint.

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4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

4.3.1. **ODA to Asia by sector since 1990**

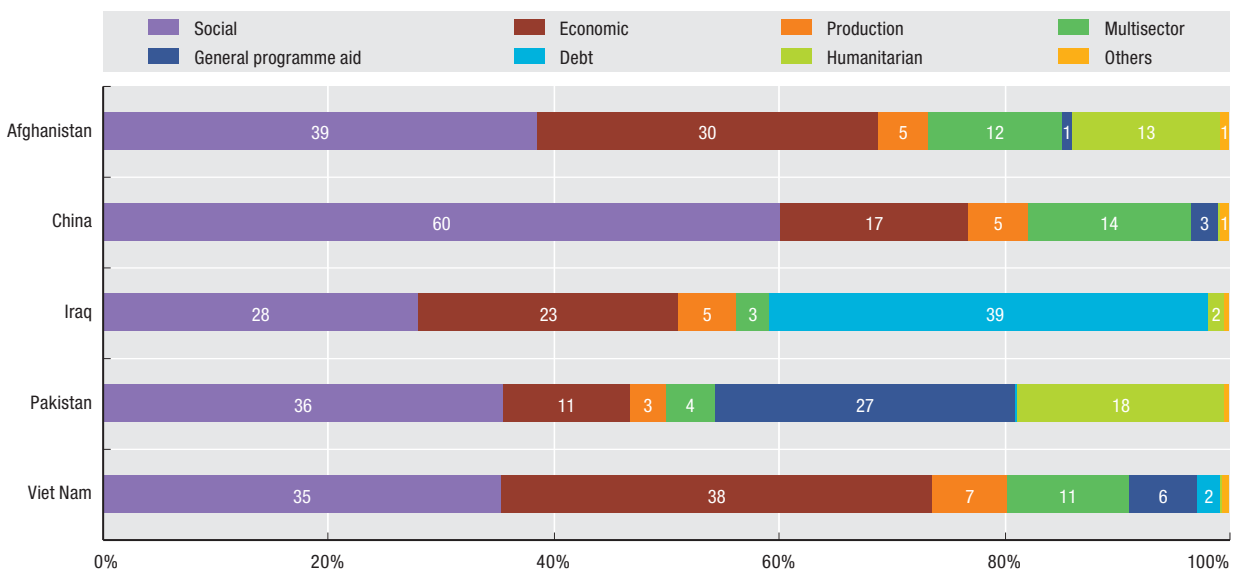
As a percentage of total ODA to Asia, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411032335650

4.3.2. **ODA to 5 largest recipients in Asia by sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total ODA committed for each country



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411032335650

4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

4.3.3. **ODA to Asia by donor and sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total bilateral commitments

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Social	**46.4**	**16.2**	**59.3**	**65.4**	**45.3**	**48.4**	**24.7**	**45.3**	**47.6**	**49.5**	**–**	**28.1**	**39.7**	**74.9**
Education	9.8	6.6	21.8	10.6	1.4	3.9	16.8	21.3	15.3	6.0	–	9.0	8.6	27.0
Of which: Basic education	2.2	0.0	10.0	5.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.6	–	2.5	–	0.3	0.5	19.2
Health	12.3	3.3	14.5	7.9	2.7	8.1	2.9	5.9	4.5	6.5	–	1.4	18.6	7.8
Of which: Basic health	11.4	3.2	13.4	7.2	2.2	1.7	–	3.9	2.8	3.9	–	0.6	7.2	0.2
Population and reproductive health	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	3.2	1.1	0.1	–	0.1	5.1	1.2
Water supply and sanitation	0.8	1.8	2.9	1.3	27.7	19.5	1.5	6.2	1.3	2.2	–	12.8	0.5	19.5
Government and civil society	20.1	4.1	12.4	29.8	10.8	14.8	0.1	5.7	25.0	33.4	–	3.5	2.3	16.3
Other social infrastr. and services	1.1	0.3	7.1	15.5	2.5	1.9	3.3	3.0	0.4	1.3	–	1.4	4.6	3.0
Economic	**1.7**	**0.5**	**9.4**	**5.8**	**16.0**	**9.4**	**15.9**	**23.5**	**2.1**	**2.9**	**–**	**37.3**	**1.8**	**1.8**
Transport, communications	0.4	0.3	5.2	2.0	6.9	0.3	12.5	8.7	0.6	0.0	–	24.3	–	0.1
Energy	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	8.2	8.8	–	7.7	0.2	–	–	12.7	–	1.6
Banking, business and other services	1.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.9	0.2	3.4	7.1	1.3	2.8	–	0.3	1.8	0.1
Production	**5.9**	**0.9**	**3.2**	**13.0**	**18.4**	**6.7**	**2.1**	**4.2**	**2.6**	**8.3**	**–**	**6.9**	**4.3**	**1.7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.2	0.7	2.9	11.4	16.2	4.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	4.9	–	5.0	1.9	1.7
Industry, mining and construction	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	3.2	–	1.5	–	0.0
Trade and tourism	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	–	0.0	–	0.1	0.8	0.2	–	0.4	2.4	–
Multisector	**7.4**	**0.5**	**7.7**	**4.4**	**12.6**	**20.1**	**4.7**	**5.4**	**8.6**	**1.6**	**–**	**6.2**	**14.2**	**8.6**
General Programme aid	**0.3**	**–**	**–**	**0.1**	**–**	**–**	**2.8**	**0.8**	**6.9**	**0.1**	**–**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**5.0**
Debt	**26.7**	**79.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**40.1**	**14.7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15.4**	**–**	**–**
Humanitarian	**11.0**	**1.9**	**19.4**	**10.5**	**7.2**	**11.0**	**1.6**	**5.8**	**32.2**	**35.1**	**–**	**3.0**	**28.3**	**7.7**
Others	**0.7**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**4.5**	**8.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**–**	**1.2**	**11.2**	**0.3**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	1.3	0.0	3.8	1.2	0.5	–	0.4	0.8	0.0	–	–	0.4	4.7	1.0

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4.3.3. **ODA to Asia by donor and sector in 2006** *(cont.)*

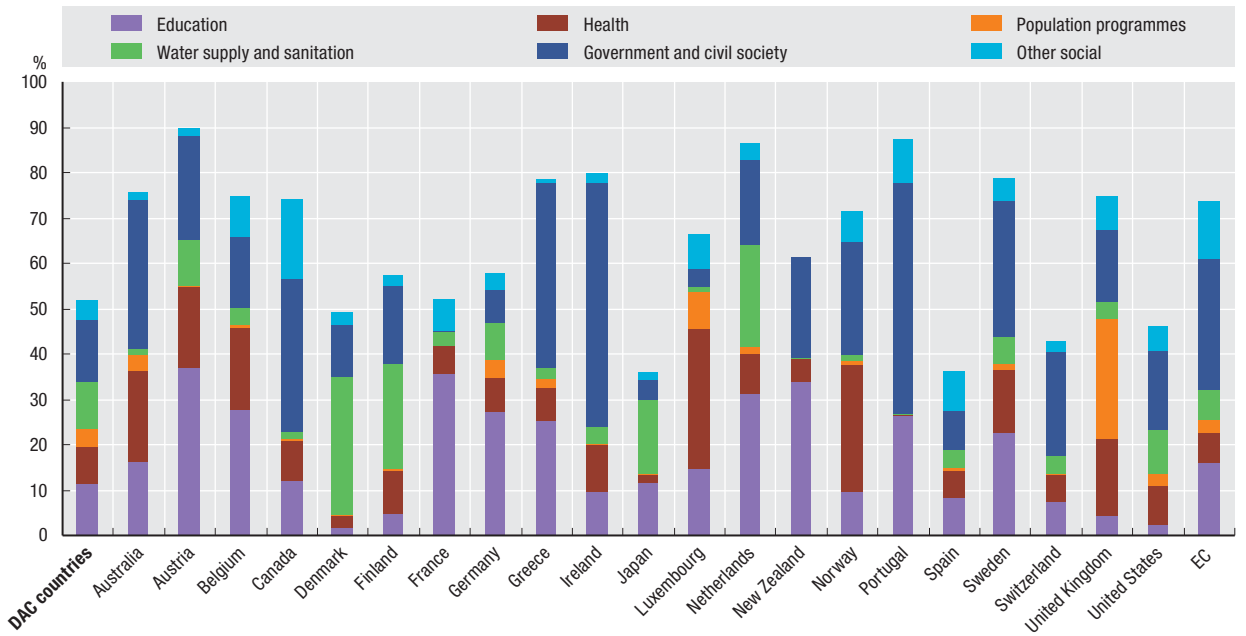
	As a percentage of total bilateral commitments									Percentage of multilateral finance			
	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	**Total DAC countries**	EC	World Bank (IDA)	UNICEF and UNAIDS	**Total multilaterals**
Social	**40.0**	**58.3**	**74.8**	**15.1**	**41.3**	**30.8**	**61.3**	**39.7**	**40.0**	**47.5**	**56.2**	**89.3**	**55.4**
Education	22.0	7.7	22.4	3.5	11.7	5.1	3.3	1.7	**8.5**	10.2	6.2	7.4	**8.4**
Of which: Basic education	3.3	3.5	6.8	1.1	11.5	3.4	2.9	0.9	**2.0**	5.8	3.5	7.1	**3.6**
Health	3.3	23.0	0.3	2.4	7.5	4.6	13.9	7.5	**6.4**	4.2	11.6	15.1	**9.8**
Of which: Basic health	3.3	22.4	0.1	1.4	4.0	2.7	5.6	6.7	**4.4**	4.2	9.9	14.1	**8.9**
Population and reproductive health	–	0.6	–	0.3	0.7	0.0	22.0	2.3	**3.1**	1.8	9.6	40.9	**9.3**
Water supply and sanitation	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.7	3.2	2.8	2.9	8.4	**8.0**	4.3	16.6	6.6	**12.3**
Government and civil society	14.5	20.4	43.6	3.6	15.6	16.6	13.2	15.3	**10.5**	18.7	10.9	–	**11.2**
Other social infrastr. and services	–	5.3	8.3	3.6	2.6	1.8	6.0	4.5	**3.5**	8.2	1.3	19.3	**4.4**
Economic	**1.4**	**9.4**	**4.2**	**21.3**	**2.2**	**15.5**	**5.7**	**31.6**	**24.0**	**2.1**	**15.2**	**–**	**9.9**
Transport, communications	0.7	0.2	4.0	18.1	1.1	7.3	1.4	8.2	**10.9**	0.9	9.7	–	**6.3**
Energy	0.7	5.5	–	3.0	1.1	2.5	0.3	14.8	**8.8**	1.1	4.8	–	**2.9**
Banking, business and other services	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.7	4.1	8.6	**4.2**	–	0.7	–	**0.7**
Production	**11.7**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**1.6**	**5.1**	**8.6**	**3.1**	**6.4**	**5.6**	**9.1**	**11.0**	**–**	**10.4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	5.0	5.8	0.7	3.2	3.5	1.7	10.1	–	7.9
Industry, mining and construction	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	1.8	5.0	0.9	–	1.8
Trade and tourism	4.8	0.8	–	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.5	–	–	0.7
Multisector	**12.0**	**11.4**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**17.2**	**11.9**	**8.9**	**7.6**	**5.9**	**4.2**	**0.1**	**7.3**
General Programme aid	**4.9**	**0.7**	**–**	**13.5**	**–**	**–**	**4.9**	**6.7**	**3.6**	**7.7**	**13.4**	**–**	**8.5**
Debt	**–**	**0.7**	**–**	**34.8**	**36.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**11.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Humanitarian	**13.5**	**11.3**	**11.3**	**8.8**	**10.8**	**27.2**	**12.6**	**5.9**	**6.4**	**24.9**	**–**	**–**	**7.5**
Others	**16.5**	**5.5**	**3.1**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**–**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**2.8**	**–**	**10.6**	**1.1**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	0.6	1.3	–	1.0	0.1	3.6	0.1	4.1	**1.7**	8.0	–	–	**2.3**

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4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

4.3.4. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Asia by donor**

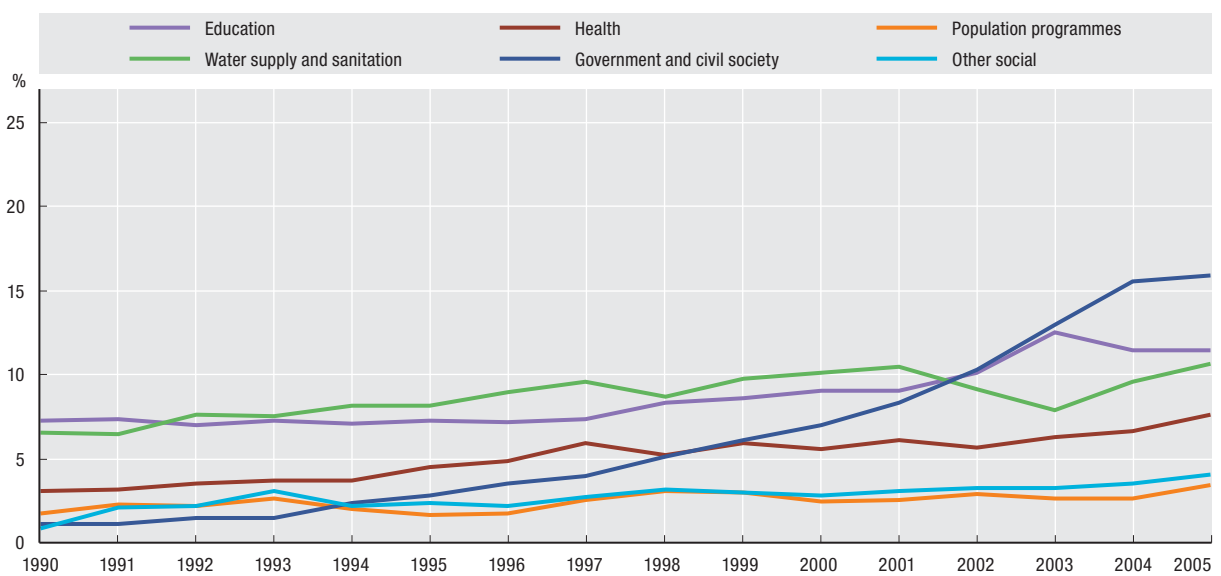
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for each donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411214441700

4.3.5. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Asia since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments

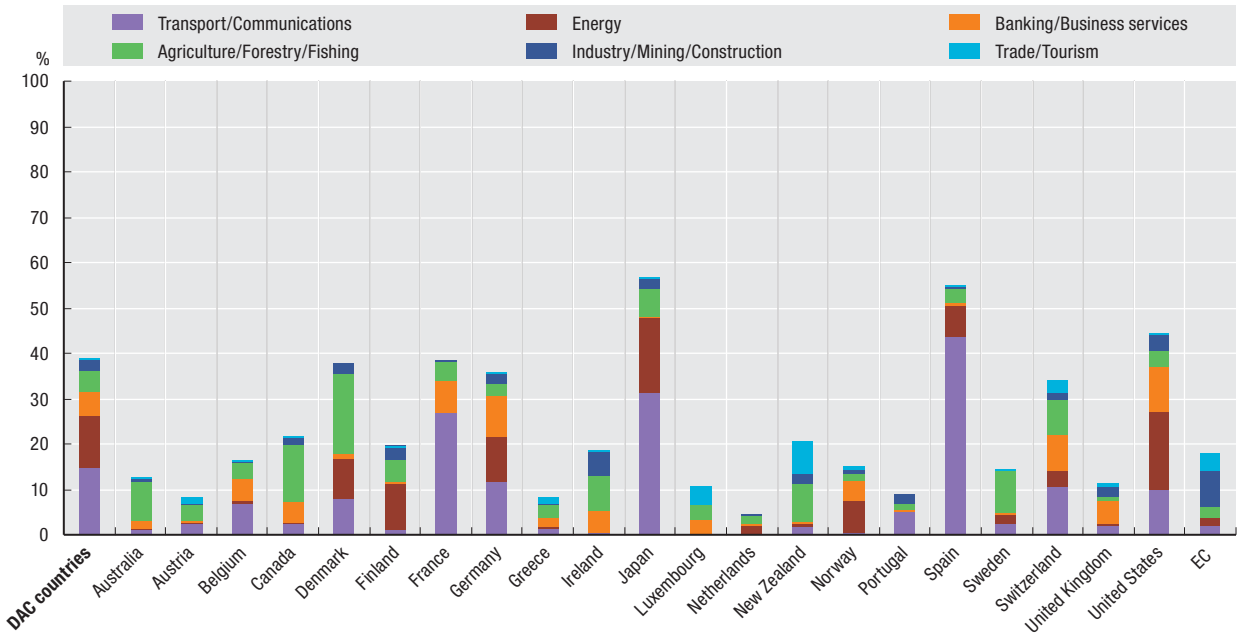


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4.3.6. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Asia by donor**

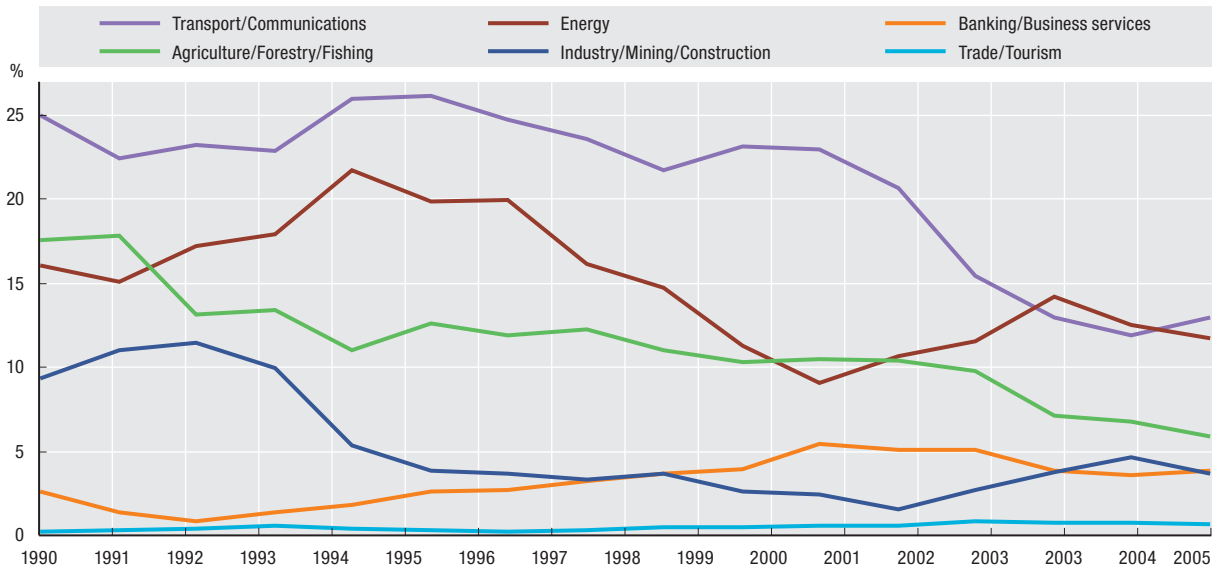
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411214441700

4.3.7. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Asia since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411225510351

4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

4.3.8. **ODA to Asia by sector and recipient in 2006**

USD million, commitments

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen. prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	Total
Afghanistan	1 266	985	151	385	29	–	433	21	**3 269**
Armenia	129	98	158	41	39	1	9	2	**477**
Azerbaijan	144	31	43	37	–	–	4	3	**261**
Bangladesh	1 172	338	149	272	221	249	4	6	**2 410**
Bhutan	11	5	11	26	15	–	0	1	**70**
Cambodia	358	123	70	71	7	–	8	17	**653**
China	1 480	409	131	352	63	–	3	17	**2 454**
Georgia	180	332	4	58	88	5	10	3	**680**
India	2 757	1 079	442	167	46	–	17	7	**4 515**
Indonesia	1 563	764	92	187	113	111	398	15	**3 243**
Iran	64	1	1	2	–	–	39	9	**116**
Iraq	2 064	1 717	362	222	1	2 867	115	21	**7 369**
Jordan	281	3	2	56	168	17	4	3	**534**
Kazakstan	44	53	2	21	12	–	0	2	**133**
Korea, Dem. Rep.	5	1	4	0	3	–	32	0	**46**
Kyrgystan	129	30	36	14	12	17	1	2	**239**
Laos	103	61	43	24	11	0	2	7	**251**
Lebanon	176	20	25	13	13	–	370	5	**622**
Malaysia	96	2	6	8	–	–	0	3	**116**
Maldives	12	0	0	5	2	–	34	0	**54**
Mongolia	113	80	50	17	3	0	1	4	**269**

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4.3.8. **ODA to Asia by sector and recipient in 2006** *(cont.)*

USD million, commitments

	Social	Economic	Production	Multisector	Gen. prog. aid	Debt	Humanitarian	Others	Total
Myanmar	86	3	9	9	3	4	23	7	**143**
Nepal	203	108	73	24	9	32	32	4	**484**
Oman	5	0	1	0	–	–	–	1	**7**
Pakistan	786	250	71	92	589	5	408	5	**2 207**
Palestinian Adm. Areas	654	18	30	58	32	–	255	11	**1 058**
Philippines	293	49	23	35	31	–	19	7	**457**
Saudi Arabia	8	0	1	0	–	–	–	1	**11**
Sri Lanka	228	223	64	67	18	66	134	7	**807**
Syria	87	2	18	13	–	–	4	5	**129**
Tajikistan	109	38	25	21	31	–	18	3	**245**
Thailand	212	5	34	39	–	–	39	9	**339**
Timor-Leste	143	16	7	6	5	–	21	4	**202**
Turkmenistan	7	1	0	7	–	–	–	1	**16**
Uzbekistan	113	32	2	8	–	–	0	3	**158**
Viet Nam	912	988	171	276	156	54	4	13	**2 575**
Yemen	197	51	21	1	30	10	1	3	**313**
Middle East, regional	86	10	39	39	1	–	19	13	**207**
Far East Asia, regional	82	12	40	16	–	–	25	5	**181**
South and Central Asia, regional	109	82	25	140	–	–	27	26	**408**
Asia, regional	151	71	105	33	–	–	35	172	**568**
Asia total	**16 617**	**8 094**	**2 542**	**2 861**	**1 750**	**3 438**	**2 548**	**447**	**38 298**

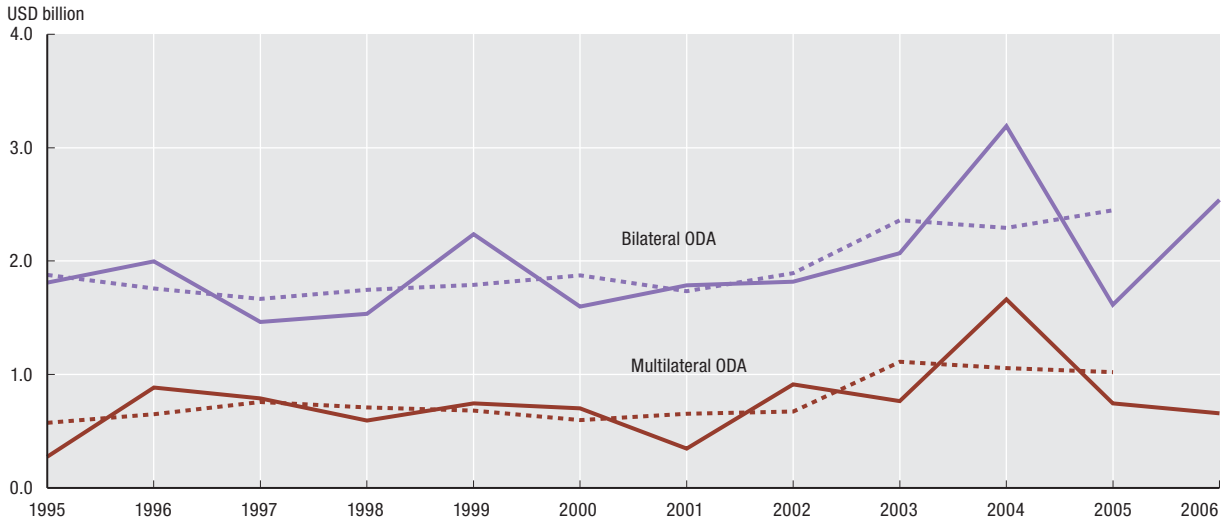
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4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

Education

4.3.9. **Total ODA to education**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411242780745

4.3.10. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		China	Indonesia	Bangladesh	Viet Nam	Pakistan	India	Afghanistan	Palestinian Adm. Areas	Malaysia	Jordan	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	Japan	386	17	7	65	11	2	5	0	77	1	90	**661**
	Germany	237	62	5	29	15	45	10	21	6	13	208	**649**
	France	134	3	0	47	2	7	4	7	3	2	132	**341**
	EC	12	22	18	–	–	42	–	13	–	53	79	**238**
	IDA	–	75	–	–	22	50	–	13	–	–	72	**232**
	Netherlands	1	130	20	10	52	2	0	1	–	0	13	**230**
	AsDF	–	–	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	**182**
	United States	–	28	–	–	44	0	11	6	–	–	65	**154**
	Australia	3	60	2	14	–	1	0	–	0	–	19	**99**
	Sweden	2	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	26	**85**
	Other donors	79	6	39	26	17	12	33	26	0	1	110	**350**
	Total	**853**	**403**	**209**	**191**	**164**	**160**	**120**	**86**	**86**	**70**	**877**	**3 220**

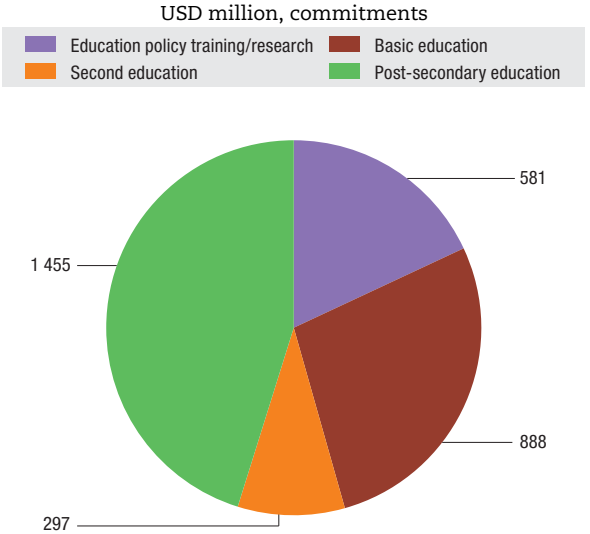
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Education

4.3.11. ODA to education by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411242780745

4.3.12. ODA commitments to education

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	19	74	26	99
Austria	14	14	18	19
Belgium	11	8	23	25
Canada	86	48	80	63
Denmark	14	44	20	6
Finland	1	26	4	6
France	158	216	241	341
Germany	478	564	149	649
Greece	5	6	15	7
Ireland	3	3	4	4
Italy	3	11	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	730	933	471	661
Luxembourg	0	3	2	3
Netherlands	23	133	72	230
New Zealand	5	8	8	15
Norway	97	58	24	53
Portugal	5	8	11	10
Spain	12	5	16	19
Sweden	23	43	30	85
Switzerland	17	13	1	12
United Kingdom	139	643	72	84
United States	38	311	329	154
DAC countries	**1 881**	**3 171**	**1 616**	**2 545**
EC	178	171	215	238

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Related Millenium Development Goals

"Achieve universal primary education" **(Goal 2)**

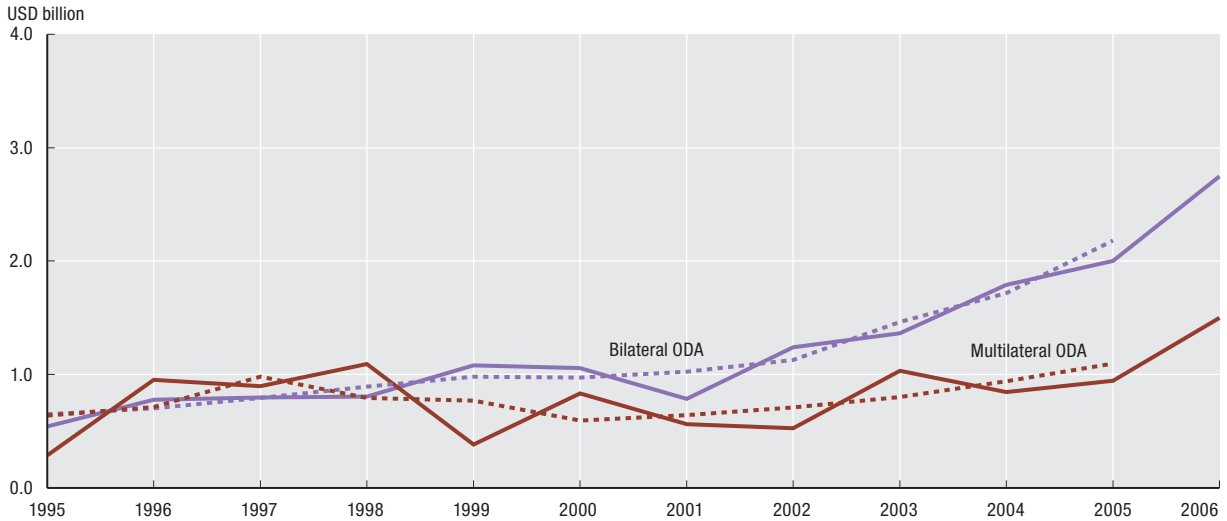
"Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling" **(Target 3)**

4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

Health

4.3.13. **Total ODA to health**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411033408243

4.3.14. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		India	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Indonesia	Iraq	China	Viet Nam	Thailand	Palestinian Adm. Areas	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	United Kingdom	464	185	187	–	9	–	46	8	–	–	24	**923**
	United States	80	16	63	172	23	215	9	23	13	62	197	**873**
	IDA	594	–	–	30	8	–	1	70	–	29	64	**797**
	GFATM	22	49	6	15	31	–	116	12	94	–	148	**493**
	Germany	39	64	40	1	64	–	1	10	0	–	56	**276**
	Norway	136	0	–	3	1	1	1	1	0	12	7	**162**
	Australia	1	0	0	–	110	–	12	0	0	–	24	**147**
	EC	42	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	**141**
	Japan	5	1	9	7	2	1	4	28	2	7	45	**110**
	UNICEF	22	7	10	12	6	1	5	3	1	1	39	**108**
	Other donors	7	89	3	19	9	0	18	56	27	26	85	**339**
	Total	**1 414**	**413**	**319**	**310**	**261**	**219**	**214**	**212**	**137**	**136**	**736**	**4 370**

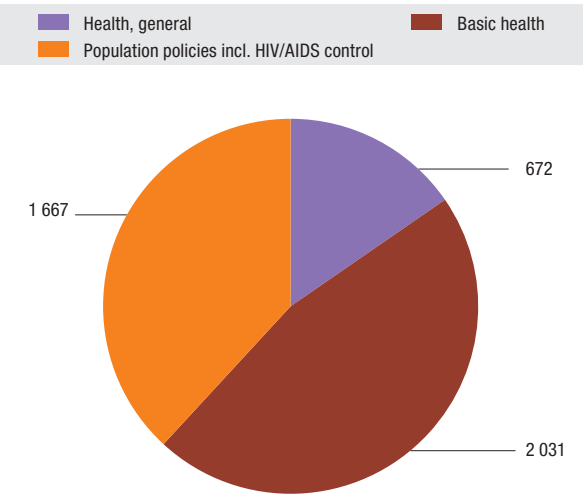
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Health

4.3.15. ODA to health by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411033408243

4.3.16. ODA commitments to health

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	29	22	59	147
Austria	10	18	16	10
Belgium	6	7	10	18
Canada	48	39	38	49
Denmark	23	10	12	11
Finland	23	5	12	13
France	18	23	20	60
Germany	80	150	108	276
Greece	3	5	9	2
Ireland	2	2	3	4
Italy	14	20	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	160	409	126	110
Luxembourg	12	10	9	9
Netherlands	32	9	34	77
New Zealand	5	2	2	2
Norway	13	14	26	162
Portugal	0	0	0	0
Spain	24	22	25	15
Sweden	20	19	104	60
Switzerland	4	12	5	11
United Kingdom	277	155	662	923
United States	424	812	723	873
DAC countries	**1 227**	**1 767**	**2 004**	**2 831**
EC	45	93	212	141

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411033408243

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Reduce child mortality" **(Goal 4)**

"Improve maternal health" **(Goal 5)**

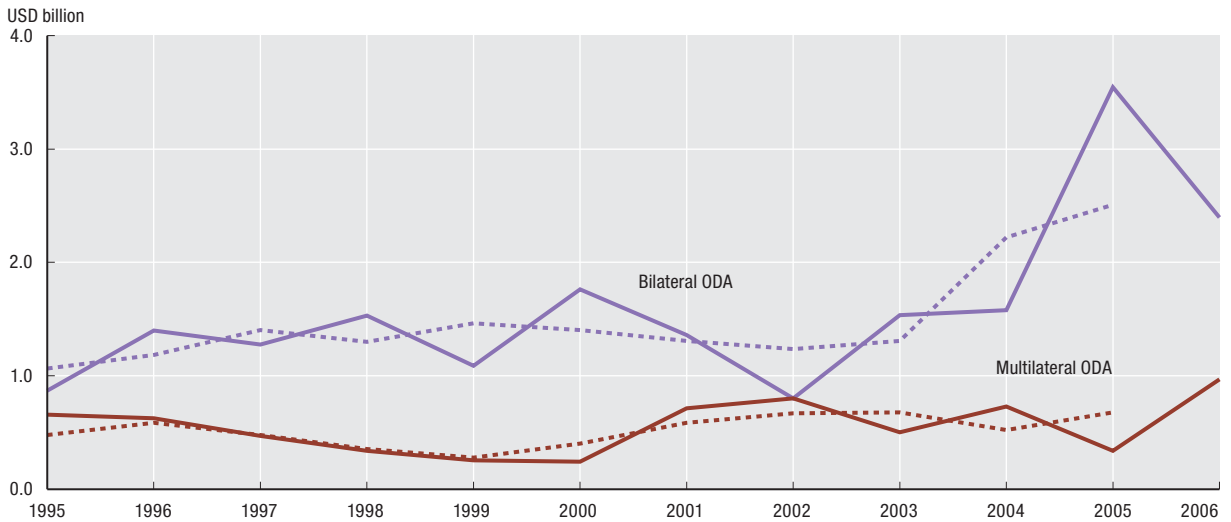
"Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases" **(Goal 6)**

4.3. ODA TO ASIA BY SECTOR

Water

4.3.17. **Total ODA to water**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, commitments with 3-year moving averages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411202322011

4.3.18. **Top 10 recipients 2006**

Commitments, USD million

		India	Iraq	Viet Nam	Bangladesh	Indonesia	China	Afghanistan	Jordan	Yemen	Palestinian Adm. Areas	Others	**Total**
Top 10 donors 2006	Japan	350	3	40	106	145	230	3	6	1	5	54	**944**
	United States	10	668	–	–	–	1	4	45	–	21	1	**751**
	IDA	260	–	102	4	126	5	76	–	–	9	41	**624**
	AsDF	–	–	131	62	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	**257**
	Germany	6	–	6	–	2	5	19	26	50	4	71	**188**
	Netherlands	–	–	35	82	6	–	0	–	19	–	24	**167**
	Denmark	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	**111**
	EC	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	**100**
	United Kingdom	5	–	–	66	0	0	–	–	–	1	3	**75**
	France	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	15	14	**31**
	Other donors	8	3	5	2	11	7	3	1	1	4	72	**117**
	Total	**733**	**675**	**391**	**323**	**291**	**249**	**169**	**77**	**71**	**60**	**325**	**3 364**

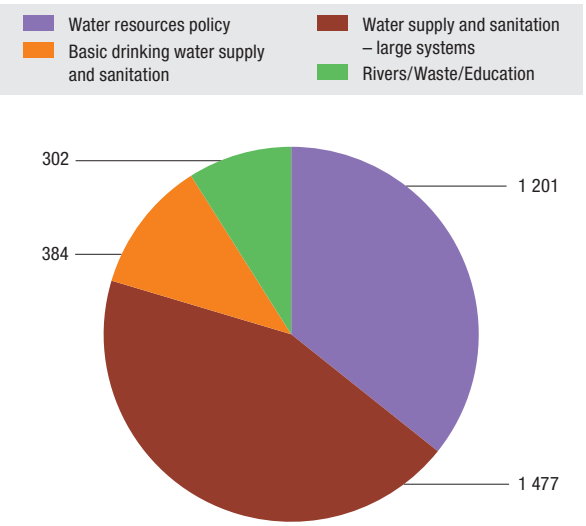
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Water

4.3.19. ODA to water by subsector 2006

USD million, commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411202322011

4.3.20. ODA commitments to water

USD million

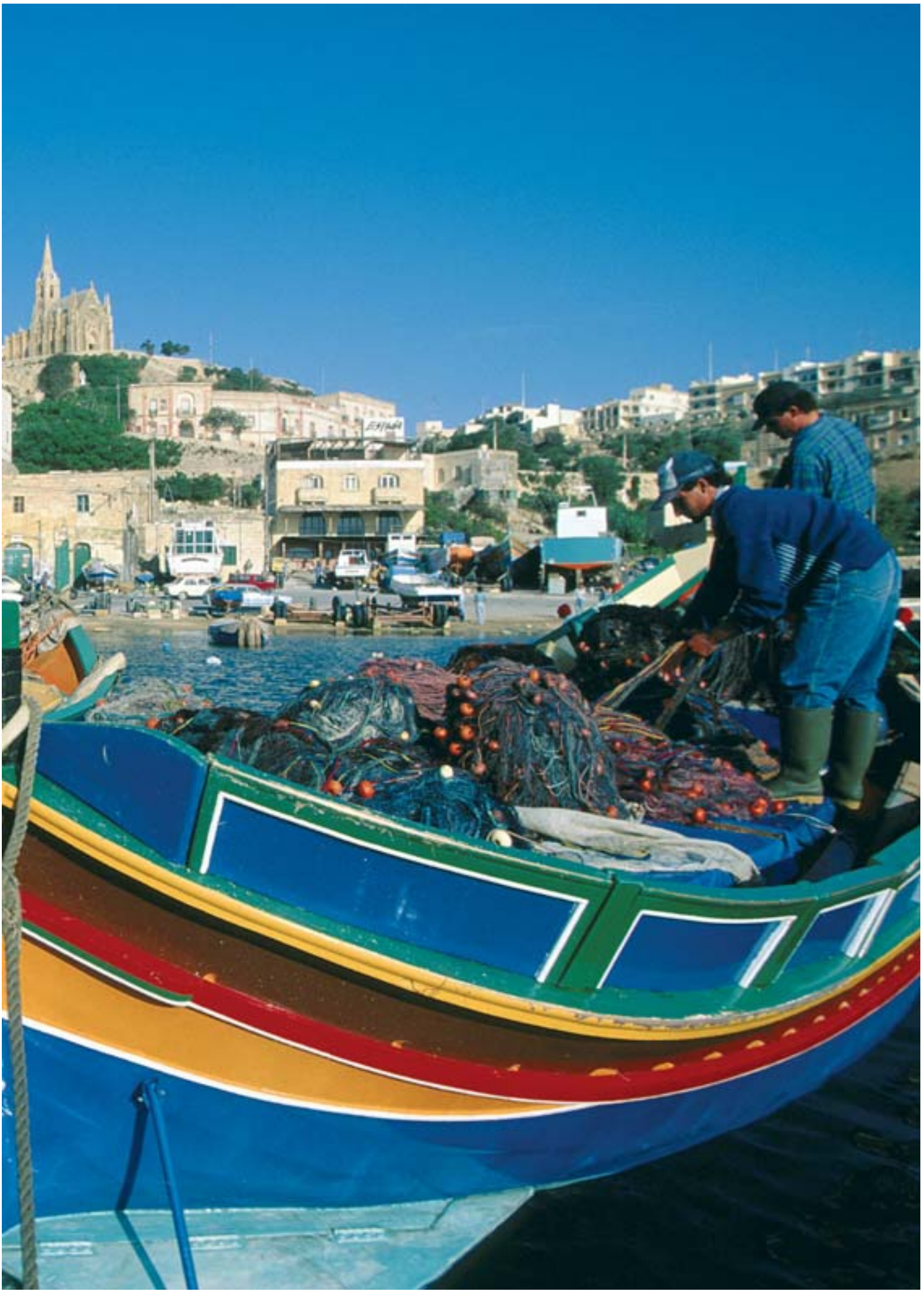
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	36	11	2	8
Austria	3	7	0	5
Belgium	4	2	12	3
Canada	48	4	16	8
Denmark	35	43	60	111
Finland	17	1	38	29
France	48	30	74	31
Germany	176	104	168	188
Greece	1	1	0	1
Ireland	1	1	1	1
Italy	25	4	n.a	n.a.
Japan	773	296	1 986	944
Luxembourg	–	1	1	0
Netherlands	69	51	106	167
New Zealand	0	1	2	0
Norway	8	8	7	8
Portugal	0	0	1	0
Spain	11	5	6	9
Sweden	31	11	45	23
Switzerland	9	21	20	7
United Kingdom	44	18	7	75
United States	90	934	935	751
DAC countries	**1 428**	**1 554**	**3 486**	**2 371**
EC	35	88	30	100

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411202322011

Related Millenium Development Goals

"Ensure environmental sustainability" **(Goal 7)**

"Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation" **(Target 10)**





5. EUROPE

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5.1. ODA TO EUROPE: SUMMARY

5.1.1. Top 10 ODA receipts by recipient

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

1	Serbia	1 586	32%
2	Turkey	570	11%
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	494	10%
4	Ukraine	484	10%
5	Albania	321	6%
6	Moldova	228	5%
7	Croatia	200	4%
8	Macedonia (FYROM)	200	4%
9	Montenegro	96	2%
10	Belarus	73	1%
	Unspecified	781	16%
	Total	**5 032**	**100%**

5.1.2. Top 10 ODA donors

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

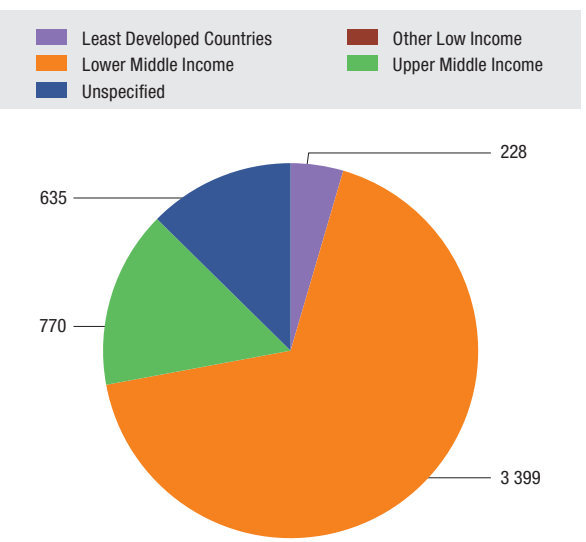
1	EC	1 340	27%
2	United States	705	14%
3	Germany	449	9%
4	France	307	6%
5	Italy	215	4%
6	United Kingdom	208	4%
7	Switzerland	167	3%
8	Sweden	162	3%
9	IDA	146	3%
10	Spain	146	3%
	Other donors	1 186	24%
	Total	**5 032**	**100%**

5.1.3. Trends in ODA

	2005	2006	% change
ODA net disbursements (2005 USD million)	4 040	4 894	21.1
ODA commitments (2005 USD million)	5 542	5 430	–2.0
Population (thousands)	155 412	154 632	–0.5
Net ODA per capita (USD)	26.0	32.5	–

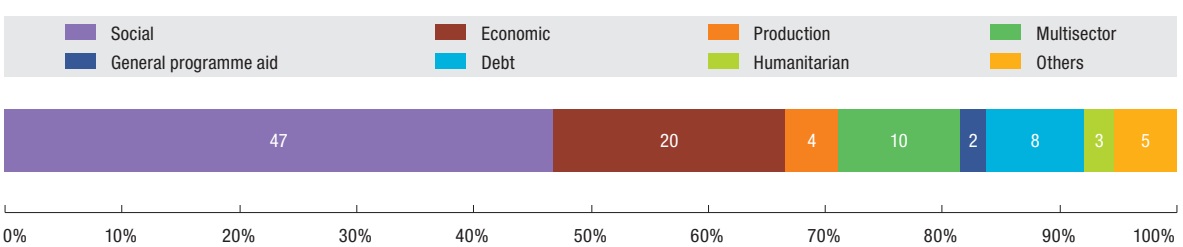
5.1.4. ODA by income group

USD million, 2006, net disbursements



5.1.5. Sectors in 2006

Commitments



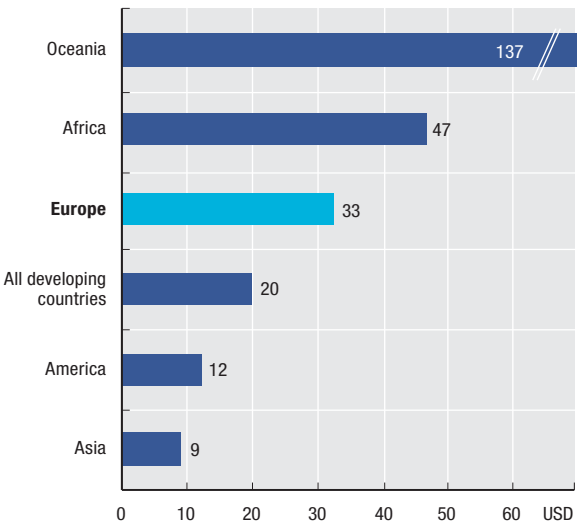
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5.1. ODA TO EUROPE: SUMMARY

5.1.6. Net ODA receipts per person in 2006

In USD

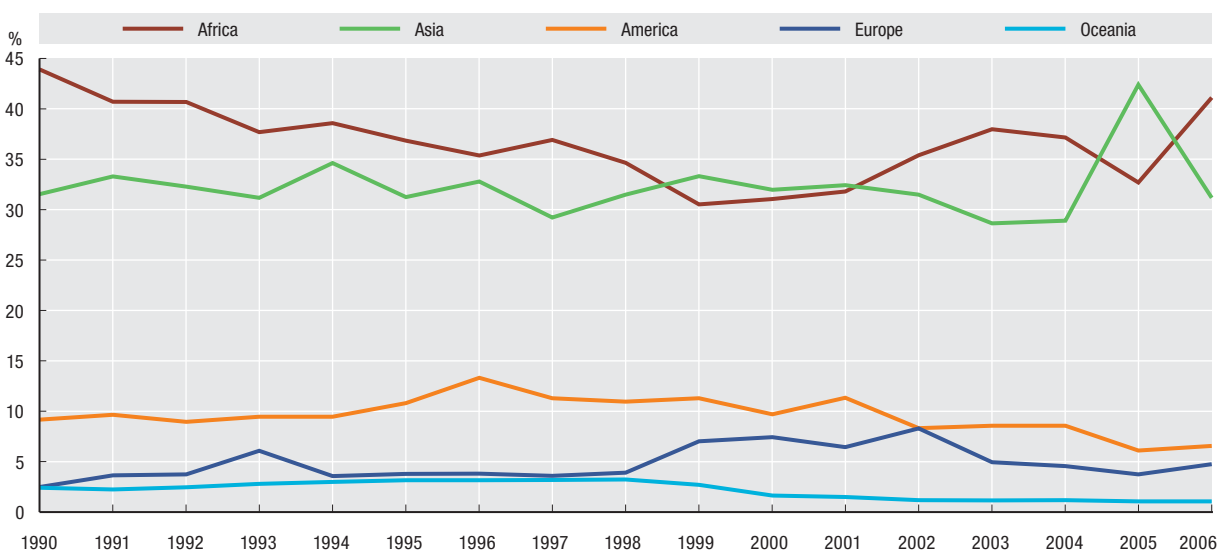


5.1.7. Net ODA and population of aid recipient countries by region in 2006

	Net ODA USD million	Population million
Africa	43 402	926
Asia	32 885	3 635
America	6 910	558
Europe	5 032	155
Oceania	1 127	8
Aid to unspecified regions	15 936	–
All ODA recipients	**105 292**	**5 282**

5.1.8. Regional shares of total net ODA

As a percentage of total ODA



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5.1. ODA TO EUROPE: SUMMARY

Highlights

In 2006, net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Europe reached USD 5.03 billion.

Serbia was the biggest recipient, at 32%, followed by Turkey at 11%, and Bosnia-Herzegovina and Ukraine at 10%.

Net ODA per capita was USD 32.5, *versus* USD 26 in 2005.

Almost half the aid (47%) went to social programmes and a fifth to economic programmes.

Net aid commitments declined by 2% over 2005-2006 but disbursements rose by 21.1%.

The European Commission was the biggest donor (27%) followed by the US (14%) Germany(9%) and France (6%).

Case study from Albania

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Principle 2 – Alignement

"*Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures.*"

Albania is one of the poorest countries in Europe. Its per capita gross national income (GNI) is USD 2960, about a tenth of the EU average. In 2004, 10% of the population lived on less than $2 a day, and 2% on less than $1 a day. In 2006, Albania signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU in 2006 and is now defined as a "Potential Candidate" for accession.

Albania has made progress regarding the institutional framework for development. The Integrated Planning System establishes a set of operating principles to ensure that policy and budget planning and implementation take place in a coherent, efficient and integrated manner. The annual medium-term budgetary process requires each ministry to develop a three-year plan to achieve policy objectives as intermediate steps to the achievement of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI). The Department of Strategy and Donor Co-ordination has been increasing its role in taking the lead in co-ordinating external assistance.

According to the Ministry of Labour, Albania has over 1 million emigrants out of a population of only 3.4 million – around six times the average for developing countries. In consequence, remittances are a major component in the economy. Figures reported to the IMF by the central bank showed Albanian workers living abroad sent home USD 1161 million in 2005, almost two-thirds of the trade balance.

The scale of these remittances – they were more than three times the size of Albania's ODA of USD 321 million in 2006 – suggest they play a much bigger role in poverty reduction than development aid. Development, however, has to be seen in a longer time frame and broader context. According to a Bank of Albania household survey, remittances have become a critical source of income for households, reaching 33% of disposable income for an average recipient family. Remittances are mostly used for imported consumer goods, services, and for the purchase or construction of houses.

This is a potentially dangerous situation. Albania has little control over the migration policies and general economic situation that makes remittances possible. It can however try to ensure that ODA is more predictable and aligned with its own development strategy. Reliable systems for public financial management and procurement are a first step to better alignment, and here the World Bank scored Albania 4 out of 6 on the quality of its public financial management systems in 2005, compared with the average of 3.2 for all the countries rated. In 2007, Albania is no longer assessed using this methodology as it has graduated the IDA eligibility.

However, despite the good scores, only 12% of aid to the government sector used the country's public financial management systems and 10% the procurement system. Donors were concerned by the perceived lack of transparency and accountability. Some donors preferred to

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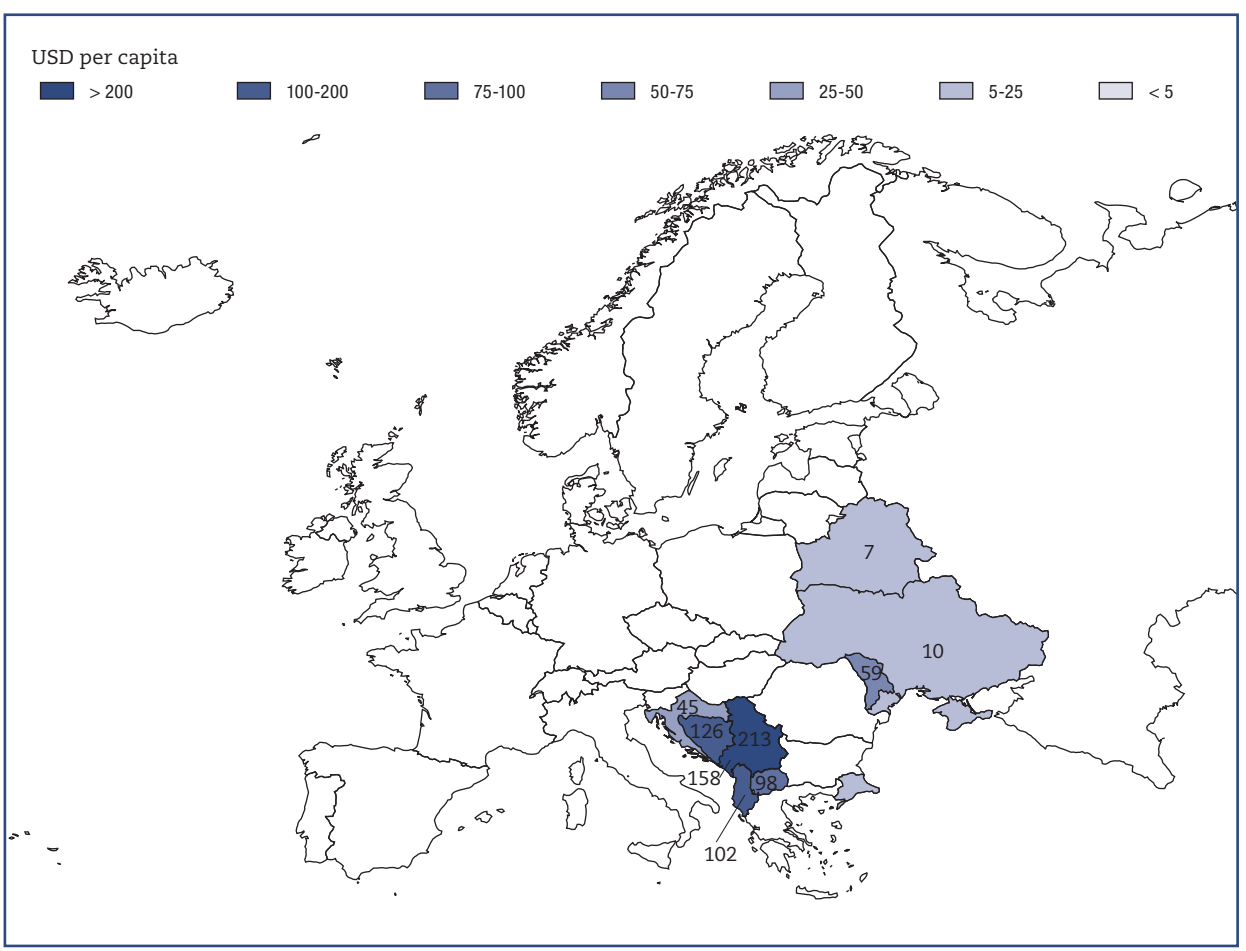
implement projects outside Albania's institutions and consequently, in 2007, there were 24 project implementation units, parallel to country systems. This is better than the 57 recorded in 2005, suggesting that the target of reducing the stock by two-thirds to 18 by 2010 is within a feasible range. Accountability is also being addressed. Only 32% of aid disbursed for the government sector showed up in the budget in 2005, but by 2007 this had leapt to 73%, suggesting the target of 85% of aid to be recorded on budget by 2010 is realistic.

The target for co-ordinating technical co-operation with the national strategy has been met early – 51% in 2007 while the target was 50% of technical co-operation to be provided in a co-ordinated manner by 2010. There is progress too in enduring that donors do not undermine capacity building efforts with parallel structures for implementing their aid projects.

The way ODA and remittances are used in Albania highlights the importance of aligning aid with development strategies. Only a very small share of the remittance money is saved or invested in businesses, mainly in the agricultural sector. In other words, remittances essentially go to helping families cope with a lack of development, and not to promoting development.

ODA per capita to recipient countries in 2006

Net disbursements per capita in USD



5.2. ODA TO EUROPE BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

5.2.1. Top 10 DAC donor countries to Europe

USD million, net bilateral disbursements

a) Top 10 donors by amount

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of DAC countries
1	United States	568	627	705	**633**	26
2	Germany	167	260	449	**292**	12
3	France	180	272	307	**253**	10
4	Sweden	125	150	162	**146**	6
5	Switzerland	104	127	167	**132**	5
6	Norway	128	127	125	**127**	5
7	United Kingdom	36	131	208	**125**	5
8	Austria	84	120	142	**115**	5
9	Netherlands	118	136	74	**109**	4
10	Italy	68	28	215	**104**	4
	Other DAC countries	334	401	550	**428**	17
	Total DAC countries	**1 911**	**2 378**	**3 104**	**2 465**	**100**

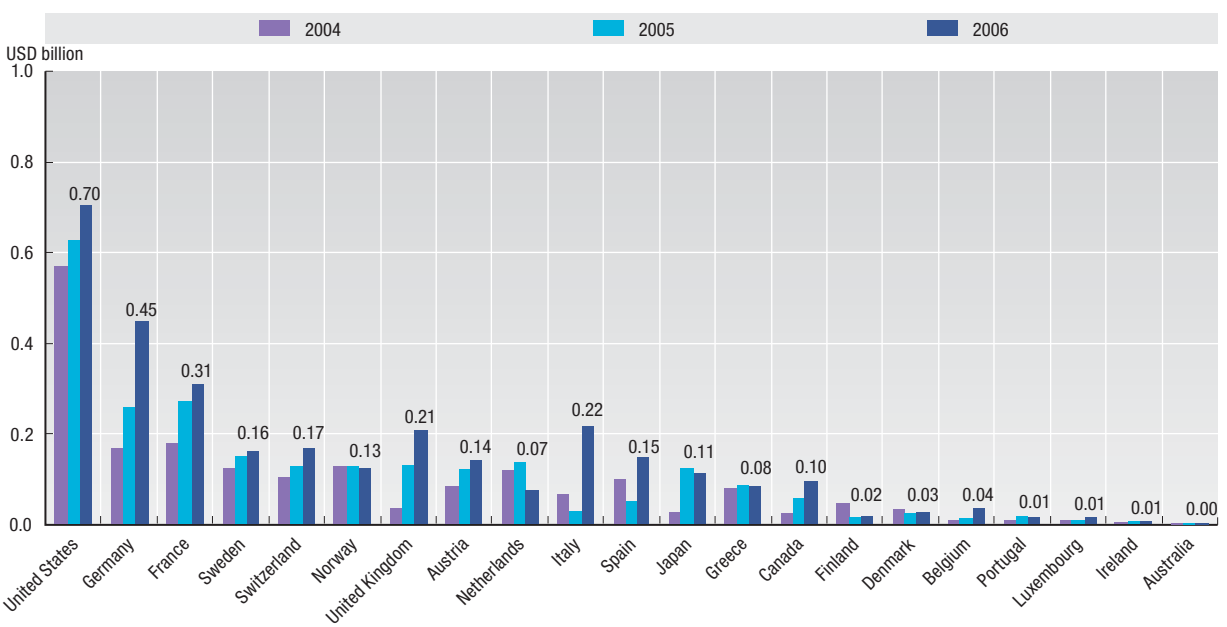
b) Top 10 donors by share of aid to Europe

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	Europe as % of each donor's aid 2004-2006
1	Greece	80	87	83	**83**	57
2	Switzerland	104	127	167	**132**	16
3	Austria	84	120	142	**115**	14
4	Sweden	125	150	162	**146**	9
5	Norway	128	127	125	**127**	9
6	Finland	46	14	19	**27**	7
7	Luxembourg	10	10	14	**11**	7
8	Italy	68	28	215	**104**	7
9	Spain	97	50	146	**98**	6
10	Germany	167	260	449	**292**	5
	Other DAC countries	1 003	1 406	1 582	**1 330**	3
	Total DAC countries	**1 911**	**2 378**	**3 104**	**2 465**	**4**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411348763452

5.2.2. DAC donor countries' aid to Europe

USD billion, values shown for 2006, net bilateral disbursements



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5.2. ODA TO EUROPE BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

5.2.3. **ODA to Europe by DAC donor**

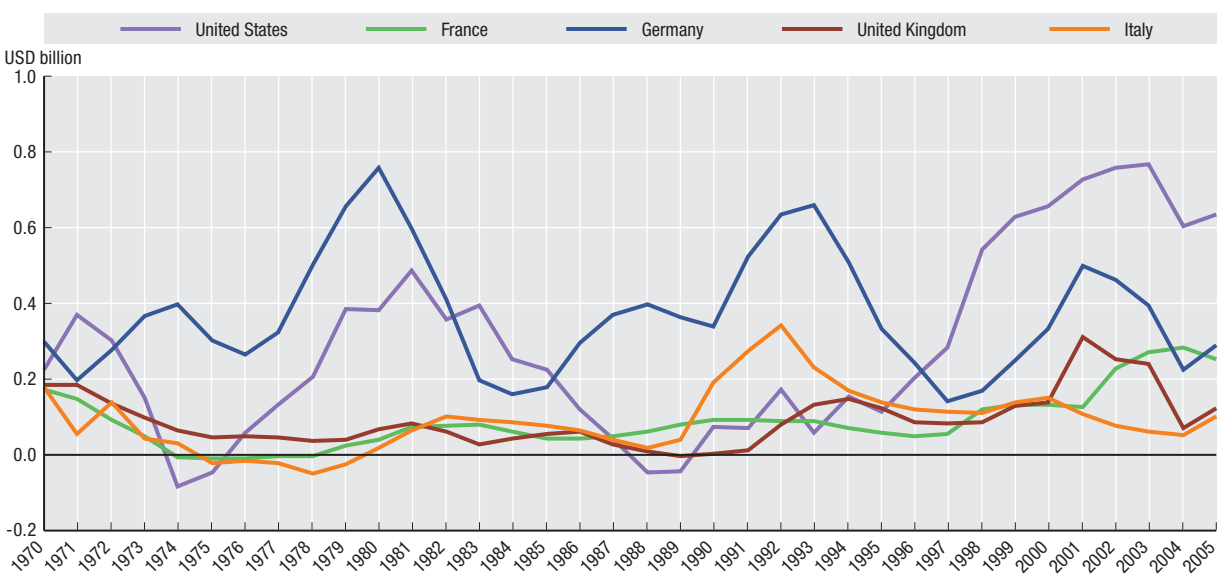
USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, average annual net bilateral disbursements

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2000-06 % of DAC countries	2000-06 Europe as % of each donor's aid
Australia	0	0	9	8	0	1
Austria	10	40	128	115	4	19
Belgium	10	11	3	22	1	2
Canada	12	4	23	77	3	5
Denmark	2	0	3	39	1	3
Finland	0	1	18	26	1	8
France	40	61	90	218	8	4
Germany	352	370	379	374	13	8
Greece	–	–	20	115	4	69
Ireland	–	–	5	9	0	2
Italy	16	58	187	98	4	8
Japan	30	96	126	84	3	1
Luxembourg	–	–	4	13	0	8
Netherlands	16	11	131	176	6	7
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	11	11	92	167	6	12
Portugal	–	–	1	8	0	3
Spain	–	1	21	114	4	8
Sweden	6	2	84	127	5	9
Switzerland	4	4	46	124	4	16
United Kingdom	90	45	85	193	7	4
United States	155	229	241	667	24	5
Total DAC countries	**754**	**945**	**1 695**	**2 774**	**100**	**6**
EC	103	80	501	1 336	–	18

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411352848156

5.2.4. **ODA to Europe by largest bilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411352848156

5.2. ODA TO EUROPE BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

5.2.5. **Top 10 multilateral donors to Europe**

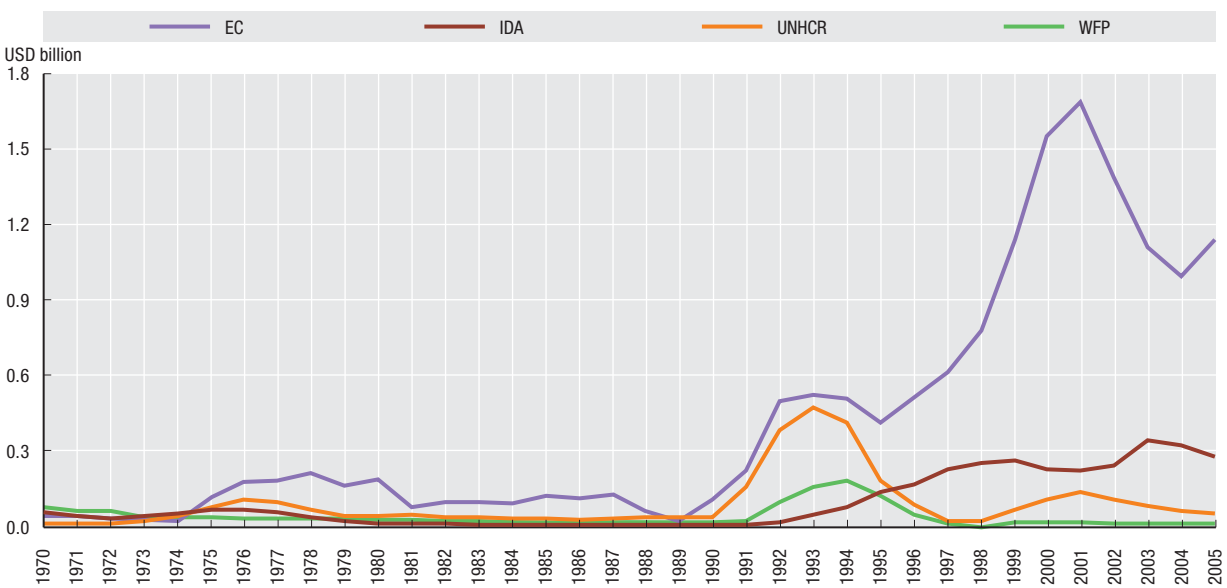
USD million, net disbursements

		2004	2005	2006	**3–year average**	% of all multilaterals
1	EC	1 006	1 090	1 340	**1 145**	71.3
2	IDA	455	203	146	**268**	16.7
3	UNHCR	48	45	40	**44**	2.7
4	UNTA	27	35	34	**32**	2.0
5	EBRD	33	37	8	**26**	1.6
6	GFATM	5	9	44	**19**	1.2
7	IMF-PRGF	–6	–5	48	**12**	0.8
8	UNDP	7	12	15	**12**	0.7
9	IFAD	10	9	10	**10**	0.6
10	UNICEF	5	9	14	**10**	0.6
	Other multilaterals	13	34	37	**28**	1.7
	Total multilaterals	**1 602**	**1 477**	**1 737**	**1 605**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/412200268527

5.2.6. **ODA to Europe by largest multilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411366632534

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ODA by Recipient

5.2.7. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Europe**

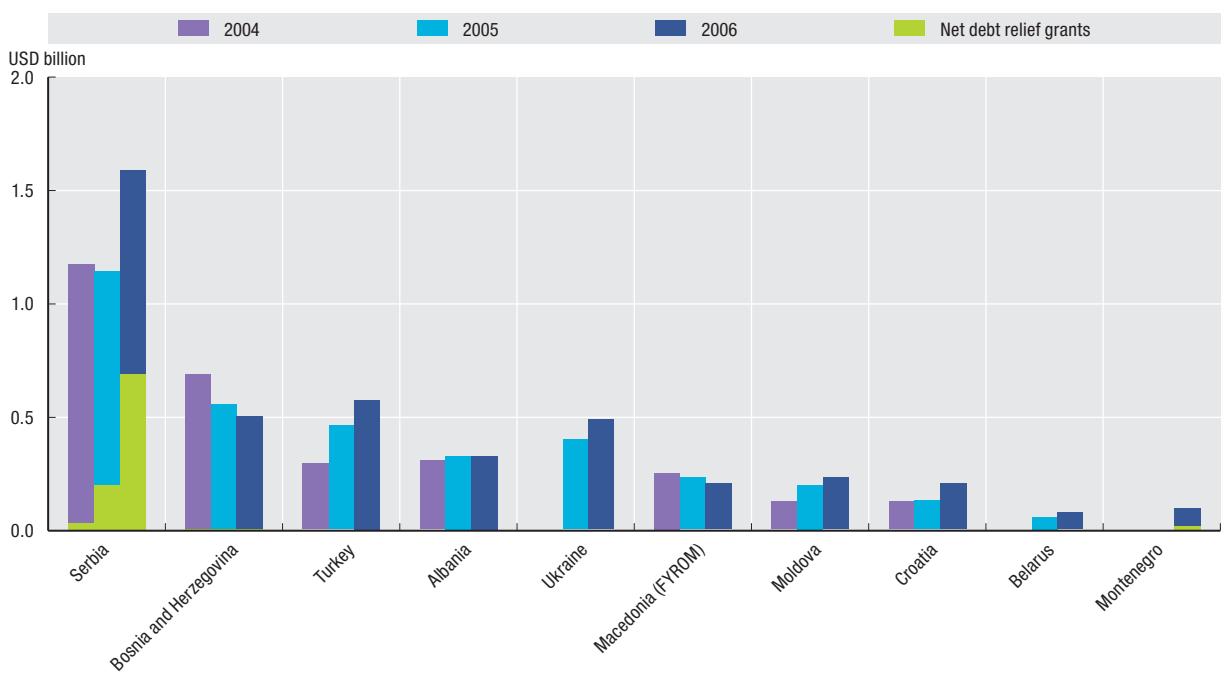
USD million, receipts from all donors, net ODA receipts

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all recipients
1	Serbia	1 170	1 136	1 586	**1 297**	31
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	684	553	494	**577**	14
3	Turkey	286	459	570	**438**	10
4	Albania	299	319	321	**313**	7
5	Ukraine	–	396	484	**293**	7
6	Macedonia (FYROM)	250	229	200	**226**	5
7	Moldova	120	191	228	**180**	4
8	Croatia	121	127	200	**149**	4
9	Belarus	–	54	73	**42**	1
10	Montenegro	–	–	96	**32**	1
	Unspecified	671	577	781	**676**	16
	Total ODA recipients	**3 600**	**4 040**	**5 032**	**4 224**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411374564375

5.2.8. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Europe with their share of net debt relief grants**

USD billion, net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411374564375

5.2. ODA TO EUROPE BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

5.2.9. **ODA to Europe by recipient country**

USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, net ODA receipts

	2000-06	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Share (%)	Annual averages				Annual amounts			
Albania	7.7	–	2	314	362	395	306	319	311
Belarus	0.4	–	–	–	18	–	–	54	71
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.1	–	–	609	714	606	698	553	480
Croatia	3.0	–	–	51	141	136	125	127	194
Cyprus	0.0	95	68	29	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	0.0	23	29	1	–	–	–	–	–
Macedonia (FYROM)	6.1	–	–	93	289	297	256	229	195
Malta	0.2	110	42	34	7	–	–	–	–
Moldova	3.5	–	–	26	164	130	122	191	223
Montenegro	0.3	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	93
Serbia	34.4	–	–	141	1 619	1 486	1 198	1 136	1 542
Slovenia	1.1	–	–	42	50	–	–	–	–
Turkey	8.3	592	819	522	390	194	293	459	559
Ukraine	2.6	–	–	–	124	–	–	396	470
States Ex-Yugoslavia	6.8	71	18	818	321	134	101	57	140
Europe, regional	10.6	145	252	201	499	557	587	520	617
Europe total	**100.0**	**1 036**	**1 231**	**2 880**	**4 713**	**3 935**	**3 686**	**4 040**	**4 894**

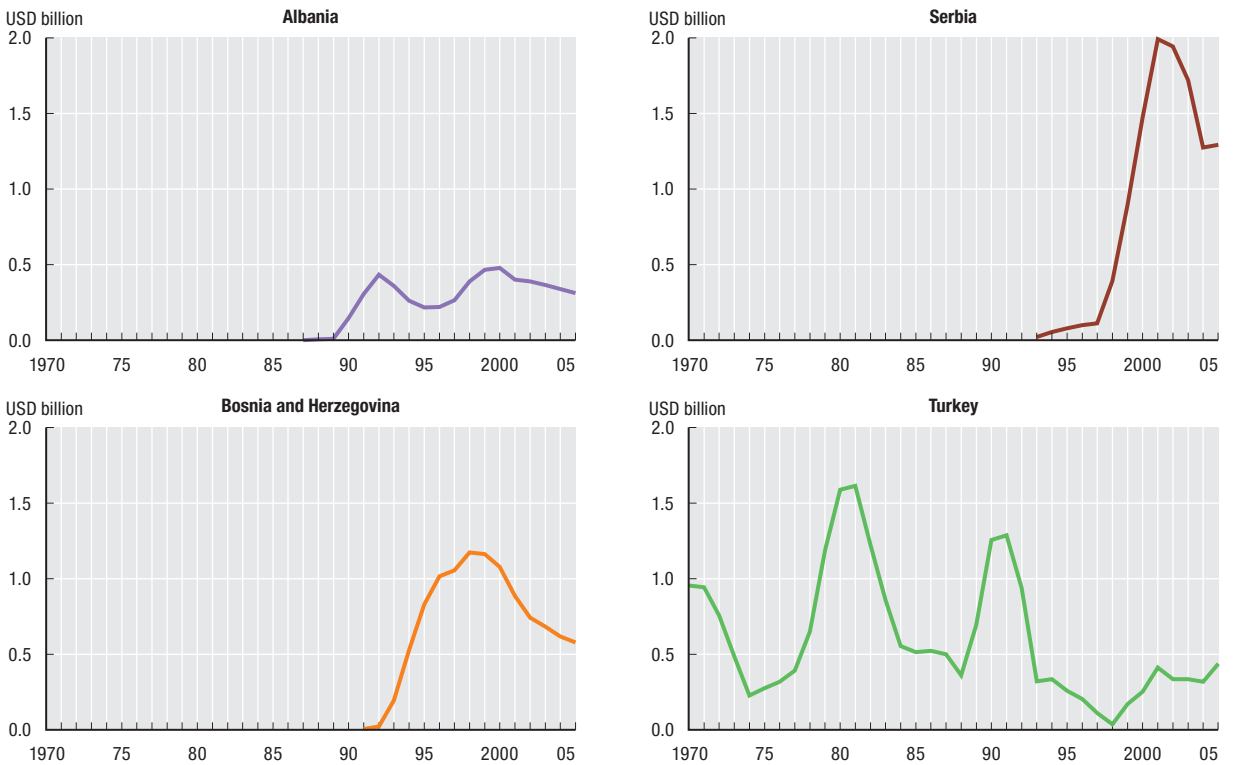
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411425745640

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ODA by Recipient

5.2.10. **Trends in aid to largest European recipients since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411425745640

5.3. ODA TO EUROPE BY SECTOR

FOCUS ON HEALTH: OVERCOMING THE LEGACY

Health care reform is politically sensitive and morally delicate. In OECD countries it takes place within a relatively stable medical and administrative framework, and the goal is to improve the existing system in accordance with evolving scientific, financial, demographic or other criteria. Even so, there is always considerable debate and disagreement about the changes themselves, the evidence on which proposals are based and the benefits to be gained from any new approach. Many European ODA recipients face a far greater challenge, with far fewer resources. They have to build an entirely new health care system, often amidst political turmoil, in countries where the legacy of communism is still felt in both health care problems and the systems that have to cope with them.

It's worth stressing before going further that, as pointed out in the previous section, "European ODA recipients" is a highly heterogeneous group, and includes Turkey, an OECD member country, as well as the former Yugoslavia and a number of countries that were once part of the USSR. The following paragraphs deal with health systems undergoing the transition from those typical of centrally-planned economies.

Poorer health was part of the communist legacy. In 2000 for example, life expectancy at birth in the countries of the former USSR was 12 years less than in Western Europe. And this region was one of only two in the world where life expectancy declined, sub-Saharan Africa being the other. Some of these countries have also seen a reversal in the global trend of a declining health burden due to communicable diseases, with increases in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis. Ukraine for example has the highest prevalence of HIV in Europe.

Tackling these problems requires a fundamental reform of primary care. Indeed in some cases it means practically the creation of primary care structures. Again, this means overcoming the attitudes and practices of the Soviet era, where the role of general practitioners was often limited to referring patients to the extensive hospital network with little attention paid to prevention. Mental health care requires particular attention since in addition to the low priority it is accorded everywhere, transition countries also have to overcome the hostility to psychiatry generated because of its role as a weapon to be used against dissidents under the old regimes.

Health care financing has already seen major reforms, notably the adoption of social insurance schemes. Implementation is however difficult. For example, many people work in the informal economy and so are not covered, and even in the formal sector, both employers and employees may resist paying the costs, preferring to use cash for a part of wages. This means that informal arrangements for health care are also used by the uninsured or underinsured, opening the door to corruption. This can be aggravated by poor pay and conditions for health personnel, an increasing number of whom are tempted to emigrate to Western Europe.

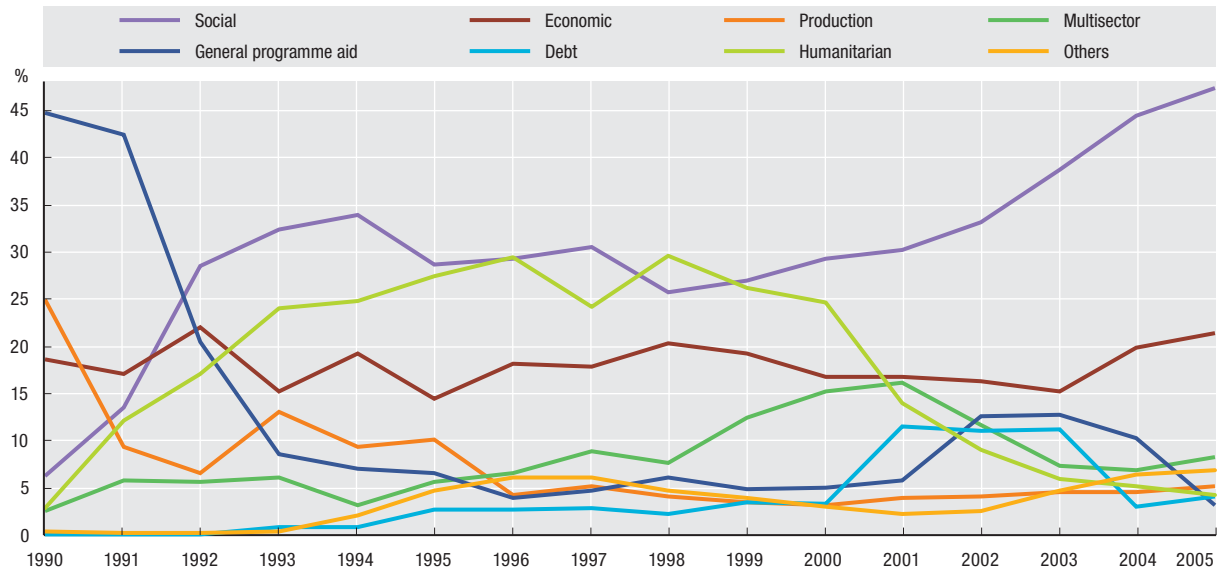
One cost-effective contribution Official Development Assistance can make to health systems in European ODA recipients is the promotion of evidence-based care. As a special report in the British Medical Journal in July 2005 points out, despite all the attention the region receives in the media, there are surprisingly few publications on health and health care. Solid data and channels for diffusing information are needed not only for policy makers, but also to allow citizens to understand the issues and become engaged in finding and applying solutions.

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5.3. ODA TO EUROPE BY SECTOR

5.3.1. **ODA to Europe by sector since 1990**

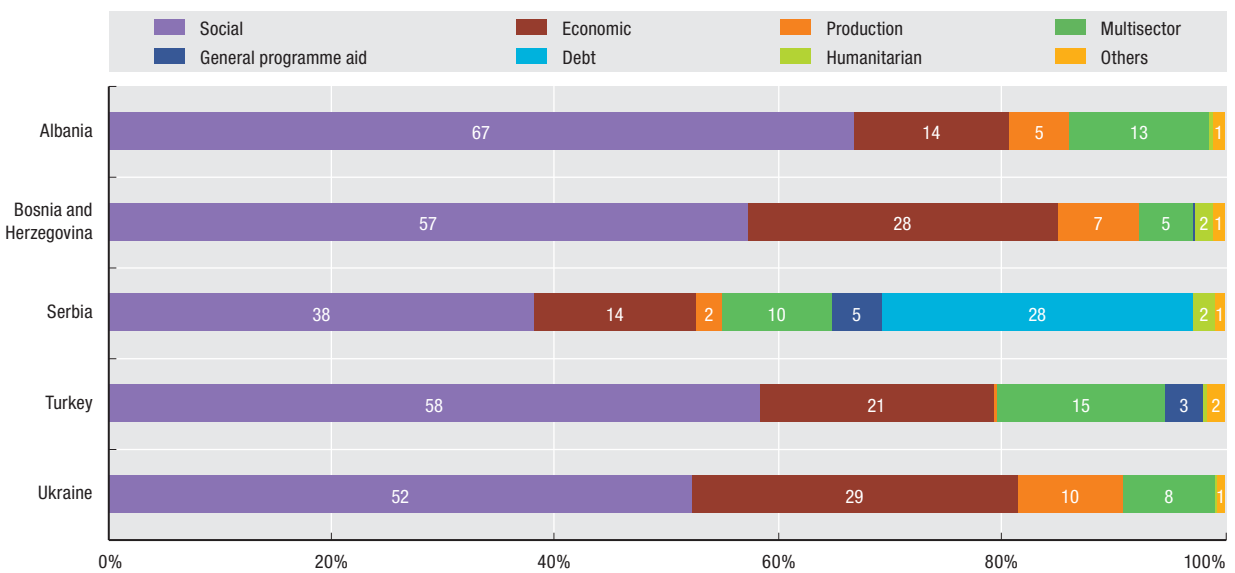
As a percentage of total ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411427053672

5.3.2. **ODA to 5 largest recipients in Europe by sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total ODA committed for each country



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411427053672

5.3. ODA TO EUROPE BY SECTOR

5.3.3. **ODA to Europe by donor and sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total bilateral commitments

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Social	**42.9**	**70.4**	**56.7**	**26.3**	**–**	**48.6**	**17.1**	**38.8**	**65.4**	**95.9**	**–**	**69.7**	**51.7**	**77.5**
Education	–	43.3	0.4	–	–	1.6	13.4	22.2	11.7	22.2	–	7.7	5.6	7.7
Of which: Basic education	–	0.1	–	–	–	1.0	0.4	0.0	–	19.4	–	–	0.1	5.3
Health	–	1.6	–	1.4	–	3.0	0.0	0.3	5.3	19.9	–	24.9	22.4	0.0
Of which: Basic health	–	1.6	–	0.0	–	0.3	–	0.2	4.3	15.8	–	8.2	21.7	–
Population and reproductive health	–	0.0	–	3.8	–	0.7	–	0.3	3.6	–	–	–	–	–
Water supply and sanitation	–	3.5	–	–	–	0.2	–	2.2	0.3	–	–	11.3	15.7	0.0
Government and civil society	42.9	19.3	55.7	19.6	–	41.6	0.3	11.0	36.4	53.0	–	14.6	4.2	60.5
Other social infrastr. and services	–	2.6	0.6	1.5	–	1.4	3.3	2.7	8.0	0.8	–	11.2	3.8	9.3
Economic	**–**	**4.3**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**–**	**0.9**	**6.7**	**33.1**	**16.3**	**0.1**	**–**	**5.1**	**0.8**	**16.3**
Transport, communications	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.9	0.2	0.0	15.4	0.1	–	2.3	–	0.2
Energy	–	3.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	10.1	0.3	–	–	1.2	–	–
Banking, business and other services	–	1.1	1.8	1.0	–	–	6.5	23.0	0.7	–	–	1.6	0.8	16.1
Production	**–**	**2.9**	**–**	**9.7**	**–**	**25.0**	**0.0**	**4.1**	**9.8**	**4.0**	**–**	**11.3**	**19.7**	**1.2**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	–	0.7	–	9.7	–	–	0.0	0.4	1.3	4.0	–	6.8	12.7	1.2
Industry, mining and construction	–	0.5	–	–	–	25.0	0.0	3.5	8.5	–	–	3.4	7.0	–
Trade and tourism	–	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.0	–	–	1.1	–	–
Multisector	**57.1**	**3.6**	**0.6**	**9.1**	**–**	**7.9**	**17.5**	**3.3**	**5.2**	**–**	**–**	**4.0**	**17.8**	**0.1**
General programme aid	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4.0**
Debt	**–**	**18.3**	**40.7**	**53.8**	**–**	**–**	**26.5**	**18.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Humanitarian	**–**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**–**	**–**	**7.2**	**0.1**	**1.5**	**2.9**	**–**	**–**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**0.9**
Others	**–**	**0.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10.4**	**32.1**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**–**	**–**	**7.5**	**9.9**	**0.0**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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5.3.3. **ODA to Europe by donor and sector in 2006** *(cont.)*

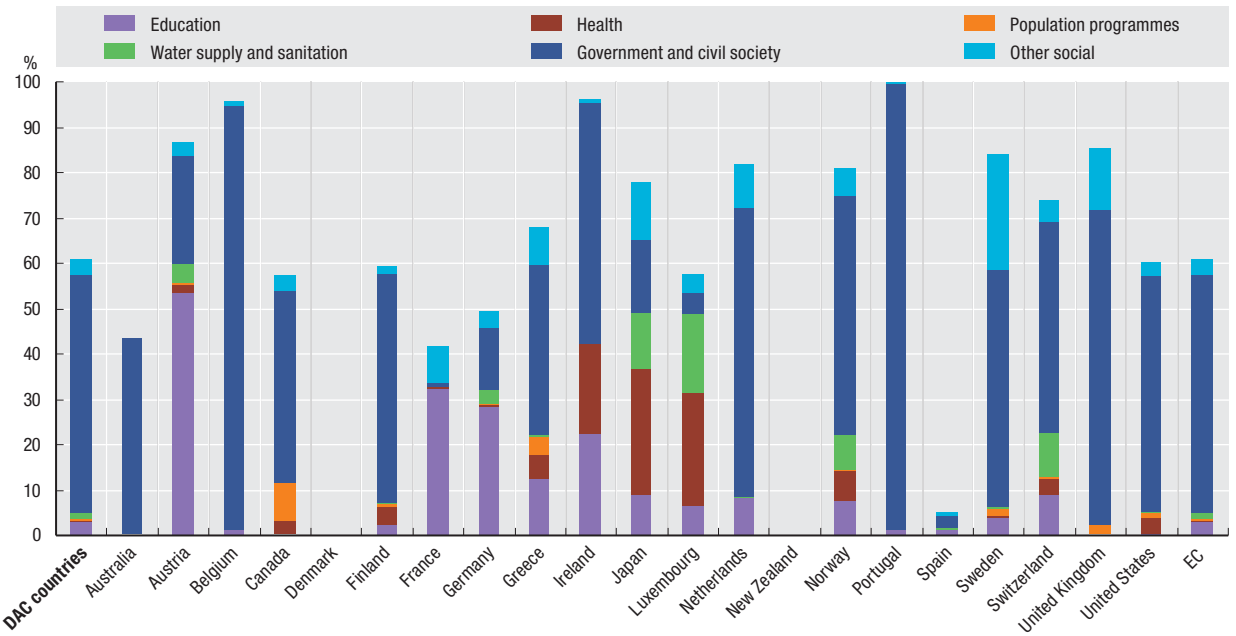
	As a percentage of total bilateral commitments									Percentage of multilateral finance			
	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	**Total DAC countries**	EC	World Bank (IDA)	UNICEF and UNAIDS	**Total multilaterals**
Social	**–**	**72.8**	**99.9**	**3.9**	**83.1**	**47.1**	**80.2**	**42.2**	**41.6**	**55.9**	**41.7**	**58.8**	**55.0**
Education	–	6.5	0.9	1.0	3.3	5.4	–	0.1	**9.9**	2.3	13.0	3.5	**3.1**
Of which: Basic education	–	0.8	–	0.0	0.1	1.6	–	0.0	**0.3**	–	6.5	2.4	**0.5**
Health	–	5.9	–	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.3	2.4	**1.8**	0.5	10.1	5.4	**1.6**
Of which: Basic health	–	3.7	–	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.4	**1.3**	0.5	2.6	4.9	**1.0**
Population and reproductive health	–	0.4	–	–	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.8	**0.6**	0.0	–	27.5	**1.3**
Water supply and sanitation	–	6.8	–	0.1	0.1	6.3	–	0.1	**1.5**	1.4	0.3	0.1	**1.3**
Government and civil society	–	47.9	98.5	2.3	52.0	29.9	65.5	36.7	**23.8**	48.7	17.4	–	**44.8**
Other social infrastr. and services	–	5.3	0.6	0.4	25.3	3.1	13.0	2.2	**4.0**	2.9	0.9	22.4	**2.9**
Economic	**–**	**7.0**	**0.0**	**84.5**	**5.5**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**14.2**	**22.5**	**13.5**	**46.1**	**–**	**15.7**
Transport, communications	–	0.0	–	81.7	–	0.2	–	0.0	**9.0**	2.8	–	–	**2.5**
Energy	–	4.7	–	2.7	2.6	0.0	–	5.7	**4.5**	9.9	40.9	–	**12.1**
Banking, business and other services	–	2.4	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.4	1.2	8.5	**9.0**	0.8	5.3	–	**1.1**
Production	**–**	**6.7**	**–**	**0.3**	**8.4**	**5.7**	**12.7**	**1.9**	**3.5**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**–**	**6.1**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	–	4.0	–	0.2	8.4	2.6	0.2	0.5	**1.4**	1.7	4.8	–	**1.9**
Industry, mining and construction	–	2.1	–	–	–	2.1	11.3	1.3	**1.9**	1.5	1.3	–	**1.5**
Trade and tourism	–	0.6	–	0.1	–	1.1	1.3	0.1	**0.2**	3.0	–	–	**2.7**
Multisector	**–**	**4.0**	**–**	**0.2**	**2.1**	**10.5**	**–**	**11.9**	**7.2**	**16.7**	**0.3**	**–**	**15.5**
General programme aid	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**3.9**	**5.8**	**–**	**4.0**
Debt	**–**	**0.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**28.5**	**–**	**9.3**	**13.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Humanitarian	**–**	**5.5**	**–**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**10.1**	**3.7**	**1.0**	**–**	**–**	**0.9**
Others	**–**	**3.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**1.6**	**–**	**10.2**	**6.9**	**2.8**	**–**	**41.2**	**2.9**
Total	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	0.1	**0.0**	0.7	–	–	**0.6**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411433324534

5.3. ODA TO EUROPE BY SECTOR

5.3.4. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Europe by donor**

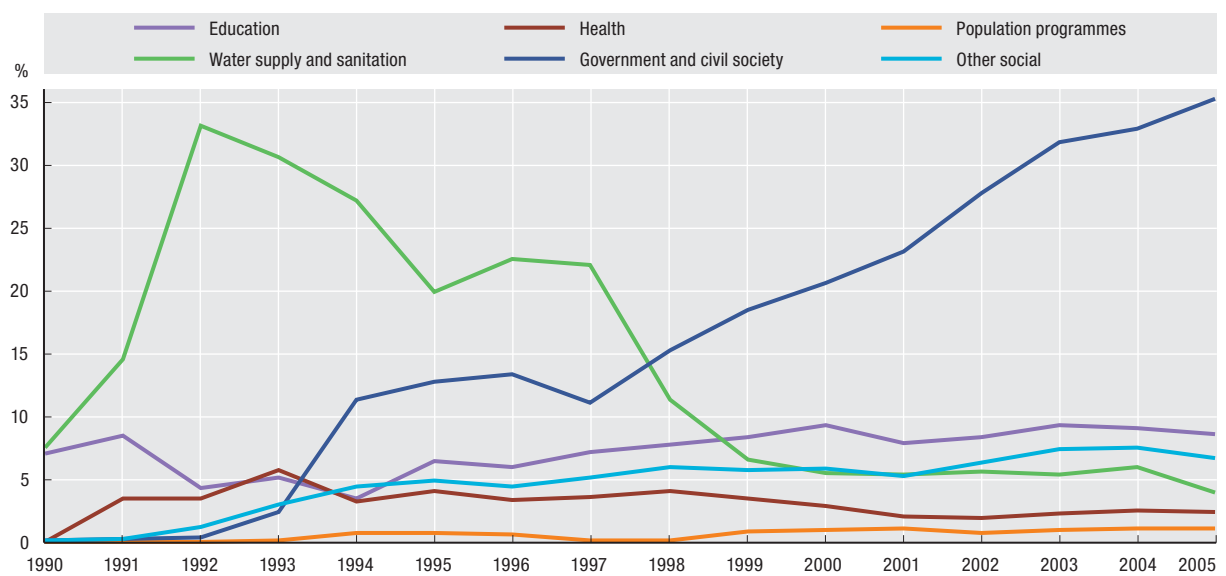
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for each donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411433324534

5.3.5. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Europe since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments

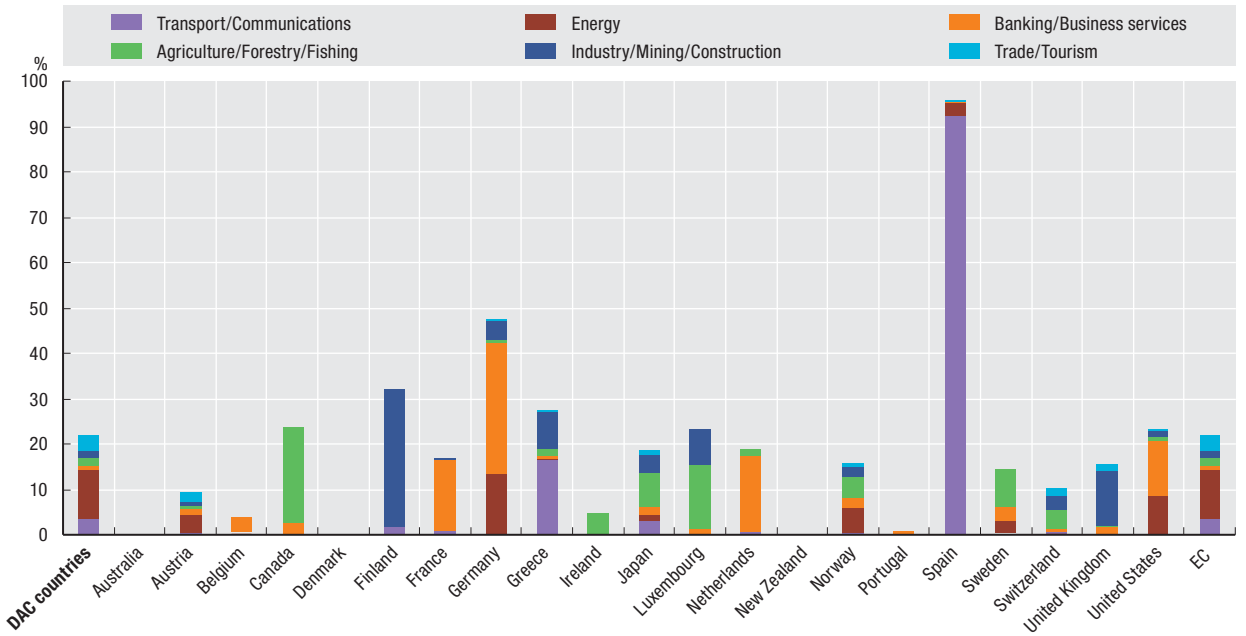


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411461562117

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5.3.6. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Europe by donor**

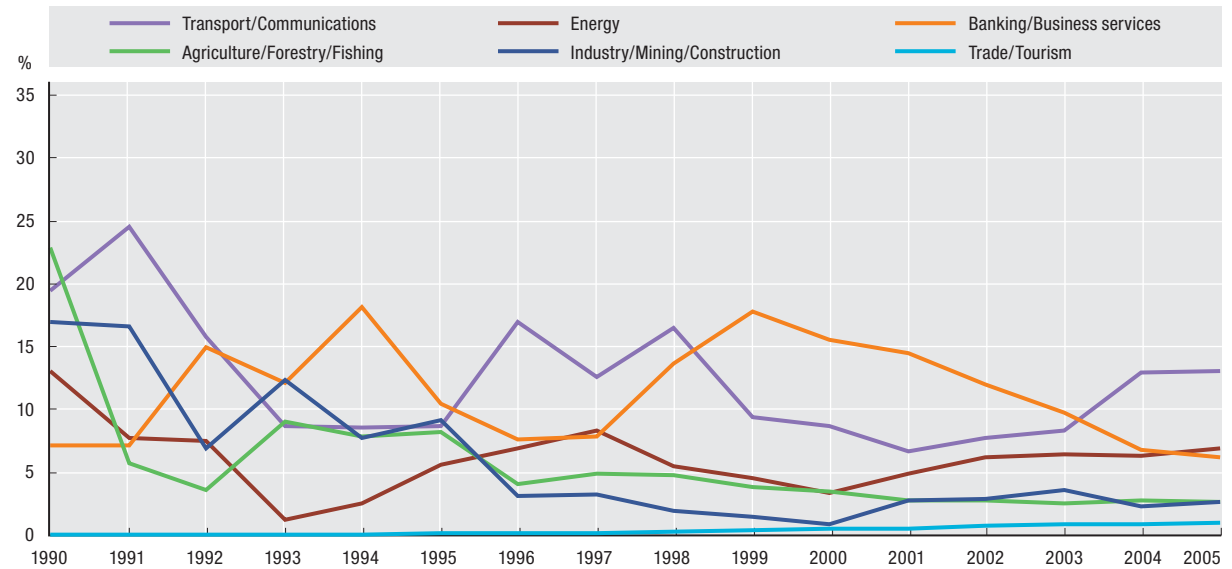
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411433324534

5.3.7. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Europe since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411461562117





6. OCEANIA

6.1. **ODA TO OCEANIA: SUMMARY** 138

6.2. **ODA TO OCEANIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT** 142

6.3. **ODA TO OCEANIA BY SECTOR**..... 148

6.1. ODA TO OCEANIA: SUMMARY

6.1.1. Top 10 ODA receipts by recipient

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

1	Papua New Guinea	279	25%
2	Solomon Islands	205	18%
3	Micronesia, Fed. States	109	10%
4	Wallis and Futuna	102	9%
5	Fiji	56	5%
6	Marshall Islands	55	5%
7	Vanuatu	49	4%
8	Samoa	47	4%
9	Palau	37	3%
10	Cook Islands	32	3%
	Other recipients	156	14%
	Total	**1 127**	**100%**

6.1.2. Top 10 ODA donors

USD million, net disbursements in 2006

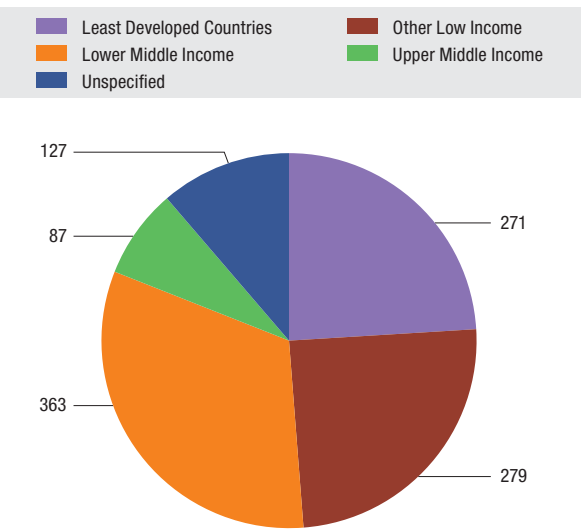
1	Australia	480	43%
2	United States	187	17%
3	New Zealand	113	10%
4	France	112	10%
5	EC	78	7%
6	Japan	76	7%
7	Italy	24	2%
8	AsDF	12	1%
9	UNTA	8	1%
10	UNDP	6	1%
	Other donors	30	3%
	Total	**1 127**	**100%**

6.1.3. Trends in ODA

	2005	2006	% change
ODA net disbursements (2005 USD million)	1 144	1 112	–2.8
ODA commitments (2005 USD million)	1 116	1 155	3.5
Population (thousands)	8 070	8 205	1.7
Net ODA per capita (USD)	141.8	137.4	–

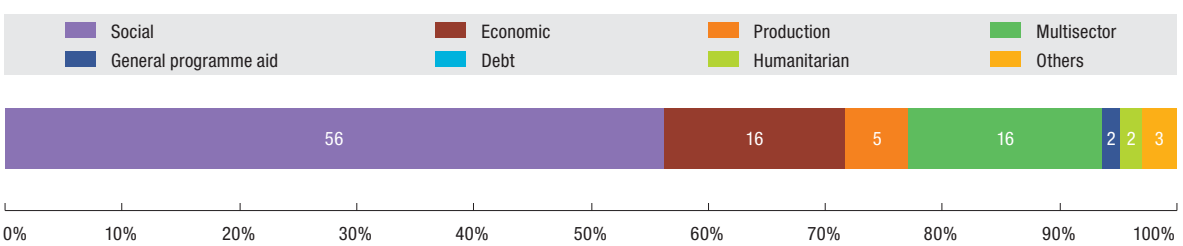
6.1.4. ODA by income group

USD million, 2006, net disbursements



6.1.5. Sectors in 2006

Commitments



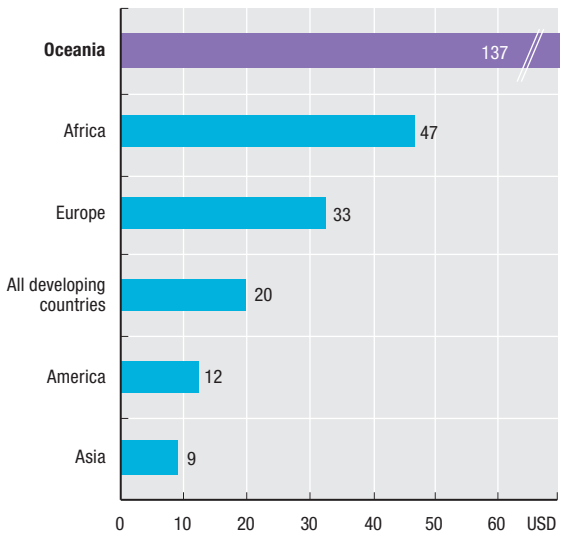
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6.1. ODA TO OCEANIA: SUMMARY

6.1.6. Net ODA receipts per person in 2006

In USD

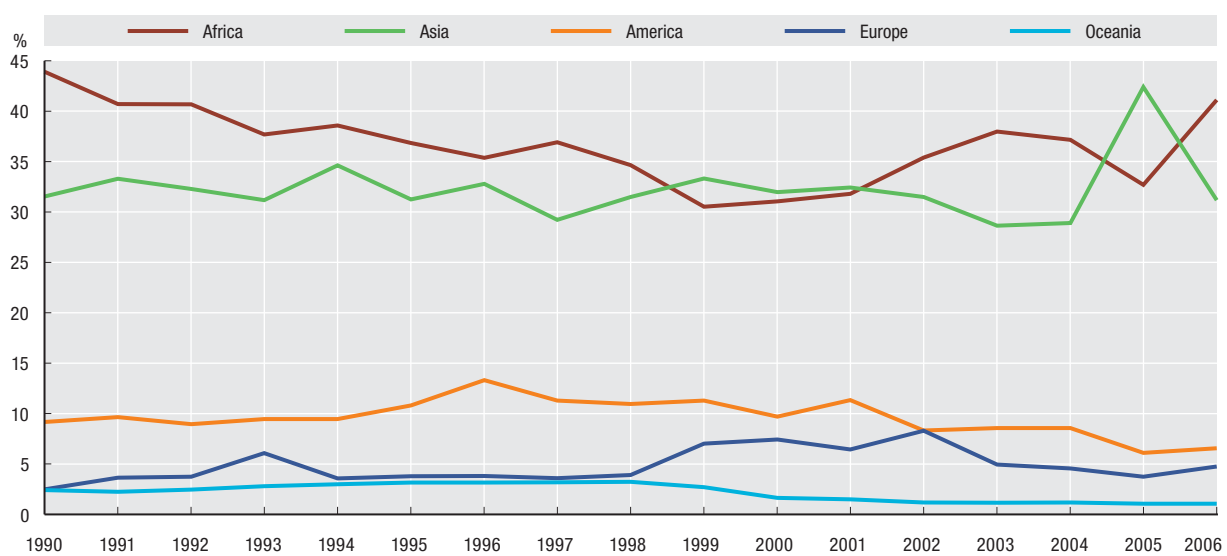


6.1.7. Net ODA and population of aid recipient countries by region in 2006

	Net ODA USD million	Population million
Africa	43 402	926
Asia	32 885	3 635
America	6 910	558
Europe	5 032	155
Oceania	1 127	8
Aid to unspecified regions	15 936	–
All ODA recipients	**105 292**	**5 282**

6.1.8. Regional shares of total net ODA

As a percentage of total ODA



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411564165003

6.1. ODA TO OCEANIA: SUMMARY

Highlights

In 2006, net ODA to Oceania reached USD 1.1 billion of which USD 279 million was for Papua New Guinea and USD 205 million for the Solomon Islands.

Net ODA per capita was USD 137.4, *versus* USD 141.8 in 2005.

Over half the aid (56%) went to social programmes and 16% each to economic and multisector programmes.

Net aid commitments increased by 3.5% over 2005-2006 but disbursements declined by 2.8%.

Australia was the biggest donor (43%) followed by the US (17%) and New Zealand and France (10% each).

Case study from Papua New Guinea

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Principle 4 – Managing for results

"*Managing for results means managing and implementing aid in a way that focuses on the desired results and uses information to improve decision-making*"

In 2006 Papua New Guinea had a gross national income (GNI) in PPP terms of USD 2410 per capita. In the same year, the UN Committee for Development Policy called for Papua New Guinea to be listed as a least-developed, rather than developing, country because of protracted economic and social stagnation. Political unrest is a problem too, and Oceania has been described as an "arc of instability". There are no recent estimates of dollar-a-day poverty, but projections based on 1996 data suggest it rose from 37.5% at that time to 54% in 2005. is very unlikely to meet any of the globally-defined Millennium Development Goals.

Papua New Guinea has an abundance of natural resources including large reserves of minerals; extensive forestry and fishery assets; and significant potential for agricultural expansion. Tourism could also be developed to take advantage of Papua New Guinea's remarkable biodiversity and its wealth of cultural and linguistic resources.

The 2005-2010 Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) is based on the Program for Recovery and Development. The latter has three broad objectives: good governance; export-driven economic growth; and rural development, poverty reduction, and empowerment through human resource development. The priorities of the MTDS include education, health, infrastructure, and law and justice as well as promoting income earning opportunities.

Papua New Guinea did not take part in the 2006 monitoring exercises of the Paris Declaration, but participated in the 2008 survey. It has also adapted the Paris Declaration to its own situation, and in February 2008, it signed the Kavieng Declaration, a national agreement on aid effectiveness, with its principle donors. This Declaration is aligned to both the MTDS goals (by 2010), and the Millennium Development Goals (by 2015). It sets out agreed priority actions to be immediately implemented through a rolling Annual Action Plan process.

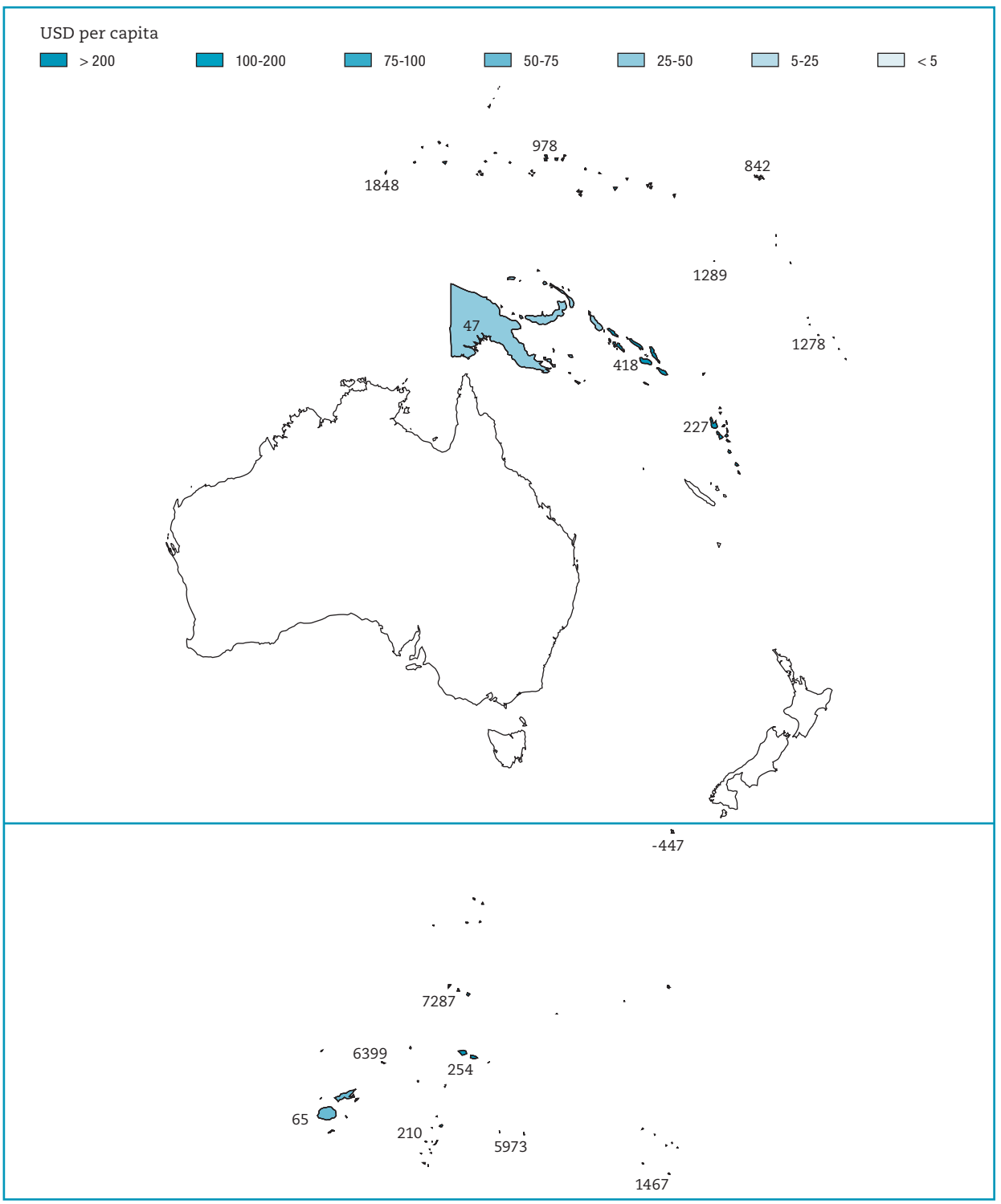
Having such clear targets reinforces the importance of managing for results. This means looking at aid not just in terms of the amounts spent, but focusing on the real changes in behaviour and quality of life these amounts contribute to. In the context of ODA, partner countries have to have clear goals and plans for how to achieve them, and they need to gather solid information on performance. Capacity-building is important here, both to strengthen the expertise needed to draw up realistic plans, and to gather and analyse the data used to monitor them and improve decision making.

The Kavieng Declaration sets a 2012 target for establishing a Performance Management Framework to assess progress on the MTDS, with annual reports and joint annual reviews on aid programmes. This corresponds to two of the three elements of results-oriented frameworks – establishing transparent and "monitorable" performance assessment frameworks, and improving the statistical capacity for administrative reporting on results. The third element, the feedback of performance information into decision-making, can only be assessed after the process is underway. Elsewhere, progress has been slow toward the Paris Declaration's main benchmark for partner countries to "have in place by 2010 transparent and monitorable performance assessment frameworks" to assess progress against their national development strategies and programs.

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ODA per capita to recipient countries in 2006

Net disbursements per capita in USD



6.2. ODA TO OCEANIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

6.2.1. **Top 10 DAC donor countries to Oceania**

USD million, net bilateral disbursements

a) Top 10 donors by amount

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of DAC countries
1	Australia	446	483	480	**470**	50
2	United States	145	159	187	**164**	17
3	France	114	110	112	**112**	12
4	New Zealand	79	104	113	**99**	11
5	Japan	42	97	76	**72**	8
	Other DAC countries	8	24	33	**22**	2
	Total DAC countries	**834**	**977**	**1 002**	**938**	**100**

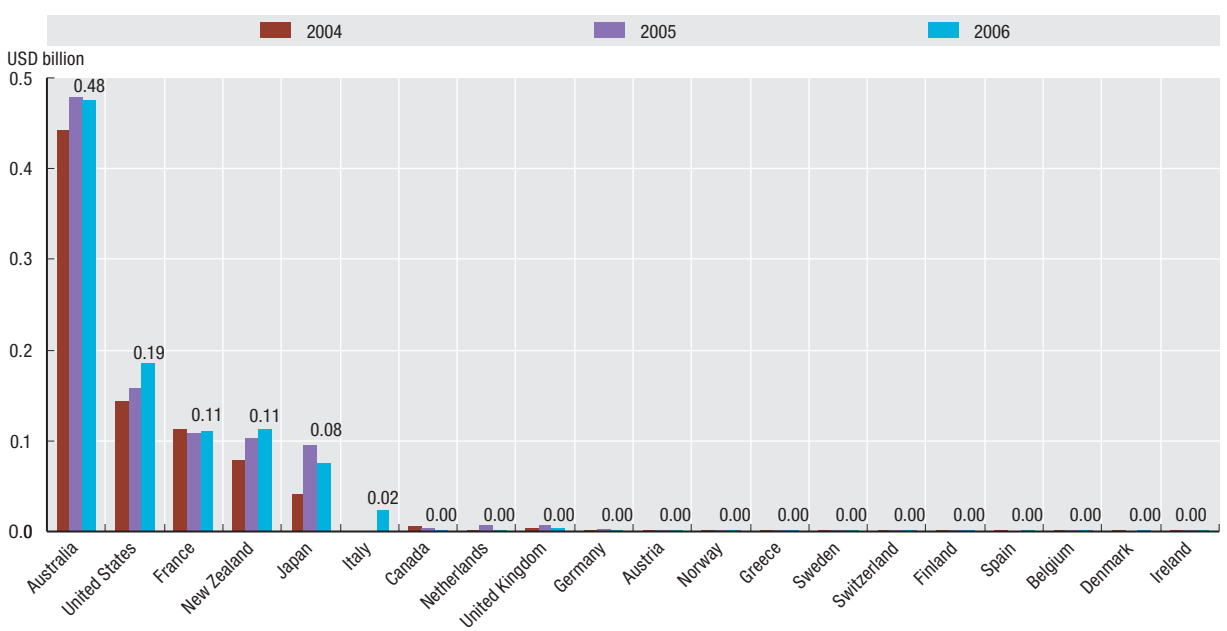
b) Top 10 donors by share of aid to Oceania

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	Oceania as % of each donor's aid 2004-2006
1	New Zealand	79	104	113	**99**	55.9
2	Australia	446	483	480	**470**	38.7
3	France	114	110	112	**112**	1.8
4	Japan	42	97	76	**72**	1.1
5	United States	145	159	187	**164**	0.9
	Other DAC countries	8	24	33	**22**	0.1
	Total DAC countries	**834**	**977**	**1 002**	**938**	**1.6**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411568066702

6.2.2. **DAC donor countries' aid to Oceania**

USD billion, values shown for 2006, net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411568066702

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6.2. ODA TO OCEANIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

6.2.3. **ODA to Oceania by DAC donor**

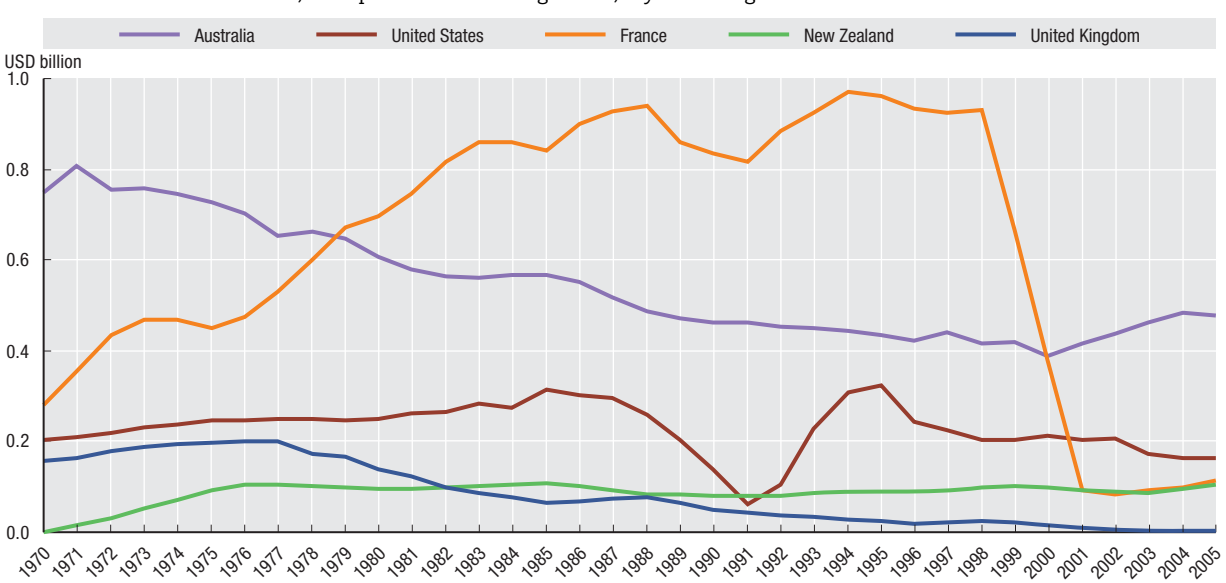
USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, average annual net bilateral disbursements

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2000-06 % of DAC countries	2000-06 Oceania as % of each donor's aid
Australia	725	545	436	451	48	40.5
Austria	0	1	0	1	0	0.1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Canada	0	3	6	4	0	0.3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
France	473	852	908	97	10	1.9
Germany	6	20	13	3	0	0.1
Greece	–	–	0	0	0	0.1
Ireland	–	0	0	0	0	0.0
Italy	0	0	0	4	0	0.4
Japan	13	66	141	88	9	1.4
Luxembourg	–	–	0	–	0	0.0
Netherlands	2	5	4	3	0	0.1
New Zealand	65	94	87	95	10	57.5
Norway	1	2	0	0	0	0.0
Portugal	–	–	–	–	0	0.0
Spain	–	–	0	0	0	0.0
Sweden	0	0	1	0	0	0.0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0.0
United Kingdom	179	86	28	4	0	0.1
United States	234	275	199	184	20	1.5
Total DAC countries	**1 699**	**1 950**	**1 825**	**936**	**100**	**1.8**
EC	12	90	68	65	–	0.9

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411582731338

6.2.4. **ODA to Oceania by largest bilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net bilateral disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411582731338

6.2. ODA TO OCEANIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Donor

6.2.5. **Top 10 multilateral donors to Oceania**

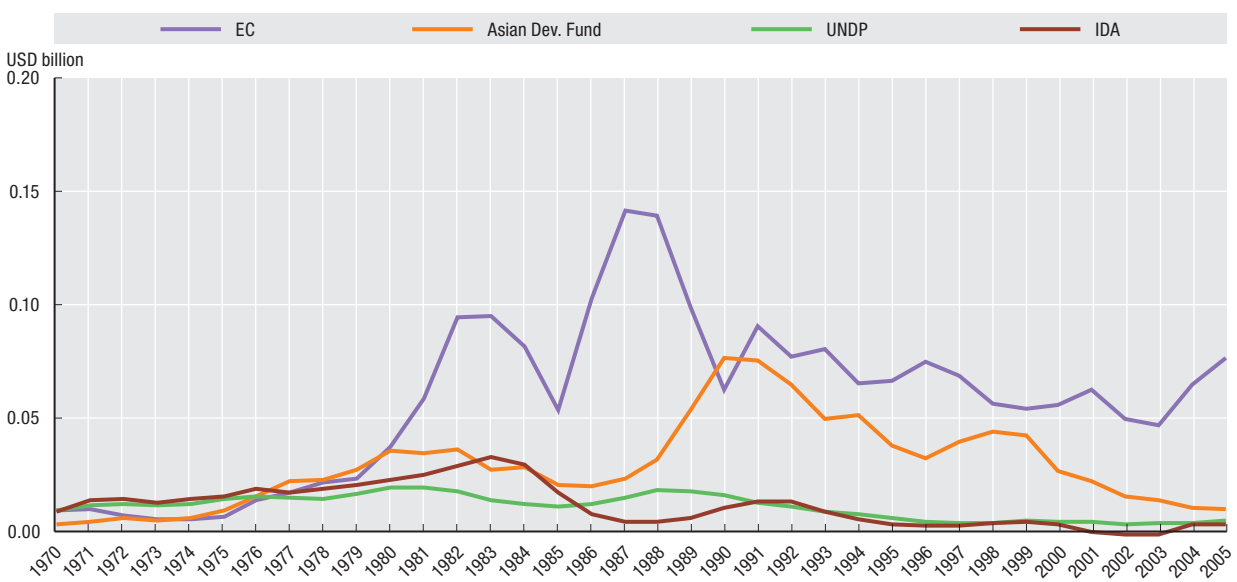
USD million, net disbursements

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all multilaterals
1	EC	66	85	78	**77**	59
2	UNTA	10	47	8	**22**	17
3	AsDF	12	4	12	**9**	7
4	GFATM	5	9	5	**6**	5
5	UNDP	4	5	6	**5**	4
	Other multilaterals	4	16	11	**10**	8
	Total multilaterals	**102**	**165**	**120**	**129**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/412222306625

6.2.6. **ODA to Oceania by largest multilateral donors since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net disbursements



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6.2. ODA TO OCEANIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

6.2.7. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Oceania**

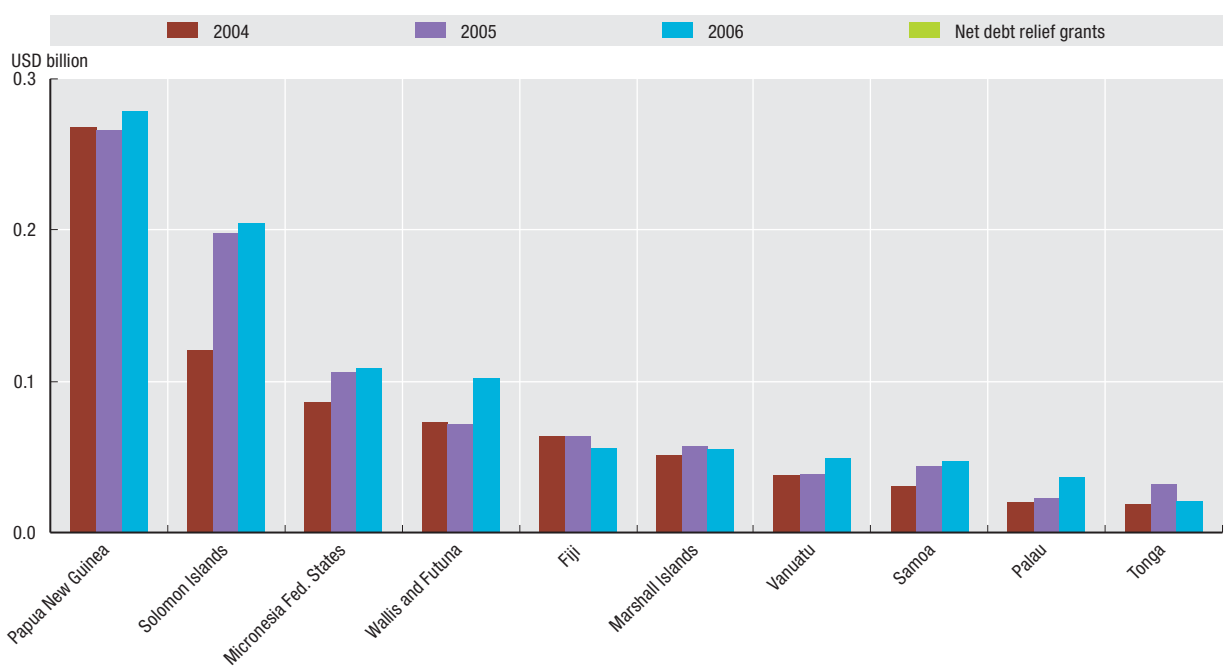
USD million, receipts from all donors, net ODA receipts

		2004	2005	2006	**3-year average**	% of all recipients
1	Papua New Guinea	268	266	279	**271**	25
2	Solomon Islands	121	198	205	**175**	16
3	Micronesia, Fed. States	86	106	109	**100**	9
4	Wallis and Futuna	73	72	102	**82**	8
5	Fiji	64	64	56	**61**	6
6	Marshall Islands	51	57	55	**54**	5
7	Vanuatu	38	39	49	**42**	4
8	Samoa	31	44	47	**41**	4
9	Palau	20	23	37	**27**	3
10	Tonga	19	32	21	**24**	2
	Other recipients	165	243	167	**192**	18
	Total ODA recipients	**936**	**1 144**	**1 127**	**1 069**	**100**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411717537804

6.2.8. **Top 10 ODA recipients in Oceania with their share of net debt relief grants**

USD billion, net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411717537804

6.2. ODA TO OCEANIA BY DONOR AND BY RECIPIENT

ODA by Recipient

6.2.9. **ODA to Oceania by recipient country**

USD million, 2005 prices and exchange rates, net ODA receipts

	2000-06	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-06	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Share (%)	Annual averages				Annual amounts			
Cook Islands	1.0	19	26	16	11	7	9	8	32
Fiji	4.8	72	74	57	51	57	66	64	56
French Polynesia	0.0	198	426	438	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	1.3	26	32	22	13	22	17	28	–42
Marshall Islands	6.0	–	–	44	63	60	52	57	54
Micronesia, Fed. States	11.0	–	–	76	116	122	89	106	106
Nauru	1.3	0	0	4	14	20	15	9	17
New Caledonia	0.0	238	392	447	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	1.0	9	10	9	11	11	15	21	9
Northern Marianas	0.0	234	269	24	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	3.0	–	–	67	31	27	20	23	37
Papua New Guinea	29.1	735	578	462	305	280	290	266	271
Samoa	4.2	33	50	51	44	38	32	44	48
Solomon Islands	11.5	76	71	54	121	81	131	198	201
Tokelau	0.9	3	5	6	9	8	9	16	11
Tonga	2.6	17	35	34	27	32	20	32	22
Tuvalu	1.0	5	16	9	10	7	8	9	16
Vanuatu	4.3	60	66	51	45	39	40	39	48
Wallis and Futuna	7.3	8	7	13	76	63	74	72	100
Oceania, regional	9.7	29	63	99	102	92	100	152	127
Oceania total	**100.0**	**1 760**	**2 120**	**1 983**	**1 051**	**968**	**988**	**1 144**	**1 112**

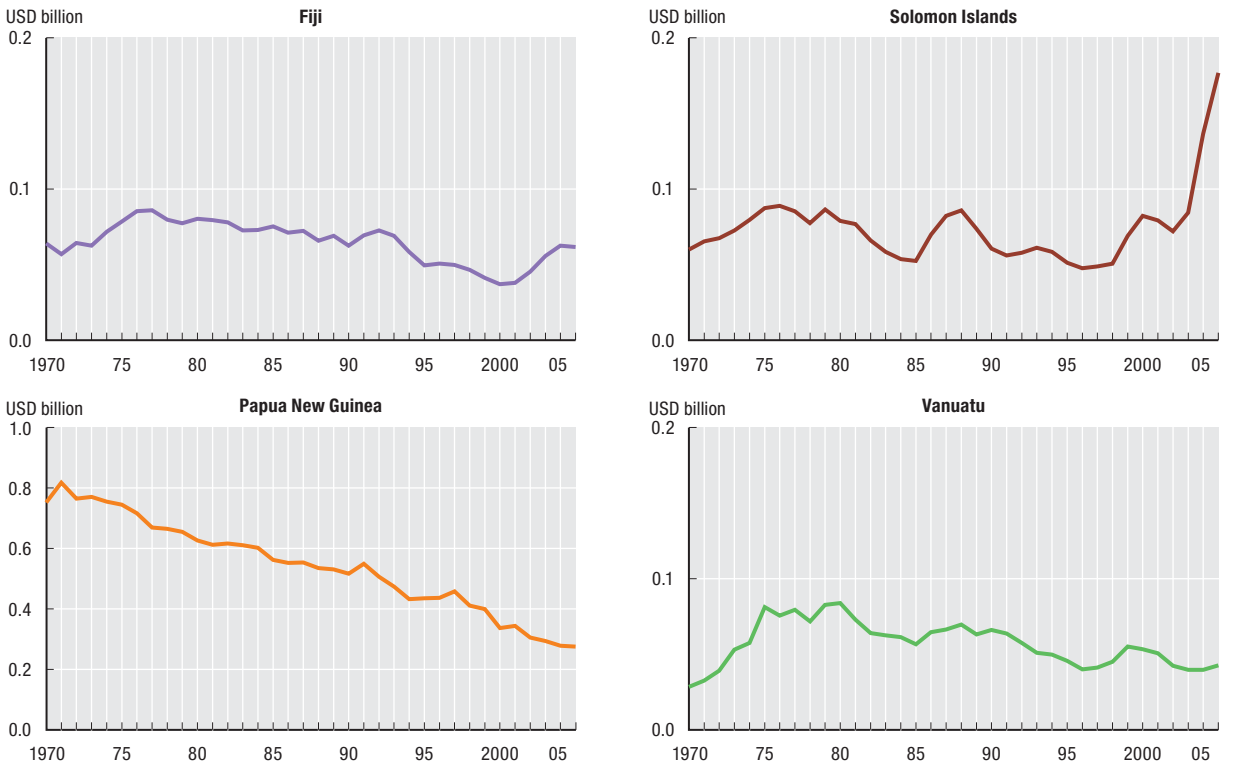
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ODA by Recipient

6.2.10. **Trends in aid to largest recipients in Oceania since 1970**

USD billion, 2005 prices and exchange rates, 3-year average net ODA receipts



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411748753360

6.3. ODA TO OCEANIA BY SECTOR

FOCUS ON HEALTH: LIFESTYLE DISEASES

In Oceania death rates are two to three times higher than in neighbouring developed countries, but as in these countries, non-communicable diseases (NCD) have replaced infectious diseases as the main medical concern for health care. NCDs account for three-quarters of deaths, except in Papua New Guinea where they account for around two-thirds. Lifestyle is a major contributing factor. Improved living standards have seen a switch to high fat foods, increased tobacco and alcohol consumption and a decrease in levels of physical activity. There is also significant morbidity and premature mortality in the region (twice or three times as high as in Australia and New Zealand) with NCDs again the leading cause. Neuropsychiatric disorders are important causes of poor health in the region but most countries in Oceania (like most countries everywhere) see mental health services as a low priority for funding.

Oceania's overweight and obesity rates are among the highest in the world. This is partly due to lifestyle changes but may also be aggravated by genetic factors. While there is a debate in the medical community as to whether obesity should be classed as a disease, there is no question though that it contributes to a series of other conditions, notably diabetes. In the Western Pacific, over 30 million people suffer from the disease and this number is projected to double within twenty years. In Nauru, 30 to 40 per cent of adults have diabetes. In Fiji, a quarter of females and one in six men are affected. One particularly worrying consequence of the epidemic is that diabetes is affecting young people, thereby amplifying its economic impact. For example, conservative estimates by the WHO put the cost of NCD to Nauru at 14 per cent of its GDP in 2004. For Fiji, the figure is "only" 1.4 per cent, but this still represents USD 27 million.

Health care provision has to cope with the fact that the population is scattered over such a vast expanse. Even in the relatively highly populated Melanesian islands of Papua New Guinea, Fiji and the Solomons, most people live in rural areas and outer islands. This makes care provision more expensive, and rural communities in particular suffer from a lack of health workers. At the same time, some areas have seen rapid urbanisation and increases in population concentrations, but without corresponding increases in health resources. The situation is made worse by low levels of investment in health, which means that equipment and infrastructures are also inadequate.

The lack of public funding is compensated for by aid and out of pocket payments by patients or their families. In Tonga for example, over half of total health care expenditure in 2002 came from private sources, mostly out-of-pocket payments. Contributions from development partners are substantial in some countries, and even some essential public health functions depend on donors. A further worry is that donors may change aid priorities and deprive programmes of vital funding.

Given the emerging pattern of disease and health systems' difficulties in coping even with current needs, a region-wide reorganisation of health care provision may be the only solution. Small populations and geographical dispersion make economies of scale practically impossible at national level, but some services could be pooled regionally, despite the problems of distance, for instance training or some specialist services.

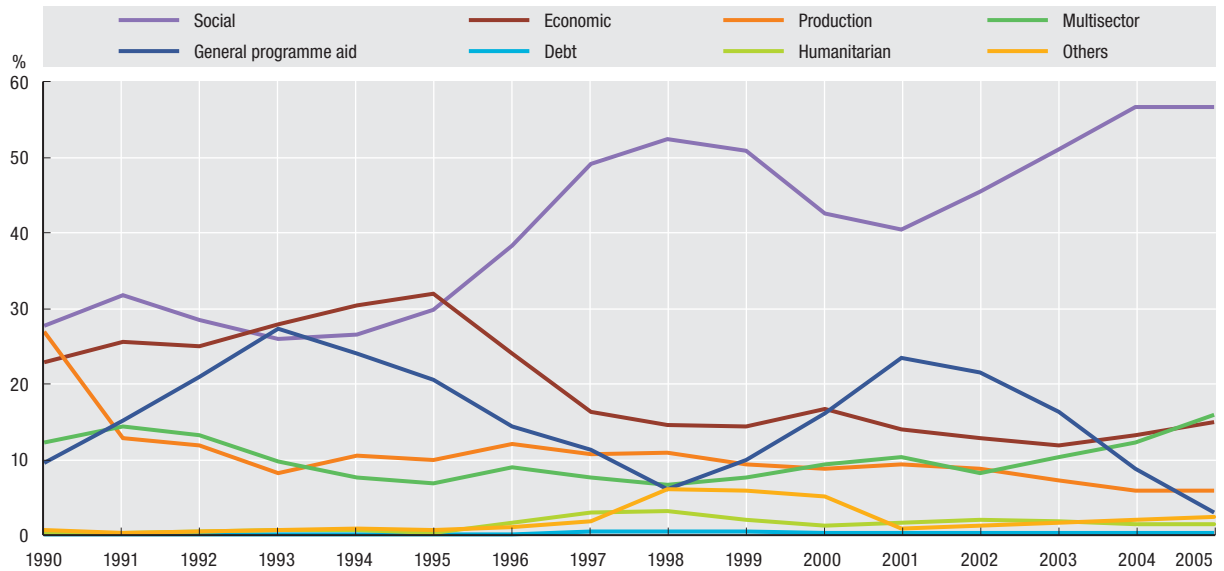
Despite relatively high levels of assistance, health outcomes are disappointing in many countries in Oceania. Development funding for health could be made more effective by closer alignment and harmonisation with national and regional priorities. The Rome Declaration on Aid Harmonisation and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness provide a framework for doing this.

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6.3. ODA TO OCEANIA BY SECTOR

6.3.1. **ODA to Oceania by sector since 1990**

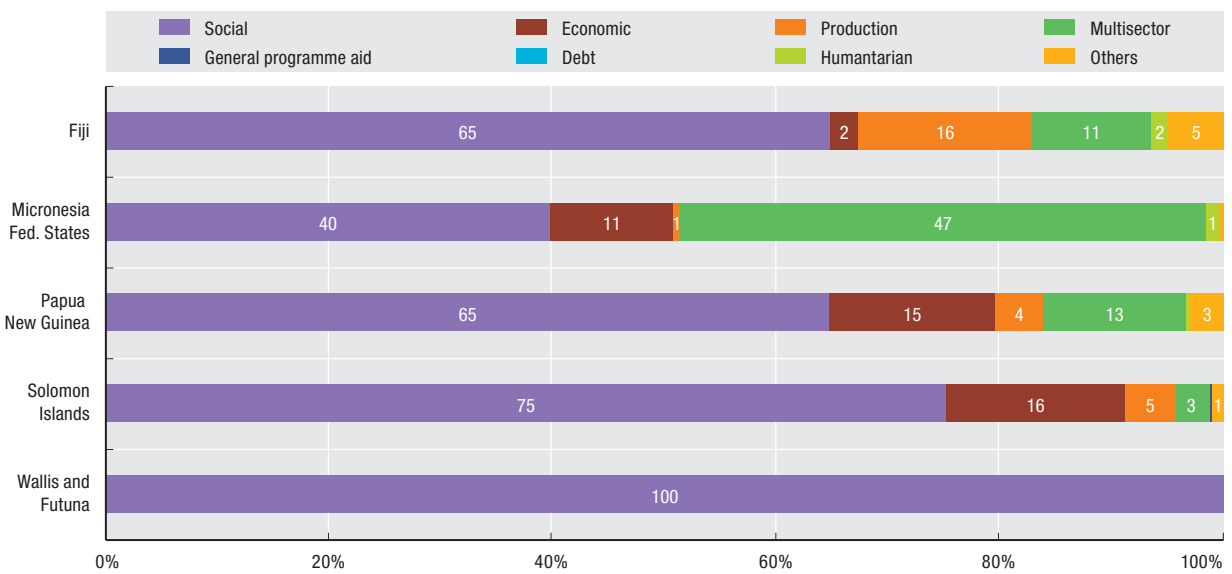
As a percentage of total ODA, 3-year average commitments



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6.3.2. **ODA to 5 largest recipients in Oceania by sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total ODA committed for each country



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411783676215

6.3. ODA TO OCEANIA BY SECTOR

6.3.3. **ODA to Oceania by donor and sector in 2006**

As a percentage of total bilateral commitments

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Social	**74.6**	**84.9**	**100.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**54.3**	**49.9**	**8.5**	**64.8**	**–**	**35.6**	**–**	**–**
Education	8.6	64.9	95.7	–	–	–	35.9	10.8	8.5	64.8	–	13.4	–	–
Of which: Basic education	1.9	5.0	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	–	–	–	5.2	–	–
Health	10.9	5.0	–	–	–	–	3.4	34.3	–	–	–	6.5	–	–
Of which: Basic health	3.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	33.3	–	–	–	0.8	–	–
Population and reproductive health	3.4	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–
Water supply and sanitation	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	–	–
Government and civil society	50.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.7	–	–	–	5.5	–	–
Other social infrastr. and services	0.9	12.1	4.3	–	–	–	14.6	3.1	–	–	–	6.0	–	–
Economic	**7.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**100.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**37.6**	**–**	**–**
Transport, communications	4.5	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	27.3	–	–
Energy	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.6	–	–
Banking, business and other services	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	–
Production	**2.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.6**	**33.3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**16.9**	**–**	**–**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.4	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	33.3	–	–	–	13.5	–	–
Industry, mining and construction	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	–	–	–	2.3	–	–
Trade and tourism	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	–
Multisector	**12.0**	**15.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**31.3**	**16.7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2.6**	**–**	**–**
General programme aid	**0.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Debt	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Humanitarian	**1.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Others	**1.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12.9**	**–**	**91.5**	**35.2**	**–**	**7.3**	**–**	**–**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**–**	**–**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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6.3.3. **ODA to Oceania by donor and sector in 2006** *(cont.)*

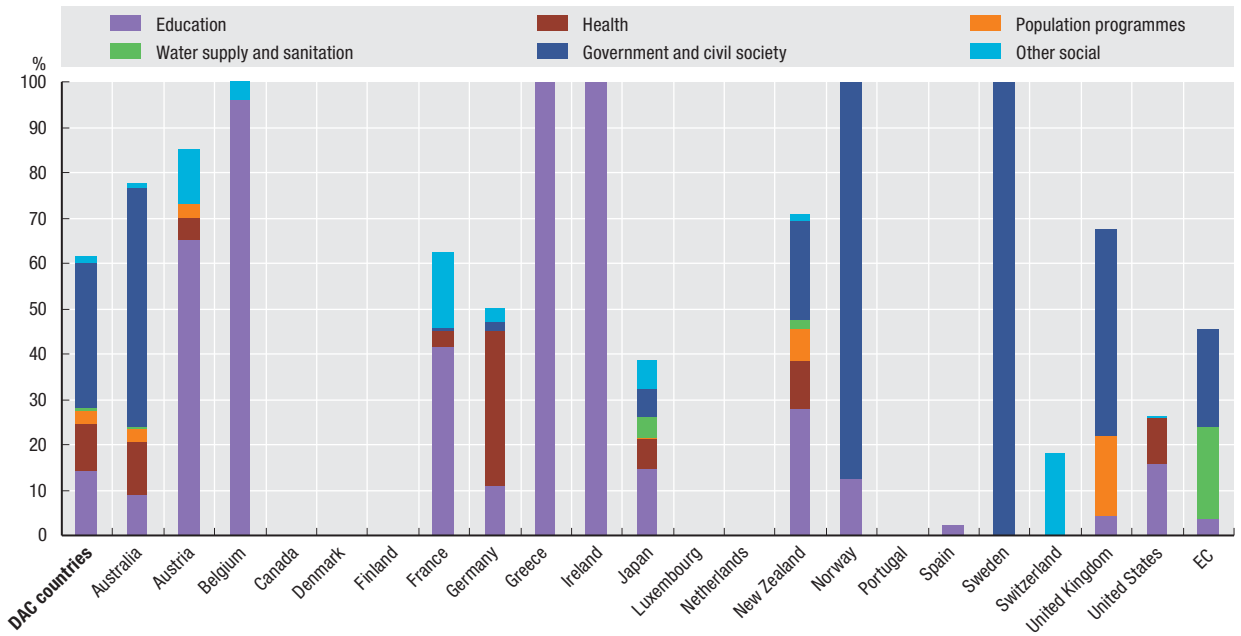
	As a percentage of total bilateral commitments								Percentage of multilateral finance		
	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	**Total DAC countries**	EC	World Bank (IDA)	**Total multilaterals**
Social	**58.3**	**76.6**	**–**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**18.1**	**67.1**	**24.6**	**57.1**	**45.0**	**74.0**	**45.2**
Education	23.0	9.6	–	2.2	–	–	4.1	15.0	**13.0**	3.3	–	**11.3**
Of which: Basic education	7.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2.7**	2.2	–	**1.5**
Health	8.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.4	**9.8**	–	–	**2.9**
Of which: Basic health	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	**2.7**	–	–	**2.8**
Population and reproductive health	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	17.6	0.1	**2.8**	–	–	**3.8**
Water supply and sanitation	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0.6**	20.4	–	**12.4**
Government and civil society	18.1	67.0	–	–	100.0	–	45.4	0.1	**29.8**	21.3	74.0	**14.3**
Other social infrastr. and services	1.2	–	–	–	–	18.1	–	0.0	**1.2**	–	–	**0.5**
Economic	**12.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**32.9**	**25.6**	**14.6**	**11.0**	**–**	**26.1**
Transport, communications	10.2	–	–	–	–	–	30.8	23.9	**11.7**	–	–	**19.4**
Energy	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	–	**1.5**	11.0	–	**6.7**
Banking, business and other services	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	**1.4**	–	–	**–**
Production	**6.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3.6**	**42.5**	**26.0**	**26.3**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2.9**	21.7	26.0	**13.7**
Industry, mining and construction	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0.4**	20.8	–	**12.6**
Trade and tourism	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0.3**	–	–	**–**
Multisector	**4.9**	**–**	**–**	**97.8**	**–**	**81.9**	**–**	**44.0**	**17.9**	**1.1**	**–**	**0.7**
General programme aid	**4.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3.9**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**–**	**0.1**
Debt	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Humanitarian	**4.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Others	**9.5**	**23.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**–**	**1.6**
Total	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Food aid (emergency and develop. aid)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0.0**	–	–	**–**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411854375167

6.3. ODA TO OCEANIA BY SECTOR

6.3.4. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Oceania by donor**

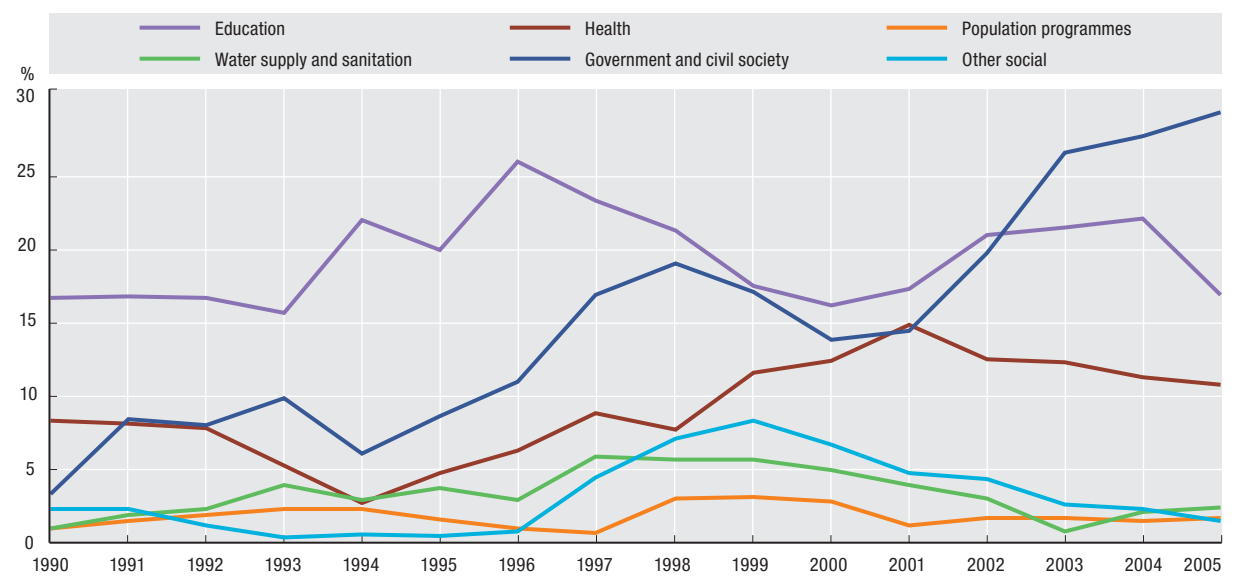
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for each donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411854375167

6.3.5. **Analysis of social sector ODA to Oceania since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments

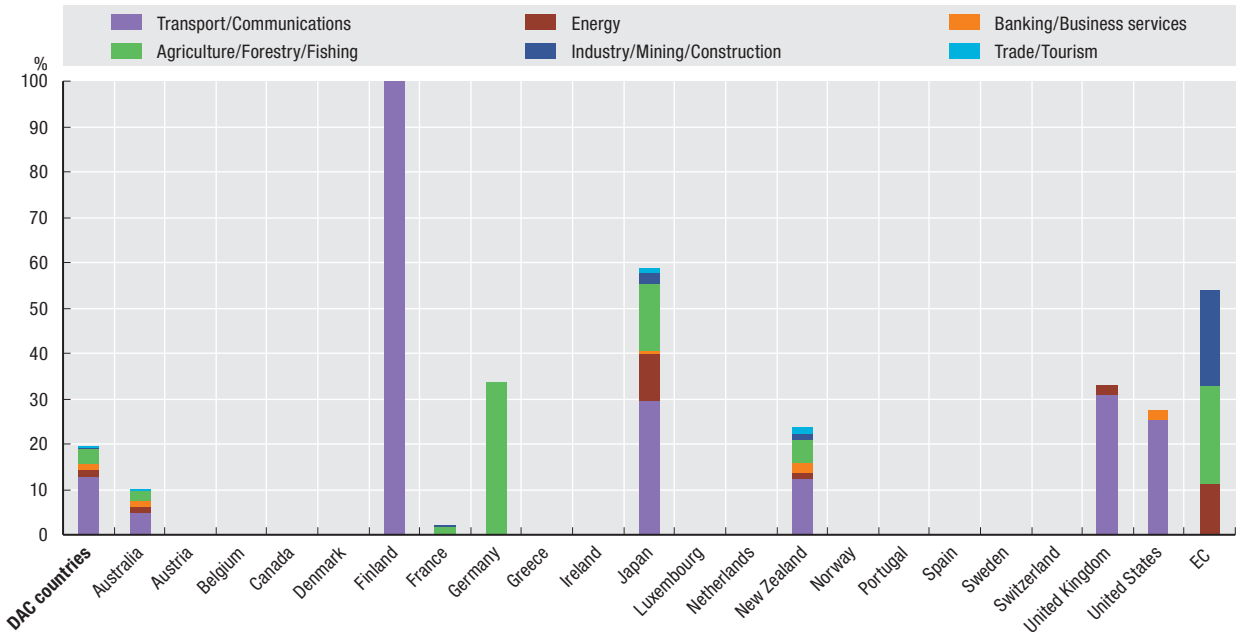


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411860853840

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6.3.6. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Oceania by donor**

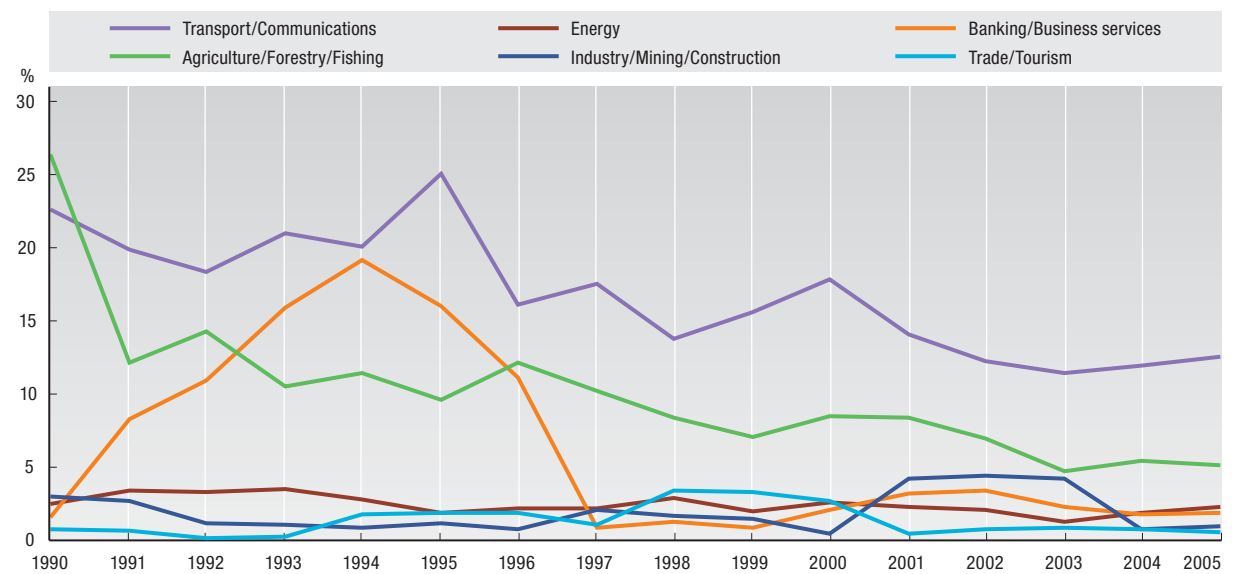
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for donor in 2006



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411854375167

6.3.7. **Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Oceania since 1990**

As a percentage of total sector-allocable ODA, 3-year average commitments

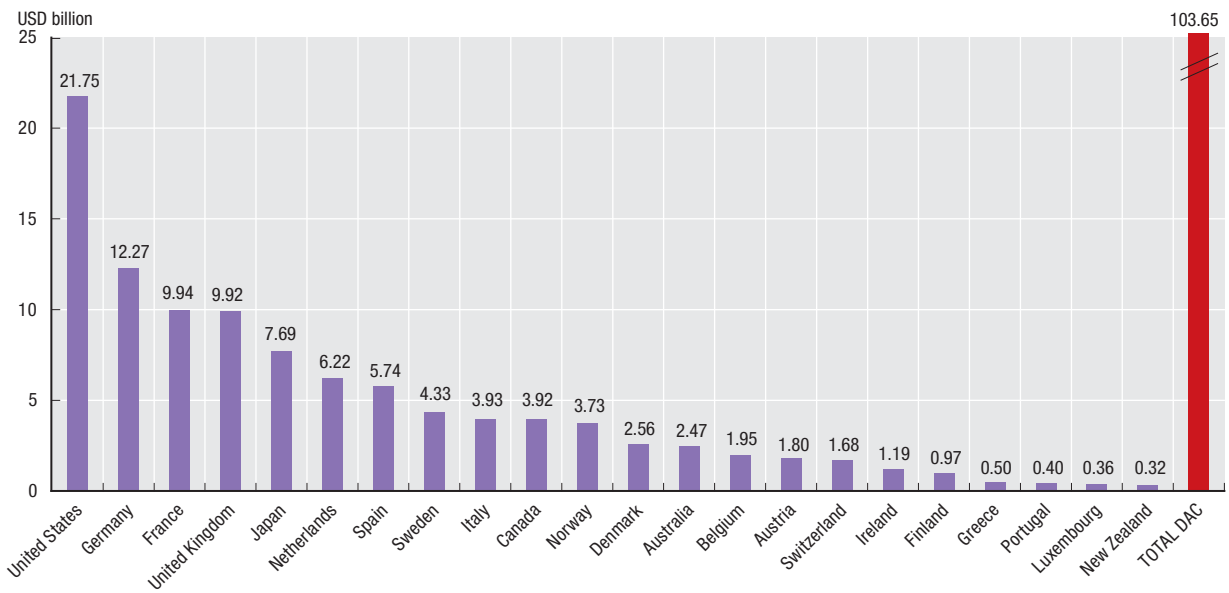


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/411860853840

Annex
Total ODA in 2007 and Projections for the Future

A.1. **Total net ODA in 2007 by DAC members**

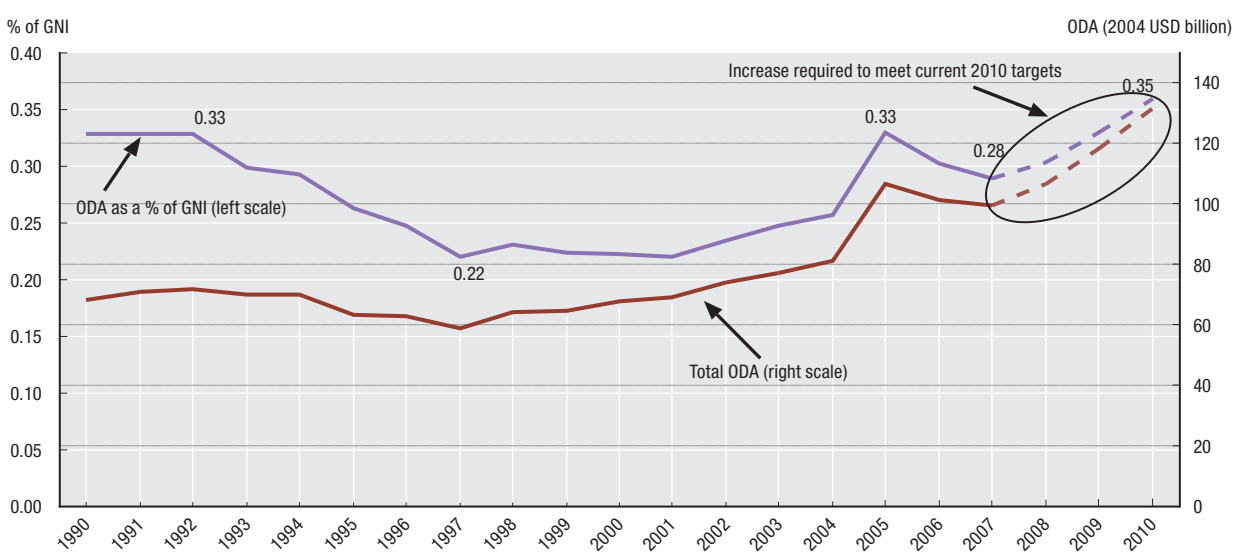
Preliminary data, USD billion, current prices, net disbursements



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410017771833

A.2. **DAC members' net ODA 1990-2007 and OECD simulation of net ODA 2008-2010**

Projections after 2007 based on public announcements of DAC countries, net bilateral and multilateral disbursements



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