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**Results of the 2009 DAC Survey on donors' forward spending plans**

**DAC Technical Meeting on Aid Allocations and Scaling Up for Results**

**15 April 2009, OECD Conference Centre, La Muette**

*This draft document presents the preliminary results of the 2009 Survey and is for DISCUSSION during session 1 of the meeting.*

*This document is available as a PDF only.*

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# Results of the 2009 DAC Survey on donors' forward spending plans

8 April 2009

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### Survey results – salient points

- Donors now only have a little over a year and a half to deliver their 2010 promises. Recent ODA performance is encouraging: net ODA in 2008 reached its highest annual dollar aid figure ever recorded, but the net ODA increase for Africa is decelerating. To meet their commitments donors will have to increase their 2008 aid levels by USD 23 billion in current terms.
- The 2009 Survey on donors' forward spending plans, which is designed to reduce the uncertainties about future aid levels, suggests a real increase of 11% between 2008 and 2010 in country programmable aid (CPA); for Africa it is estimated at 9%.
- The multilateral agencies account for half of the programmed increase, despite being only a quarter of total CPA. The multilateral agencies account for nearly three quarters of the programmed increase allocated to LICs and fragile states, whereas most planned increases by bilateral donors are still unallocated.
- With a few exceptions, most donors are making progress towards their aid volume targets at the global level. However, for the Gleneagles target on Africa donors are lagging behind. At the global level, USD 14 billion in current terms would be required to close this gap whereas for Africa USD 20 billion in current terms would be required. Exceptional measures to close this gap are needed starting now. If donors were to meet their Gleneagles target for Africa, without exceeding their current targets for total ODA, this would imply a reallocation of resources from other parts of the world, since the gap in delivery to Africa is bigger than the one at the global level.
- The Survey's outlook for 2011 is no more encouraging. Aid by 2011 is programmed to increase for Africa by only 7% in real terms compared to the level programmed for 2010, still far short of the Gleneagles targets.

## 1 Key features of the 2009 edition

The 2009 edition of the DAC Survey on donors' forward spending plans is the second complete survey in this series. The Survey's objective is to address the uncertainties about future aid levels at the global, regional and country level. The Survey presents an assessment of donors' performances and their efforts to meet global commitments on aid. It also provides key information on where aid will be scaled up. All figures in this report are, unless otherwise stated, in constant 2004 dollars, to align with Gleneagles and related commitments.

### *Increased number of donors*

The 2009 Survey was undertaken between January and March 2009 and covered 41 donors (8 more than last year's). These include all DAC members, Korea, and major multilateral agencies including the World Bank, the regional development banks (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank), IMF, the global funds (GAVI, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol), the main UN organisations (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, IFAD) and the Arab agencies (BADEA, Opec Fund, Islamic Development Bank).

By the Survey deadline of 11 February 2009 only 6 responses had been received. The bulk of the survey returns were received throughout March, with the latest on 26 March 2009. Out of 41 surveyed donors, 35 responded to the questionnaire, providing a response rate of 85%, in line with last year's response rate of 82%.

One focus of the 2009 Survey was to increase the number of donors included in the Survey. This round included the prospective DAC member Korea and increased the number of multilateral agencies, by targeting in particular the global funds, such as GAVI, the Global Fund and GEF, and the Arab multilateral agencies. This deepened relationship with the global funds has also resulted in improved standard reporting on historical flows (e.g. improved coverage of GEF flows).

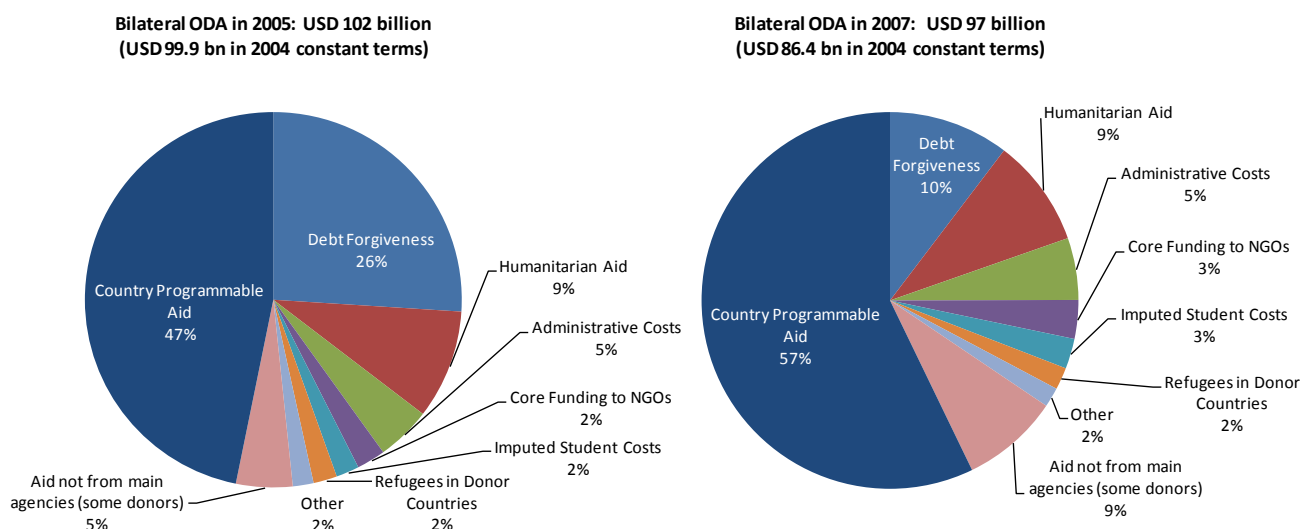
### *Methodology using country programmable aid*

In general, the methodology for this year's survey is identical to last year's. Donor contributions to core development programmes, measured in terms of country programmable aid (CPA), are a critical vehicle to deliver their aid commitments in support of the MDGs. CPA is subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional level and reflects the amount of aid that can be programmed at recipient country level. CPA is defined through exclusion, by subtracting from total gross ODA aid that is: unpredictable by nature (humanitarian aid and debt relief); entails no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and research and refugees in donor countries); does not form part of co operation agreements between governments (food aid and aid from local governments); or is not country programmable by the donor (core funding of NGOs). CPA data in this report are given on a gross disbursement (actual and planned) basis.

In addition, the survey collected information on DAC members' plans for increased aid to particular sectors (e.g. education, health) in which some expenditures will soon become programmable at country level.

The charts below show the composition of bilateral ODA in 2007 and 2005. In 2007 CPA represented 57% of bilateral ODA compared to only 47% in 2005; there is however no progress in the share of CPA if debt relief is excluded from the data.

**Figure 1: Composition of gross bilateral ODA in 2007 and 2005 for DAC donors**



The table below provides the details of the DAC donors' CPA. The CPA varies considerably from one donor to another, representing between 8% and 93% of a donor's bilateral ODA. This large variation suggests not only the different approaches in their ODA spending (some with large shares of humanitarian and food aid spending and others with large shares of debt relief), but it also reflects the institutional fragmentation of the donors: some donors will have a large share of aid extended by agencies other than the main aid agency.

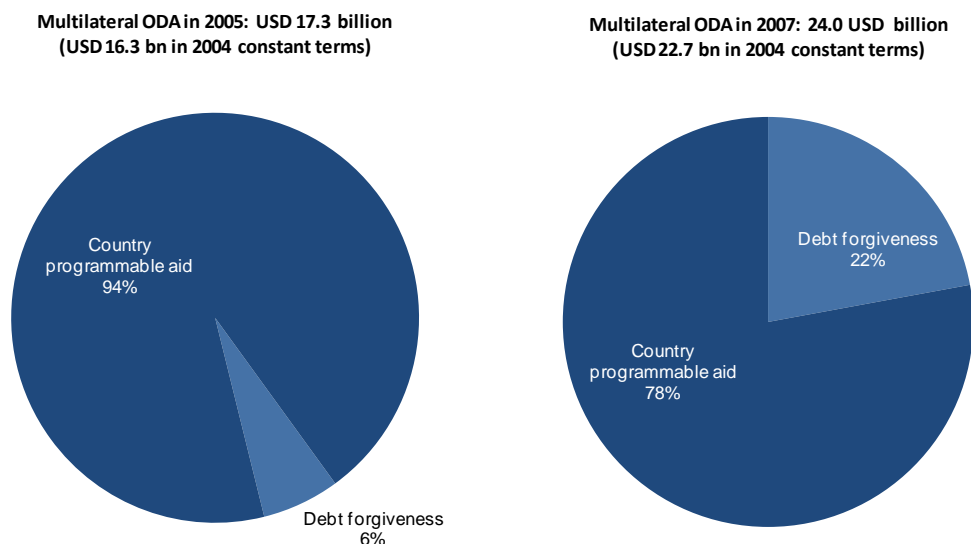
**Table 1: DAC donors CPA in 2007**

(Gross disbursements 2004 constant, USD million)

	Bilateral ODA 2007	of which			CPA in 2004 USD
		Debt Relief	Humanitarian and food aid	CPA	
Australia	1,763	13%	8%	65%	1,142
Austria	1,154	70%	1%	8%	90
Belgium	1,116	14%	7%	31%	344
Canada	2,414	0%	6%	81%	1,947
Denmark	1,491	6%	7%	69%	1,032
EC	9,762	0%	16%	73%	7,153
Finland	507	0%	18%	58%	292
France	6,515	23%	1%	47%	3,030
Germany	8,228	32%	4%	27%	2,192
Greece	206	0%	5%	53%	109
Ireland	697	0%	25%	41%	285
Italy	1,359	37%	6%	48%	651
Japan	13,098	17%	2%	71%	9,320
Luxembourg	207	0%	16%	69%	142
Netherlands	4,324	8%	7%	40%	1,715
New Zealand	205	0%	8%	68%	139
Norway	2,095	2%	12%	58%	1,207
Portugal	231	0%	0%	93%	214
Spain	2,952	9%	8%	51%	1,519
Sweden	2,559	3%	10%	51%	1,311
Switzerland	1,193	5%	13%	46%	548
United Kingdom	6,261	1%	6%	65%	4,041
United States	18,084	1%	18%	62%	11,294
<b>Total DAC</b>	<b>86,420</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>49,717</b>
Korea	427	0%	3%	87%	373
<b>Total DAC and Korea</b>	<b>86,846</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>50,090</b>

For multilateral agencies, CPA consists of core-funded expenditures on operational activities in recipient countries. (Non-core funding, i.e. activities funded through earmarked contributions, is defined as part of bilateral donors' CPA). For multilateral development banks, only gross concessional outflows (credits and grants) are covered. The pie charts below show the composition of gross multilateral ODA for agencies included in the survey. The share of multilateral CPA is more significant than bilateral CPA. It is however important to note that the statistics tend to overstate this share as multilateral administrative costs are not reported to the DAC, and repayments of capital and interest are not deducted.

**Figure 2: Composition of gross multilateral ODA**



The CPA of the multilateral organisations included in the survey amounted to USD 18 billion in 2007 (USD 19 billion in current terms) as shown in the table below. Adding this to DAC members' and Korea's CPA, global 2007 CPA amounts to some USD 68 billion at 2004 prices and exchange rates (USD 71 billion in current terms).

**Table 2: Estimation of CPA in 2007, selected multilateral agencies**

(Gross disbursements USD 2004 million)

	CPA in 2007
IMF (PRGF, ESF)	468
World Bank, regional development banks (concessional credits and grants)	12,029
UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, IFAD (core-funded expenditure)	1,788
Global funds: The Global Fund, GEF, GAVI, Montreal Protocol	2,678
Arab Agencies: BADEA, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund	696
<b>Total Multilateral Agencies</b>	<b>17,659</b>

### *Conservative estimations*

The forward data in this survey offer conservative estimates. They are based on donors' currently agreed financial planning figures. In some cases, money is still to be allocated to countries or regions from the overall planning figure for ODA, especially in the later years, and for some donors the figures cover only the main aid agencies. For the multilateral agencies, planning figures are based on their current replenishment cycles, where recent or ongoing replenishments have not yet been reflected in the figures. On the other hand, for donors that did not provide any forward estimates or only incomplete forward spending data, the Secretariat extended the series by applying recent trend rates of change in CPA by recipient. This could be optimistic in some cases.

Thus the forward spending figures provided in this report are a mix of amounts already in donors' financial planning figures and projections calculated by applying recent trend rates of change in CPA country-by-

country. They are indicative estimates of possible increases or decreases in aid to any particular country, region or income group. They are not firm commitments to scale-up or decrease aid by the amounts shown. For this, and confidentiality reasons, only total estimates per recipient country are given. Individual planning figures between one donor and one recipient country are not shown, as these are issues for discussion by countries with their donors collectively and bilaterally.

## 2 Are we meeting the global commitments?

### 2.1 Updated global targets<sup>1</sup> – reduced 2010 volumes

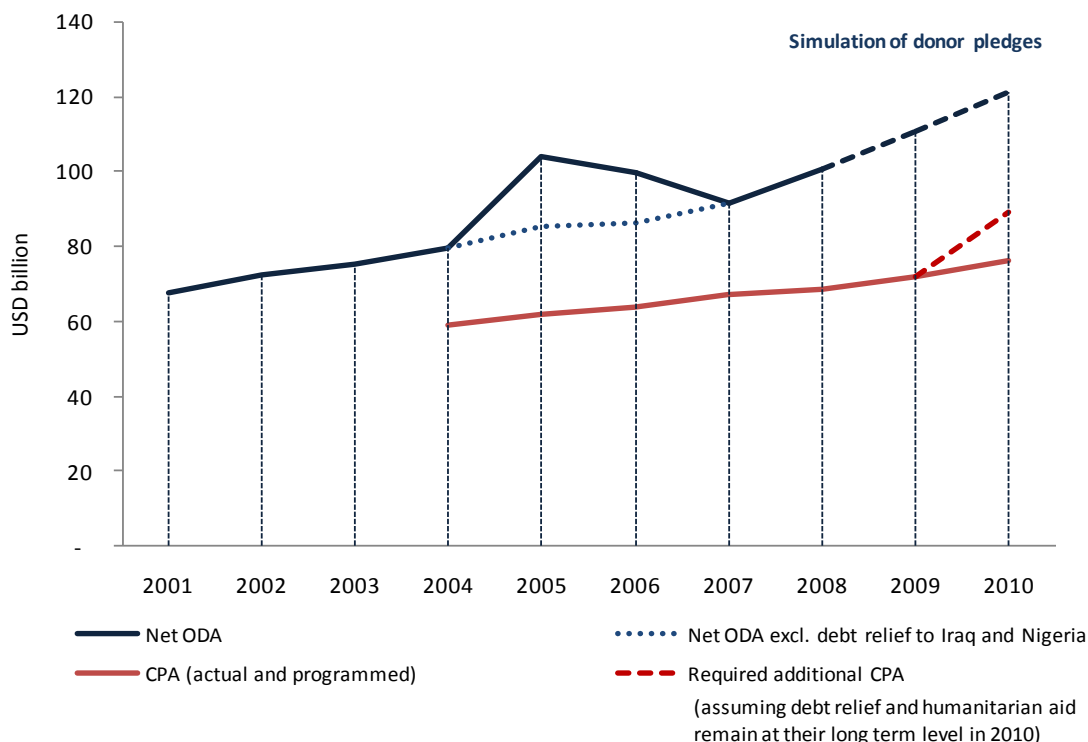
In 2005, donors committed to increase their aid at the Gleneagles G8 and UN Millennium +5 summits in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These pledges were recently reaffirmed at the G20 meeting on 2 April 2009. They implied lifting aid from USD 80 billion in 2004 to USD 130 billion in 2010 expressed in 2004 dollars. Since then, France and some other EU countries have either reverted to the minimum EU target from higher targets, or in the case of Greece delayed the minimum EU target. Reduced growth in 2008 and the prospect of economic contraction in 2009 will also negatively affect the real value of targeted commitments. The simulation of each DAC member’s net ODA volumes based on the current targets for 2010 is provided in Annex 1.

Overall, current commitments imply an ODA level of USD 121 billion in 2010 or an additional USD 41 billion compared to 2004 levels, expressed in 2004 dollars.

The graph below shows the recent trend and future projections in net ODA at the global level. With an average annual growth rate of 6% since 2004, net ODA reached its highest level ever in 2008 USD 101 billion (USD 120 billion in current terms). It represented 0.30% of members’ combined gross national income, up from 0.26% in 2004. Meeting the Gleneagles target will now “only” demand an increase of USD 20 billion (USD 24 billion in current terms) from the 2008 level. This is equivalent to a required annual increase of 10% in real terms from 2008 to 2010.

**Figure 3: Global performance – CPA and net ODA**

(Gross disbursements 2004 constant)



<sup>1</sup> The Arab donors are not included in the global performance assessment, but are included in allocations by country.

Over the same period bilateral and multilateral CPA grew at an average rate of 4%. In 2007, it reached USD 68 billion (USD 71 billion in current terms), and the preliminary figures for 2008 amount to USD 69 billion (USD 82 billion in current terms).

The 2009 Survey indicates that a further USD 8 billion (USD 9 billion in current terms) has been programmed for 2010 compared to 2008 levels, corresponding to an 11% increase in real terms. The multilaterals account for half of the programmed increase, despite only being a quarter of total CPA.

Donors now only have a little over one year in which to deliver on their promises for 2010. Increase in aid will need to take the form of increased CPA, where an additional USD 12 billion (USD 14 billion in current terms) will be required in order to meet the 2010 targets (assuming debt relief and humanitarian aid are at their long term level in 2010). The Survey shows no sign of such raised ambition. Indeed most donors were not able to provide information on steps they are taking to help protect developing countries from the crisis (see also the preliminary HLM meeting discussion paper, Global Development Challenges at a time of crisis, DCD/DAC(2009)12/REV1).

The Survey's outlook for 2011 is no more encouraging. Aid is programmed to increase by only 3% in real terms by 2011 compared to the level programmed for 2010. This indicates that so far donors' forward programming has been conservative, perhaps reflecting the financial and economic crisis.

This last decade has shown significant progress in improving aid delivery, resulting in progress towards achieving the MDGs. Now, it will be critical for donors to front-load their commitments to scale-up funding for key public expenditures for long term growth, including in infrastructure and human development, or risk a reversal of progress thus far achieved towards the MDGs. Given the limited fiscal space of developing countries, it is vital that donors provide sustained and scaled up resources in the form of CPA including countercyclical grants and concessional loans to fill the public expenditure gap of LICs and bolster growth.

## **2.2 Unchanged aid plans for Africa – acceleration required**

At the Gleneagles summit in 2005, G8 members projected that their commitments, combined with those of other donors, would raise ODA to Africa by USD 25 billion by 2010, amounting to doubling aid to Africa compared to 2004. However, at the time of the Gleneagles summit the final ODA figures for 2004 were not known and were later tabulated at USD 29.5 billion. International organisations, including the OECD Secretariat, interpret Gleneagles commitments as requiring an increase in ODA to Africa of USD 25 billion in 2004 terms or an annual real increase in net ODA to Africa of 11%.

Aid flows represent in Sub-Saharan Africa 65.4% of net capital flows from 2000-6. This reveals just how important ODA flows are to sustain public expenditure in Africa – it is not just a question of relying on aid as a stop-gap measure.

The figure below shows the recent decelerating trend in the growth rate of net ODA to Africa. Up to 2007 net ODA to Africa grew at a rate of 5%. The preliminary 2008 net ODA outflows suggest a reduced growth rate of 3% from 2007 to 2008, reaching a level of USD 35 billion (USD 42 billion in current terms), about 35% of global net ODA. Meeting the target will now demand an increase of some USD 20 billion from the 2008 level (USD 24 billion in current terms). This would require an annual increase in net ODA of 25% between now and 2010.

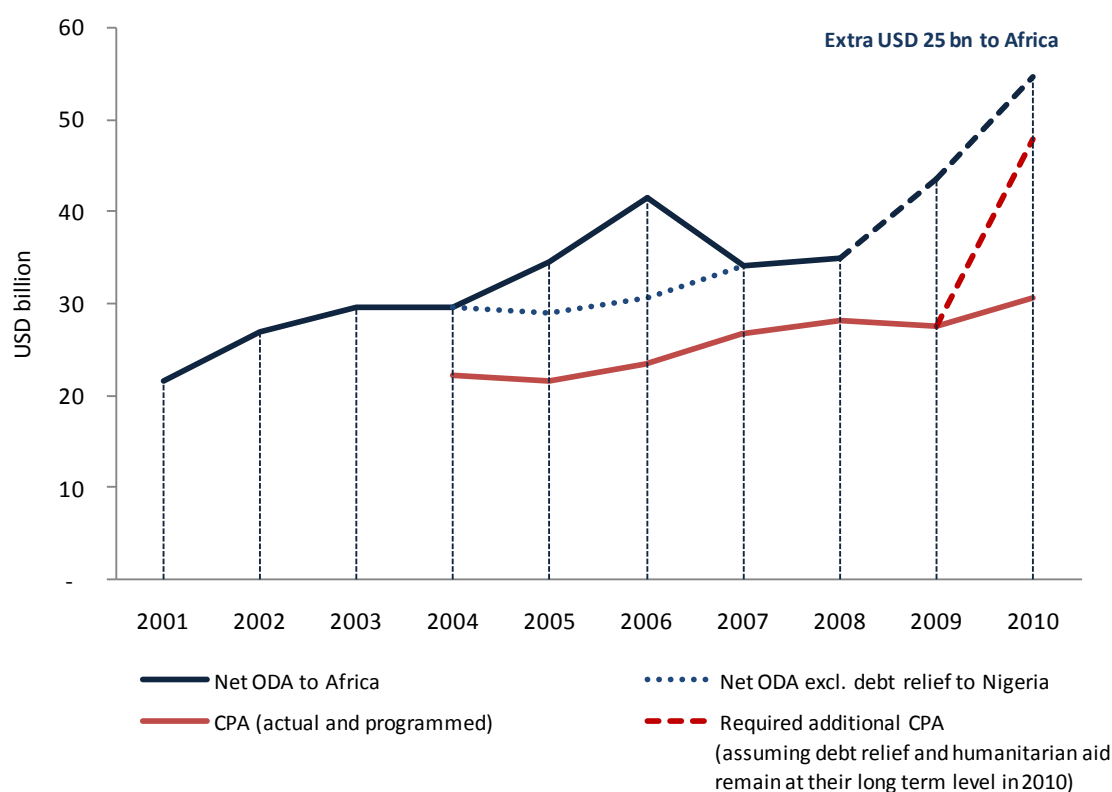
Over the same period CPA to Africa grew at an annual rate of 6%. CPA to Africa in 2008 is estimated at USD 28 billion (USD 33 billion in current terms). The 2009 Survey indicates that a further USD 3 billion in 2004 dollars (4 billion in current terms) has been programmed for 2010 compared to 2008 levels, corresponding to a 9% increase in real terms.

Donors are lagging far behind their Gleneagles target for Africa: an additional USD 17 billion (USD 20 billion in current terms) would be required to be on target. Exceptional measures to close this gap are needed starting now.



**Figure 4: Africa – CPA and net ODA**

(Gross disbursements 2004 constant)



If donors were to meet their Gleneagles targets globally and for Africa, but not to increase overall aid beyond these targets, this could be done at lower total costs by a reallocation of resources from other parts of the world, since the gap in delivery to Africa is bigger than the gap at the global level.

The estimated gap and required reallocation is shown in the table below. Assuming all the required increase at the global level (USD 12 billion or USD 14 billion in current terms) is allocated to Africa, donors would still need to reallocate a further USD 5 billion (USD 6 billion in current terms), and this can only be done if donors reallocate resources from other parts of the world.

**Table 3: Simulation of required increase**

(Gross disbursements, USD billion)

	Net ODA in 2004	Net ODA in 2008*	Net ODA in 2010 (target)	Required increase 2008 to 2010	Planned increase in CPA 2008 to 2010	Remaining gap	Required increase 2008 to 2010	Planned increase in CPA 2008 to 2010	Remaining gap
	2004 constant			2008 constant					
Current global target (\$41bn additional)	79	101	121	20	8	12	23	9	14
Of which Africa (Gleneagles \$25bn additional)	30	35	55	20	3	17	23	4	20
<b>Remaining global</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-6</b>

Looking beyond 2010, there is no indication that this gap will be closed in 2011, as the survey so far reveals that CPA is only programmed to increase by 7% between 2010 and 2011, still far short of the overall targets.

### 3 Where will aid be allocated?

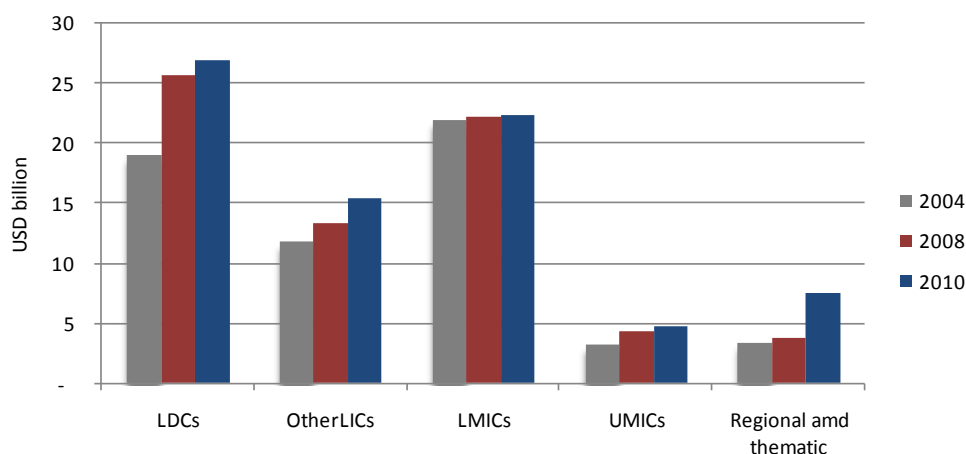
#### 3.1 Allocation by income groups and regions

*Income groups - maintained focus on LICs*

The chart below shows programmed increases in CPA by income group. Nearly half of the programmed increase is allocated to LDCs and other LICs and amounts to USD 3.4 billion. The multilateral agencies account for the majority (67%) of the increase of these allocations.

**Figure 5: Estimated CPA by income group**

(Gross disbursements 2004 constant)



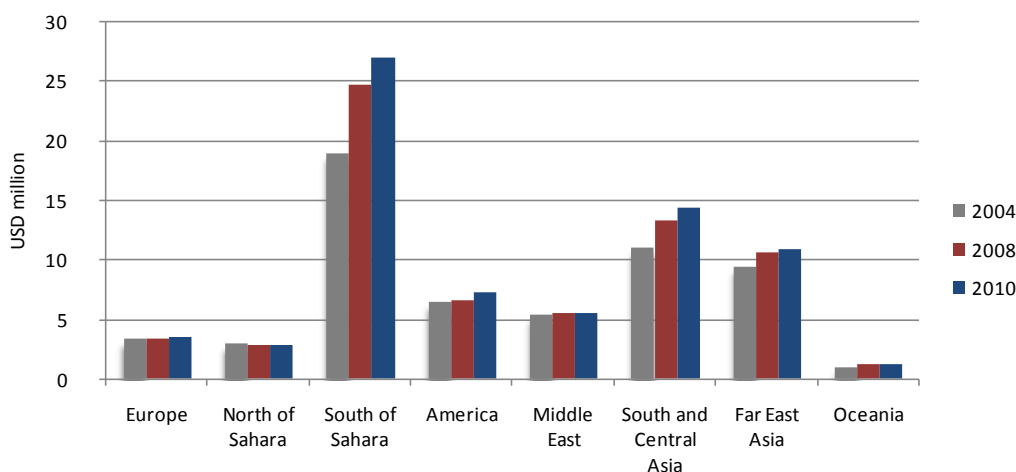
The regional and thematic categories account for the other half of programmed increase, with the bilateral donors representing the majority of the increased allocation in this category. It is likely that some of these resources will be allocated to LDCs and other LICs.

*Allocation by regions*

The regional distribution of the programmed increase in CPA is shown in the chart and table below. The CPA increase in absolute terms is largest for Sub-Saharan Africa. However, as previously stated, this increase, which amounts to USD 3 billion, is not nearly enough to meet the 2010 targets for Africa. In fact, the percentage increase of programmed CPA from 2008 to 2010 is higher for South America (15%) than for Sub-Saharan Africa (9%).

**Figure 6: Estimated CPA by region**

(Gross disbursements 2004 constant)



**Table 4: Estimated CPA by region**

(Gross disbursements USD 2004 million)

Region	Actual	Planned		
	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>28,019</b>	<b>31,228</b>	<b>33,398</b>
North of Sahara, total	2,887	2,669	2,834	2,948
South of Sahara, total	24,807	24,293	27,085	28,944
Africa, regional/multi-country	856	1,057	1,309	1,505
<b>America, total</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>7,559</b>
North and Central, total	3,226	3,207	3,441	3,583
South, total	3,089	3,339	3,543	3,646
America, regional/multi-country	212	241	285	330
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>29,668</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>31,059</b>	<b>30,832</b>
Middle East, total	5,506	5,419	5,451	5,479
South and Central Asia, total	13,297	14,172	14,378	13,891
Far East Asia, total	10,641	10,740	10,920	11,095
Asia, regional/multi-country	224	318	310	368
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,226</b>
<b>All developing countries</b>	<b>69,264</b>	<b>70,052</b>	<b>74,315</b>	<b>76,715</b>
<b>Thematic to be programmed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>2,846</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>69,264</b>	<b>72,598</b>	<b>77,050</b>	<b>79,561</b>

### 3.2 Allocation to high exposure countries and fragile states

#### *High exposure countries*

The World Bank estimates that three quarters of the “vulnerable” low-income countries do not have sufficient fiscal space to embark on countercyclical spending to cushion the macroeconomic shock.<sup>2</sup> In total, 43 countries are identified as countries with decelerating growth and high poverty and are considered high exposure countries (24 of these countries are fragile and conflict affected states). This situation is aggravated by the fact that most of these have inadequate social protection measures, making for potentially explosive conditions. For these reasons, it is imperative that donors are predictable and provide countercyclical grants and concessional loans to fill the public expenditure gap.

Of the additional USD 8 billion CPA programmed from 2008 to 2010, USD 3 billion is planned to be allocated to the high exposure countries, with the multilateral agencies accounting for the majority of this increase.

In the short term (2008 to 2009) only highly exposed countries in Far East Asia and South and Central Asia are expected to receive more aid, amounting to some USD 1 billion (mainly Pakistan and Vietnam) whereas for the exposed countries in Sub-Sahara Africa aid is projected to remain roughly constant in the short term. The table below presents the regional distribution of programmed CPA for high exposure countries.

<sup>2</sup> Louise Cord, Marijn Verhoeven, Camilla Blomquist and Bob Rijkers, (2009) “The Global Economic Crisis: Assessing Vulnerability with a Poverty Lens”, World Bank Policy Note, PREM.

**Table 5: Regional distribution of high exposure countries**

(Gross disbursements USD 2004 million)

Highly Exposed countries*	Planned			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Africa</b>	<b>15,469</b>	<b>15,549</b>	<b>17,568</b>	<b>18,966</b>
South of Sahara	15,469	15,549	17,568	18,966
<b>America</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>591</b>
North and Central America**	535	524	584	591
<b>Asia</b>	<b>17,490</b>	<b>18,588</b>	<b>18,614</b>	<b>18,341</b>
South and Central Asia	9,941	10,795	10,714	10,364
Far East Asia	7,549	7,793	7,900	7,977
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,519</b>	<b>53,773</b>	<b>55,965</b>	<b>56,830</b>

\* High exposure countries are countries with both with decelerating growth and high poverty  
\*\* North and Central America is only Haiti

From 2009 to 2010/2011, the survey suggests a shift in the allocations: the programmed increase is now mainly allocated to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with an average annual increase of 10% from 2009. Furthermore, some of the highly exposed countries can expect much larger increases, with average annual increases up to 29%. These are mainly oil and other mineral exporting countries (Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia and Nigeria). It remains to be seen whether such increased aid allocations will be timely enough to be countercyclical as against pro-cyclical.

### *Fragile and conflict affected states<sup>3</sup>*

The programmed increase of CPA for fragile and conflict affected states is expected to amount to USD 2 billion between 2008 and 2010. This additional amount will to a large extent provided by multilateral organizations (64%). The majority of these USD 2 billion (79%) will be allocated to the fragile states in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Table 6: Fragile and conflict affected countries**

(Gross disbursements USD 2004 million)

Fragile States	Planned			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Africa</b>	<b>12,691</b>	<b>12,470</b>	<b>14,253</b>	<b>15,383</b>
South of Sahara	12,691	12,470	14,253	15,383
<b>America</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>591</b>
North and Central America	535	524	584	591
<b>Asia</b>	<b>11,306</b>	<b>12,041</b>	<b>11,683</b>	<b>11,456</b>
Middle East	4,355	4,221	4,290	4,269
SouthCentralAsia	5,734	6,542	6,010	5,782
FarEastAsia	1,217	1,278	1,383	1,406
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>598</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,151</b>	<b>25,664</b>	<b>27,120</b>	<b>28,028</b>

The overall increase for fragile states also includes programmed decrease. In the short term (i.e. between 2008 and 2009), the survey identifies 23 fragile states, mostly countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, which are likely to receive less programmable aid. For half of these countries the programmed decrease exceeds USD 20 million (USD 24 million in current terms) and would require particular co-ordinated attention.

<sup>3</sup> See OECD-DAC (2009) "Ensuring Fragile States are not left Behind". The list of fragile and conflict affected states used for this analysis (not an official DAC list or definition) is a compilation of three lists: the bottom two quintiles of the World Bank's country policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) 2007; the Brookings Index of State Weakness in the Developing World 2008; and the Carleton University Country Indicators for Foreign Policy (CFIP) 2007 index.

## Annex 1: Simulation of DAC members' net ODA volumes in 2010

### OECD-DAC Secretariat simulation of DAC members' net ODA volumes in 2008 and 2010

*In constant 2008 USD million*

The data below are not forecasts, but Secretariat projections based on public announcements by member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The key figures from such announcements are shown as "Assumptions". To calculate net ODA and ODA/GNI ratios requires projections for GNI for 2010. For 2009 and 2010, the projections of real growth are taken from the OECD Economics Department interim projections to be published on 31 March. Pending updated country specific figures which will be available in June 2009, country specific real growth projections are available and used for each G7 country, whereas Euro area or total OECD real growth projections are used for most other countries. While calculations have been discussed at technical level with national authorities, the DAC Secretariat is responsible for the methodology and the final published results.

Country	2008 (preliminary)		Assumptions (ODA/GNI ratios)	2010			
	Net ODA (2008 USDm)	ODA/GNI		Net ODA (2008 USDm)	ODA/GNI	Real change in ODA compared with 2008	
						(2008 USDm)	Per cent
Austria	1 681	0.42%	0.51% in 2010	1 945	0.51%	264	16%
Belgium	2 381	0.47%	0.7% in 2010	3 361	0.70%	980	41%
Denmark <sup>1</sup>	2 800	0.82%	Minimum 0.8%	2 623	0.80%	- 177	-6%
Finland	1 139	0.43%	0.51% in 2010	1 300	0.51%	161	14%
France	10 957	0.39%	0.51% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2015	13 909	0.51%	2 952	27%
Germany	13 910	0.38%	0.51% in 2010	17 687	0.51%	3 777	27%
Greece <sup>2</sup>	693	0.20%	0.35% in 2010	1 145	0.35%	452	65%
Ireland	1 325	0.58%	0.6% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2012	1 307	0.60%	- 17	-1%
Italy <sup>3</sup>	4 444	0.20%	0.51% in 2010	10 866	0.51%	6 423	145%
Luxembourg	409	0.92%	0.93% in 2010 and 1% in following years	395	0.93%	- 14	-3%
Netherlands	6 993	0.80%	Minimum 0.8%	6 647	0.80%	- 346	-5%
Portugal	614	0.27%	0.51% in 2010	1 119	0.51%	505	82%
Spain	6 686	0.43%	0.56% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2012	8 271	0.56%	1 585	24%
Sweden	4 730	0.98%	1%	4 625	1.00%	- 105	-2%
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	11 409	0.43%	0.56% in 2010-11 and 0.7% in 2013	14 243	0.56%	2 834	25%
<b>DAC EU members, total</b>	<b>70 168</b>	<b>0.42%</b>		<b>89 441</b>	<b>0.56%</b>	<b>19 273</b>	<b>27%</b>
Australia <sup>5</sup>	3 166	0.34%	See footnote 5	3 266	0.37%	100	3%
Canada <sup>6</sup>	4 725	0.32%	See footnote 6	4 875	0.34%	150	3%
Japan <sup>7</sup>	9 362	0.18%	See footnote 7	13 310	0.28%	3 948	42%
New Zealand <sup>8</sup>	346	0.30%	See footnote 8	415	0.35%	69	20%
Norway	3 967	0.88%	1% over 2006-09	4 295	1.00%	327	8%
Switzerland <sup>9</sup>	2 016	0.41%	See footnote 9	1 862	0.40%	- 154	-8%
United States <sup>10</sup>	26 008	0.18%	See footnote 10	27 647	0.20%	1 639	6%
<b>DAC members, total</b>	<b>119 759</b>	<b>0.30%</b>		<b>145 110</b>	<b>0.39%</b>	<b>25 351</b>	<b>21%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Over the coming years, the Danish government will strive to increase ODA as a percent of GNI from the current level of 0.8%.

<sup>2</sup> Due to budgetary constraints, Greece has deferred its EU ODA target of 0.51% to 2012. Greece estimates it will reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.35% in 2010.

<sup>3</sup> The Italian authorities advise that Italy's ODA trend will be influenced by the constraints on Italy's public finance.

<sup>4</sup> This Secretariat simulation of 2010 ODA applies its previous estimate of the ODA/GNI ratio in 2010 (0.56%) to its current projections of UK GNI in 2010, expressed at 2008 prices and exchange rates.

<sup>5</sup> Australia expects to continue increasing its ODA. Australia has announced it intends to reach an ODA/GNI target of 0.5% by 2015-16 and in 2008 the Australian Government announced interim targets of 0.35% in 2009-10, 0.37% in 2010-11 and 0.38% in 2011-12. The figure here is discounted for inflation.

<sup>6</sup> Canada intends to double its 2001 International Assistance Envelope (IAE) level by 2010 in nominal terms. The Canadian authorities estimate ODA (composed in large part from the IAE) will be 5.1 billion Canadian dollars in 2010. The ODA figure shown here is adjusted for inflation and converted to USD at the 2008 exchange rate.

<sup>7</sup> Japan intends to increase its ODA by USD 10 billion in aggregate over the five years 2005-2009 compared to 2004. The Secretariat's estimate assumes USD 4.39 billion extra in 2009, compared to 2004, and uses this figure for 2010, supposing that the volume of net ODA in 2009 will be maintained. No adjustment is made for inflation.

<sup>8</sup> New Zealand has indicated an intermediate target of NZD 600 million. The Secretariat estimates an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.35% in 2010.

<sup>9</sup> The Swiss Parliament (the Council of States in September 2008 and the National Council in December 2008) has decided to increase ODA to 0.5% of GNI by 2015. The provision of additional resources to meet this objective will be decided after the approval of the additional frame credit in 2009. In the actual financial plan, the ODA/GNI ratio of 0.40% will be maintained from 2009 onwards.

<sup>10</sup> The United States does not issue or approve forecasts on projected ODA. The amount shown here is purely a Secretariat estimate. It is based on 2004 ODA plus USD 5 billion nominal per annum to cover the Gleneagles G8 commitments on increased aid to sub-Saharan Africa, Millennium Challenge Account, and initiatives on HIV/AIDS, malaria and humanitarian aid.

## Annex 2: Country Programmable Aid, individual country estimates

The data below do not reflect commitments to future aid levels, but projected CPA disbursements at country level as reported by the DAC members and selected multilateral agencies, supplemented by the DAC Secretariat estimates. In the following, states in situation of conflict or fragility are marked with \* and states classified as highly exposed state<sup>4</sup> are marked with ^.

Countries	Planned			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Constant 2004 USD million				
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>3,700</b>
Albania	216	243	257	259
Belarus	41	39	44	50
Bosnia-Herzegovina	279	315	344	361
Croatia	170	177	179	179
Macedonia, FYR	123	194	192	204
Moldova	220	204	202	204
Montenegro	49	75	75	72
Serbia	393	429	442	456
Turkey	813	1,040	1,143	1,218
Ukraine	339	366	388	404
States Ex-Yugoslavia	254	55	47	46
<b>Europe, regional</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>28,019</b>	<b>31,228</b>	<b>33,398</b>
<b>North Africa, total</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>2,948</b>
Algeria	168	181	222	259
Egypt	1,151	1,048	1,036	1,042
Libya	18	18	18	18
Morocco	1,022	836	930	1,011
Tunisia	393	387	427	441
North of Sahara, regional	135	199	201	176
<b>South of Sahara, total</b>	<b>24,807</b>	<b>24,293</b>	<b>27,085</b>	<b>28,944</b>
Angola*^	319	400	534	636
Benin	475	428	441	436
Botswana^	249	246	251	254
Burkina Faso^	738	596	624	630
Burundi*	311	271	297	299
Cameroon*	439	384	441	461
Cape Verde	165	128	159	177
Central African Rep.*^	162	138	152	158
Chad*^	214	199	193	186
Comoros*^	26	21	21	20
Congo, Dem. Rep.*^	886	988	1,168	1,228
Congo, Rep.*	89	79	84	192
Cote d'Ivoire*	538	329	399	366
Djibouti*	79	74	79	81
Equatorial Guinea*^	29	34	44	51
Eritrea*	94	111	113	106
Ethiopia*^	2,070	1,916	2,285	2,556
Gabon	64	62	69	72
Gambia*^	86	95	108	110
Ghana^	978	928	1,050	1,160

<sup>4</sup> See Louise Cord, Marijn Verhoeven, Camilla Blomquist and Bob Rijkers, (2009) "The Global Economic Crisis: Assessing Vulnerability with a Poverty Lens", World Bank Policy Note, PREM.

Countries	Planned			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Guinea*	219	194	214	211
Guinea-Bissau*	94	70	78	83
Kenya*	1,078	1,198	1,347	1,452
Lesotho^	117	120	134	144
Liberia*	510	230	264	287
Madagascar	693	524	593	620
Malawi	703	656	728	770
Mali^	720	671	762	775
Mauritania*^	223	203	230	248
Mauritius	122	69	69	67
Mayotte	324	319	319	319
Mozambique^	1,431	1,333	1,426	1,499
Namibia^	194	242	272	305
Niger*^	409	426	418	428
Nigeria*^	1,144	1,446	1,757	1,963
Rwanda*^	687	690	798	860
St. Helena	46	43	49	55
Sao Tome & Principe*	36	38	44	51
Senegal	760	665	710	732
Seychelles	13	13	11	9
Sierra Leone*^	247	240	269	268
Somalia*	136	148	165	175
South Africa^	822	920	968	1,046
Sudan*^	753	807	869	927
Swaziland^	53	57	71	83
Tanzania^	1,819	1,894	2,105	2,282
Togo*^	275	99	130	144
Uganda*	1,296	1,405	1,497	1,566
Zambia^	818	841	930	1,003
Zimbabwe*	242	239	255	267
South of Sahara, regional	811	1,068	1,093	1,125
<b>Africa, regional</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>1,505</b>
<b>America, total</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>7,559</b>
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>3,583</b>
Anguilla	3	1	1	0
Antigua and Barbuda	8	5	2	2
Barbados	13	11	11	11
Belize	21	13	13	13
Costa Rica	112	140	127	118
Cuba	71	79	82	84
Dominica	20	4	4	3
Dominican Republic	175	170	196	213
El Salvador	222	226	259	284
Grenada	25	12	9	9
Guatemala	282	297	336	368
Haiti*^	535	524	584	591
Honduras	382	427	468	491
Jamaica	125	81	83	78
Mexico	262	254	237	236
Montserrat	30	28	27	27
Nicaragua	613	630	683	718
Panama	48	50	53	58
St. Kitts-Nevis	9	2	2	2

Countries	Planned			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
St. Lucia	20	8	8	8
St.Vincent & Grenadines	16	6	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	9	9	9	9
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0
West Indies Unallocated	9	6	6	6
North & Central America, regional	212	223	236	250
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>3,646</b>
Argentina	109	107	114	114
Bolivia	471	553	601	631
Brazil	349	333	323	316
Chile	53	55	74	62
Colombia	747	765	810	858
Ecuador	239	254	299	331
Guyana	142	101	106	92
Paraguay	152	161	167	171
Peru	503	545	615	664
Suriname	81	103	83	55
Uruguay	40	36	33	30
Venezuela	33	41	39	38
South America, regional	169	286	280	284
<b>America, regional</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>29,668</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>31,059</b>	<b>30,832</b>
<b>Middle East, total</b>	<b>5,506</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>5,479</b>
Iran	26	75	31	32
Iraq*	2,713	2,883	2,898	2,879
Jordan	553	549	549	552
Lebanon	354	346	349	353
Oman	4	4	4	17
Palestinian Adm. Areas*	1,319	997	1,008	1,031
Saudi Arabia	11	9	11	20
Syria	89	106	111	116
Yemen*	322	340	383	359
Middle East, regional	114	109	106	120
<b>South and Central Asia, total</b>	<b>13,297</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>14,378</b>	<b>13,891</b>
Afghanistan*^	2,980	3,013	2,966	2,883
Armenia	324	290	312	293
Azerbaijan	193	308	418	311
Bangladesh^	1,988	1,645	1,953	1,836
Bhutan^	116	163	135	129
Georgia	671	567	604	589
India^	2,732	3,042	3,259	3,290
Kazakhstan	248	311	316	319
Kyrgyz Republic	263	226	226	224
Maldives	23	24	54	24
Myanmar*^	148	149	155	159
Nepal*	653	617	678	702
Pakistan*^	1,579	2,383	1,822	1,644
Sri Lanka	755	697	718	727
Tajikistan*^	201	173	166	162
Turkmenistan^	24	20	36	30
Uzbekistan*^	173	206	223	231



Countries	Planned			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Central Asia, regional	70	83	86	90
South Asia, regional	27	17	17	17
South & Central Asia, regional	130	236	234	232
<b>Far east Asia, total</b>	<b>10,641</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>11,095</b>
Cambodia*^	615	699	758	796
China	2,132	1,963	2,005	2,059
Indonesia^	2,617	2,256	2,216	2,198
Korea, Dem. Rep.*	84	84	84	83
Laos*^	344	308	335	338
Malaysia	391	399	414	418
Mongolia*	209	223	234	229
Philippines*	1,151	1,164	1,227	1,287
Thailand	283	285	317	340
Timor-Leste*^	175	186	206	188
Viet Nam^	2,438	2,958	2,924	2,940
Far East Asia, regional	203	216	201	218
<b>Asia, regional</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,226</b>
Cook Islands	8	10	12	12
Fiji	42	39	38	44
Kiribati*	33	29	30	32
Marshall Islands	47	46	46	46
Micronesia, Fed. States	92	90	93	93
Nauru	21	14	13	13
Niue	16	14	13	13
Palau	24	23	23	23
Papua New Guinea*	301	309	322	322
Samoa	45	43	44	46
Solomon Islands*	184	184	140	135
Tokelau	18	10	12	12
Tonga*	24	26	24	24
Tuvalu	12	10	10	10
Vanuatu*	77	81	83	84
Wallis & Futuna	92	91	91	91
<b>Oceania, regional</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Thematic aid to be programmed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>2,846</b>

\* State in situation of conflict or fragility

^ State classified as highly exposed state