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DRAFT 2010 OECD REPORT ON AID PREDICTABILITY

Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans 2010 – 2012

**DAC Technical Meeting on Aid Allocations and Scaling Up for Results
29 June 2010**

This draft document presents the preliminary results of the 2010 Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans 2010 - 2012. It is for DISCUSSION during Session 1 of the meeting.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SURVEY RESULTS: SALIENT POINTS	3
Questions for discussion.....	3
INTRODUCTION	4
OVERALL 2010 SURVEY RESULTS.....	5
Good news: overall CPA still growing – Bad news: growth slowing.....	5
Multilateral CPA share is increasing.....	5
Conservative programming or early warning signs of reduced CPA?	6
Volatility and yearly fluctuations in CPA	7
WHERE IS AID LIKELY TO BE ALLOCATED?	8
Continued focus on Africa, but trend is slowing.....	8
TO WHICH TYPE OF COUNTRIES WILL AID BE ALLOCATED?	9
Allocations to LICs follow overall trend.....	9
Less focus on middle-income countries	10
WILL AID REACH THE COUNTRIES THAT NEED IT THE MOST?	12
A comparison of MDG performance and future aid flows.....	12
Incremental allocations to the most vulnerable countries tailing off	13
Incremental allocations to low-status countries with higher policy ratings not as high as expected	14
Increased multilateral focus on low status and progress countries?.....	15
ANNEXES:.....	16
Annex 1: List of donors and Survey coverage	16
Annex 2: Composition of DAC donors’ bilateral ODA in 2008.....	18
Annex 3: Predictability Ratio	19
Annex 4: CPA by agency type – 2009 to 2012	20
Annex 5: CPA by region – 2009 to 2012	20
Annex 6: CPA by income group – 2009 to 2012	21
Annex 7: LICs with declining CPA	21
Annex 8: Methodology for MDG status and trend clusters of LICs	22
Annex 9: Country programmable aid 2009-2012.....	25

Figures

Figure 1: CPA 2005-2012: actual (2005-2009) and programmed (2010-2012).....	5
Figure 2: Percent change in country programmable aid (CPA)	7
Figure 3: Regional distribution of CPA (in total and per capita)	8
Figure 4: Share of CPA allocation by income group since 2000	9
Figure 5: Distribution of CPA by income group and donor type (2009 and 2012).....	10
Figure 6: Distribution of CPA by income group as percentage of the portfolio (2009 and 2012).....	11
Figure 7: Distribution of CPA per capita by income group (2005-2012)	11
Figure 8: Distribution of CPA according to MDG performance.....	13
Figure 9: Distribution of CPA per capita according to MDG performance	14
Figure 10: Distribution of CPA according to MDG performance and agency type.....	15

SURVEY RESULTS: SALIENT POINTS

- The 2010 Survey on donors' forward spending plans provides a first indication of the collective forward programming of bilateral and multilateral donors' up to 2012, mid-way on the road to 2015. The Survey collects information on donors' contributions to country-level development programmes, measured in terms of country programmable aid (CPA), a "core" subset of ODA. CPA is critical for delivery international aid commitments in support of the MDGs.
- The Survey reveals that global CPA is programmed to grow at a real rate of 3% per year over the next three years. This is good news in the light of the current climate of budgetary austerity in OECD countries. The bad news is that growth in planned CPA is decelerating significantly, from an average annual growth rate of 7% the past three years. Almost all the growth is in 2010, with zero-forecast growth rate in 2012.
- 2008 and 2009 outturns showed a 4% under-programming, indicating robust survey data. Therefore, a slowdown in programmed CPA as collected through the Survey could be an early warning sign of a structural decline. It could also reflect greater conservatism in forward programming as a result of the current fiscal uncertainties in most donor countries.
- Lower actual levels of CPA could put at risk the achievement of the MDGs. Future allocations to countries with low MDG status are tailing off. Moreover, allocations to countries with low MDG status but some recent progress and better policy ratings are somewhat lower than to those with lower ratings.
- CPA to low-income countries is growing at the same rate as overall CPA. For this group of countries, the increase in CPA is expected to be crowded out by population increases, resulting in only USD 40 cents higher CPA per capita by 2012 (compared to 2009). 18 of the 61 LICs are projected to receive falling CPA; these are mostly conflict affected and fragile states. CPA to Africa is growing slightly faster (about 4%) than overall (3%).
- Patterns in multilateral and bilateral CPA diverge from year to year, even if overall CPA growth is stable. In particular, 2009 showed a surge in multilateral CPA, increasing by 23% in 2009 from the previous year, whereas bilateral CPA was flat. Looking forward both bilateral and multilateral programming is flattening, but at the margin multilateral agencies are pulling more than their weight: multilateral agencies account for 45% of the programmed increases, despite being only 30% of total CPA in 2009.

Questions for discussion

- Is the survey a good predictor of actual aid outturns 1-3 years ahead?
- What is the possible explanation of the slowing trend in future CPA? Are there expected to be fewer additional resources available in overall?
- What can donors do to invest more in this type of aid?
- How can these results shape the international debate in 2010 on future allocations? In particular how to contribute to the upcoming UN MDG Review Summit?

INTRODUCTION

1. 2010, the horizon for intended aid pledges made in 2005, is a milestone year for development assistance. The international development community also faces the challenges of aid prospects and needs through 2015. The OECD-DAC Survey on donors' forward spending plans is designed to reduce some of the uncertainty around future aid levels – at the global, regional and country levels – helping to identify gaps and opportunities. It is the only regular process at the global level that brings together most bilateral and multilateral aid spending plans, one to three years ahead, thereby helping to improve medium-term predictability of aid at global, regional and country level as committed in the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA).¹

2. The 2010 DAC survey on donors' forward spending plans is the third survey in this series. The 2010 edition provides a first indication of the collective forward programming of bilateral and major multilateral donors' up to 2012, mid-way on the road to 2015. The Survey includes all DAC members, as well as the largest 22 multilateral agencies including MDBs, UN agencies and global funds. On the whole, the Survey coverage was good: For all donors combined, it is estimated at 63%.¹

3. The methodology for this year's survey is the same as in 2009. The Survey traces country programmable aid (CPA). This constitutes a "core" subset of ODA, the portion of aid on which recipient countries have, or could have, a significant say and for which donors should be accountable for delivering "as programmed". CPA is critical for the delivery of international aid commitments in support of the MDGs. It also provides a good approximation of the overall flows expected to appear in country aid information systems and therefore helps transparency and predictability. Over the past 5 years CPA has corresponded to about 53% of DAC donors' gross bilateral ODA. For bilateral donors, the share of CPA in bilateral ODA varies widely from a low 10% (Austria) to a high 81% (Korea and Portugal).²

4. The Survey was undertaken between December 2009 and March 2010. The Survey data provided advance assessment to the DAC SLM in April 2010 on the likely trend of members and major agencies' aid beyond 2010. The Secretariat then undertook a data validation process with its members in May – June 2010. The result of this further work is provided in this report. As the third survey in the series, it also provides an opportunity to compare forward spending plans over time, and develop tools and indicators for measuring medium-term predictability as committed by the signatories of the AAA.³

5. This draft report is structured as follows: the first chapter presents the overall survey results and how these have changed compared to last year's survey. The second chapter looks at where aid is likely to be allocated and the third looks at the type of countries that are likely to benefit from future programmed aid. The last chapter analyses if future aid allocations are expected to reach to the counties in most need of additional resources.

¹ See Annex 1 for list of donors included in the Survey as well as the survey coverage for each donor.

² See Annex 2 for an overview of CPA by donor in 2008.

³ This is separately documented in a forthcoming document entitled, *Measuring Predictability: proposing a predictability ratio* [DCD(2010)5].

OVERALL 2010 SURVEY RESULTS

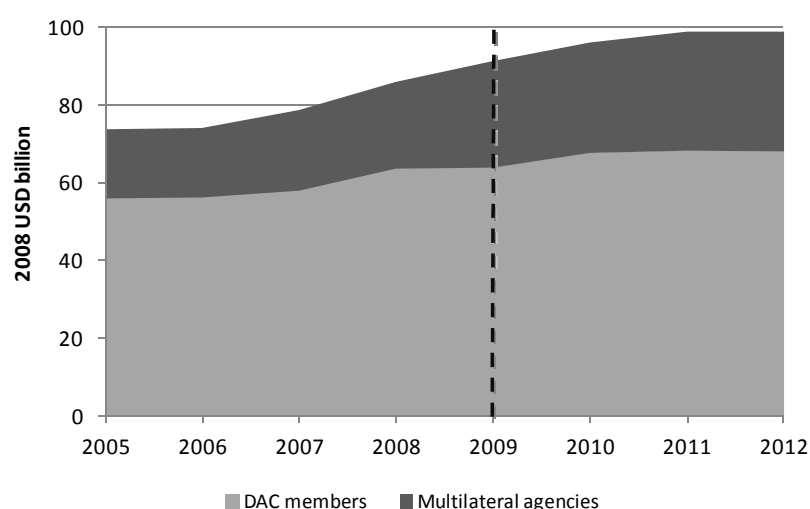
6. Total 2009 CPA is estimated at USD 91.1 billion, or USD 16.5 per capita.⁴

Good news: overall CPA still growing – Bad news: growth slowing

7. The Survey indicates that global CPA is programmed to grow at a real rate of 3% per year in the next three years. This is good news in the light of the current climate of budgetary austerity in OECD countries. USD 7.6 billion additional resources are currently programmed for 2012, of which one-third is not yet allocated to specific countries. The bad news is that growth in CPA is tailing off from an average annual growth rate of 7% for the last three years to 3% forecasted. Almost all the growth is in 2010, with no forecast of any real growth by 2012. In per capita terms, the incremental CPA is crowded out by population increases, and only translates into an additional USD 70 cents per capita by 2012.

8. Figure 1 illustrates the recent and projected trend in CPA from 2005 to 2012 broken down by agency type⁵.

Figure 1: CPA 2005-2012: actual (2005-2009) and programmed (2010-2012)



Multilateral CPA share is increasing

9. As the figure above illustrates, both bilateral and multilateral donors' future programming is flattening: DAC members' CPA is projected to increase at an annual rate of 2% (from a historical annual

⁴ Unless otherwise stated, all figures are given in USD at 2008 prices.

⁵ At this stage the survey's confidentiality requirements, set by several donors, preclude full disclosure of country-level data by specific donor. The upcoming workshop on aid allocation will discuss practical solutions to increase transparency of this unique forward programming information collected by the Secretariat. See annex 4 for detailed data by agency type.

rate of 3% over the period 2005 - 2009), whereas multilaterals will increase by 4% (from a historical rate of 11%).

10. Multilaterals' share of total CPA is increasing, despite multilaterals' flat or eroding share of ODA⁶. Multilateral agencies, which provided 30% of overall CPA in 2009, account for 45% of the programmed increases – they are pulling more than their weight. Part of this effect is through leveraging other resources, e.g. repayments of earlier concessional loans.

11. For the first time, the 2010 edition of the Survey included a section for bilateral donors to provide estimates of future core funding for multilateral agencies. The result shows no large changes from historical trends, with a slight projected growth rate of 1% in multilateral ODA over the next three years. Still, there are wide variations within this average.⁷

Conservative programming or early warning signs of reduced CPA?

12. Not only is growth in CPA flattening compared to historical trends, but also comparing to last year's forecasts: last year forecasted a programmed increase of 4% per year over the medium term, whereas this year's survey forecasts a 3% real increase per year.

13. The underlying question is whether there are similarly fewer resources likely to be available, or whether donors are being more conservative than usual in their forward programming indications. Last year's survey revealed an under-programming of 4% for 2008 and this year's survey reveals a similar level of under-programming of 4% for 2009 (but 8% under-programming when looking at the planning assumptions early 2008); the under-programming in 2009 was to be expected a result of the crisis, where IFIs and EC showed capacity to provide scaled up and more flexible and crisis tailored access to finance.⁸ These similar levels of under-programming show the robustness of data collected through the Survey and the degree of conservatism of donors' predictions.

14. It is also likely that uncertainties about future aid budgets are starting to affect forward planning three years ahead. In addition, the amount programmed by the multilaterals may be deliberately conservative at this stage, reflecting ongoing replenishment negotiations, such as IDA 16 and the Global Fund.

15. Donors' contributions to country-level development programmes through CPA are critical for delivery of international aid commitments in support of the MDGs. A slowdown in programmed CPA could be an early warning sign of a more structural decline. If ODA budgets were to be reduced, this will undoubtedly affect CPA, unless resources are reallocated from non-CPA expenditure. Lower levels of CPA could put at risk the achievement of the MDGs, which are currently expected to suffer short-term shocks as a result of the crisis.⁹

⁶ See 2010 Multilateral report, DCD/DAC(2010)32.

⁷ Note that several DAC members were not able to provide forward estimates on their multilateral ODA beyond 2010, possibly due to uncertainties related to the ongoing replenishments of several large multilateral institutions (IDA 16, AfDF 14, The Global Fund etc.).

⁸ See table in Annex 3 showing the predictability ratio for each donor [more detail analysis will be available in DCD(2010)5, Measuring Predictability: proposing a predictability ratio].

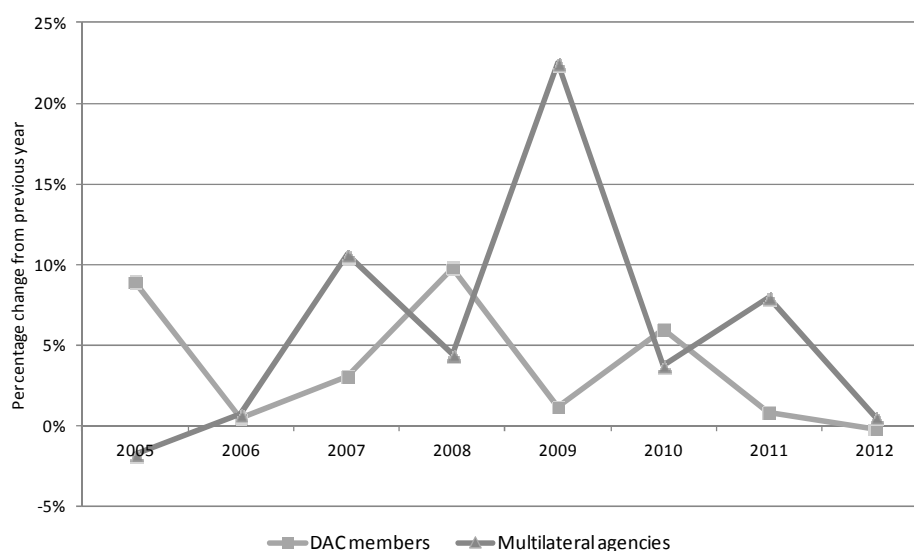
⁹ See DCD/DAC(2010)7/REV2, Monitoring Report of the DAC HLM Action Plan on Responding to Global Development Challenges at a Time of Crisis, for an analysis of the impact of the crisis on MDGs achievement and the unprecedented financing needs. Note this paper also analysed donors' responses to assist developing countries mitigate the impact of the crisis collected through the 2010 Survey edition.

Volatility and yearly fluctuations in CPA

16. Taking a closer look at the patterns of CPA growth over time, as illustrated in Figure 2, we note that the annual increments of bilateral and multilateral CPA appear relatively uncorrelated, which may paradoxically reduce risks for partner countries. The important increases in levels of multilateral outflows in 2009 reflect the response from international financial institutions to country demand for crisis-related finance. Multilateral outflows increased by 23% in 2009 from the previous year, when at the same time, bilateral CPA was essentially flat.

17. In 2008, DAC donors' CPA increased by 9.7%, reflecting perhaps the pre-crisis efforts, in particular in relation to the food and energy crises. At the same time, multilateral CPA increased by merely 4%. This uncorrelated behaviour would be worthwhile investigating in future work.

Figure 2: Percent change in country programmable aid (CPA)



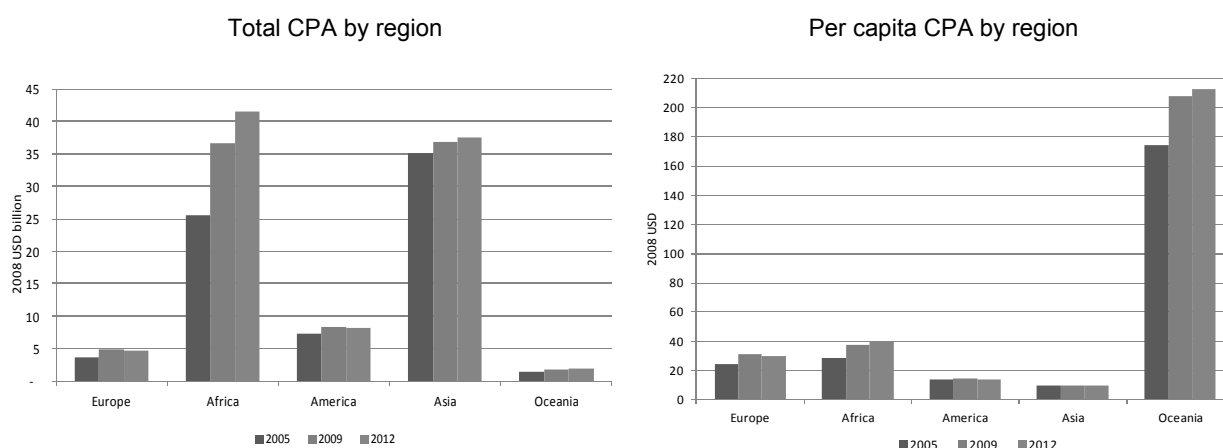
WHERE IS AID LIKELY TO BE ALLOCATED?

Continued focus on Africa, but trend is slowing

18. In 2005, donors made commitments to increase their ODA to Africa at the Gleneagles G8 and UN Millennium +5 summits by USD 25 billion up to 2010 in 2004 prices. CPA allocations to Africa have grown at an annual rate of 11% over the same period, six percentage points higher than the global CPA increase; despite this, the Africa commitments will not be met: the likely shortfall is estimated at USD 13 billion.¹⁰

19. Two-thirds of the programmed increase in CPA (USD 5 billion) is expected to be allocated to Africa. This corresponds to a modest annual growth rate of 4%, or one percentage point higher than overall rate of increase in CPA. In per capita terms, this translates to two additional dollars in 2012, from a level of USD 37 per capita in 2009.¹¹ Figure 3 illustrates regional distribution of CPA in 2009 and 2012. Despite regional variations, a zero growth in CPA has been programmed for the remaining regions combined.¹²

Figure 3: Regional distribution of CPA (in total and per capita)



20. European aid recipients, with a historical 7% per capita CPA growth rate, are expected to show a small decrease in CPA per capita over the next three years (from USD 31 per capita to USD 30 in 2012). The region with the highest levels of CPA per capita is the less-populated Oceania, receiving more than five times as much aid per capita as Africa. Oceania is also projected to receive the largest increase in per capita terms (five additional dollars in 2012 compared to 2009).

¹⁰ The shortfall is estimated in net ODA terms (Source: DCD/DAC(2010)7/REV2.)

¹¹ See annex 5 for detailed data on projected CPA in per capita terms by region.

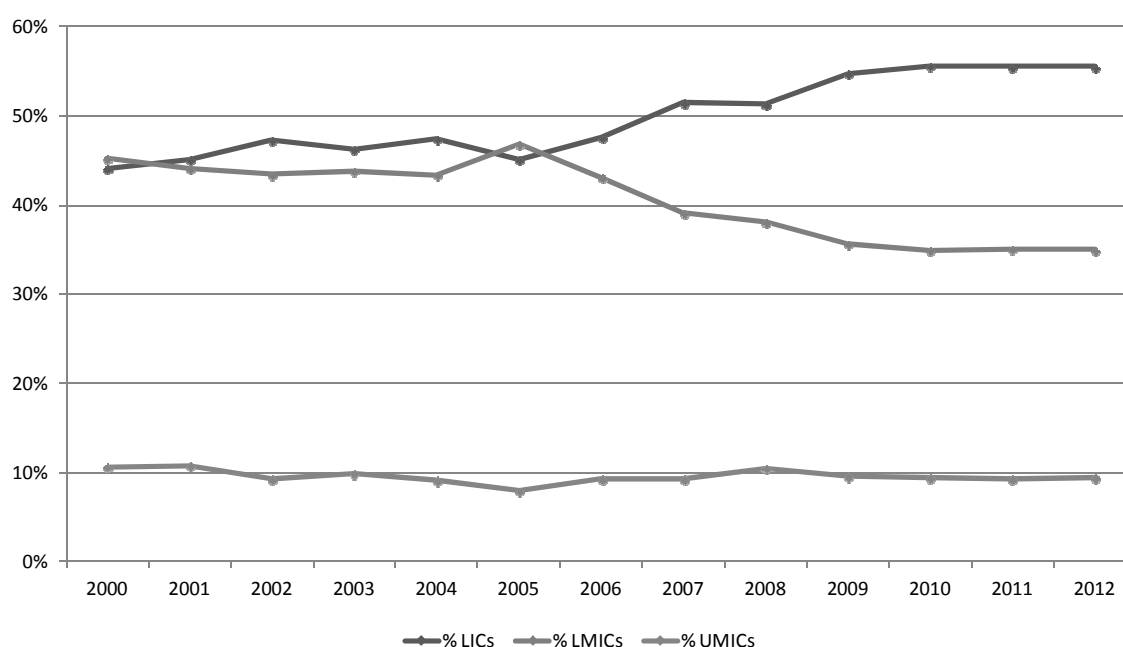
¹² Annex 9 provides CPA estimates for each partner country for 2009 up to 2012.

TO WHICH TYPE OF COUNTRIES WILL AID BE ALLOCATED?

Allocations to LICs follow overall trend

21. The allocation of CPA has significantly shifted from lower-middle-income (LMICs) countries towards low-income countries (LICs) over the last few years. The proportion of aid allocated to LICs has risen from around 45% in 2005 to 55% in 2009. This picture will be maintained as LICs are projected to receive nearly half of the increase in worldwide CPA.

Figure 4: Share of CPA allocation by income group since 2000



22. A number of countries have graduated since 2005 from LICs to LMICs. In the LICs group, these are: Cameroon, Congo Rep., India, Moldova, Mongolia and Nicaragua. Excluding these countries reinforces the shift in allocations from LMICs to LICs.

23. CPA to LICs has been growing at an annual rate of 9% from 2005 to 2009. The 2010 Survey shows a decelerating trend over the next three years with a modest annual real growth rate of 3%, in line with global CPA. This corresponds to an additional USD 3.5 billion by 2012 over the 2009 levels. The programmed increase in CPA will be crowded out by population increase, resulting in only USD 40 cents higher CPA per capita by 2012 (compared to 2009). 18 of the 61 LICs are projected to receive falling CPA, amounting to USD 1.3 billion: these are mostly conflict affected and fragile states such as Pakistan (USD

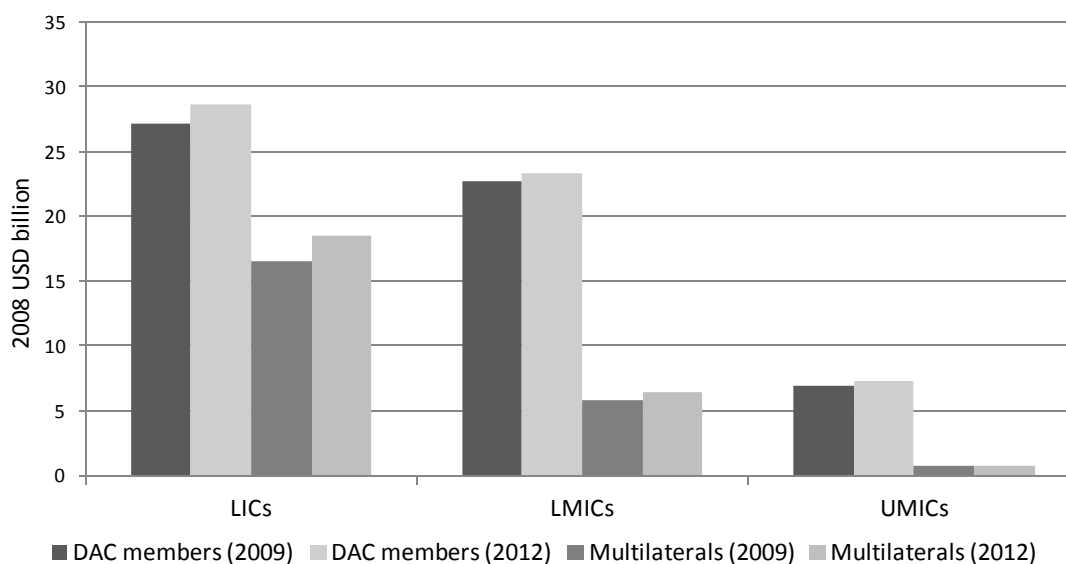
545 million less), Ethiopia (USD 297 million less), Somalia (USD 7 million less), and Zimbabwe (USD 11 million less). These situations of decreasing CPA deserve a particular attention.¹³

Less focus on middle-income countries

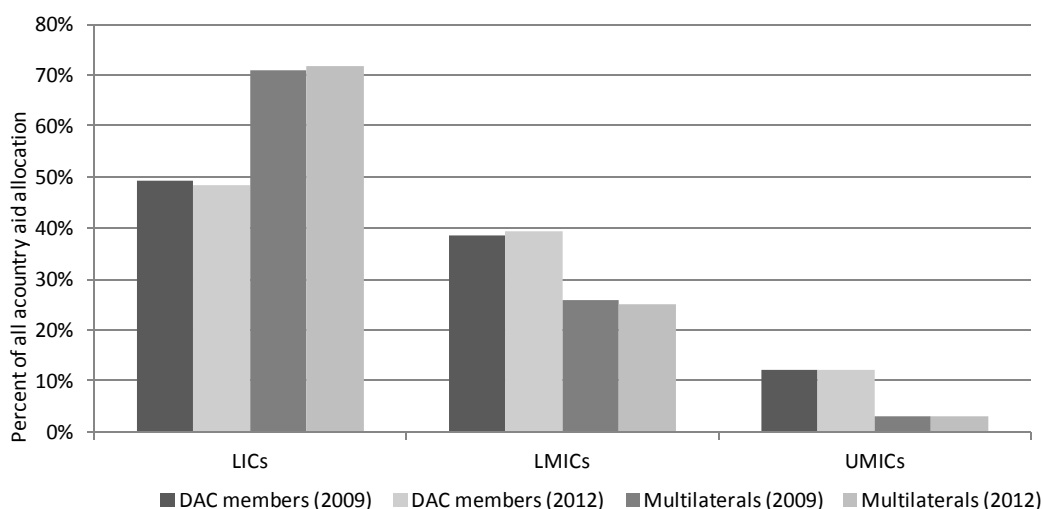
24. CPA to LMICs has decreased by 3% per year from 2005 to 2009. This is largely due to declining contributions to countries that are graduating such as China, Egypt, and Thailand, and reduced contributions to Iraq, which received exceptionally high volumes in the period 2004-2007. Over the period 2009-2012, allocations to LMICs are projected to remain nearly flat (increase by 1%).

25. For the upper-middle-income countries (UMICs), Figure 4 shows that the share of CPA allocation to this group of countries has been stable, meaning that it follows more or less the overall CPA trend. This pattern is programmed to continue.

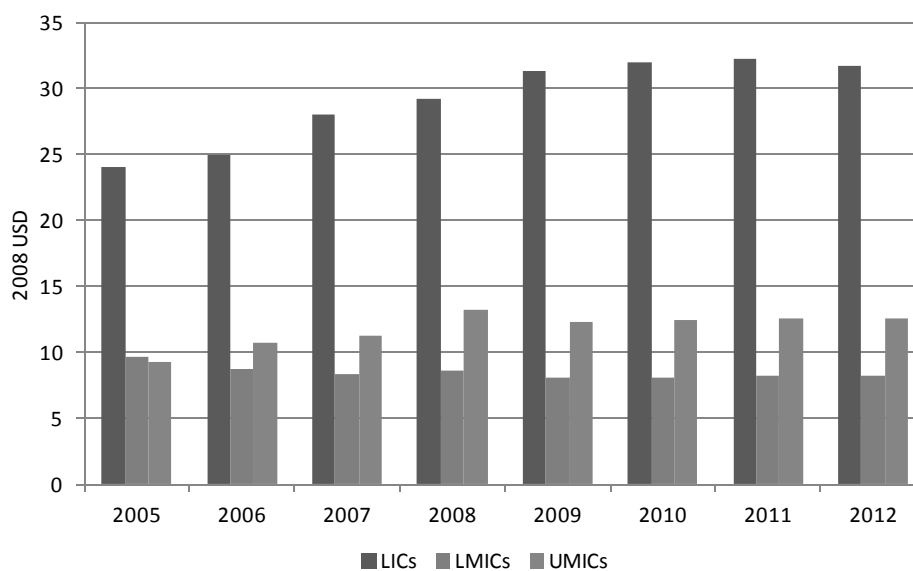
Figure 5: Distribution of CPA by income group and donor type (2009 and 2012)



¹³ See annex 7 for a list of LICs with declining CPA.

Figure 6: Distribution of CPA by income group as percentage of the portfolio (2009 and 2012)

26. The decelerating trend in CPA for LMICs has also resulted in lower CPA per capita. It is notable that CPA per capita in UMICs has increased by 33% in the last five years compared to only 7% for LMICs even when excluding from this grouping “giants” such as China and India and large aid recipients such as Iraq. Figure 7 illustrates the actual and planned distribution of CPA per capita by income group from 2005 to 2012.

Figure 7: Distribution of CPA per capita by income group (2005-2012)

WILL AID REACH THE COUNTRIES THAT NEED IT THE MOST?

A comparison of MDG performance and future aid flows

27. Low-income countries (LICs) can be further disaggregated into clusters, based on their MDG status and trend (*i.e.* progress towards the MDG targets). The Secretariat has identified four main clusters of LICs, based on the following two criteria¹⁴:

- Current status score on selected 13 MDG indicators¹⁵: The composite scores yield a status for each country (low, medium or high status).
- Reported progress towards reaching the targets: The composite trend score yields an assessment of progress for each country (no progress or deterioration on most indicators, some progress on a few indicators, sufficient progress on some indicators or higher progress on several indicators.)

28. The clusters identified are the following:

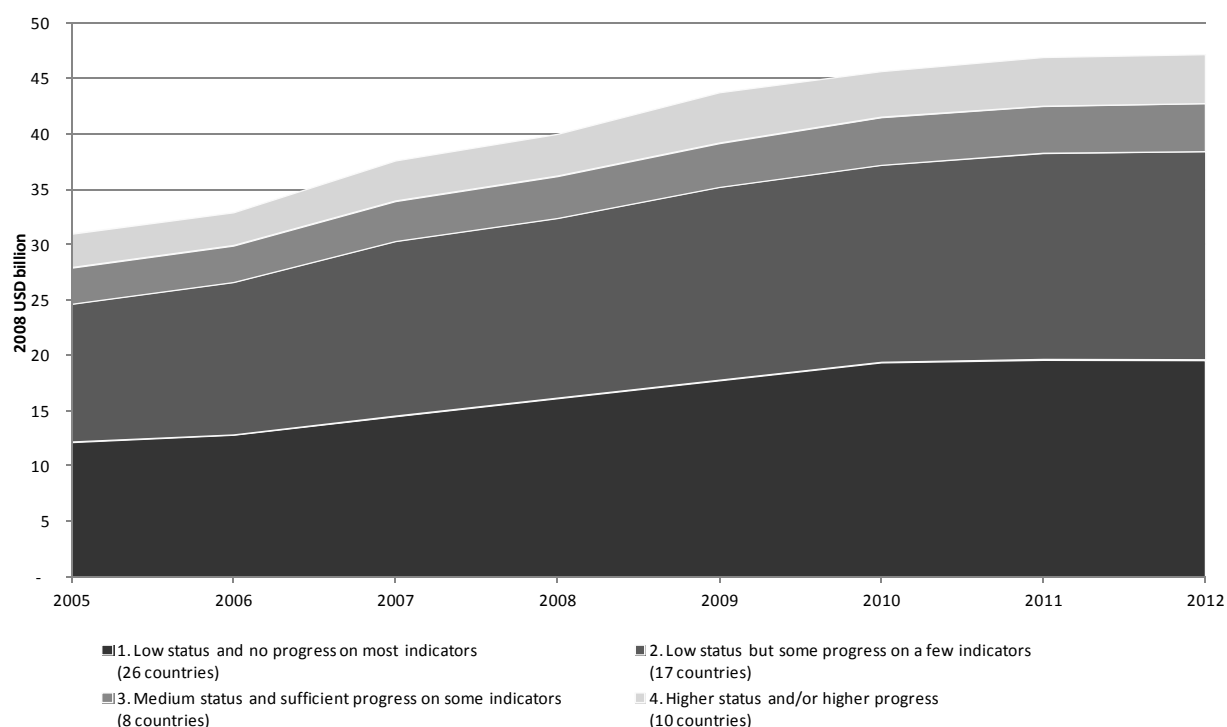
- Cluster 1: Low status and no progress or deterioration on most indicators (mostly fragile and conflict or post-conflict states, *e.g.* Liberia and Democratic Republic of Congo)
- Cluster 2: Low status but some progress on a few indicators (countries with higher policy ratings such as Bangladesh and Uganda)
- Cluster 3: Medium status and sufficient progress on some indicators (*e.g.* Cambodia and Ghana)
- Cluster 4: Higher status and/or higher progress (*e.g.* Vietnam and Uzbekistan)

29. We recognise the clustering is to some extent subjective, but this should be a useful start for further analysis. CPA allocations to each cluster are shown in Figure 8.

¹⁴ The methodology for identifying the country clusters and a full list of the countries in each cluster is available in Annex 8.

¹⁵ The full list of MDG indicators is also available in Annex 8.

Figure 8: Distribution of CPA according to MDG performance



30. Cluster 1 and 2 require a special attention. Cluster 1 covers low MDG status countries where the bulk of indicators show deterioration or no progress, mostly fragile states (with lower policy rating - CPIA scores). These countries are the most vulnerable among the LICs. This cluster also includes several fuel exporting countries with large socio-economic inequalities, *e.g.* Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria. Cluster 2 includes low MDG status countries, but where a few indicators show progress. Cluster 2 includes mostly non-fragile countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with significantly higher policy ratings than countries in cluster 1. Cluster 3 and 4 include countries that have medium or high status, and at least some MDG progress (the CPIA scores on average do not differ for the countries in these two clusters). Cluster 3 includes mostly countries in Far East Asia, and historically high proportions of CPA/GNI (*e.g.* Cambodia and Laos). Countries in cluster 4 are Central or Far Eastern Asian countries or small island states with higher income levels and growth in GNI (*e.g.* Vietnam and Uzbekistan).

Incremental allocations to the most vulnerable countries tailing off

31. CPA allocations to countries in cluster 1 have increased by almost 50% over the last five years, from USD 12 billion in 2005 to close to USD 18 billion in 2009, corresponding to an average real growth rate of 10%. The increase in CPA to Afghanistan represents one-third of this increase.

32. CPA to countries in cluster 1 is programmed to increase at a rate of 3.3% per year (in line with overall programmed CPA growth). CPA allocations to these countries are expected to reach almost USD 20 billion in 2012, mostly driven by increased multilateral allocations (75% of increase allocations in this group stems from multilateral agencies). The largest increases in CPA in cluster 1 are programmed for the non-fragile states of Tanzania, Zambia, and Madagascar as well as the oil-producing Nigeria. These countries together are expected to receive the bulk of the programmed increase (about USD 1.4 billion).

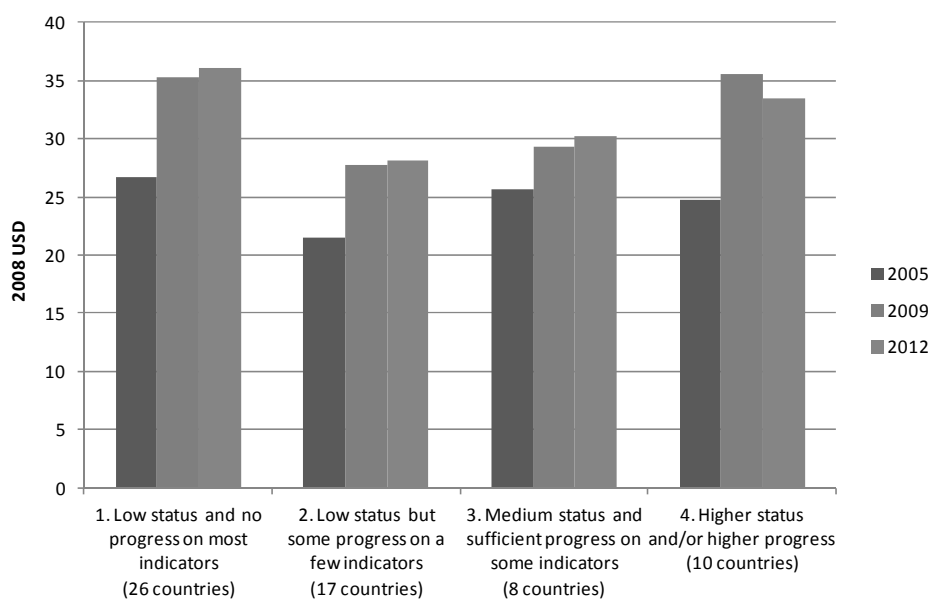
Among the remaining countries in cluster 1, 8 of these are programmed to receive falling levels of CPA¹⁶. These situations deserve a particular attention of donors.

Incremental allocations to low-status countries with higher policy ratings not as high as expected

33. Despite low scores on most indicators, countries in cluster 2 show some progress on a few of indicators. CPA to these countries has increased by 40% over the last five years, corresponding to an annual growth rate of 9%. The programmed increase over the next three years is USD 1.4 billion, corresponding to an annual growth rate of 2.6%. Excluding Ethiopia, Korea Dem. Rep. and Pakistan, all countries in this group are programmed to receive increasing amounts of CPA, ranging from Bangladesh (expected to receive an additional USD 628 million in CPA by 2012) to Comoros (expecting USD 2 million additional CPA by 2012).

34. A different picture emerges when examining CPA per capita. Countries in cluster 3 and 4 with higher status and/or higher progress towards reaching the MDGs receive roughly the same level of CPA as the countries in cluster 1 and 2. The lowest levels of CPA per capita are to the countries in cluster 2, *i.e.* countries that have made some progress towards the MDGs, but are very populated countries that still experiencing high levels of poverty (*e.g.* Bangladesh and Pakistan).

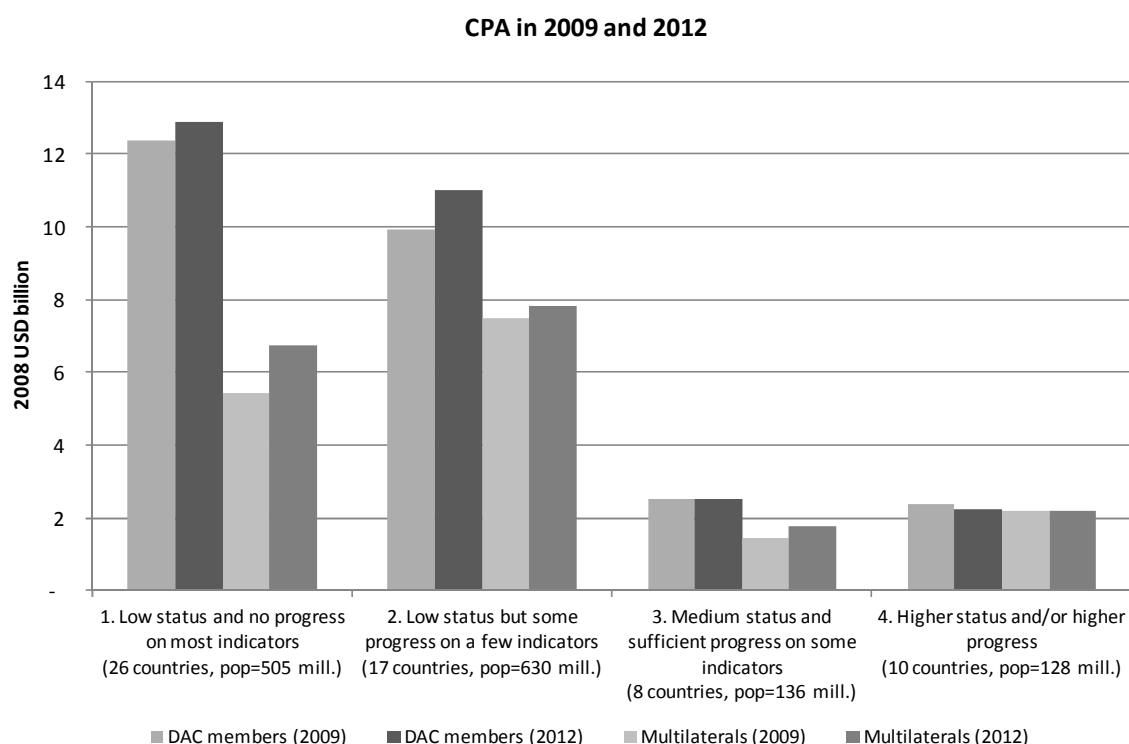
Figure 9: Distribution of CPA per capita according to MDG performance



35. By the 2012 horizon no significant change in CPA allocations per capita are foreseen. The most notable change is a slight decline to the countries that already have a higher MDG status and progress (*i.e.* cluster 4).

¹⁶. These countries are: Afghanistan, Central African Rep. Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Zimbabwe,

Figure 10: Distribution of CPA according to MDG performance and agency type



Increased multilateral focus on low status and progress countries?

36. Figure 10 above shows that multilateral CPA is highest in volume for the countries in cluster 2, in other words for the countries with higher policy rating. On the other hand, DAC donors' CPA allocations are highest to the countries in cluster 1. This picture is maintained over the 2012 horizon, with however multilaterals scaling up resources to countries in cluster 1. Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, and Zambia are programmed to receive an increase in multilateral aid of more than 70% in the next three years.

37. In contrast, the bilateral donors are accountable for the largest increase in CPA to the countries that have made some progress on a few indicators, with increases in CPA to 14 of 17 countries over the next three years.

ANNEXES:

Annex 1: List of donors and Survey coverage

Table A1.1: List of donors

Bilateral donors: DAC Donors (24)	Multilateral Donors (22)
Australia	AfDF
Austria	Arab Agencies ^a
Belgium	AsDF
Canada	CarDB
Denmark	GAVI
EC ^b	GEF
Finland	Global Fund
France	IAEA
Germany	IDA
Greece	IDB Sp. Fund
Ireland	IFAD
Italy	IMF
Japan	Montreal Protocol
Korea	UNAIDS
Luxembourg	UNDP
Netherlands	UNECE
New Zealand	UNFPA
Norway	UNICEF
Portugal	UNRWA
Spain	UNTA
Sweden	
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	
United States	
a. The Arab agencies include: Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Islamic Development Bank and OPEC Fund.	
b. The European Commission is considered in this report as a bilateral donor.	

Table A1.2 details, for each donor included in the Survey, the proportion of their CPA for which they are able to provide forward programmed information. For DAC donors their coverage was 59% (compared to 58% last year). If excluding US and Japan, the coverage was 96% compared to 89% from last year. For the multilateral organisations, the coverage was lower than in last year's survey mostly due to non-response from AfDF and the inclusion of five new agencies, of which only one were able to provide forward data.

Table A1.2: Survey coverage

Coverage	Estimated share of CPA with forward plans up to 2010	Partner Country Coverage 2010	Estimated Share in 2009 Survey ³
	A	B	C
DAC MEMBERS			
Australia	100%	All countries	100%
Austria	90% [2010] ¹	Priority and major countries	89%
Belgium	92%	Priority and major countries	77%
Canada	99%	Priority and major countries	91%
Denmark	64%	Priority and major countries	91%
EC	100%	All countries	100%
Finland	100%	All countries	100%
France	100% [2011] ¹	All countries	51%
Germany	100%	All countries	93%
Greece	0%	Not Available	0%
Ireland	96%	Priority countries	74%
Italy	84% [2010/2011] ¹	Priority and major countries	95%
Japan	0% ²	Not Available	0%
Korea	100%	All countries	100%
Luxembourg	81% [2011] ¹	Priority countries	69%
Netherlands	92%	Priority and major countries	100%
New Zealand	100%	All countries	100%
Norway	100%	All countries	100%
Portugal	89% [2010/2012] ¹	Priority countries	70%
Spain	100% [2010] ¹	All countries	100%
Sweden	94%	Priority and major countries	91%
Switzerland	81% [2010/2012] ¹	Priority countries	68%
United Kingdom	90%	Priority and major countries	92%
United States	0% ²	Not Available	0%
Total DAC	59%		58%
MULTILATERAL AGENCIES			
AfDF	0%	Not Available	100%
AsDF	100%	All countries	100%
CarDB	0%	Not Available	...
GAVI	100%	All countries	100%
GEF	0%	Not Available	100%
Global Fund	100%	All countries	100%
IAEA	100% [2011] ¹	All countries	...
IDA	100%	All countries	100%
IDB Sp.Fund	0%	Not Available	100%
IFAD	100%	All countries	0%
IMF (SAF,ESAF,PRGF)	0%	Not Available	0%
Montreal Protocol	0%	Not Available	0%
UNAIDS	0%	Not Available	100%
UNDP	100% [2011] ¹	All countries	100%
UNECE	0%	Not Available	...
UNFPA	100%	All countries	100%
UNICEF	100%	All countries	100%
UNRWA	0%	Not Available	...
UNTA	0%	Not Available	...
Arab Agencies ⁴	100%	Not Available	100%
Total Multilateral	74%		91%
All Donors	63%		66%

1. The years in brackets are the years for which donors provided forward information and several years in brackets denote that donors provided varying forward information, depending on their partner countries.

2. The DAC Secretariat is in discussion with Japan and the United States about providing information on parts of their programmes for the coming Surveys.

3. Donors marked with "..." did not participate in the 2009 Survey.

4. The Arab agencies include BADEA, Islamic Development Bank and OPEC fund, and the coverage is only the one of Islamic Development Bank.

Annex 2: Composition of DAC donors' bilateral ODA in 2008

	Bilateral ODA	of which share of				CPA
		Debt relief	Humanitarian aid and refugees in donor country	Non-CPA items	CPA	
	2008 USD million	%				2008 USD million
Australia	2 653	10%	14%	17%	60%	1 595
Austria	1 280	61%	7%	22%	10%	127
Belgium	1 484	7%	15%	46%	32%	474
Canada	3 406	4%	18%	23%	59%	2 016
Denmark	1 892	7%	12%	17%	65%	1 229
EC	14 779	1%	15%	22%	62%	9 172
Finland	695	1%	17%	31%	52%	358
France	7 897	15%	6%	24%	54%	4 301
Germany	11 043	30%	4%	27%	39%	4 310
Greece	312	0%	17%	34%	49%	154
Ireland	931	0%	21%	34%	46%	424
Italy	2 074	43%	8%	7%	41%	853
Japan	14 697	19%	4%	12%	66%	9 671
Korea	579	2%	4%	13%	81%	466
Luxembourg	279	0%	15%	16%	70%	194
Netherlands	5 489	2%	12%	46%	40%	2 187
New Zealand	278	0%	14%	20%	65%	182
Norway	3 036	1%	17%	31%	51%	1 537
Portugal	380	0%	0%	18%	81%	309
Spain	5 412	13%	10%	25%	52%	2 816
Sweden	3 145	0%	24%	32%	45%	1 416
Switzerland	1 562	6%	27%	31%	35%	548
United Kingdom	7 800	7%	11%	29%	54%	4 175
United States	24 828	2%	22%	17%	59%	14 628
Total bilateral	115 930	10%	13%	23%	54%	63 140

Annex 3: Predictability Ratio

	Predictability Ratio of 2009 flows	
	2009 Outturn ¹ / programmed in 2009 ²	2009 Outturn ¹ / programmed in 2008 ²
DAC MEMBERS		
Australia	107%	131%
Austria	109%	n.a.
Belgium ³	118%	56%
Canada	82%	94%
Denmark	106%	109%
EC	136%	111%
Finland	100%	109%
France	107%	68%
Germany	111%	163%
Greece	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	84%	71%
Italy	56%	62%
Japan	n.a.	n.a.
Korea	89%	n.a.
Luxembourg	104%	97%
Netherlands	85%	86%
New Zealand	71%	85%
Norway	69%	82%
Portugal	107%	103%
Spain	81%	120%
Sweden	100%	96%
Switzerland	96%	n.a.
United Kingdom	96%	89%
United States	n.a.	n.a.
DAC Total	102%	99%
MULTILATERAL AGENCIES		
AfDf	115%	165%
AsDF	140%	149%
GAVI	53%	n.a.
GEF	118%	n.a.
Global Fund	90%	n.a.
IDA	109%	119%
IDB Sp.Fund	100%	n.a.
IFAD	n.a.	n.a.
IMF	n.a.	n.a.
Montreal Protocol	n.a.	n.a.
UNAIDS	100%	n.a.
UNDP ⁴	95%	185%
UNFPA	100%	99%
UNICEF	107%	116%
Multilateral Total	107%	127%
Grand Total	104%	108%

1. Provisional figures

2. n.a. means that the donor did not provide forward estimates.

3. Belgium adjusted their CPA calculations for the 2009 Survey.

4. UNDP provided forward estimates for half its resources in the 2007/2008 Survey.

Source: DCD(2010)5

Annex 4: CPA by agency type – 2009 to 2012

Type of Agency	Provisional	Planned		
	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Current 2008 USD million			
DAC members	63 832	67 636	68 184	68 030
Multilateral agencies	27 228	28 242	30 476	30 633

Annex 5: CPA by region – 2009 to 2012

Table A5.1: Total CPA by region

Region	Actual	Provisional	Planned		
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
	2008 USD Million				
Europe, total	3 616	4 950	4 705	4 677	4 782
Africa, total	25 577	36 593	39 561	41 132	41 583
North of Sahara, total	3 132	3 129	3 194	3 241	3 314
South of Sahara, total	21 572	31 360	34 045	35 161	35 338
Africa, regional/multi-country	873	2 104	2 323	2 731	2 931
America, total	7 389	8 393	8 154	8 257	8 190
North and Central, total	3 260	3 661	3 754	3 637	3 626
South, total	3 561	3 786	3 631	3 834	3 784
America, regional/multi-country	568	947	769	787	780
Asia, total	35 043	36 874	36 638	37 515	37 620
Middle East, total	10 888	6 577	6 751	6 705	6 771
South and Central Asia, total	12 882	18 108	18 217	18 636	18 471
Far East Asia, total	10 579	11 775	11 338	11 782	11 978
Asia, regional/multi-country	694	415	330	394	400
Oceania, total	1 386	1 795	1 927	1 953	1 942
All developing countries	73 011	88 605	90 985	93 535	94 117
Thematic to be programmed			2 438	2 670	2 091
Grand Total	73 011	88 605	93 422	96 205	96 208

Table A5.2: Per capita CPA by region

Region	Actual	Provisional	Planned		
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
	CPA/Capita (2008 USD)				
Europe	24.2	31.4	29.1	29.1	29.8
Africa	28.6	37.3	39.4	40.1	39.6
America	13.6	14.7	14.1	14.1	13.9
Asia	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.6
Oceania	174.3	207.8	218.6	217.7	212.7
All developing countries	14.0	16.1	16.7	17.0	16.8

Annex 6: CPA by income group – 2009 to 2012

Table A6.1: Total CPA by income group

Income	CPA				
	Actual	Provisional	Planned		
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
	2008 USD Million				
LDCs	22 932	31 413	32 454	34 124	34 165
Other LICs	8 023	12 328	13 219	12 811	13 039
LMICs	32 109	28 482	28 677	29 676	29 756
UMICs	5 492	7 619	7 761	7 904	8 031
Un-allocated Income	4 456	8 763	11 312	11 689	11 216
Total	73 011	88 605	93 422	96 205	96 208

Table A6.2: Per capita CPA by income group

Income	Actual	Provisional	Planned		
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
	CPA/Capita (2008 USD)				
LICs	24.1	31.3	32.0	32.2	31.7
- of which: LDCs	30.1	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.3
Other LICs	15.3	21.8	23.0	21.9	21.8
LMICs	9.6	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.2
UMICs	9.3	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6

Annex 7: LICs with declining CPA

Partner country	Provisional	Planned		
	2009	2010	2011	2012
	2008 USD million			
Afghanistan	4 798	4 535	4 528	4 488
Bhutan	142	114	122	119
Central African Rep.	148	126	150	145
Djibouti	119	116	120	119
Equatorial Guinea	38	32	36	34
Ethiopia	2 740	2 189	2 487	2 443
Haiti	677	886	666	646
Korea, Dem. Rep.	37	35	31	29
Maldives	51	60	48	50
Pakistan	2 747	2 573	2 227	2 202
Sao Tome & Principe	29	32	37	28
Sierra Leone	357	336	355	352
Somalia	251	217	250	244
Tajikistan	326	300	253	238
Timor-Leste	225	213	197	211
Vanuatu	116	108	107	107
Viet Nam	3 461	2 994	3 300	3 346
Zimbabwe	282	276	274	271

Annex 8: Methodology for MDG status and trend clusters of LICs

With less than five years left to achieve the global Millennium Development Goals, many countries have already reached or surpassed some goals and other countries are on-track towards meeting them in 2015. However, there are also some countries that are lagging far behind, showing no progress or even deterioration on some indicators, and will not reach these goals without additional development assistance. This analysis focuses solely on low-income countries as many of these countries are struggling to reach the MDGs, and have the largest need of scaled-up official development assistance (ODA).

This analysis is based on the latest statistics from United Nations on 13 MDG indicators, presented in table A8.1. For each indicator, the countries were assigned a status score and a trend score ranging from 1 to 4. The status scores indicate the level of development for a given indicator (*e.g.* high proportion of population below USD 1 (PPP) a day indicate low developmental status). The trend scores were based on UN forecasts measuring countries' progress towards meeting the MDG targets in 2015. The highest score (4) was assigned if the countries had already achieved or were close to achieving the indicator target, and the lowest score (1) was given if the countries showed no progress or deterioration.

Two composite scores were created, showing the country's average progress in reaching the overall MDGs.¹⁷ The composite scores yield a status for each country: Low, medium or high status and an assessment of progress for each country: no progress or deterioration on most indicators, some progress on a few indicators, sufficient progress on some indicators or higher progress on many indicators.

The Secretariat has identified four main clusters of LICs:

- Cluster 1: Low status and no progress or deterioration on most indicators
- Cluster 2: Low status but some progress on a few indicators
- Cluster 3: Medium status and sufficient progress on some indicators
- Cluster 4: Higher status and/or higher progress

Cluster 1 includes mostly fragile and conflict or post-conflict states, *e.g.* Liberia and Democratic Republic of Congo). This cluster also includes several fuel exporting countries with large socio-economic inequalities, *e.g.* Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria. Cluster 2 includes mostly non-fragile countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with more developed governmental capacity, indicated in significantly higher CPIA scores than the countries in the cluster 1 (*e.g.* Mozambique and Senegal). Cluster 3 contains mostly countries in Far East Asia with medium MDG status and historically high proportions of CPA / GNI. These countries show sufficient progress on some MDG indicators (*e.g.* Cambodia and Laos). The countries in cluster 4 are Central or Far Eastern Asian countries or small island states with a higher income level and more accelerating growth in GNI (*e.g.* Vietnam and Uzbekistan). The full list of countries in each cluster is available in Table A8.2.

Example: In 2005, 68% of Madagascar's population lived below USD 1 per day, indicating low development status. In 1993, 73% of the population lived below this threshold. Therefore there is a slight positive trend on this indicator, but the progress is insufficient to reach the target of halving the proportion of people whose income is less than USD 1 per day by 2015 if prevailing trends persist.

¹⁷ To create the composite scores, equal shares were given to all indicators with sufficient information. If no information was available for any indicator, the composite index was based on the remaining indicators. The average numbers of indicators with sufficient information was 11.3 out of 13.

Table A8.1: MDG indicators

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ^a
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
	1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.16 Internet users per 100 population

Table A8.2: Countries classification based on MDG performance MDG indicators

Low status and no progress on most indicators	Low status but some progress on a few indicators	Medium status and sufficient progress on some indicators	Higher status and/or higher progress
Afghanistan*	Angola*	Bhutan	Kiribati*
Burundi*	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan
Central African Rep*	Benin	Ghana	Maldives
Chad*	Burkina Faso	Lao People's Dem Republic	Samoa
Cote d'Ivoire*	Comoros	Mauritania	Sao Tome & Principe*
Dem Rep of the Congo*	Ethiopia*	Myanmar*	Tajikistan*
Djibouti*	Gambia*	Nepal*	Tuvalu
Equatorial Guinea*	Guinea*	Solomon Islands*	Uzbekistan
Eritrea*	Kenya*		Vanuatu
Guinea-Bissau*	Korea, Dem People's Rep of *		Viet Nam
Haiti*	Malawi		
Lesotho	Mali		
Liberia*	Mozambique		
Madagascar	Pakistan*		
Niger*	Rwanda*		
Nigeria*	Senegal		
Papua New Guinea*	Uganda*		
Sierra Leone*			
Somalia*			
Sudan*			
Timor-Leste*			
Togo*			
U. Rep of Tanzania			
Yemen*			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe*			
27 countries, 505 million.	17 countries, 630 million.	8 countries, 136 million.	10 countries, 128 million.
Countries marked with an asterix are fragile or conflict-affected states			

Annex 9: Country programmable aid 2009-2012

Partner/ Region	CPA Actual	CPA Planned			CPA / GNI		CPA per capita	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012
	2008 USD million				%		2008 USD million	
Europe, total	4 950	4 705	4 677	4 782	...	...	...	...
Albania	343	309	294	304	2.8	2.2	108	94
Belarus	59	57	61	60	0.1	0.1	6	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	371	391	332	347	2.3	1.9	93	86
Croatia	135	91	100	151	0.2	0.3	30	34
Kosovo	211	292	247	230	...	...	...	...
Macedonia, FYR	154	127	121	125	1.8	1.4	74	60
Moldova	213	213	212	200	4.3	3.6	60	56
Montenegro	58	72	89	103	1.5	2.5	92	164
Serbia	734	861	795	795	1.8	1.8	99	107
Turkey	1 406	1 266	1 367	1 435	0.2	0.2	20	20
Ukraine	525	479	477	459	0.4	0.3	11	10
States Ex-Yugoslavia	45	80	77	74	...	...	...	...
Europe, regional	697	467	504	499	...	...	...	...
Africa, total	36 593	39 561	41 132	41 583	...	...	...	...
North Africa, total	3 129	3 194	3 241	3 314	...	...	...	...
Algeria	160	173	146	158	0.1	0.1	5	4
Egypt	1 187	1 146	1 240	1 267	0.8	0.7	15	16
Libya	53	44	45	45	0.1	0.1	8	7
Morocco	907	859	873	936	1.1	1.0	29	29
Tunisia	649	653	679	689	1.9	1.7	62	64
North of Sahara, regional	174	319	258	218	...	...	...	...
South of Sahara, total	31 360	34 045	35 161	35 338	...	...	...	...
Angola	404	406	468	493	0.7	0.6	23	26
Benin	641	613	671	678	10.5	9.8	68	66
Botswana	292	353	359	359	2.5	2.6	161	190
Burkina Faso	928	877	978	1 010	12.3	11.7	65	66
Burundi	390	437	433	429	34.5	33.4	48	50
Cameroon	508	684	686	706	2.3	2.9	26	33
Cape Verde	190	194	247	283	11.7	14.7	370	521
Central African Rep.	148	126	150	145	8.1	7.0	33	31
Chad	249	238	254	255	4.3	3.8	25	24
Comoros	30	32	31	32	6.1	6.0	45	45
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1 385	1 382	1 605	1 572	13.7	12.9	21	22
Congo, Rep.	72	67	104	103	0.9	1.1	19	25
Cote d'Ivoire	509	528	507	511	2.4	2.2	24	22
Djibouti	119	116	120	119	11.8	10.1	148	137
Equatorial Guinea	38	32	36	34	0.4	0.3	30	24
Eritrea	92	174	121	112	5.9	6.7	18	20
Ethiopia	2 740	2 189	2 487	2 443	11.0	7.9	33	27
Gabon	66	79	75	75	0.6	0.6	45	49
Gambia	104	116	115	114	15.2	14.5	62	63
Ghana	1 383	1 612	1 490	1 521	8.5	7.0	60	61
Guinea	170	237	205	207	...	...	16	18
Guinea-Bissau	103	93	114	114	25.8	25.4	64	65
Kenya	1 279	1 758	1 772	1 869	4.2	5.3	36	49
Lesotho	135	201	177	170	6.1	6.9	54	64
Liberia	350	338	363	358	52.6	43.2	95	88
Madagascar	372	592	679	689	5.0	8.6	18	31
Malawi	729	826	908	905	16.4	17.0	52	62
Mali	938	1 034	1 121	1 113	12.2	12.3	69	76
Mauritania	218	224	256	252	...	...	70	76
Mauritius	124	101	86	88	1.5	0.9	96	67
Mayotte	527	549	541	548	...	...	2,716	2 621
Mozambique	1 805	1 722	1 896	1 870	20.9	17.6	85	83
Namibia	224	243	242	235	2.5	2.5	108	110
Niger	363	551	529	548	7.6	9.5	26	35
Nigeria	1 409	2 166	1 946	2 042	0.8	0.9	9	12
Rwanda	889	971	1 037	1 017	21.6	20.8	91	98
St. Helena	61	64	71	74	...	...	13,686	17 089

Partner/ Region	CPA Actual	CPA Planned			CPA / GNI		CPA per capita	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012
	2008 USD million				%		2008 USD million	
Sao Tome & Principe	29	32	37	28	16.9	14.2	177	166
Senegal	808	871	872	893	6.7	6.6	63	65
Seychelles	20	16	13	13	2.4	1.4	232	150
Sierra Leone	357	336	355	352	19.3	16.2	59	54
Somalia	251	217	250	244	...	...	27	25
South Africa	1 033	1 206	1 249	1 213	0.4	0.4	21	24
Sudan	931	946	1 058	1 042	1.9	1.8	24	25
Swaziland	51	64	64	60	1.7	1.9	49	58
Tanzania	2 588	2 672	2 872	2 850	13.4	12.1	64	66
Togo	143	141	161	160	5.4	5.4	21	22
Uganda	1 511	1 546	1 637	1 655	10.6	9.7	46	45
Zambia	1 063	1 216	1 291	1 303	8.3	8.6	89	103
Zimbabwe	282	276	274	271	...	...	24	23
South of Sahara, regional	2 309	2 581	2 147	2 162	...	...	...	...
Africa, regional	2 104	2 323	2 731	2 931	...	...	...	...
America, total	8 393	8 154	8 257	8 190	...	...	...	...
North and Central America, total	3 661	3 754	3 637	3 626	...	...	...	...
Anguilla	0	4	2	2	...	...	15	96
Antigua and Barbuda	4	5	6	6	0.4	0.5	51	68
Barbados	15	12	11	11	...	...	53	39
Belize	26	20	20	20	2.3	1.6	80	56
Costa Rica	81	67	63	62	0.3	0.2	18	13
Cuba	66	63	65	65	...	...	6	6
Dominica	24	15	13	13	6.8	3.4	322	174
Dominican Republic	191	173	257	253	0.4	0.5	21	27
El Salvador	255	261	259	265	1.2	1.2	44	45
Grenada	35	26	28	29	6.3	4.9	343	278
Guatemala	278	281	283	279	0.8	0.7	20	19
Haiti	677	886	666	646	10.2	9.4	76	71
Honduras	456	461	448	456	3.6	3.4	58	55
Jamaica	197	136	163	161	1.5	1.2	73	59
Mexico	238	253	260	264	0.0	0.0	2	2
Montserrat	6	7	4	4	...	...	987	695
Nicaragua	575	558	554	550	9.5	8.4	91	83
Panama	47	47	45	46	0.2	0.2	13	13
St. Kitts-Nevis	7	7	6	6	1.4	1.2	134	105
St. Lucia	31	27	15	15	3.4	1.6	177	87
St. Vincent & Grenadines	31	27	22	23	5.7	4.0	294	212
Trinidad and Tobago	5	16	10	11	0.0	0.0	4	8
West Indies Unallocated	57	66	78	78	...	...	...	...
North & Central America, regional	359	337	357	363	...	...	...	...
South America, total	3 786	3 631	3 834	3 784	...	...	...	...
Argentina	107	108	122	127	0.0	0.0	3	3
Bolivia	546	559	562	572	3.7	3.5	53	54
Brazil	507	540	572	590	0.0	0.0	3	3
Chile	59	96	109	127	0.0	0.1	3	7
Colombia	830	838	846	847	0.4	0.4	18	18
Ecuador	247	224	235	237	0.5	0.4	17	16
Guyana	155	100	112	109	13.9	8.6	202	140
Paraguay	179	203	185	184	1.4	1.2	29	28
Peru	526	542	581	583	0.5	0.4	18	19
Suriname	152	110	83	48	5.8	1.6	291	89
Uruguay	51	51	42	49	0.2	0.2	15	14
Venezuela	42	39	43	43	0.0	0.0	1	1
South America, regional	384	221	343	268	...	...	...	...
America, regional	947	769	787	780	...	...	...	...
Asia, total	36 874	36 638	37 515	37 620	...	...	...	...
Middle East, total	6 577	6 751	6 705	6 771	...	...	...	...
Iran	38	41	47	45	...	...	1	1
Iraq	2 204	2 143	2 141	2 126	...	...	71	63
Jordan	783	741	756	772	3.9	3.4	131	120
Lebanon	703	705	704	707	2.5	2.1	182	176

Partner/ Region	CPA Actual	CPA Planned				CPA / GNI		CPA per capita	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012	
	2008 USD million				%		2008 USD million		
Oman	9	9	9	9	...	...	3	3
Palestinian Adm. Areas	2 022	2 098	2 070	2 154	...	...	473	460
Syria	222	249	258	271	0.5	0.5	11	12	
Yemen	373	543	487	461	1.6	1.7	16	18	
Middle East, regional	222	222	233	227	...	...	...	...
South and Central Asia, total	18 108	18 217	18 636	18 471	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	4 798	4 535	4 528	4 488	...	...	166	144
Armenia	500	279	302	283	5.7	2.9	153	84	
Azerbaijan	216	235	266	270	0.6	0.7	24	29	
Bangladesh	1 671	1 997	2 174	2 299	1.9	2.2	10	13	
Bhutan	142	114	122	119	10.3	7.1	210	170	
Georgia	618	444	456	434	6.0	3.8	141	99	
India	3 872	4 498	5 026	4 768	0.3	0.3	3	4	
Kazakhstan	209	237	254	252	0.2	0.2	13	16	
Kyrgyz Republic	246	302	271	247	6.1	5.3	46	44	
Maldives	51	60	48	50	4.7	4.1	147	145	
Myanmar	134	152	151	140	...	...	2	2
Nepal	795	764	788	824	6.6	6.1	28	29	
Pakistan	2 747	2 573	2 227	2 202	1.7	1.2	17	13	
Sri Lanka	937	846	882	913	2.5	2.1	46	44	
Tajikistan	326	300	253	238	7.7	4.9	50	36	
Turkmenistan	38	42	42	42	0.3	0.2	7	7	
Uzbekistan	206	216	249	268	0.8	0.8	7	9	
Central Asia, regional	341	321	319	315	...	...	...	...
South Asia, regional	92	98	117	161	...	...	...	...
South & Central Asia, regional	168	202	160	157	...	...	...	...
Far east Asia, total	11 775	11 338	11 782	11 978	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	657	802	775	795	7.6	7.7	47	54	
China	2 134	2 207	2 368	2 429	0.1	0.0	2	2	
Indonesia	3 043	2 836	2 848	2 882	0.6	0.5	13	12	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	37	35	31	29	...	...	2	1
Laos	387	395	404	426	7.8	7.0	61	63	
Malaysia	256	256	256	255	0.1	0.1	9	9	
Mongolia	342	312	300	316	7.9	6.0	127	112	
Philippines	854	883	886	886	0.5	0.5	9	9	
Thailand	237	252	277	260	0.1	0.1	4	4	
Timor-Leste	225	213	197	211	7.7	5.9	207	183	
Viet Nam	3 461	2 994	3 300	3 346	4.3	3.4	40	37	
Far East Asia, regional	141	151	140	141	...	...	...	...
Asia, regional	415	330	394	400	...	...	...	...
Oceania, total	1 795	1 927	1 953	1 942	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	9	17	17	18	...	...	453	879
Fiji	68	43	49	49	2.1	1.4	77	55	
Kiribati	32	30	35	35	16.8	17.8	318	352	
Marshall Islands	52	53	53	54	...	...	841	813
Micronesia, Fed. States	120	127	128	130	...	...	1,083	1 163
Nauru	26	17	18	18	...	...	2,547	1 692
Niue	11	12	10	10	...	...	7,307	7 436
Palau	41	43	42	43	...	...	1,984	2 066
Papua New Guinea	443	457	491	495	6.5	6.2	70	73	
Samoa	67	76	82	86	14.1	17.5	373	470	
Solomon Islands	251	254	253	252	42.9	36.1	467	456	
Tokelau	10	13	12	12	...	...	8,438	10 290
Tonga	37	40	38	39	13.9	14.2	356	375	
Tuvalu	16	20	19	21	...	...	1,640	2 056
Vanuatu	116	108	107	107	20.8	17.1	481	413	
Wallis & Futuna	143	150	147	149	...	...	9,354	9 506
Oceania, regional	353	468	452	425	...	...	...	...
Thematic aid to be programmed		2 438	2 670	2 091	...	...	...	...
Total	88 605	93 422	96 205	96 208	...	...	...	...