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European Union

# EU Donor Atlas

## Mapping Official Development Assistance

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with IDC

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The authors accept sole responsibility for this report. The report does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

# Foreword



It has almost become a cliché to say that 2005 will be a challenging year for the development Community. We are going to take stock of the progress made on the Millennium Development Goals on the promises made in Monterrey and Johannesburg. It represents a strong and fundamental emphasis on the implementation of our promises, and all the concepts and strategies that we have (individually or collectively) developed since 2000. In doing so we have provided ourselves an opportunity to reflect on the effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of our assistance. In spite of the availability of an overwhelming amount of statistics on development-issues, often produced on a regular basis and coming from a large number of important institutions, there are not many statistics that can be readily used in the framework of discussions and actions in the area of coordination and complementarity.

There is a lack of consolidated information on what we donors do, individually, together and most of all there is a lack of recipient country-centred information. What is worse: it is costing considerable resources to get that information on the table.

The world has seen many political declarations on the need for ownership and leadership of developing countries on the one hand, and on the need for (recipient country led) harmonisation and coordination of donor-activities on the other hand. But without reliable and detailed information on the present situation these issues cannot be debated concretely. That is the reason why the services of the European Commission have taken the initiative to make a start with gathering and presenting information that could be useful in the framework of that debate. Drafts of the present report have been informally discussed with the EU-member states. It carries the title “atlas”. That name is deliberately chosen because, like an atlas, the purpose of the report is to provide information to those who are interested to use it, be it for information, interpretation or action.

The atlas is not yet complete or perfect. In particular the information per developing country needs to be refined and detailed. But the material is interesting enough to be published now. We will discuss the atlas with other stakeholders to see how the information may be optimised.

It is clear that the atlas is not just meant for state-actors. It should also be interesting for other stakeholders in the development area. We will organise a debate with them to see if there is any interest on the side of NGO's and the private sector to contribute information on a recipient-country centred basis.

Such an approach could also contribute to the overall accountability for development activities.

Koos Richelle  
European Commission  
Director General for Development, May 2004

# Introduction

This is the first exercise in mapping official development assistance for EU member states and the Commission. The purpose of this Atlas is to provide Member States with a greater understanding of each other's activities. This exercise is part of the EU effort to strengthen coordination and harmonisation. The Amsterdam Treaty (Art. 180) vests the Commission with a right of initiative in promoting coordination.

The EU Atlas presents maps of EU official development assistance (ODA) worldwide and profiles of EU donors. The Atlas does not include ODA from the new Member States as they are not currently members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, DAC 1/. The EU Atlas uses data on ODA from the DAC International Development Statistics online; DAC online (for annual aggregates) and Credit Reporting System online (for aid activities). All data is in US dollars. The Atlas' donor fiches for EU Member States are based on a questionnaire sent by our team to Member States in February and March 2004. Please note that in this Atlas EU ODA is defined as to include both bilateral ODA from Member States and European Community aid, managed by the Commission.

This Atlas uses DAC data for all Member States. A number of Member States have noted that these data do not always allow for a straight comparison among Member States, particularly when CRS data is used. Sector data in the CRS is based on a combination of commitment and disbursement data which makes comparisons difficult. The authors recognise that the data presented in the Atlas should be used with care. We hope that this EU Donor Atlas will strengthen the resolve of the DAC EU Member States to work towards further improving the quality and consistency of the DAC ODA data. These improvements will also be extremely useful to ODA recipient countries.

The authors of the EU Donor Atlas are Stefano Migliorisi and Carlos Montes (both from Development Strategies). The authors acknowledge the assistance of Rosanna Ania, Isabelle Brossas and Laure Delcour. Michael Guida and Laura Neild provided advice. We are also grateful for the kind support provided by the Member States, OECD Development Cooperation Directorate and the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup>/information on the new Member States can be found in "The Consequences of Enlargement for Development Policy"  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/organisation/docs/study\\_conseq\\_enlarg\\_vol1.pdf#zoom=100](http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/organisation/docs/study_conseq_enlarg_vol1.pdf#zoom=100)

# List of Abbreviations

ALAT	Administrative and Technical Local Agent
CRS	Credit Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee. DAC Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and the Commission of the European Communities.
DG	Director General
EC	European Community
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Indicators
HIC	High Income Countries (2001 per capita GNI higher than US\$9,206)
HQ	Headquarters
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank Group)
LDC	Least Developed Countries (2001 per capita GNI lower than US\$745)
LMIC	Low Middle Income Countries (2001 per capita GNI between US\$746 and US\$2,975)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MS	Member States
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OA	Official Aid
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLIC	Other Low Income Countries (2001 per capita GNI lower than US\$745)
PMU	Project Management Unit
UMIC	Upper Middle Income Countries (2001 per capita GNI between US\$2,976 and US\$9,205)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
US\$m	Millions of United States Dollars

# Table of Contents

## **Foreword**

## **Introduction**

## **I. Development Trends**

### **I.a Geographic Views**

1.	Countries where the EU (Member States and the Commission) is a large donor today	10
2.	Countries where the EU (Member States and the Commission) was a large donor a decade ago	11
3.	Countries where the European Community is a large donor today	12
4.	Priority Countries: EU	13
5.	Priority Countries: USA	14
6.	Priority Countries: Japan	15
7.	Regional allocation of Aid	16
8.	30 Year Regional Allocation of Aid : EU	17
9.	30 Year Regional Allocation of Aid: European Community	18
10.	30 Year Regional Allocation of Aid: DAC Members	19
11.	EU and EC Aid by Region	20
12.	European Community Aid by Region	21
13.	EU Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa	22
14.	EU Aid to Europe	23
15.	EU Aid to Middle East and North Africa	24
16.	EU Aid to Latin America and the Caribbean	25
17.	EU Aid to Asia and Oceania	26
18.	Top 20 Recipients of EU and EC Aid	27
19.	Top 20 Recipients of non-EU DAC Donors	28
20.	Map of the top 20 Recipients of EU Aid	29
21.	Map of the top 20 Recipients of non-EU DAC Aid	30

### **I.b Sector Views**

22.	EU Aid by Sector: 30 years	32
23.	Non-EU DAC Members Aid by Sector: 30 years	33
24.	EU Aid by Sector today	34
25a.	EU Aid by Sector	35
25b.	EU Aid by Sector	36
26.	EU Aid for Education	37
27.	EU Aid for Health	38
28.	EU Aid for Water and Sanitation	39
29.	EU Aid for Infrastructure	40
30.	EU Aid for Government and Civil Society	41
31.	EU Aid for Private Sector Development	42
32.	EU Aid for Debt Relief	43

# Table of Contents

33.	EU Aid for Programme Assistance and Food Aid	44
34.	EU Humanitarian Aid	45
35.	EU Aid for Environment Protection	46
<b>I.c Views by Sectors and Countries</b>		
36.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Education	48
37.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Health	49
38.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Water and Sanitation	50
39.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Infrastructure	51
40.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Government and Civil Society	52
41.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Production Sectors	53
42.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Environmental Protection	54
43.	Map of EU Member States Aid: Humanitarian Aid	55
<b>I.d Thematic Views</b>		
44.	Official Development Assistance and the EU	57
45.	Official Development Assistance and the new EU Member States	58
46.	Aid per capita: EU Member States	59
47.	Aid per capita: DAC Donors	60
48.	Official Development Assistance	61
49.	Official and Private Flows to Developing Countries	62
50.	Aid by Income Groups	63
51.	High EU Aid and Low Income Countries	64
52.	High EC Aid and Low Income Countries	65
53.	How large is the share of multilateral aid	66
54.	How large is the share of grants	67
55.	How large is the share of Technical Cooperation	68
56.	EU Aid and Programme Assistance	69
57.	EU Support to/through NGO's	70
58.	How large is Untied Aid to all countries	71
59.	How large is Untied Aid to Less Developed Countries	72
60.	High EU Aid to countries with high Aid Dependency	73
61.	High EC Aid to countries with high Aid Dependency	74
62.	High EU aid to countries with low Human Development	75
63.	High EC aid to countries with low Human Development	76
64.	High EU Aid to countries with high Corruption Indicators	77
65.	High EC Aid to countries with high Corruption Indicators	78
66.	High EU Aid and Political Rights and Civil Liberties	79
67.	High EC Aid and Political Rights and Civil Liberties	80
68.	EU Aid and Development Assistance Staff	81
69.	EU Aid: Administrative Expenditures	82
70.	EU Aid and In-country Presence	83

# Table of Contents

## **II. Donors' Profiles**

### **II.a Donor Fiches**

Austria	86
Belgium	87
Denmark	88
Finland	89
France	90
Germany	91
Greece	92
Ireland	93
Italy	94
Luxembourg	95
Netherlands	96
Portugal	97
Spain	98
Sweden	99
United Kingdom	100
European Commission	101
Notes on Donor Fiches	102

### **II.b EU Donors in Four Countries**

71.	Morocco: Top Donors and Top Sectors	107
72.	Morocco: Top Sectors for EU Donors	108
73.	Mozambique: Top Donors and Top Five Sectors	109
74.	Mozambique: Top Five Sectors for EU Donors	110
75.	Nicaragua: Top Donors and Top Five Sectors	111
76.	Nicaragua: Top Five Sectors for EU Donors	112
77.	Vietnam: Top Donors and Top Five Sectors	113
78.	Vietnam: Top Five Sectors for EU Donors	114

### **III. Donor Activities in the Top 20 Recipient Countries of EU AidSources**

79.	Top 1-10 recipients of EU Aid: Donor Activities in 2002	116
80.	Top 11-12 recipients of EU Aid: Donor Activities in 2002	126

### **IV. EU Donor Concentration – All Countries**

81.	EU Donor Concentration : Top and Bottom 5 EU Donors	129
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<b>EU Atlas Sources</b>	132
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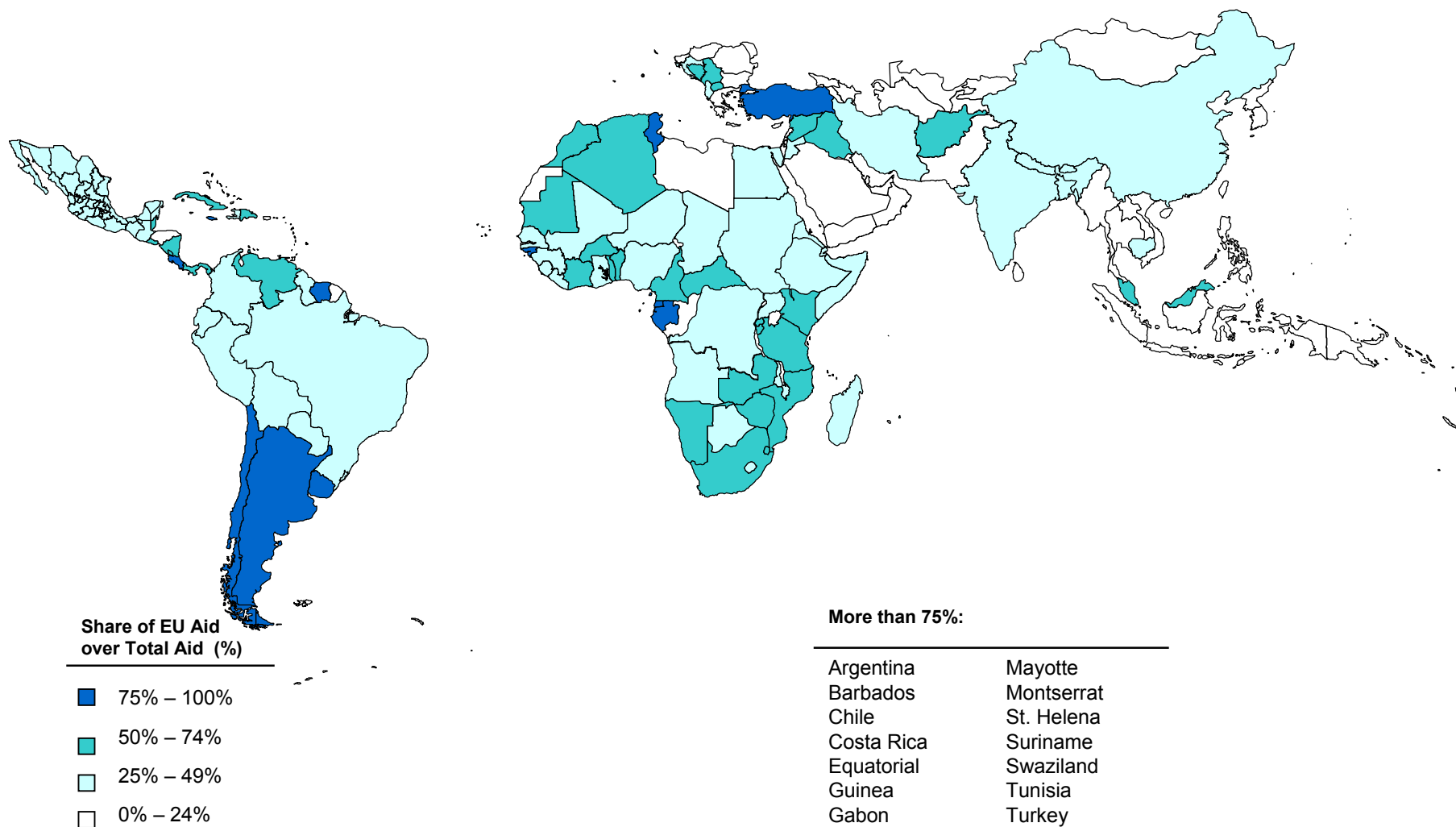
# I. Development Trends



## I.a Geographic views

# 1. Countries where the EU (Member States and the Commission) is a large donor today

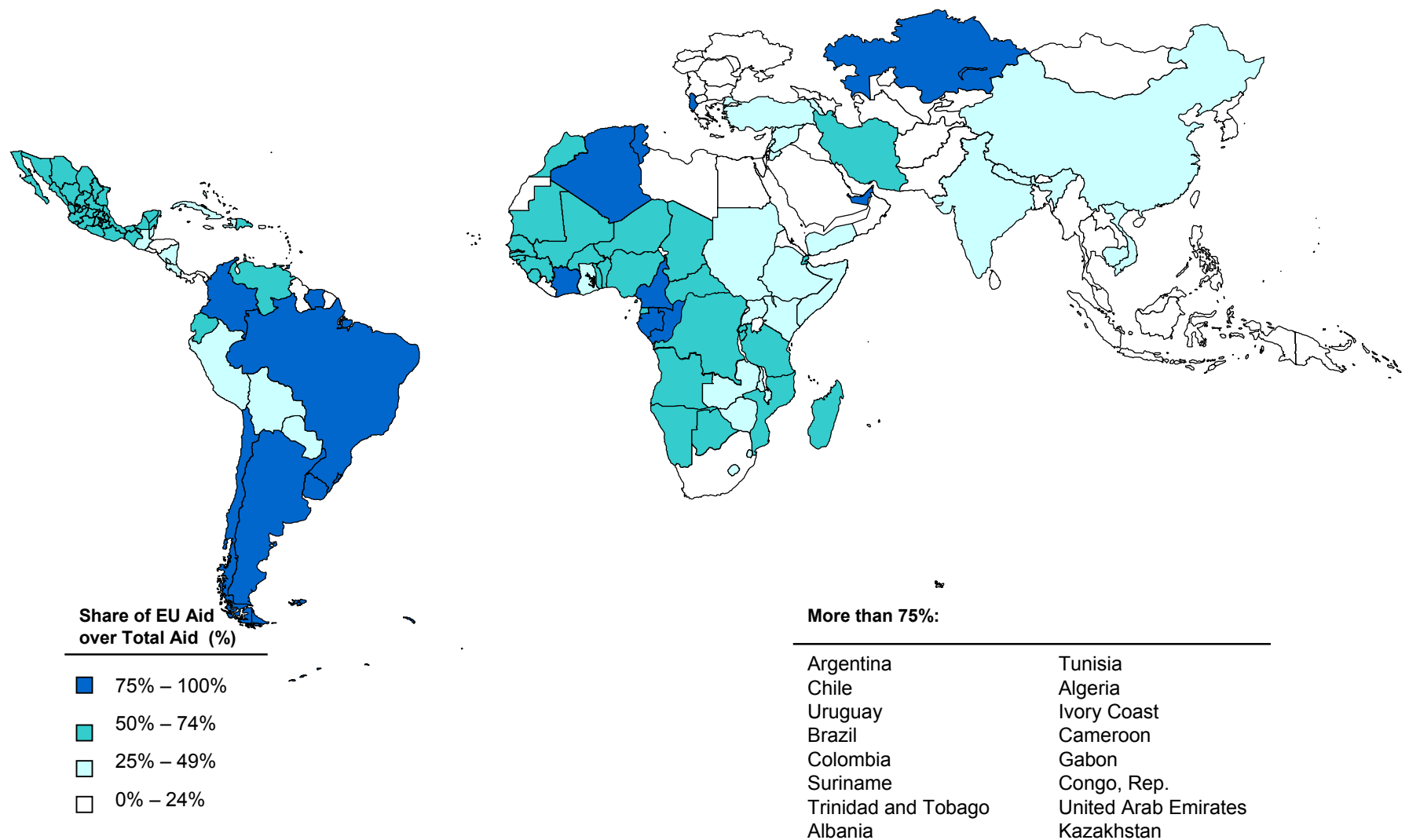
(Net Bilateral ODA as a share of total net ODA from all donors to each country – disbursements, 2001-2002 average)



Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

## 2. Countries where the EU (Member States and the Commission) was a large donor a decade ago

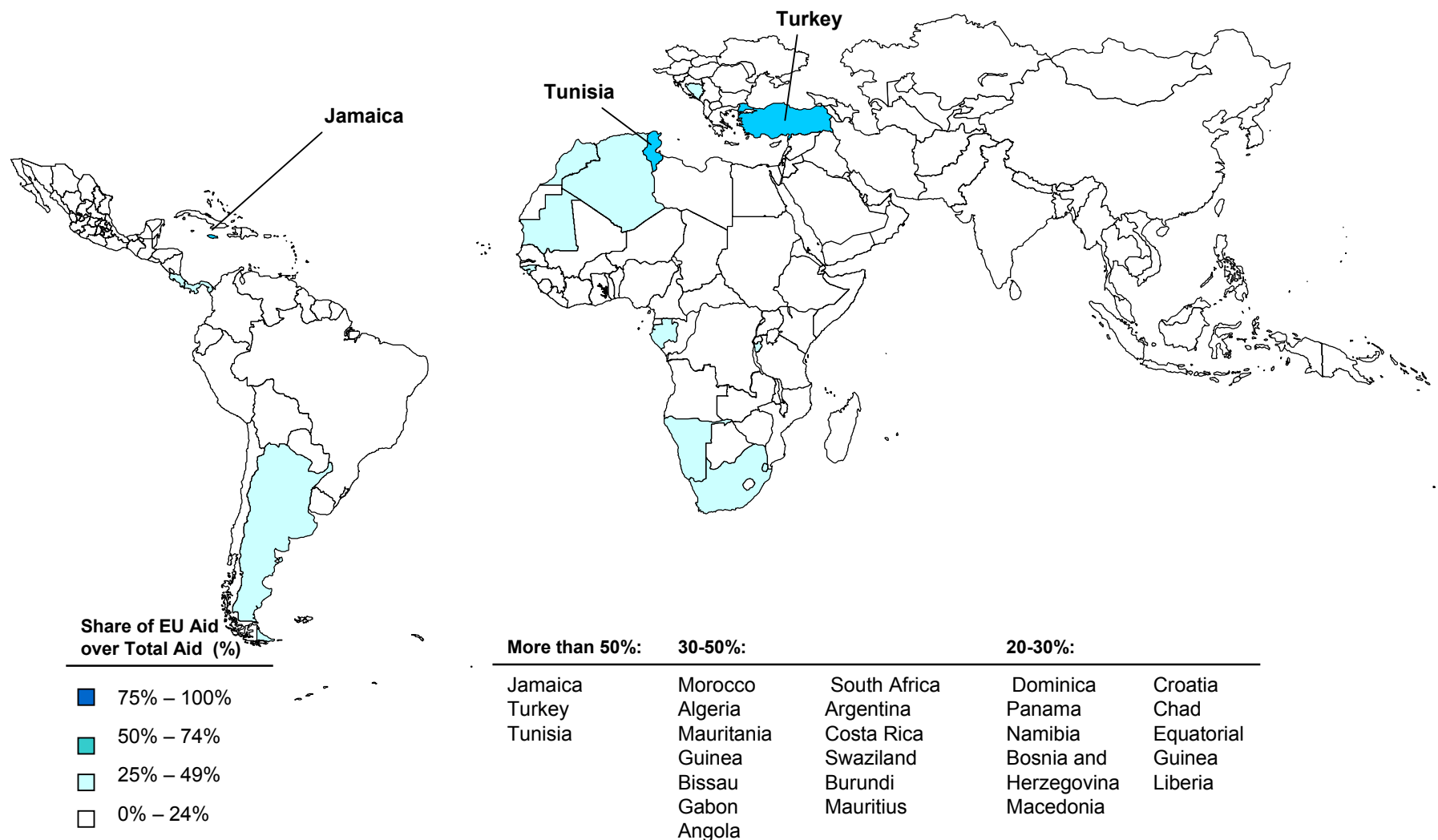
(Net bilateral ODA as a share of total net ODA from all donors to each country – disbursements, 1991-1992 average)



Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

### 3. Countries where the European Community is a large donor today

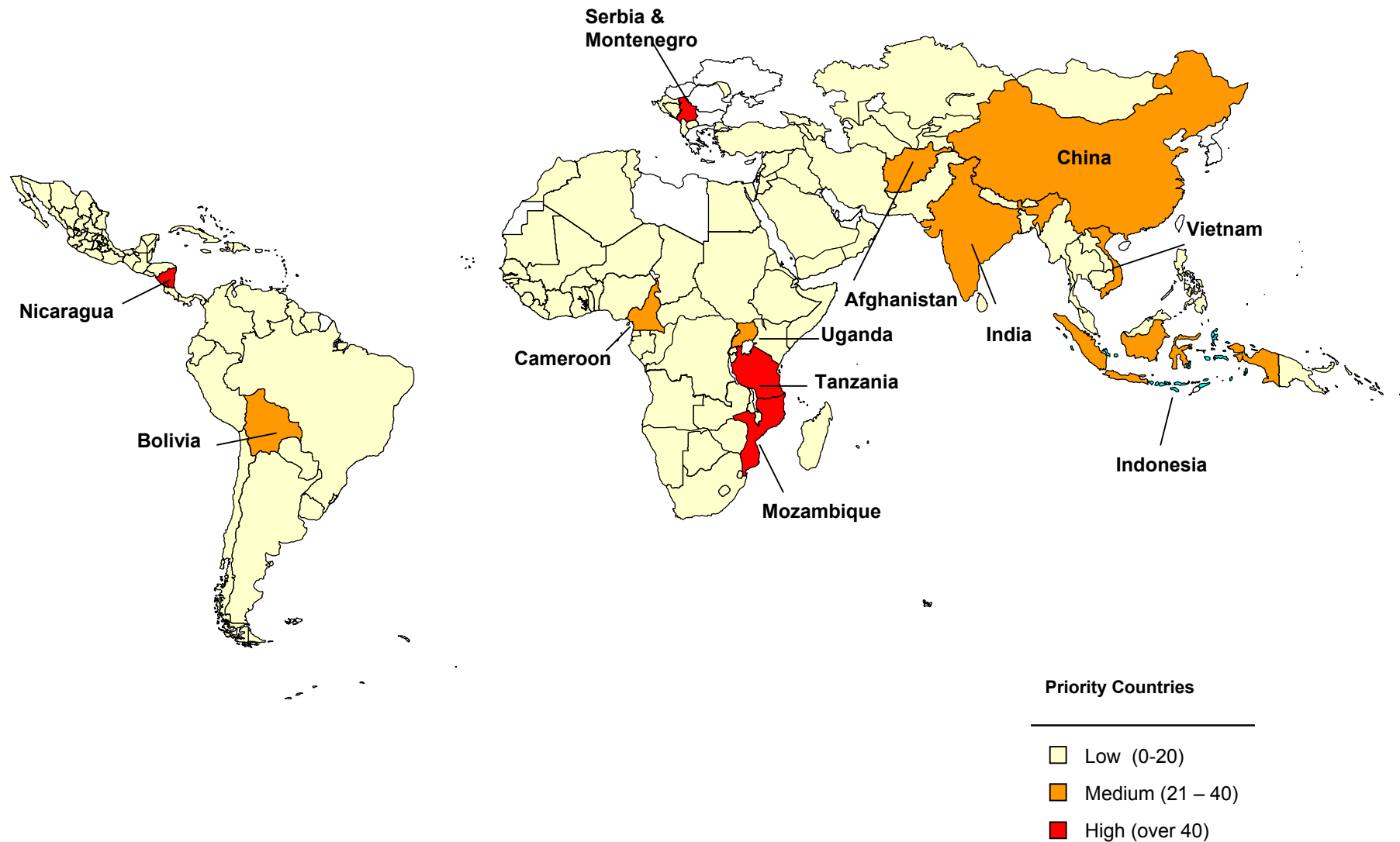
(European Community ODA managed by the Commission as a share of total net ODA from all Donors – disbursements, 2001-2002 average)



Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

#### 4. Priority Countries: EU

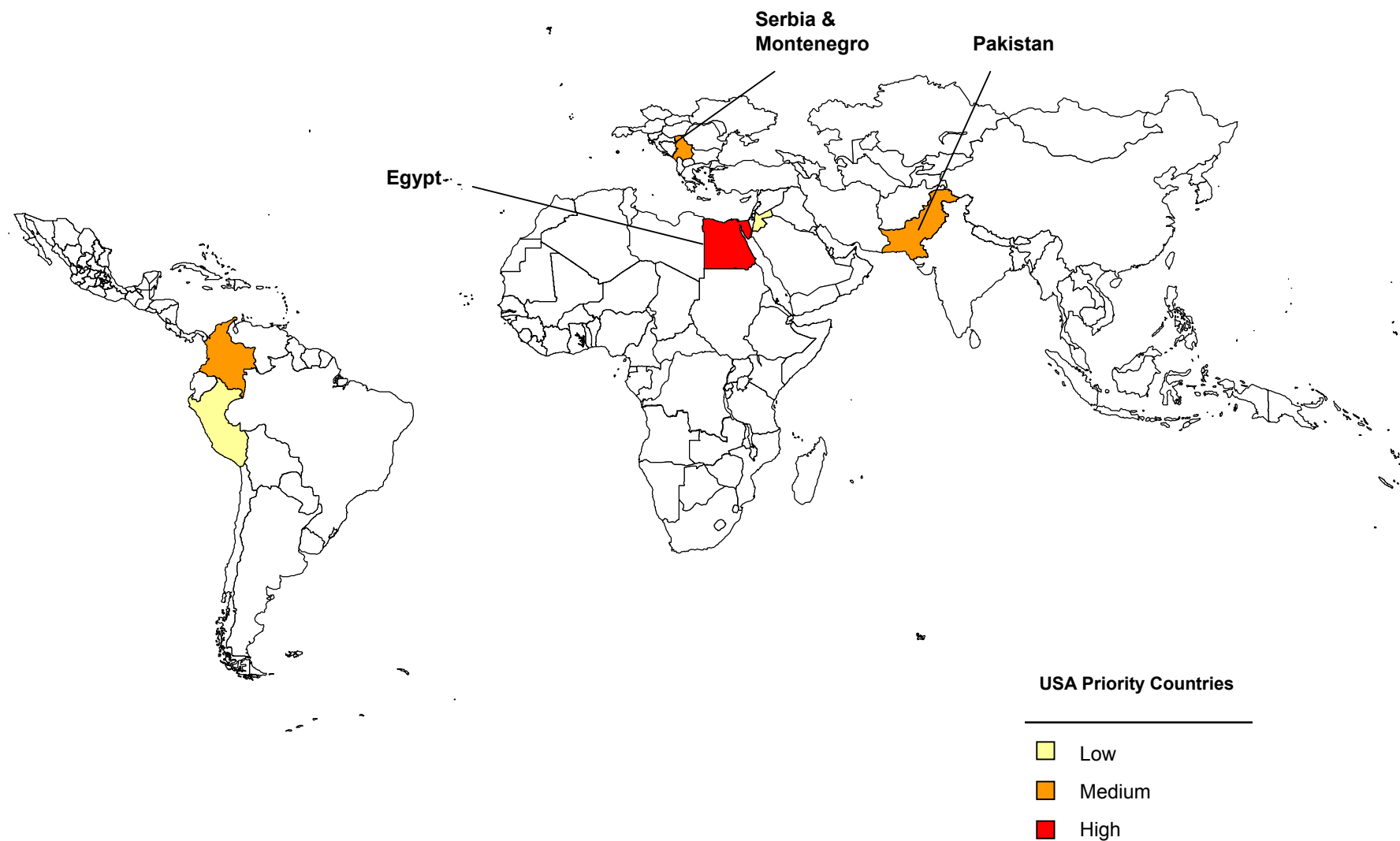
(EU Member States Top 10 recipients – unweighted average, disbursements, 2001-2002 average)



**Source:** DAC Aid at a Glance Charts. Top 10 recipients for each MS and Commission (score from 10 (top) to 1 (bottom) recipient. Max possible score: 160. Low is 0 to 20, medium is 21 to 40 and high is over 40.

## 5. Priority Countries: USA

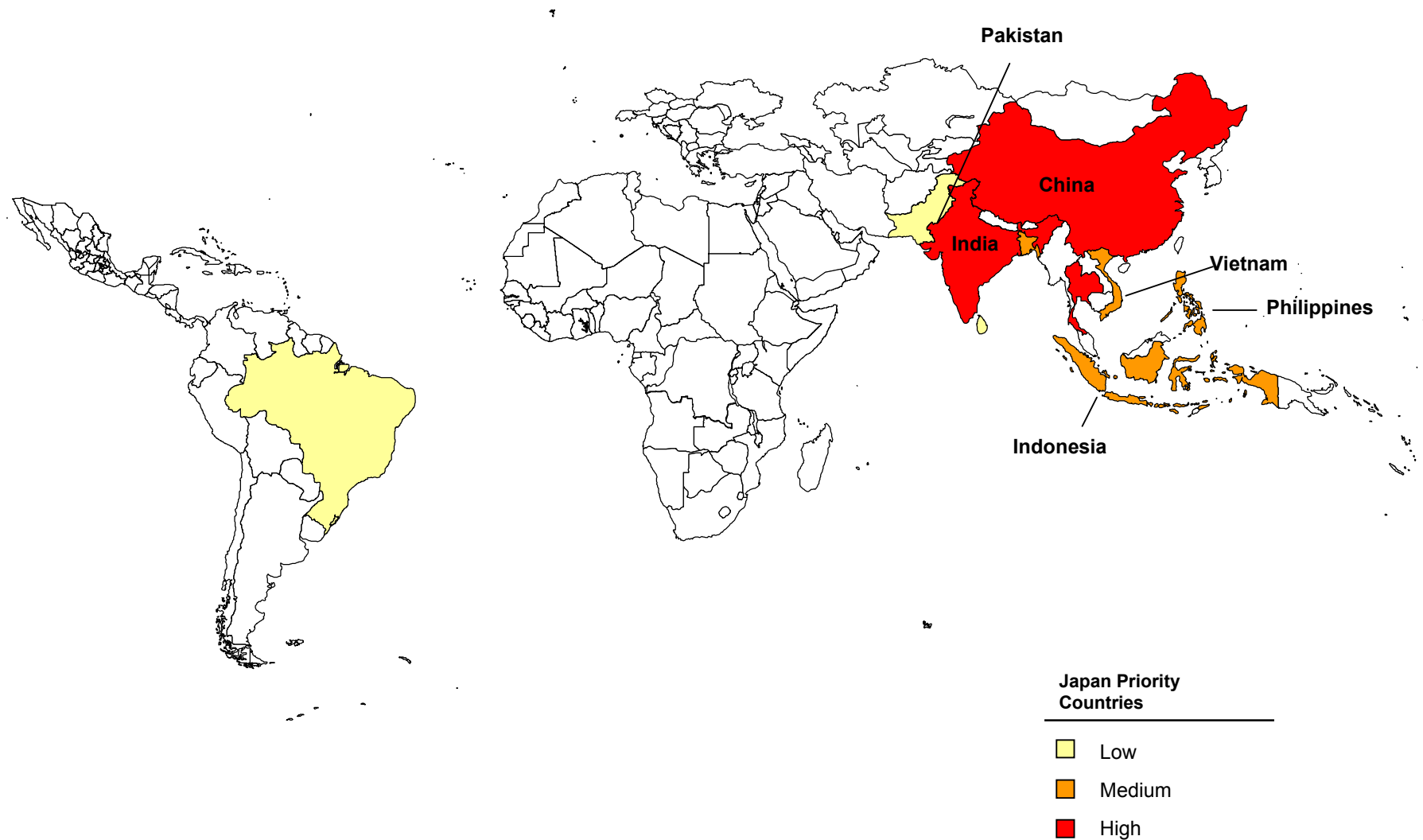
(Other DAC Member States Top 10 recipients – disbursements, 2001-2002 average)



**Source:** DAC Aid at a Glance Charts. Top 10 recipients for each donor (score from 10 (top) to 1 (bottom) recipient. Official Aid (OA) recipients were not considered. Low is 1 to 4, medium is 4 to 8 and high is 8 to 10.

## 6. Priority countries: Japan

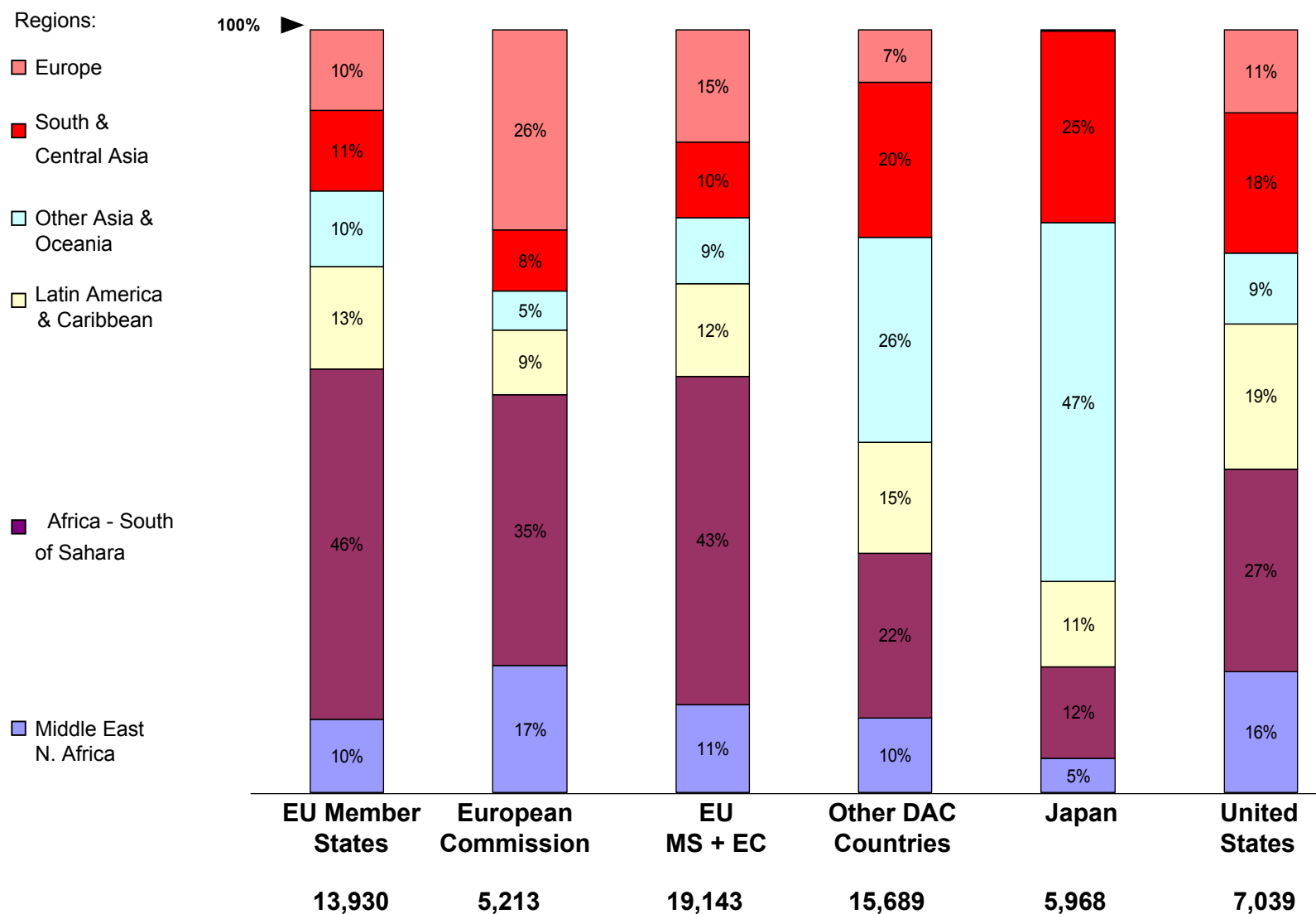
(Other DAC Member States Top 10 recipients, disbursements, 2001-2002 average)



**Source:** DAC Aid at a Glance Charts. Top 10 recipients for each donor (score from 10 (top) to 1 (bottom) recipient. OA recipients were not considered. Low is 1 to 4, medium is 4 to 8 and high is 8 to 10.

## 7. Regional allocation of Aid

(Net Bilateral ODA and European Community ODA, millions US\$, disbursements, 2001-2002 average)

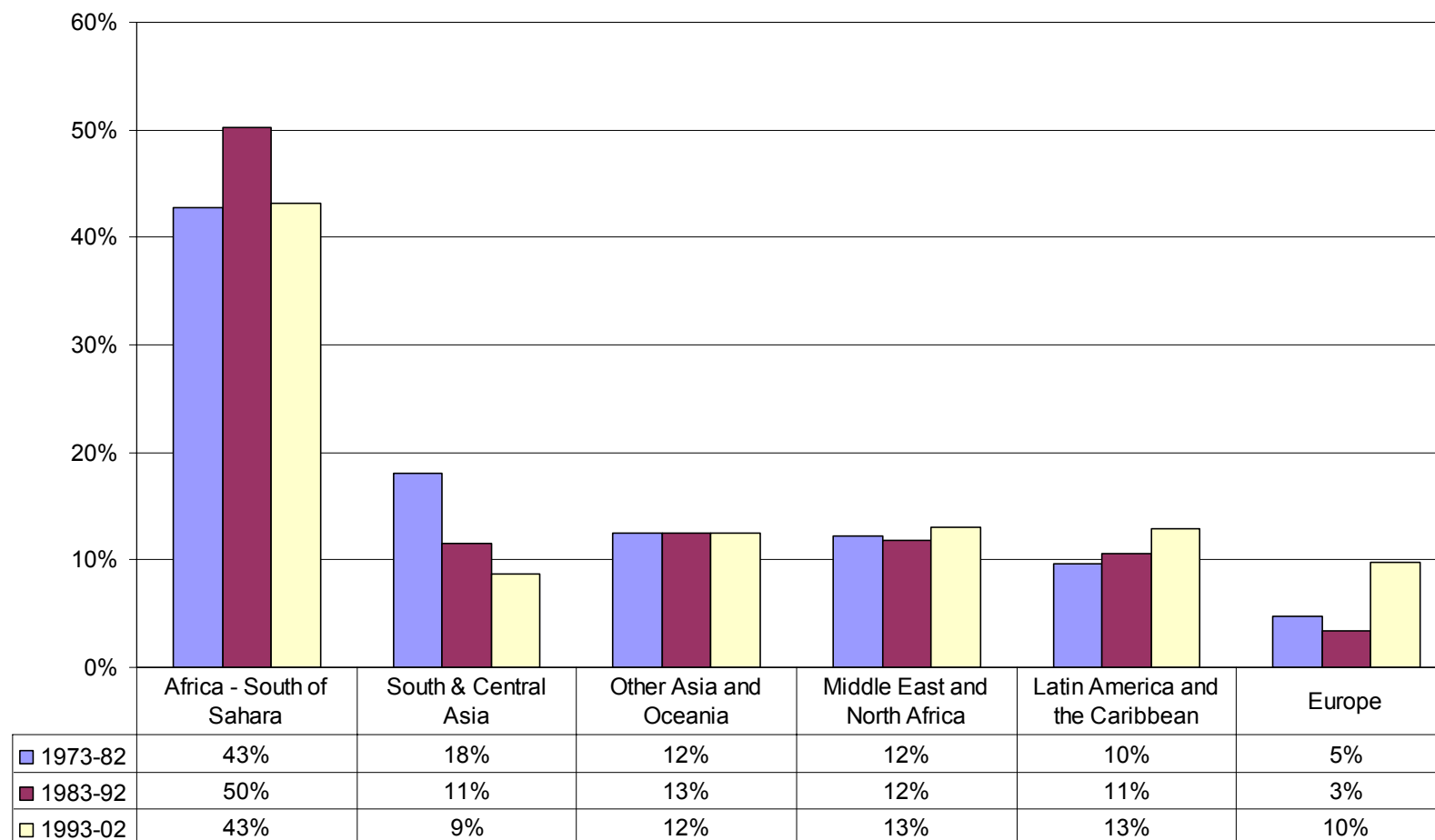


Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)



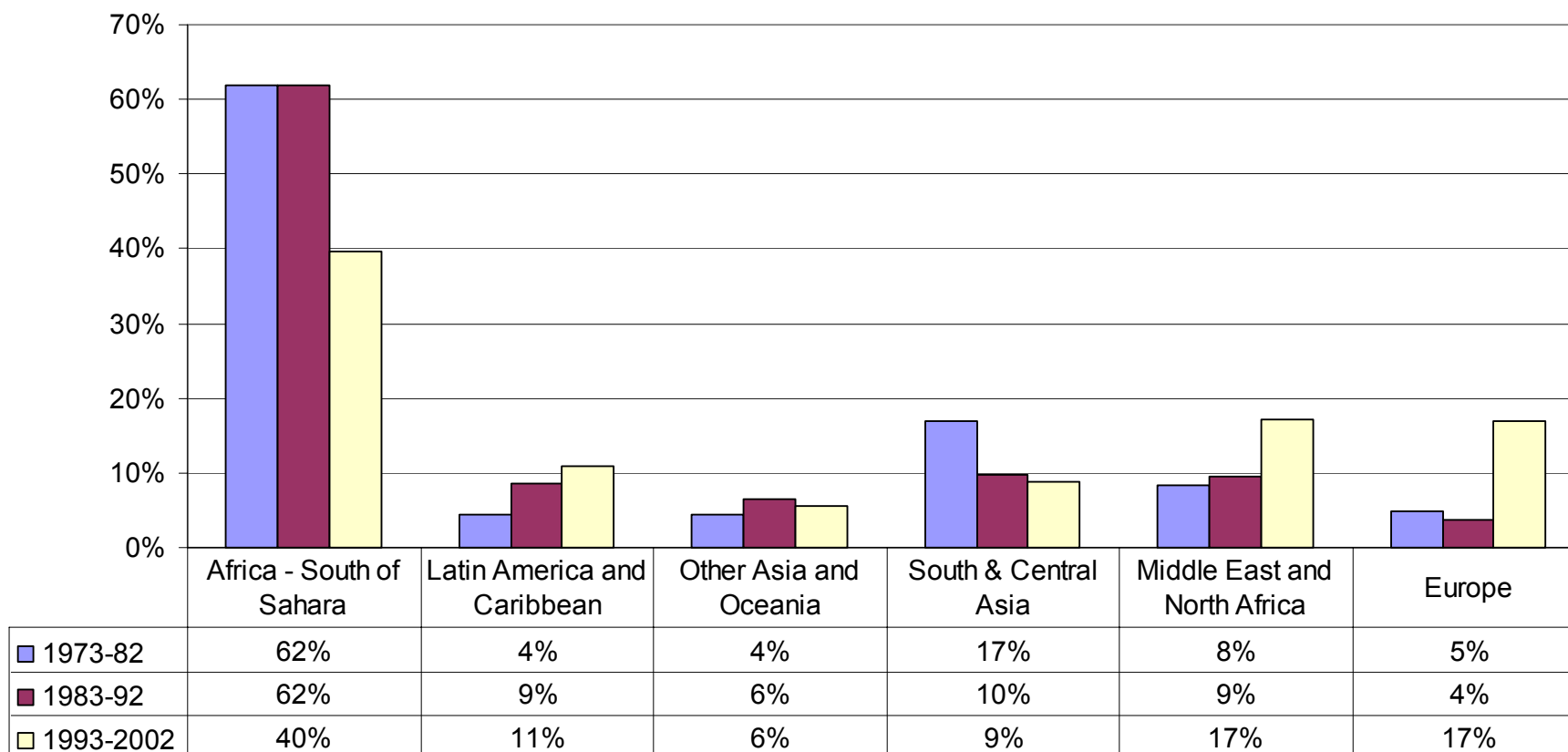
## 8. 30 Year Regional Allocation of Aid: EU

Net EU ODA (MS bilateral ODA and EC ODA) by region as a share of total EU ODA (Disbursements, 1973-2002)



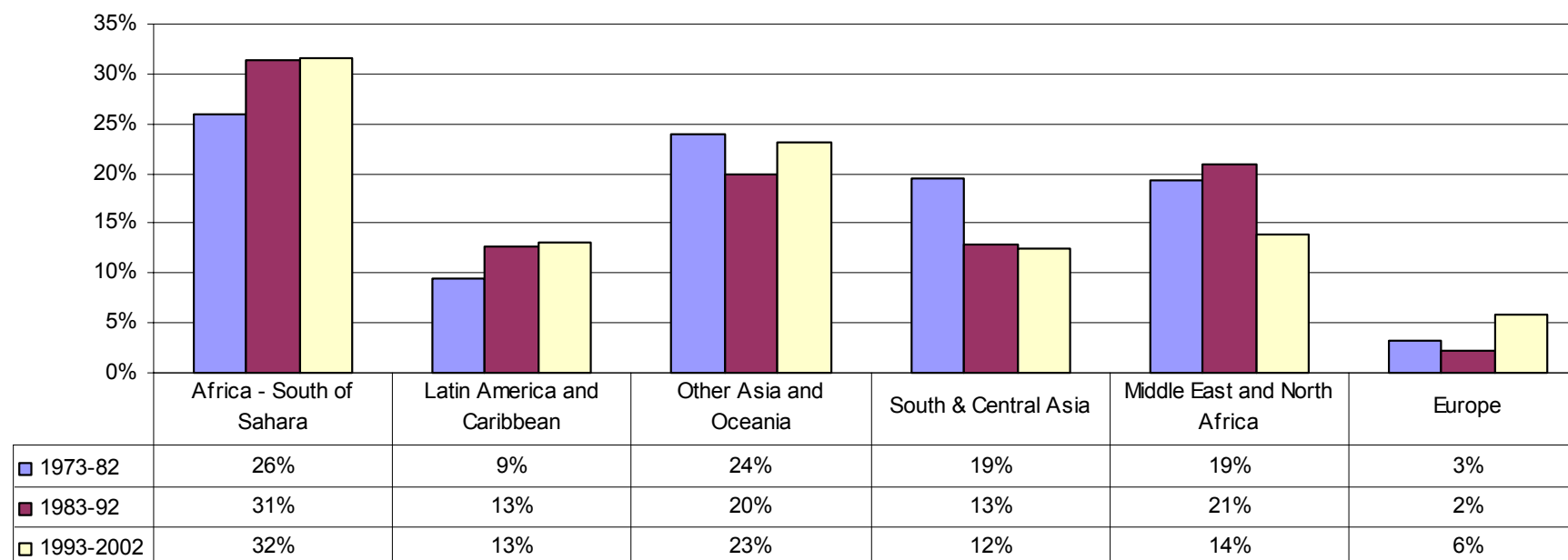
## 9. 30 Year Regional Allocation of Aid: European Community

Net EC-managed by the Commission ODA by region as a share of total EC managed ODA (Disbursements, 1973-2002)



## 10. DAC Members: 30 Year Regional Allocation of Aid

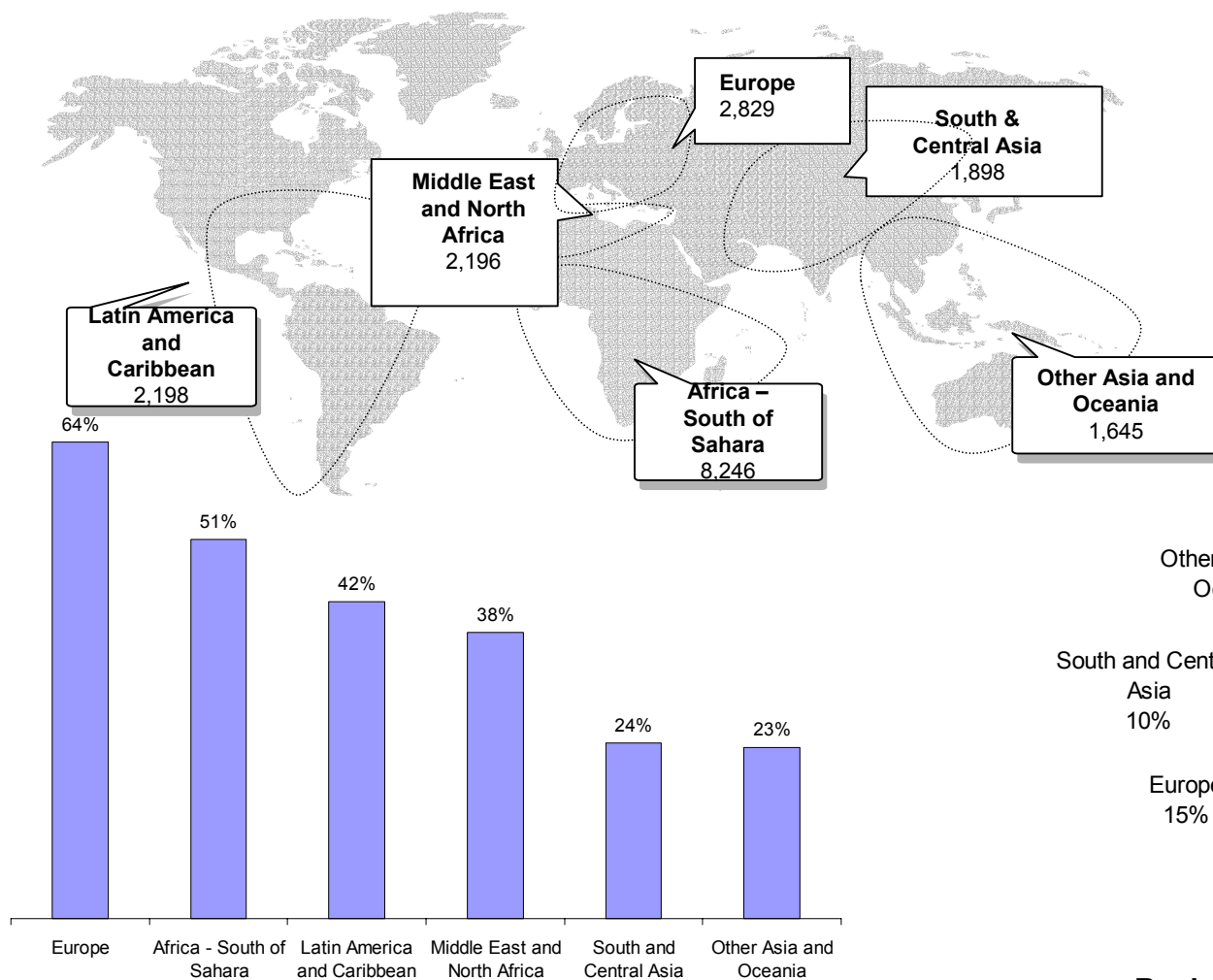
Net DAC ODA years by region as a share of total DAC ODA (Disbursements, 1973-2002)



## 11. EU Aid by Region

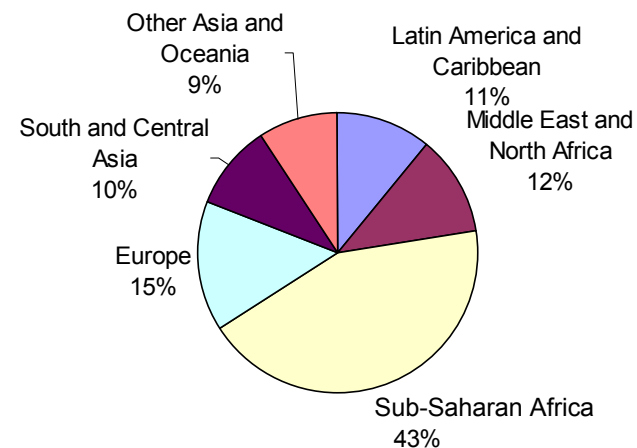
EU Member States bilateral and EC ODA

(Net Disbursements, Millions of US\$ – Average 2001-2002)



**EU ODA share of total ODA to each Region**

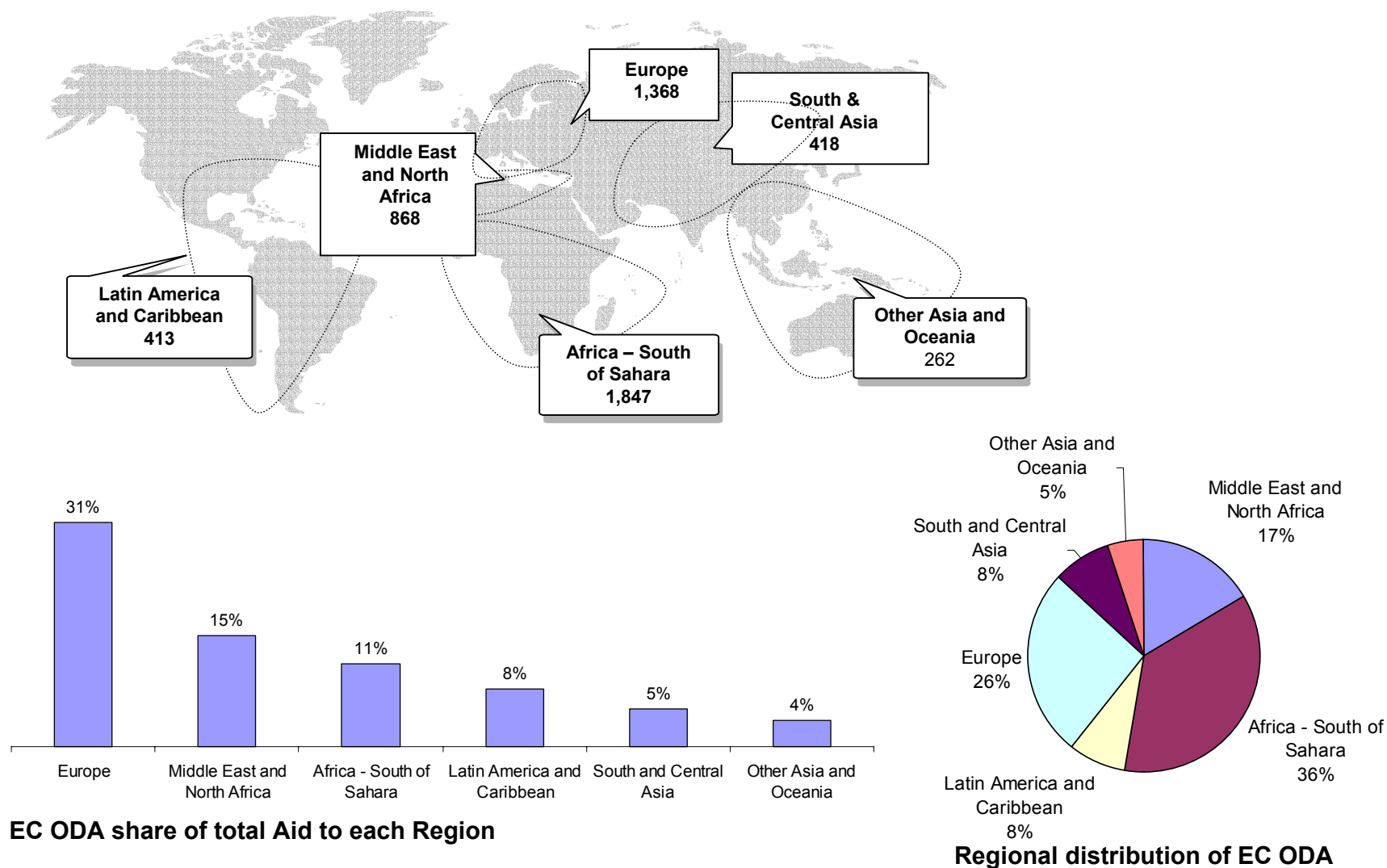
Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)



**Regional distribution of bilateral EU MS and EC ODA by Region**

## 12. European Community Aid by Region

EC ODA managed by the Commission (Net Disbursements, Millions of US\$ – Average 2001-2002)



EC ODA share of total Aid to each Region

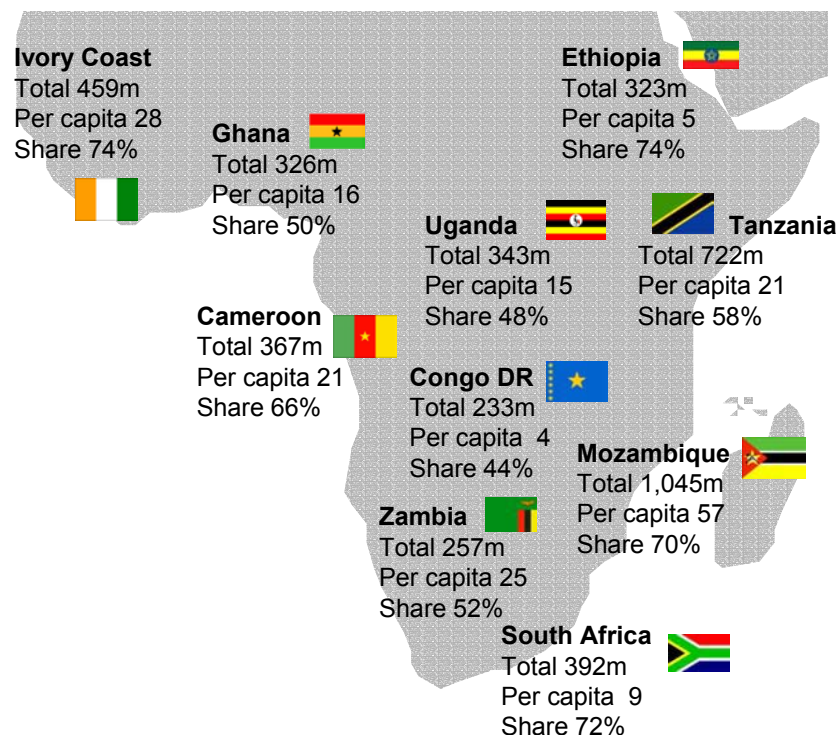
Regional distribution of EC ODA

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

# 13. EU Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa

## Top Recipients - Total and per capita ODA

Net ODA Disbursements by EU MS bilateral and EC ODA; US\$ m, assistance per capita, 2001-02 average

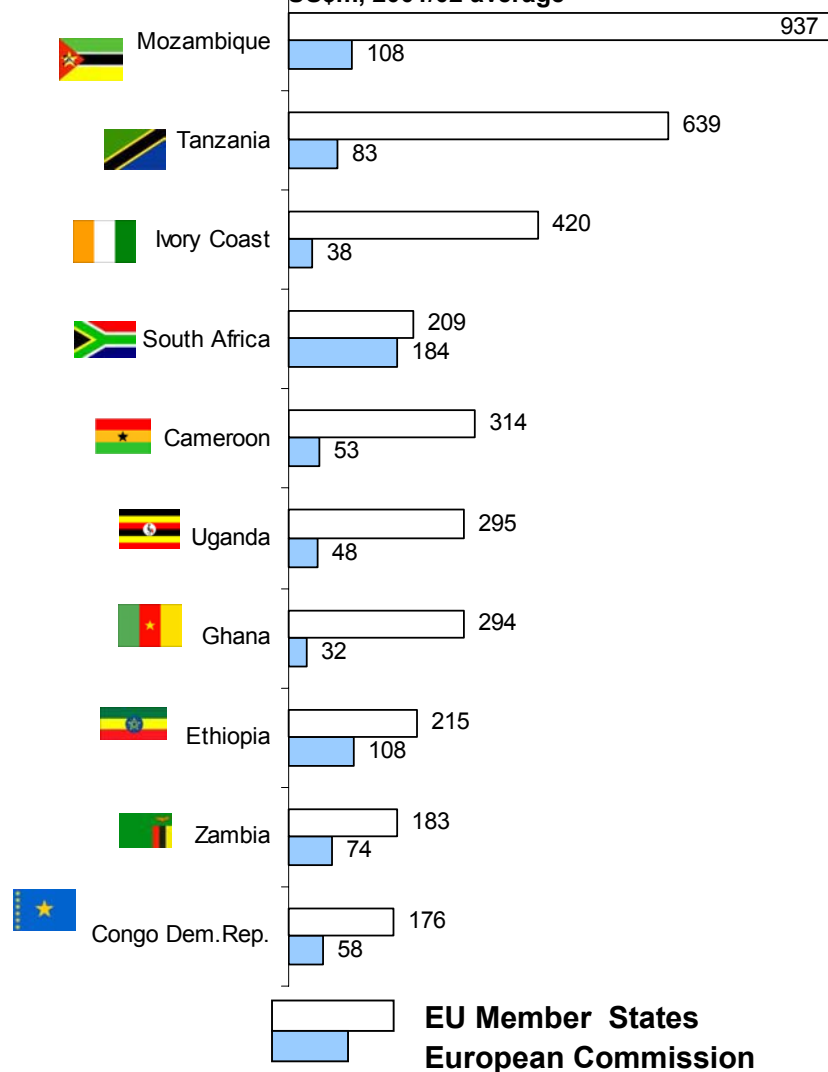


## Top ODA donors to the region

	US\$ m (avg 2001-02)	% of total ODA
World Bank	2,465	15%
United States	1,874	12%
EC	1,847	12%
France	1,521	9%
United Kingdom	1,057	7%
EU MS + EC	8,246	51%

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

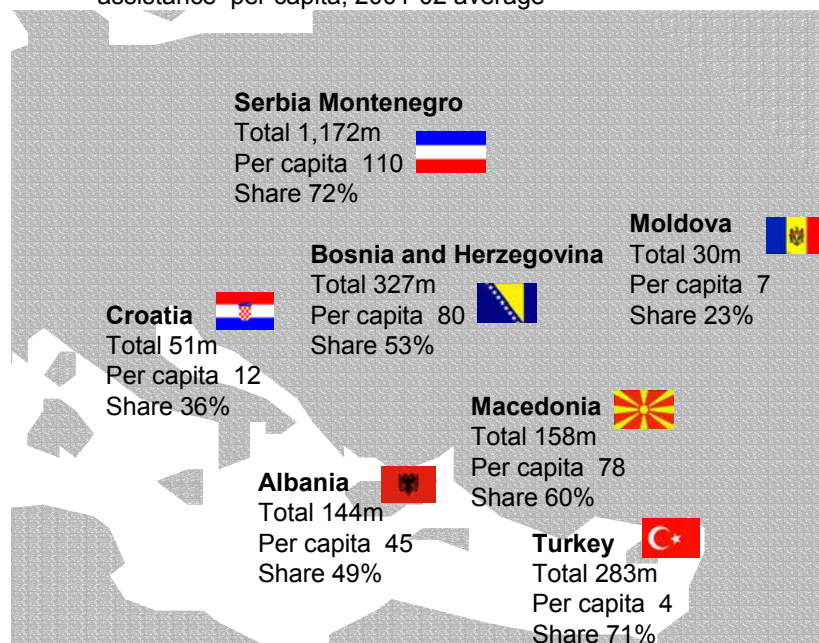
## EU Member States bilateral and EC ODA US\$m, 2001/02 average



## 14. EU Aid to Europe

### Top Recipients - Total and per capita ODA

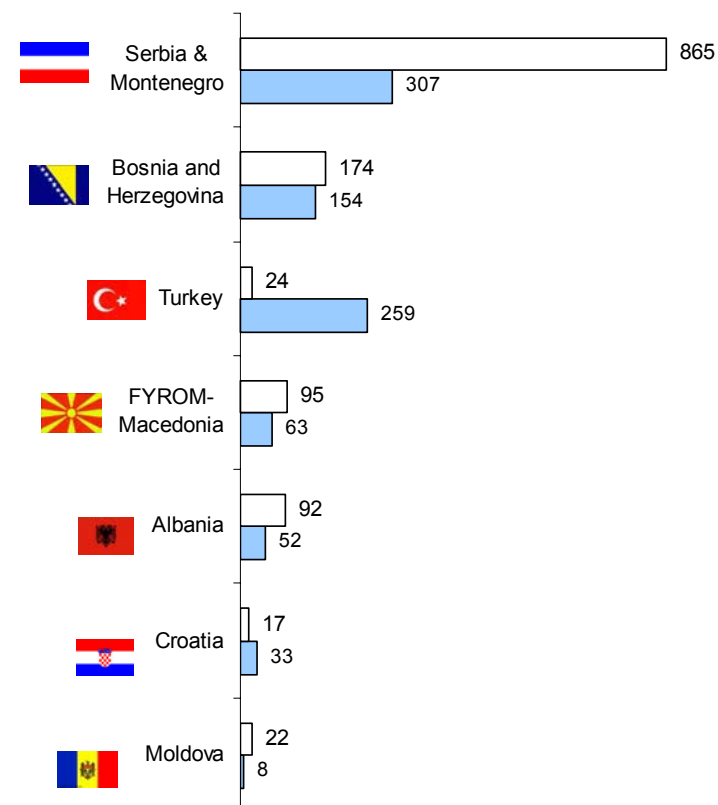
Net ODA Disbursements by EU MS bilateral and EC ODA; US\$ m, assistance per capita, 2001-02 average



### Top ODA donors to the Region

Donor	US\$ m (avg 2001-02)	% of total ODA
EC	1,368	31%
United States	784	17%
Germany	413	9%
United Kingdom	271	6%
Netherlands	171	4%
EU MS + EC	2,829	64%

### EU Member States and Commission Aid US\$m, 2001/02 average



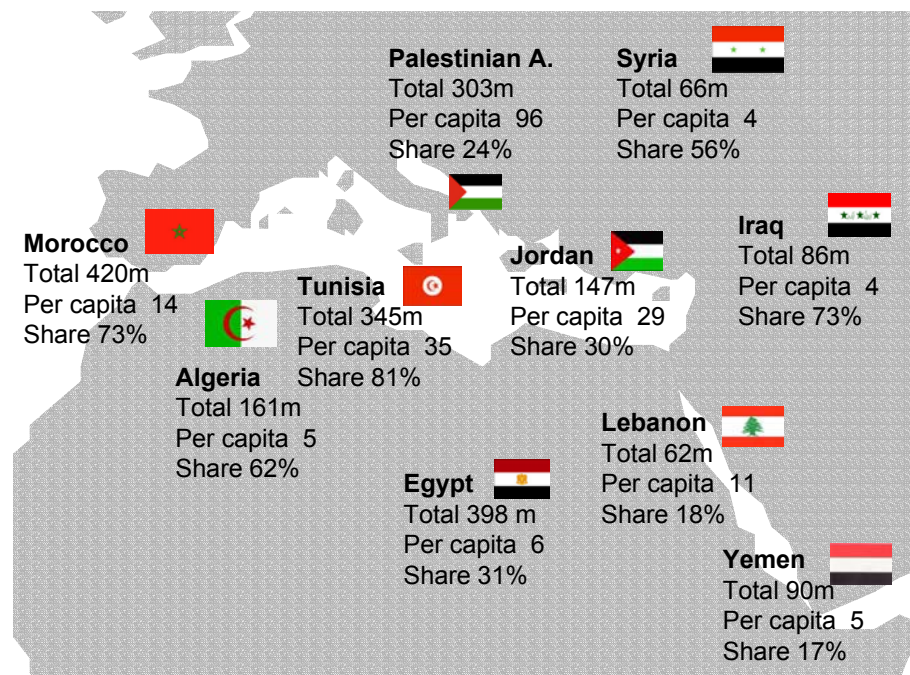
EU Member States  
European Commission

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

## 15. EU Aid to Middle East and North Africa

### Top Recipients - Total and per capita ODA

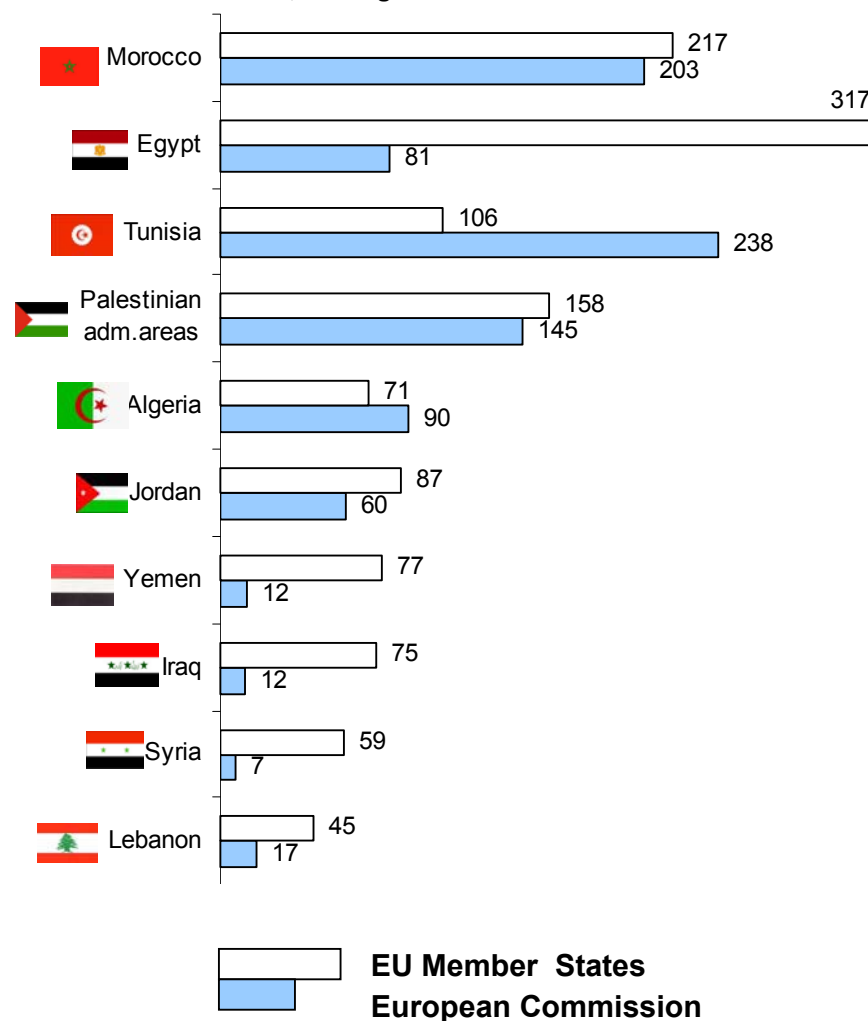
Net ODA Disbursements by EU MS bilateral and EC ODA; US\$ m, assistance per capita, 2001-02 average



### Top ODA donors to the region

Donor	US\$ m (avg 2001-02)	% of total ODA
Arab Countries	1,229	22%
United States	1,114	20%
EC	868	15%
France	568	10%
UNRWA	376	7%
EU MS + EC	2,196	39%

### EU Member States and Commission Aid US\$m, average 2001-2002

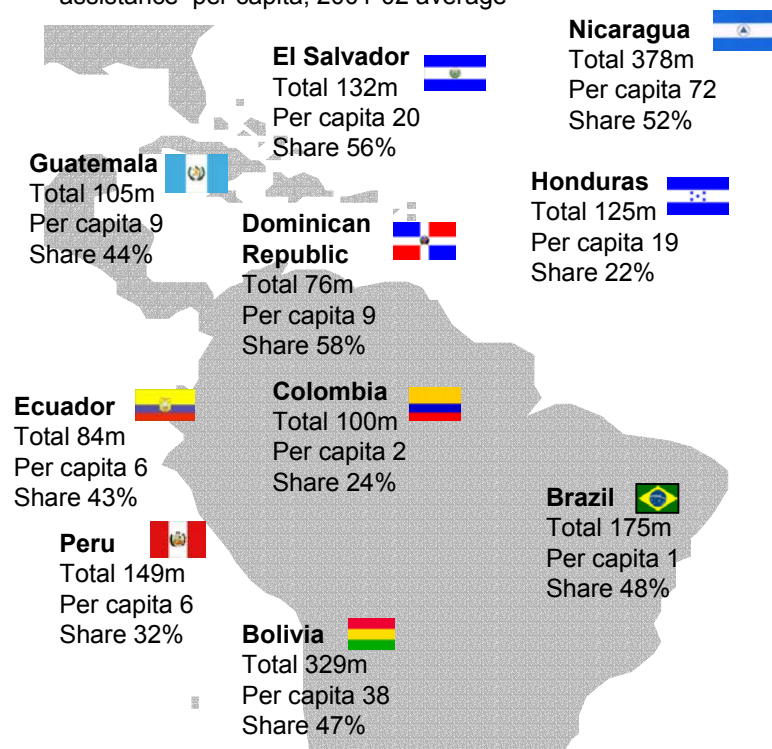




## 16. EU Aid to Latin America and the Caribbean

### Top Recipients - Total and per capita ODA

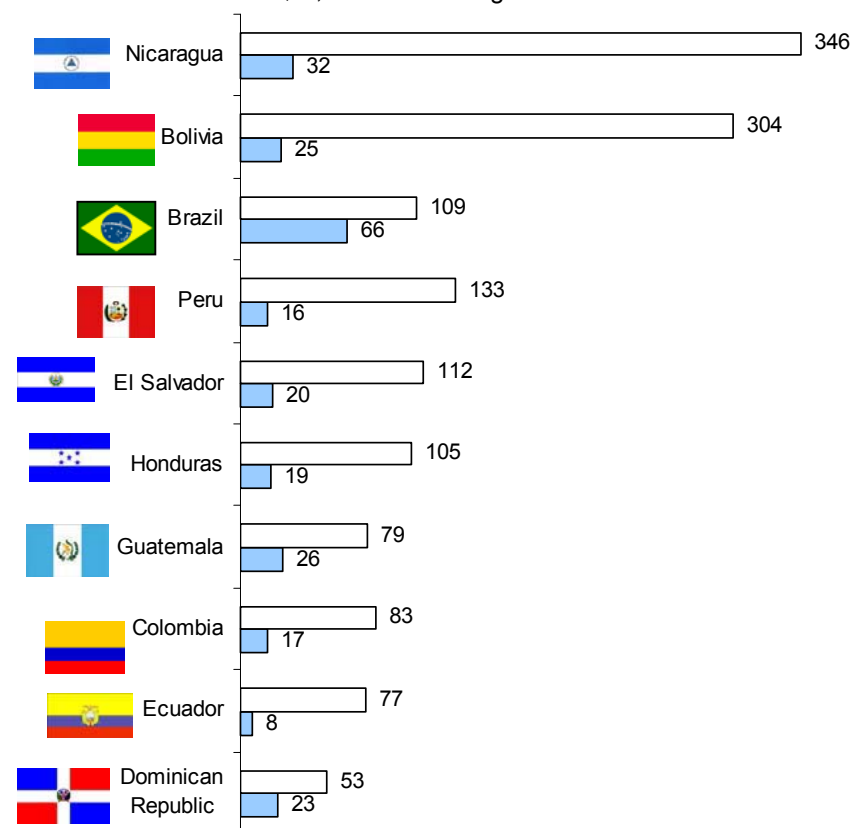
Net ODA Disbursements by EU MS bilateral and EC ODA; US\$ m, assistance per capita, 2001-02 average



### Top ODA donors to the Region

Donor	US\$ m (avg 2001-02)	% of total ODA
United States	1,148	22%
Japan	664	13%
Spain	521	10%
EC	413	8%
Germany	322	6%
EU MS + EC	2,198	42%

EU Member States and Commission Aid US\$m, 2001/02 average



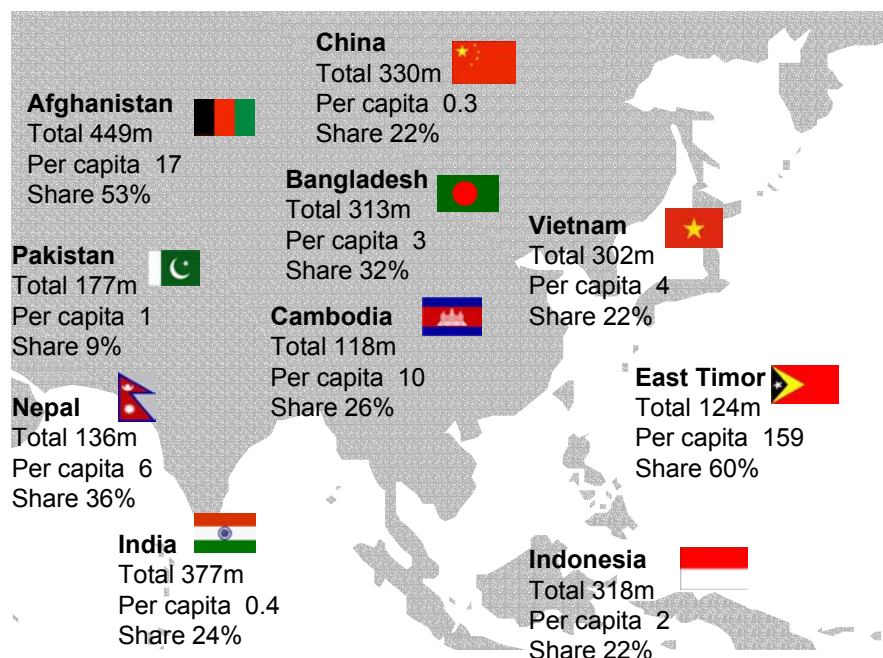
EU Member States  
European Commission

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

## 17. EU Aid to Asia and Oceania

### Top Recipients - Total and per capita ODA

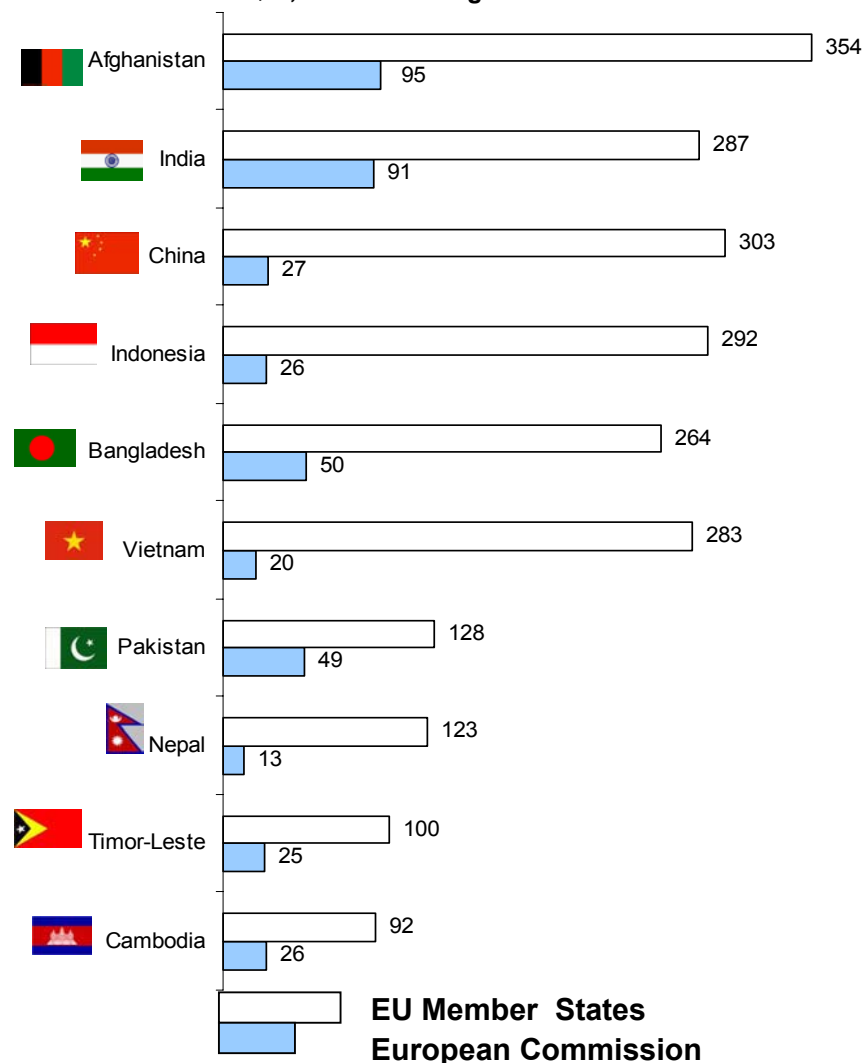
Net ODA Disbursements by EU MS bilateral and EC ODA; US\$ m, assistance per capita, 2001-02 average



### Top ODA donors to the Region

Donor	US\$ m (avg 2001-02)	% of total ODA
Japan	4,418	24%
United States	2,446	13%
IDA	2,287	12%
Arab Countries	1,084	6%
United Kingdom	701	4%
EU MS + EC	3,543	24%

### EU Member States and Commission Aid US\$m, 2001/02 average

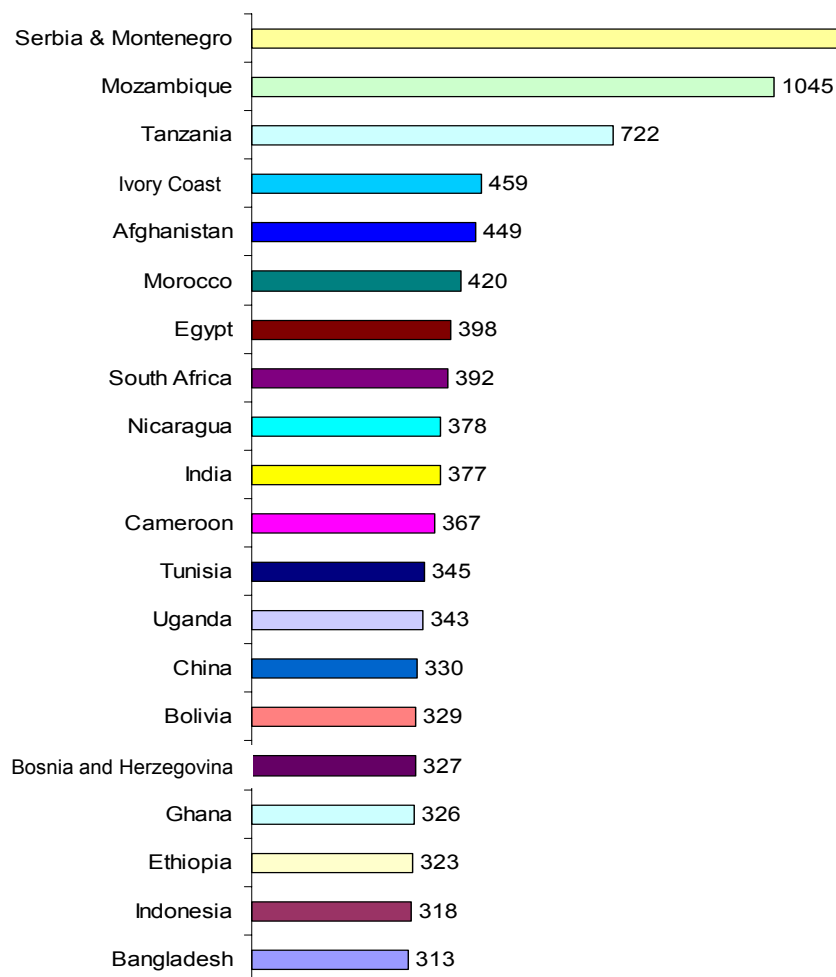


Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

## 18. Top 20 Recipients of EU and EC Aid

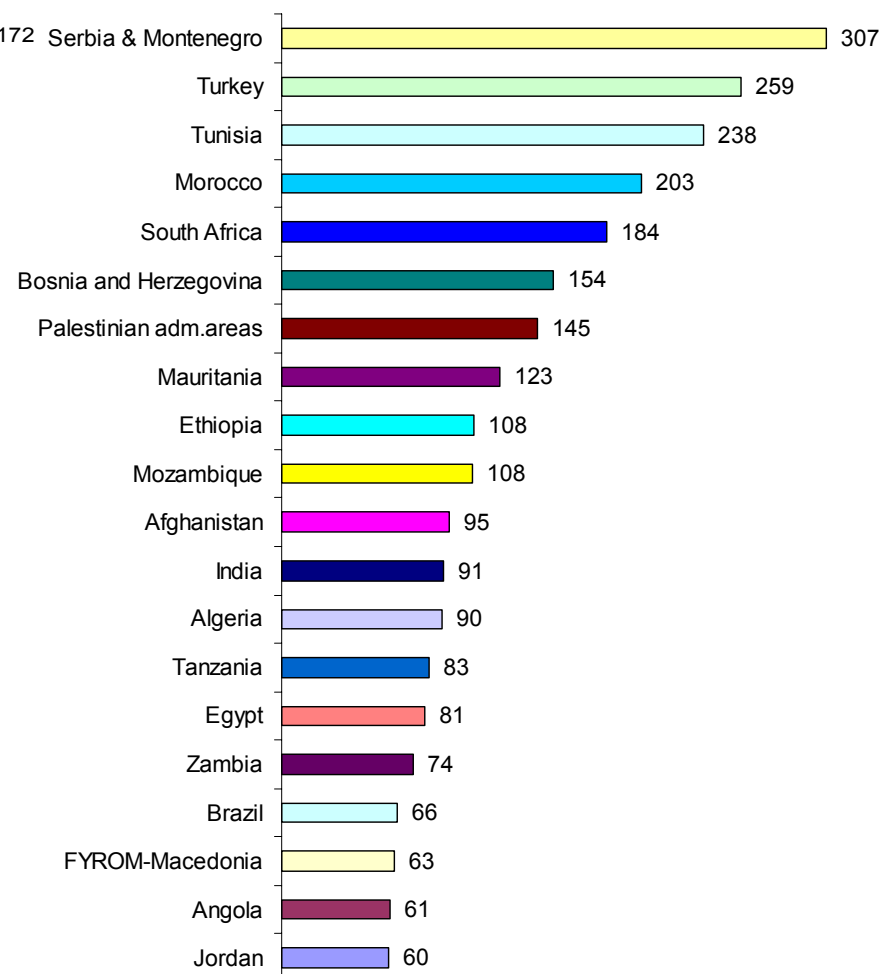
### EU Aid

EU MS ODA bilateral aid and EC aid;  
Disbursements, Millions US\$, 2001- 2002 average



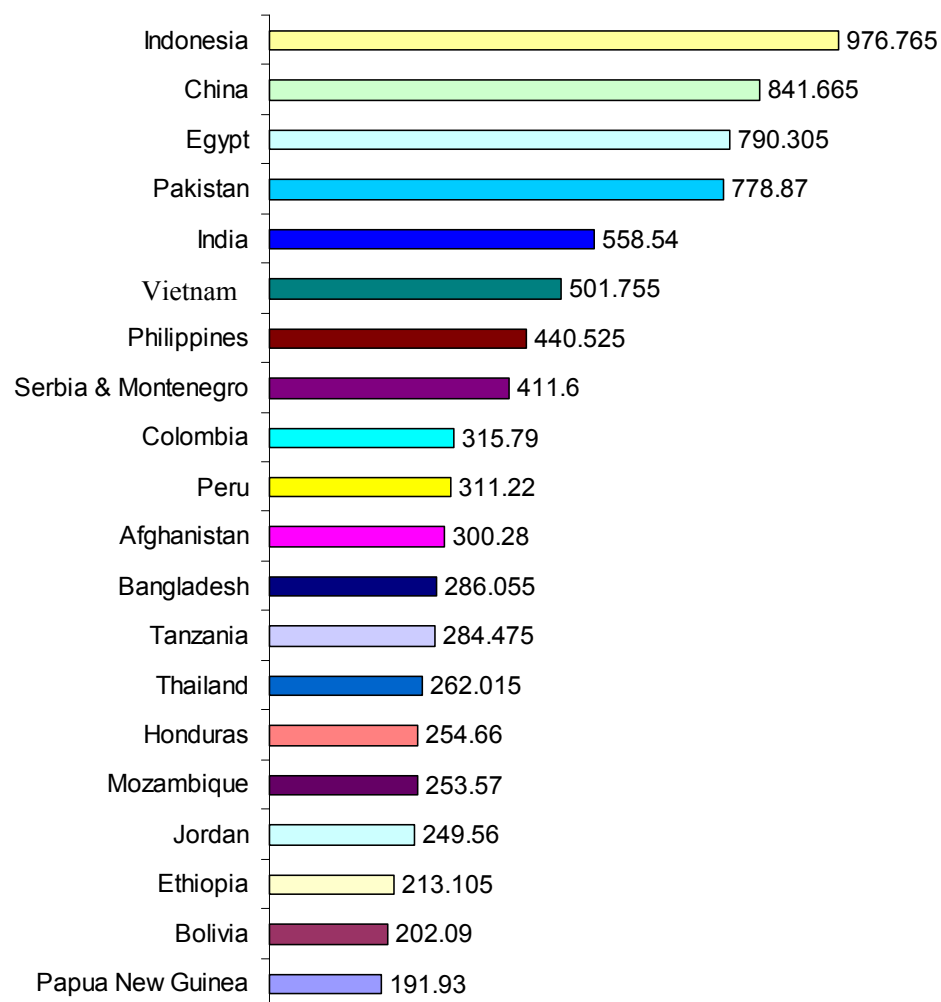
### European Community Aid

EC aid managed by the Commission;  
Disbursements, Millions US\$, 2001- 2002 average



## 19. Top 20 Recipients of Aid from non-EU DAC members

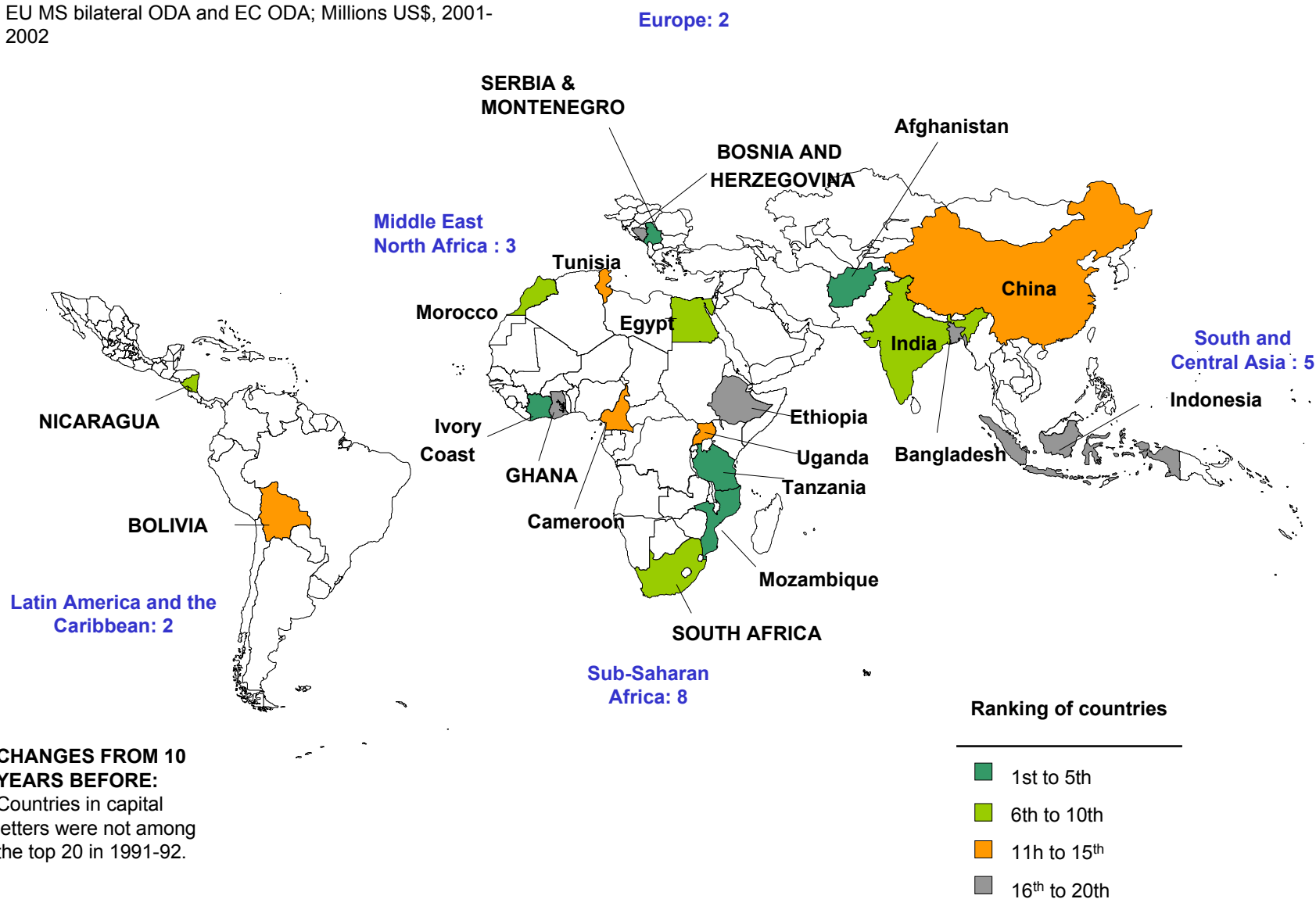
ODA bilateral from non-EU DAC Members \*;  
Disbursements, Millions US\$, 2001- 2002 average



\*Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Switzerland,  
USA

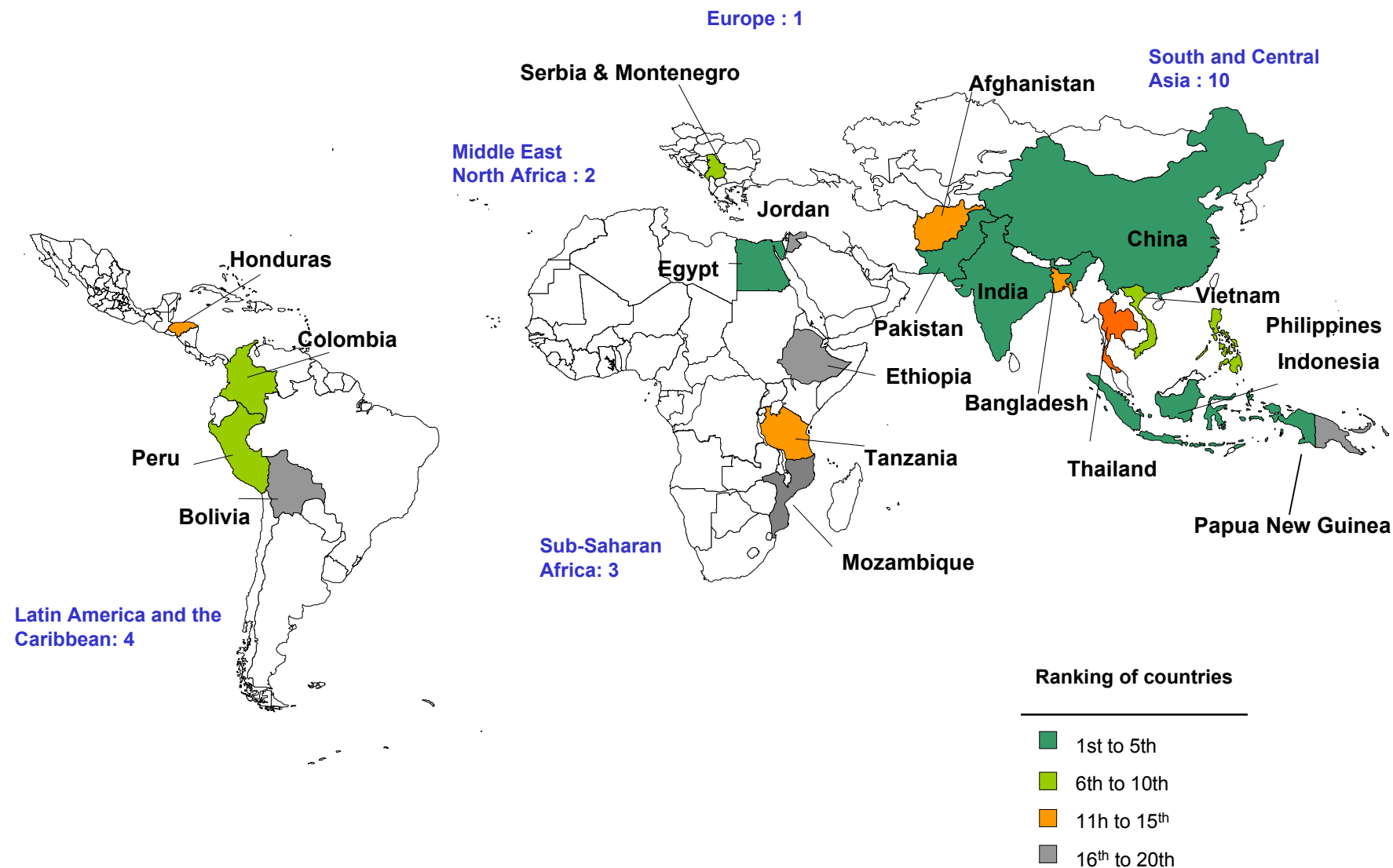
## 20. Map of the top 20 Recipients of EU Aid

EU MS bilateral ODA and EC ODA; Millions US\$, 2001-2002



## 21. Map of the top 20 Recipients of non-EU DAC Aid

Bilateral ODA; Millions US\$, disbursements, 2001- 2002



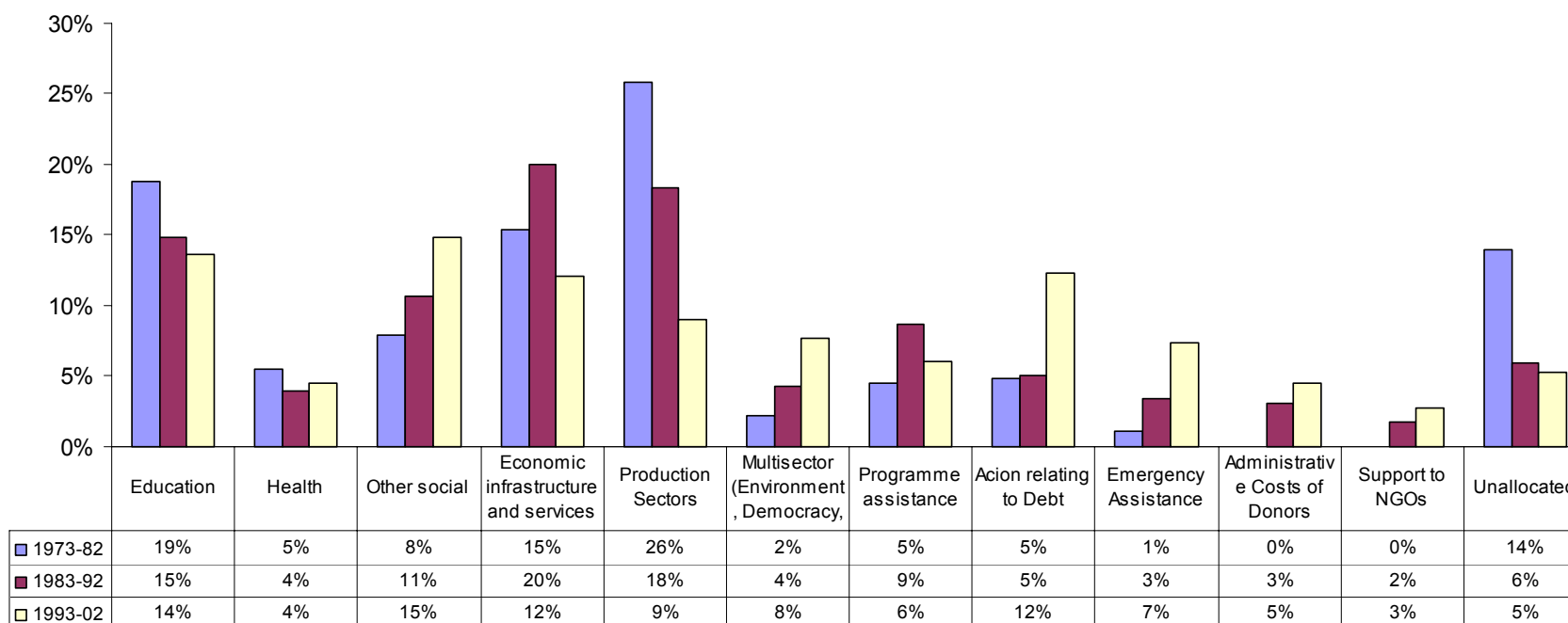
\*Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, USA

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)

## I.b Sector views

## 22. EU Aid by Sector: 30 years

Net Disbursements of EU ODA (MS bilateral ODA and EC ODA) by sector as a share of total EU ODA 1/



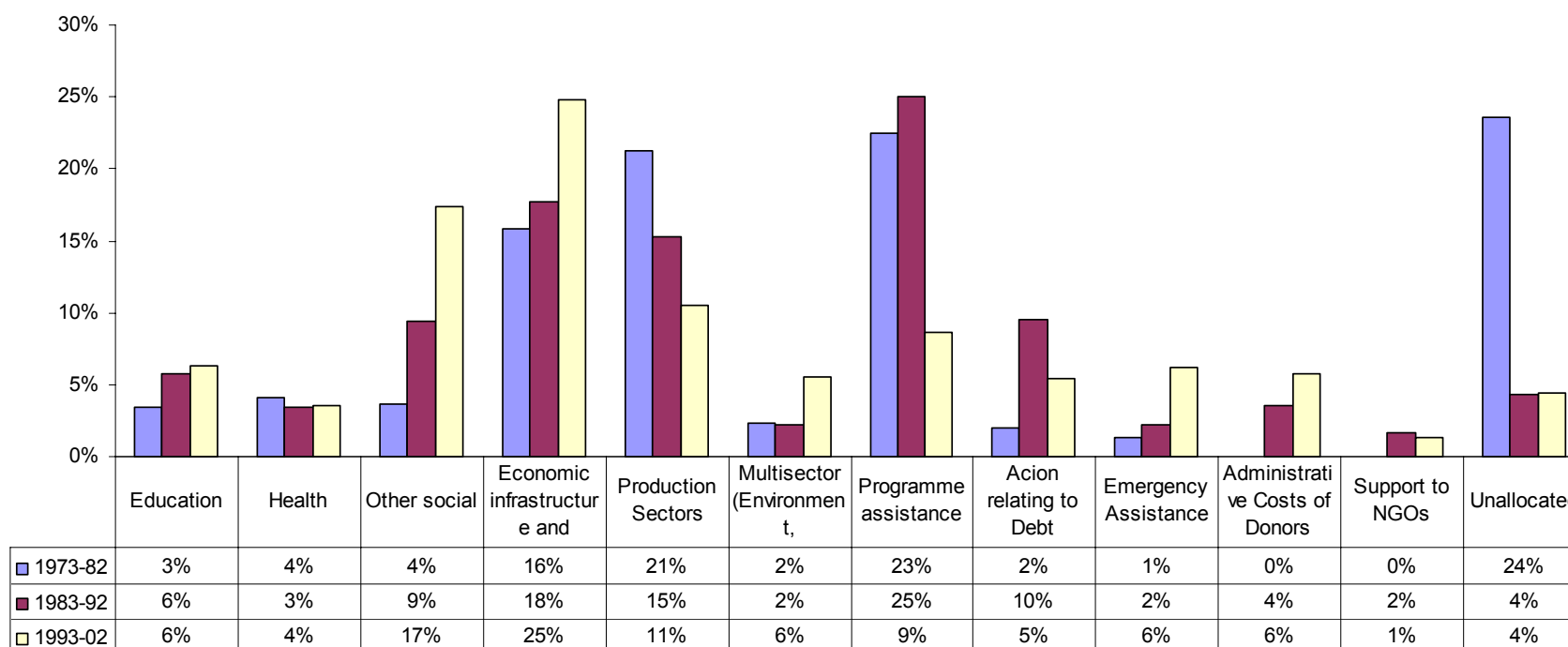
Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5)

1/ The table includes only partial data for the Commission for which a sector breakdown is available only for the years 2001 and 2002.



## 23. Non-EU DAC Members\* Aid by Sector: 30 years

ODA Commitments as a share of total ODA



\* Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, USA

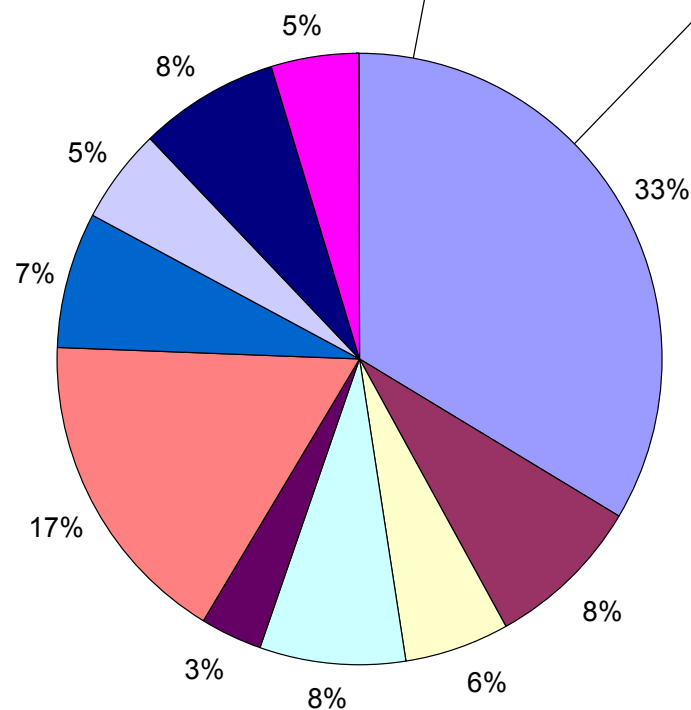
Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5)

## 24. EU Aid by Sector today

ODA Commitments by sector MS bilateral and EC  
(US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)

% 2001 – 2002

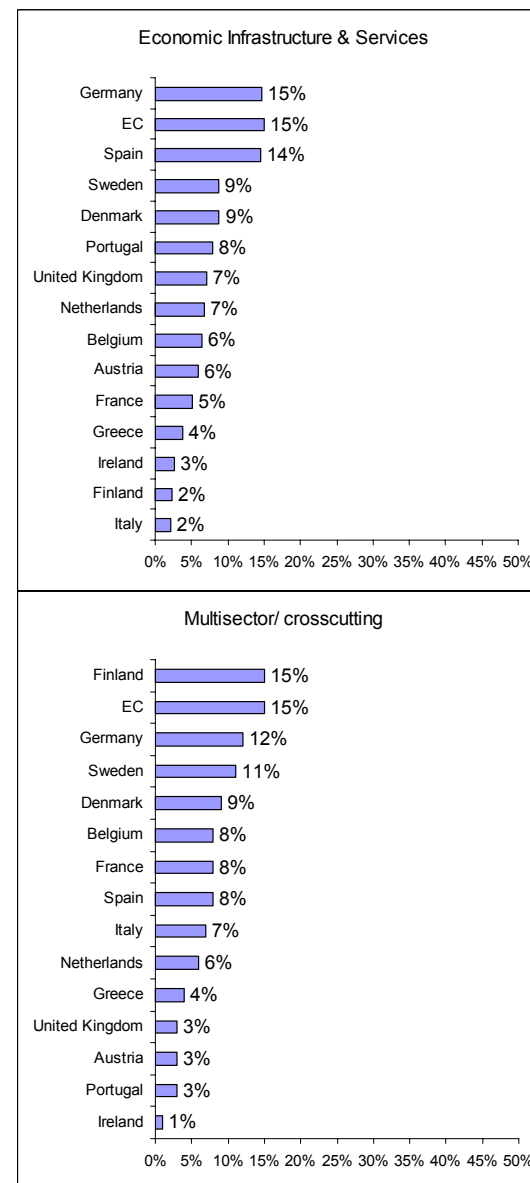
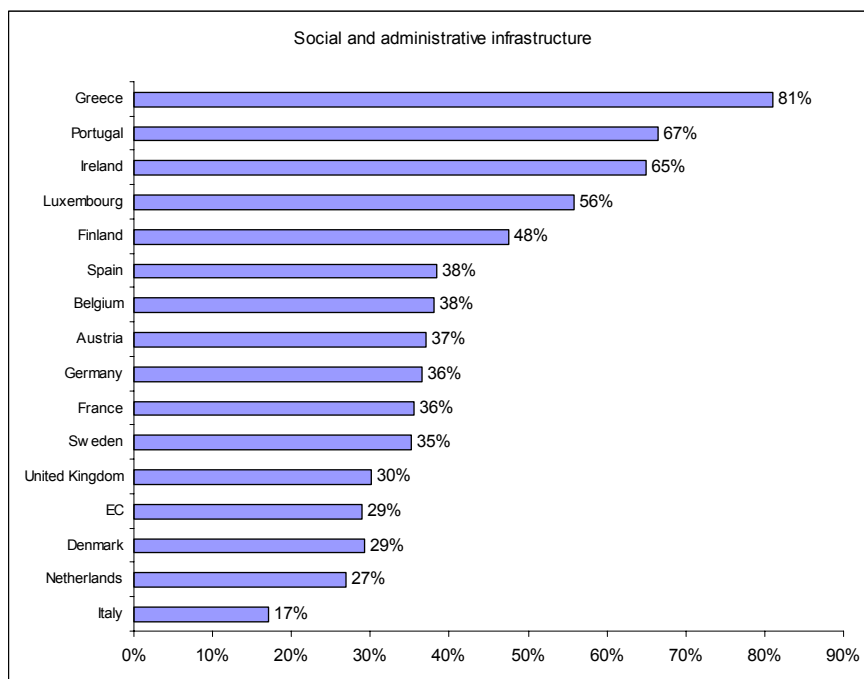
- Social infrastructure and services
- Economic infrastructure and services
- Production sectors
- Multi-sector/crosscutting
- Commodity aid/ general programme assistance
- Action relating to debt
- Emergency assistance
- Administrative costs of donors
- Support to NGO's
- Unallocated/unspecified



Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5)

## 25a. EU Aid by Sector

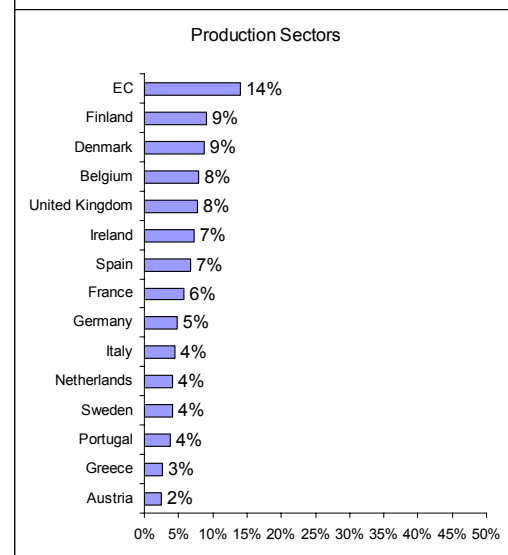
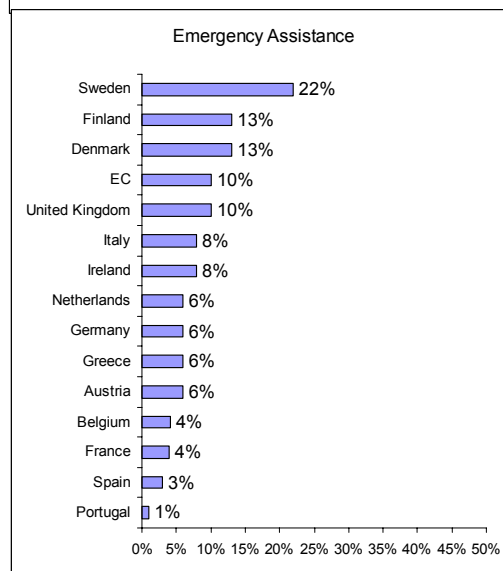
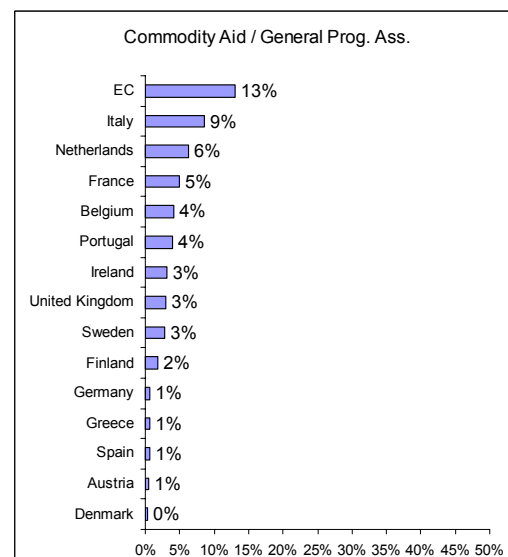
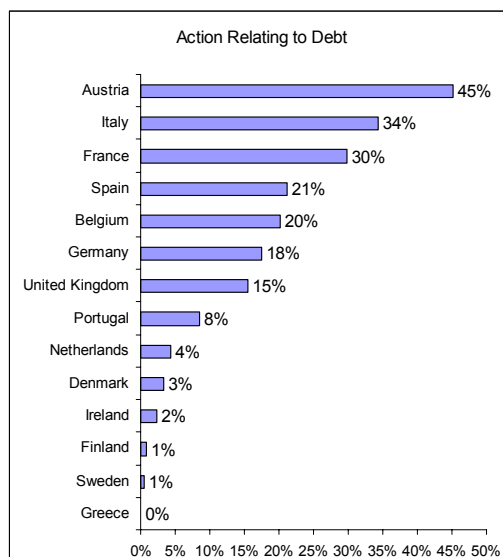
ODA Commitments 2001-2002 as a share of total bilateral ODA



Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5)

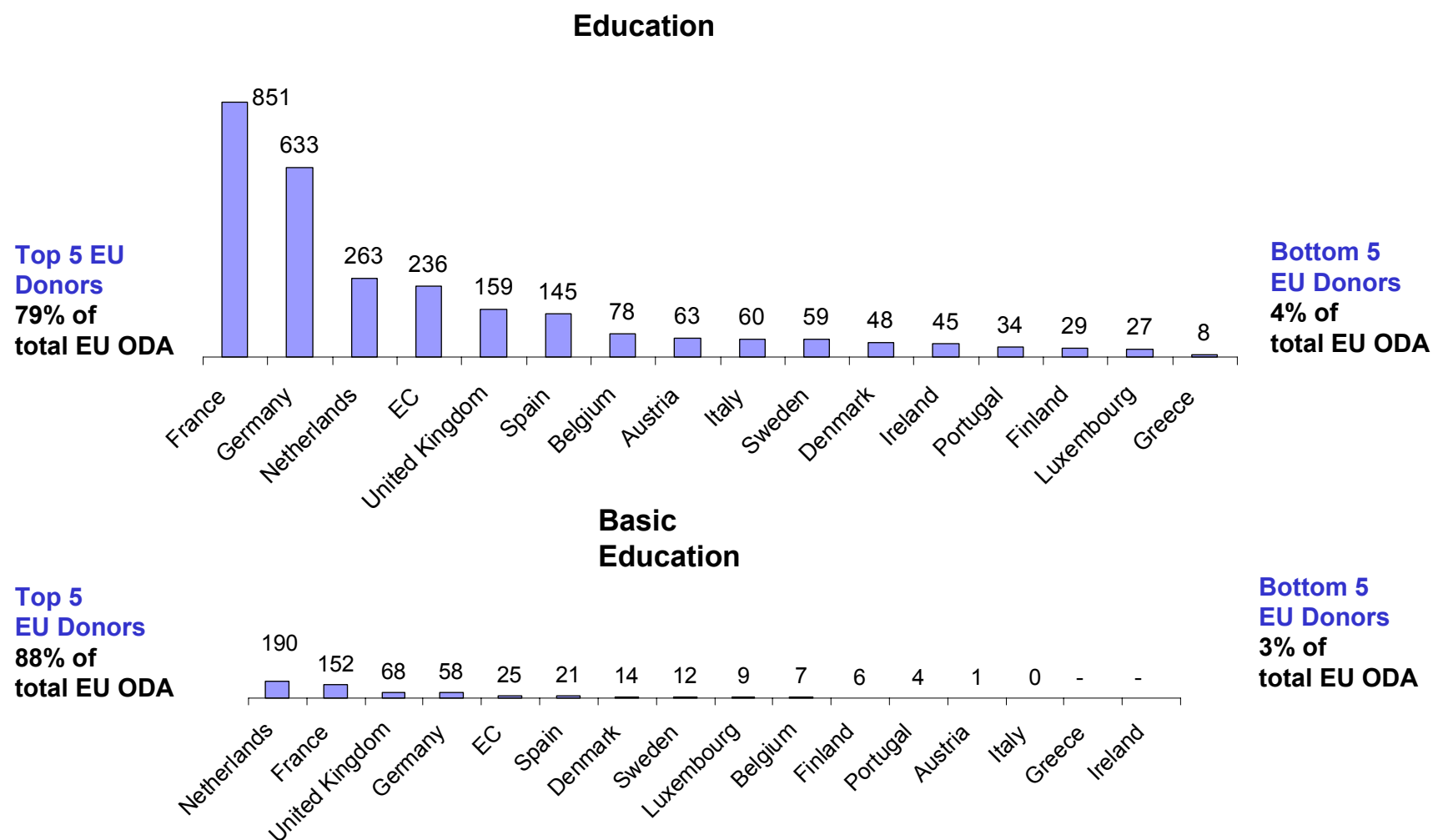
## 25b. EU Aid by Sector

ODA Commitments 2001-2002 as a share of total bilateral ODA



## 26. EU Aid for Education

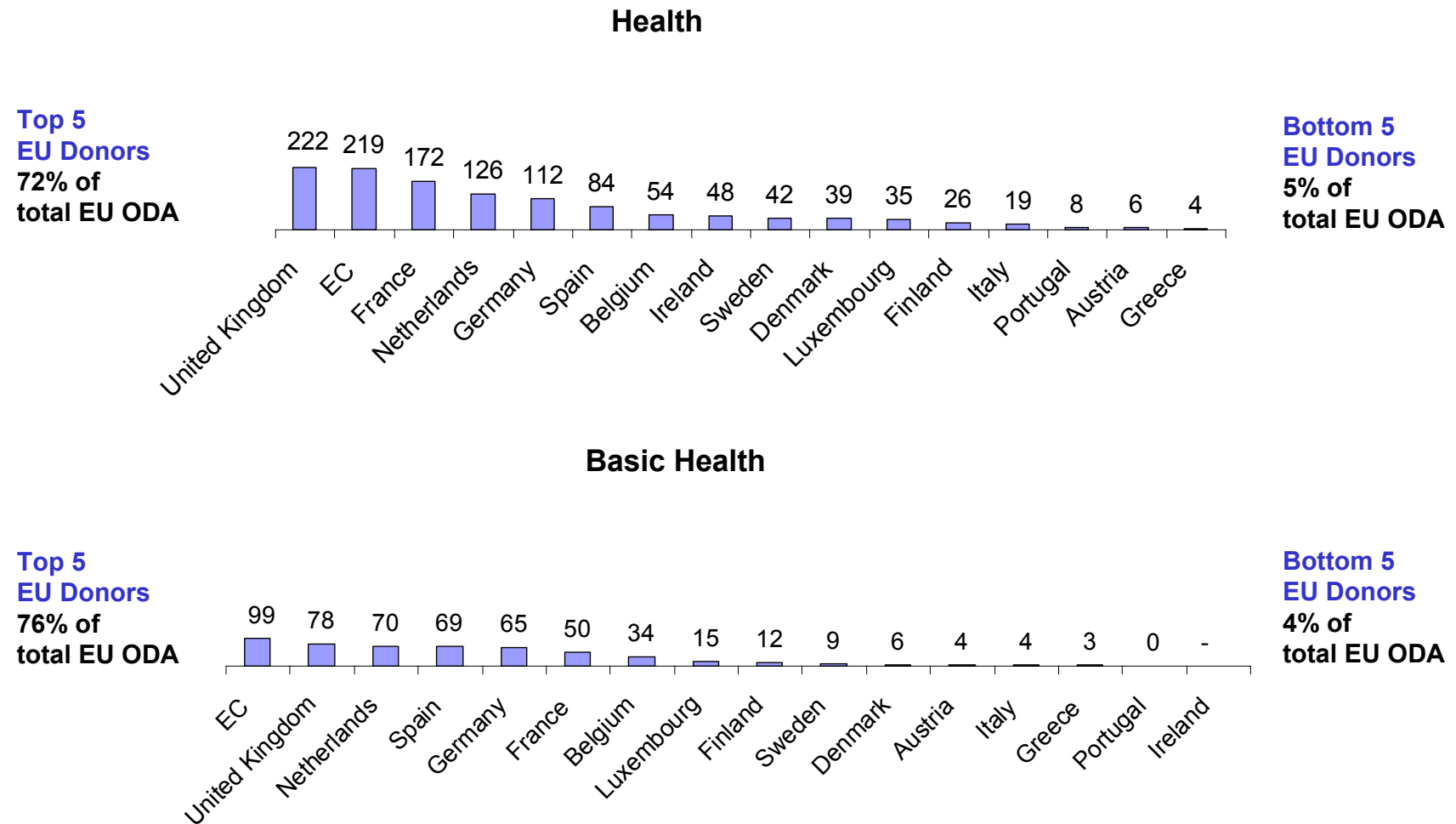
Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5). Data on Luxembourg provided directly by Luxembourg.

## 27. EU Aid for Health

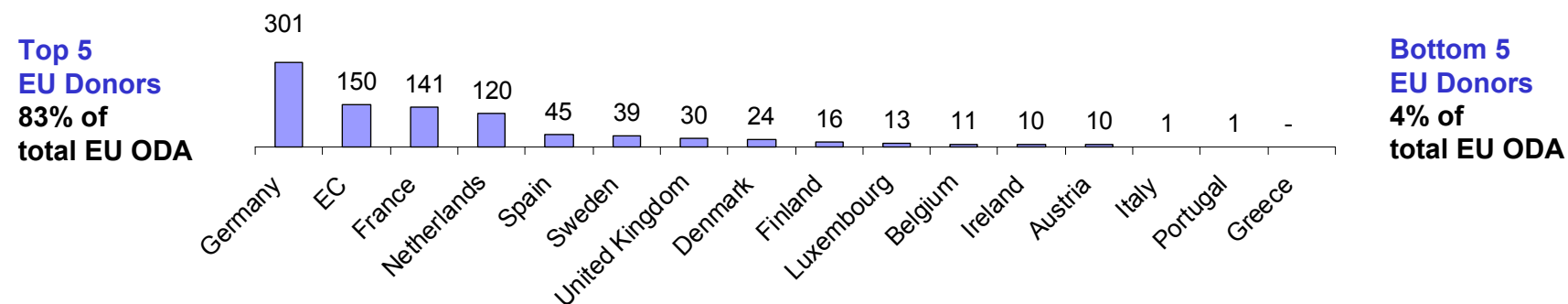
Commitments by donor -(US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5). Data on Luxembourg provided directly by Luxembourg.

## 28. EU Aid for Water and Sanitation

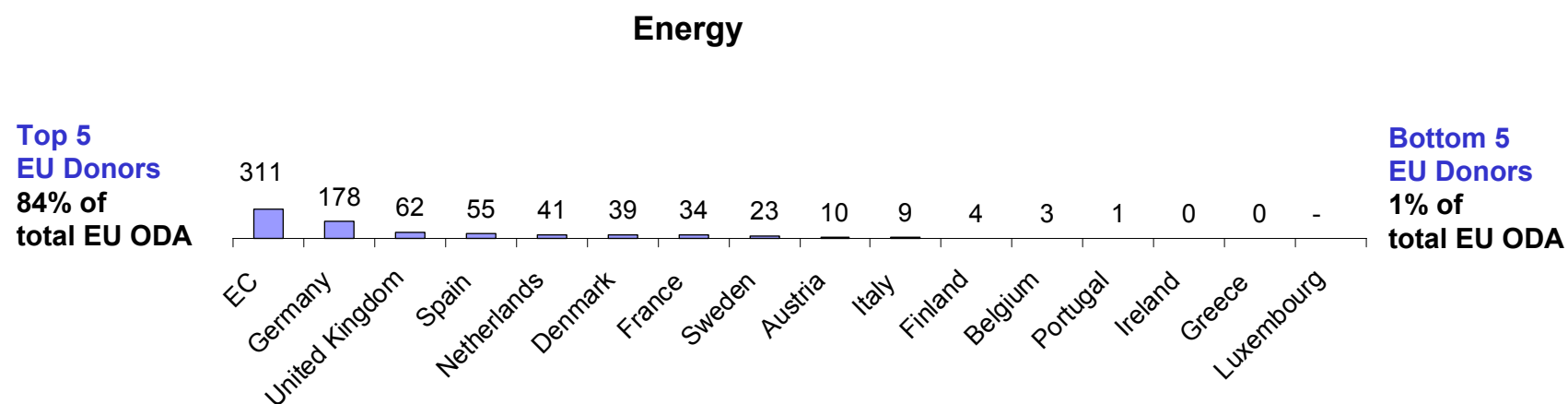
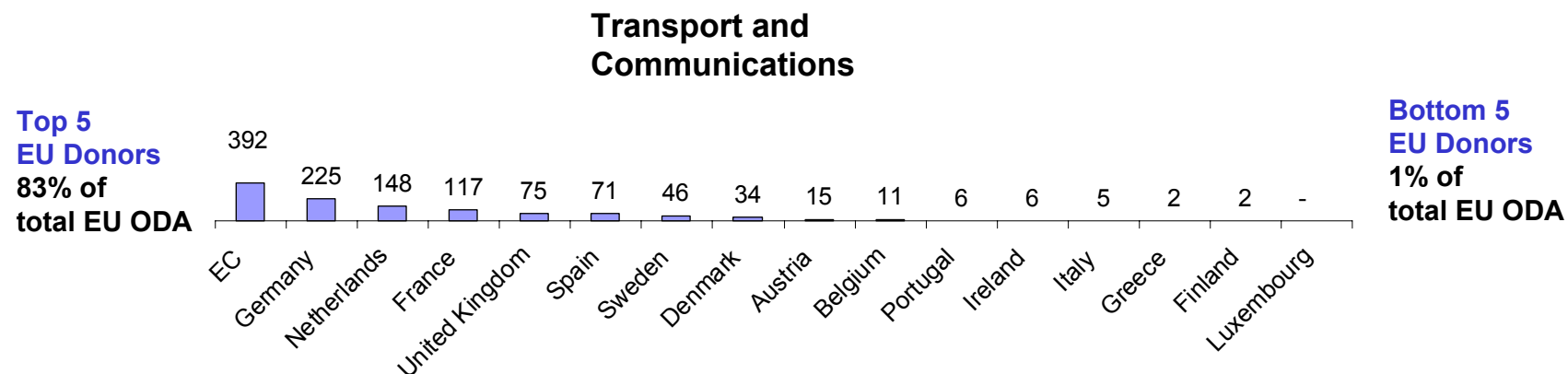
Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5). Data on Luxembourg provided directly by Luxembourg.

## 29. EU Aid for Infrastructure

Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



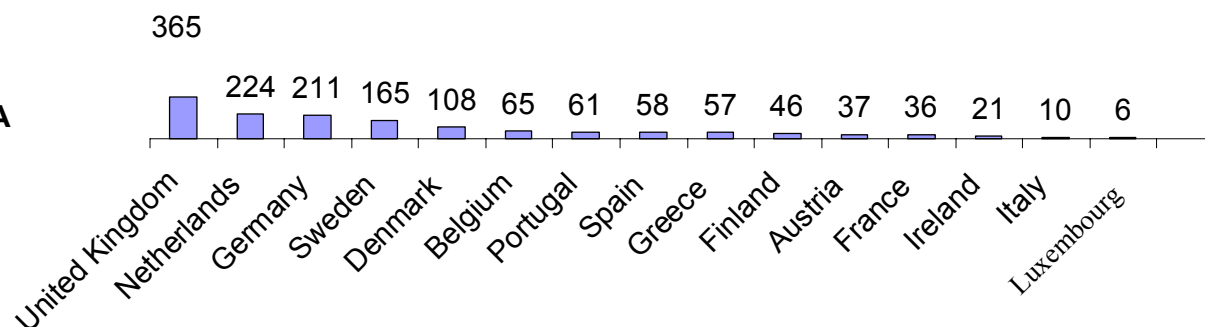
Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5).



### 30. EU Aid for Government and Civil Society

Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)

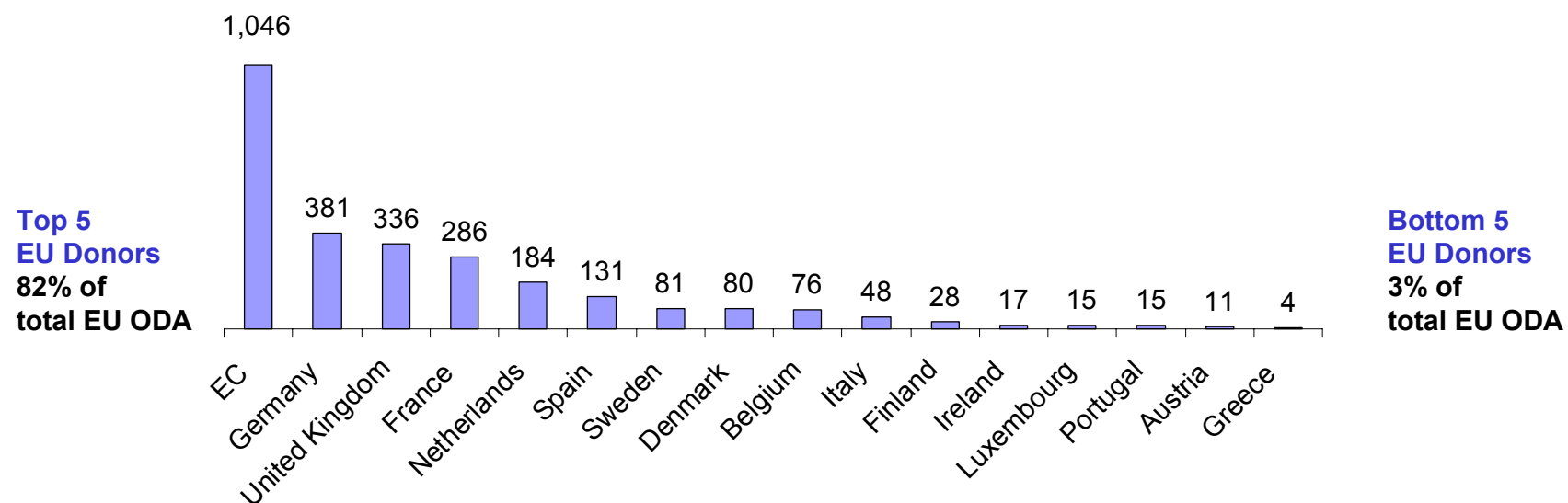
**Top 5  
EU Donors**  
76% of  
total EU ODA



**Bottom 5  
EU Donors**  
7% of  
total EU ODA

### 31. EU Aid for Private Sector Development\*

Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)

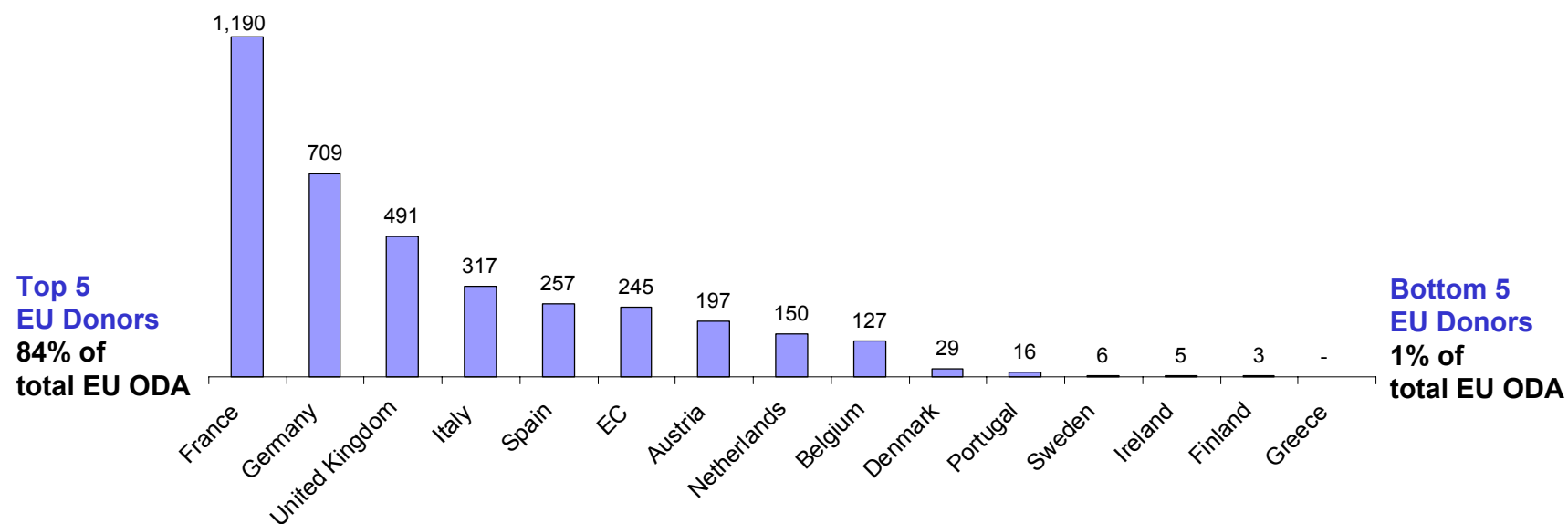


\* Agriculture, Industry, Mining, Banking, Business Services, Trade and Tourism

Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5). Data on Luxembourg provided directly by Luxembourg.

## 32. EU Aid Relating to Debt

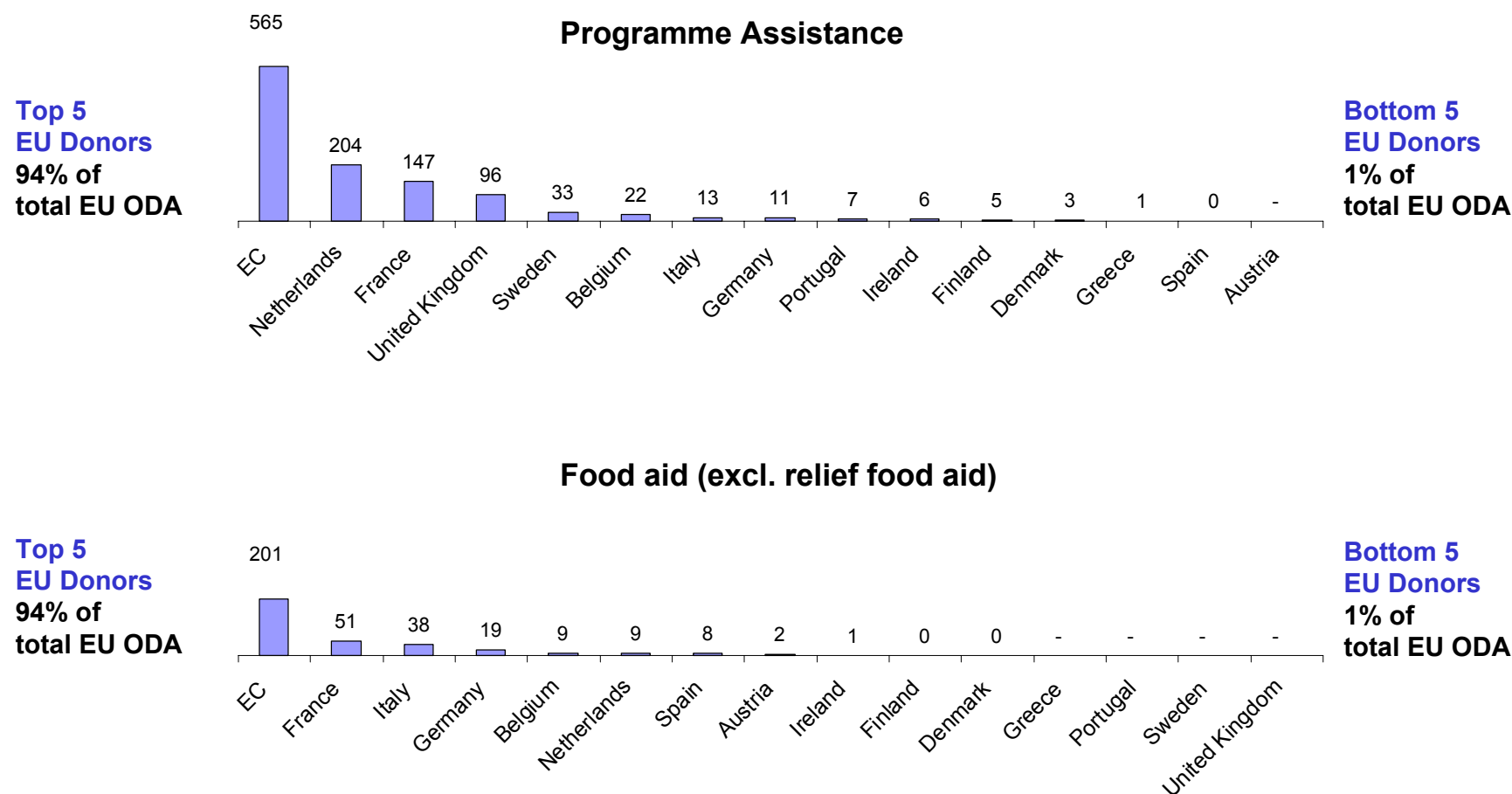
Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5). Data on EC provided directly by EC (avg. 2001/2 Euro 265 million)

### 33. EU Aid for Programme Assistance and Food Aid

Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)

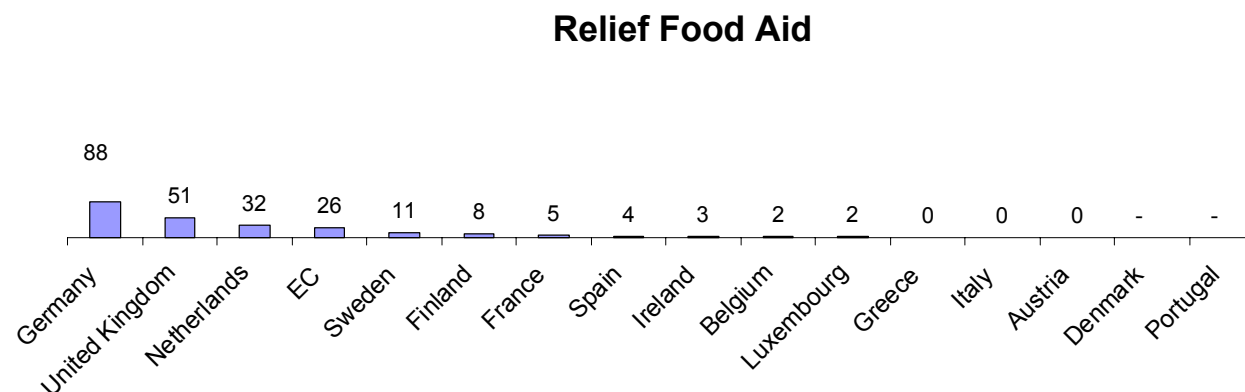


Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5)

### 34. EU Humanitarian Aid

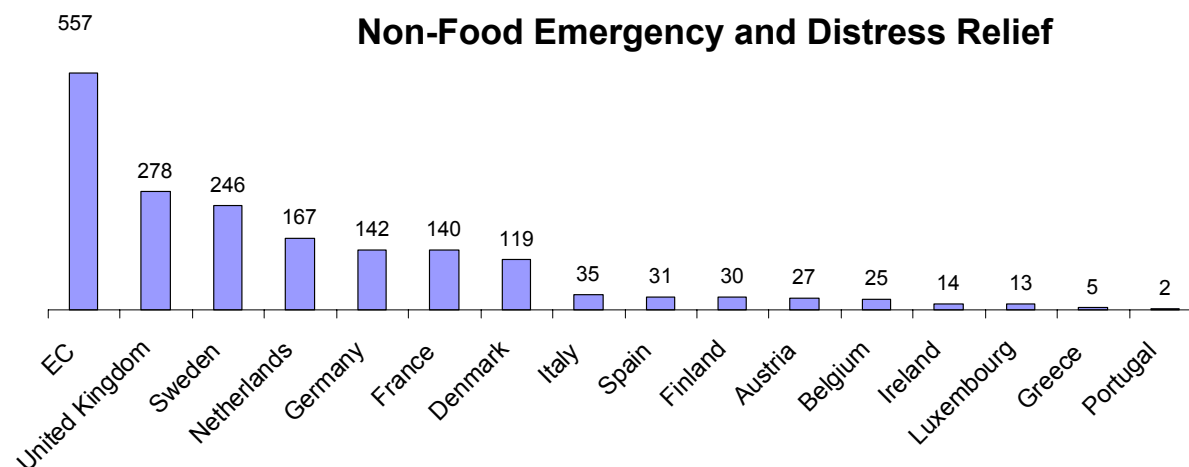
Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)

**Top 5  
EU Donors  
90% of  
total EU ODA**



**Bottom 5  
EU Donors  
5% of  
total EU ODA**

**Top 5  
EU Donors  
76% of  
total EU ODA**

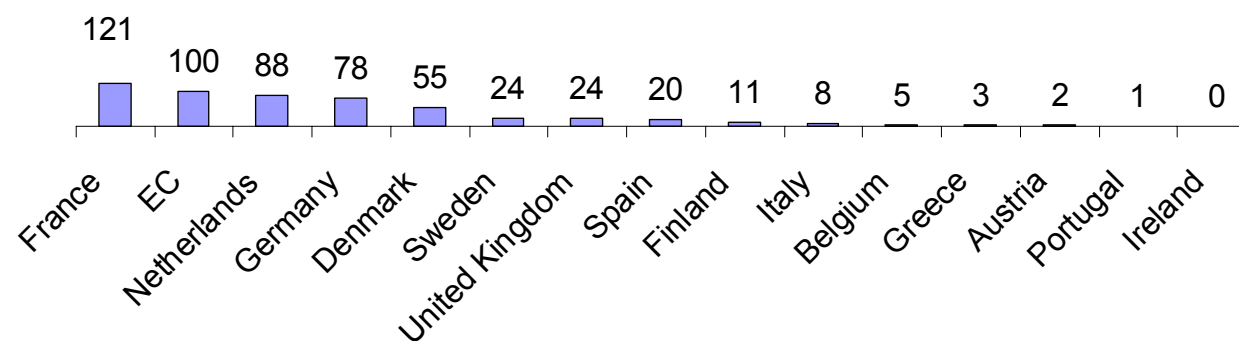


**Bottom 5  
EU Donors  
4% of  
total EU ODA**

### 35. EU Aid for Environmental Protection

Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)

**Top 5  
EU Donors**  
82% of  
total EU ODA

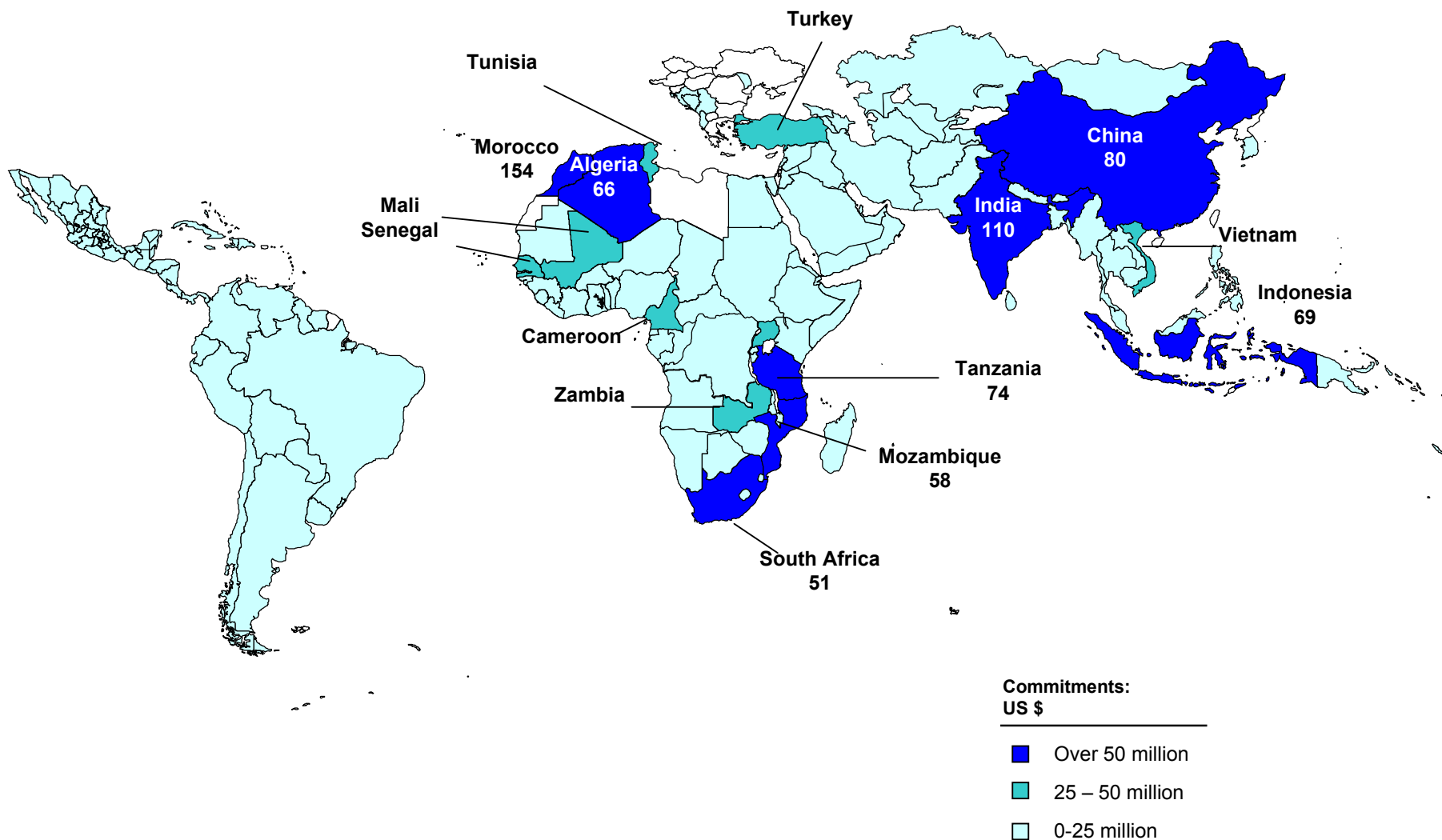


**Bottom 5  
EU Donors**  
2% of  
total EU ODA

## I.c Views by Sectors and Countries

### 36. Map of EU Member States Aid: Education

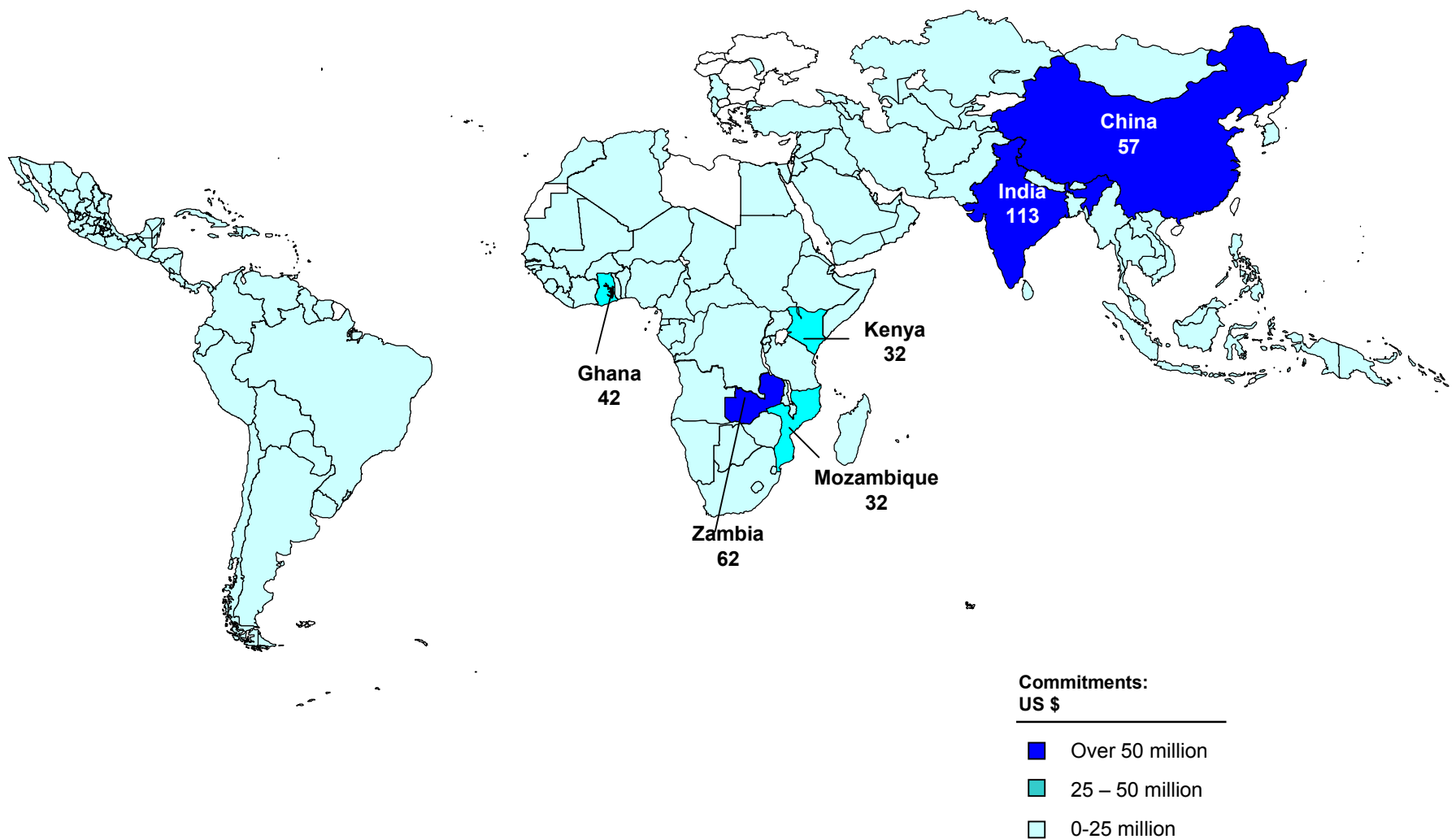
Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)





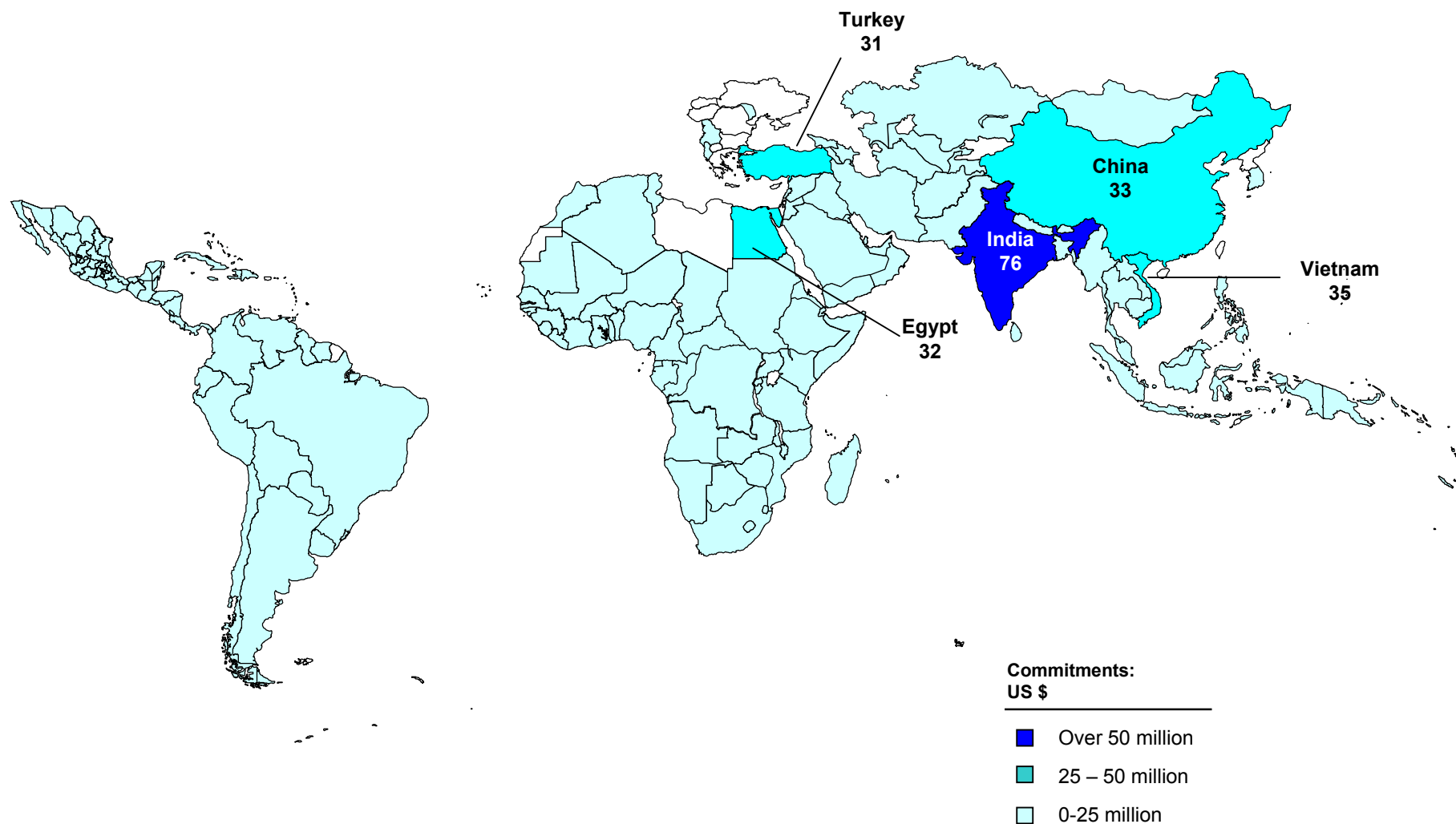
### 37. Map of EU Member States Aid: Health

Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



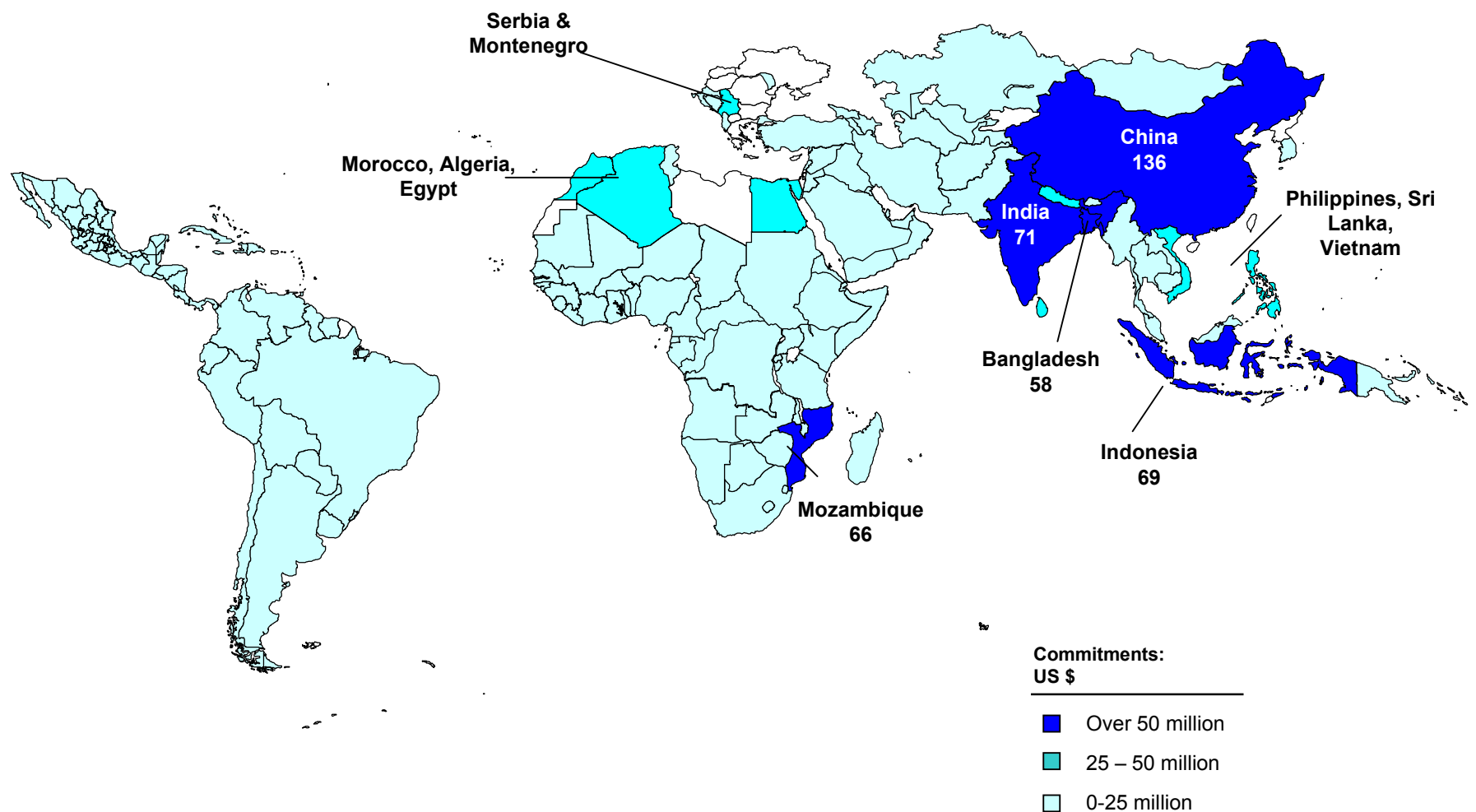
### 38. Map of EU Member States Aid: Water and Sanitation

Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



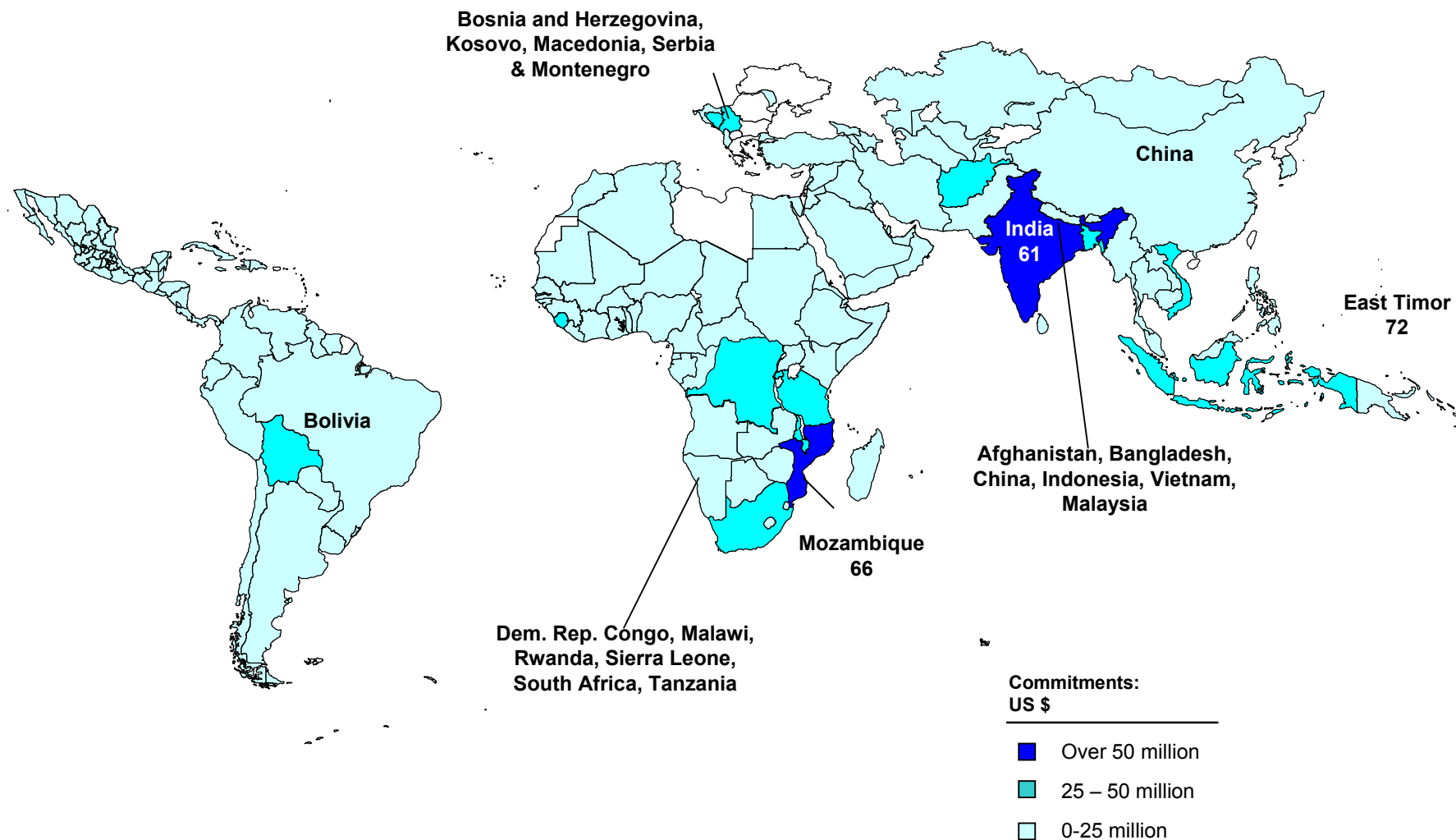
### 39. Map of EU Member States Aid: Infrastructure

Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



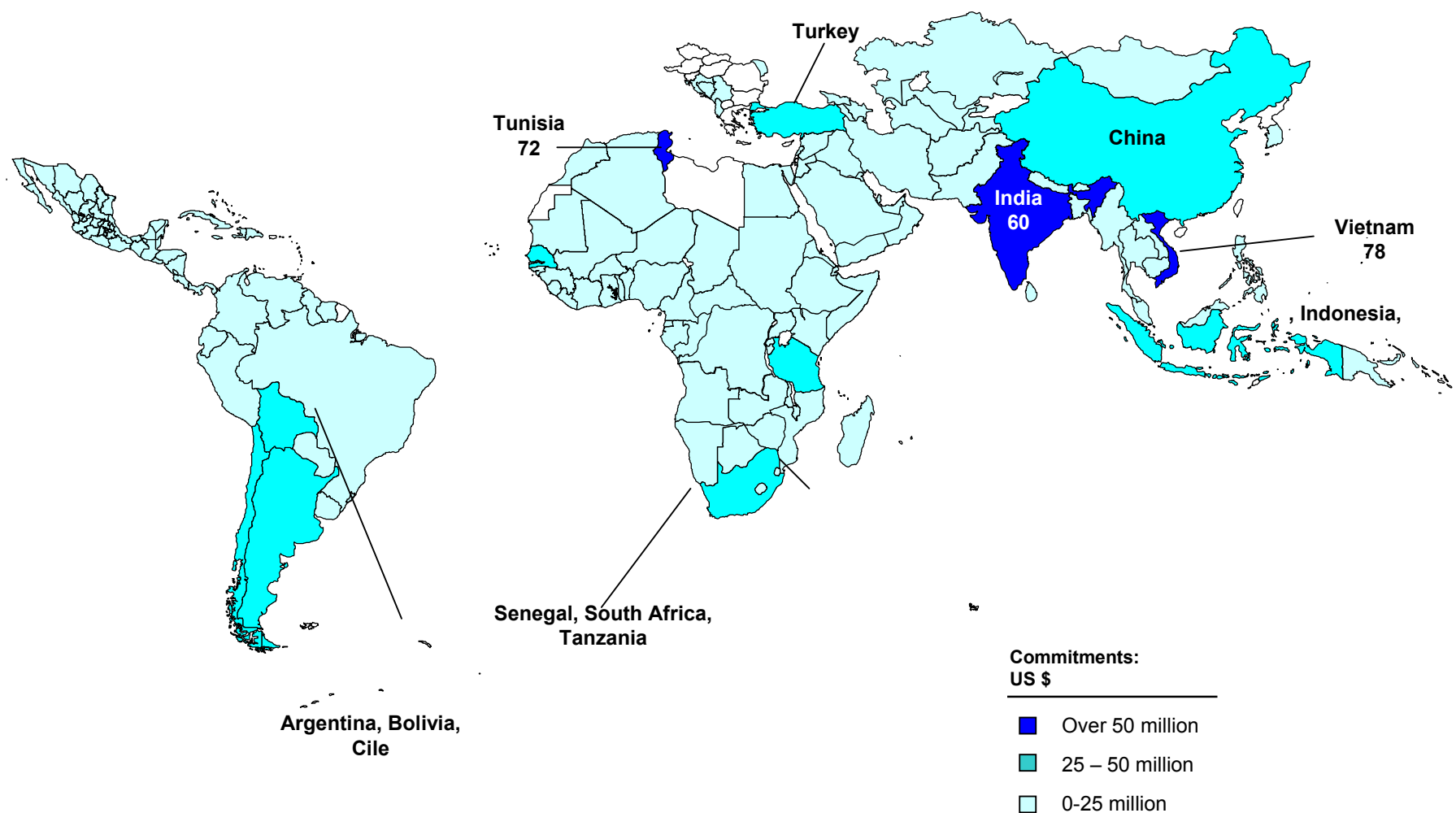
## 40. Map of EU Member States Aid: Government and Civil Society

Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



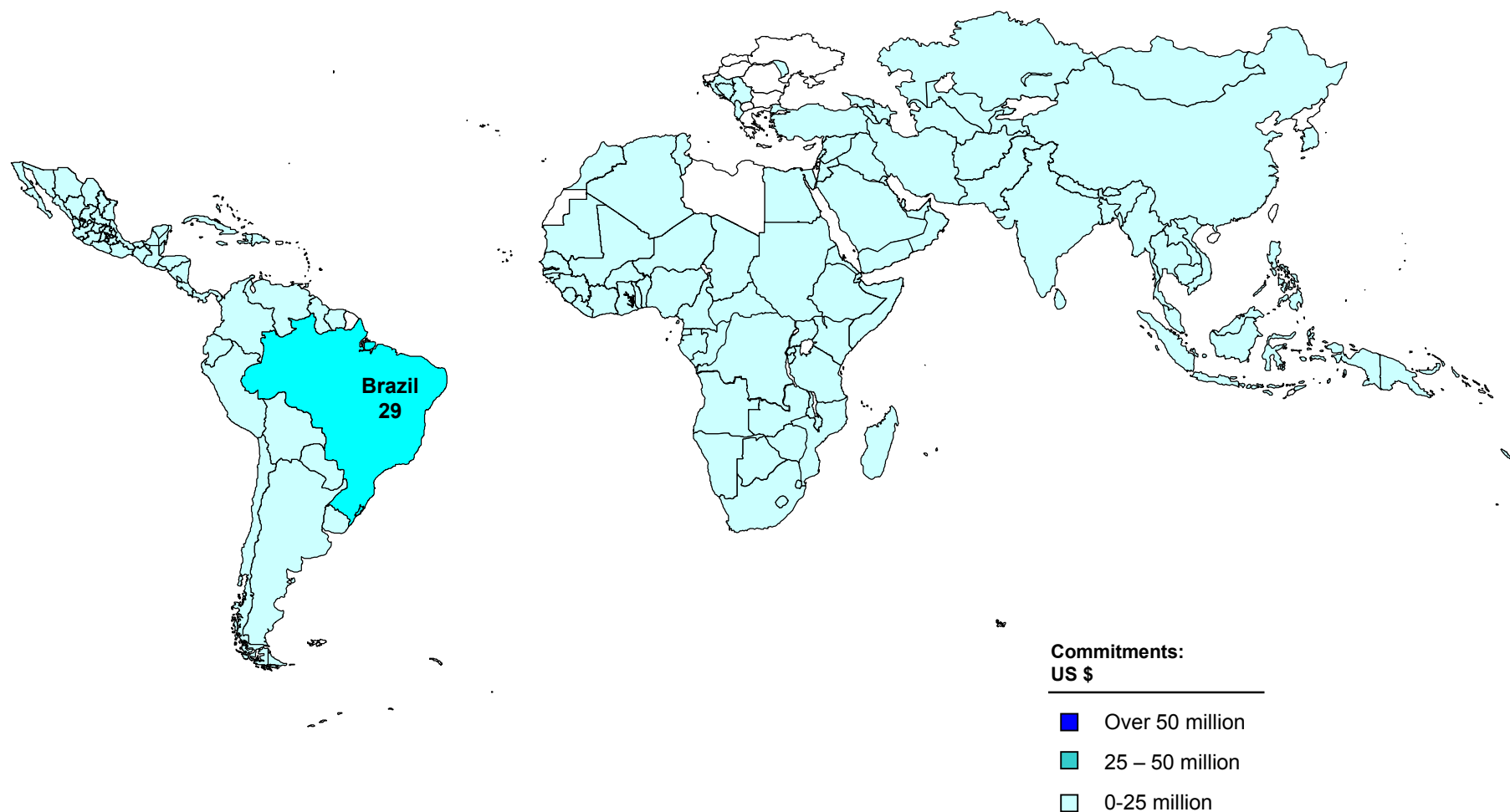
## 41. Map of EU Member States Aid: Production Sectors

Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



## 42. Map of the EU Member States Aid: Environmental Protection

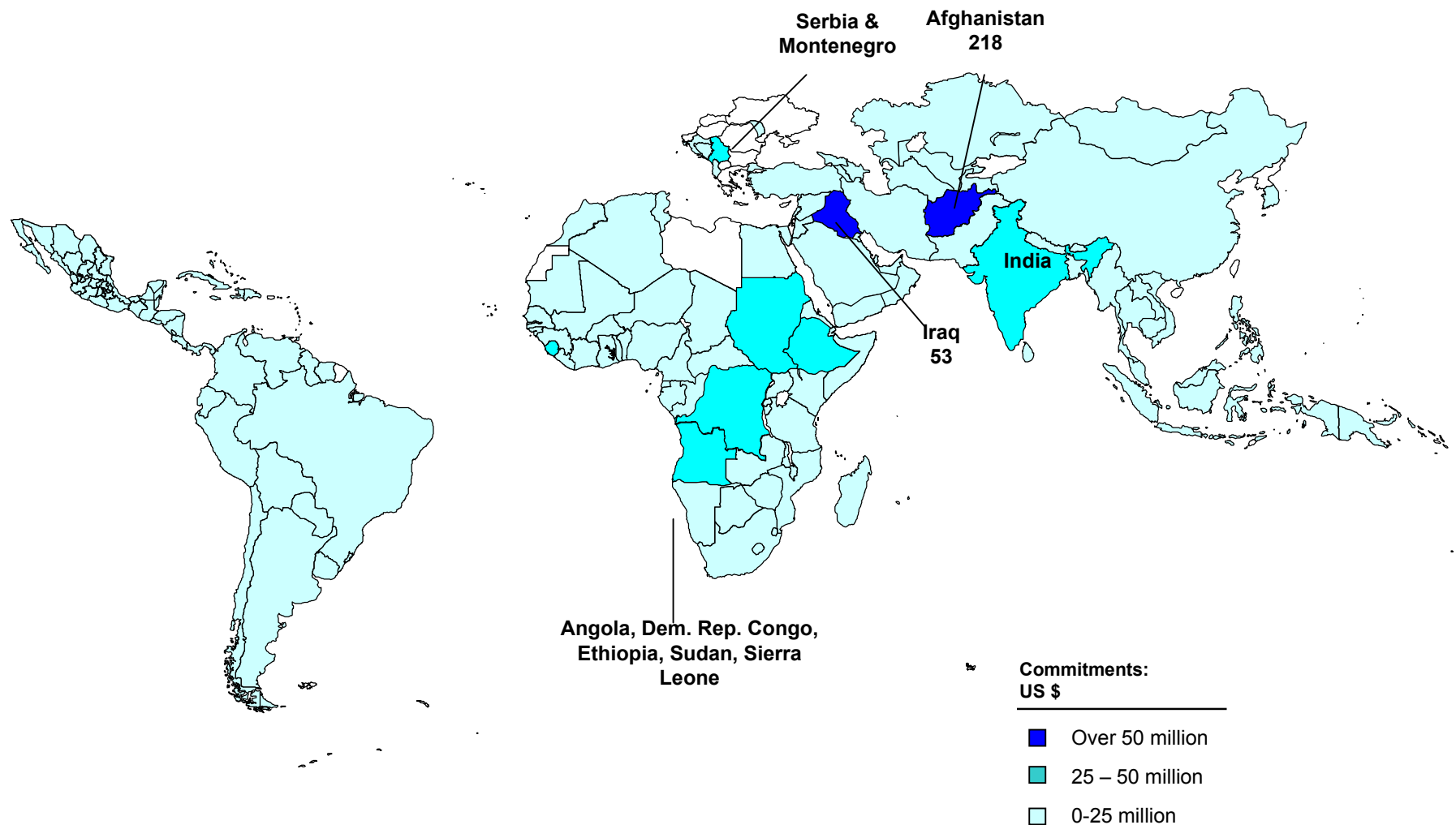
Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



Source: CRS Online Database – 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.

### 43. Map of EU Member States: Humanitarian Aid

Commitments by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



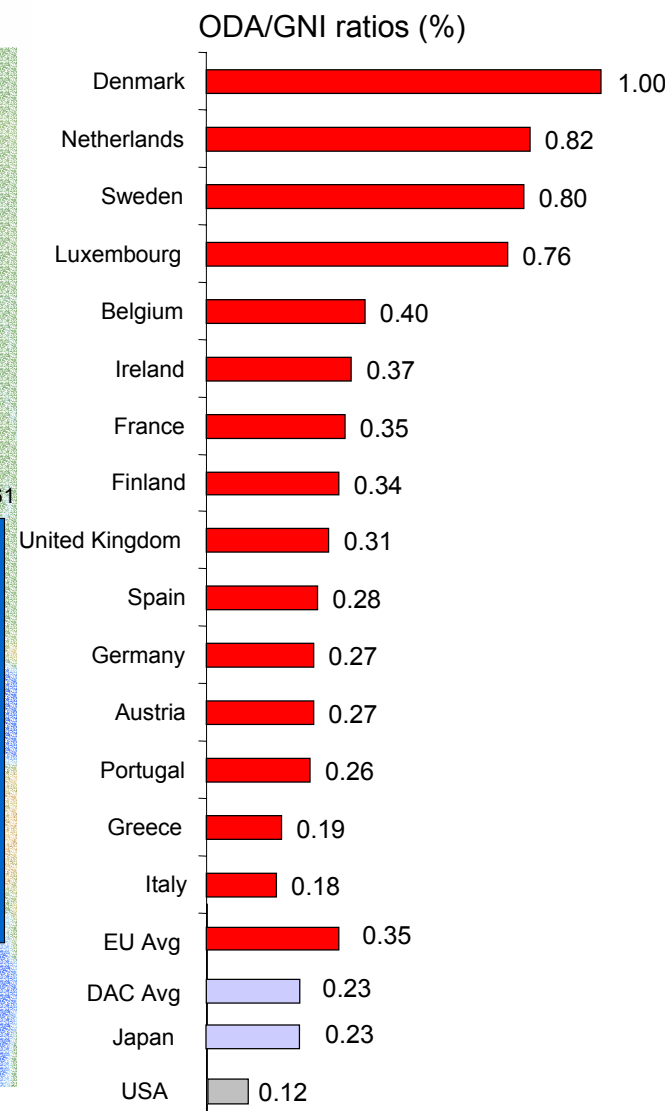
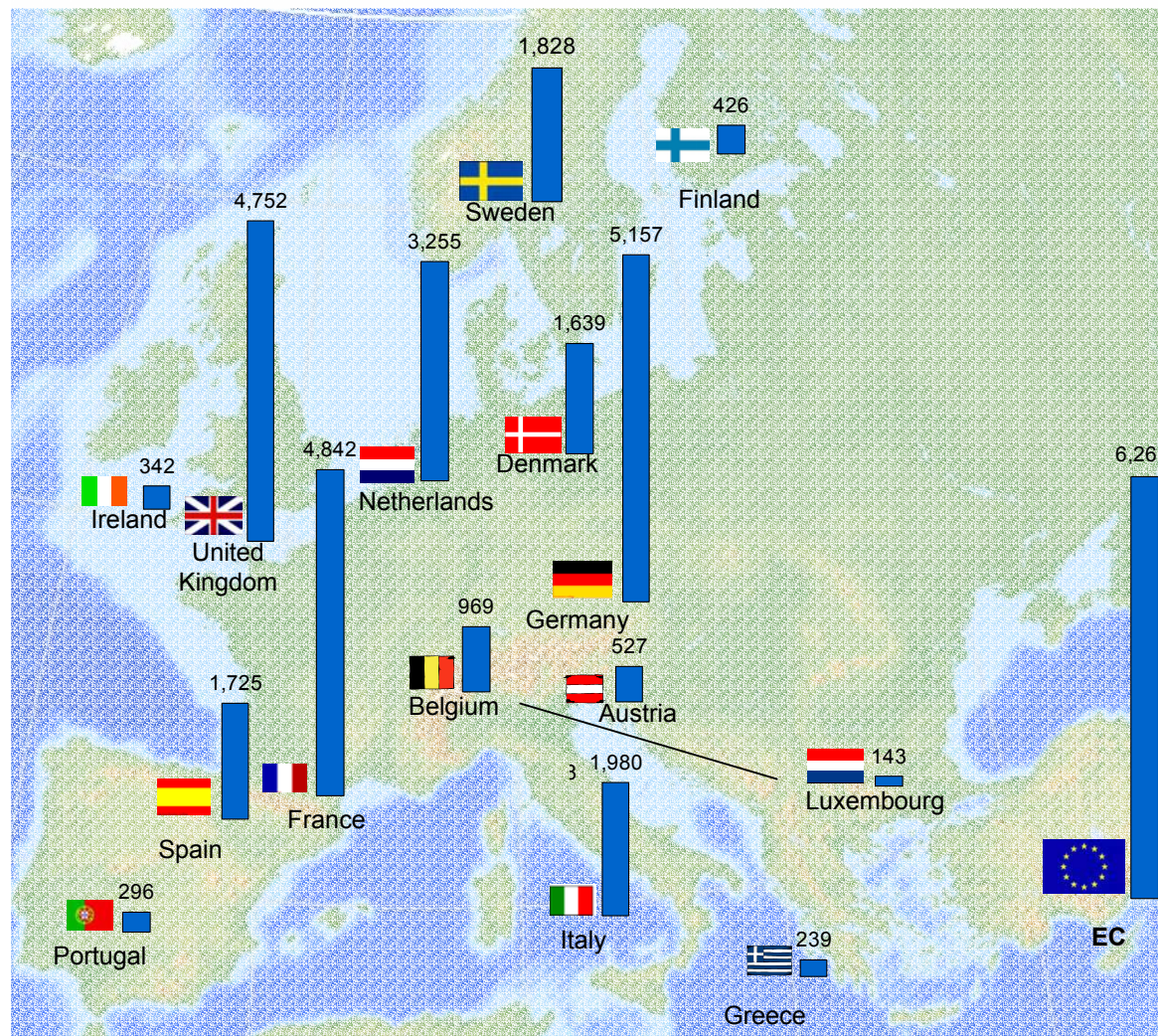
Source: CRS Online Database – 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.

## I.d Thematic Views



## 44. Official Development Assistance and the EU

Annual Net Disbursements of EU ODA to developing countries and multilateral organisations (Millions of US\$ – Average 2001-2002)

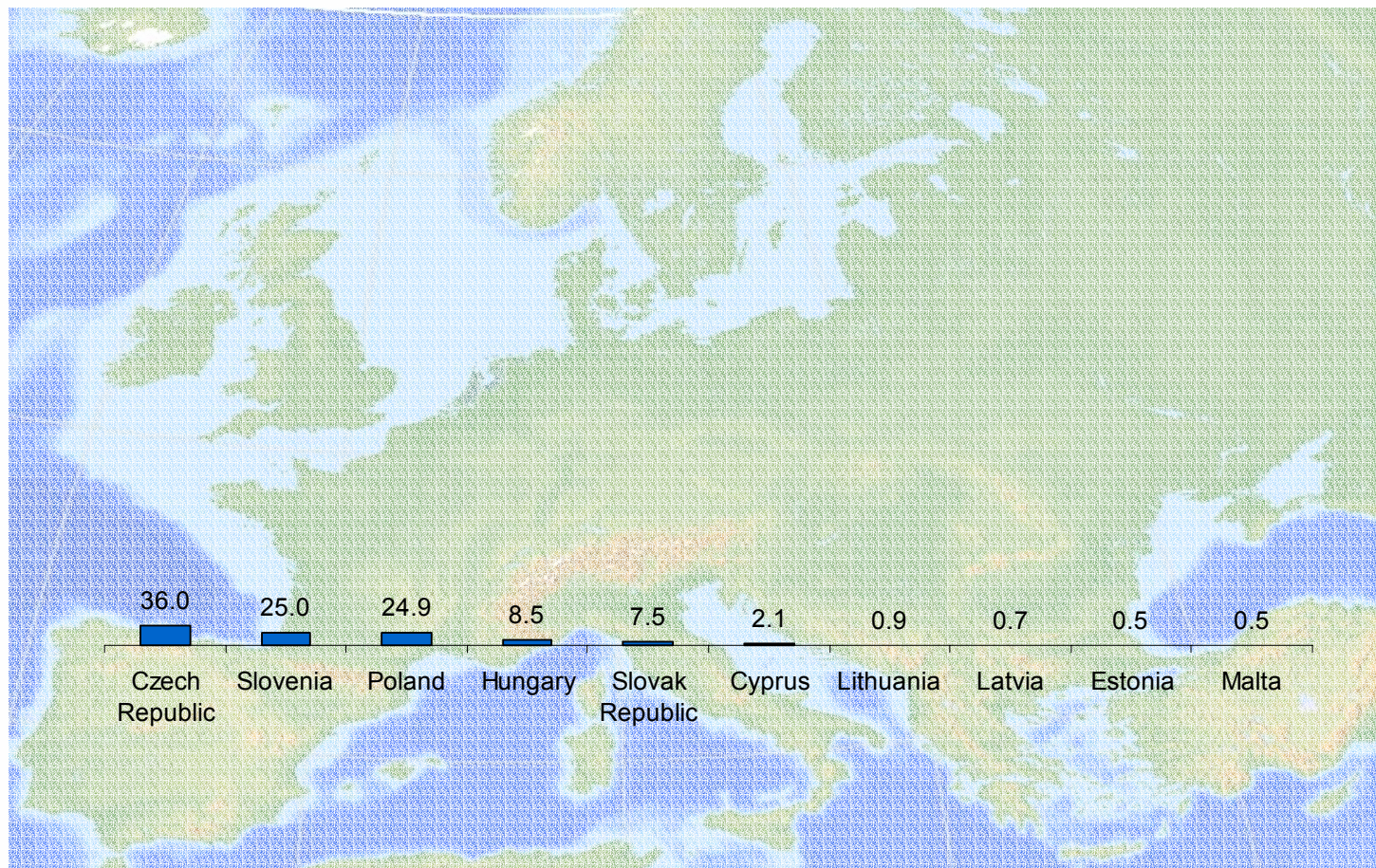


Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report (Table 4 and Table 9). New EU Member States not included as they are not members of DAC.



## 45. Official Development Assistance and the new EU Member States

Annual Net Disbursements of new EU MS ODA to developing countries and multilateral organisations (Millions of US\$ – Average 2001-2002)

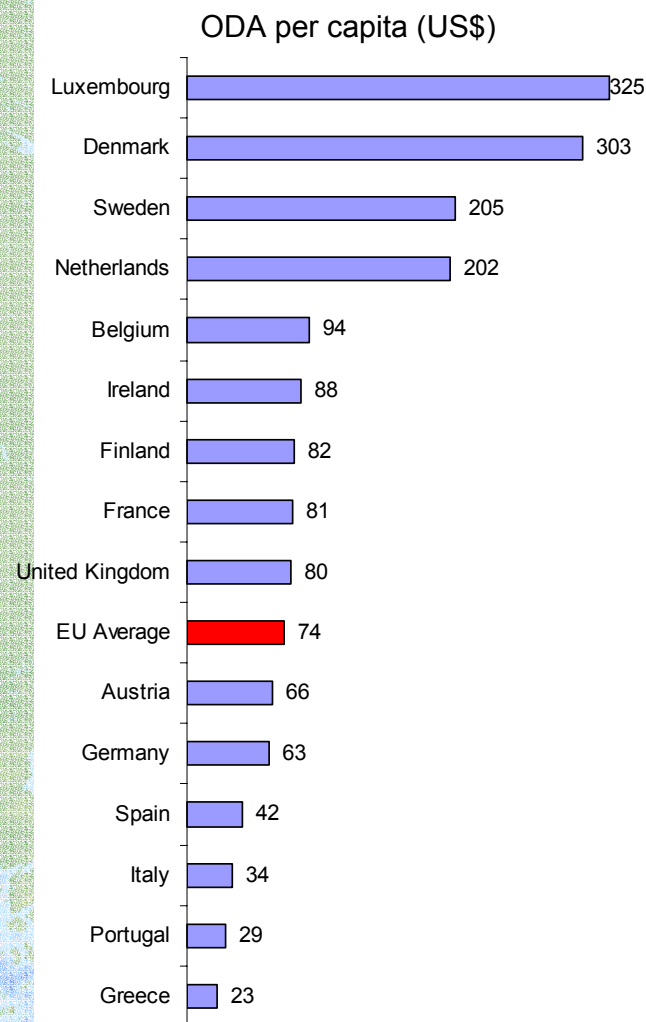
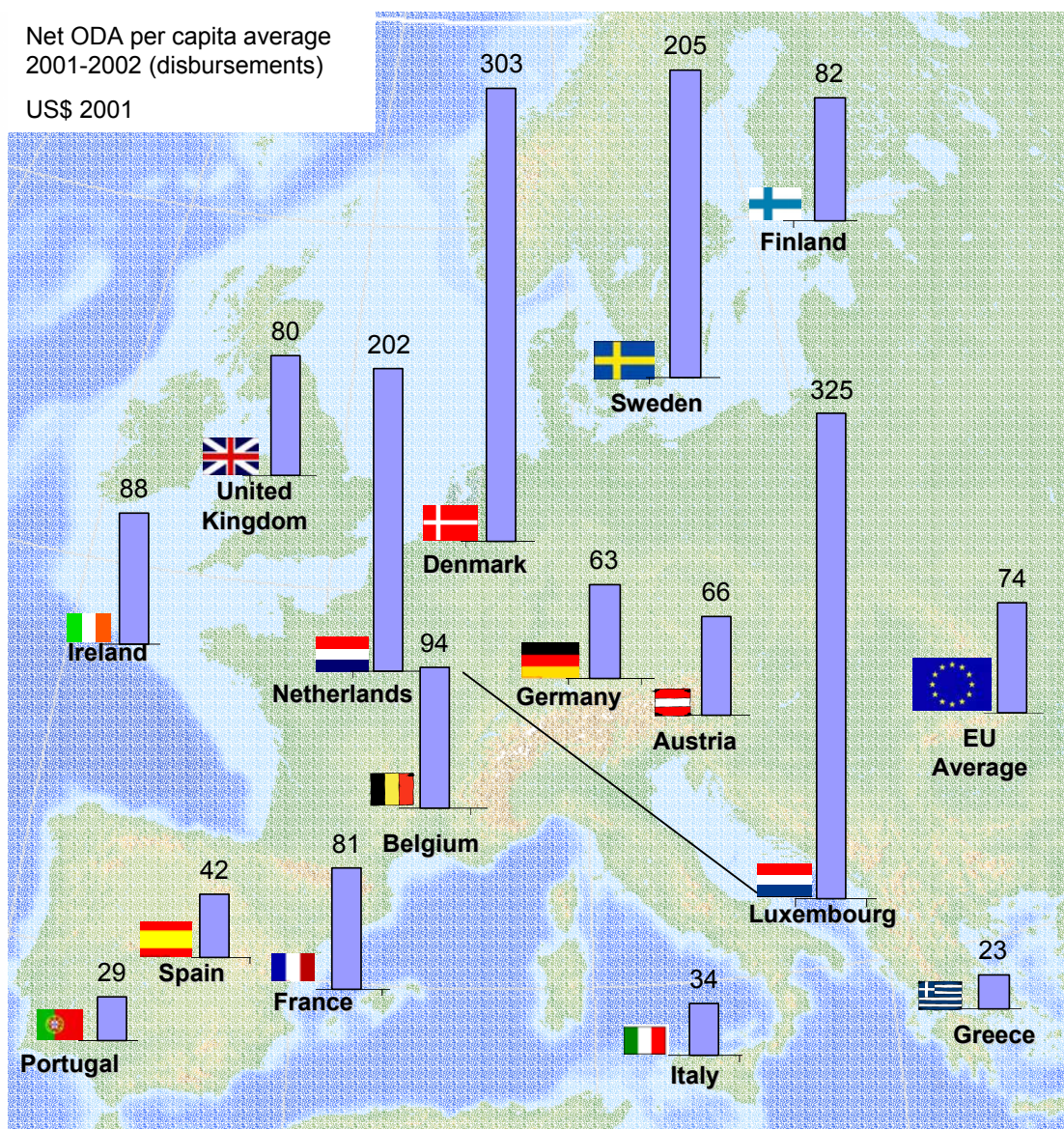


Source: DAC Online for Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Latvia and Lithuania. For the other new Member States Information provided by the European Commission.



## 46. Aid per capita: EU Member States

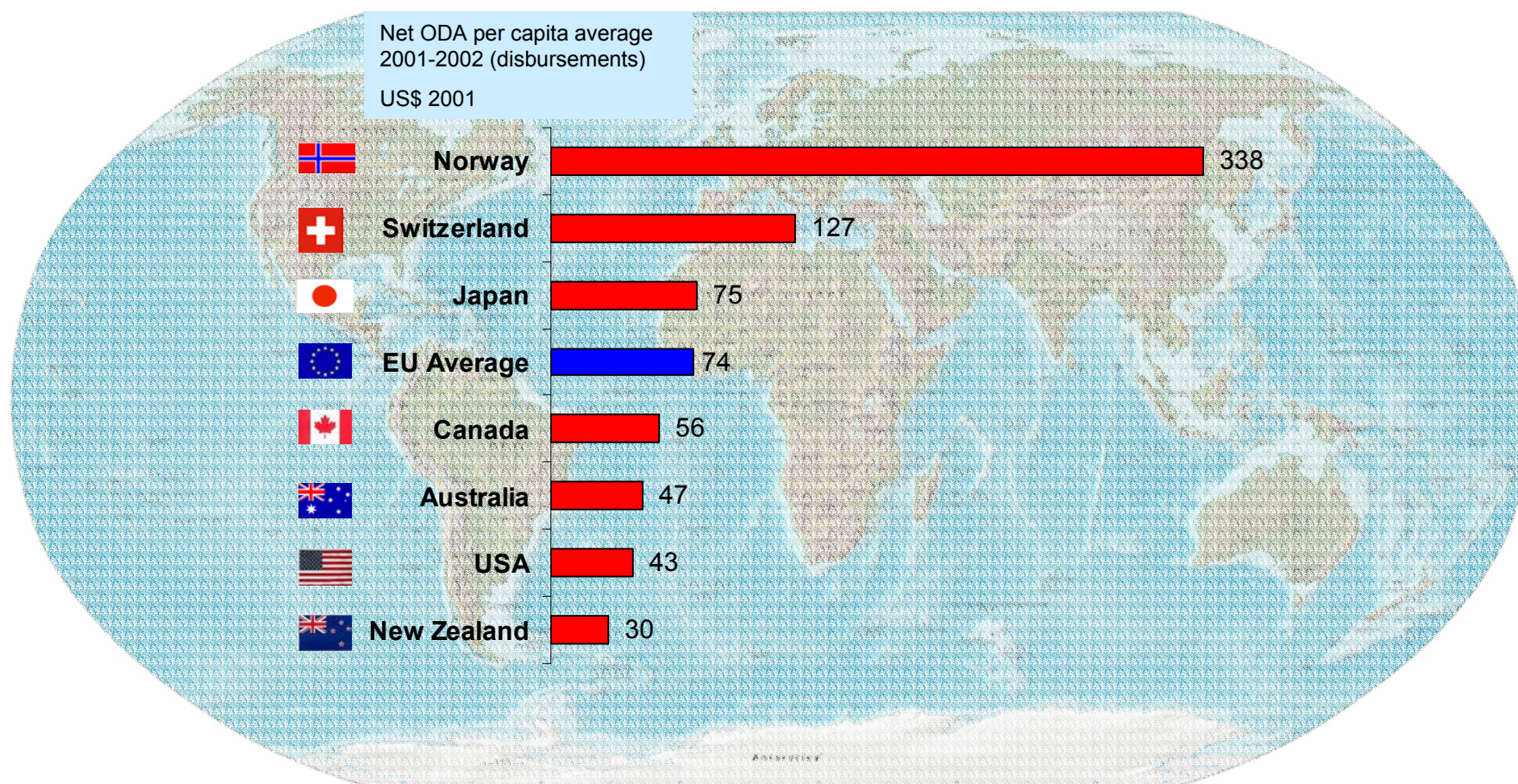
Net ODA per capita average  
2001-2002 (disbursements)  
US\$ 2001



Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report (Table 4) for net disbursements and World Bank Atlas for population data (2002).



## 47. Aid per Capita: DAC Donors

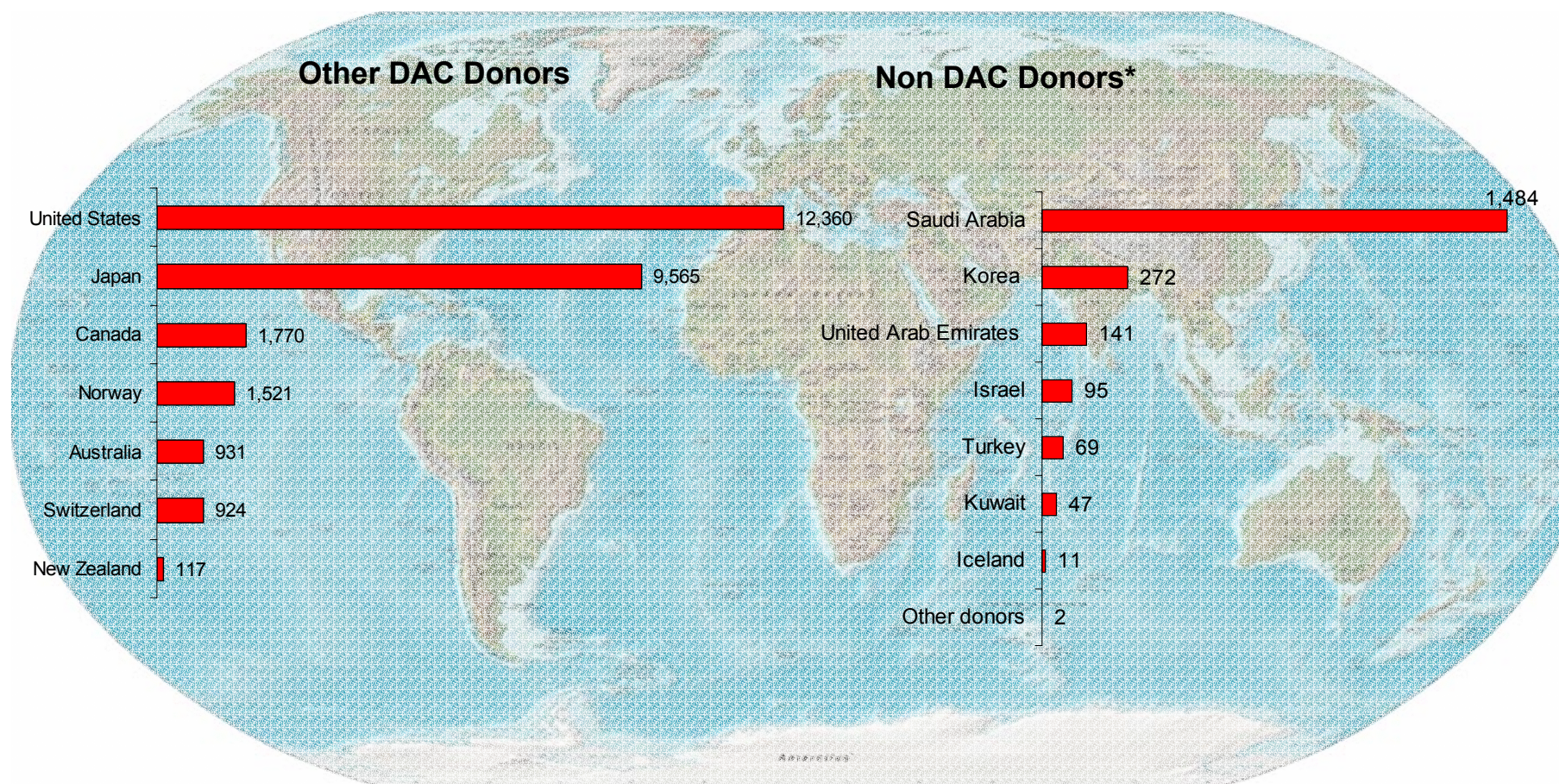


Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report (Table 4) for net disbursements and World Bank Atlas for population data (2002).



## 48. Official Development Assistance

Net disbursements by country (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



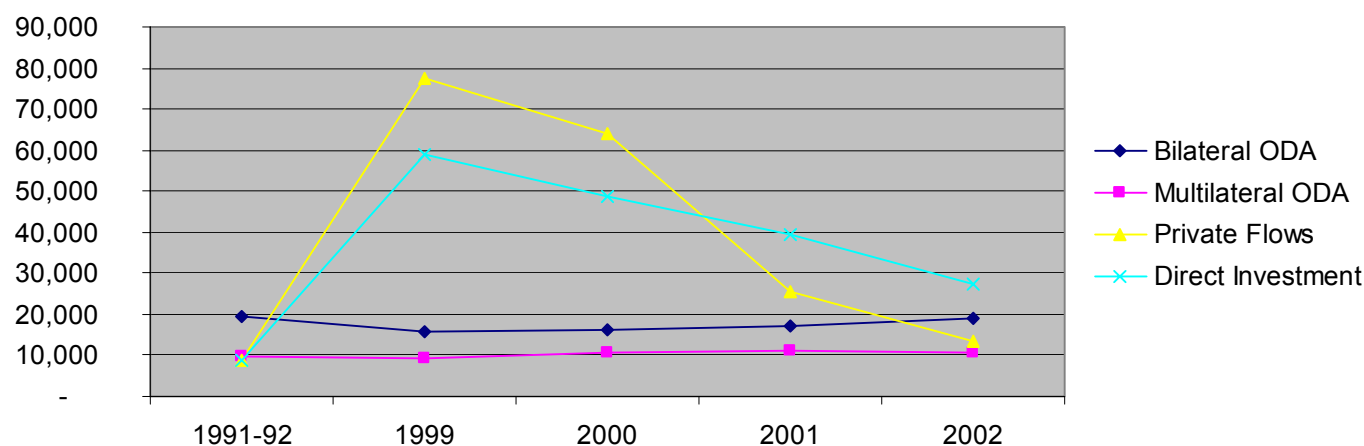
\* Excludes EU donors

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report (Table 33).

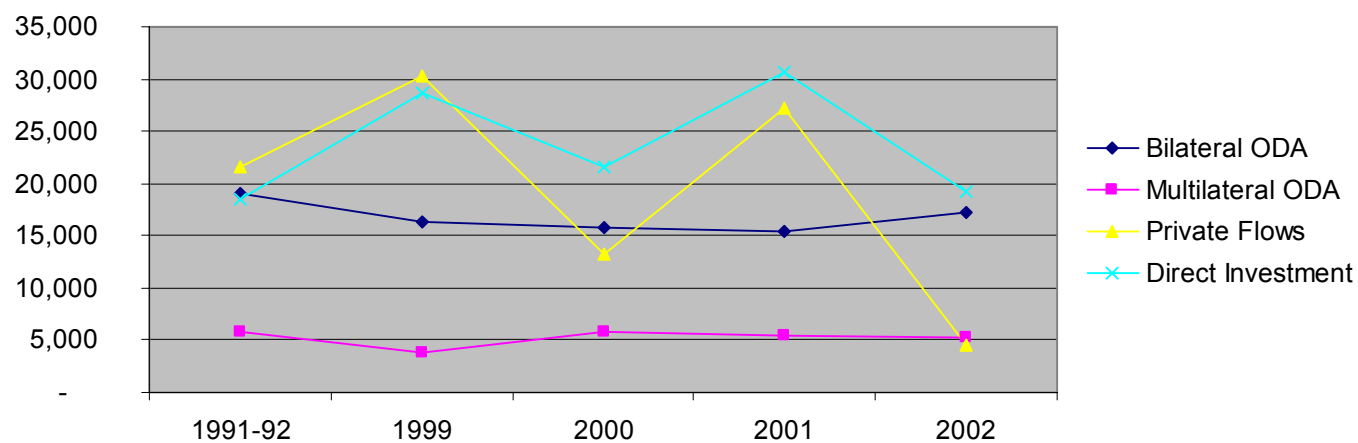
## 49. Official and Private Flows to Developing Countries

Net disbursements by donor (US\$ millions, 2002 constant prices)

Evolution of EU financial flows to Developing Countries



Evolution of Japanese and US financial flows to Developing Countries



Source: DAC Online Database - Disbursements and Commitments of Official and Private Flows (Table 1).

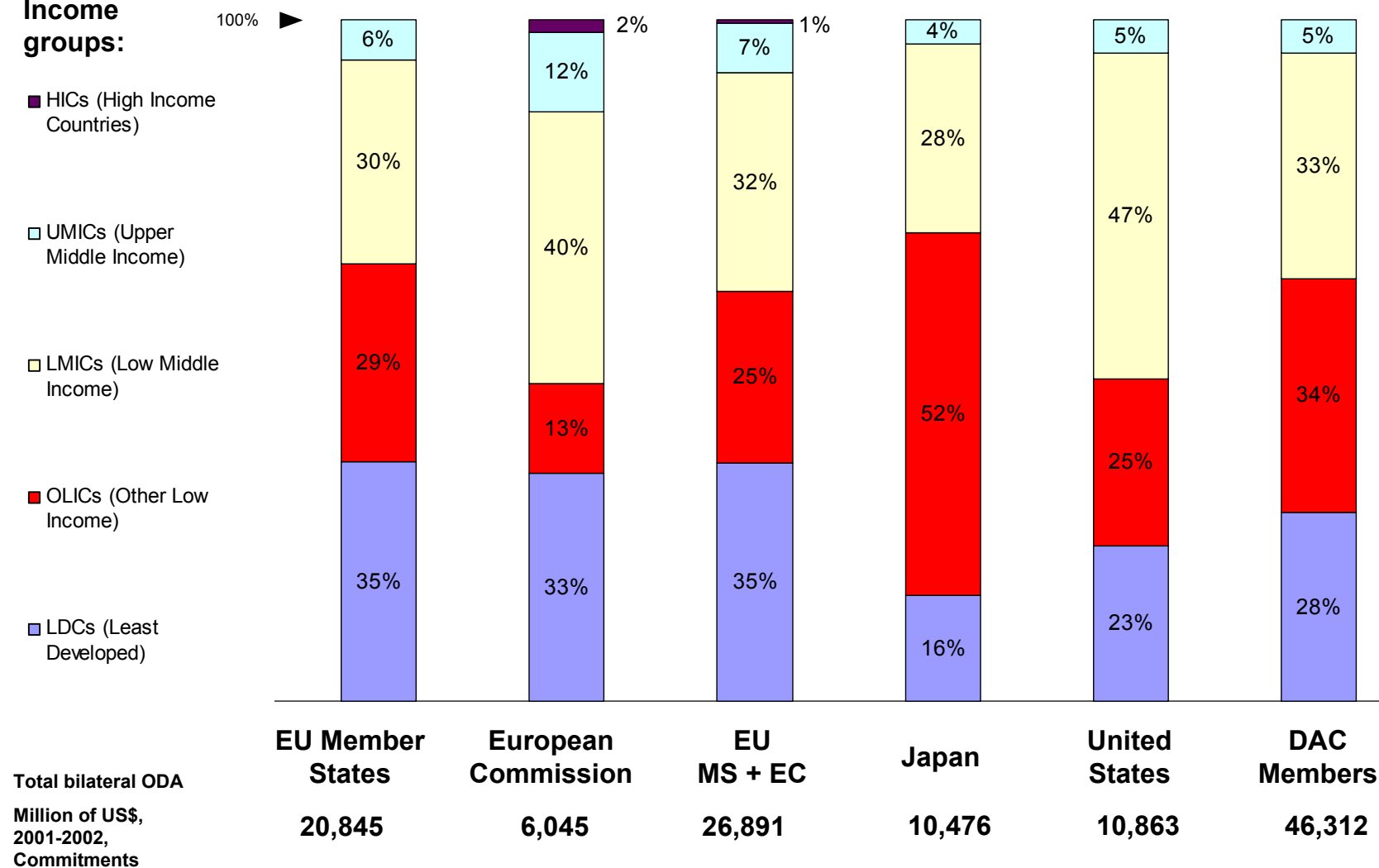


## 50. Aid by Income Groups

(Commitments 2001-2002, average, US\$ million)

### Income groups:

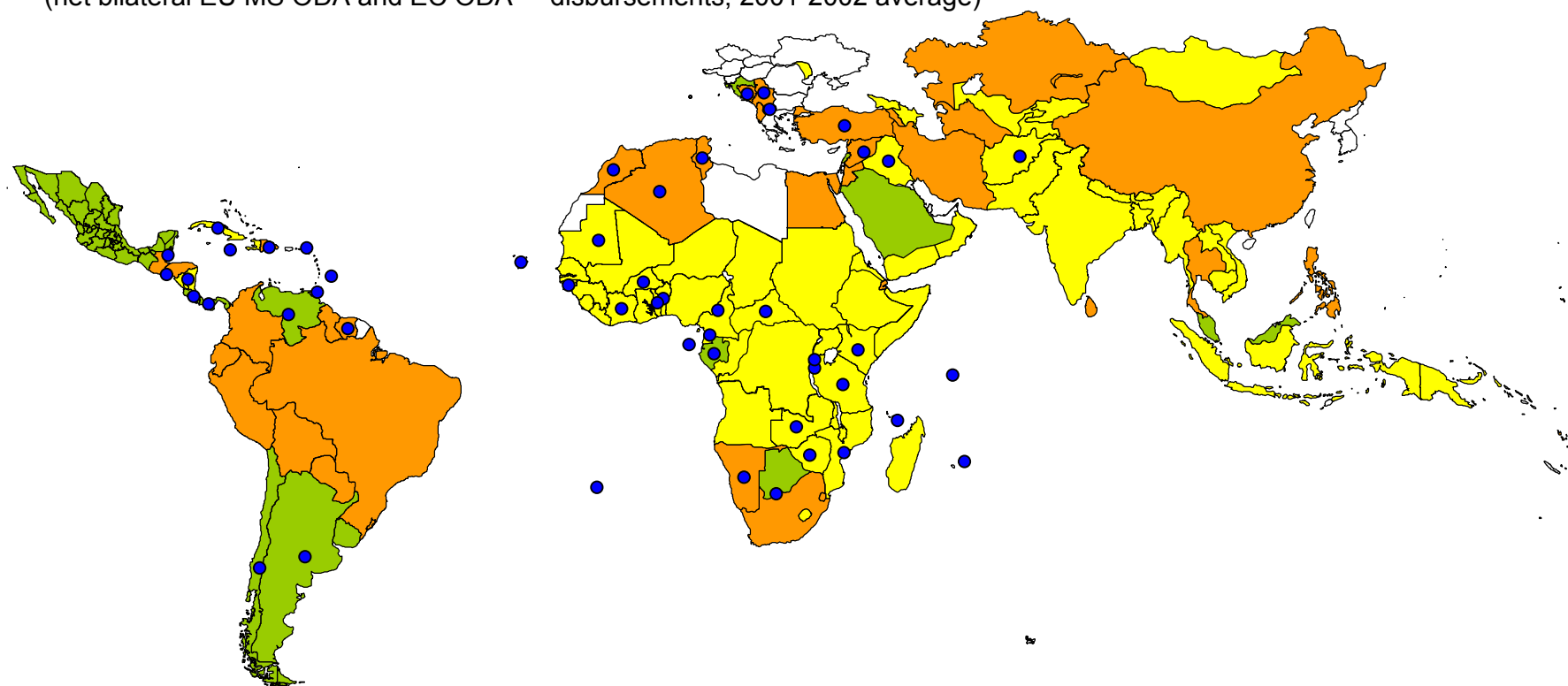
- HICs (High Income Countries)
- UMICs (Upper Middle Income)
- LMICs (Low Middle Income)
- OLICs (Other Low Income)
- LDCs (Least Developed)



Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Commitments (Table 3a).

## 51. High EU Aid and Low Income Countries

(net bilateral EU MS ODA and EC ODA – disbursements, 2001-2002 average)



**Low Income Countries where EU share is greater than 50%:**

Afghanistan	Kenya
Benin	Mauritania
Burkina Faso	Mozambique
Burundi	Nicaragua
Cameroon	Rwanda
Central African Republic	São Tome and Principe
Ivory Coast	Tanzania
East Timor	Togo
Equatorial Guinea	Zambia
Guinea Bissau	Zimbabwe

**Income Groups  
(DAC Definition)**

Low Income
Low - middle Income
Upper - middle Income
Higher Income

**Share of EU Aid/ Total Aid**

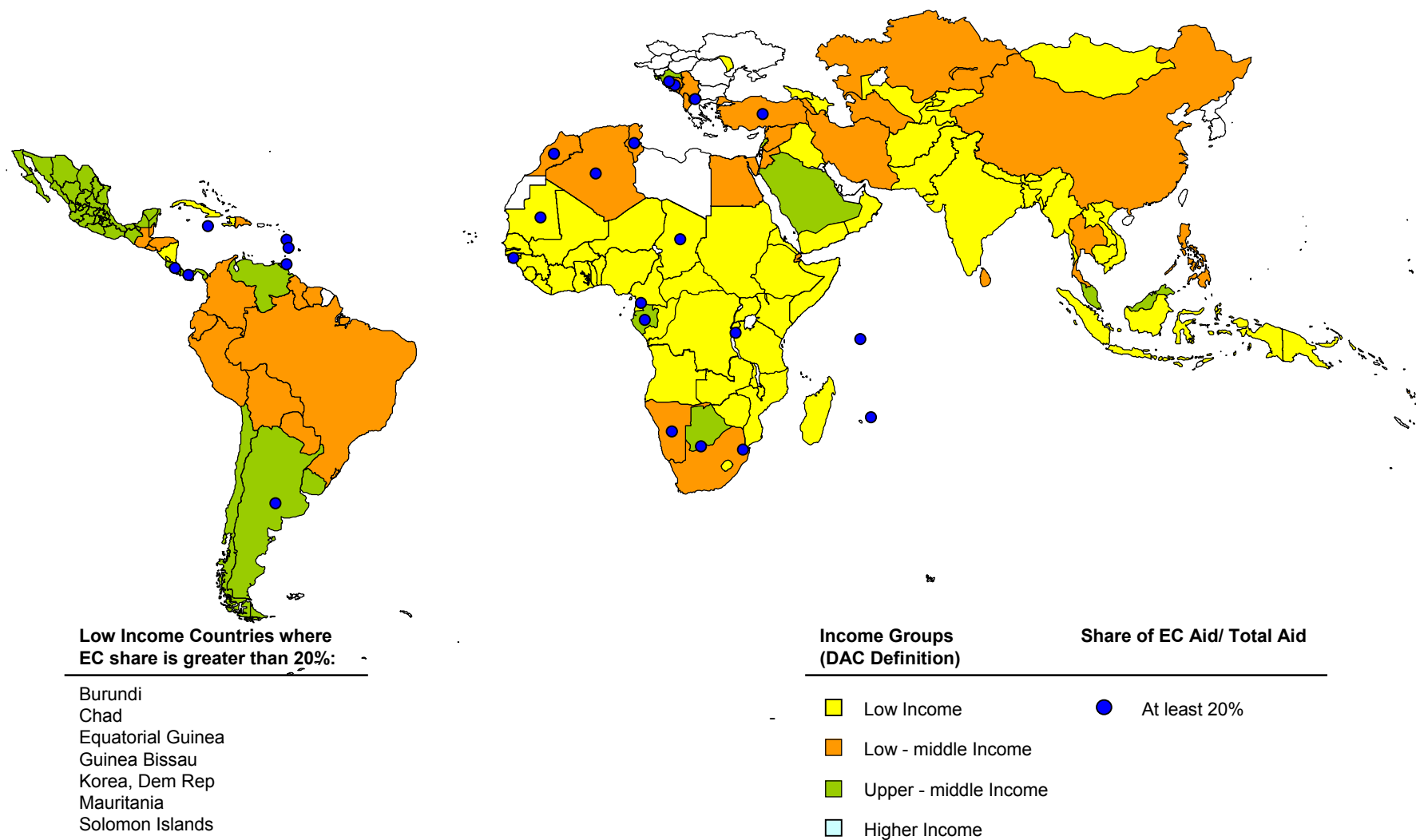
At least 50%

Sources: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a).  
Per capita GNI: 2a.GNI per capita: World Bank Atlas.



## 52. High EC Aid and Low Income Countries

(net EC ODA managed by the Commission – disbursements, 2001-2002 average)



Sources: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a).  
Per capita GNI: 2a.GNI per capita: World Bank Atlas.

## 53. How large is the share of multilateral aid

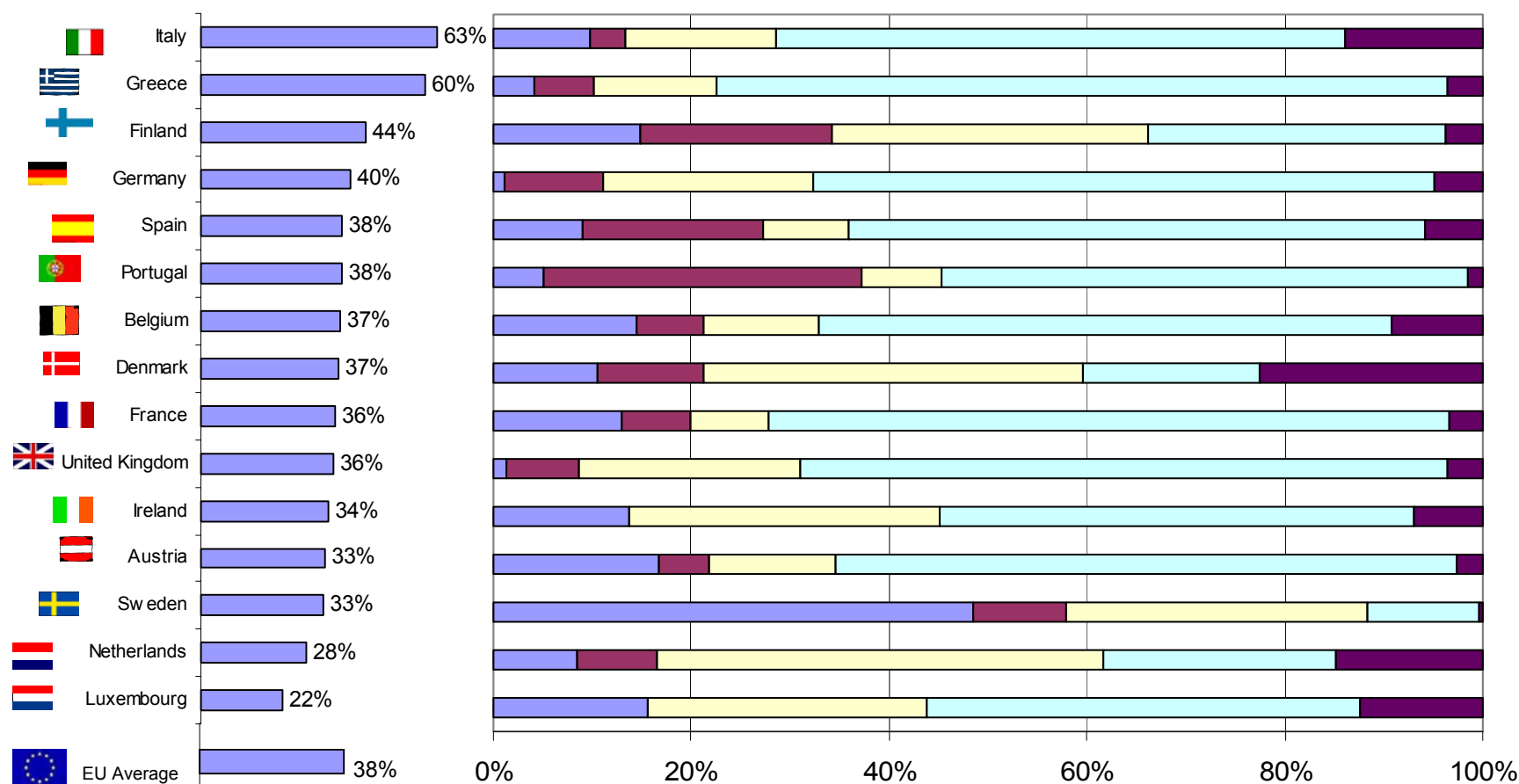
(EU Member States, net disbursements )

### Share multilateral ODA/Total ODA

%, 2001- 2002, average

### Share of each multilateral channel

%, 2002 only

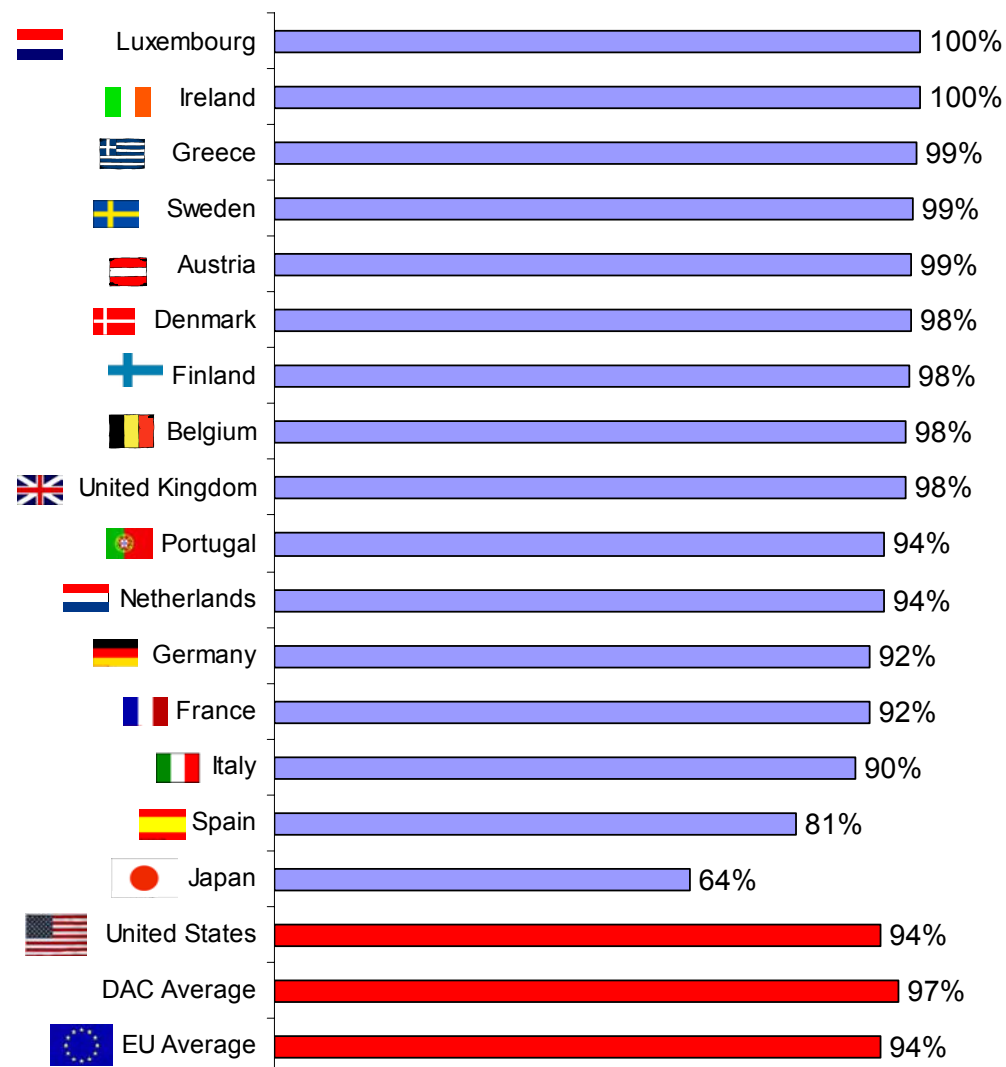


Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report. Table 15. ■ World Bank ■ Regional Banks ■ UN Agencies ■ EC ■ Others

Sweden's large share of the World Bank channel is explained by a large promissory note issued in 2002 (covering 9 years). The note is considered a disbursement for the year when it is issued.

## 54. How large is the share of grants

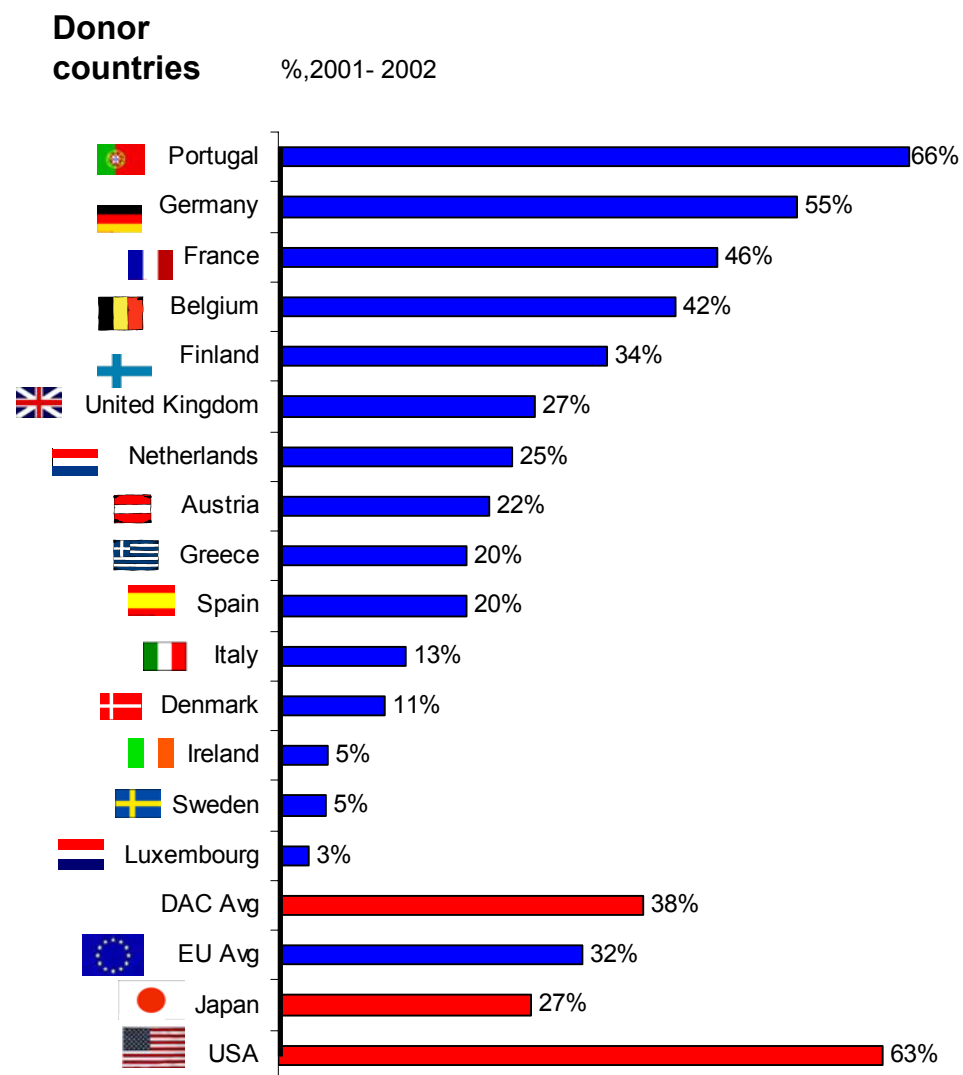
(share of grants over bilateral ODA, net disbursements, millions US\$, 2001-2002)



Source: DAC Development Co-operation. Table 12 and 13.

## 55. How large is the share of Technical Cooperation

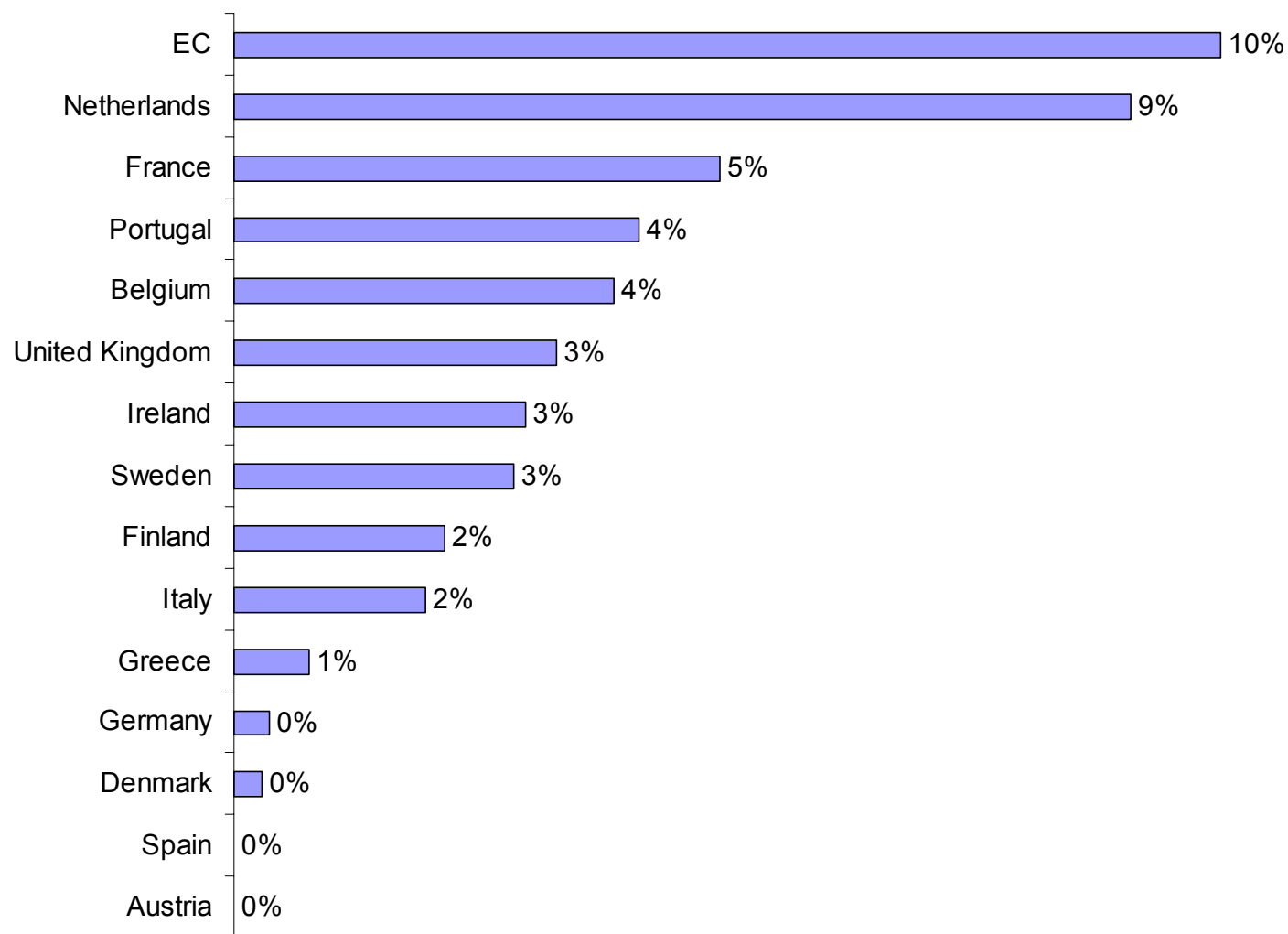
(share of Technical Cooperation over bilateral ODA, disbursements, 2001-2002)



Source: DAC Online Database - Disbursements and Commitments of Official and Private Flows (Table 1)

## 56. EU Aid and Programme Assistance \*

Commitments by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002) as a share of total bilateral ODA commitments



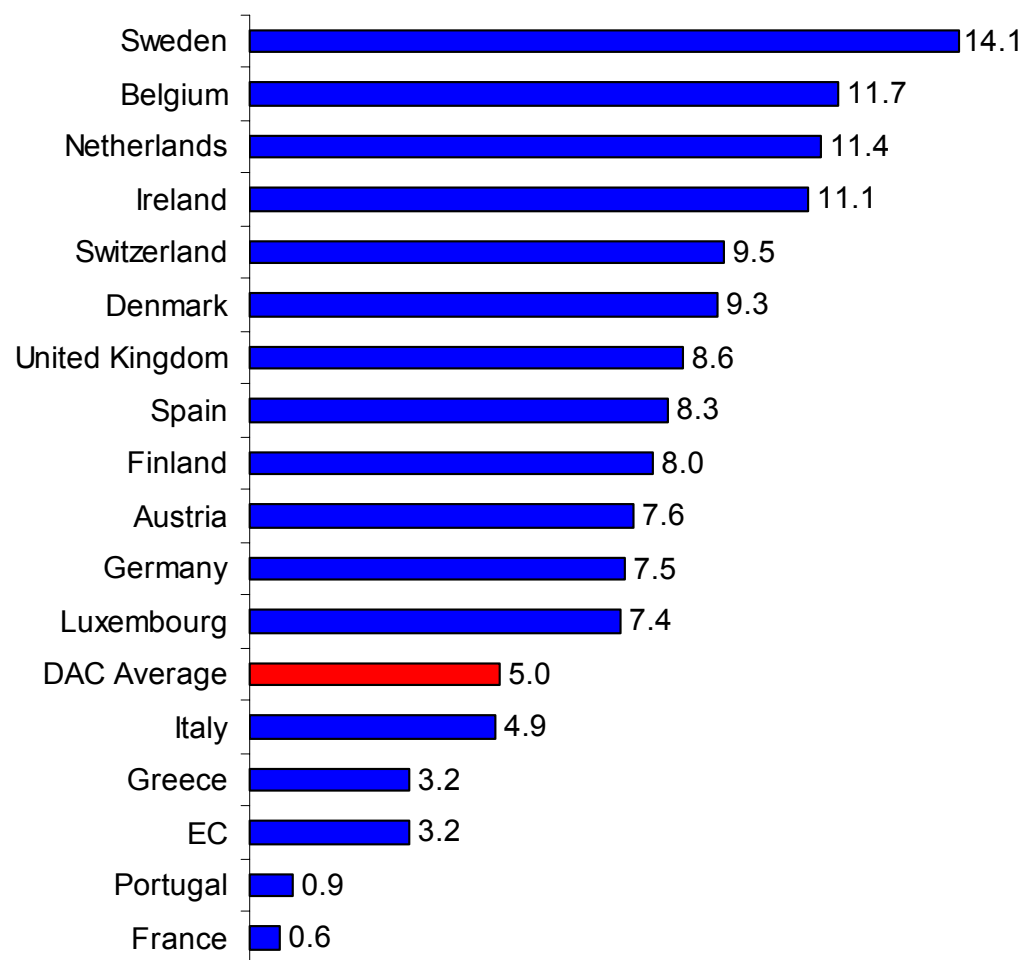
\* Note that data on programme assistance are narrowly defined and only cover general programme assistance. Therefore, comprehensive data on budget support is not available. Luxembourg has not reported to DAC on programme assistance.

Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5).

## 57 . EU Support to/through NGOs \*

Commitments support to/through NGO's (% , average 2001-2002)

Share of total bilateral commitments, % 2001 – 2002

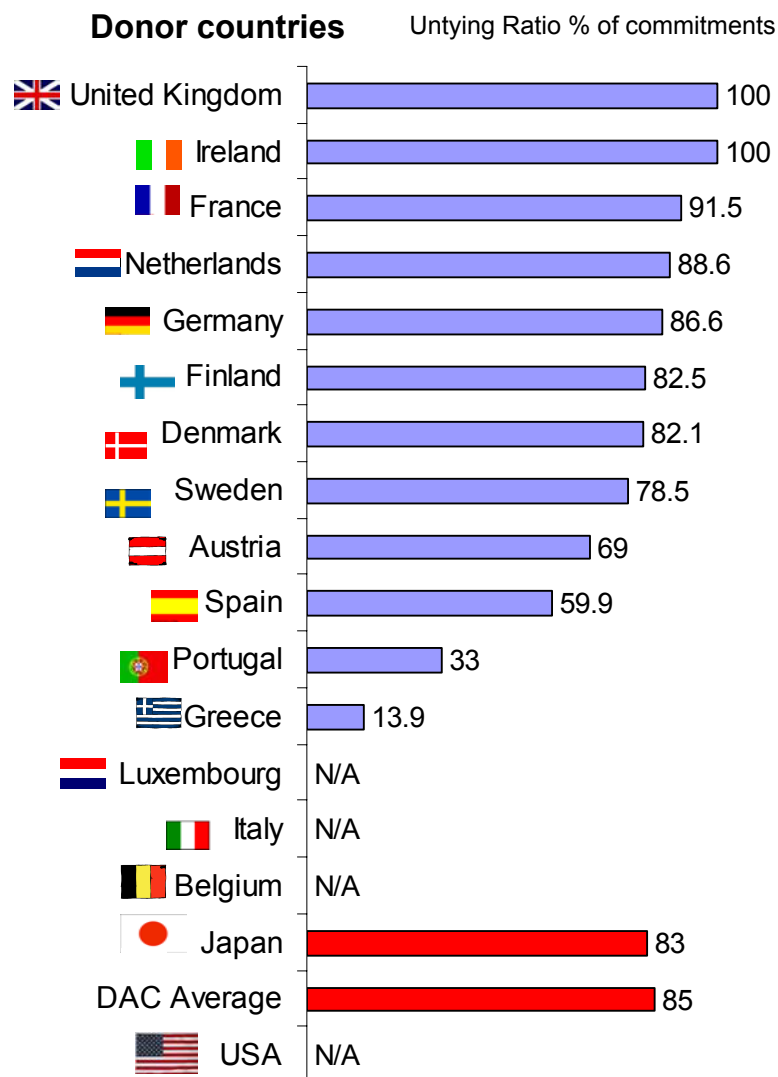


\* Note that these data substantially underestimate aid to/through NGOs by some donors.

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report (Table 18 – Major Aid Uses by Individual DAC Donors)

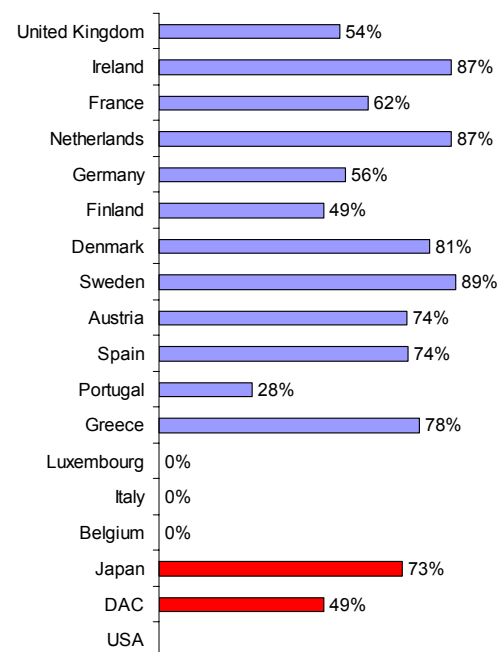
## 58. How large is Untied Aid to all countries

Share of Untied bilateral ODA over bilateral ODA excluding Technical Cooperation and administrative costs, 2002



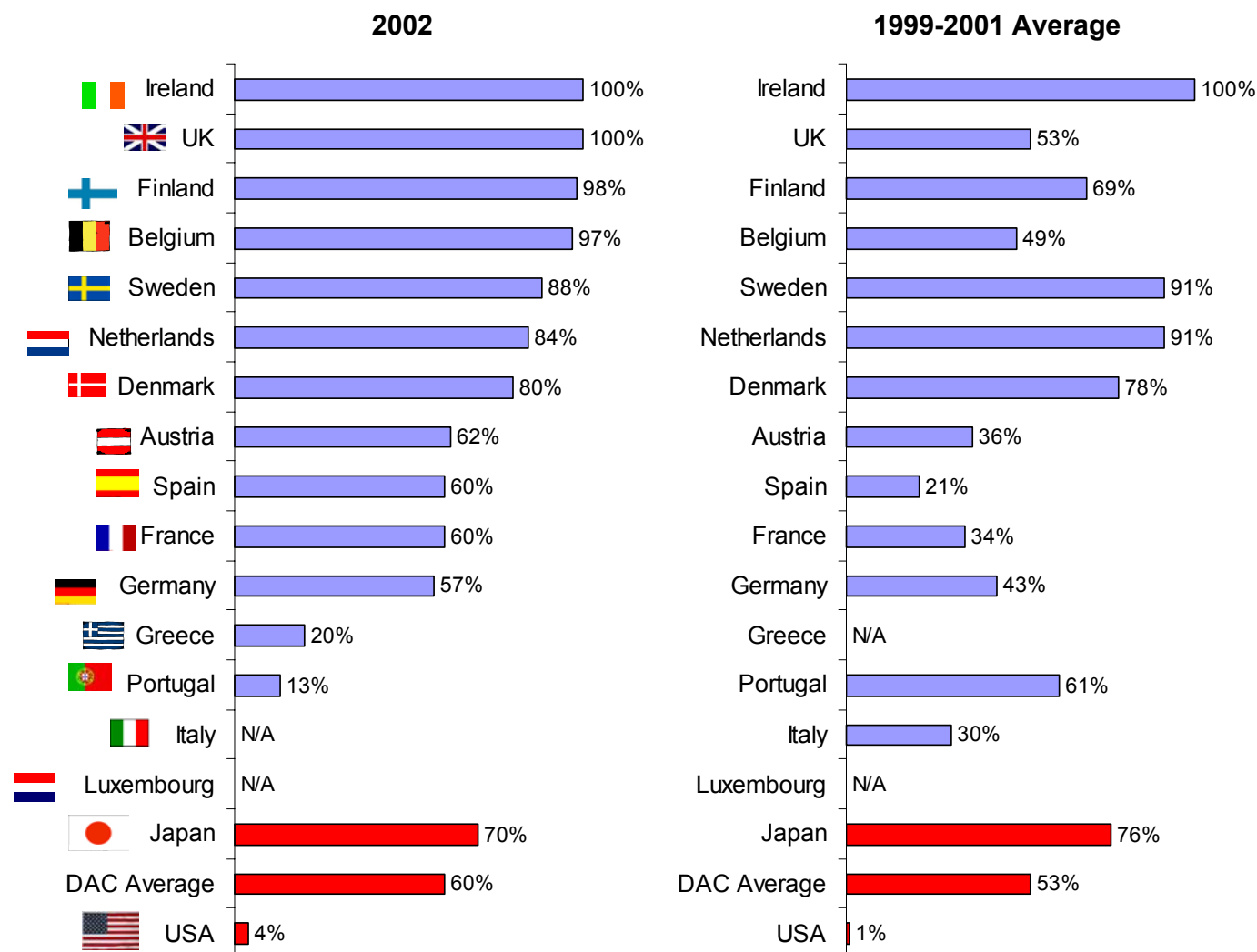
### Memo on Untying Ratio:

ODA excluding TC and administrative costs  
over total bilateral ODA



## 59. How large is Untied Aid to Less Developed Countries

Share of Untied Bilateral ODA to LDCs, % of commitments

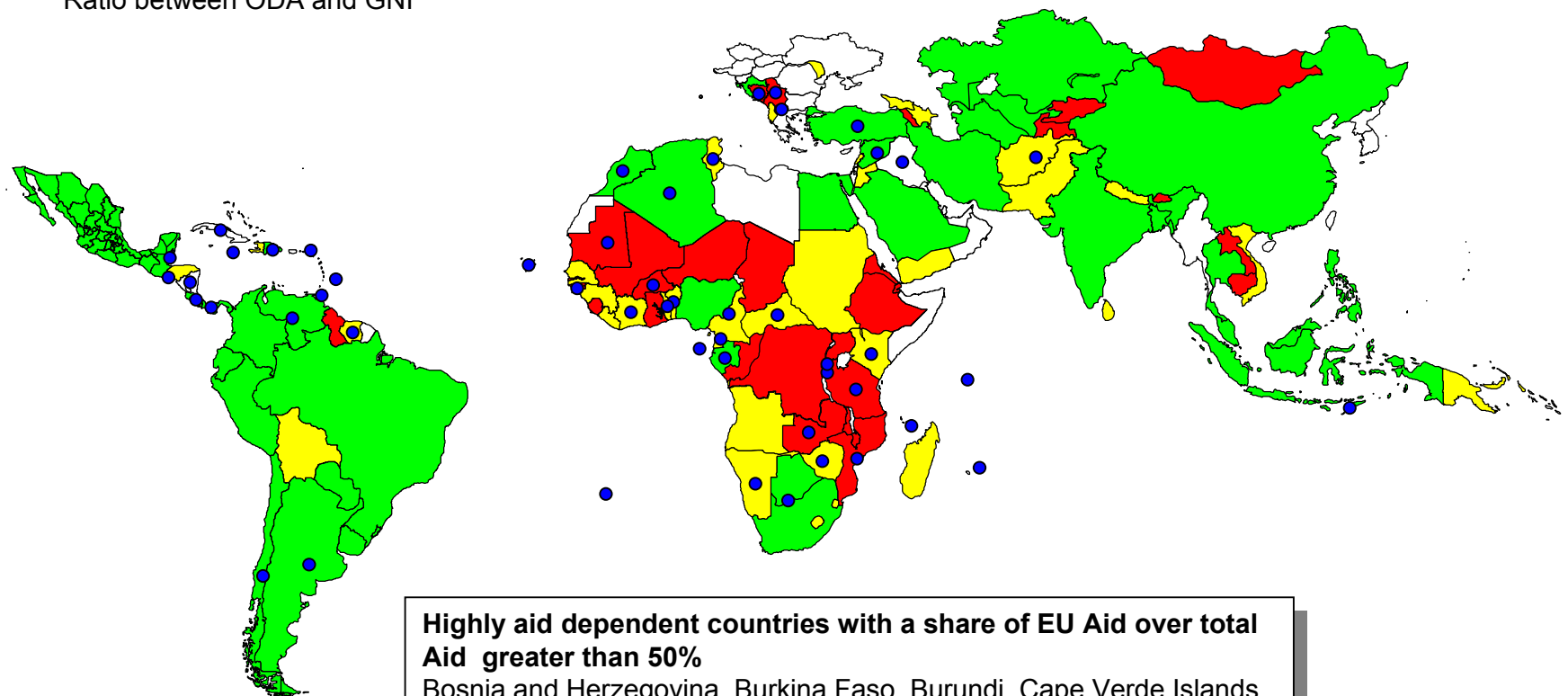




## 60. High EU Aid to countries with high Aid Dependency

(net bilateral EU MS ODA and EC ODA managed by the Commission – 2001-2002 average disbursements)

Ratio between ODA and GNI



### Highly aid dependent countries with a share of EU Aid over total Aid greater than 50%

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde Islands, East Timor, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, São Tome and Principe, Serbia & Montenegro, Zambia.

Aid Dependency Index  
(ODA/GNI)

Share of EU Aid/ Total Aid

High (>10%)

At least 50%

Medium (2 – 10%)

Low (< 2%)

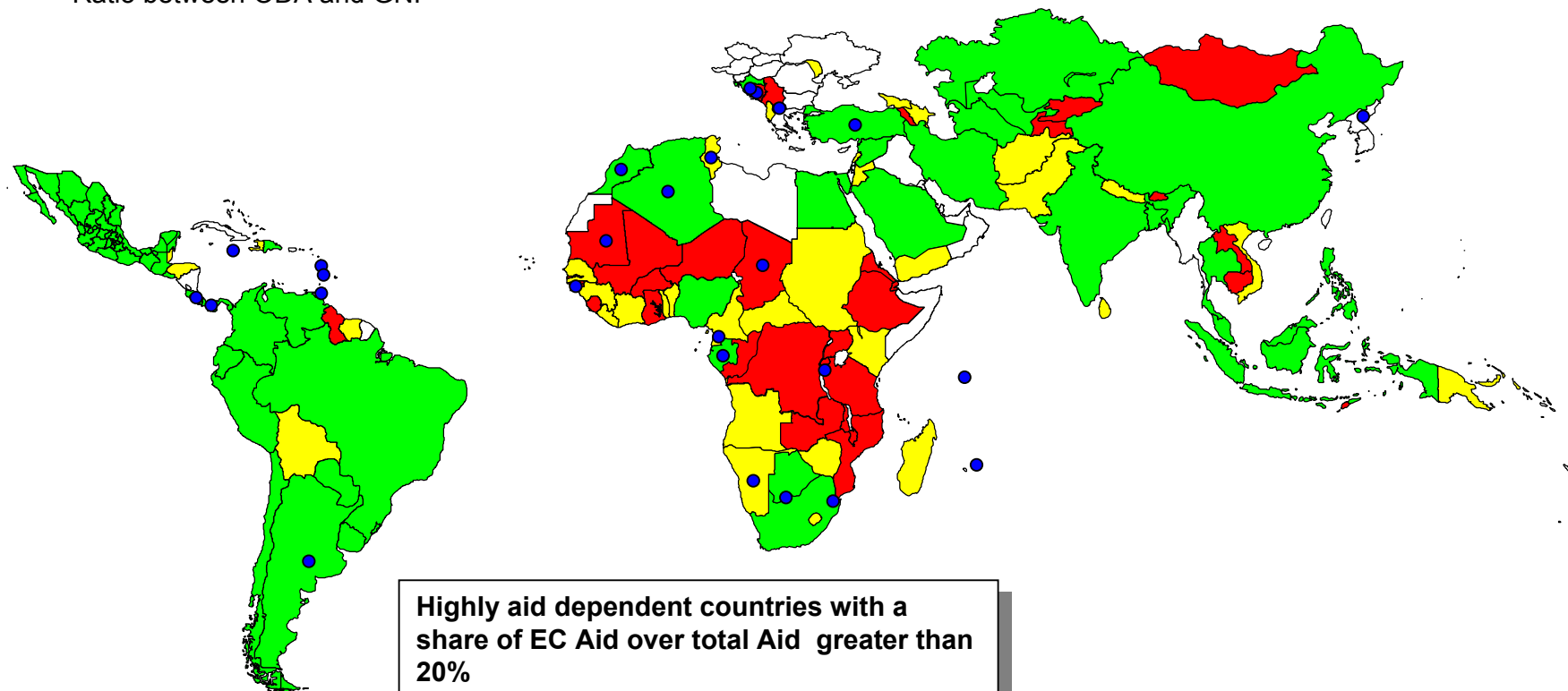
Sources: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a).

Countries have been allocated to 3 categories, each of which has a similar number of countries.

## 61. High EC Aid to countries with high Aid Dependency

(net bilateral EC ODA managed by the Commission – 2001-2002 average disbursements)

Ratio between ODA and GNI



**Highly aid dependent countries with a share of EC Aid over total Aid greater than 20%**

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Chad, Dominica, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Solomon Islands.

**Aid Dependency Index (ODA/GNI)**

- High (>10%)
- Medium (2 – 10%)
- Low (< 2%)

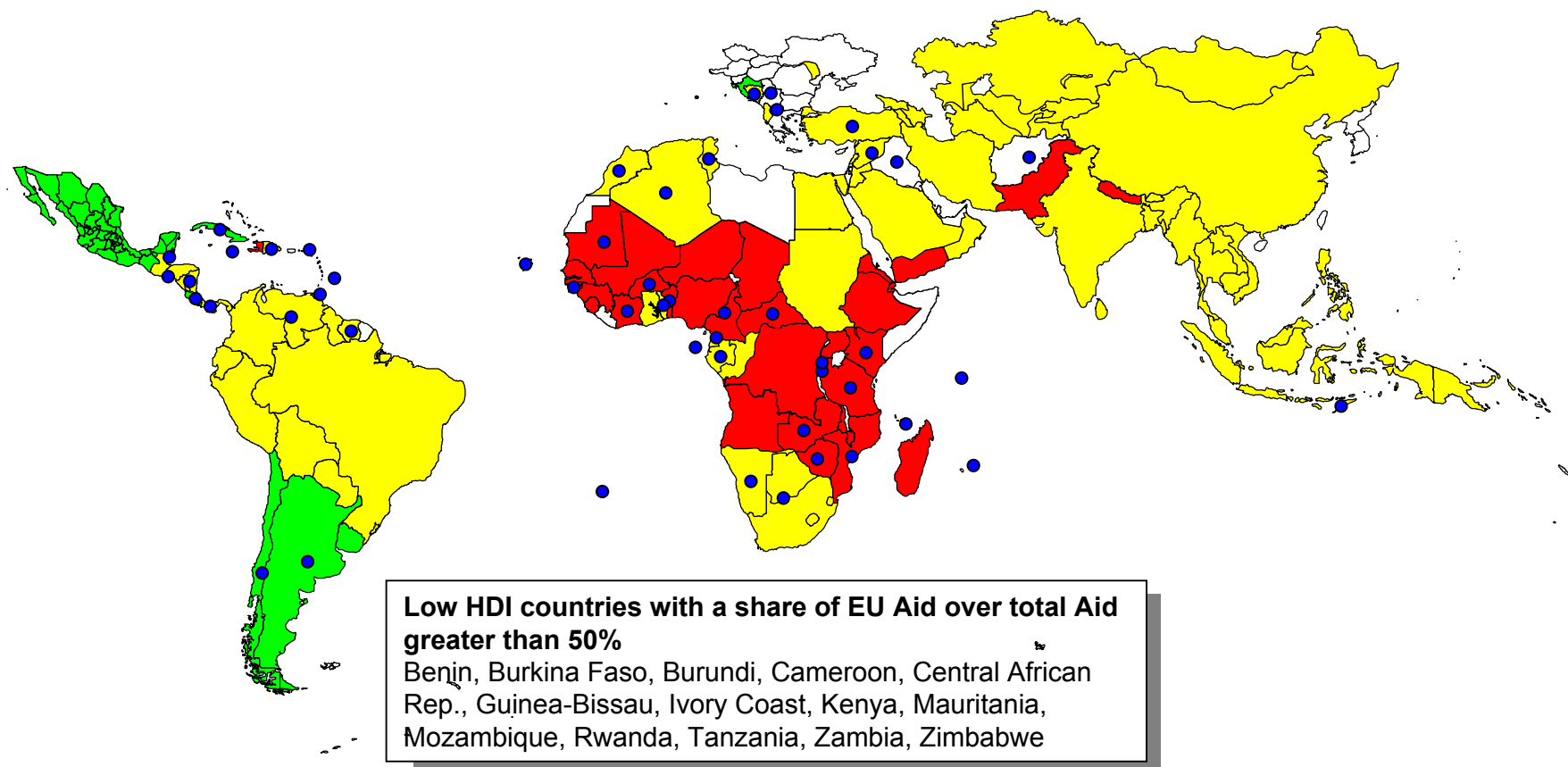
**Share of EC Aid/ Total Aid**

- At least 20%

Sources: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a). Countries have been allocated to 3 categories, each of which has a similar number of countries.

## 62. High EU aid to countries with low Human Development

(net bilateral EU MS ODA and EC ODA managed by the Commission – average disbursements, 2001-2002)

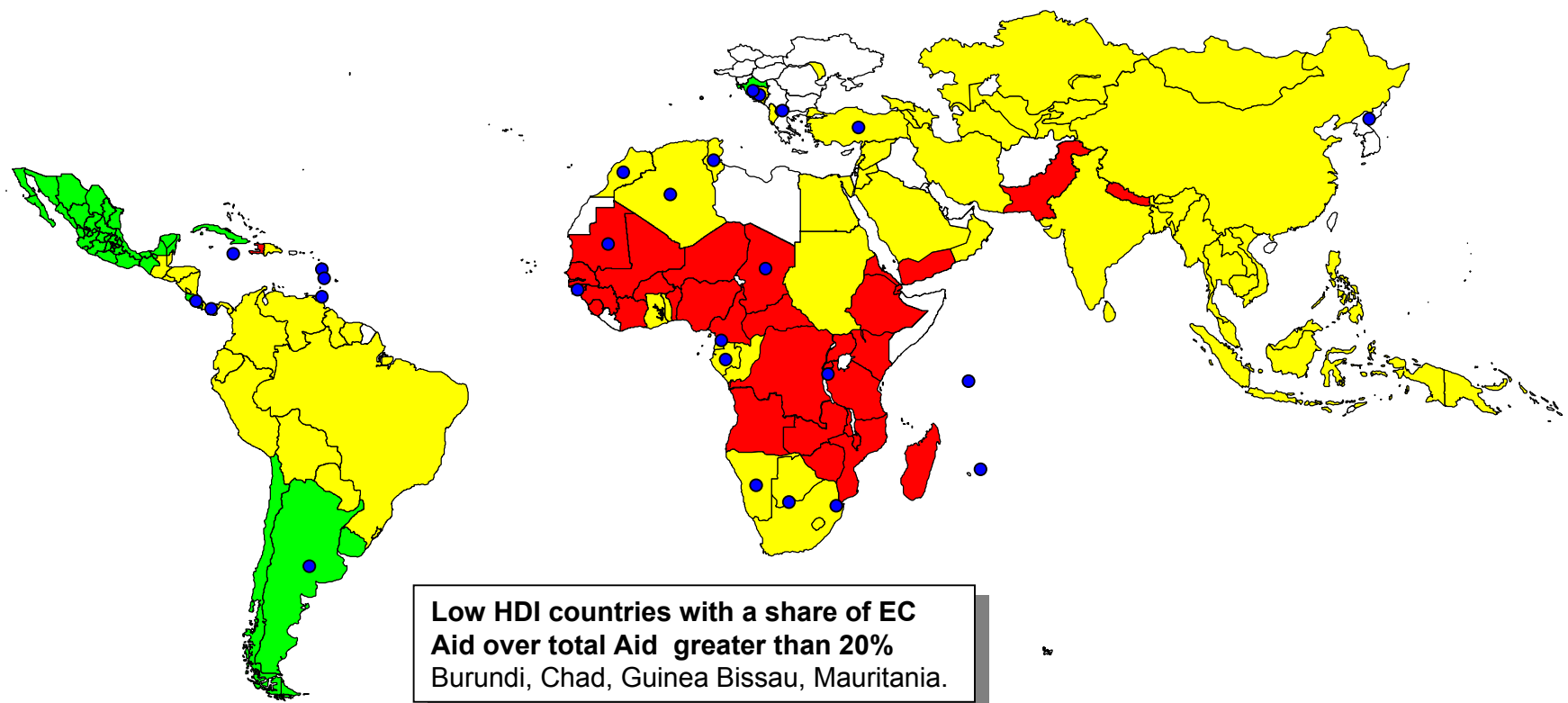


Human Devt. Index		Share of EU Aid/ Total Aid	
	Low		At least 50%
	Medium		
	High		

Sources: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a). Human Development Index 2001: Human Development Report 2003, UN.

## 63. High EC aid to countries with low Human Development

(net bilateral EC ODA managed by the Commission – average disbursements, 2001-2002)



Human Development Index	Share of EC Aid/ Total Aid
-------------------------	----------------------------

■ Low

● At least 20%

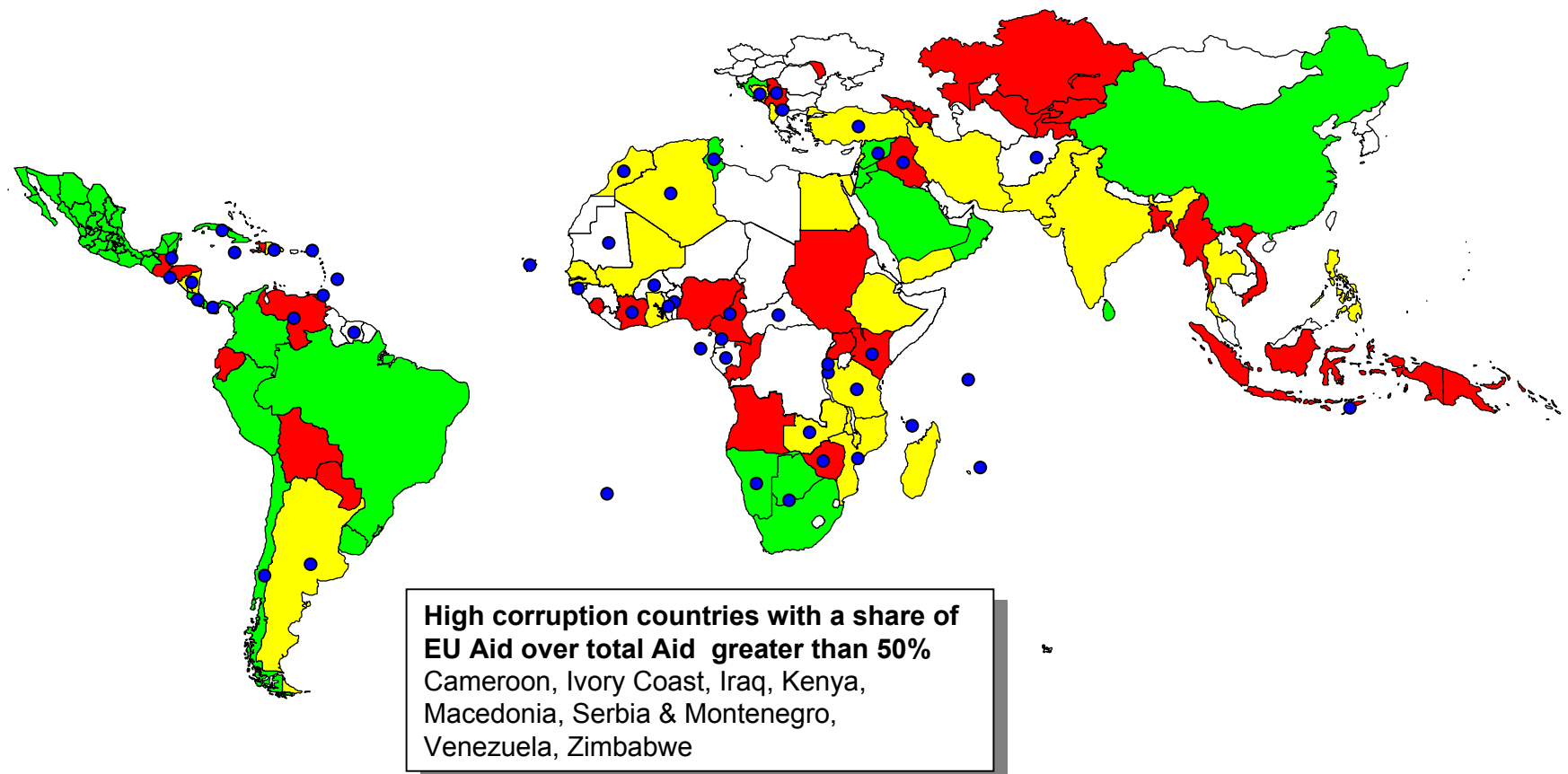
■ Medium

■ High

Sources: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a). Human Development Index 2001: Human Development Report 2003, UN.

## 64. High EU Aid to countries with high Corruption Indicators

(net bilateral EU MS ODA and EC ODA managed by the Commission – average disbursements, 2001-2002)

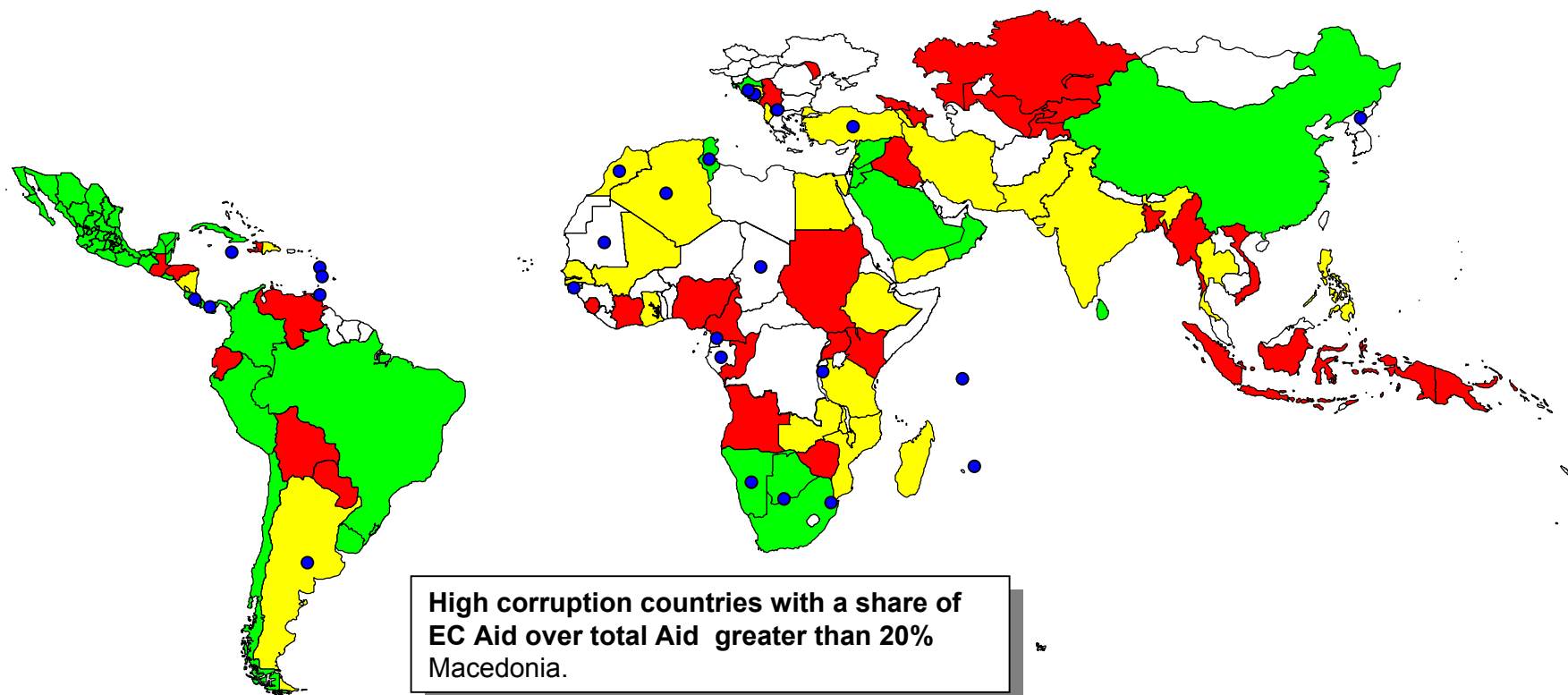


Source: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a). Corruption Perception Index 2003: Transparency International. Countries have been allocated to 3 categories, each of which has a similar number of countries. High: 1.3-2.4, medium: 2.5-3.3 and low: 3.4-7.4. Data on aid from DAC Table 2a.

Corruption Indicators	Share of EU Aid/ Total Aid
High	At least 50%
Medium	
Low	

## 65. High EC Aid to countries with high Corruption Indicators

(net bilateral EC ODA managed by the Commission – average disbursements 2001-2002)

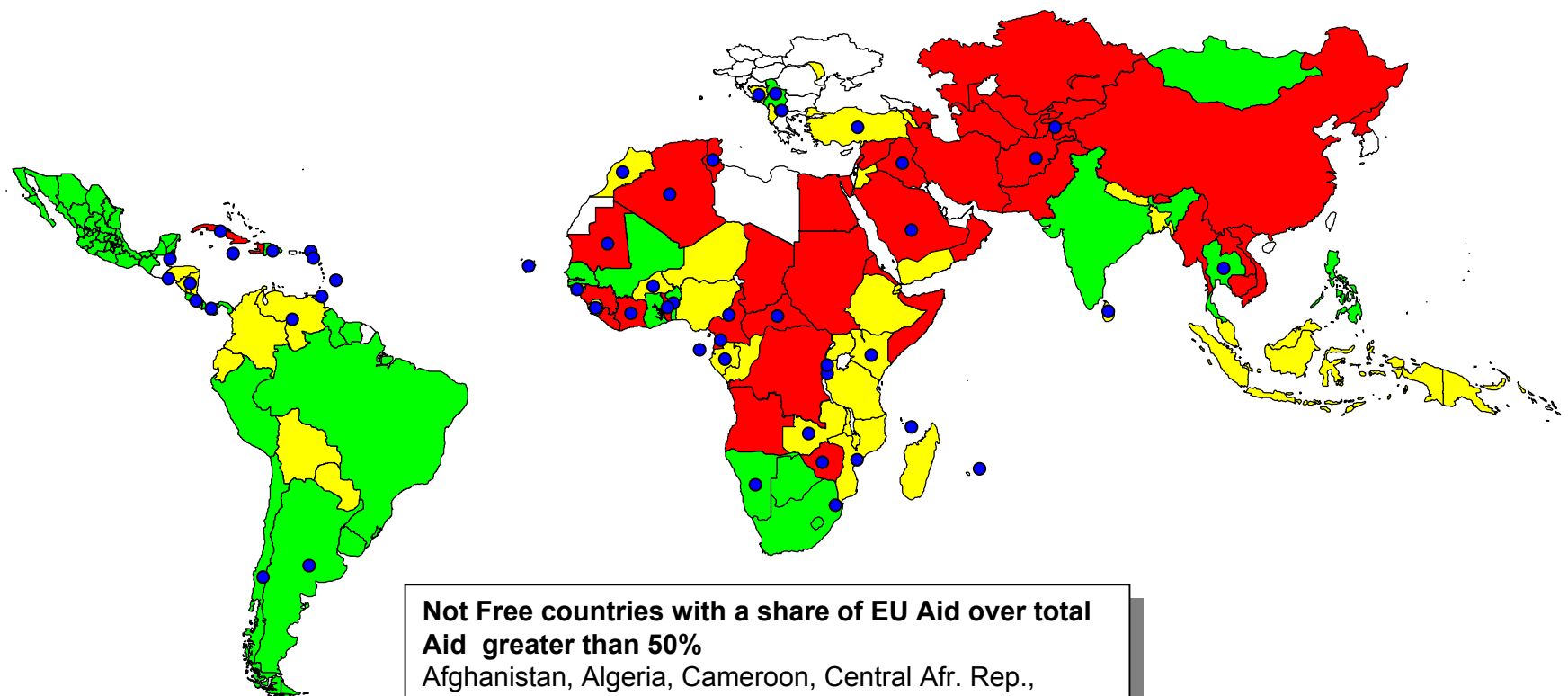


Source: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a). Corruption Perception Index 2003: Transparency International. Countries have been allocated to 3 categories, each of which has a similar number of countries. High: 1.3-2.4, medium: 2.5-3.3 and low: 3.4-7.4. Data on aid from DAC Table 2a.

Corruption Indicators	Share of EC Aid/ Total Aid
High	At least 20%
Medium	
Low	

## 66. High EU Aid and Political Rights and Civil Liberties

(net bilateral EU MS ODA and EC ODA managed by the Commission – average disbursements 2001-2002)



### Not Free countries with a share of EU Aid over total Aid greater than 50%

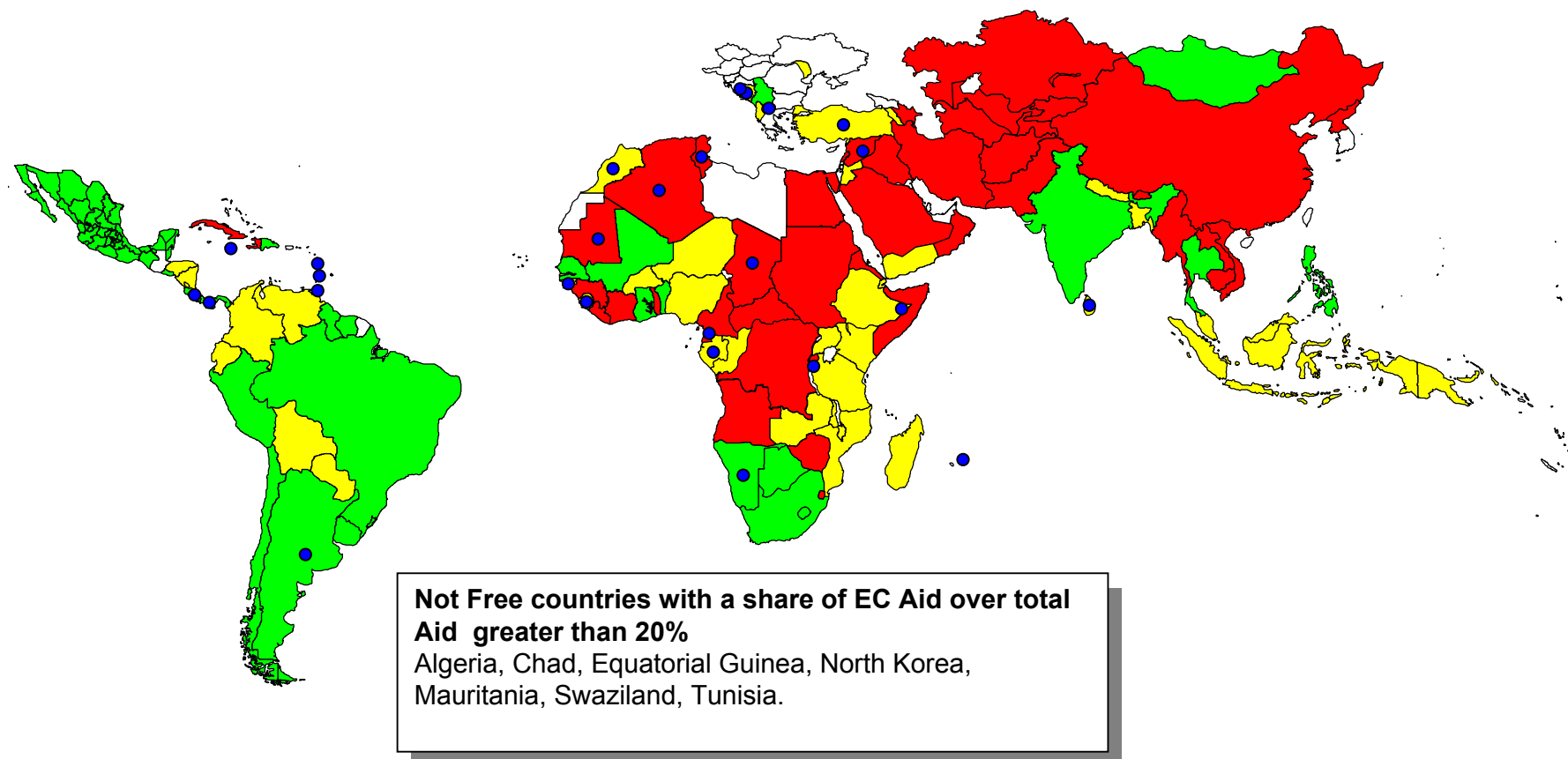
Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Central Afr. Rep., Cuba, Eq. Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe.

Freedom Indicators	Share of EU Aid/ Total Aid
Not Free	At least 50%
Partially Free	
Free	

Source: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a). Freedom Indicators: Freedom in the World, 2004. Freedom House

## 67. High EC Aid and Political Rights and Civil Liberties

(net bilateral EC ODA managed by the Commission – average disbursements 2001-2002)



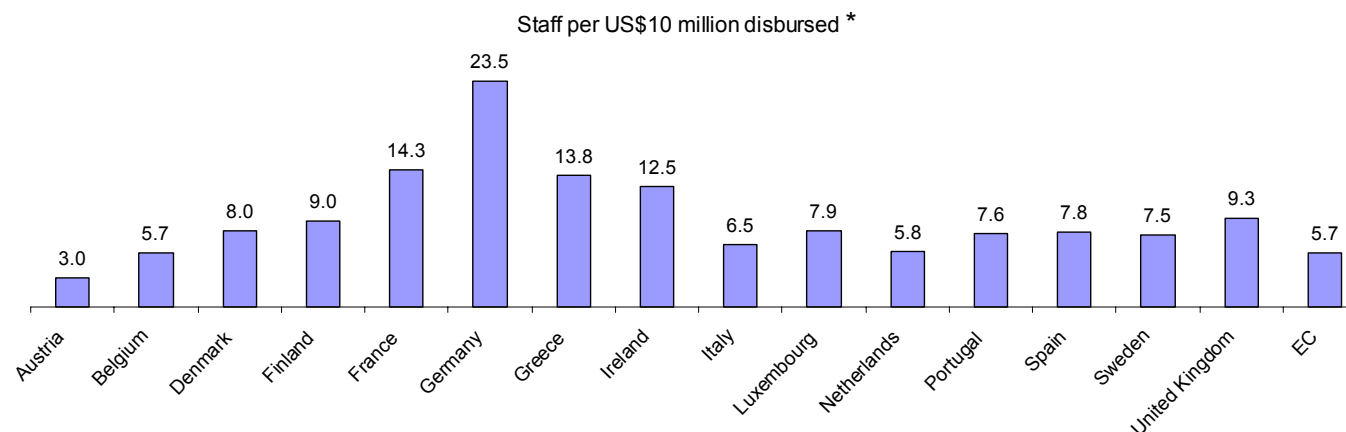
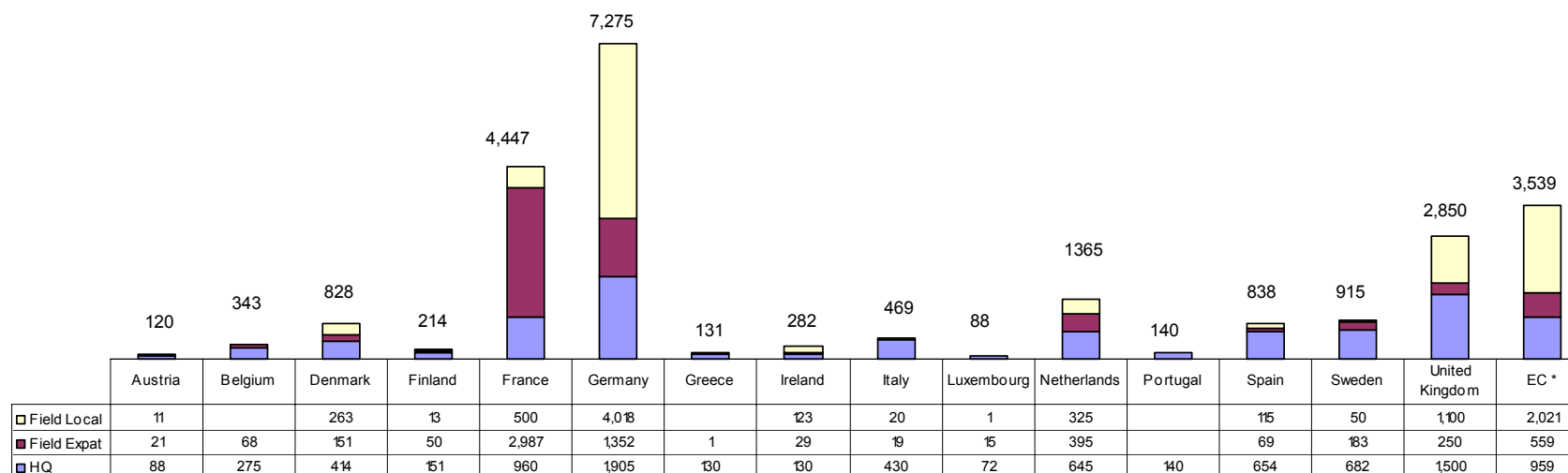
Source: Disbursements: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a). Freedom Indicators: Freedom in the World, 2004. Freedom House

Freedom Indicators	Share of EC Aid/ Total Aid
Not Free	At least 20%
Partially Free	
Free	



## 68. EU Aid and Development Assistance Staff

Number of full time staff managing ODA

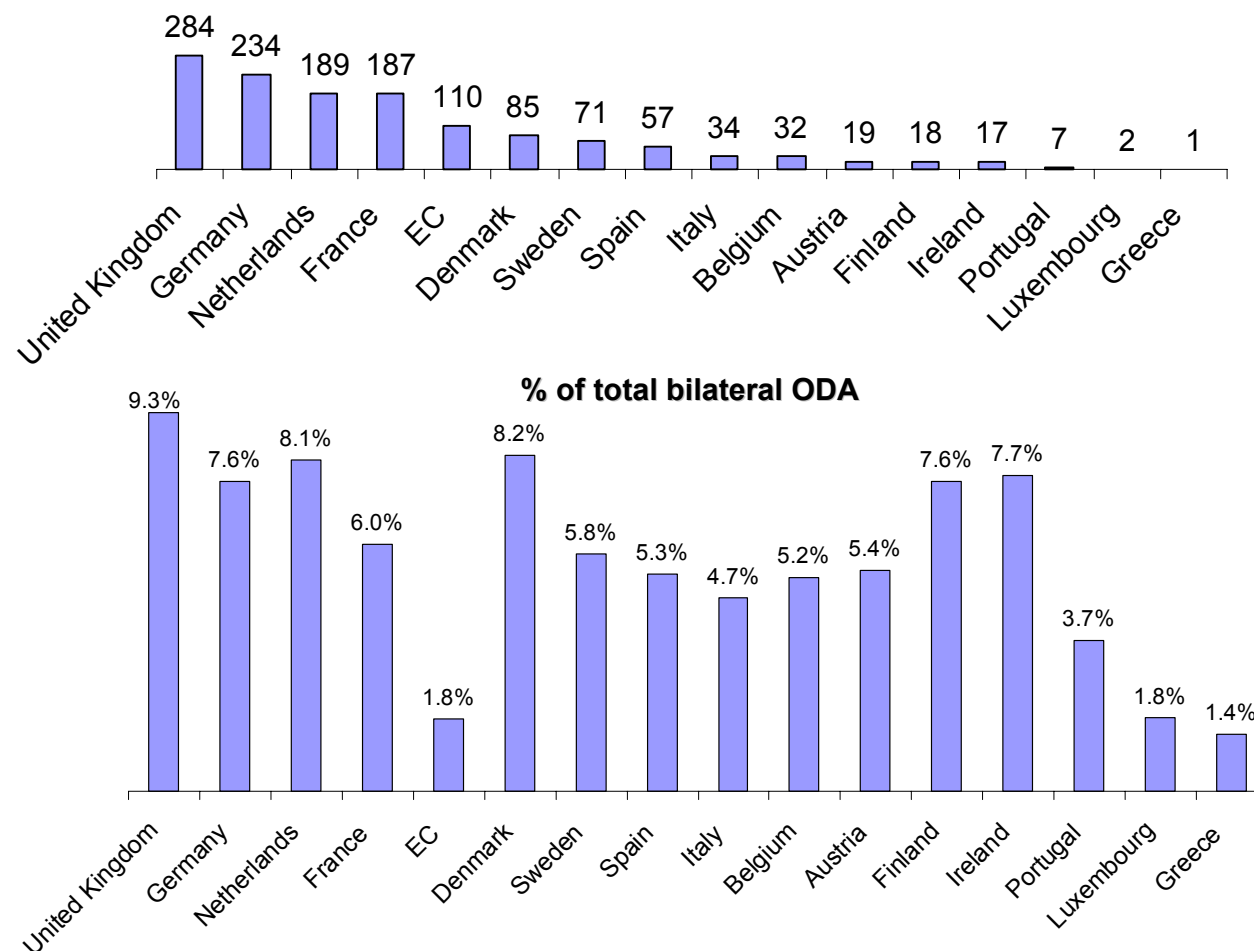


\* EC excluding ALAT. The Commission also reports that the ratio for US\$10 million of commitments is 4.8.

Source: EU Atlas questionnaires completed by EU member states and the Commission (DAC members). \* EC: excluding ALAT

## 69. EU Aid: Administrative Expenditures\*

Net Disbursements by donor (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)

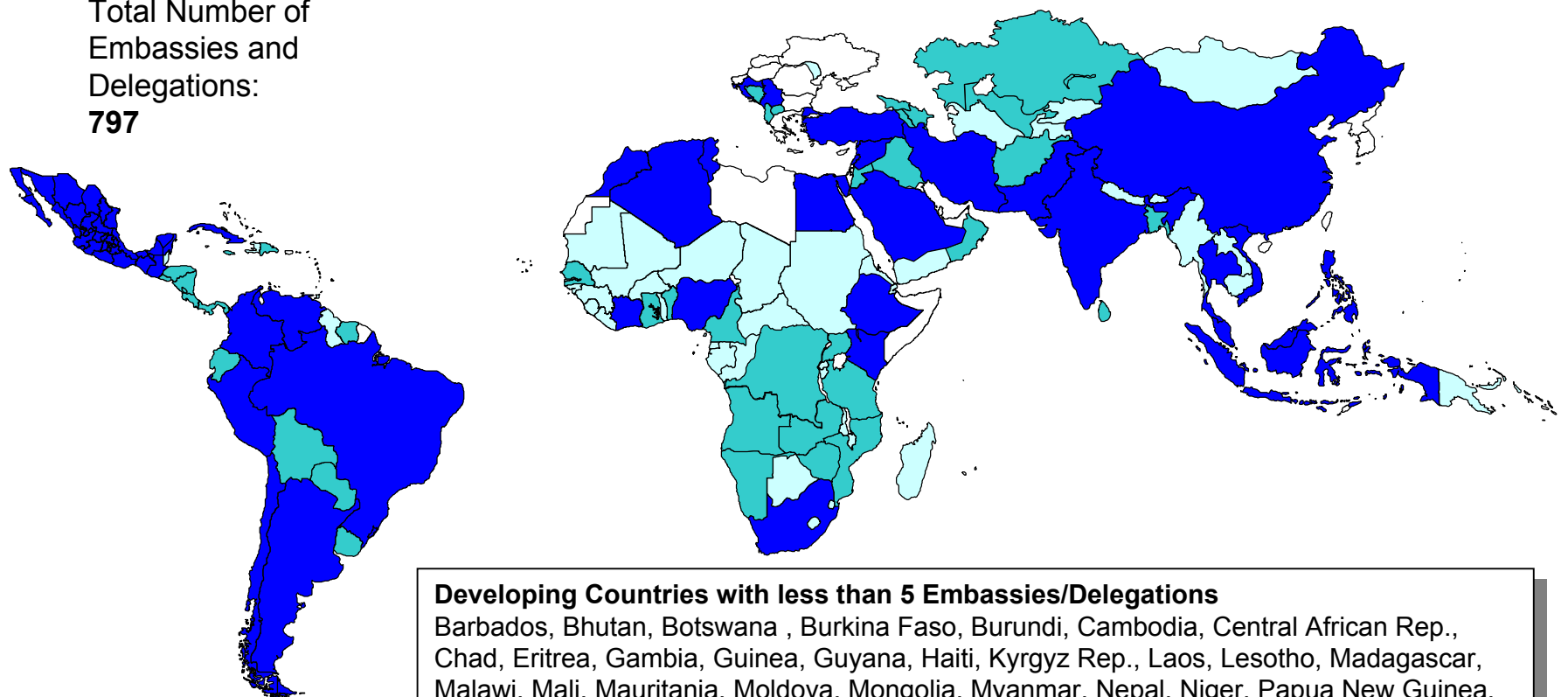


\* The data on this table is only indicative as Member States report administrative expenses differently.

Source: DAC Online - Official Commitments (or Disbursements) by Sector (Table 5)

## 70. EU Aid and In-country Presence

Total Number of  
Embassies and  
Delegations:  
**797**



### Developing Countries with less than 5 Embassies/Delegations

Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Rep., Chad, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kyrgyz Rep., Laos, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tajikistan, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkmenistan, Yemen.

No. Of EU MS Embassies  
and EC Delegations

- 1 to 5
- 6 to 10
- 11 to 16

Source: EC and EU Members' Ministries of Foreign Affairs' Web Sites (as of May 2004).

## II. EU Donor Profiles

## II.a Donor Fiches

The EU Donor Fiches present the results of a questionnaire sent by the EU Donor Atlas team to EU member states (DAC members) in February and March 2004. The profile also include some key figures at a glance (all from DAC data). The end of section Note fiche provides detail explanations on the donor fiches.



# Austria

<b>Overall objective</b>	sustainable development poverty reduction democracy
<b>Development policy statement</b>	no
<b>Legislation</b>	2002
<b>Minister in Cabinet</b>	no
<b>Annual report</b>	yes
<a href="http://www.bma.gv.at/up-media/208-Jahresbericht%202002%20HP.pdf">http://www.bma.gv.at/up-media/208-Jahresbericht%202002%20HP.pdf</a>	

## Austrian Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	1.9%
ODA/GNI	0.27%
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	24%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	33%
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	25%
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	7.6%
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	69%
Untied ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA (2002)	62%
Sector distribution	42% economic infrastructure
Regional distribution	30% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Serbia & Montenegro, Cameroon, Bolivia, Egypt, Indonesia

### A. Institutional Framework

Policy ministry with separate implementation agency	
Total staff	120
HQ	88
Field expatriate staff	21
Field local staff	11

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ approval
Tenders	HQ
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	...

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	3 year programme csp
Common EU format	yes
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	strong

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	policy departments
-----------------------------	--------------------

Full time evaluation staff	2
Common monitoring system	yes

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	...
Countries	...

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	low
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	parallel financing (own procedures)
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	frequently
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low



# Belgium

**Overall objective** poverty reduction

**Development. policy statement** 2003  
**Legislation** 1999  
**Minister in Cabinet** yes  
**Annual report** yes  
 www.dgic.be

## Belgian Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	3.4%
ODA/GNI	0.40%
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	35%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	37%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	42%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	11.7%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	...
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	97%
Sector distribution	22% education, health and population
Regional distribution	47% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Tanzania, DR Congo, Cameroon, Serbia & Montenegro, Ivory Coast

### A. Institutional Framework

#### Policy ministry with separate implementation agency

Total staff	343
HQ	275
Field expatriate staff	68
Field local staff	...

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ approval
Tenders	field
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	HQ

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	country strategy papers
Common EU format	no
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	strong

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	body not involved with implementation/Parliament
Full time evaluation staff	5
Common monitoring system	yes

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	Sub-Saharan Africa
Countries:	Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Benin, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa, Morocco, Algeria, Palestinian Adm., Vietnam, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia.

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	low
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	Parallel financing (own procedures)
Role of civil society/NGOs:	limited

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	no
Use of stand-alone PMUs	rarely
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	high
Tying emergency assistance	very low



# Denmark

<b>Overall objective</b>	sustainable development poverty reduction democracy gender equality
<b>Development. policy statement</b>	2003
<b>Legislation</b>	1998
<b>Minister in Cabinet</b>	yes *
<b>Annual report</b>	yes www.um.dk

## Danish Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	5.8%
ODA/GNI	1.0%
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	36%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	37%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	11%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	9.3%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	82%
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	80%
Sector distribution	18% other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	38% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Tanzania, Vietnam, Uganda, Mozambique, Ghana

### A. Institutional Framework

#### Integrated Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Total staff	828
HQ	414
Field expatriate staff	151
Field local staff	263

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ/field(*) >DKK 5-10 mill.
Tenders	HQ/field (*)
Commitments and payments	HQ/field(*)
Monitoring and evaluation	

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	yes
Programming documents used	country strategies (short) web
Common EU format	no
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	strong

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	Minister with broader mandate
Full time evaluation staff	7
Common monitoring system	yes

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	Sub-Saharan Africa
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Countries:	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia.
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...

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	high
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	pool funding with government procedures
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong/framework agreements

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	rarely
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	low
Tying emergency assistance	very low





## Finland

**Overall objective** poverty reduction

**Development. policy statement** 2004

**Legislation** no

**Minister in Cabinet** yes

**Annual report** yes

<http://global.finland.fi/english/publications/annual/2002/index.html>

### A. Institutional Framework

#### Integrated Ministry of Foreign Affairs \*

Total staff	214
HQ	151
Field expatriate staff	50
Field local staff	13

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ
Tenders	HQ
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	...

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	yes
Programming documents used	no (no country strategies)
Common EU format	no
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	strong

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	principal administrator/DG
Full time evaluation staff	2
Common monitoring system	yes

### Finnish Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	1.5%
ODA/GNI	0.34%
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	30%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	44%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	34%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	8.0%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC)/ODA (2002)	82%
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	98%
Sector distribution	28% other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	30% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Tanzania, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Serbia & Montenegro, China

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	Sub-Saharan Africa
Countries:	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia, Nepal, Vietnam, Nicaragua.

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	high
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	pool funding with government procedures
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong/co-financing

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	frequently
Tying investment projects	low
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low

\* Integration only for implementation. This is not the "pure" Model 1 as a separate Directorate is in charge of policy (Development Cooperation Policy).



# France

**Overall objective** sustainable development  
poverty reduction  
cultural diversity

**Development policy statement** 2002

**Legislation** no

**Minister in Cabinet** no

**Annual report** yes

## EU Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	17.2%
ODA/GNI	0.35%
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	27%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	36%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	46%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	0.6%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) 2002	92%
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA 2002	60%
Sector distribution	30% economic infrastructure
Regional distribution	49% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Morocco, Egypt, Cameroon

## A. Institutional Framework

Multiple ministries with separate implementing agencies

Total staff	4447
HQ	960
Field expatriate staff	2987
Field local staff	500

## B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ
Tenders	HQ
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	HQ

## C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	country strategy documents
Common EU format	yes
Role of recipient government	limited
Coordination with EU MS	weak

## D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	principal administrator/DG
Full time evaluation staff	21
Common monitoring system	no

## E. Programming priorities

Regions	Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East, North Africa
Countries	Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Lebanon, Senegal, Cameroon, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Guinea, Madagascar, Niger, Chad, Djibouti, DR Congo, Congo, Ivory Coast, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Brazil

## F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	high
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	co-financing
Role of civil society/NGOs:	limited

## G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	rarely
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	very high
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low



# Germany

**Overall objective** (\*)poverty reduction  
safeguarding peace  
integration into world economy

**Development policy statement** 2001 and 2002 (\*\*)

**Legislation** 2001

**Minister in Cabinet** yes

**Annual report** no (biannual)

## A. Institutional Framework

### Policy ministry with separate implementation agency

Total staff 7275  
HQ 1905  
Field expatriate staff 1352  
Field local staff 4018

## B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming HQ  
Project appraisal and approval HQ  
Tenders ...  
Commitments and payments HQ  
Monitoring and evaluation HQ

## C. Programming

Use of formal methodology yes  
Programming documents used country papers/priority strategy papers  
Common EU format no  
Role of recipient government central  
Coordination with EU MS weak

## D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to: principal administrator/DG (\*\*\*)  
Full time evaluation staff 12  
Common monitoring system yes

## German Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	18.3%
ODA/GNI	0.27
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	19%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	40%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	55%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	7.5%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	87%
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	57%
Sector distribution	20% education, health and population
Regional distribution	20% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Serbia & Montenegro, China, Bolivia, India, Mozambique

## E. Programming priorities

Regions ...  
Countries: 40 priority countries (CEE/NIS: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, FYR Macedonia; MED-NME: Egypt, Morocco, Palestinian adm., Turkey, Yemen; SSA: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia; As-Oc: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam; LA: Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru ). 35 partner countries are not listed here.

## F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	low
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	pool funding with donor procedures
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong

## G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	rarely
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low

(\*)Reducing global poverty and contributing to common international efforts towards fulfillment of the MDGs, safeguarding peace and making globalisation equitable.

(\*\*)Programme of Action 2015 for Poverty Reduction – The German Government's contribution towards halving extreme poverty world-wide (2001), The German Government's 11th Development Policy Report (2001), Government's Coalition Statement (2002) (\*\*\*) Permanent Secretary



## Greece

**Overall objective** poverty reduction

**Development policy statement** 2002

**Legislation** 1999

**Minister in Cabinet** yes

**Annual report** yes

### Greek Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	0.9%
ODA/GNI	0.19%
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	4%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	60%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	20%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	3.2%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	14%
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	20%
Sector distribution	67% other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	79% Europe
Top 5 recipients	FYR Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan

### A. Institutional Framework

#### Policy ministry with separate implementation agency

Total staff	131
HQ	130
Field expatriate staff	1
Field local staff	...

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ
Tenders	HQ
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	HQ

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	yes
Programming documents used	country strategies
Common EU format	yes
Role of recipient government	limited
Coordination with EU MS	weak

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	development minister
Full time evaluation staff	1
Common monitoring system	yes

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	South and Eastern Europe
Countries:	Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, FYR Macedonia, Palestinian adm., Romania, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, FR Yugoslavia.

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	...
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	parallel financing (own procedures)
Role of civil society/NGOs:	limited

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	rarely
Tying investment projects	...
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	...
Tying food aid	high
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low



## Ireland

**Overall objective** sustainable development  
poverty reduction

**Development policy statement** 2002  
**Legislation** no  
**Minister in Cabinet** no  
**Annual report** yes

### Irish Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	1.2%
ODA/GNI	0.37%
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	66%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	34%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	5%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	11.1%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	100%
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	100%
Sector distribution	41% education, health & population
Regional distribution	70% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Uganda, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia

### A. Institutional Framework

Development Cooperation Directorate within the MFA  
Total staff 282  
HQ 130  
Field expatriate staff 29  
Field local staff 123

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming HQ  
Project appraisal and approval HQ (approval)  
Tenders HQ/field  
Commitments and payments ...  
Monitoring and evaluation HQ/field

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology yes  
Programming documents used country strategies  
Common EU format no  
Role of recipient government central  
Coordination with EU MS strong

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to: principal administrator/DG  
Full time evaluation staff 4

Common monitoring system

no

### E. Programming priorities

Regions Sub-Saharan Africa  
Countries: Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, East Timor, Uganda and Zambia

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support high  
Support to sector approach yes  
Financing modality for sector app. pool funding with government procedures  
Role of civil society/NGOs: strong

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength yes  
Use of stand-alone PMUs never  
Tying investment projects very low  
Tying technical cooperation very low  
Tying programme aid (excl food) very low  
Tying food aid very low  
Tying support to NGOs very low  
Tying emergency assistance very low



## Italy

<b>Overall objective</b>	sustainable development poverty reduction
<b>Development policy statement</b>	1999
<b>Legislation</b>	1987
<b>Minister in Cabinet</b>	no
<b>Annual report</b>	yes <a href="http://www.esteri.it/ita/4_28_66_79.asp">http://www.esteri.it/ita/4_28_66_79.asp</a>

### Italian Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	7.0%
ODA/GNI	0.18%
ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA	66%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	63%
Technical Coop./ Bilateral ODA	13%
Support to NGOs/ Bilateral ODA	4.9%
Untied ODA/ Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	N/A
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	N/A
Sector distribution	34% debt relief, 17% social infrastructure
Regional distribution	68% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Mozambique, Tanzania, Eritrea, Tunisia, Ethiopia

### A. Institutional Framework

Development Cooperation Directorate within the MFA	
Total staff	469
HQ	430
Field expatriate staff	19
Field local staff	20

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ (approval)
Tenders	HQ/Field
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	HQ/Field

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	country strategies
Common EU format	yes
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	weak

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	principal administrator/DG
Full time evaluation staff	5
Common monitoring system	yes

### E. Programming priorities

### Regions

South-East Europe, Middle East, Africa

### Countries:

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Iraq, Palestinian Territories, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Mozambique, Uganda, South Africa.

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	low
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	Pool funding with gov't procedures limited

### Role of civil society/NGOs:

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	no
Use of stand-alone PMUs	rarely
Tying investment projects	...
Tying technical cooperation	very high
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very high
Tying food aid	low
Tying support to NGOs	very high
Tying emergency assistance	low



# Luxembourg

<b>Overall objective</b>	sustainable development poverty reduction democracy
<b>Development policy statement</b>	2004
<b>Legislation</b>	1996
<b>Minister in Cabinet</b>	yes
<b>Annual report</b>	yes www.mae.lu

## Luxembourg Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	0.5%
ODA/GNI	0.76%
ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA	41%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	22%
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	3%
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	7.4%
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	...
Untied ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA (2002)	...
Sector distribution	Health 26%, Education 20%
Regional distribution	41% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Serbia & Montenegro, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Afghanistan, Mali

### A. Institutional Framework

Development Cooperation Directorate within the MFA

Total staff	88
HQ	72
Field expatriate staff	15
Field local staff	1

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ
Tenders	Field/HQ
Commitments and payments	Field/HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	HQ

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	indicative programme
Common EU format	no
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	weak

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	development minister
Full time evaluation staff	1
Common monitoring system	no

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	Sub-Saharan Africa, South and East Asia, Latin America
Countries:	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Laos, Vietnam.

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	low
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	parallel financing (own procedures)
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	frequently
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low



# Netherlands

**Overall objective** poverty reduction

**Development policy statement** 2003  
**Legislation** no  
**Minister in Cabinet** yes  
**Annual report** yes

## EU Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	11.6%
ODA/GNI	0.82%
ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA	33%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	28%
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	25%
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	11.4%
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	89%
Untied ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA (2002)	84%
Sector distribution	other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	47% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Indonesia, India, Tanzania, Ghana, Afghanistan

### A. Institutional Framework

Development Cooperation Directorate within the MFA  
 Total staff 1365  
 HQ 645  
 Field expatriate staff 395  
 Field local staff 325

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming HQ/Field  
 Project appraisal and approval HQ/Field  
 Tenders HQ/Field  
 Commitments and payments HQ/Field  
 Monitoring and evaluation(\*) HQ/Field

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology yes  
 Programming documents used no (\*\*)  
 Common EU format no  
 Role of recipient government central  
 Coordination with EU MS strong

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to: development minister  
 Full time evaluation staff 37  
 Common monitoring system yes

(\*) Evaluation is implemented by an independent agency within the MFA  
 (\*\*) Country policies through PRSP's and budgeting and spending policies for budget holders in Annual Plans

### E. Programming priorities

Regions Sub-Saharan Africa, South and East Europe  
 Countries 36 (Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Colombia, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Macedonia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palestinian Administered Areas, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zambia)

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support high  
 Support to sector approach yes  
 Financing modality for sector app. pool funding with government procedures  
 Role of civil society/NGOs: strong/co-financing

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength yes  
 Use of stand-alone PMUs rarely  
 Tying investment projects low  
 Tying technical cooperation very low  
 Tying programme aid (excl food) very low  
 Tying food aid very low  
 Tying support to NGOs very low  
 Tying emergency assistance very low





# Portugal

<b>Overall objective</b>	poverty reduction
<b>Development policy statement</b>	1999
<b>Legislation</b>	2003
<b>Minister in Cabinet</b>	no
<b>Annual report</b>	yes

## Portuguese Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	1.1%
ODA/GNI	0.26%
ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA	44%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	38%
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	66%
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	0.9%
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	33%
Untied ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA (2002)	13%
Sector distribution	44% other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	57% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Timor-Leste, Mozambique, Cape Verde, São Tome and Principe, Angola

### A. Institutional Framework

#### Development Cooperation Directorate within the MFA

Total staff	140
HQ	140
Field expatriate staff	...
Field local staff	...

### B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ
Tenders	HQ
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	HQ

### C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	country strategies
Common EU format	yes
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	weak

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	principal administrator/DG
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Full time evaluation staff	4
Common monitoring system	no

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and East Asia
Countries	...

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	low
Support to sector approach	no
Financing modality for sector app.	pool funding with government procedures
Role of civil society/NGOs:	limited

### G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	no
Use of stand-alone PMUs	frequently
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	very high
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	...
Tying support to NGOs	very high
Tying emergency assistance	very high



# Spain

<b>Overall objective</b>	poverty reduction
<b>Development policy statement</b>	2001
<b>Legislation</b>	1998
<b>Minister in Cabinet</b>	no
<b>Annual report</b>	yes <a href="http://www.aeci.ex/ope.index.htm">www.aeci.ex/ope.index.htm</a>

## Spanish Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	6.1%
ODA/GNI	0.28%
ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA	8%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	38%
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	20%
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	8.3%
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	60%
Untied ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA (2002)	60%
Sector distribution	19% education, health& population
Regional distribution	50% Latin American & Caribbean
Top 5 recipients	Nicaragua, El Salvador, China, Morocco Ecuador

## A. Institutional Framework

### Development Cooperation Directorate within the MFA 1/

Total staff	838
HQ	654
Field expatriate staff	69
Field local staff	115

## B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ
Tenders	HQ
Commitments and payments	HQ
Monitoring and evaluation	HQ

## C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	yes
Programming documents used	Country Strategy
Common EU format	yes
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	weak

## D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	Implementation Dpt. / Agency
Full time evaluation staff	3
Common monitoring system	yes

## E. Programming priorities

Regions	Latin America
Countries	Angola, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, São Tome and Principe, Senegal, Algeria, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa, Tunisia, China, Vietnam, Philippines, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FR Yugoslavia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru

## F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	low
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	co-financing
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong

## G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	no
Use of stand-alone PMUs	frequently
Tying investment projects	low
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low

1/ The implementing agency (AECI) reports to the MFA Aid Directorate.



# Sweden

**Overall objective** poverty reduction

**Development policy statement** 2003

**Legislation** yes

**Minister in Cabinet** yes

**Annual report** yes

## EU Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	6.5%
ODA/GNI	0.80%
ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA	27%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	33%
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	5%
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	14.1%
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	79%
Untied ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA (2002)	88%
Sector distribution	25% other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	28% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Tanzania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Serbia & Montenegro, Vietnam

## A. Institutional Framework

### Policy ministry with separate implementation agency

Total staff	915
HQ	682
Field expatriate staff	183
Field local staff	50

## B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ/field
Project appraisal and approval	field
Tenders	field
Commitments and payments	field
Monitoring and evaluation	field

## C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	country strategy (web published)
Common EU format	no
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	strong

## D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to	management committee/board
Full time evaluation staff	20
Common monitoring system	yes

## E. Programming priorities

Regions	Sub-Saharan Africa
Countries	Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Laos, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Honduras, West Bank Gaza, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro, Tajikistan

## F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	high
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	pool funding with government procedures
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong/ co-financing

## G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	never
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low



# United Kingdom

<b>Overall objective</b>	poverty reduction
<b>Development policy statement</b>	2000
<b>Legislation</b>	2002
<b>Minister in Cabinet</b>	yes
<b>Annual report</b>	yes
	<a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk">www.dfid.gov.uk</a>

## British Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	16.9%
ODA/GNI	0.31%
ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA 1/	31%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	36%
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	27%
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	8.6%
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	100%
Untied ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA (2002)	100%
Sector distribution	16% other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	35% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	India, Serbia & Montenegro, Tanzania, Mozambique, Bangladesh

## A. Institutional Framework

### Autonomous Aid Agency

Total staff	2850
HQ	1500
Field expatriate staff	250
Field local staff	1100

## B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	field (*) (up to 7.5 million £)
Tenders	field
Commitments and payments	field
Monitoring and evaluation	field

## C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	no
Programming documents used	country assistance plans/ web
Common EU format	no
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	strong

## D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to	principal administrator/DG
Full time evaluation staff	14
Common monitoring system	yes

1/ It must be noted that the percentage refers to total bilateral ODA. A better measure would be the share of ODA to LDCs on allocable ODA.

## E. Programming priorities

Regions	...
Countries	...

## F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	high
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	pool funding with government procedures
Role of civil society/NGOs:	limited

## G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	yes
Use of stand-alone PMUs	frequently
Tying investment projects	very low
Tying technical cooperation	very low
Tying programme aid (excl food)	very low
Tying food aid	very low
Tying support to NGOs	very low
Tying emergency assistance	very low



# European Commission

**Overall objective** sustainable development  
integration into the world economy  
poverty reduction  
democracy and rule of law

**Development policy statement** 2000  
**Legislation** about 30 regulations  
**Minister in Cabinet** yes  
**Annual report** yes  
[http://europa.eu.int/eur-Lex/en/com/rpt/2003/com2003\\_0527en01.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eur-Lex/en/com/rpt/2003/com2003_0527en01.pdf)

## EC Aid at a Glance (01-02)

Net ODA/EU ODA	not applicable
ODA/GNI	not applicable
ODA to LDCs/ Bilateral ODA	26%
Multilateral ODA/ODA	not applicable
Technical Coop./Bilateral ODA	...
Support to NGOs/Bilateral ODA	...
Untied ODA/Bilateral ODA (exc. TC) (2002)	...
Untied ODA to LDCs/Bilateral ODA (2002)	...
Sector distribution	20% Other social infrastructure
Regional distribution	32% Sub Saharan Africa
Top 5 recipients	Ex-Yugoslavia/Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, South Africa

## A. Institutional Framework

### Policy ministry with separate implementation agency

Total staff	3539
HQ	959
Field expatriate staff	559
Field local staff	2021

## B. Degree of decentralisation

Programming	HQ
Project appraisal and approval	HQ
Tenders	field
Commitments and payments	field (except primary comm.)
Monitoring and evaluation	field

## C. Programming

Use of formal methodology	yes
Programming documents used	country strategy papers/ web pub.
Common EU format	yes
Role of recipient government	central
Coordination with EU MS	strong

## D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to	management committee/board
Full time evaluation staff	11
Common monitoring system	yes

## E. Programming priorities

Regions	...
Countries	...

## F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	high
Support to sector approach	yes
Financing modality for sector app.	pool funding with government procedures
Role of civil society/NGOs:	strong/NGO co-financing

## G. Aid Procedures and Tying

Aid procedures are a strength	no
Use of stand-alone PMUs	rarely
Tying investment projects	high
Tying technical cooperation	...
Tying programme aid (excl food)	low
Tying food aid	low
Tying support to NGOs	high
Tying emergency assistance	high

## Explanatory Note: Donor Fiches

The Donor Fiches present the results of a questionnaire sent by the EU Donor Atlas team to the EU member states (DAC members) in February and March 2004. The Donor Fiches were revised by all Member States in June 2004.

We have compiled Donor Fiches for the member states (DAC members) that replied to the questionnaire. The fiches also present 11 aid indicators based on DAC data.

See box – Aid at a Glance.

### Aid at a Glance

Net ODA/EU ODA	net ODA (disbursements) for each member state as a share of ODA (as in chart 44)
ODA/GNI:	chart 44
ODA to LDCs/ODA	(*) bilateral ODA allocated to less developing countries (DAC Aid at a Glance 01-02 for each donor)
Multilateral ODA/ODA	chart 53
Technical Coop./ODA	TC over bilateral ODA (net disbursements 01-02 average) chart 55
Support to NGOs/ODA	Support to NGOs over bilateral ODA (commitments 01-02 average) chart 57
Untied ODA/ODA	untied bilateral ODA as a share of bilateral ODA (excluding technical cooperation and admin. costs) (commitments 2002) chart 58
Untied ODA to LDC/ODA	untied ODA to less developed countries as a share of total bilateral ODA (commitments 2002) chart 59.
Sector distribution	(*) gross bilateral ODA, main sector (2001-2002) (DAC Aid at a Glance 01-02 for each donor)
Regional distribution	(*) gross bilateral ODA, main region (2001-2002). (DAC Aid at a Glance for each donor)
Top 5 recipients	top recipients of gross bilateral ODA (2001-2002) (DAC Aid at a Glance for each donor)

(\*) Data taken directly from

[www.oecd.org/countrylist/0,2578,en\\_2649\\_34447\\_1783495\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/countrylist/0,2578,en_2649_34447_1783495_1_1_1_1,00.html)

### Overall Objective

(question 9) ODA objectives options are sustainable economic and social development environment; smooth and gradual integration in the world economy; poverty reduction/elimination; democracy, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms; Others (specify). Note that the options follow Title XVI/XX Development Cooperation Article 130U/177 (Maastricht/Nice Treaty)

### Development Policy Statement

(question 2) Highest level and most recent.

### Legislation

(question 1) Legislation on Development Cooperation, Development Cooperation Act, if any.

### Minister in Cabinet

(not included in the questionnaire). Is the Development Minister a member of the Cabinet?

### Annual Report

(question 6) Does the donor produce an annual report on overall ODA activities? Is it published? URL?

## A. Institutional Framework

Institutional Model	(question 3) Management system for ODA (see box below)
Total staff	(question 8)
HQ	(question 8) Estimate of full time staff working exclusively on the ODA programme.
Field expatriate staff	(question 8) Estimate of full time staff working exclusively on the ODA programme.
Field local staff	(question 8) Field staff appointed locally. Estimate of full time staff working exclusively on the ODA programme, excluding support staff (e.g. secretaries, security, drivers, etc.)

### Possible Management Systems for Development Cooperation

**Model 1: Integrated Ministry of Foreign Affairs** (each geographical department has a development cooperation division).

**Model 2: Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs** (e.g., Trade Directorate, Foreign Policy Directorate, Development Cooperation Directorate, etc.).

**Model 3: Policy Ministry with Separate Implementing Agency** (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sets policies, while the agency handles the project cycle).

**Model 4: Autonomous Aid Agency** (e.g., Development Ministry or Agency responsible for policy and implementation).2002

**Model 5: Multiple Ministries with Separate Implementing Agencies** (e.g., Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade and Industry have separate implementing agencies reporting to them and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

*Source: OECD DAC, Comparison of Management Systems for Development Co-operation in OECD/DAC Members. 1999.)*

## B. Degree of decentralisation

(question 7). Who has the final decision on each stage of the ODA process (on the donor side)? How much of decision- making has been transferred to the field offices of the donor (i.e. devolution in Commission terminology).

The results in this section are tentative. Donors have sometimes applied different standards in their replies. For this reason, we have not included in the donor fiches the role of recipient governments on the ODA process.

Programming	country allocation, preparation of country strategy and approval of country strategy.
Project appraisal and approval	identification; appraisal and approval of projects and programmes
Tenders	approval of tenders; issue of tenders; and evaluation of tenders and selection of contractors
Commitments and payments	sign contracts and riders, approval of commitments and approval of payments
Monitoring and evaluation	monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes

### C. Programming

Common EU format	(not in questionnaire) responses based on EC Monterrey questionnaire. Use of the donor of the EU common format for country strategy papers.
Formal methodology to allocate resources	(question 17) Do you use any formal methodology to allocate your global aid resources to recipient countries?
Programming documents used	(question 18) Which are your main programming documents and are they published on the Internet? (e.g. country strategy papers, etc).
Role of recipient government	(question 19) What is the role of the recipient Government in your programming process?
Coordination with EU member states	(question 22) How effective is coordination of (your) programming with other EU member states?

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation unit reports to:	(question 5a) Who does your central evaluation office reports to: a) body not involved with implementation/Parliament b) minister with broader mandate than aid c) development minister d) management committee/Board e) principal administrator/director general f) policy departments g) implementation departments/agency
Full time evaluation staff	(question 5b) How many staff works exclusively on evaluations?
Common monitoring system	(question 5d) Do you have a common monitoring system? (i.e. IT system common to all ODA activities and regions)

### E. Programming priorities

Regions	(question 11) Highest priority (1) for regions according to overall policy statement (not to actual practice).
Countries	(question 11) Priority countries according to overall policy statement.

### F. Preferred approaches

Commitment to budget support	(question 26) Are your willingness and ability to provide budget support, considering risks and benefits, generally? High/Low
Support to sector approach	(question 26) Are you generally in favour of supporting "sector approaches"?
Financing modality for sector approach	(question 27) What is your preferred financing modality for the sector approach? a) pool funding with government procedures; pool funding with donor procedures; co-financing or parallel financing (own procedures)
Role of civil society/NGOs:	(question 15) What role do civil society/NGOs play in the design or implementation of your ODA?



## G. Aid procedures and tying

Aid procedures are a strength	(question 24) Do you consider that your aid implementation procedures are one of your relative strengths?
Use of stand-alone PMUs	(question 25) Do you use stand- alone project management units in your interventions? Note: PMUs are often used by individual donors to implement their own projects when normal government systems are considered not sufficiently reliable. Budget support and sector approaches attempt to avoid PMUs.
Tying investment projects	(question 23) Responses for this are: very low (less than 25%), low (between 25% and 50%), high (between 51% and 75%) and very high (more than 75%). Please note that 0 untying was not offered as an option in this questionnaire. Also note that the responses here are derived from the donor responses to the EU Atlas questionnaire. However, the Aid at Glance box also provides DAC statistics.
Tying technical cooperation	as above
Tying programme aid (excl food)	as above
Tying food aid	as above
Tying support to NGOs	as above
Tying emergency assistance	as above

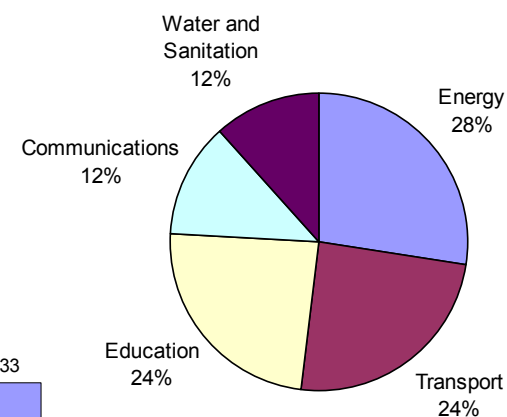
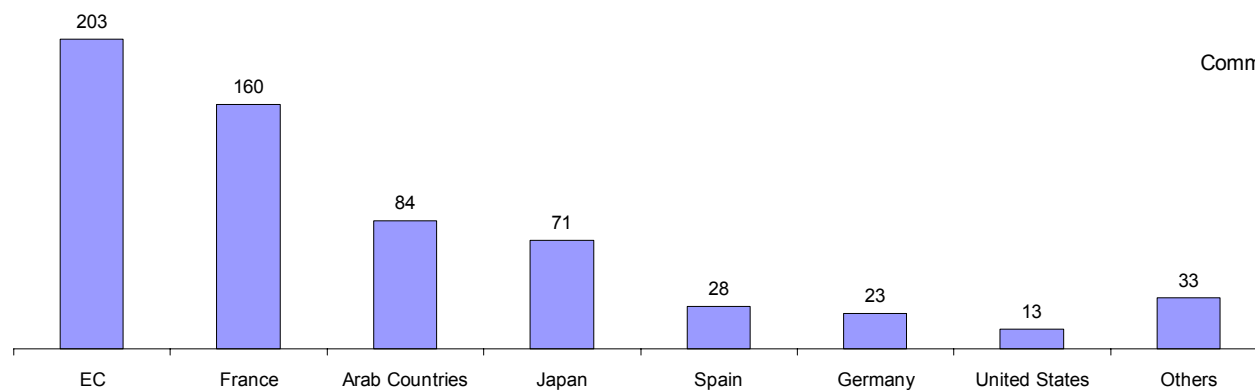
## II.b EU Donors in Four Countries

This section provides information of EU donor activities on the 4 countries in the EU Joint Initiative for coordination and harmonisation: Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Vietnam

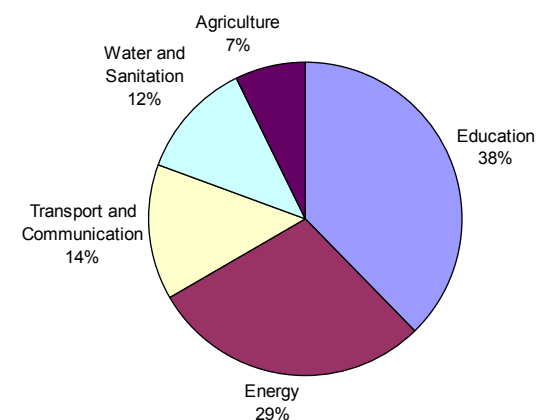
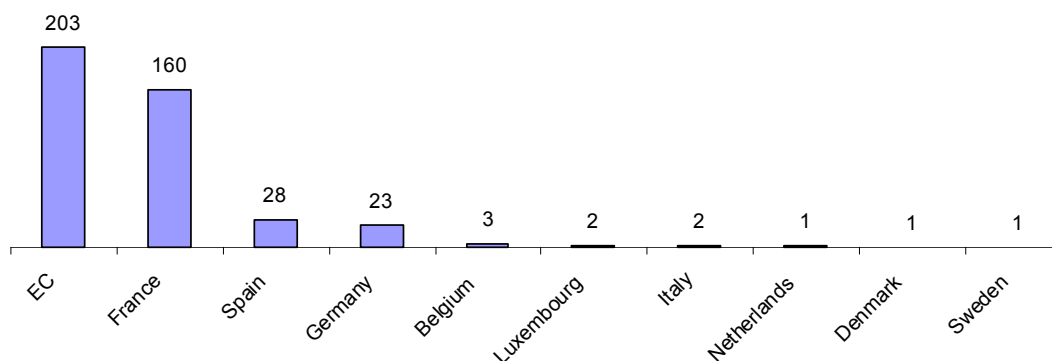
## 71. Morocco: Top Donors and Top Five Sectors (net bilateral ODA – average disbursements 2001-2002)

### Top Donors

EU Share of  
total ODA: 73%



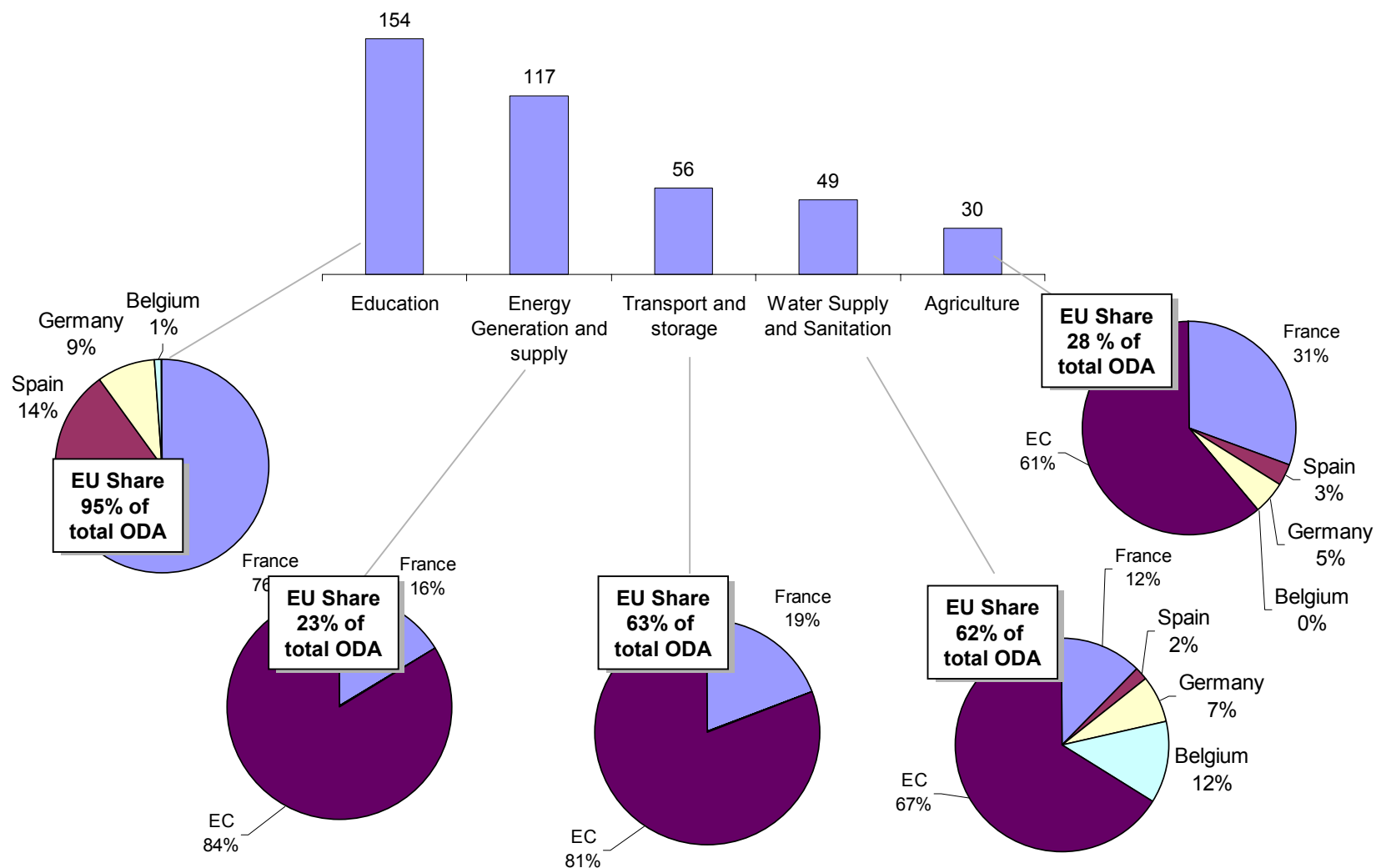
### All EU Donors



By donor (disbursements): DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)  
By sector (commitments): CRS Online Database – 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.

## 72. Morocco: Top Sectors for EU Donors

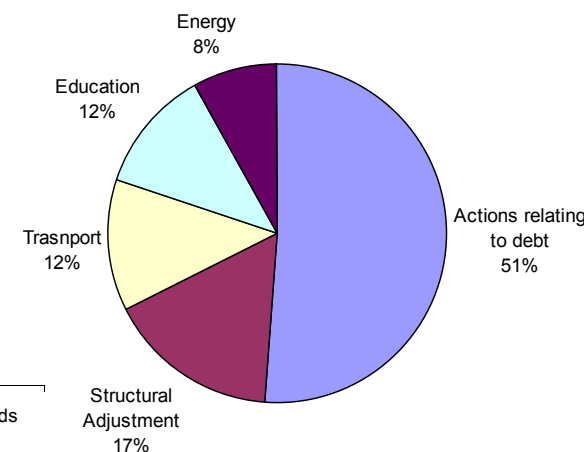
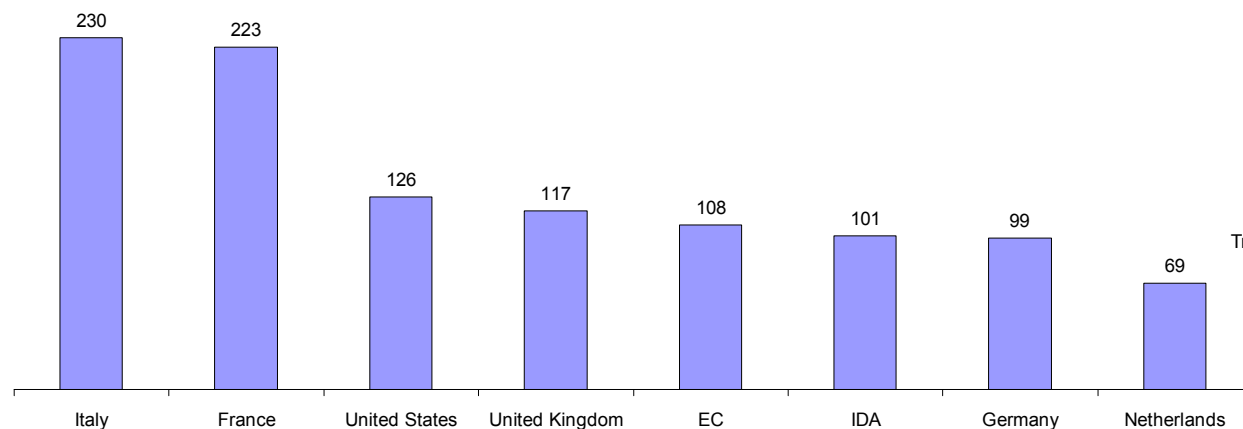
Commitments by sector (US\$ millions, average, 2001-2002)



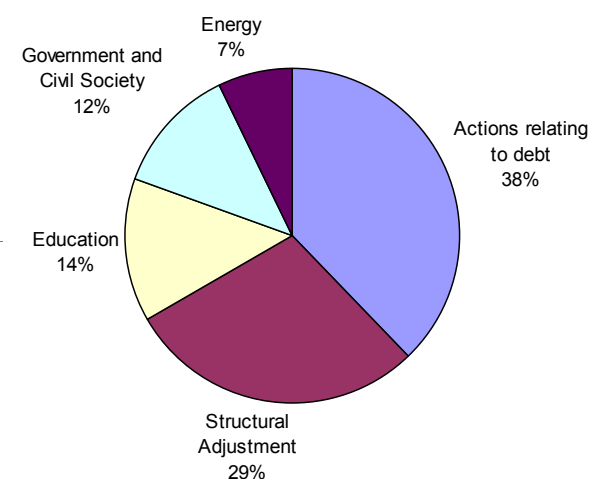
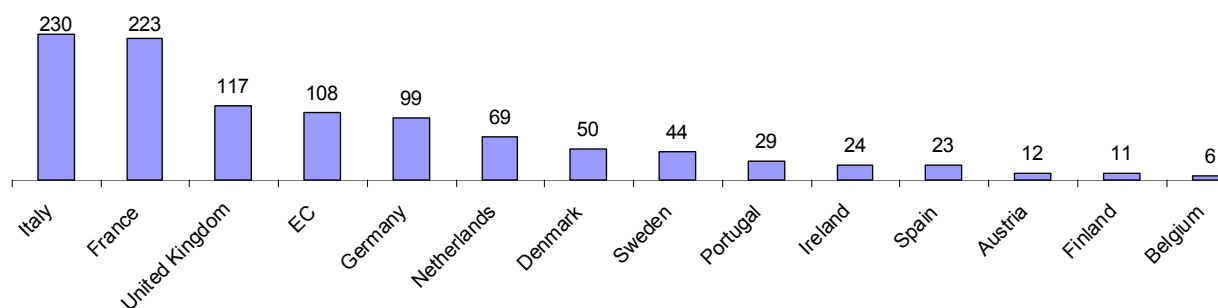
## 73. Mozambique: Top Donors and Top Five Sectors (net bilateral ODA – average disbursements 2001-2002)

### Top Donors

EU Share of total ODA: 70%



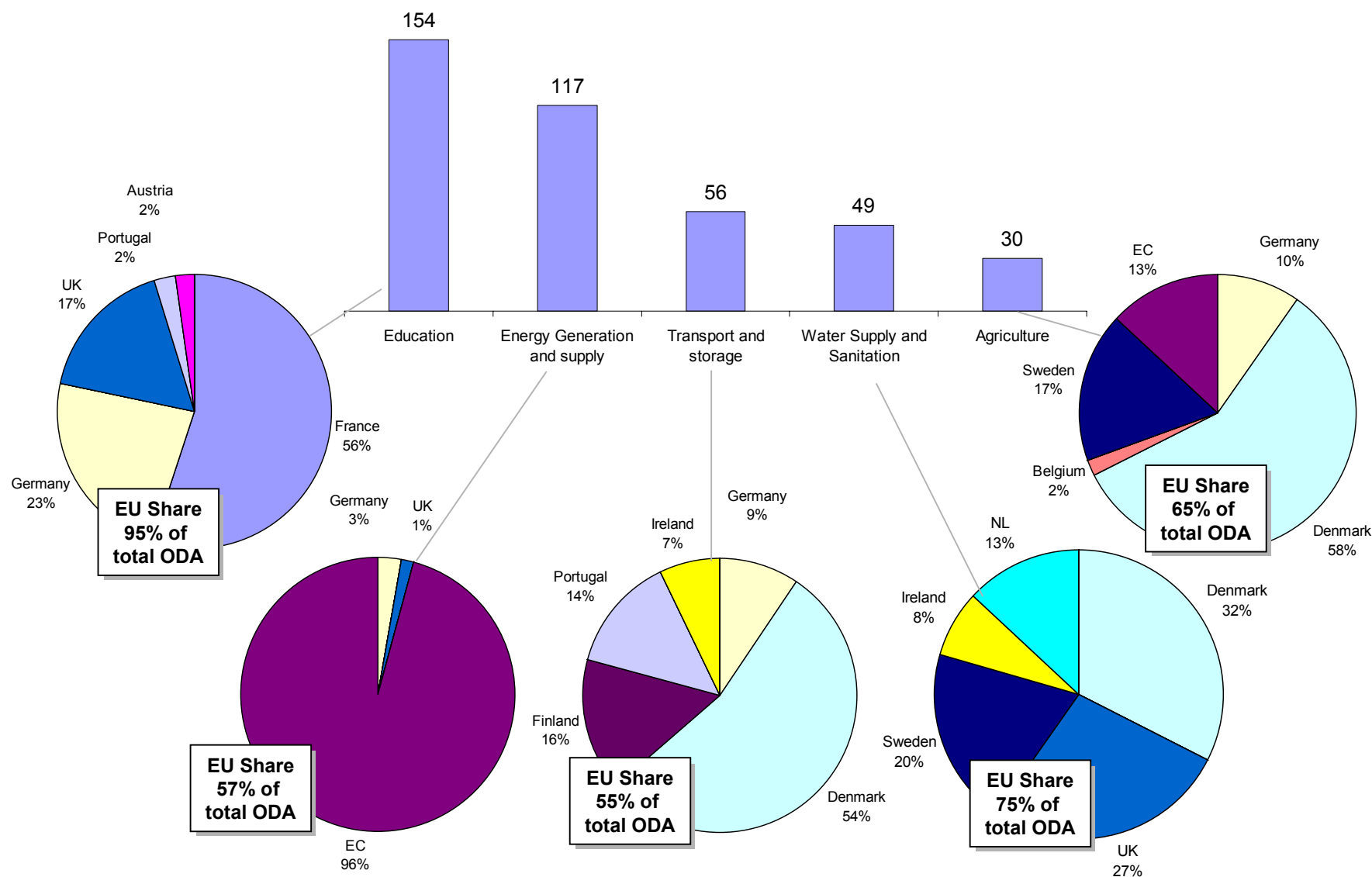
### All EU Donors



By donor (disbursements): DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)  
By sector (commitments): CRS Online Database - 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.

## 74. Mozambique: Top Five Sectors for EU Donors

Commitments by sector (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



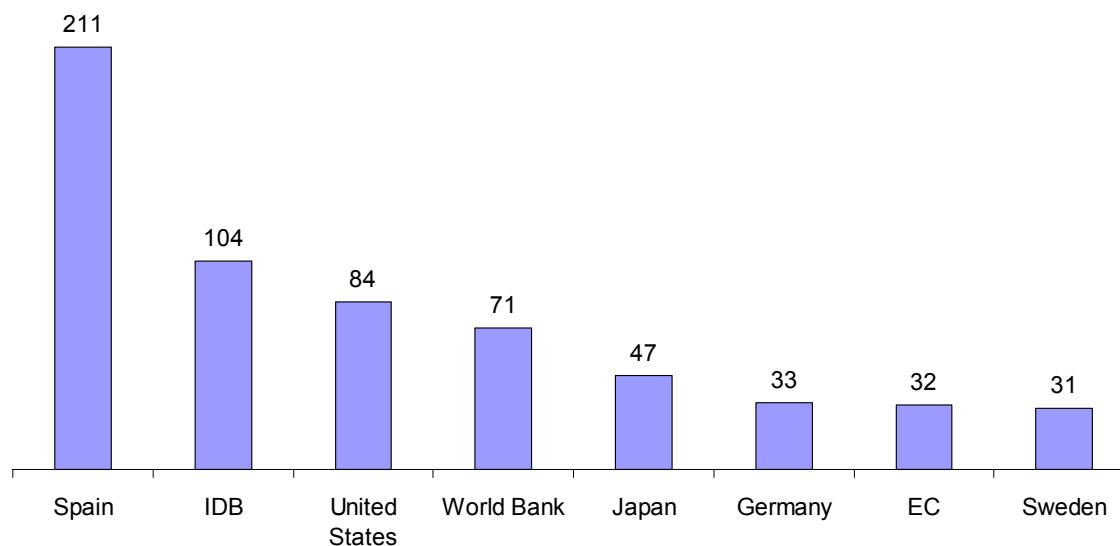
CRS Online Database – 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.  
CRS data for this period does not include EC Aid (Budget)

## 75. Nicaragua: Top Donors and Top Five Sectors

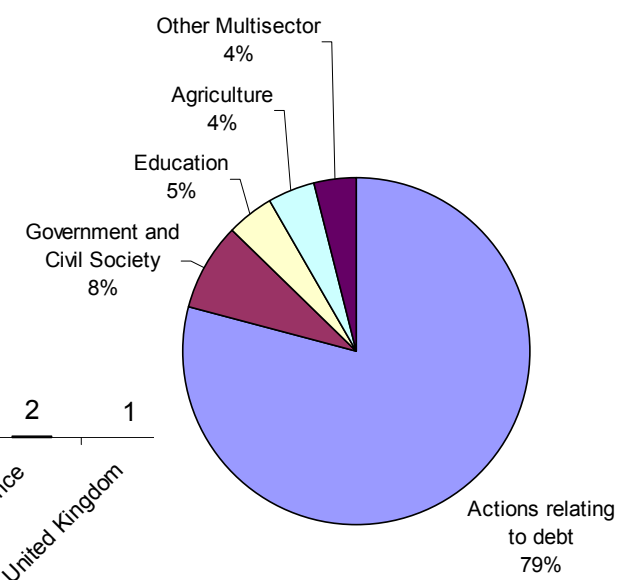
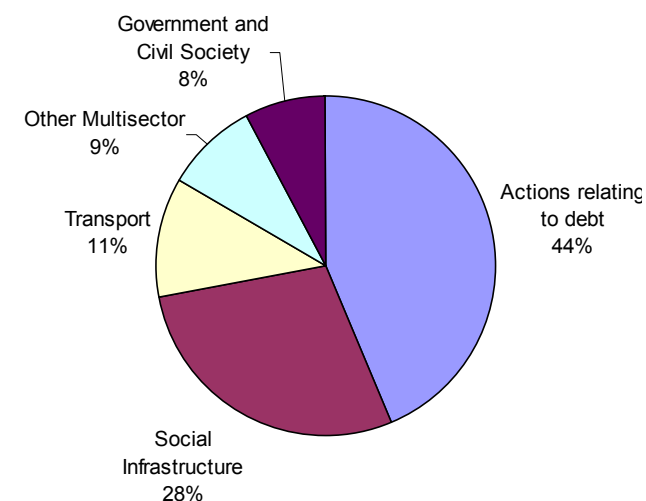
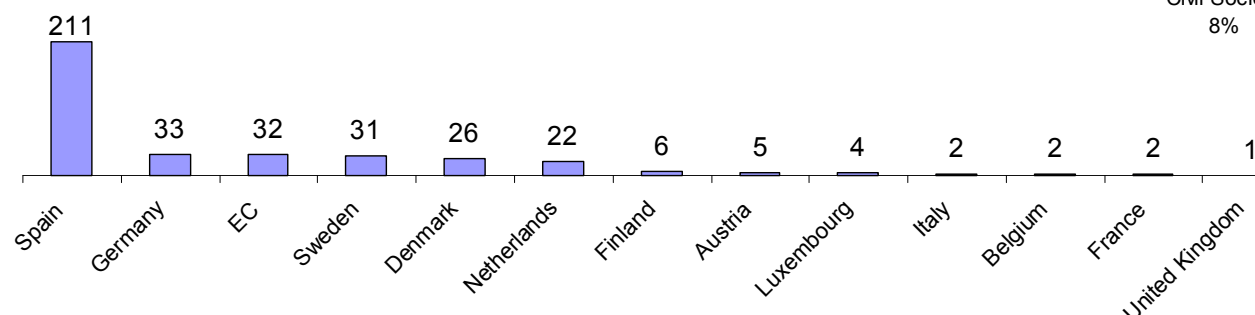
(net bilateral ODA – average disbursements 2001-2002)

### Top Donors

EU Share of total ODA  
52%



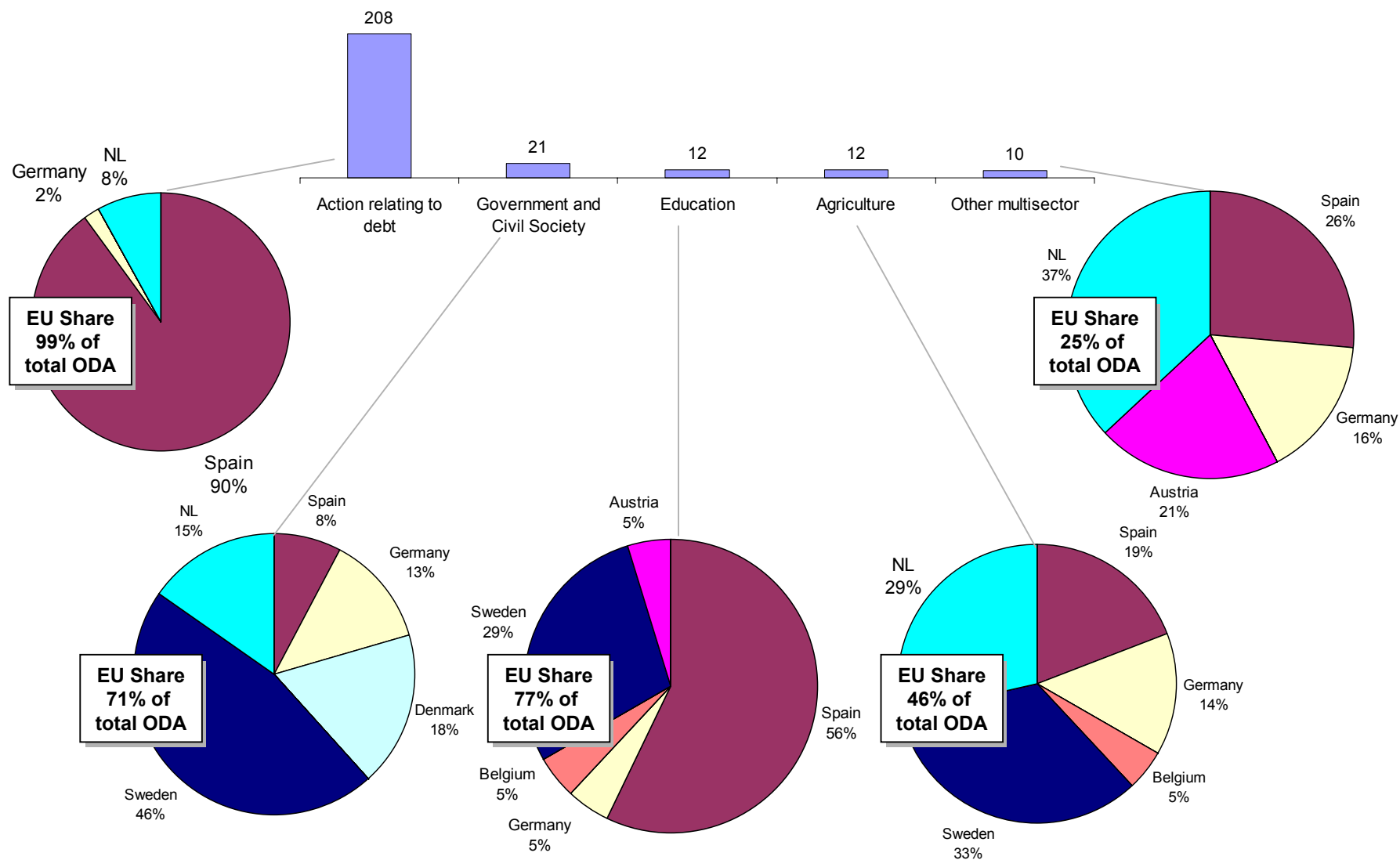
### All EU Donors



By donor (disbursements): DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)  
By sector (commitments): CRS Online Database - 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.

## 76. Nicaragua: Top Five Sectors for EU Donors

Commitments by sector (US\$ millions, average 2001-2002)



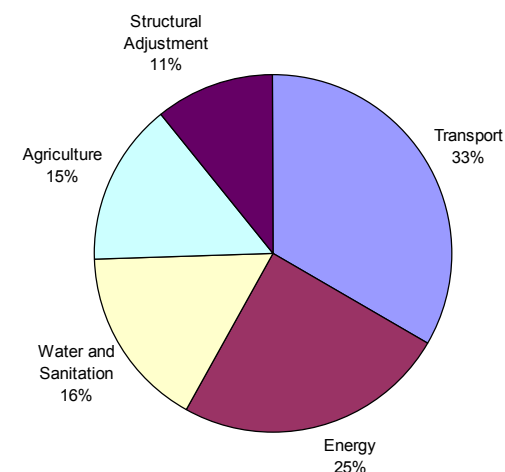
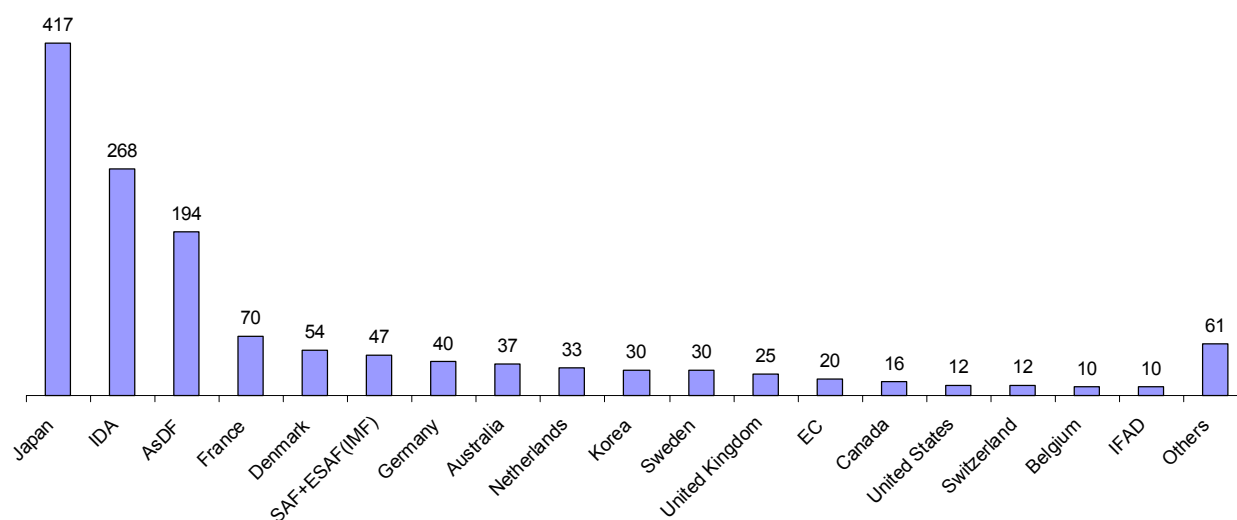
CRS Online Database – 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.  
CRS data for this period does not include EC Aid (Budget)



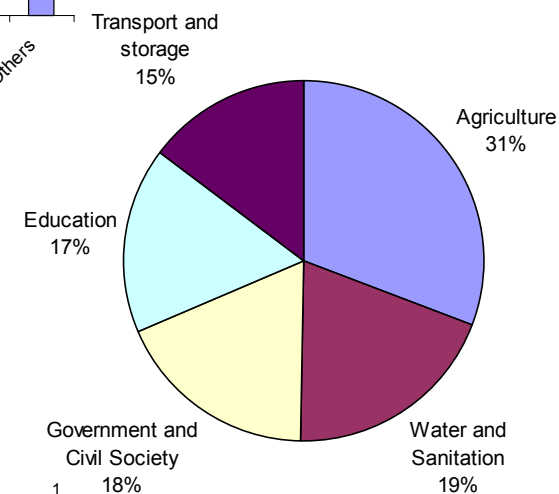
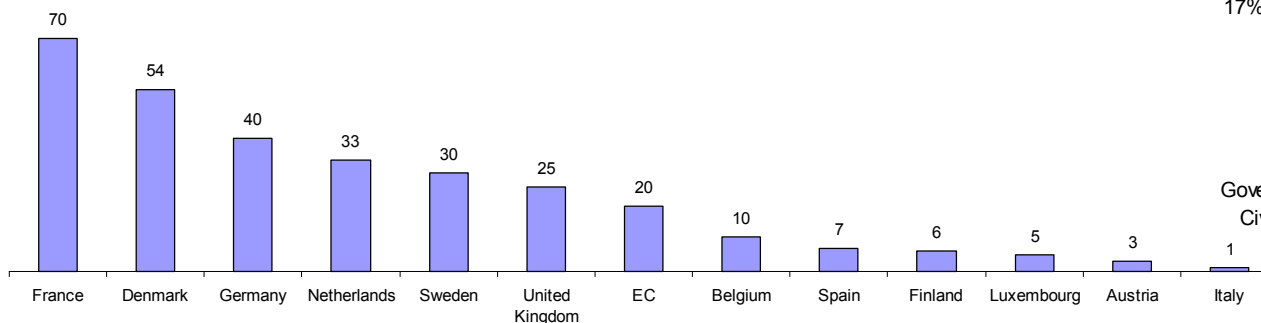
## 77. Vietnam: Top Donors and Top Five Sectors

### Top Donors

EU Share of total ODA: 22%



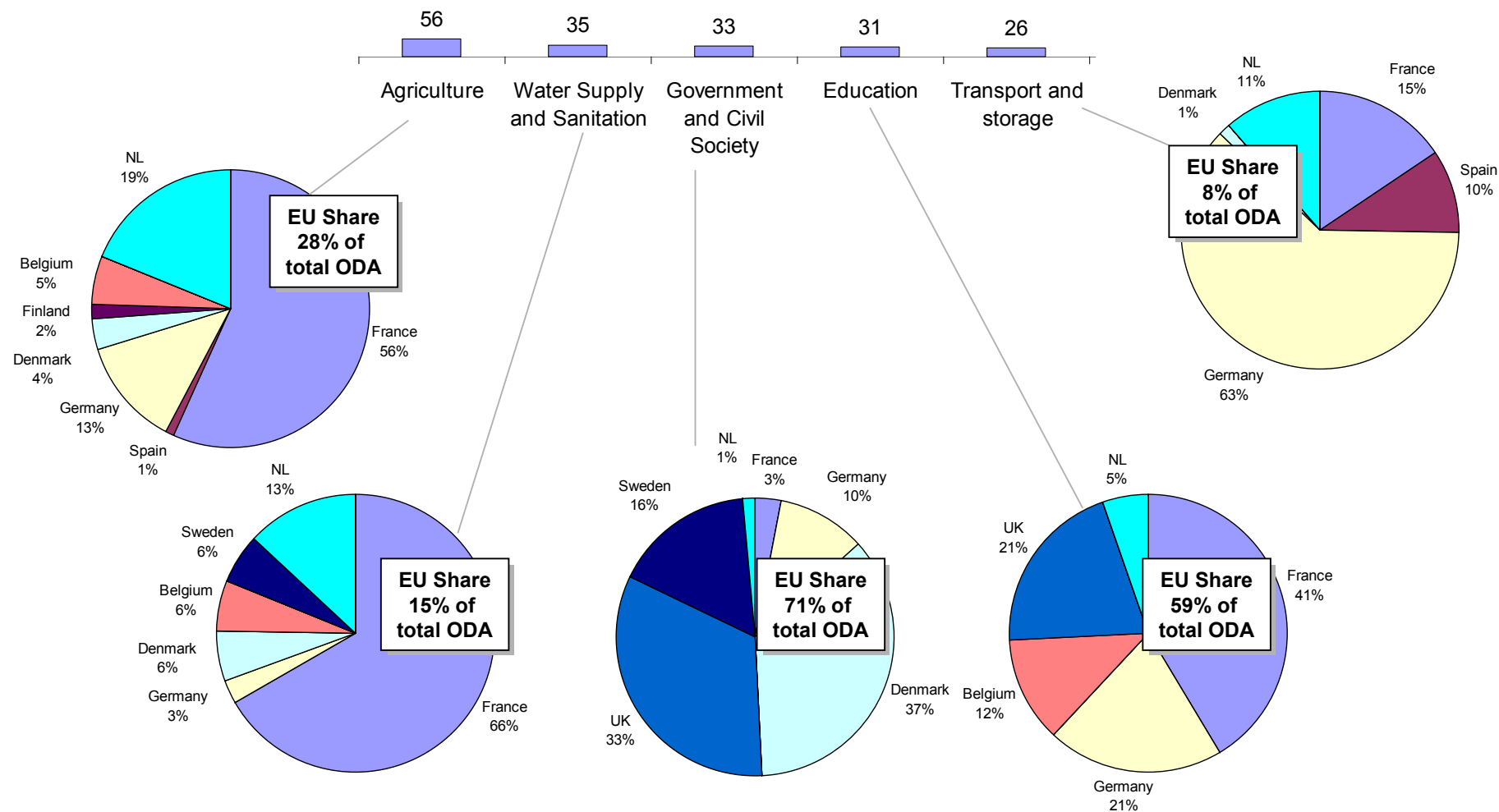
### All EU Donors



By donor (disbursements): DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)  
 By sector (commitments): CRS Online Database - 1. CRS/Aid Activities - Commitments - All details : 1973 - 2003.

## 78. Vietnam: Top Five Sectors for EU Donors

Commitments by sector (US\$ millions, average, 2001-2002)



### III. Donor Activities in the Top Recipient Countries of EU Aid (2002)

## 79. Top 1 – 10 recipients of EU Aid: Donor Activities in 2002

### 1. Serbia & Montenegro

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Austria	23	3	0.1	Austria	2	0	0.2
Belgium	1	0	0.1	France	5	0	0.1
Canada	4	2	0.4	Germany	2	0	0.1
Denmark	3	3	0.9	Greece	1	0	0.1
Finland	7	7	1.0	IDA	2	18	9.1
France	29	4	0.1	Italy	1	0	0.1
Germany	33	31	1.0	Netherlands	1	1	1.1
Greece	15	1	0.0	Sweden	1	-	-
IDA	1	10	10.0	Switzerland	3	0	0.1
Ireland	6	1	0.1	United States	10	1	0.1
Italy	8	1	0.2	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Japan	1	0	0.4	Austria	1	4	4.1
Netherlands	72	6	0.1	Belgium	1	0	0.0
Norway	2	0	0.1	France	2	0	0.0
Portugal	1	0	0.0	Germany	9	17	1.9
Spain	2	0	0.1	Greece	4	1	0.1
Sweden	25	5	0.2	Italy	1	0	0.0
Switzerland	26	4	0.1	Sweden	4	2	0.5
UNFPA	4	0	0.1	Switzerland	4	1	0.3
UNICEF	6	0	0.0	United States	7	14	2.1
United Kingdom	11	4	0.3	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>16.0</b>
United States	19	120	6.3	Austria	2	72	35.9
<b>2. Economic infrastructures and services</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2.9</b>	Belgium	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16.3</b>
France	4	0	0.0	Denmark	2	19	9.5
Germany	14	19	1.3	Finland	1	1	1.2
Greece	4	0	0.1	France	3	95	31.7
IDA	3	101	33.7	Germany	8	442	55.3
Italy	2	0	0.1	Greece	3	1	0.3
Japan	1	6	5.6	IDA	2	85	42.5
Netherlands	2	1	0.3	Ireland	1	0	0.0
Norway	1	0	0.2	Italy	13	10	0.8
Sweden	4	2	0.5	Netherlands	13	1	0.1
Switzerland	1	10	9.8	Portugal	1	-	-
United Kingdom	5	1	0.2	Sweden	11	2	0.2
United States	16	28	1.8	Switzerland	17	4	0.2
				UNICEF	1	0	0.4
				United Kingdom	2	456	228.1
				United States	12	284	23.7
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Note: Top recipients in 2001 – 2002

Source: CRS Online Database – 1. CRS/Aid Activities – Commitments. The information in these tables was processed by the European Commission. CRS data for this period does not include EC Aid (Budget)

## 2. Mozambique

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>0.8</b>				
AfDF	1	25	24.7	Italy	7	7	1.0
Australia	1.0	0.0	0.0	Japan	1	7	7.1
Austria	7	0	0.0	Netherlands	4	7	1.8
Belgium	7	0	0.1	Norway	6	8	1.3
Canada	5	4	0.9	Portugal	17	2	0.1
Denmark	23	121	5.3	Spain	10	1	0.1
EC	3	2	0.6	Switzerland	1	0	0.1
Finland	11	23	2.1	United Kingdom	2	1	0.3
France	17	4	0.3	United States	2	2	0.9
Germany	12	8	0.6	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.6</b>
IDA	1	60	60.0	Australia	1	1	0.8
Ireland	81	15	0.2	Belgium	4	0	0.0
Italy	35	9	0.2	Canada	3	0	0.1
Japan	1	3	3.4	Denmark	4	7	1.8
Netherlands	25	31	1.2	Finland	1	1	1.4
New Zealand	1	0	0.0	France	4	0	0.1
Norway	50	19	0.4	Germany	2	1	0.5
Portugal	66	12	0.2	Ireland	1	0	0.2
Spain	68	12	0.2	Italy	5	0	0.1
Sweden	17	5	0.3	Japan	1	0	0.1
Switzerland	3	4	1.3	Netherlands	7	4	0.5
UNFPA	87	5	0.1	New Zealand	2	0	0.0
UNICEF	19	5	0.2	Norway	8	1	0.1
United Kingdom	9	32	3.5	Portugal	10	1	0.1
United States	12	24	2.0	Spain	6	1	0.2
				Sweden	1	5	4.7
<b>2. Economic infrastructure</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1.7</b>	UNICEF	3	1	0.2
Belgium	2	2	0.8	United States	5	18	3.6
				<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Denmark	5	53	10.6	Australia	1	1	1.4
EC	4	13	3.2	Austria	2	19	9.4
France	1	0	0.1	Belgium	5	3	0.7
Germany	3	13	4.3	Canada	2	1	0.5
Ireland	4	2	0.4	Denmark	3	5	1.6
Italy	1	0	0.0	EC	5	185	36.9
Norway	9	9	1.0	Finland	1	3	2.8
Portugal	22	0	0.0	France	6	425	70.8
Portugal	1	0	0.0	Germany	11	189	17.2
Spain	2	0	0.1	IDA	1	120	120.0
Sweden	4	9	2.3	Ireland	6	6	1.0
Sweden	3	1	0.4	Italy	10	2	0.2
United Kingdom	1	0	0.2	Japan	4	39	9.7
United States	1	3	3.0	Netherlands	1	0	0.0
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.6</b>	New Zealand	1	0	0.0
AfDF	1	5	4.5	Norway	6	0	0.0
Australia	5	2	0.4	Portugal	21	9	0.4
Austria	3	1	0.2	Spain	9	33	3.7
Belgium	3	0	0.1	Sweden	3	2	0.7
Canada	1	0	0.1	Switzerland	3	0	0.1
EC	2	4	1.9	UNICEF	1	1	1.3
France	4	0	0.1	United Kingdom	1	0	0.1
Germany	2	1	0.4	United States	11	72	6.5
Ireland	11	3	0.2	<b>Total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1.9</b>

### 3.Tanzania

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Avg. amount (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Avg. amount (USD million)
<b>1.Social infrastructure</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>0.8</b>	IDA	1	31	31.1
Australia	1	-	-	Ireland	33	1	0.0
Austria	3	0	0.0	Italy	3	0	0.0
Belgium	11	3	0.3	Japan	1	6	5.6
Canada	6	1	0.1	Netherlands	4	1	0.3
Denmark	14	6	0.4	Norway	10	1	0.1
EC	3	0	0.1	Spain	3	0	0.0
Finland	25	6	0.2	United Kingdom	3	11	3.6
France	14	1	0.1	United States	2	0	0.1
Germany	25	19	0.8	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Greece	2	0	0.0	Australia	1	0	0.2
IDA	1	26	26.0	Austria	6	1	0.2
Ireland	118	14	0.1	Belgium	6	0	0.0
Italy	16	1	0.1	Canada	4	2	0.6
Japan	3	11	3.5	Denmark	4	5	1.1
Netherlands	36	126	3.5	Finland	2	1	0.5
New Zealand	1	0	0.0	France	1	0	0.0
Norway	65	51	0.8	Germany	4	3	0.8
Spain	16	1	0.1	Greece	2	0	0.0
Sweden	19	20	1.0	Ireland	16	1	0.1
Switzerland	10	17	1.7	Italy	5	1	0.1
UNFPA	44	4	0.1	Japan	1	1	0.9
UNICEF	12	3	0.3	Netherlands	7	4	0.6
United Kingdom	13	26	2.0	New Zealand	2	0	0.0
United States	18	32	1.8	Norway	17	2	0.1
<b>2. Economic infrastr.</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.5</b>	Sweden	5	15	2.9
Belgium	2	4	1.8	Switzerland	1	0	0.3
Denmark	1	0	0.3	UNICEF	9	2	0.3
EC	1	0	0.1	United Kingdom	2	1	0.5
Finland	2	0	0.0	United States	5	6	1.2
France	2	0	0.0	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Germany	1	0	0.0	Austria	3	28	9.3
Ireland	14	0	0.0	Belgium	7	75	10.8
Italy	3	0	0.0	Canada	3	2	0.6
Japan	2	6	3.0	Denmark	1	1	1.3
Netherlands	6	2	0.3	EC	4	28	6.9
Norway	17	1	0.1	Finland	1	0	0.1
Sweden	8	14	1.8	France	2	13	6.5
Switzerland	1	0	0.3	Germany	6	3	0.4
United Kingdom	5	2	0.3	IDA	1	1	0.6
United States	2	4	2.0	Ireland	9	6	0.7
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.8</b>	Italy	1	126	126.1
AfDF	2	22	10.9	Japan	6	24	4.0
Australia	1	0	0.4	Netherlands	6	52	8.7
Austria	7	1	0.1	New Zealand	2	0	0.1
Belgium	10	3	0.3	Norway	8	14	1.7
Canada	1	0	0.0	Spain	4	0	0.1
Denmark	7	38	5.5	Sweden	1	0	0.0
EC	1	0	0.3	Switzerland	3	11	3.7
Finland	6	4	0.7	UNICEF	3	1	0.4
France	2	0	0.0	United Kingdom	3	204	68.0
Germany	4	1	0.1	United States	13	38	3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>730</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1.6</b>	

## 4. Ivory Coast

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.1</b>
AfDF	4	58	14.4	AfDF	2	20	10.2
Belgium	16	1	0.1	Austria	1	0	0.0
Canada	3	2	0.8	Belgium	5	0	0.0
EC	4	0	0.1	Canada	3	1	0.3
Finland	1	0	0.1	France	7	10	1.4
France	25	28	1.1	Germany	4	5	1.2
Germany	11	8	0.7	Greece	1	0	0.0
Greece	1	-	-	Japan	1	0	0.3
Italy	1	0	0.0	Norway	1	0	0.1
Netherlands	5	0	0.0	Spain	1	0	0.0
Norway	3	0	0.0	UNICEF	7	1	0.1
Portugal	2	0	0.0	United States	4	3	0.8
Spain	14	1	0.1	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>13.8</b>
UNFPA	21	1	0.1	AfDF	1	30	29.5
UNICEF	13	2	0.1	Austria	2	60	29.8
United States	3	10	3.3	Belgium	3	42	13.9
<b>2. Economic infrastructures and services</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.0</b>	Canada	3	75	24.9
France	5	1	0.2	EC	6	40	6.6
Germany	2	6	3.2	France	52	729	14.0
IDA	1	12	12.0	Germany	6	22	3.6
Spain	2	0	0.2	IDA	1	200	200.0
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.5</b>	Italy	2	0	0.2
Belgium	4	2	0.4	Norway	3	0	0.1
Canada	4	1	0.3	Portugal	1	0	0.0
EC	1	0	0.1	Spain	4	41	10.2
France	5	3	0.7	UNICEF	1	0	0.3
Germany	4	3	0.8	United Kingdom	1	11	11.4
Italy	1	0	0.0	United States	8	44	5.5
Netherlands	1	0	0.1	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Spain	2	0	0.1				
Switzerland	1	1	0.5				

## 5. Afghanistan

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Australia	5	5	1.0	Austria	3	0	0.1
Austria	14	8	0.6	Belgium	3	1	0.3
Belgium	3	1	0.3	Canada	1	2	2.4
Canada	11	30	2.7	Denmark	1	5	4.6
Denmark	3	14	4.8	Finland	1	0	0.3
Finland	15	8	0.5	Germany	5	11	2.1
France	4	1	0.2	Greece	4	1	0.2
Germany	19	40	2.1	Japan	1	0	0.4
Greece	6	7	1.2	Netherlands	1	1	1.1
IDA	4	100	25.0	Norway	10	7	0.7
Ireland	16	5	0.3	Spain	2	0	0.0
Italy	8	1	0.1	Switzerland	1	0	0.3
Netherlands	8	37	4.7	UNICEF	2	1	0.7
New Zealand	2	0	0.2	United States	4	32	7.9
Norway	45	16	0.4	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Spain	14	17	1.2	Australia	8	7	0.8
Sweden	3	0	0.1	Austria	4	6	1.5
Switzerland	4	1	0.3	Belgium	10	5	0.5
UNFPA	16	3	0.2	Canada	3	22	7.5
UNICEF	8	5	0.7	Denmark	2	5	2.6
United Kingdom	5	11	2.2	EC	2	82	41.1
United States	31	201	6.5	Finland	7	8	1.2
<b>2. Economic infrastructures and services</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.2</b>	France	3	10	3.4
Germany	4	13	3.3	Germany	12	74	6.1
Ireland	1	0	0.2	Greece	7	1	0.2
Japan	1	20	19.7	Ireland	5	2	0.3
Norway	4	1	0.2	Italy	8	14	1.8
Sweden	2	4	2.1	Japan	6	72	11.9
United Kingdom	2	5	2.3	Netherlands	8	29	3.6
United States	4	0	0.1	New Zealand	6	1	0.1
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.4</b>	Norway	31	32	1.0
Australia	1	1	0.5	Portugal	2	1	0.5
Denmark	1	10	10.1	Spain	4	0	0.1
Ireland	1	0	0.2	Sweden	19	29	1.5
Netherlands	1	5	4.7	Switzerland	15	8	0.5
Norway	8	0	0.0	UNICEF	1	3	2.5
United States	5	7	1.5	United Kingdom	59	108	1.8
				United States	14	296	21.1
				<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1.9</b>



## 6. Morocco

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.2</b>
AfDB	1	110	109.8	Belgium	7	0	0.0
Belgium	23	12	0.5	Canada	4	1	0.3
Canada	5	9	1.8	France	17	3	0.2
EC	1	19	18.8	Germany	3	3	0.9
Finland	1	0	0.4	Italy	12	2	0.1
France	62	11	0.2	Spain	44	3	0.1
Germany	11	9	0.8	Switzerland	1	0	0.3
IBRD	2	9	4.6	United States	5	3	0.5
Italy	18	1	0.1	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Japan	2	10	5.0	Austria	1	0	0.2
Netherlands	3	1	0.4	Belgium	8	0	0.0
Norway	3	0	0.0	Canada	2	0	0.1
Portugal	3	0	0.1	France	12	3	0.3
Spain	113	33	0.3	Germany	5	34	6.8
Sweden	4	0	0.1	Greece	3	0	0.0
Switzerland	1	0	0.2	Italy	6	0	0.1
UNFPA	24	1	0.0	Japan	1	1	0.6
UNICEF	8	1	0.1	Spain	37	2	0.1
United States	12	12	1.0	Switzerland	1	0	0.2
<b>2. Economic infrastructures and services</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>10.1</b>	UNICEF	6	1	0.1
AfDB	2	217	108.5	United States	3	3	1.0
Belgium	2	0	0.0	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Canada	1	0	0.0	Belgium	2	1	0.3
EC	1	113	113.1	Canada	1	0	0.2
France	9	38	4.3	France	2	0	0.1
France	9	38	4.3	Germany	2	0	0.0
Germany	2	8	4.1	Italy	3	0	0.1
Greece	1	0	0.0	Netherlands	2	0	0.0
Italy	1	0	0.2	Portugal	1	0	0.0
Japan	1	59	58.7	Spain	13	0	0.0
Portugal	6	0	0.1	UNICEF	2	0	0.1
Spain	5	0	0.0	United States	1	0	0.1
Switzerland	1	0	0.4	<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1.4</b>
United States	6	0	0.1				

## 7. Egypt

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Australia	2	0	0.0	Austria	1	1	0.7
Austria	2	0	0.1	Belgium	1	0	0.0
Belgium	2	0	0.0	Canada	5	1	0.1
Canada	15	12	0.8	Denmark	3	1	0.3
Denmark	8	10	1.3	France	5	1	0.3
Finland	3	3	1.1	Germany	7	15	2.1
France	45	10	0.2	Greece	2	0	0.1
Germany	18	29	1.6	IFAD	2	31	15.6
Greece	5	0	0.0	Ireland	1	0	0.0
IBRD	1	50	50.0	Italy	4	0	0.1
Ireland	6	0	0.0	Japan	2	5	2.3
Italy	21	3	0.2	Netherlands	7	1	0.1
Japan	2	1	0.5	New Zealand	1	0	0.0
Netherlands	12	4	0.3	Norway	1	0	0.0
Norway	8	0	0.1	Spain	3	0	0.1
Spain	7	1	0.1	UNICEF	5	1	0.1
Sweden	1	0	0.1	United Kingdom	3	1	0.4
UNFPA	14	1	0.1	United States	3	126	42.0
UNICEF	6	1	0.2	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>8.2</b>
United Kingdom	2	0	0.2	Australia	1	5	5.4
United States	11	133	12.1	Austria	1	0	0.0
<b>2. Economic infrastructures and services</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>20.9</b>	Canada	5	1	0.2
AfDB	2	209	104.7	Denmark	1	0	0.3
Denmark	1	0	0.3	France	3	96	32.1
EC	3	212	70.7	Germany	2	0	0.0
France	5	0	0.1	Greece	2	0	0.0
Germany	2	2	1.2	Ireland	1	0	0.0
Greece	2	0	0.0	Italy	8	1	0.2
Italy	2	0	0.1	Netherlands	2	0	0.1
Japan	1	41	41.5	Portugal	1	-	-
Netherlands	1	0	0.0	Spain	3	0	0.0
Spain	5	28	5.6	Switzerland	3	2	0.5
United States	2	50	25.1	UNICEF	1	1	0.7
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>9.9</b>	United States	4	204	50.9
Canada	7	6	0.9	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Denmark	3	1	0.2				
France	4	1	0.2				
Germany	6	6	1.0				
Italy	5	1	0.3				
Japan	1	7	6.9				
Netherlands	3	1	0.3				
Spain	5	1	0.2				
Switzerland	2	1	0.3				
United Kingdom	1	3	3.1				
United States	1	349	348.7				

## 8. South Africa

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>0.8</b>				
Australia	4	0	0.1	France	5	2	0.3
Austria	6	1	0.1	Germany	7	3	0.4
Belgium	17	10	0.6	Ireland	3	0	0.0
Canada	16	2	0.1	Netherlands	3	0	0.0
Denmark	17	16	0.9	New Zealand	2	0	0.0
Finland	5	120	24.0	Norway	11	2	0.2
France	36	26	0.7	Spain	1	0	0.0
Germany	30	22	0.7	Switzerland	1	1	0.5
Ireland	47	17	0.4	United Kingdom	3	2	0.8
Italy	13	3	0.3	United States	15	3	0.2
Japan	4	19	4.8	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Netherlands	47	21	0.4	Australia	2	1	0.6
New Zealand	13	0	0.0	Austria	2	1	0.4
Norway	85	8	0.1	Belgium	4	0	0.0
Portugal	8	2	0.3	Canada	3	0	0.1
Spain	2	0	0.0	Denmark	5	3	0.6
Sweden	10	6	0.6	France	5	3	0.5
Switzerland	11	4	0.4	Germany	9	14	1.5
UNFPA	21	1	0.1	Greece	1	0	0.0
UNICEF	10	1	0.1	IBRD	1	15	15.0
United Kingdom	14	26	1.8	Ireland	1	0	0.0
United States	29	60	2.1	Japan	1	1	0.8
				Netherlands	3	0	0.1
<b>2. Economic infrastructures and services</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2.5</b>				
AfDB	1	19	19.0	New Zealand	2	0	0.1
Belgium	3	0	0.0	Norway	9	1	0.1
Canada	7	0	0.1	Switzerland	2	2	1.0
Denmark	2	2	1.0	United Kingdom	3	33	10.9
EC	1	47	47.1	United States	13	2	0.2
France	5	0	0.1	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Germany	3	45	15.1	Belgium	3	1	0.3
Greece	1	0	0.0	Canada	3	1	0.4
Italy	1	0	0.0	France	1	0	0.2
Netherlands	3	0	0.0	Germany	6	3	0.5
New Zealand	2	0	0.0	Ireland	9	2	0.3
Norway	8	0	0.0	Netherlands	1	0	0.2
Sweden	4	3	0.7	New Zealand	3	0	0.0
United Kingdom	2	1	0.5	Norway	4	0	0.1
United States	6	2	0.4	Portugal	1	0	0.0
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.2</b>	Spain	1	0	0.0
Australia	5	1	0.2	Sweden	1	0	0.1
Austria	3	0	0.0	Switzerland	1	0	0.0
Belgium	10	6	0.6	UNICEF	1	0	0.1
Canada	2	2	0.9	United Kingdom	1	0	0.0
Denmark	2	1	0.3	United States	1	0	0.3
				<b>Total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0.8</b>

## 9. Nicaragua

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructures and services</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Austria	22	1	0.0	Austria	6	3	0.5
Belgium	13	1	0.1	Belgium	8	0	0.0
Canada	4	4	1.1	Canada	1	0	0.0
Denmark	4	3	0.7	Denmark	1	0	0.2
Finland	3	0	0.1	Finland	3	4	1.5
France	1	0	0.1	Germany	6	3	0.4
Germany	23	6	0.3	IDA	1	33	32.6
IDB Sp F	4	78	19.5	Italy	1	0	0.0
Ireland	4	0	0.1	Japan	1	2	1.6
Italy	15	8	0.6	Netherlands	6	7	1.2
Japan	3	9	3.0	Norway	3	0	0.1
Netherlands	19	8	0.4	Spain	43	5	0.1
Norway	44	6	0.1	Sweden	1	0	0.0
Spain	118	14	0.1	UNICEF	1	0	0.1
Sweden	35	17	0.5	United States	9	4	0.5
UNFPA	9	2	0.2	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.9</b>
UNICEF	7	0	0.1	Australia	1	0	0.1
United Kingdom	1	0	0.2	Austria	2	1	0.5
United States	14	19	1.4	Belgium	2	0	0.2
<b>2. Economic infrastructures and services</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.3</b>	Canada	2	1	0.7
IDB Sp F	1	25	25.0	EC	2	4	2.0
Netherlands	11	2	0.2	France	1	0	0.0
Norway	2	2	1.2	Germany	5	9	1.8
Spain	11	8	0.8	Italy	1	1	1.0
Sweden	2	0	0.0	Japan	1	6	6.4
United States	2	0	0.1	Netherlands	2	0	0.0
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1.0</b>	New Zealand	1	0	0.1
Austria	8	2	0.2	Norway	7	0	0.0
Belgium	5	0	0.1	Spain	11	0	0.0
Canada	1	0	0.2	Sweden	1	6	6.2
Finland	1	0	0.0	Switzerland	2	1	0.3
Germany	6	3	0.6	UNICEF	2	0	0.1
IDB Sp F	1	60	60.0	United States	11	19	1.7
Ireland	1	0	0.0	<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Italy	4	0	0.0				
Japan	1	3	3.4				
Netherlands	3	0	0.1				
Norway	10	1	0.1				
Spain	36	3	0.1				
United States	8	11	1.4				

## 10. India

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Avg. amount (USD million)	Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Avg. amount (USD million)
<b>1. Social infrastructure</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Netherlands	7	8	1.1
AsDB	1	200	200.0	Norway	9	1	0.1
Australia	10	2	0.2	Spain	4	0	0.1
Austria	3	0	0.0	Sweden	1	0	0.0
Belgium	29	3	0.1	Switzerland	8	16	1.9
Canada	11	4	0.3	United Kingdom	5	12	2.4
Denmark	3	6	2.0	United States	3	1	0.2
Finland	23	3	0.1	<b>4. Multisector</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1.3</b>
France	37	15	0.4	Australia	4	0	0.0
Germany	37	40	1.1	Austria	3	0	0.1
Greece	1	0	0.0	Belgium	9	0	0.0
IDA	5	994	198.8	Canada	4	9	2.2
Ireland	22	1	0.0	Denmark	2	1	0.5
Italy	19	2	0.1	Finland	4	1	0.2
Netherlands	30	115	3.8	France	6	1	0.2
New Zealand	3	0	0.0	Germany	13	35	2.7
Norway	41	5	0.1	Greece	1	0	0.0
Portugal	5	0	0.0	IFAD	1	20	20.0
Spain	26	3	0.1	Ireland	3	0	0.0
Sweden	16	1	0.0	Italy	2	0	0.0
Switzerland	1	1	1.5	Japan	1	2	2.2
UNFPA	57	13	0.2	Netherlands	7	38	5.4
UNICEF	17	21	1.2	New Zealand	2	0	0.0
United Kingdom	29	231	8.0	Norway	25	2	0.1
United States	21	70	3.3	Spain	6	1	0.1
<b>2. Economic infrastructure</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>47.9</b>	Sweden	6	0	0.0
AsDB	7	940	134.3	Switzerland	5	11	2.1
Australia	1	0	0.0	UNICEF	9	5	0.6
Canada	2	0	0.0	United Kingdom	6	43	7.2
Finland	1	0	0.0	United States	18	14	0.8
France	5	0	0.1	<b>5. Not allocable by sector</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Germany	4	7	1.8	Australia	1	0	0.1
IBRD	3	1,206	402.0	Austria	1	2	2.2
IDA	2	139	69.5	Belgium	15	1	0.1
Ireland	2	0	0.0	Canada	3	3	1.2
Japan	4	524	131.0	EC	1	2	2.3
Netherlands	3	15	5.0	France	2	0	0.0
Norway	8	0	0.0	Germany	6	2	0.3
Switzerland	1	3	3.2	IBRD	2	175	87.5
United Kingdom	5	17	3.4	IDA	2	175	87.5
United States	12	23	2.0	Italy	5	0	0.0
<b>3. Production sectors</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>4.2</b>	Japan	2	1	0.5
Australia	23	1	0.0	Netherlands	7	53	7.6
Belgium	2	1	0.4	New Zealand	2	0	0.2
Canada	6	3	0.5	Norway	2	0	0.1
Denmark	4	5	1.1	Portugal	1	0	0.0
Finland	3	1	0.4	Spain	9	0	0.0
France	10	3	0.3	Sweden	1	0	0.0
Germany	12	25	2.1	Switzerland	6	2	0.4
IDA	2	207	103.5	UNICEF	2	4	2.1
Ireland	4	0	0.0	United Kingdom	16	104	6.5
Italy	1	0	0.0	United States	11	112	10.1
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>7.1</b>

Development Strategies with IDC

## 80. Top 11 – 20 recipients of EU Aid: Donor Activities in 2002

### Tunisia

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	106	108	1.0
2. Economic infrastructures and services	26	490	18.9
3. Production sectors	40	77	1.9
4. Multisector	36	115	3.2
5. Not allocable by sector	24	20	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>3.5</b>

### Uganda

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	449	329	0.7
2. Economic infrastructures and services	65	79	1.2
3. Production sectors	92	118	1.3
4. Multisector	60	43	0.7
5. Not allocable by sector	108	276	2.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>1.1</b>

### China

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	363	832	2.3
2. Economic infrastructures and services	78	1,874	24.0
3. Production sectors	123	215	1.7
4. Multisector	117	793	6.8
5. Not allocable by sector	33	62	1.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>5.3</b>

### Bolivia

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	341	239	0.7
2. Economic infrastructures and services	24	94	3.9
3. Production sectors	117	68	0.6
4. Multisector	89	49	0.6
5. Not allocable by sector	74	425	5.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1.4</b>

### Bosnia-Herzegovina

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	5	197	39.3
2. Economic infrastructures and services	44	115	2.6
3. Production sectors	30	31	1.0
4. Multisector	32	18	0.6
5. Not allocable by sector	42	36	0.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>2.6</b>

### Ghana

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	197	177	0.9
2. Economic infrastructures and services	27	73	2.7
3. Production sectors	48	73	1.5
4. Multisector	37	51	1.4
5. Not allocable by sector	44	152	3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Note: The top recipient countries are 11. Cameroon, 12. Tunisia, 13. Uganda, 14. China, 15. Bolivia, 16. Bosnia and Herzegovina, 17. Ghana, 18. Ethiopia, 19. Indonesia, 20. Bangladesh.(2001-20002)

Source: CRS Online Database – 1. CRS/Aid Activities – Commitments. The information in these tables was processed by the European Commission. CRS data for this period does not include EC Aid (Budget)

## Cameroon

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	143	63	0.4
2. Economic infrastructures and services	18	56	3.1
3. Production sectors	44	28	0.6
4. Multisector	44	119	2.7
5. Not allocable by sector	35	387	11.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>2.3</b>

## Ethiopia

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	610	292	0.5
2. Economic infrastructures and services	68	249	3.7
3. Production sectors	105	34	0.3
4. Multisector	98	46	0.5
5. Not allocable by sector	138	506	3.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>1.1</b>

## Indonesia

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	267	646	2.4
2. Economic infrastructures and services	39	172	4.4
3. Production sectors	103	381	3.7
4. Multisector	81	244	3.0
5. Not allocable by sector	89	443	5.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>3.3</b>

## Bangladesh

Sectors	Number of activities	Amount (USD Million)	Average amount per activity (USD million)
1. Social infrastructures and services	243	394	1.6
2. Economic infrastructures and services	35	367	10.5
3. Production sectors	34	17	0.5
4. Multisector	68	110	1.6
5. Not allocable by sector	58	283	4.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>2.7</b>

## IV. EU Donor Concentration: All Countries



## 81a. EU Donor Concentration: Top and Bottom 5 EU Donors

(net disbursements of ODA as a share of net disbursements of EU ODA: 2001 – 2002 average.)

Country	Top 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)	Bottom 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)
All Developing Countries	75	4
Least Developed Countries	72	4
Other Low Income Countries	75	2
Low Middle Income Countries	79	3
Upper Middle Income Countries	91	0
High Income Countries	100	0
Afghanistan	78	5
Albania	86	1
Algeria	100	0
Angola	73	2
Anguilla	100	0
Antigua & Barbuda	100	0
Argentina	100	0
Armenia	89	0
Azerbaijan	97	0
Bahrain	100	0
Bangladesh	88	0
Barbados	100	0
Belize	99	0
Benin	94	0
Bhutan	98	0
Bolivia	67	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	84	3
Botswana	96	0
Brazil	87	2
Burkina Faso	84	1
Burundi	87	1
Cambodia	81	0
Cameroon	81	0

Country	Top 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)	Bottom 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)
Cape Verde	86	0
Central African Rep.	97	0
Chad	99	0
Chile	97	0
China	93	0
Colombia	90	0
Comoros	100	0
Congo Dem.Rep. (Zaire)	88	2
Congo, Rep.	91	1
Cook Islands	100	0
Costa Rica	94	0
Ivory Coast	94	0
Croatia	93	0
Cuba	81	1
Djibouti	100	0
Dominica	100	0
Dominican Republic	100	0
Ecuador	86	0
Egypt	90	0
El Salvador	81	2
Equatorial Guinea	100	0
Eritrea	81	1
Ethiopia	77	1
FYROM-Macedonia	89	0
Gabon	100	0
Gambia	91	0

Note: shares above 100 and below 0 have been rounded to 100 and 0 respectively.

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a).

## 81b. EU Donor Concentration: Top and Bottom 5 EU Donors

(net disbursements of ODA as a share of net disbursements of EU ODA: 2001 – 2002 average.)

Country	Top 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)	Bottom 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)
Georgia	86	1
Ghana	95	0
Grenada	99	0
Guatemala	89	0
Guinea	89	1
Guinea-Bissau	93	0
Guyana	98	0
Haiti	92	0
Honduras	80	0
India	100	0
Indonesia	88	0
Iran	87	0
Iraq	90	0
Jamaica	100	0
Jordan	95	0
Kazakstan	94	0
Kenya	79	0
Kiribati	100	0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	97	0
Kyrgyz Rep.	95	0
Laos	81	0
Lebanon	92	0
Lesotho	99	0
Liberia	100	0
Madagascar	97	0
Malawi	93	0
Malaysia	100	0
Maldives	96	0
Mali	91	0
Malta	100	0

Country	Top 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)	Bottom 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)
Marshall Islands	100	0
Mauritania	91	0
Mauritius	97	0
Mayotte	100	0
Mexico	100	0
Micronesia	100	0
Moldova	86	1
Mongolia	87	1
Montserrat	100	0
Morocco	99	0
Mozambique	74	3
Myanmar (Burma)	89	0
Namibia	79	2
Nauru		
Nepal	88	0
Nicaragua	88	1
Niger	92	0
Nigeria	94	0
Niue	100	0
Oman	100	0
Pakistan	95	0
Palau	100	0
Palestinian adm.areas	78	4
Panama	95	0
Papua New Guinea	98	0
Paraguay	99	0
Peru	91	0
Philippines	95	0

Note: shares above 100 and below 0 have been rounded to 100 and 0 respectively.

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a).

## 81c. EU Donor Concentration: Top and Bottom 5 EU Donors

(net disbursements of ODA as a share of net disbursements of EU ODA: 2001 – 2002 average.)

Country	Top 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)	Bottom 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)
Rwanda	83	1
Samoa	100	0
São Tome & Principe	99	0
Saudi Arabia	100	0
Senegal	91	0
Serbia & Montenegro	83	2
Seychelles	100	0
Sierra Leone	85	1
Slovenia	100	0
Solomon Islands	100	0
Somalia	89	0
South Africa	85	1
Sri Lanka	100	0
St. Helena	100	0
St. Kitts-Nevis	100	0
St. Lucia	100	0
St. Vincent&Grenadines	100	0
Sudan	83	1
Suriname	100	0
Swaziland	100	0
Syria	97	0
Tajikistan	95	0
Tanzania	72	2
Thailand	100	0
Timor-Leste	89	1
Togo	93	0
Tokelau	100	0

Country	Top 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)	Bottom 5 EU Donors share of EU Aid (%)
Tonga	100	0
Trinidad & Tobago	100	0
Tunisia	100	0
Turkey	100	0
Turkmenistan	93	0
Turks & Caicos Islands	100	0
Tuvalu	100	0
Uganda	75	0
Uruguay	100	0
Uzbekistan	94	0
Vanuatu	100	0
Venezuela	97	0
Vietnam	75	0
Wallis & Futuna	100	0
Yemen	95	0
Zambia	80	0
Zimbabwe	82	1

Note: shares above 100 and below 0 have been rounded to 100 and 0 respectively.

Source: DAC Online Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a).

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Includes:

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