

ANNEX A

DAC Member Country Profiles on Foreign Assistance

Notes

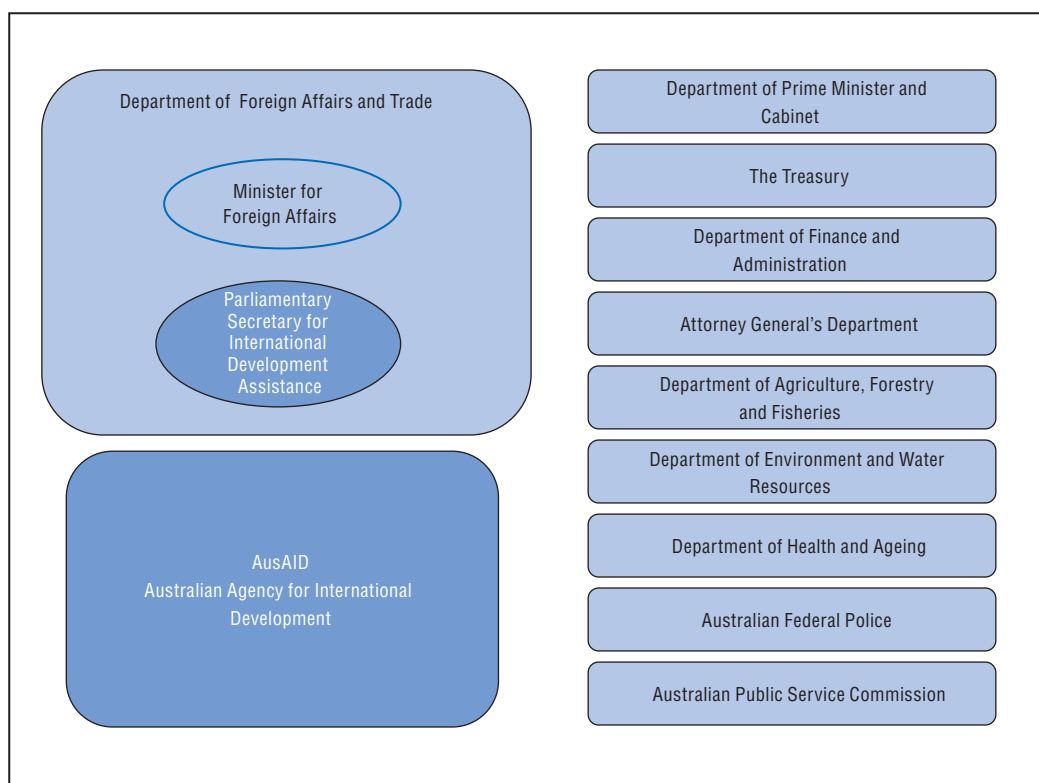
1. Each DAC member profile contains a figure representing a simplified version of its development co-operation system. In the figure, the dark shading is used for the components of the co-operation system fully involved in aid and the light shading is used to indicate those which are partially involved in aid.

 Only Aid  Partially Aid

2. Every country profile contains a box on Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditures. This is drawn from the DAC Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans (OECD 2008h) www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.
3. Every country profile includes a figure reporting statistics on gross bilateral ODA. This is drawn from the OECD *Development Co-operation Report 2009* (OECD 2009).

Australia

Objective:	To assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia's national interest.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	Currently under development given new government (2007).
Other general policy statements:	<i>Future Directions for Australia's International Development Assistance Programme</i> (2008). <i>White Paper Australian Aid: Promoting Growth and Stability</i> (2006). <i>Australian Aid: Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity</i> (2002). <i>Reducing Poverty – the Central Influencing Factor of Australia's Aid Programme</i> (2001).
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Development Effectiveness Steering Committee (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Treasury, Department of Finance and Administration; chaired by AusAID). Strategic Partnership Agreements with: The Treasury, Department of Finance and Administration, Attorney General's Department, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Environment and Water Resources, Department of Health and Ageing, Australian Federal Police, Australian Public Service Commission.
Priority partner countries:	Middle East: Iraq and Palestinian administered areas. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Far East Asia: Cambodia, China, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Oceania: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
Main sectors/themes:	Health, education, infrastructure, broad-based growth including rural development and food security, environment and climate change and governance.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The Australian Government's development co-operation budget proposal is contained in the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statement, which is submitted to the parliament each year in May, in advance of the fiscal year which begins on 1 July. In addition to the Portfolio Budget Statement, there is a ministerial budget statement which details the activities underpinning the budget proposal.

Once the budget is adopted by the parliament, resources are allocated to departments and agencies through the annual appropriations acts. The development co-operation budget is managed by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), an autonomous agency under the aegis of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Aid targets

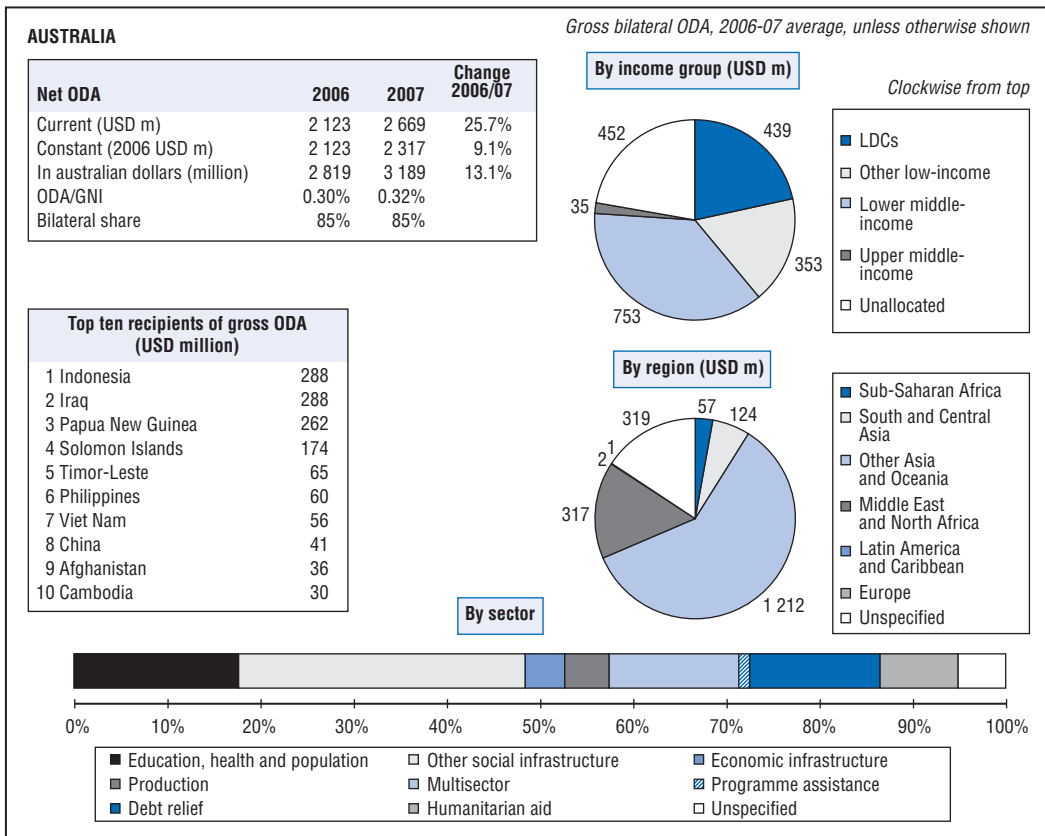
Australia supports the UN target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI as an aspiration and, as a step in that direction, intends to increase its ODA to about AUD 4.3 billion by 2010-11, equivalent to 0.36% of ODA/GNI. Australia intends to reach an ODA/GNI target of 0.5% by 2015-16.

Planning at operational level

Australia has development partnership strategies with 32 countries, with a geographic focus on the Asia-Pacific region. For each partner country, or in some cases region, Australia develops a multi-year strategy, which typically covers a period of up to 4 years. The country strategies provide the overall policy and implementation frameworks for Australia's aid programmes, but do not include multi-year financial plans. Aid allocations are determined during the annual budget process.

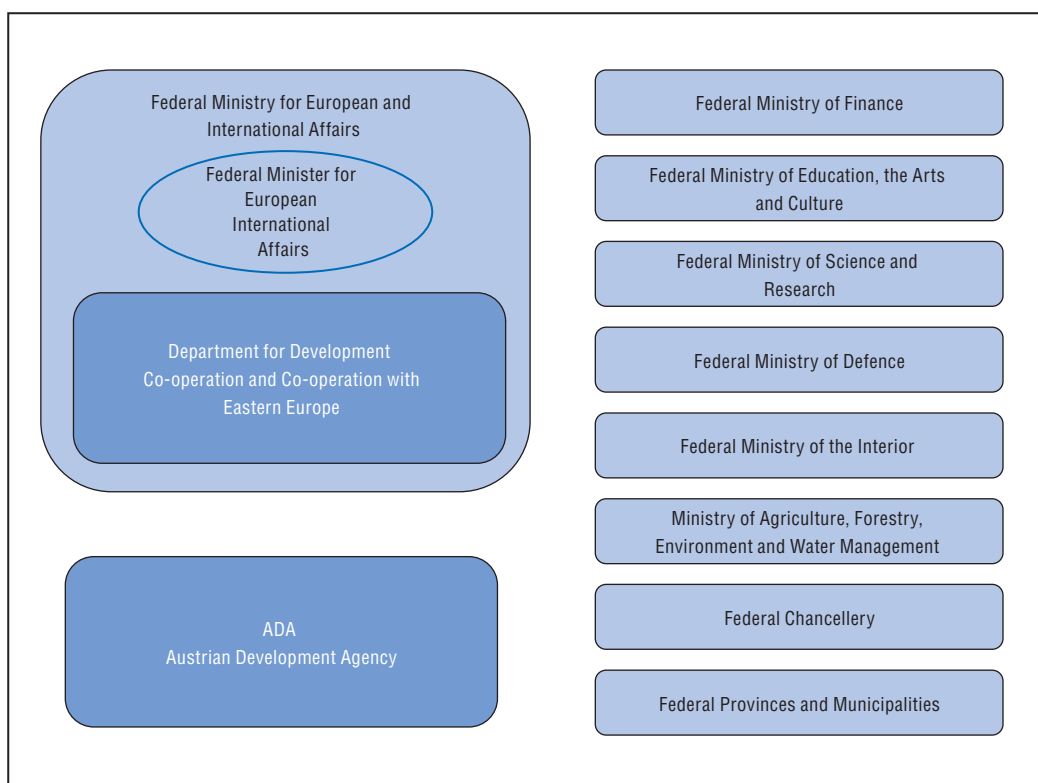
Availability of forward information

- Information on the development co-operation budget becomes publicly available in May (for the fiscal year starting on 1 July).
- Country strategies provide multi-year planning frameworks. Aid allocations are determined in the annual budget process.



Austria

Objective:	To combat poverty through economic and social development, ensure peace and human security, preserve the environment and protect natural resources.
Legislation:	<i>Federal Act on Development Co-operation (2002, amended 2003).</i>
Overall policy statement:	<i>Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy (adjusted annually).</i>
Other general policy statements:	
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	ADA Board of Directors. Inter-ministerial Working Group on Coherence. Private Sector Development Platform.
Priority partner countries:	Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR), Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro and Serbia. Africa, South of Sahara: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda. South and Central America: Nicaragua. Middle East: Palestinian administered areas. South and Central Asia: Bhutan.
Main sectors/themes:	Water and sanitation, rural development, energy, private sector development, education, and governance.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	The Advisory Board on Development Policy.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Austria's development co-operation policy and thematic priorities are outlined in a 3-year programme, revised every year on a rolling basis. The programme is endorsed by the Council of Ministers and communicated to parliament for information. A large number of ministries, agencies and institutions (as well as the federal provinces and municipalities) budget funds for development co-operation.

The development co-operation budget, contained in the ministerial budgets, is approved once a year in the Federal Finance Act. The core bilateral programme is included in the budget of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs.

Aid targets

Austria has endorsed the overall UN ODA/GNI target of 0.7% by 2015 and the EU agreed target of 0.51% of ODA/GNI by 2010.

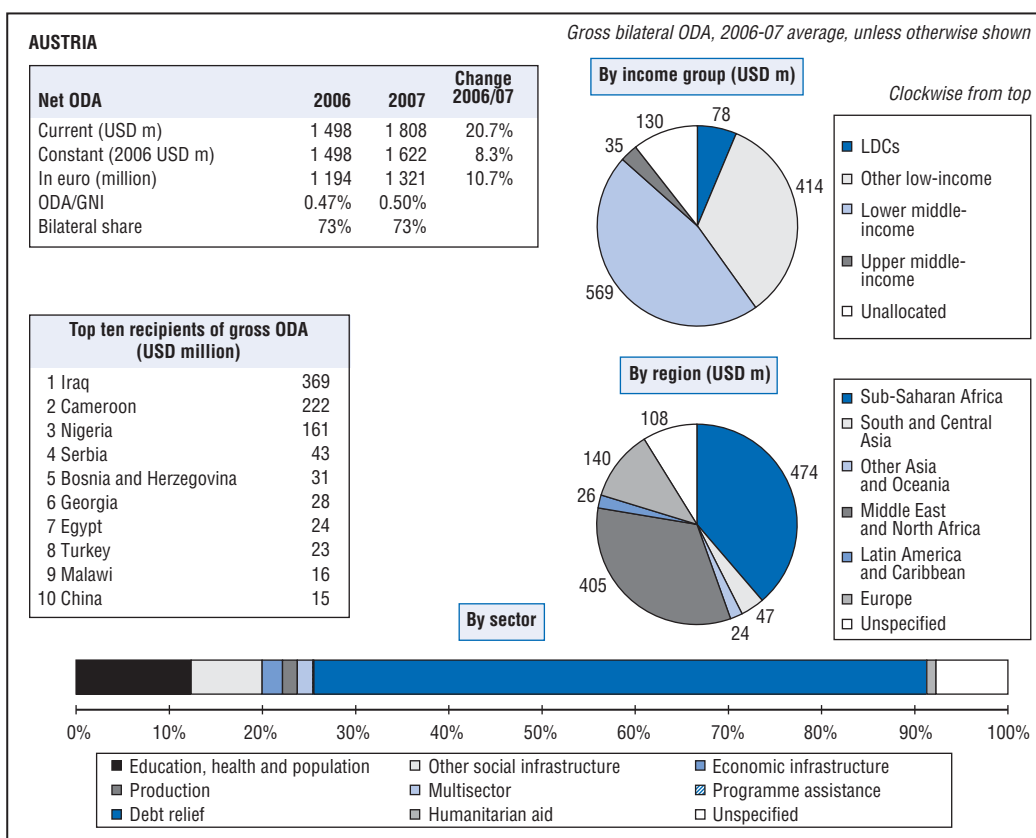
Planning at operational level

The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is responsible for administering and contracting out the core bilateral programme which represents a relatively small share of Austria's total ODA.

The core bilateral programme is allocated to 13 priority recipients and 20 other co-operation countries. Bilateral co-operation agreements with these countries are multi-year and in some cases include a level of funding over a 3-4 year period.

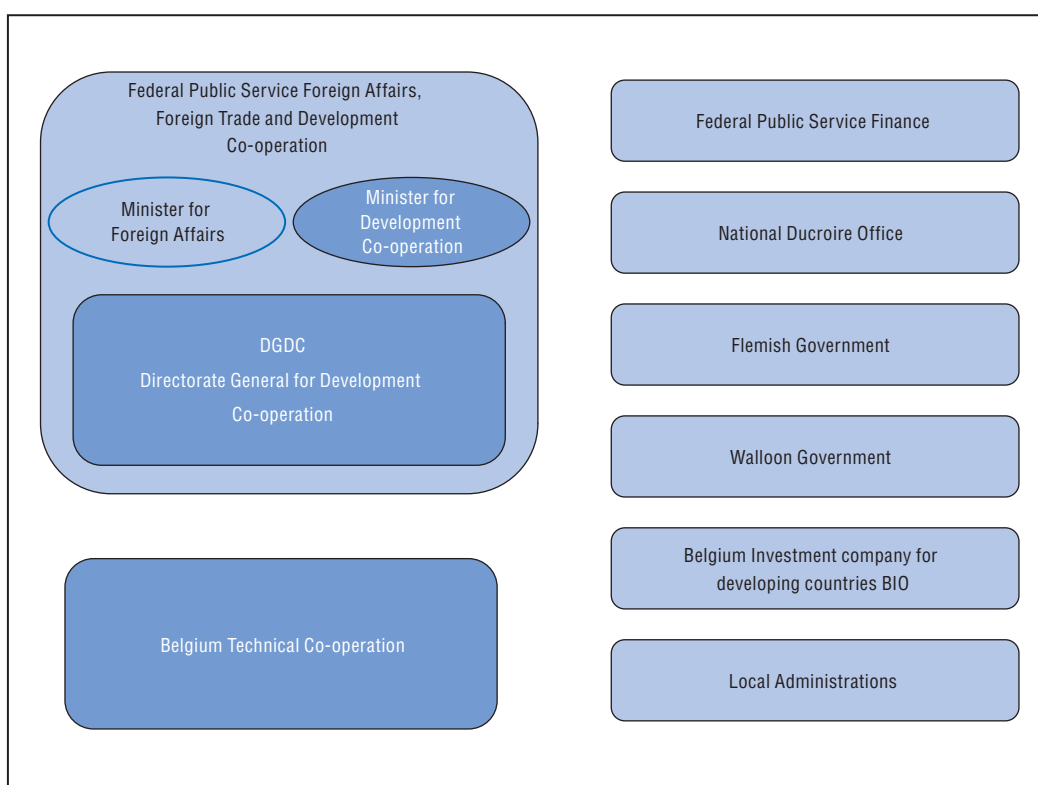
Availability of forward information

- The overall budget for development co-operation is available in the Federal Finance Act and is submitted to parliament each year in November, in advance of the fiscal year which begins on 1 January.
- Allocations to focus countries are planned over 3-4 years.



Belgium

Objective:	To fight poverty in order to achieve sustainable human development.
Legislation:	<i>Law on Belgian Development Co-operation (25/05/1999)</i> , under review.
Overall policy statement:	<i>Note de Politique Générale du Ministre de la Coopération au Développement, Chambre des Représentants, 25/04/2008.</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>"Improvement of the effectiveness of the Belgian governmental bilateral aid". Plan for the Harmonisation and the Alignment of aid (2007).</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Coor-multi, Coordination interdépartementale sur l'Afrique Centrale.
Priority partner countries:	Africa, North of Sahara: Algeria and Morocco. Africa, South of Sahara: Benin, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. South and Central America: Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. Middle East: Palestinian administered areas. Far East Asia: Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Basic health, including reproductive health; education and training; agriculture and food security; basic infrastructure; conflict prevention and social cohesion, child rights.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Commission Femmes et Développement. Commission Développement Durable.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The General Directorate for Development Co-operation (DGDC), which is part of the Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Development Co-operation, manages the bulk (around 55%) of Belgium's ODA. The Federal Public Service Finance manages about 11% of ODA, including government-to-government loans, while the National Ducroire Office (the official trade and investment insurance agency) handles debt issues. The regions, the communities, the provinces and a great number of communes account for an additional 4% of ODA.

Belgium prepares an integrated development co-operation budget. It includes budgetary items that formerly appeared in the budgets of other departments. However, the budget for co-operation loans is still organisationally distinct.

Aid targets

Belgium is committed to increasing ODA up to 0.7% of ODA/GNI by 2010. This commitment, which goes beyond the European Union commitment, was recorded in the programme law of 24 December 2002, and confirmed in the Government Agreement of July 2003. The established ODA growth path calls for steady increases of 0.05% of ODA/GNI each year with minimally 60% of ODA being managed through DGDC.

Planning at operational level

Belgium's bilateral assistance is provided through both direct and indirect co-operation channels. Direct assistance is governed by specific co-operation agreements between governments. The programmes are prepared and financed by the DGDC, but are carried out by a public corporation, Belgium Technical Co-operation. Indirect aid consists of programmes co-financed by the DGDC, but prepared and implemented by NGOs, universities and scientific institutions, trade unions, etc.

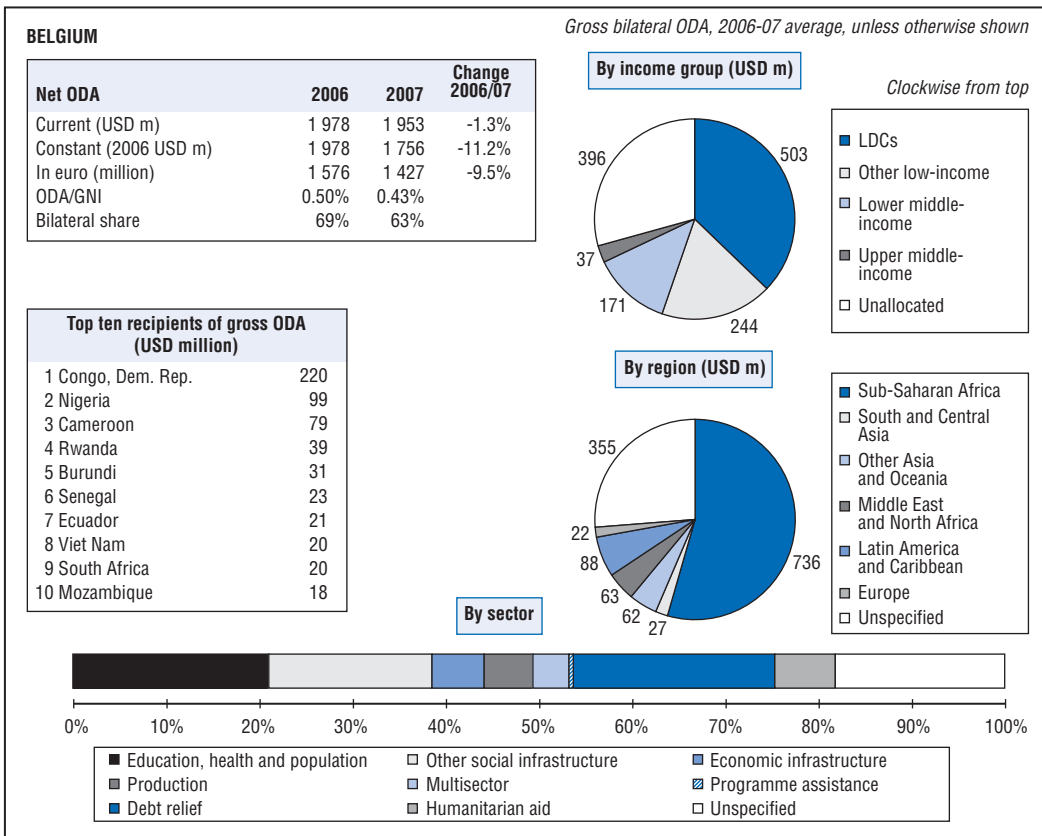
The law of 25 May 1999 instituted the principle of geographic and sectoral concentration for government-to-government bilateral aid. Belgium has 18 partner countries and concentrates its aid within each country on a limited number of sectors.

The co-operative relations between Belgium and its bilateral co-operation partner countries are governed by joint commissions, which adopt the Indicative Co-operation Programmes (PICs/ISPs). The joint commissions meet normally every three or four years. At the end of each session, a financial envelope is determined as the basis for preparing co-operation programmes, leading to the signing of specific co-operation agreements.

From 2009, multilateral support will only be planned and disbursed as core/non-earmarked contributions to multilateral organisations. Via the bilateral envelope, multilateral organisations can still receive funds for specific programmes in partner countries.

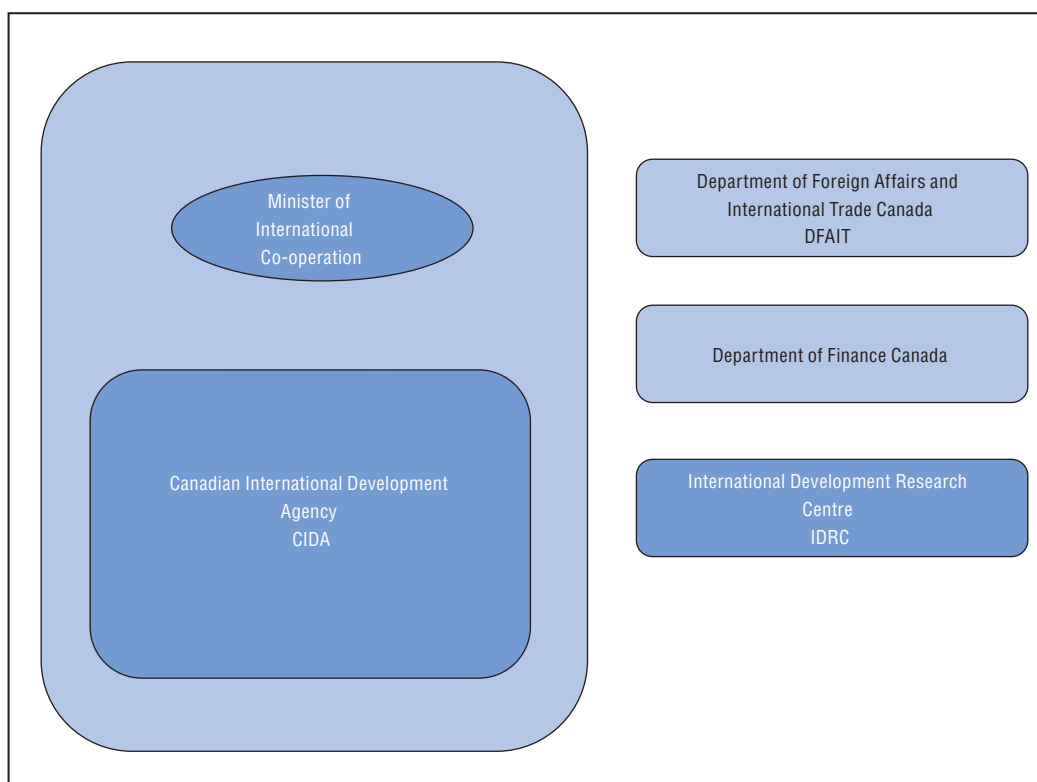
Availability of forward information

- Multi-year country envelopes are available in the Indicative Co-operation Programmes.
- Belgium's budget is presented to the parliament by the end of October for approval no later than 31 December.



Canada

Objective:	To reduce poverty, promote human rights, and support sustainable development.
Legislation:	<i>Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Act (1985).</i> <i>Official Development Assistance Accountability Act (2008).</i>
Overall policy statement:	
Other general policy statements:	<i>Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement on Aid Effectiveness (2002).</i> <i>Sustainable Development Strategy 2007-2009.</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Cabinet Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security; <i>Ad hoc</i> Cabinet Committee on Afghanistan and Afghanistan Task Force; Privy Council Office.
Priority partner countries:	As part of its efforts to transform Canada's aid programme, the Government will realign its bilateral resources to countries selected on the basis of criteria that will include, for example, the level of poverty, alignment with the Government's priorities and shared values, and our ability to make a difference. At the same time, CIDA will augment its sectoral expertise to enhance planning and coordination in countries of concentration.
Main sectors/themes:	Democratic governance, private sector development, health, education, equality between women and men, and environmental sustainability.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Cabinet Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security; <i>Ad hoc</i> Cabinet Committee on Afghanistan and Afghanistan Task Force; Treasury Board.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Canadian development co-operation activities are mainly funded from the International Assistance Envelope (IAE) which consists of five pools – development, international financial institutions, peace and security, crisis and development research. It provides for both ODA and non-ODA activities. The Cabinet is responsible for the allocation of incremental funds from the IAE to departments and institutions implementing the international assistance programme. The IAE is jointly managed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and the Department of Finance, in collaboration with the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Privy Council Office. Detailed information on the activities to be financed is presented to parliament in the Estimates which includes the “Reports on Plans and Priorities”, submitted by each agency/department implementing development co-operation.

Aid Targets

In 2008, Canada reconfirmed its 2002 commitment to scale up aid by doubling its international Assistance Envelope to CAD 5 billion from FY 2001-02 levels by FY 2010-11.

Planning at the operational level

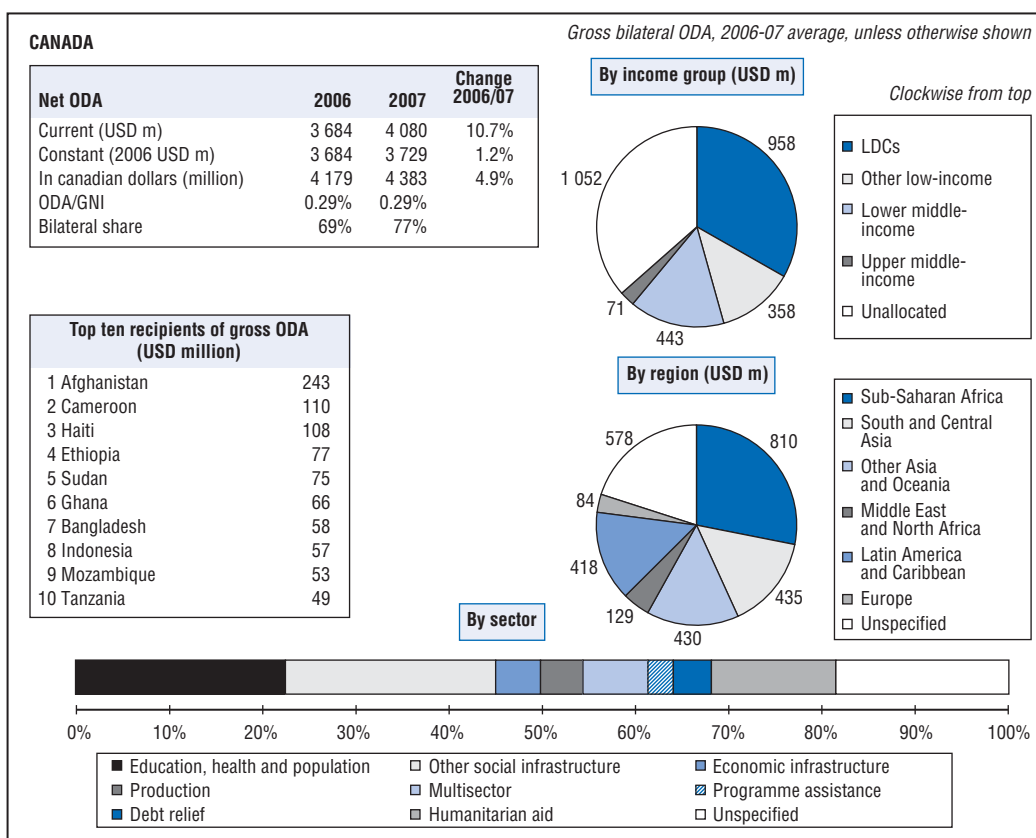
The 2007 Federal Government Budget lays out a three-point programme for enhancing the focus, efficiency and accountability of Canada’s international assistance efforts. Canada will concentrate its traditional bilateral aid in fewer countries in a manner consistent with its foreign policy objectives. Canada will also work to increase efficiency and examine options to ensure the independent evaluation of its aid programme.

The IAE is managed by CIDA (68% of total planned aid resources for FY 2007-08), DFAIT (assessed contributions to multilaterals, peace and security programmes), Department of Finance (IDA, multilateral debt relief), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and some other government departments.

At CIDA, planning at the operational level is multi-year with financial allocations by channel (region and institution). CIDA further develops country strategies with its partners that serve as a basis for strategic engagement and business planning for a period of 5-10 years.

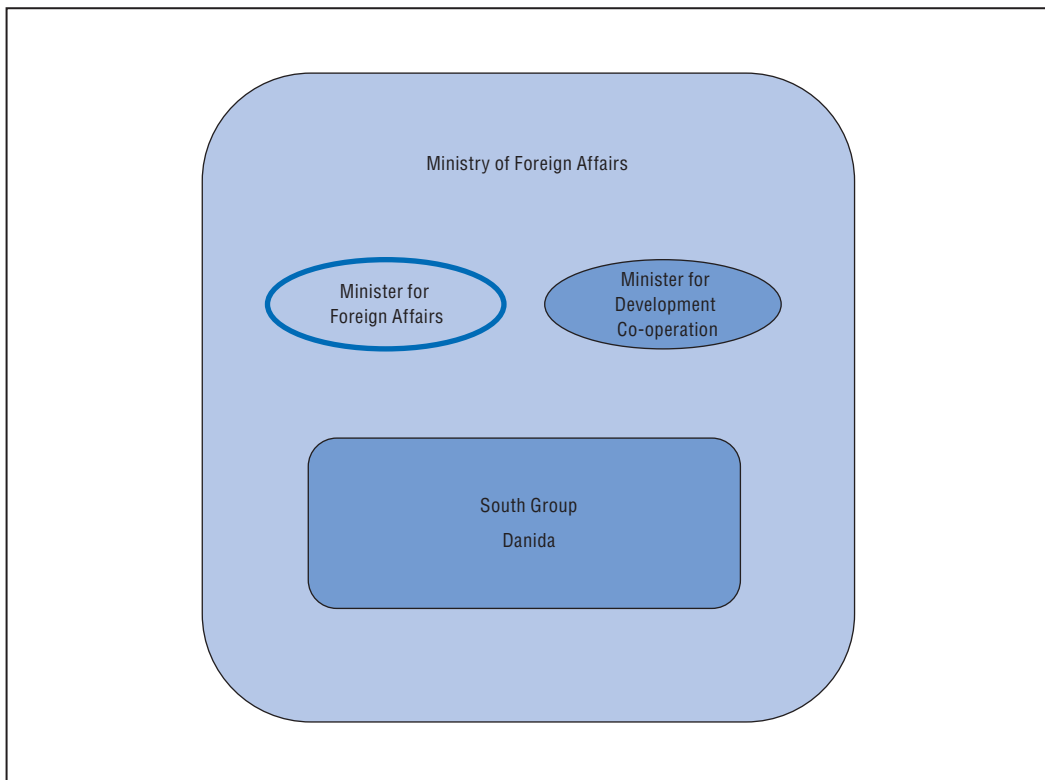
Availability of forward information

- Information on the following financial year’s overall development co-operation budget becomes publicly available in the spring in the Report on Plans and Priorities. The breakdown is by “strategic outcome”.



Denmark

Objective:	To support developing country governments and public authorities to provide economic growth, thereby ensuring social progress and political independence in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter; and to promote mutual understanding and solidarity through cultural co-operation.
Legislation:	<i>Act on International Development Co-operation (1971, amended 1998 and June 2002).</i>
Overall policy statement:	<i>The Overall Strategic Framework for Danish Development Assistance, Partnership 2000.</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>Priorities of the Danish Government for Danish Development Assistance 2009-2013.</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	
Priority partner countries:	Africa, North of Sahara: Egypt. Africa, South of Sahara: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. South and Central America: Bolivia and Nicaragua. South and Central Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. Far East Asia: Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Social infrastructure (education, public administration and civil society, health, water and sanitation). Economic infrastructure (transport, energy) and productive sectors (agriculture and the private sector).
Ministerial advisory bodies:	The Board of International Development Co-operation. The Council of International Development Co-operation.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The annual development co-operation budget is included in the annual Finance Act proposal (Finanslovsforslag), under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs chapter. The proposal is submitted to the Folketing (parliament) each year, by end of August at the latest, and is approved before the beginning of the fiscal year which starts 1 January. The development co-operation budget is submitted on an accrual basis, i.e. it encompasses total annual commitments (rather than the planned annual disbursements). Once allocated, the funds are managed by the South Group in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (commonly known as Danida).

Annexed to the annual budget proposal is a rolling five year plan of Danish development co-operation (commitments and disbursements). This plan includes country level information (e.g. sectoral breakdown by recipient) for Denmark's 16 priority partner countries.

Aid targets

The Danish Government has announced that development assistance will be at a level of at least 0.8% of ODA/GNI in the years ahead. In 2009, Danish development assistance will be at a level of 0.82% of GNI.

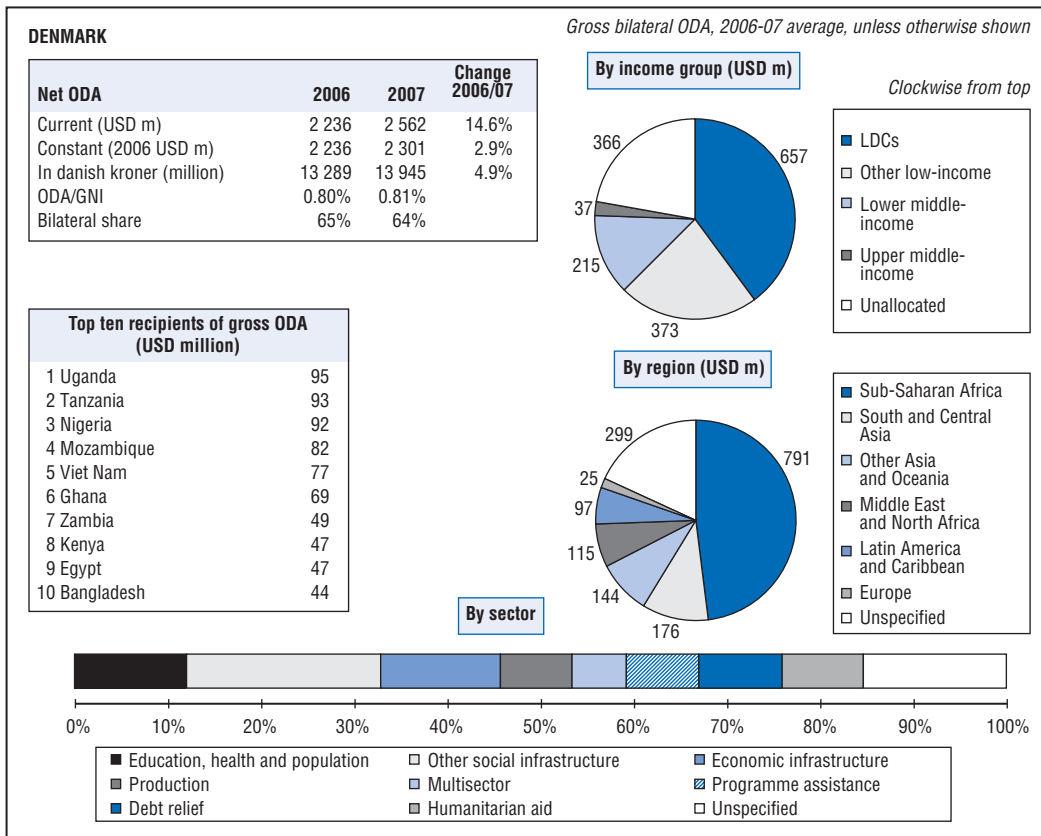
Planning at operational level

For each programme country, Denmark elaborates a Strategy for Danish Co-operation covering up to 5 years. These provide a framework for planning at the operational level (including identifying new phases of support to sector programmes and other priority areas), together with an outline of the planned distribution of resources between the sectors and the focus areas for each year of the strategy period.

Country strategies, prepared by the Danish embassies in programme countries, are endorsed both by the Danish Minister for Development Co-operation and the partner country authorities. They form the basis for the statutory rolling five-year plan of Denmark's total development co-operation budget.

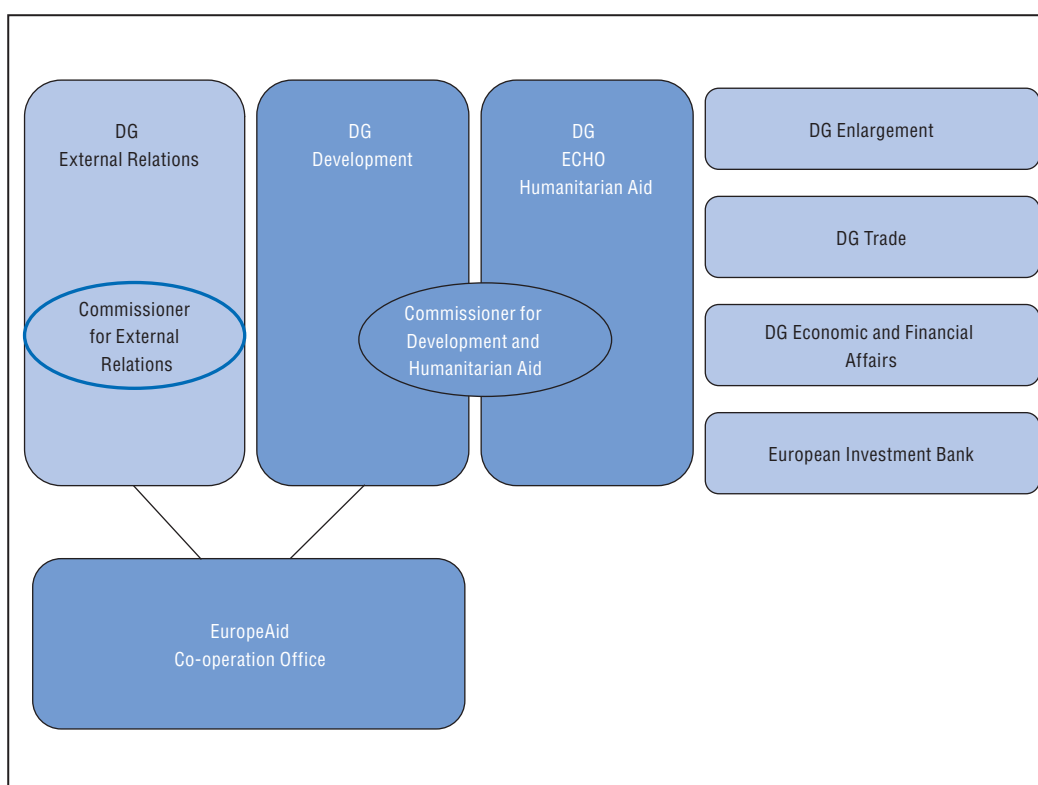
Availability of forward information

- A given year's budget for development co-operation is available in the budget proposal submitted during August of the previous year.
- Multi-year financial plans are available in the annual Finance Act and in the country strategies. The latter are negotiated every 5 years.



European Commission

Objective:	To eradicate poverty in the context of sustainable development and pursue the Millennium Development Goals.
Legislation:	
Overall Policy Statement:	<i>European Consensus on Development (2005).</i>
Other general policy statement:	
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Informal Network on policy coherence. Special division within the Directorate General for Development and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.
Priority partner countries:	No priority countries.
Main sectors/themes:	Democratic governance, social infrastructure, economic infrastructure, humanitarian aid, food security, and gender equality.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Following a reform of the European Community's financial instruments in 2006, the majority of EC ODA is funded through the European Development Fund (EDF), the Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENPI). Other EC funding programmes include the Instrument for Pre-Accession, the Instrument for Stability and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.

Funded by contributions from EU member states (outside the Community budget), the EDF is a multi-annual programme under the responsibility of the Directorate General for Development and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (DEV). The 10th EDF (EUR 22.7 billion) covers the period 2008-2013.

The DCI and the ENPI, financed directly from the Community's annual budget, are a responsibility of the Directorate General for External Relations which elaborates multi-annual strategies and programmes. The DCI (EUR 16.9 billion funding envelope for 2007–2013) supports development programmes in Latin America, Asia, Central Asia, Middle East and South Africa. The ENPI provides financial assistance to development in neighbouring countries of the Mediterranean basin and Eastern Europe. The EuropeAid Co-operation Office identifies and implements specific projects and programmes for both DEV and Relations Extérieures (Council Working Party: Conseillers Relations Extérieures) (RELEX) funds.

Aid Targets

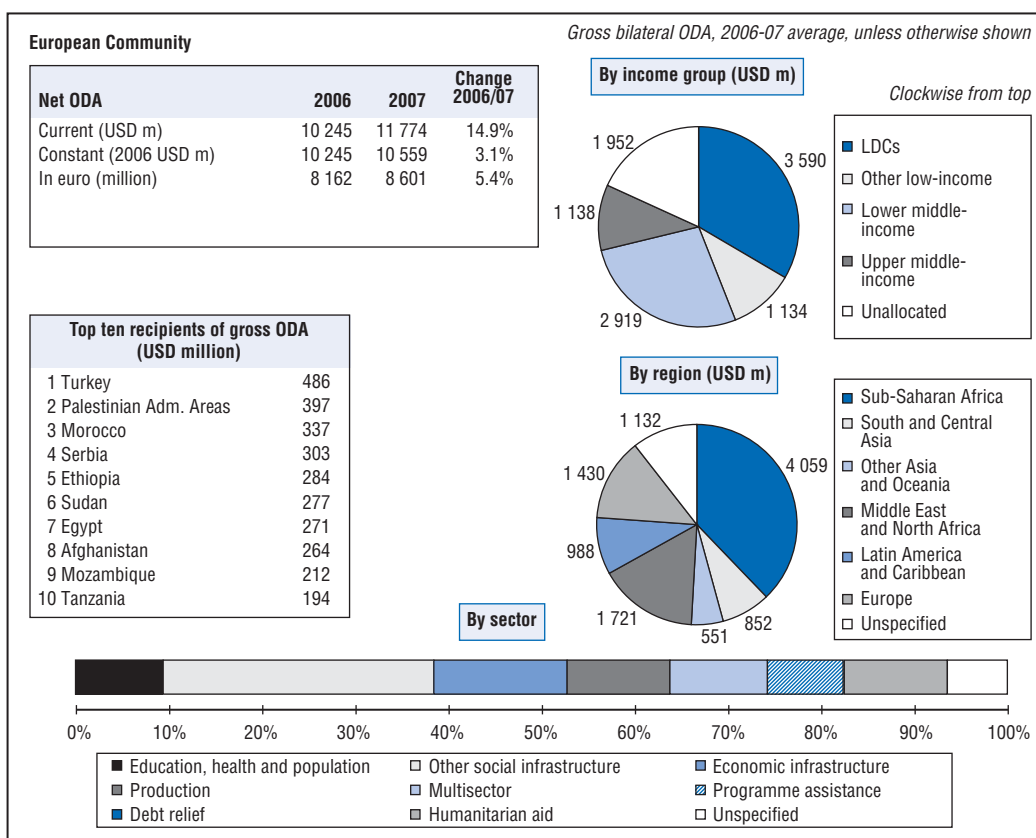
The EC does not have a target, but there is a collective EU target of 0.56% of GNI by 2010 rising to 0.7% by 2015.

Planning at operational level

Most Community aid to a country is outlined in the country strategy papers, which provide a medium-term (6-7 years) strategic involvement of the EC at country level. The country strategy papers are supplemented with National Indicative Programmes (NIPs), which are shorter, focused documents listing the sectors of intervention, activities and indicative financial plans. The country strategy papers concerning the EDF (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries) are communicated to the country. They run for the same period as the EDFs, so the country strategy papers for 2008-2013 are being finalised. In the case of DCI and ENPI, mixed commissions are used to discuss overall aid levels. The country strategy papers of the countries covered by the DCI and ENPI cover the period 2007-2013. For both the EDF, DCI and ENPI funds, in addition to the overall multi-year financial framework, the EC adopts annual action programmes based on the strategy papers.

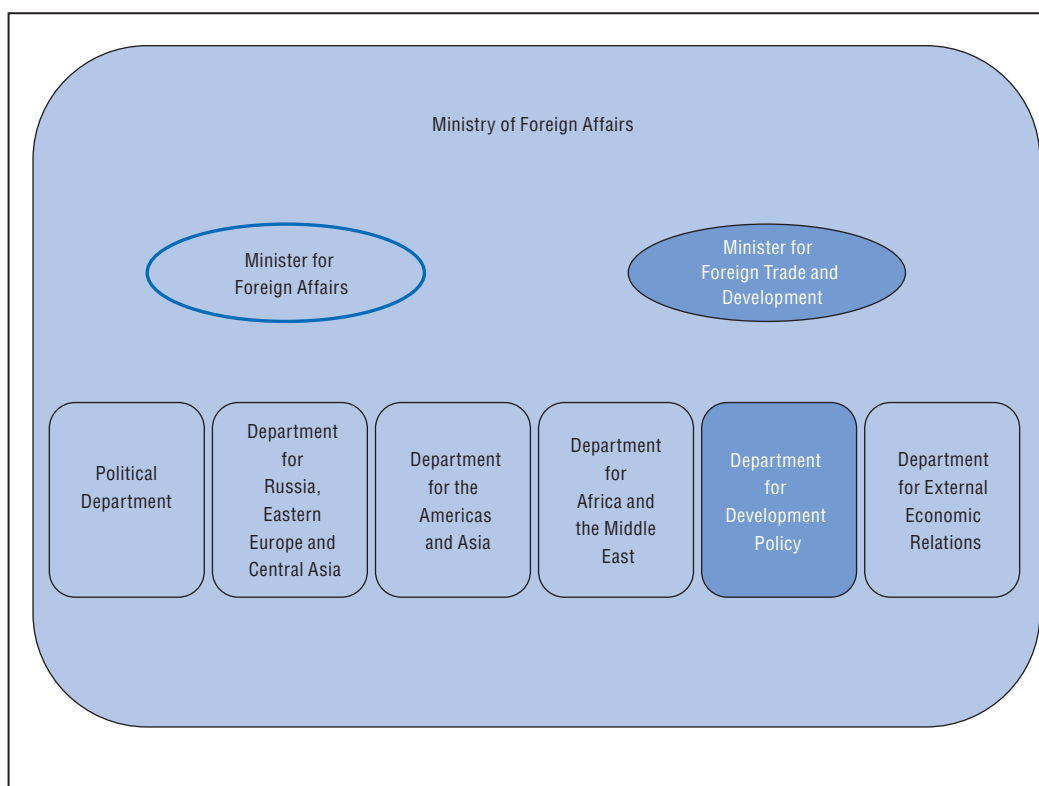
Availability of forward information

- Information on the 10th EDF overall envelope covering years 2008-2013 became available in October 2006 at the same time as the DCI's overall envelope covering the years 2007-2013 (following the 2007 budget approval).
- Country allocation processes for EDF, DCI and ENPI are finalised as part of the CSPs.
- For each partner country annual action programmes are adopted in the last quarter of the preceding year.



Finland

Objective:	The most important goal of development policy is to eradicate poverty in line with the Millennium Development Goals. Eradicating poverty is possible only if progress made in developing countries is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	<i>Government Resolution on Development Policy (2007).</i>
Other general policy statements:	The Government Programme of Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen's second Cabinet (2007).
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy, EU co-ordination bodies.
Main bilateral partners:	Africa, South of Sahara: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. South and Central America: Nicaragua. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan and Nepal. Far East Asia: Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Eradication of poverty and sustainable development: climate change, crisis prevention and support for peace processes, social development, water, rural development, agriculture and forestry, energy, private sector development/trade, governance and civil society.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	The Development Policy Committee.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Finland's development co-operation budget, which comprises the bulk of its ODA, is determined by the economic plan of the central government. Each new government agrees on a government programme for the respective four-year Parliamentary period, in addition to which the government agrees annually on a budget framework (spending limits) for the following four-year period.

The formulation of the annual development co-operation budget starts each year in March, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submits a draft proposal to the Ministry of Finance in May to be finalised in June-August. The budget is submitted to the Parliament in September for approval in December. It decides on annual aid allocations by main category of expenditure: multilateral ODA, bilateral country/region specific ODA, European Development Fund, thematic and non region specific programmes, humanitarian aid, planning and support functions, evaluation/audit, NGOs, concessional credits. For the first two categories, the budget proposal includes a breakdown by recipient (organisation, country or region). The Parliament's budget approval also includes the approval of commitment authorities for the respective budget year, i.e. it authorises the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to enter into agreements that will incur expenditure and have budgetary implications for several years ahead.

Aid Targets

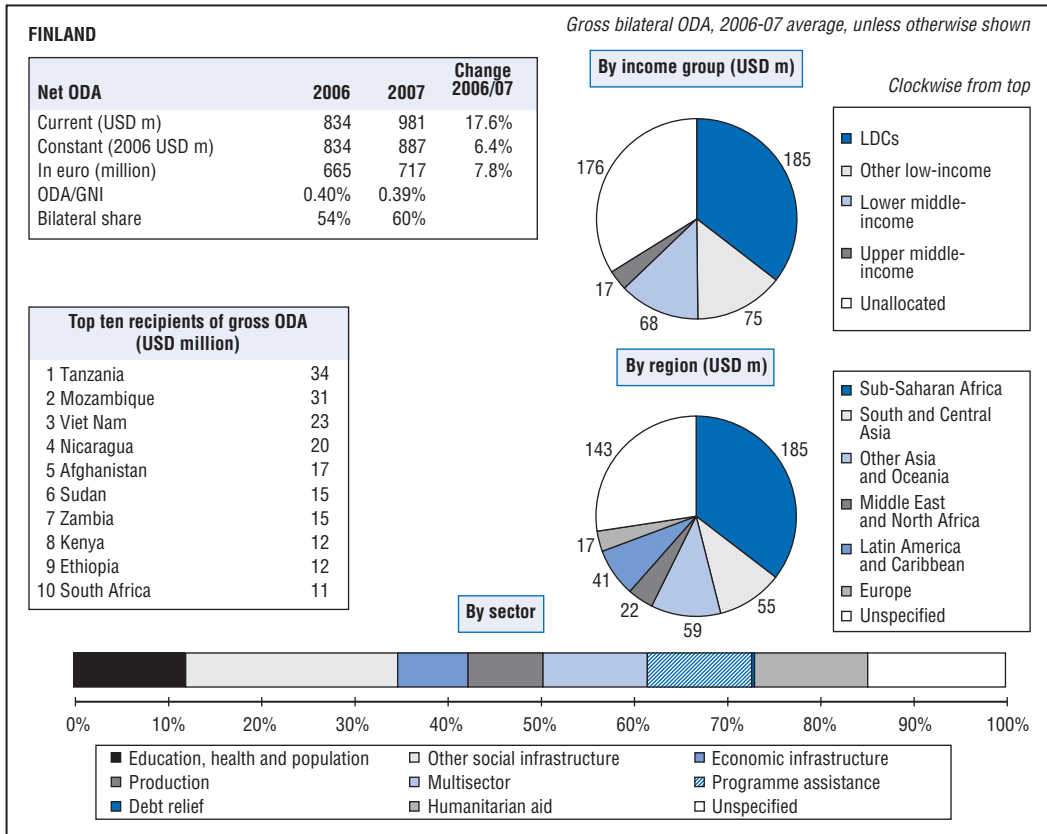
As an EU-15 member, Finland has committed to raise its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.51% by 2010.

Planning at operational level

In parallel with budget drafting and negotiations, the regional and policy departments prepare their 4-year operating and financial plans. The regional and political departments handling ODA funds plan expenditure at the country level for Finland's long-term partner countries as well as their activities related to development policy implementation in terms of thematic and multilateral cooperation. The current approved operating and financial plan goes up to 2012.

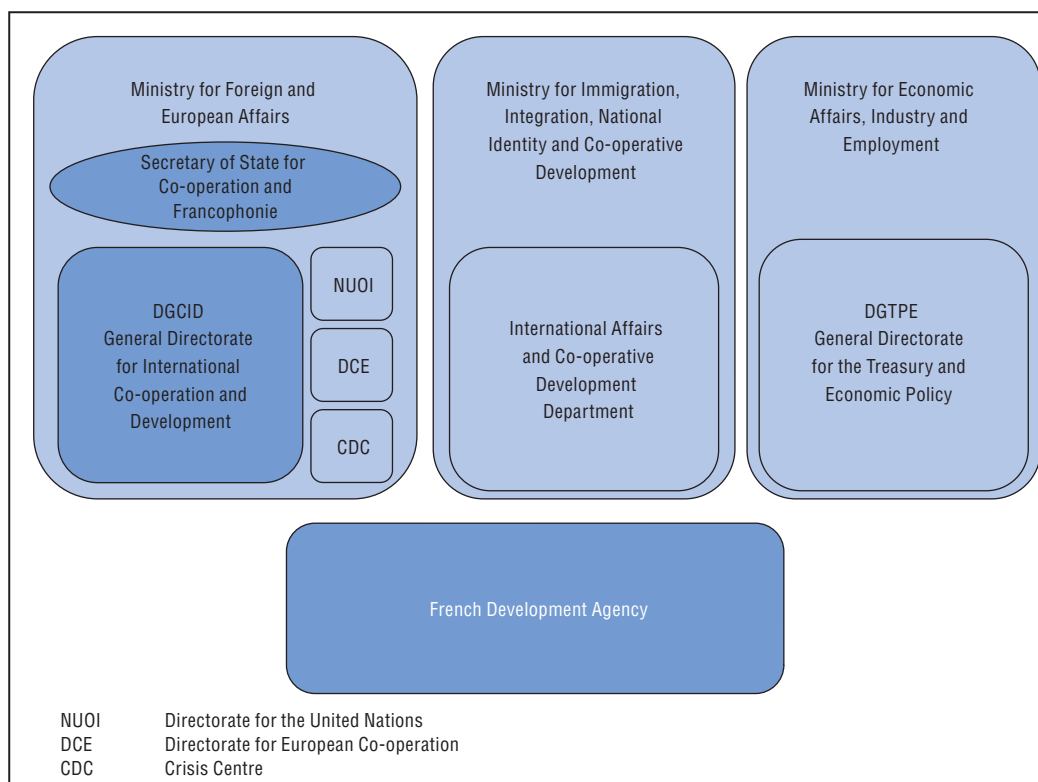
Availability of forward information

- Forward information on the following year's overall budget for development co-operation is published in August.
- The budget includes forward information at country level for one year on Finland's long-term partners and other key collaboration partners, including both countries and organisations.
- Budgetary spending limits for development cooperation implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland are negotiated and established annually for the four year period ahead.



France

Objective:	To foster growth, reduce poverty and give easier access to global public goods, thus helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. To respond to crisis situations as effectively as possible. To help emerging countries in their transition by supporting their economic and human development.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	
Other general policy statements:	<i>Politique française en faveur du développement, document de politique transversale, Projet de loi de finances pour 2008.</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Inter-Ministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (CICID). Strategic Guidance and Programming Conference (COSP).
Priority partner countries:	Africa, North of Sahara: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Africa, South of Sahara: South Africa, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Dem. Rep. Congo, Rep. Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Republic of Chad, Togo and Zimbabwe. South and Central America: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname. Middle East: Lebanon, Yemen and Palestinian administered areas. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan (temporarily), Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Oceania: Vanuatu.
Main sectors/themes:	Education, health and the fight against AIDS, water and sewage, agriculture and food security, environment and biodiversity, infrastructure development in sub-Saharan Africa, support to the productive sector. Cross-cutting sectors: democratic governance, sustainable development and gender.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Strategic Council for non-governmental cooperation.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The Inter-ministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (CICID) defines development co-operation policies and identifies the area of concentration (“*zone de solidarité prioritaire*”, ZSP). The CICID is chaired by the Prime Minister and embraces the 12 ministries most directly concerned with development issues. CICID is supported by the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE) and the Ministry for Economy, Finance and Employment (MINEFE) and, from January 2008, the Ministry for Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Co-operative Development.

All programmes involving ODA covered by the budget law are grouped together in a comprehensive policy document. The draft budget law is submitted in September to the National Assembly, which has 70 days to adopt it. The two main programmes that constitute ODA (programmes 110 and 209) and, since 2007 programme 301 (development for solidarity and migrations), represent an inter-ministerial mission’ that is presented in an integrated format in the budget law. Programme 110 (economic and financial aid to development) is managed by the MINEFE, programme 209 (solidarity with developing countries) by the MAEE, and programme 301 by the Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Co-operative Development. These programmes include bilateral and multilateral financing. The fiscal year begins on 1 January.

Aid Targets

As an EU-15 member, France has committed to raise its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.51% by 2010.

Planning at operational level

The French Development Agency (AFD) is the pivotal operator for bilateral assistance in sectors related directly to the Millennium Development Goals and for implementing global budgetary assistance. AFD reports jointly to MINEFE and MAEE. According to DAC statistics, the funds managed by AFD, MINEFE and MAEE accounted for 83% of France’s bilateral ODA in 2005 (on a commitment basis). Programme implementation also involves France’s representatives in the partner countries (diplomatic offices, co-operation and cultural action services, research centres).

The main instrument for programming assistance to the ZSP countries is the Partnership Framework Document (DCP). The framework presents the indicative financing envelope for French support, by sector of intervention, and spells out agreed activities over a five-year period. The frameworks are negotiated with the partner countries and confirmed in the “Strategic Orientation and Programming Conference”. The DCP is the key tool of the French Action Plan for aid effectiveness.

Availability of forward information

- Information on the ODA budget is available in the draft budget law submitted in September. France has adopted a three-year finance law (2009-2011) that gives medium-term indicative ODA volumes.
- At partner country level, multiyear ODA forecasts are contained in the indicative five-year Partnership Framework Document including a mid-term review of results.

FRANCE

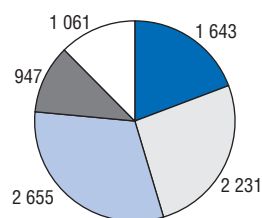
Net ODA	2006	2007	Change 2006/07
Current (USD m)	10 601	9 884	-6.8%
Constant (2006 USD m)	10 601	8 867	-16.4%
In euro (million)	8 445	7 220	-14.5%
ODA/GNI	0.47%	0.38%	
Bilateral share	75%	63%	

**Top ten recipients of gross ODA
(USD million)**

1 Nigeria	1 028
2 Iraq	775
3 Cameroon	571
4 Morocco	405
5 Mayotte	374
6 Senegal	258
7 Tunisia	233
8 Algeria	225
9 China	196
10 Viet Nam	181

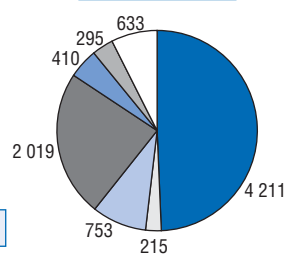
Gross bilateral ODA, 2006-07 average, unless otherwise shown

By income group (USD m)

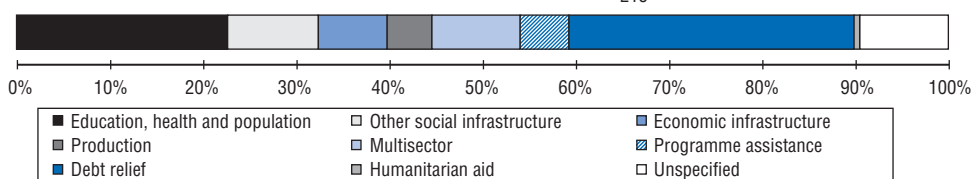


Clockwise from top

By region (USD m)

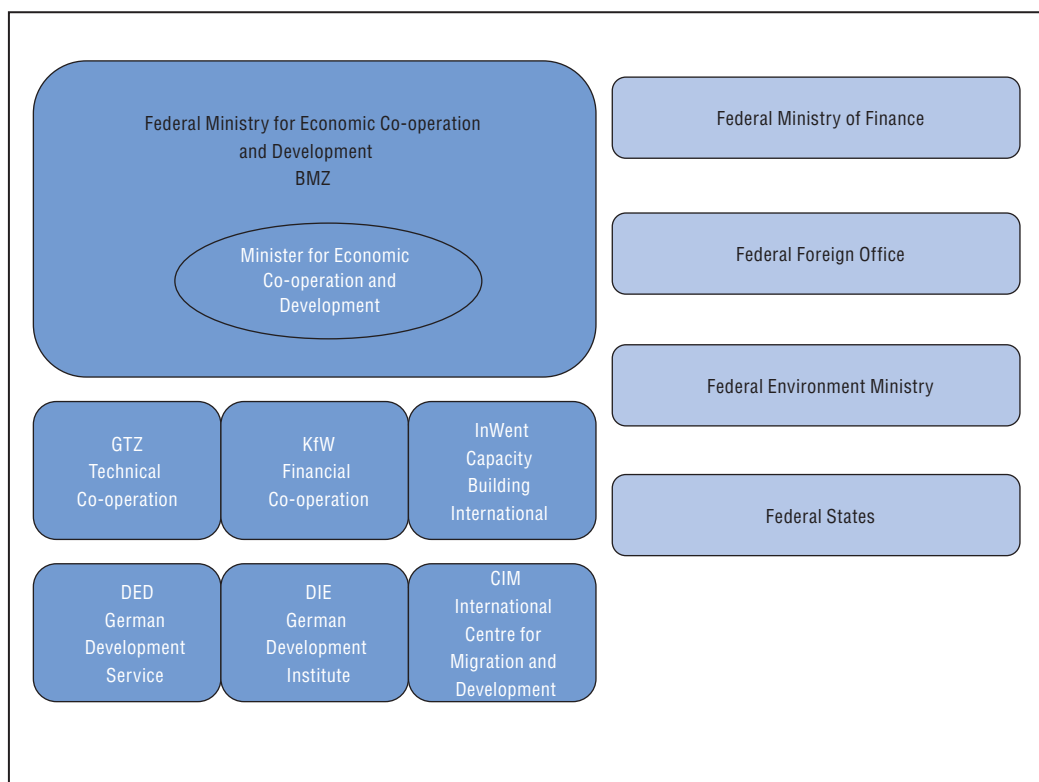


By sector



Germany

Objective:	Reducing poverty worldwide, building peace and bringing about democracy, promoting equitable forms of globalisation and protecting the natural environment.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	<i>White Paper on Development Policy: The German Government's 13th Development Policy Report (2008).</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>The German Government's 12th Development Policy Report (2005).</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Interdepartmental working groups, coherence meetings at Director General level, meetings of Secretaries of State (Staatssekretäre) to prepare weekly sessions of the Federal Government's cabinet.
Priority partner countries:	Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. Africa, North of Sahara: Egypt and Morocco. Africa, South of Sahara: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan (Southern Sudan), Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. South and Central America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. Middle East: Palestinian administered areas, Syria and Yemen. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Far East Asia: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia and Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Good governance; social protection; human rights; peace building and conflict prevention. Education; health, family planning, HIV/AIDS; economic and social policy reform. Water supply and sanitation; environmental policies and sustainable management of natural resources; renewable energies and energy efficiency; food security and agriculture; transport and communication. Gender and aid for trade are priority cross-cutting issues.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Scientific Advisory Council to the Ministry and German Development Institute (DIE).



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The budget for development co-operation of the federal government is established on the basis of the annual federal budget and a rolling financial plan covering a 4-year period ahead.

Germany's aid allocation policy is debated in the parliament's Committee for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Budget Committee. The ODA budget is administered for the most part by the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ). Other Ministries include the Federal Ministry of Finance (EC budget, debt relief), the Federal Foreign Office (mainly humanitarian aid) and the Federal Environment Ministry (climate protection in developing countries). Part of German ODA is provided by the federal states (Bundesländer).

Aid Targets

As an EU-15 member, Germany has committed to raise its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.51% by 2010.

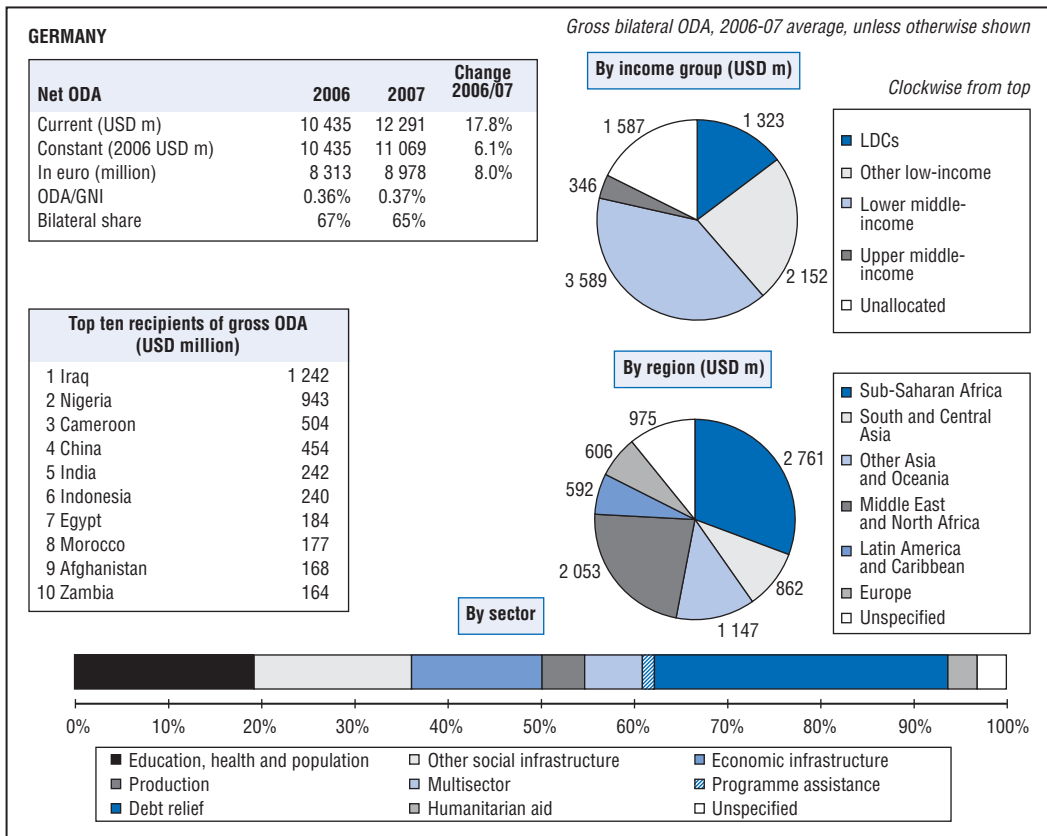
Planning at operational level

The BMZ budget for bilateral co-operation is, in turn, allocated to KfW (financial co-operation), GTZ (technical co-operation) and other implementing agencies in the field of technical cooperation, such as INWENT (capacity building international), DED (German development service) and CIM (international centre for migration and development). In addition, funds are channelled through non-governmental organisations, including churches and political foundations. The multi-year framework for the BMZ aid budget is broken down by country and by sector. Country strategies, a requirement for partner countries, are generally valid for three to five years. They are binding for financial and technical co-operation agencies and serve as guidance for other agencies. In addition, allocation targets are set to meet Germany's international sectoral commitments (e.g. education, HIV/AIDS).

Germany negotiates aid levels with partner countries and informs them of multi-year commitment plans with regard to financial and technical co-operation projects and programmes. Commitments are made up to three years ahead.

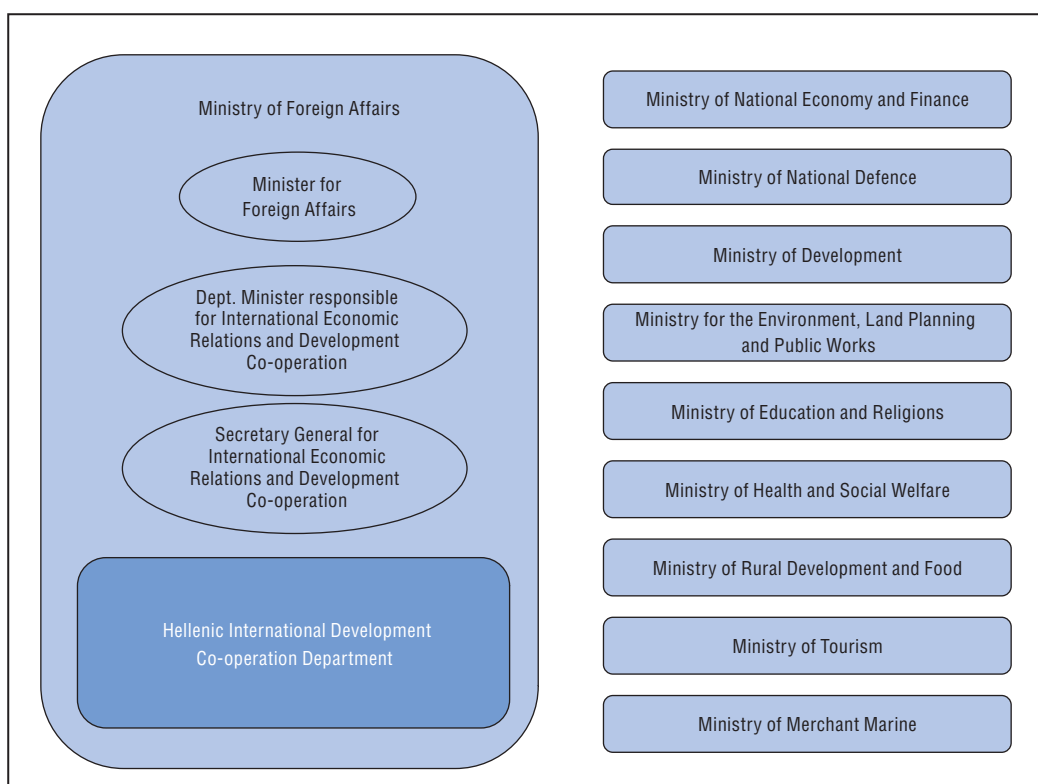
Availability of forward information

- Within the BMZ budget, the main part of the bilateral funds (being implemented by GTZ and KfW) are committed to partner countries for a fixed multi-year period. New commitments are made at the end of the fixed period.
- BMZ examines how to provide developing countries with regular and timely information on rolling three- to five-year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans, with at least indicative resource allocations that developing countries can integrate into their medium-term planning and micro-economic frameworks.
- As of 2010, BMZ will make the respective information available.
- Germany supports international efforts to improve availability of forward information, such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).



Greece

Objective:	To contribute to economic and social development, poverty reduction, the strengthening of democracy and the state of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality and the protection of the environment.
Legislation:	<i>Law 2731/1999</i> (Official Gazette 138/A/5-7-1999) and <i>Presidential Decree 224/2000</i> (Official Gazette 193/A/6-9-2000).
Overall policy statement:	<i>Second Medium-Term Five-year Development Co-operation Programme (2002-2006)</i> .
Other general policy statements:	<i>Hellenic Aid Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonisation of Development Co-operation Policy (2004)</i> .
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Committee for the Organisation and Co-ordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS).
Priority partner countries:	Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia FYR, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. Africa, North of Sahara: Egypt. Africa, South of Sahara: Congo Dem. Rep, Congo Rep., Ethiopia, Angola, Eritrea, Kenya, Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Middle East: Jordan, Palestinian Authority and Syria. South and Central Asia: Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Rep., Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.
Main sectors/themes:	Basic and secondary education, infrastructure and vocational training, basic health infrastructure, water supply and sanitation, environment and agriculture, democratisation and human rights, institution building, micro-credit and income generation.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Committee for the Organisation and Co-ordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS).



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The Greek parliament approves the budget for development co-operation on an annual basis in December. The budget is managed by several ministries, mainly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Hellenic Aid), but also by the Ministry of National Education and Religions, and the Ministry of National Defence.

Aid Targets

As an EU-15 member, Greece had committed to raise its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.51% by 2010. Due to budgetary constraints the target of 0.51% has been deferred to 2012.

Planning at operational level

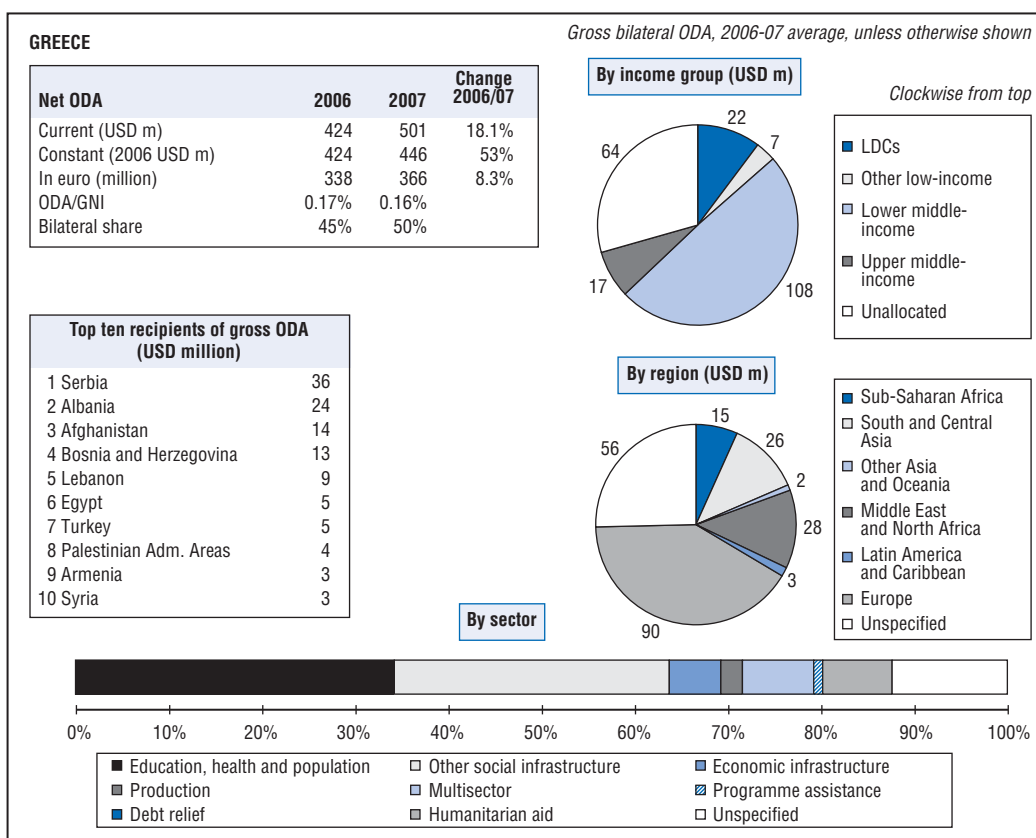
The Hellenic Aid strategy is outlined in 5-year development co-operation programmes.

Every year, sectors within each priority country are further identified in proposals from diplomatic missions and bilateral agreements. On this basis, Hellenic Aid invites expressions of interest from ministries, legal entities, NGOs, universities, etc. for project proposals, which, if approved, will be financed by the development co-operation budget. Funds are allocated on an annual basis, i.e. no multi-year commitments are made.

Greece has signed multi-year bilateral development co-operation agreements with the countries in the Balkans within the framework of the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans' (HiPERB). The Plan originally covered years 2002 – 2006, but as funds were not fully absorbed the programme has been extended to 2011. Financial allocations to each beneficiary country are specified in the HiPERB budget (totalling EUR 550 million). (Also included are activities in Romania and Bulgaria which do not count as ODA). HiPERB funds are allocated on an annual basis.

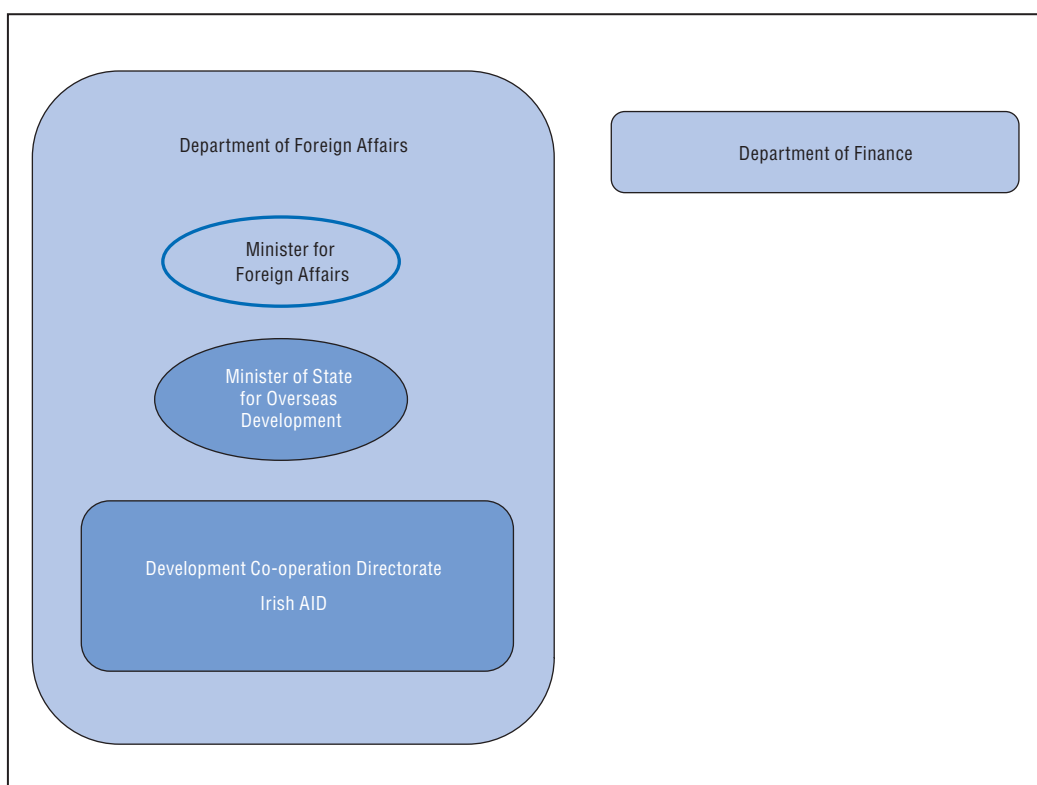
Availability of forward information

- Information on the next fiscal year's development co-operation budget is available in the annual budget voted by the parliament in December for the fiscal year starting in January.
- The funds for development co-operation are committed on an annual basis.



Ireland

Objective:	To reduce poverty and vulnerability and increase opportunity.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	<i>White Paper on Irish Aid (2006).</i>
Other general policy statements:	
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Inter-Departmental Committee on Development.
Priority partner countries:	Africa, South of Sahara: Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Far East Asia: Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.
Main sectors:	Health, education, environment, HIV/AIDS, gender, governance, peace and security and humanitarian assistance.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Irish Aid, a division of the Department of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for the management, oversight, policy direction and administration of Ireland's development co-operation programme. Most of the Irish ODA budget originates from Vote 29 – Development Co-operation. This covers Ireland's bilateral ODA and most of its voluntary contributions to multilateral agencies. The components of ODA not included in the vote are the pro-rata share of the European Community's ODA and contributions made by other government departments, *e.g.* by the Department of Finance to international financial institutions.

The Minister for Finance publishes a Budget Outlook in November of each year. This contains estimates of the coming year's expenditure for each government programme on an existing level of service basis. The Minister for Finance then presents the annual exchequer budget to Dáil Éireann (parliament) in the first week of December. This includes the final estimate allocations for the various government expenditure programmes, including Vote 29, for the coming year. These final estimates provide for any planned changes in level of service. The estimates are subsequently approved by a vote of the Dáil.

Aid Targets

The Irish Government is committed to reaching the UN target of spending of 0.7% of ODA/GNI on official development assistance by 2012.

Planning at operational level

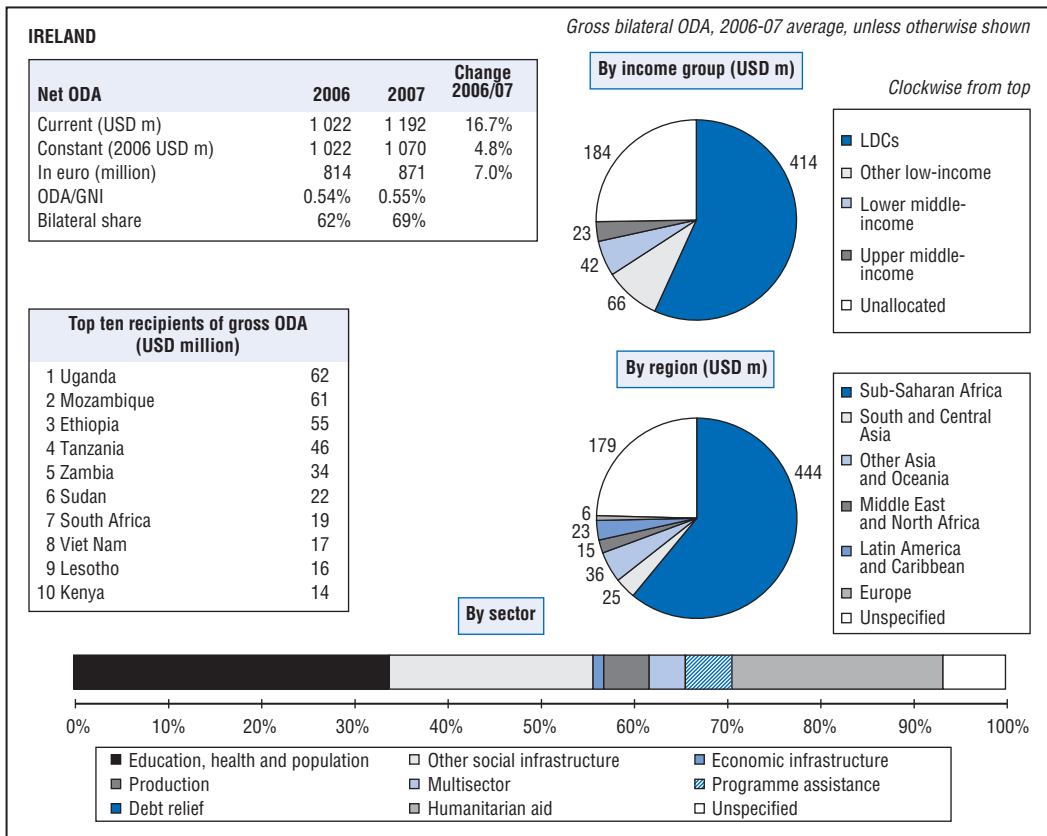
Once voted, the budget is managed directly by Irish Aid through its programme country offices, or implemented through key partners, including Irish missionaries, NGOs and multilateral institutions.

Operations in Ireland's priority programme countries are outlined in Country Strategy Papers (CSP), which cover a 3-year period and provide indicative multi-year funding approvals. Ireland plans to align its Country Strategies with the Poverty Reduction Strategy cycles of the programme countries.

Irish Aid has a structured relationship with five partner NGOs (Concern, Trócaire, GOAL, Christian Aid and Self Help Development International) and uses Multi-Annual Programme Schemes to provide predictable funding. These schemes are based on predictable levels of financial support from Irish Aid and agreed programmes of development activity. The current schemes cover the period 2007-2011.

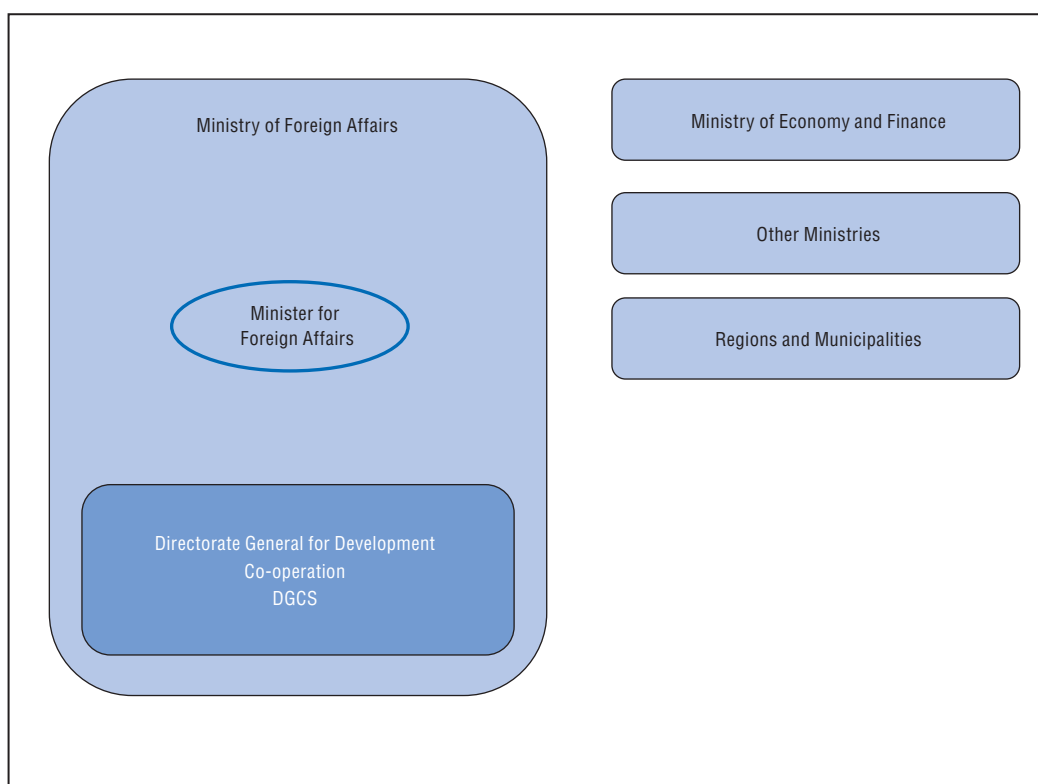
Availability of forward information

- Forward planning information is available through the Country Strategy Papers, Multi-Annual Programme Schemes approvals and other commitments with development partners.



Italy

Objective:	To contribute to solidarity among peoples, and to support human rights.
Legislation:	Law No. 49/87 (1987).
Overall policy statement:	
Other general policy statements:	<i>Informative Note on the Italian Development Co-operation Programme 2007-2009. Strategic Guidelines and Financial Planning for 2009-2011. Forward Planning and Policy Paper on Development Co-operation activities in 2009.</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Inter-ministerial Committee on Economic Policy (CIPE). Directional Committee. Coordinating Task force with members from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and Finance enlarged to include other Administrations.
Priority partner countries:	Europe: Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia FYR and Serbia. Africa, North of Sahara: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Sahrawi and Tunisia. Africa, South of Sahara: Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda. South and Central America: Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. Middle East: Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian administered areas, Syria and Yemen. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan and India. Far East Asia: China and Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Environment and community assets, water, rural development, renewable energy sources, gender policies and women's empowerment, health care and education.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Italy's development co-operation budget is established in the yearly national budget plan (*Legge Finanziaria*) and other specific laws (*e.g.*, law on international missions). The government presents the budget plan to the parliament in September for approval in December. A three year budget framework has been introduced in 2008. It will have its first application for the 2009-2011 term.

Aid Targets

As an EU member, Italy is committed to an ODA/GNI target of 0.51% by 2010.

Planning at operational level

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs oversees development co-operation and manages most of the resources, but a few other institutional entities (*e.g.* Ministry of Economics and Finance) are involved. The General Directorate for Development Co-operation (DGCS) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in charge of programming Italian aid. Country offices work with 3-year financial plans which are revised every year. Plans are made at the level of regions in January-February and countries in March.

Early in 2007 Italy introduced the first multi-year programming framework (DGCS deliberation No. 23) with guidelines for aid allocation in 2007-2009. The document states that, geographically, priority will be given to Sub-Saharan African and Mediterranean and Latin American countries as well as areas involving conflict situations (Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestinian administered areas).

At present Italian aid activities are regulated by the 1987 law No. 49 and its subsequent amendments. A major reform of Italian development co-operation is underway.

Availability of forward information

- Italy's annual aid budget is presented to the parliament in September for approval in December.
- Country offices work with 3-year financial plans, revised every year in March.

ITALY

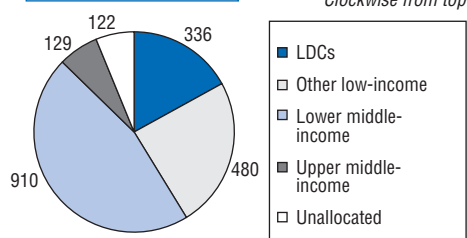
Net ODA	2006	2007	Change 2006/07
Current (USD m)	3 641	3 971	9.1%
Constant (2006 USD m)	3 641	3 547	-2.6%
In euro (million)	2 901	2 901	0.0%
ODA/GNI	0.20%	0.19%	
Bilateral share	55%	32%	

**Top ten recipients of gross ODA
(USD million)**

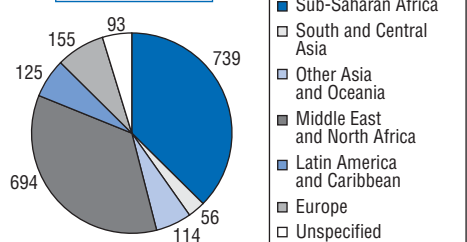
1 Iraq	483
2 Nigeria	382
3 Ethiopia	90
4 China	80
5 Serbia	76
6 Morocco	59
7 Lebanon	57
8 Afghanistan	47
9 Tunisia	43
10 Mozambique	36

Gross bilateral ODA, 2006-07 average, unless otherwise shown

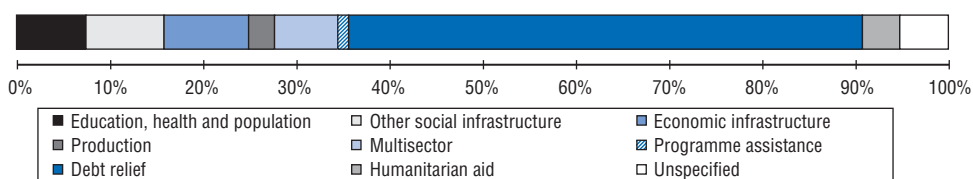
By income group (USD m)



By region (USD m)

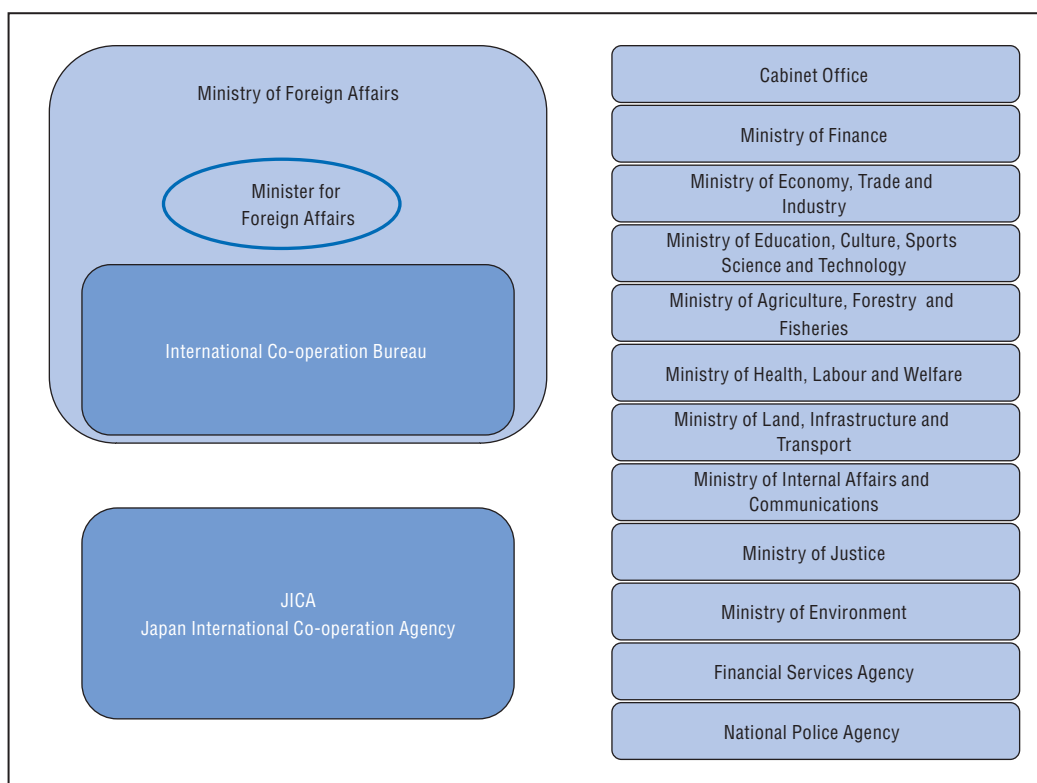


By sector



Japan

Objective:	To contribute to world peace and development, and thereby help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	Official Development Assistance Charter (2003).
Other general policy statements:	White Paper on Official Development Assistance (2007).
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Overseas Economic Cooperation Council. Inter-Ministerial Meeting on ODA.
Priority partner countries:	Asian Countries
Main sectors/themes:	Poverty Reduction (education, health care and welfare, water and sanitation, agriculture, human and social development); Sustainable growth (socioeconomic infrastructure, trade and investment, policy-making, development of institutions, human resource development); Global issues (environment, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs, organised crime); Peace-building (conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance).
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Advisory Council on International Cooperation.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Japan has an annual development co-operation budget. The Cabinet submits the draft budget to the Diet (parliament) usually in the latter half of January, for approval before the beginning of the fiscal year on 1 April.

Aid Targets

Japan intends to increase its ODA by USD 10 billion in aggregate over the five years 2005-09 compared to 2004.

Planning at operational level

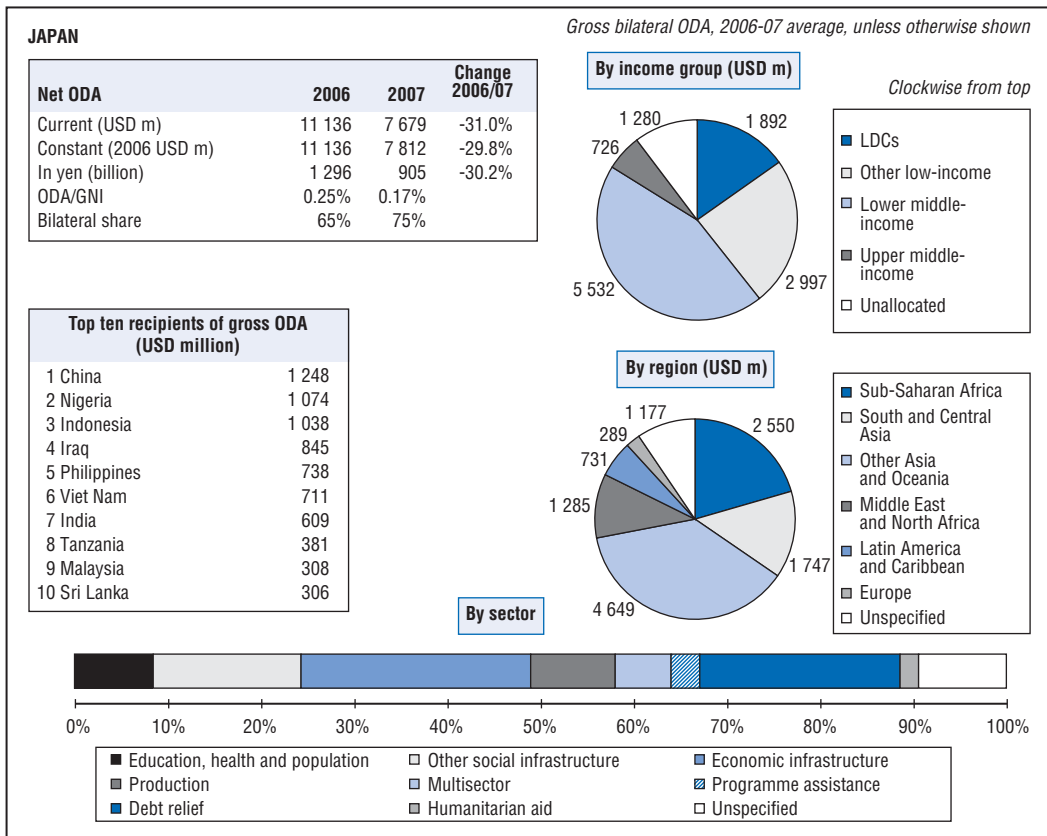
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Ministry of Finance (MOF) accounted for 88% of the total ODA budget in FY 2006 and FY 2007. A part of the budget is administered directly by MOFA and MOF; a part is allocated to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which merged with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) on 1st October 2008. MOFA has the central coordinating role among the ODA-related government ministries and agencies.

The ODA charter states that “Asia, a region with close relationship to Japan and which can have a major impact on Japan’s stability and prosperity, is a priority region for Japan”.

Aid allocations to partner countries are based on Country Assistance Programs, generally designed around a 5-year cycle. It specifies the priority in sectors in the medium term taking into account political, economic, and social conditions of the recipient country as well as its development needs and plans. Japan is developing rolling multi-year indicative financial plans (covering loans, grant aid and technical cooperation) which it shares with the partner countries on a non-committal, informal basis.

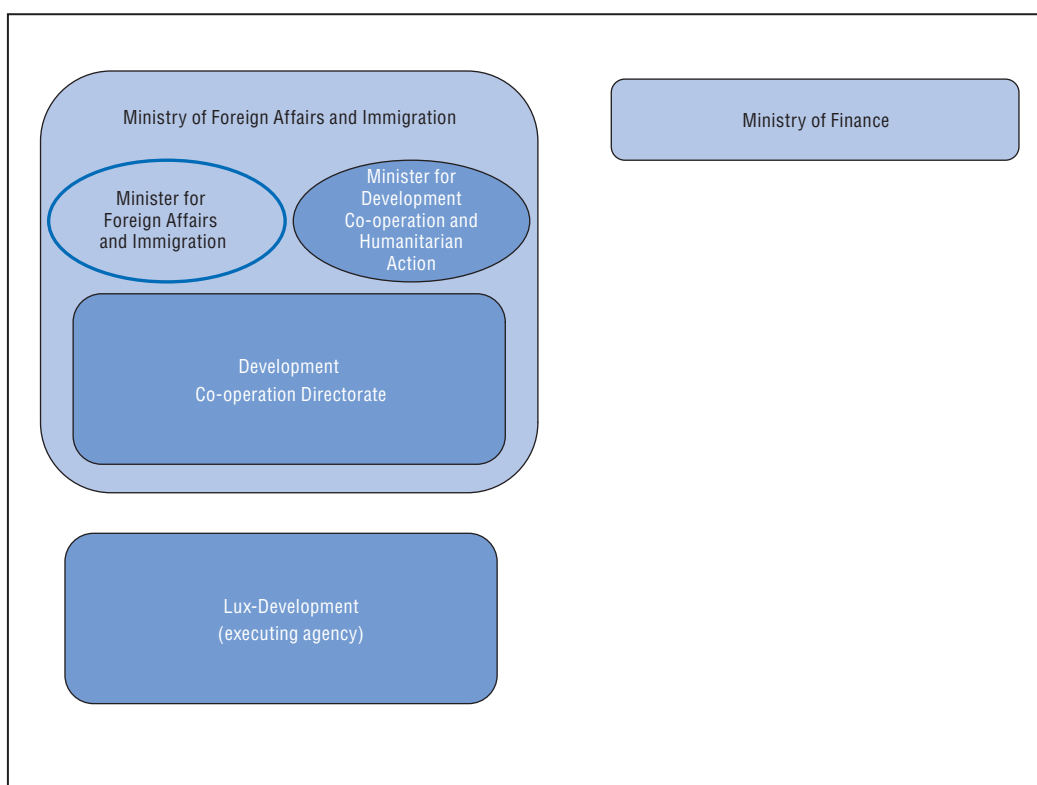
Availability of forward information

- In January, information is publicly available on the draft development co-operation budget for the following fiscal year.



Luxembourg

Objective:	To contribute to sustainable development and the fight against poverty.
Legislation:	Development Co-operation Act (1996).
Overall policy statement:	
Other general policy statements:	Statement on Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Action (2004).
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Inter-ministerial Development Co-operation Committee.
Main bilateral partners:	Africa, South of Sahara: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Namibia, Niger and Senegal. South and Central America: El Salvador and Nicaragua. Far East Asia: Lao PDR and Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Health, water and sanitation, education (vocational education and professional training), integrated rural development, and microfinance.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Luxembourg manages its ODA primarily through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration, which is responsible for around 80% of total ODA. The co-operation budget is voted annually by parliament, under sections 01.7 and 31.7, “Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Action”, allocated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration.

Aid Targets

The objective is to achieve a level of 1% of ODA/GNI in coming years.

Planning at operational level

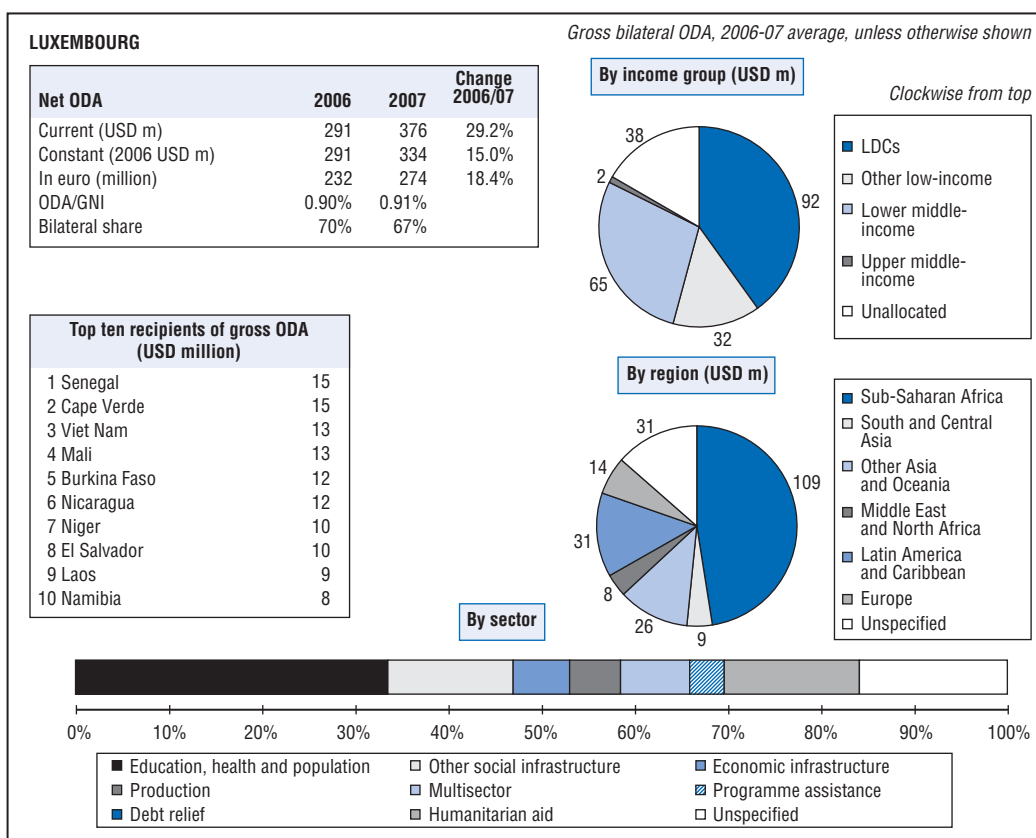
Luxembourg’s bilateral ODA is implemented primarily by Lux-Development, which formulates and carries out co-operation projects with partners in developing countries. The agency handles about 90% of the bilateral programmes financed by the Luxembourg government.

Luxembourg allocates most of its assistance to 10 priority partner countries. In 2006, these countries represented 51% of bilateral aid expenditures.

For each of these target countries an indicative five-year co-operation programme is adopted by the governments of Luxembourg and the partner country. It defines the broad areas of co-operation (sectors, geographic zones, forms of intervention) as well as the multi-year budget for the programme.

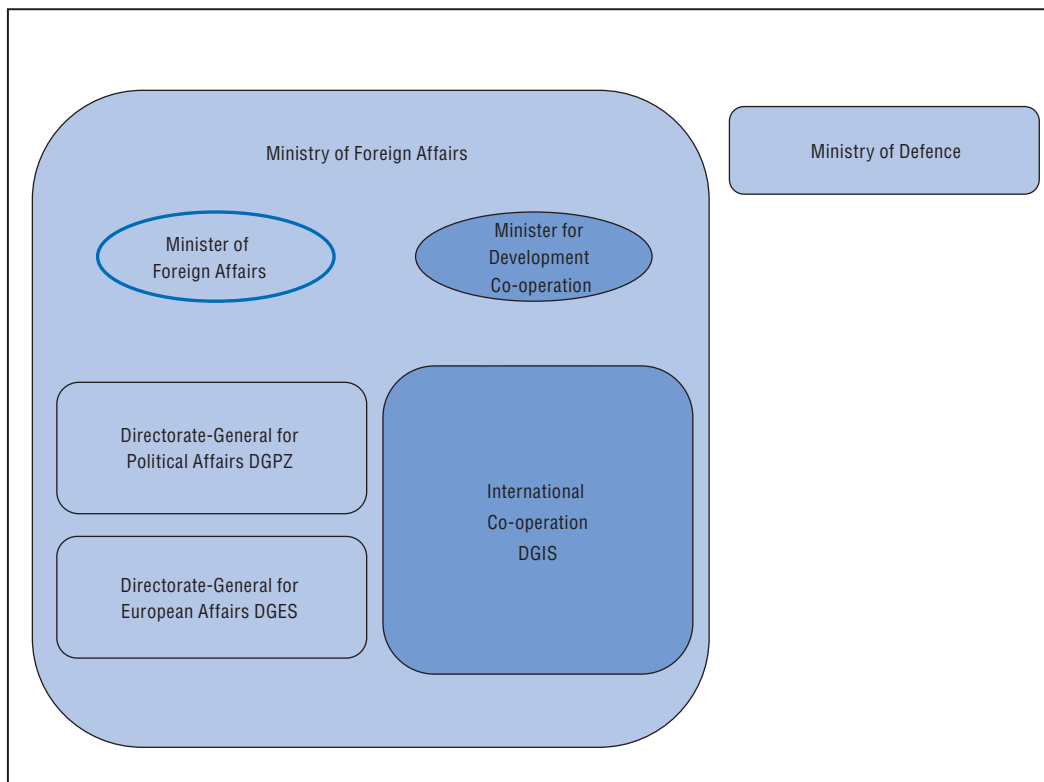
Availability of forward information

- Information on the ODA budget is available in the draft budget law submitted to parliament in October.
- Multi-year ODA forecasts for the target countries are contained in the indicative co-operation programmes (PICs).



The Netherlands

Objective:	To contribute to sustainable poverty reduction.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	<i>Our Common Concern (2007).</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities: Dutch Development Co-operation en route to 2015 (2003).</i> <i>Africa Memorandum (2003).</i> <i>Mandatory Explanatory Memoranda to annual budgets, presented to parliament.</i> <i>Occasional Policy Letters to Parliament on specific topics.</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	The Co-ordinating Committee for International Affairs. The Co-ordination Committee for European Affairs.
Priority partner countries:	Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia FYR and Moldova. Africa, North of Sahara: Egypt. Africa, South of Sahara: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. South and Central America: Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Suriname. Middle East: Palestinian administered areas and Yemen. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Georgia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Far East Asia: Indonesia, Mongolia and Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Education, sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV/AIDS, water and environment.
Governmental advisory bodies:	Advisory Council on International Affairs.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The overall budget framework for Dutch development co-operation is given in the Homogenous Budget for International Co-operation, which presents an overview of ODA and non-ODA activities in a multi-year framework currently covering the years 2005 to 2010. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is responsible for co-ordination and preparing proposals on the allocation of funds under the budget according to foreign policy priorities. Decisions are made by the Cabinet and these are further converted into budgets for the various ministries concerned. Each ministry prepares its budget based on the Homogenous Budget and the allocation decision made by the Cabinet. The budgets are annual, submitted to the parliament in September each year for approval before the beginning of the calendar year. The MFA administers most of the funds (75% in 2005).

Aid Targets

In 1997 the government decided to fix ODA at 0.8% of ODA/GNI, a target confirmed by subsequent governments.

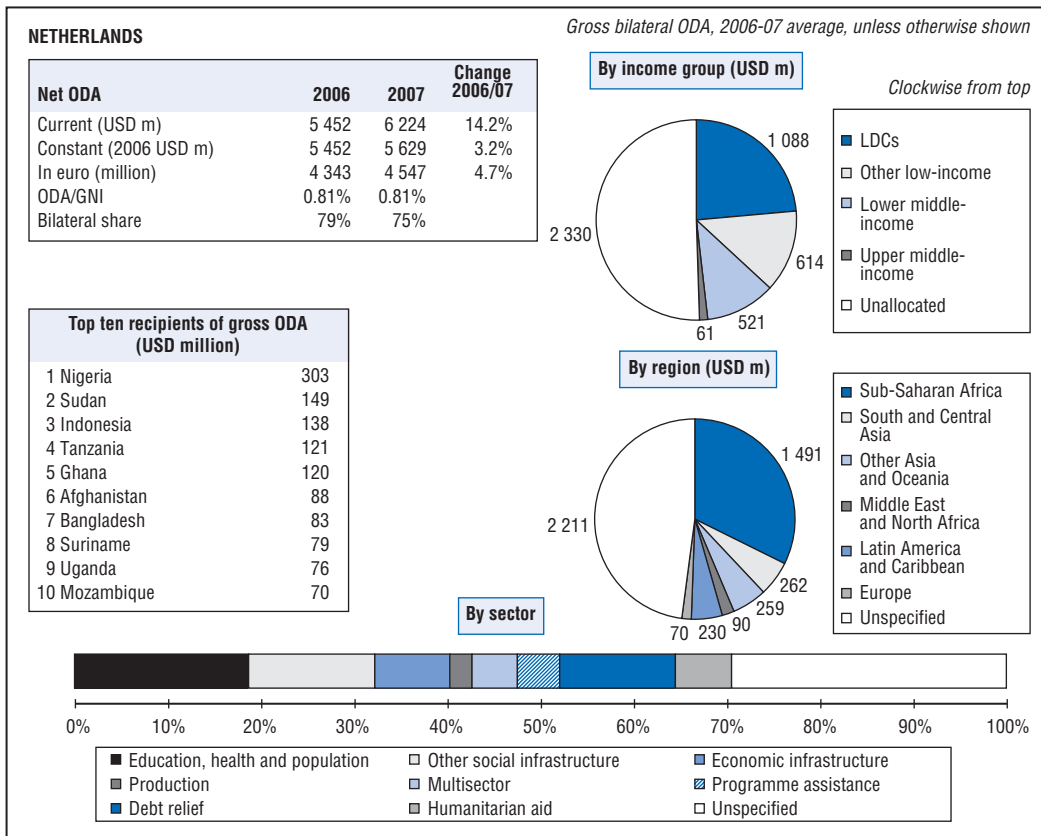
Planning at operational level

The Homogenous Budget provides the basis for multi-year financial planning at operational level. Multi-Annual Strategic Plans are prepared for the Netherlands' development co-operation partner countries. Strategic plan allocations are updated annually and partly based on country performance and need, expressed in the Embassies' Annual Reports and substantiated at the MFA with the help of an aid allocation model. Within each country, aid is focused on two to three sectors at most.

The strategic plans constitute an internal process through which the Embassies set out a country strategy in agreement with headquarters. Only multi-year aid levels in relation to budget support are discussed with partner countries.

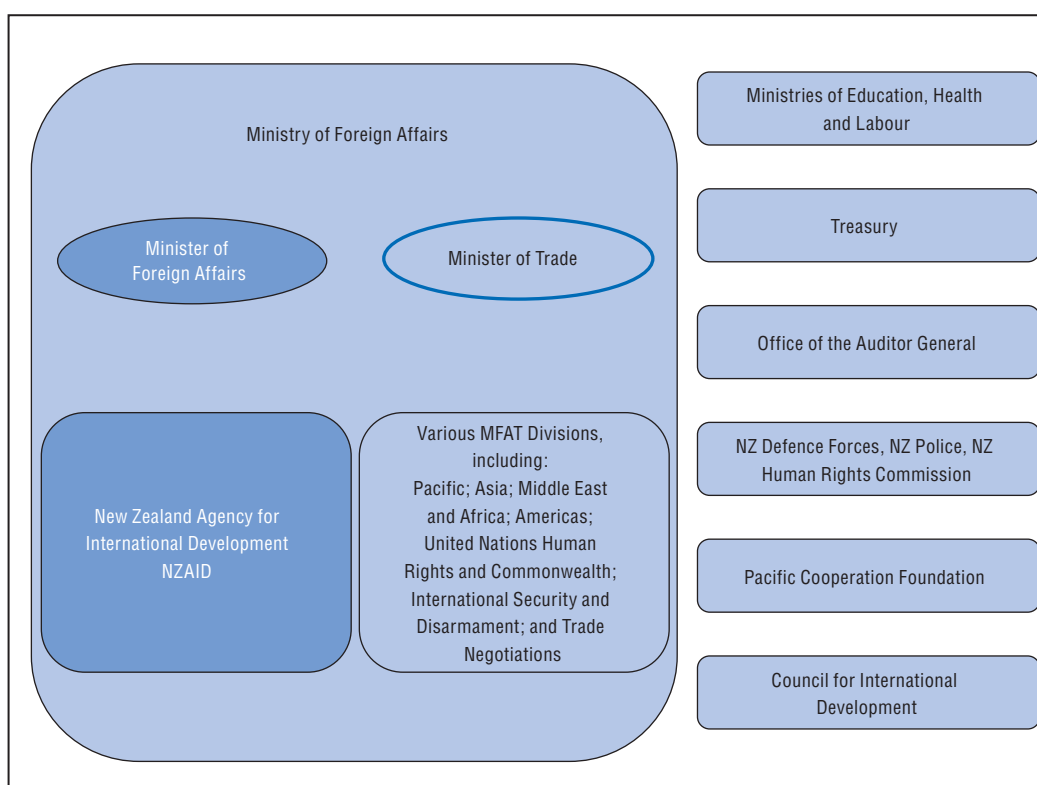
Availability of forward information

- Latest November, information on the development co-operation budget for the following year becomes publicly available.
- Multi-year indicative planning data are available in the Homogenous Budget and the Embassies' strategic plans (4-year financial envelopes). Multi-year aid levels are discussed with partner countries only in relation to budget support.



New Zealand

Objective:	To eliminate poverty in developing countries through working with partners to achieve sustainable and equitable development for those most in need.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	<i>Towards a Safe and Just World Free of Poverty (2002).</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>NZAID Five-Year Strategy (2004/5 – 2009/10), Statement of Intent 2008-2011.</i>
Inter-ministerial Co-ordination structures:	NZ Cabinet External Relations Committee. Parliamentary Group on Population and Development.
Priority partner countries:	Major Bilateral Partners: Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Bilateral Partners: Cambodia, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Philippines, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Viet Nam. Constitutional Relationships: Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.
Main sectors/themes:	Education, environment, gender equality, economic growth and livelihoods, health, human rights, humanitarian and emergency assistance, leadership and governance, peace building and conflict prevention, trade and development.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

New Zealand's development co-operation budget is a separate Vote for Official Development Assistance. The majority of funds (92% for the financial year 2007/08) are managed by the New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID), which is a semi-autonomous body within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The development co-operation budget is approved once a year, but it is based on a three-year funding envelope as provided in the Statement of Intent. The statement provides information about the overall planning framework over 3-5 years as well as the projected annual funding levels. The annual budget (Estimates' document) is presented to parliament in May and adopted before the beginning of the fiscal year, which starts on 1 July.

Aid Targets

New Zealand has confirmed its commitment to reach an ODA level of NZD 600 million in 2010/11.

Planning at operational level

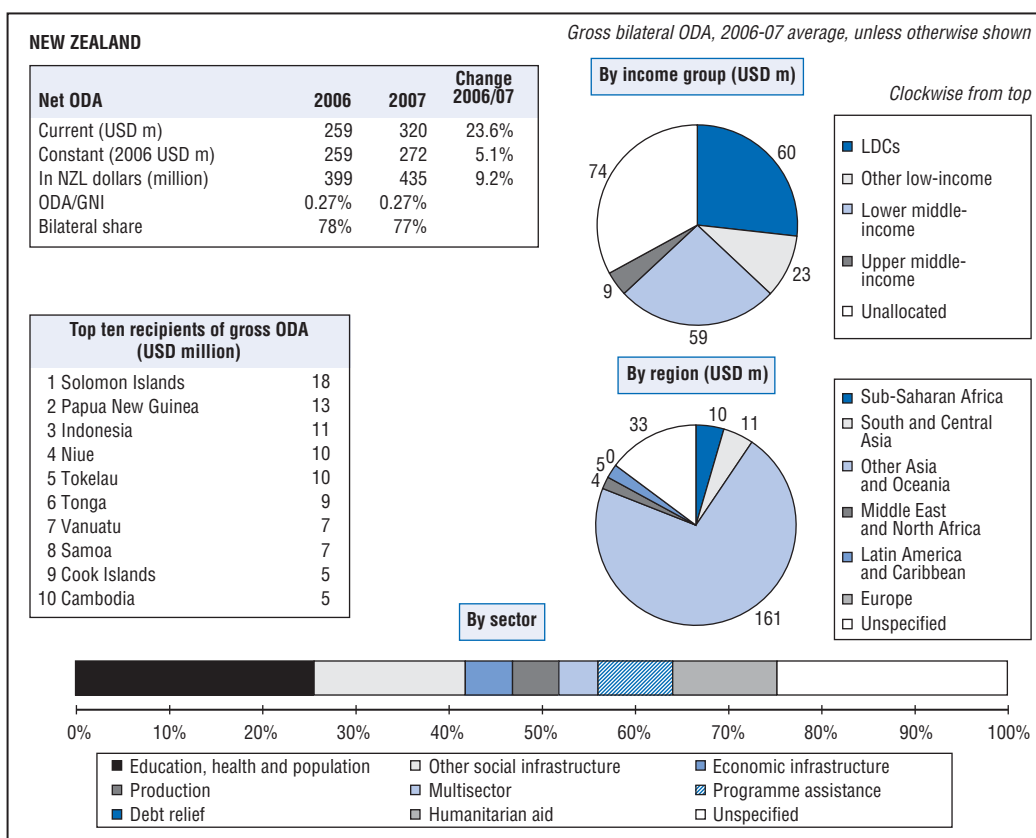
The annual budget is detailed by country programme and is presented on the NZAID website.

At the operational level planning takes place through country strategies. These set out the direction to NZAID's assistance to each country over a multi-year period. They are complemented by implementation plans that detail NZAID's activity in each country.

NZAID's programmes are focused on the Pacific and South East Asia region: NZAID operates eighteen core bilateral programmes, of which eight have been targeted for the majority of growth in future (these are Viet Nam, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Tokelau and Niue).

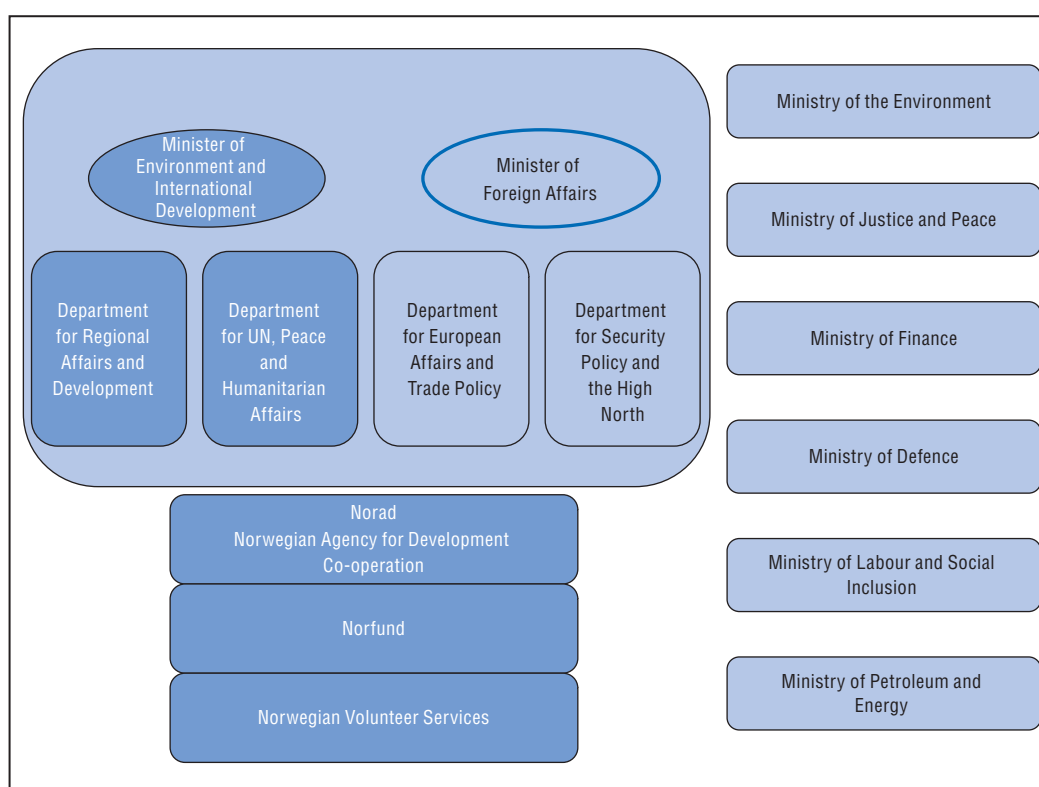
Availability of forward information

- Information on the overall budget for development co-operation for the fiscal year starting in July is available in May following the delivery of the Budget Speech.
- Overall multi-year financial plans are available in the Statement of Intent and the Estimates.



Norway

Objective:	To contribute to the fight against poverty, and thereby contribute to achieving the MDGs.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	<i>Fighting Poverty Together: A Comprehensive Development Policy. Report No. 35 (2003-2004) to the Storting.</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>Fighting Poverty: The Norwegian Government's Action Plan for Combating Poverty in the South towards 2015 (2002).</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Committee of State Secretaries (<i>ad hoc</i>)
Priority partner countries:	Africa, South of Sahara: Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. South and Central Asia: Bangladesh and Nepal.
Main sectors/themes:	Climate change and sustainable environment; peace building, human rights and humanitarian aid; women's rights and gender equality; petroleum development and clean energy; good governance and the fight against corruption.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The development co-operation budget is submitted to the Storting (parliament) once a year as part of the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The budget proposal, which specifies the policy priorities of the government, is presented in October and approved not later than 20 November before the beginning of the fiscal year on 1 January. The Storting appropriates budgets for one year at a time, but has information on multi-year budgetary consequences. Once voted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' financial allocation is translated into operational budgets at country level.

Aid Targets

Norway has set a goal to reach 1% of ODA/GNI for the parliamentary period 2005-2009.

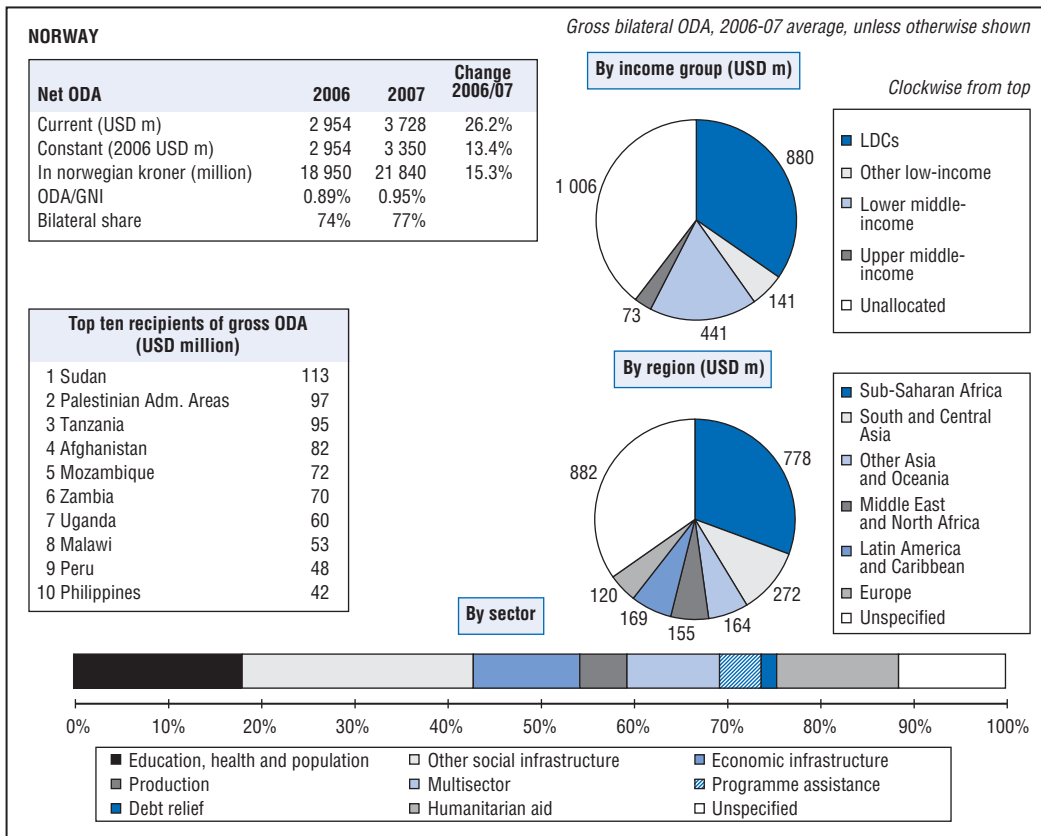
Planning at operational level

The programming document that officially formalises Norway's co-operation with its development partners is the Memorandum of Understanding, negotiated by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassy staff. The memorandum specifies the objectives and principles of Norway's assistance to a given country, including sector focus.

Since 2005 Norway has entered into multi-year development co-operation agreements with selected partner governments and organisations. The agreements specify aid allocations for up to five years. They do not cover all partner countries.

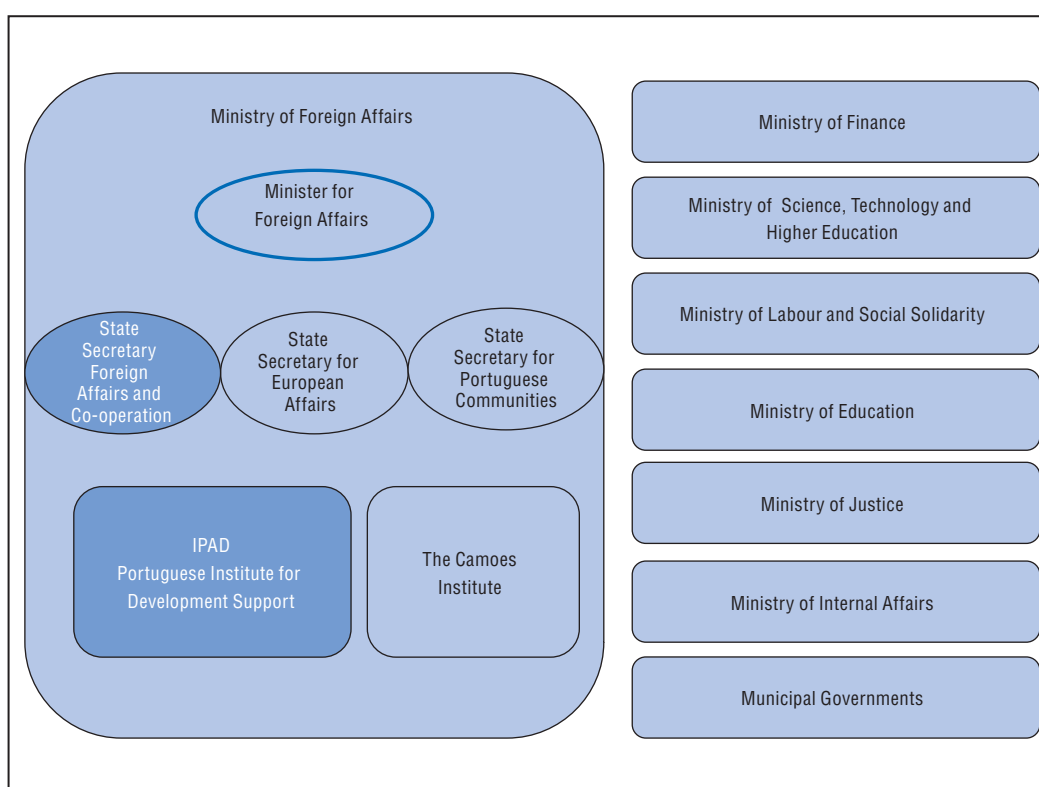
Availability of forward information

- Information on the next fiscal (calendar) year's development co-operation budget is available in October. For some countries tentative projections on aid levels beyond this are given in bilateral Memoranda of Understanding.



Portugal

Objective:	To contribute, to a better and more stable world characterised by economic and social development. To help strengthen peace, democracy, human rights and the rule of law.
Legislation:	<i>Decree Law 5/2003 13th January.</i>
Overall policy statement:	<i>A strategic vision for Portuguese co-operation (2005).</i>
Other general policy statements:	
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Council of Ministers for Development Co-operation. Inter-ministerial Commission for Co-operation.
Priority partner countries:	Africa, South of Sahara: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tomé and Príncipe. South and Central Asia: Timor-Leste.
Main sectors/themes:	Good governance, participation and democracy; sustainable development and the fight against poverty (including education, health, rural development, protecting the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources); and development education.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Portugal has a highly decentralised aid programme spread over different ministries plus universities, other public institutions and municipal governments. The bulk of ODA is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (scholarships and imputed students' costs). The Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance (IPAD) – as part of the MFA – is responsible for co-ordination.

The parliament approves the integrated budget for development co-operation on a yearly basis.

Aid Targets

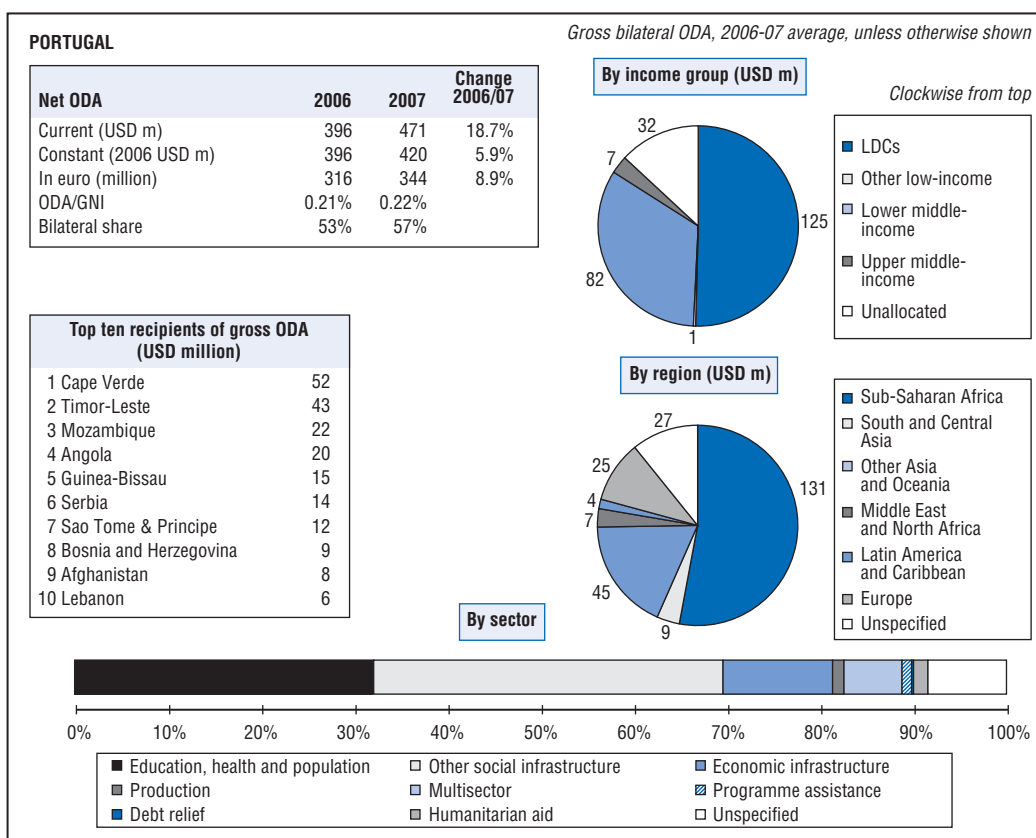
As an EU-15 member, Portugal is committed to raise its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.51% by 2010.

Planning at operational level

The country programming process is managed by IPAD. The main programming instrument is the Indicative Co-operation Programme (PIC) which identifies multi-annual financial envelopes in accordance with the period during which the PRSPs are in effect (three or four years). These programmes, drafted by IPAD in collaboration with the Embassy staff, are agreed with partner countries and aligned with their priorities. The programmes are binding for the line ministries and provide guidance for other public entities.

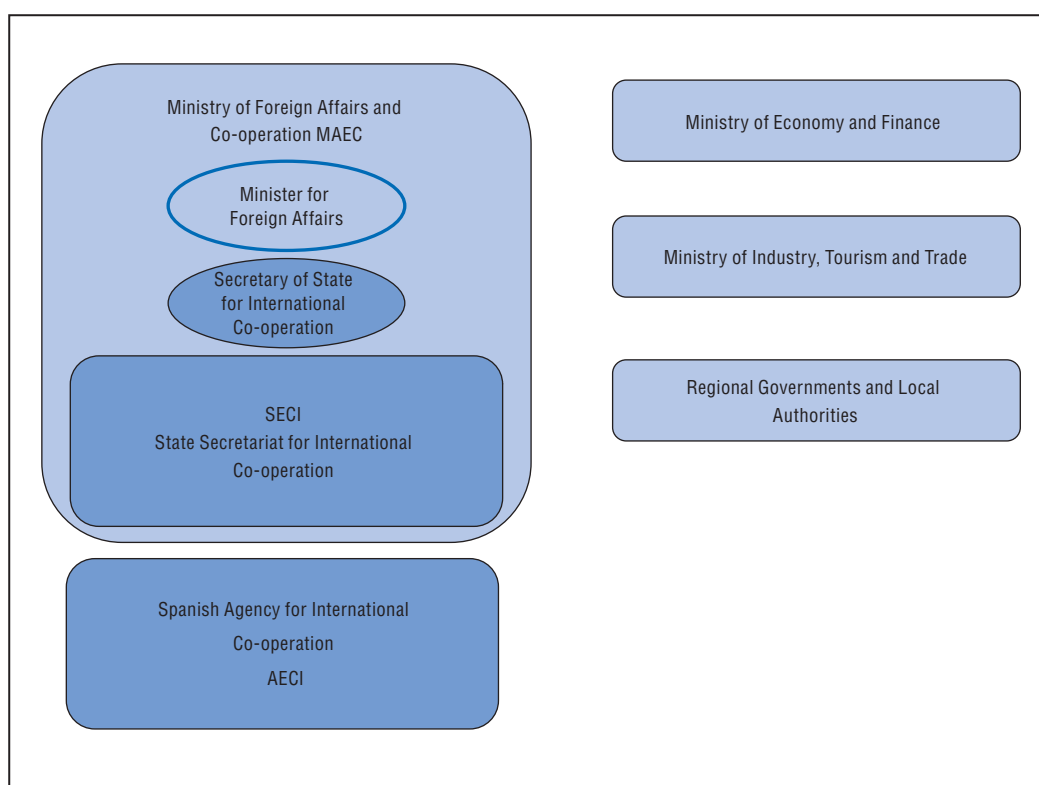
Availability of forward information

- The Indicative Co-operation Programmes provide multi-annual financial envelopes for aid to Portugal's six priority countries.
- The exact financial allocations are subject to annual approval in the budgetary process.
- In the 2009 State Budget, an innovative PO05 Budgetary Programme for Development Co-operation has been introduced as part of a pilot programme aiming to focus more on results instead of resources. This new budgetary programme has clearly defined and monitored goals and is of a multi-annual nature.



Spain

Objective:	To promote human, social and economic development in order to eliminate poverty.
Legislation:	<i>Law on International Co-operation in Development Matters (1998).</i>
Overall policy statement:	
Other general policy statements:	<i>Four-year Master Plan (2005-2008).</i>
Inter-ministerial coordination structures:	The Inter-ministerial Commission for International Co-operation. The Inter-territorial Development Co-operation Commission.
Priority partner countries:	Africa, North of Sahara: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Africa, South of Sahara: Angola, Cape Verde, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia and Senegal. South and Central America: Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. Middle East: Palestinian administered areas. Far East Asia: Philippines and Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	Basic social services, democratic governance, citizen participation and institutional development, private sector support, environment, culture, gender, conflict prevention and peace building.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	The Development Co-operation Council.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

Within the General State Administration, three ministries mainly manage ODA. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation is responsible for development policy. It oversees the Spanish International Co-operation Agency (AECI) and administers contributions to non-financial international organisations. The Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for international and national financial institutions and the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade is responsible for managing Spain's development assistance loans. An important share of Spanish ODA is provided by regional governments and local authorities in the 17 autonomous regions, some of which have their own aid agencies. There are three co-ordination bodies: the Inter-Territorial Development Co-operation Commission, the Inter-ministerial Commission for International Co-operation, and the Development Co-operation Council.

The ministries and their related bodies obtain their annual allocations in the general state budget, which is usually presented to the parliament in October, at latest, for approval at the end of December. The budget proposal includes a three-year income and expenditure scenario.

Aid Targets

The government has committed to reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.5% by 2008, and 0.7% by 2012.

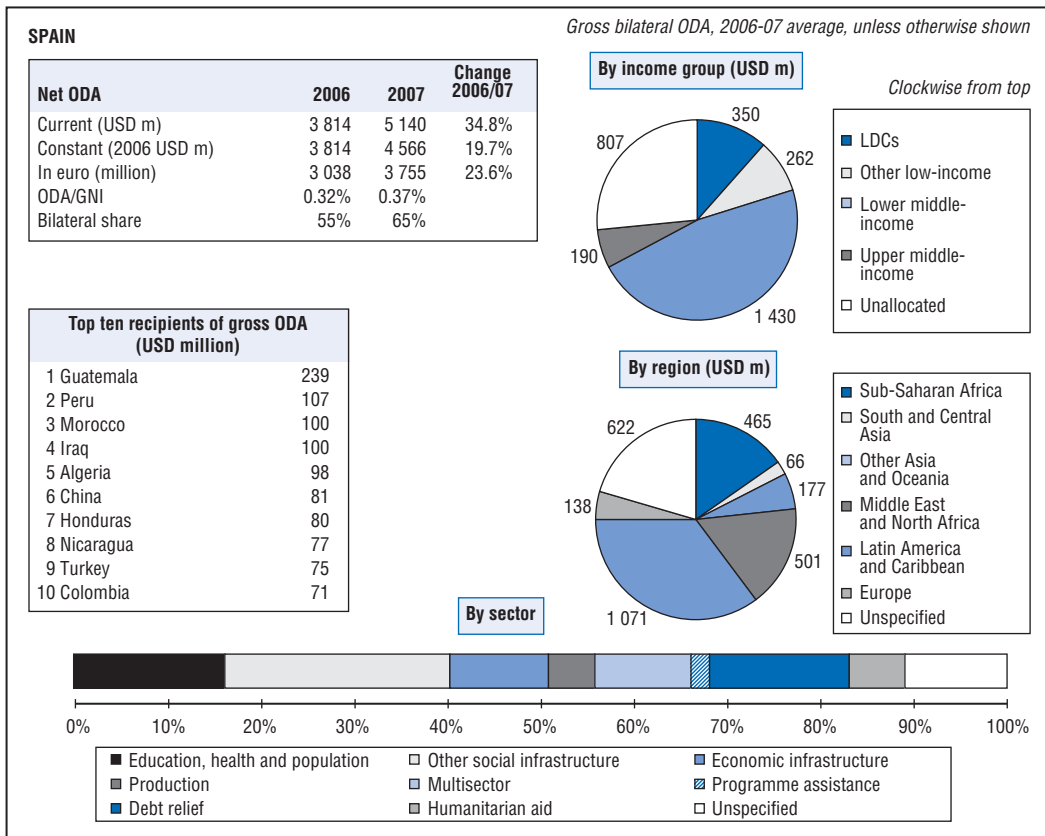
Planning at operational level

Planning tools include the Master Plan, the Yearly International Co-operation Plan (PACI), policy/sector strategy papers and country strategy papers. The Master Plan is a 4-year indicative plan that sets the general guidelines for strategy and aid allocations. The PACI develops the strategic goals and intervention criteria of the Master Plan and specifies the horizontal, sectoral and geographic priorities as well as the intervention channels. Currently there are 22 priority recipients. Final versions of the country strategies are presented in the parliament once they have been reviewed by co-ordinating bodies. Once the strategic planning process is completed, AECI prepares annual operational plans and determines projects, programmes and their estimated budgets in Joint Commissions with recipient countries.

Within the legal framework of the new Law 28/2006, AECI has greater autonomy in the planning and allocation of resources. The regulatory framework sets out a 4-year management agreement between AECI and the public administration which includes a multi-annual results-based budget.

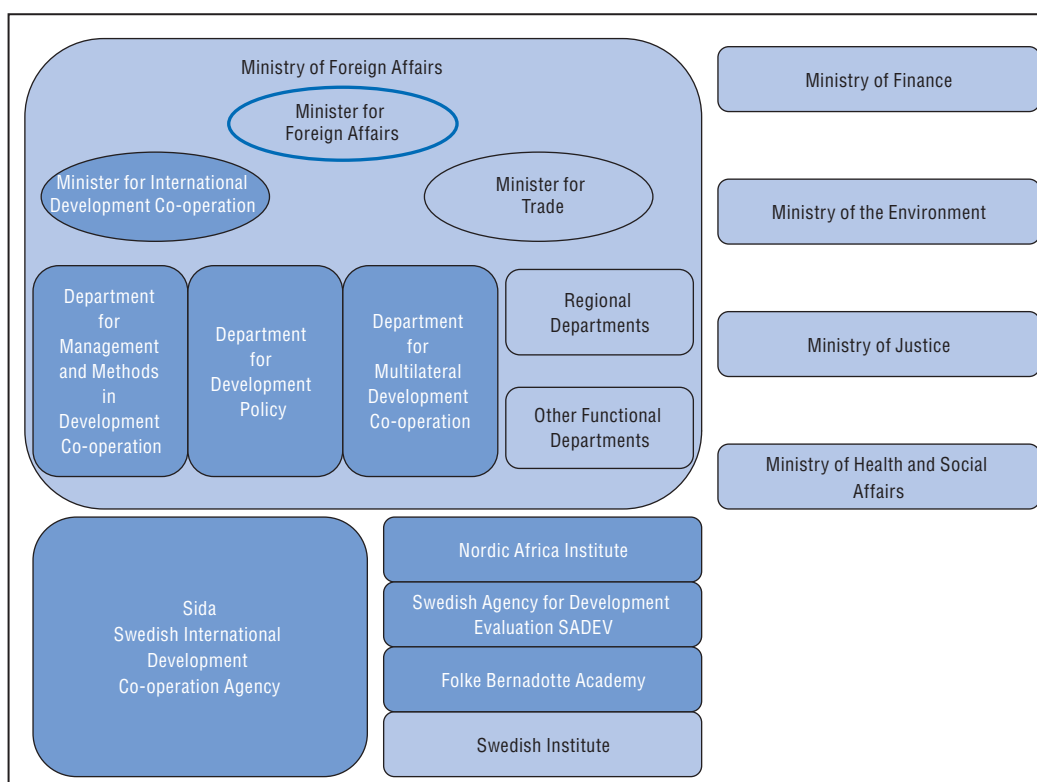
Availability of forward information

- In October, information on the budget for the following fiscal year becomes publicly available.
- The planning documents contain only minimal budget information.
- A system of multi-annual financial envelopes will be implemented over the period 2007-2009.



Sweden

Objective:	The goal of the Swedish policy for global development is to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development. A rights perspective permeates the policy, which means that the measures taken towards equitable and sustainable development are compatible with respect for human rights. The policy is also based on the perspective of the poor, which means that poor people's needs, interests, capacity and conditions should be a point of departure in efforts to achieve equitable and sustainable development, contributing to an environment supportive of poor people's own efforts to improve their quality of life.
Legislation:	
Overall policy statement:	<i>Policy on Global Development (2003).</i> <i>Government Communication on Policy on Global Development (2008).</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>The Budget Bill 2008</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	
Priority partner countries:	Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia FYR, Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine. Africa, South of Sahara: Burkina Faso, Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. South and Central America: Bolivia, Colombia and Guatemala. Middle East: Iraq and Palestinian administered areas. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan and Bangladesh. Far East Asia: Cambodia and Timor-Leste.
Main sectors/themes:	Democracy and human rights, environment and climate, gender equality and the role of women in development.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Swedish Development Policy Council.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The consolidated annual development co-operation budget is included in the Government's budget bill (International development co-operation policy area 8: expenditure areas 7 International Development Co-operation, and 49 Reform Cooperation in Eastern Europe) submitted to the Riksdagen (parliament) in September. The budget bill is approved at the latest in December. The budget bill also includes an indicative 3-year budget framework for development co-operation as well as authorisation for multi-annual commitments.

Aid Targets

The announced ODA level for the period 2008-10 is 1% ODA/GNI.

Planning at operational level

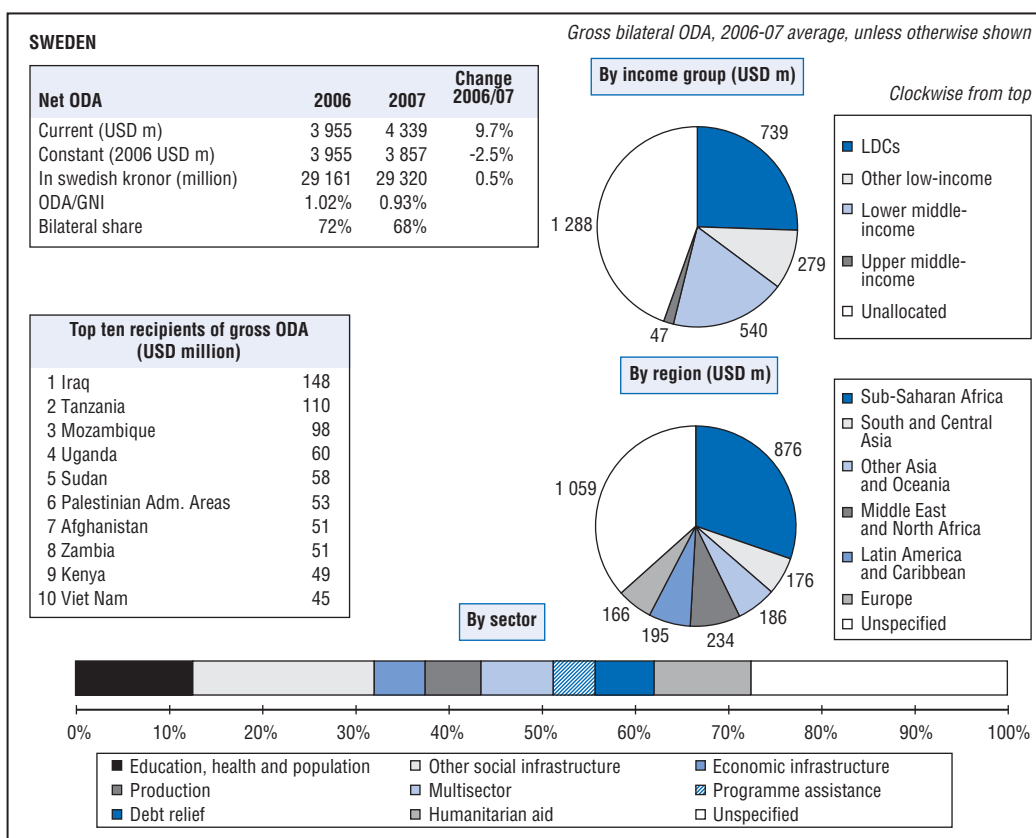
Once the budget bill is approved, the Government gives "appropriation directives" to the spending authorities in terms of objectives, expected results and financial conditions for the operations. Bilateral development co-operation appropriations are primarily managed by Sida and multilateral appropriations by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Bilateral co-operation is governed by multi-year country strategies prepared for Sweden's 33 partner countries. Since the country focus process carried out in 2007, bilateral assistance is organised around the following categories of development cooperation: Long term development; Conflict and post conflict situations; Reform cooperation in Eastern Europe; Alternative cooperation to promote democracy and human rights; Selective cooperation including other actors. Thus, bilateral co-operation with some previous partner countries is presently being phased out.

The annual country plans lay out the financial allocations for the year and planning figures for the next 2 years. The country plan is discussed with the partner country on a yearly basis.

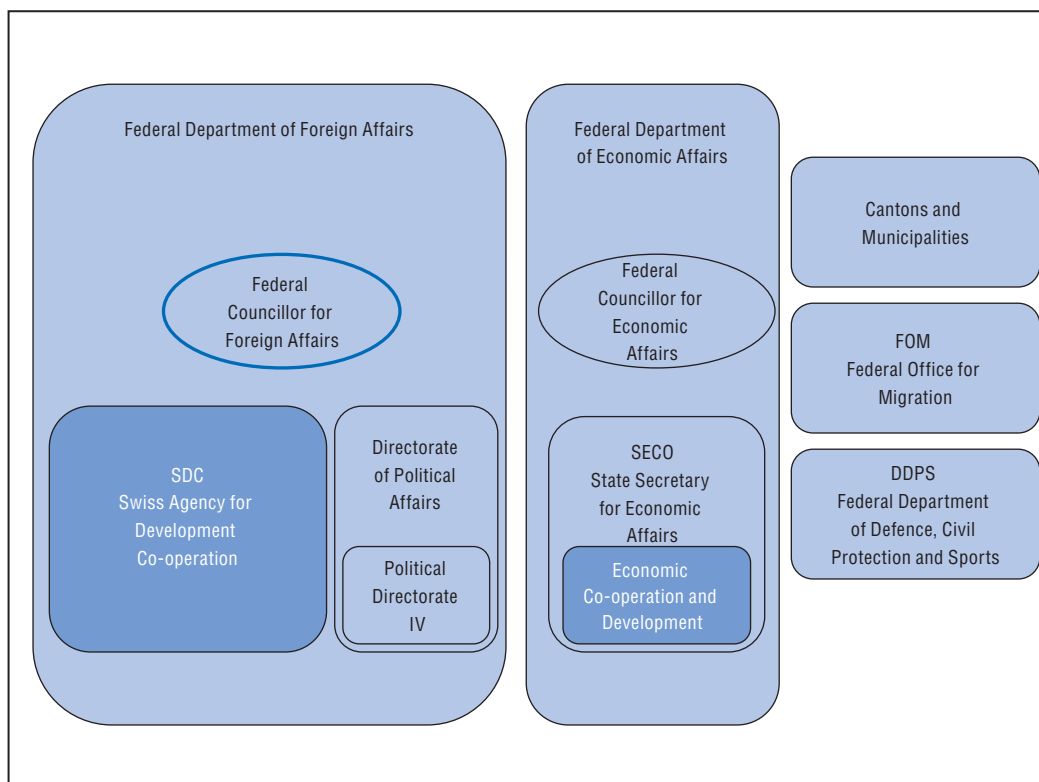
Availability of forward information

- A given year's budget for development co-operation is available in the Government's budget bill proposal submitted during September of the previous year.
- Multi-year financial plans are available in the country strategies and in the annual country plans. The latter include indicative planning figures for three years.



Switzerland

Objective:	To help developing countries improve the living conditions of their populations and enable these countries to play an active role in their own development.
Legislation:	<i>The Federal Act on International Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid (1976). Federal Act on co-operation with Eastern Europe (2006).</i>
Overall policy statement:	<i>Joint Strategy 2008</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>Bill for Humanitarian Aid (2007). Bill for Co-operation with the East (2007). Bill on the continuation of Technical Co-operation and Financial assistance for developing countries (2008). Bill for Trade Policy and Commercial Measures within Development Co-operation (2008). Joint SDC/SECO Statement on the Paris Declaration (2005).</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	Interdepartmental Committee on Development and Cooperation (IKEZ) and various other bodies.
Priority partner countries:	SDC: Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia FYR, Serbia and Ukraine. Africa, South of Sahara: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Tanzania. South and Central America: Bolivia and Nicaragua/Central America. South and Central Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Asia: Viet Nam/Mekong. SECO: Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia FYR; Serbia and Ukraine. Africa: Egypt, Ghana and South Africa. South and Central America: Colombia and Peru. South and Central Asia: , Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Far East Asia: Indonesia and Viet Nam.
Main sectors/themes:	SDC: Health, education, water, agriculture/rural development, environment, employment and the economy, rule of law/democracy, conflict prevention and transformation, migration, governance and food security. SECO: Macroeconomic support, private sector development, trade promotion and infrastructure financing.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Consultative Commission of the Federal Council on International Cooperation.



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The objectives of Swiss international co-operation are defined by parliament on the basis of dispatches (messages) submitted by the Federal Council. The messages specify priorities in terms of the geographic and thematic breakdown of assistance, as well as the respective shares of bilateral and multilateral co-operation. The funds allocated to international co-operation take the form of framework credits' that extend over four or five years. These credits cover various kinds of measures: technical and financial co-operation, economic and commercial policy measures and international humanitarian aid. Payment allocations flowing from these framework credits are approved annually in the budget of the Confederation. The budget is submitted to parliament in the fall session and is voted on before the beginning of the fiscal year on 1 January.

Aid Targets

The Federal Council has confirmed its intention to bring ODA up to 0.4% of ODA/GNI by 2010 at the latest. The Swiss parliament is currently debating a higher target. Probably a decision will be taken in 2009.

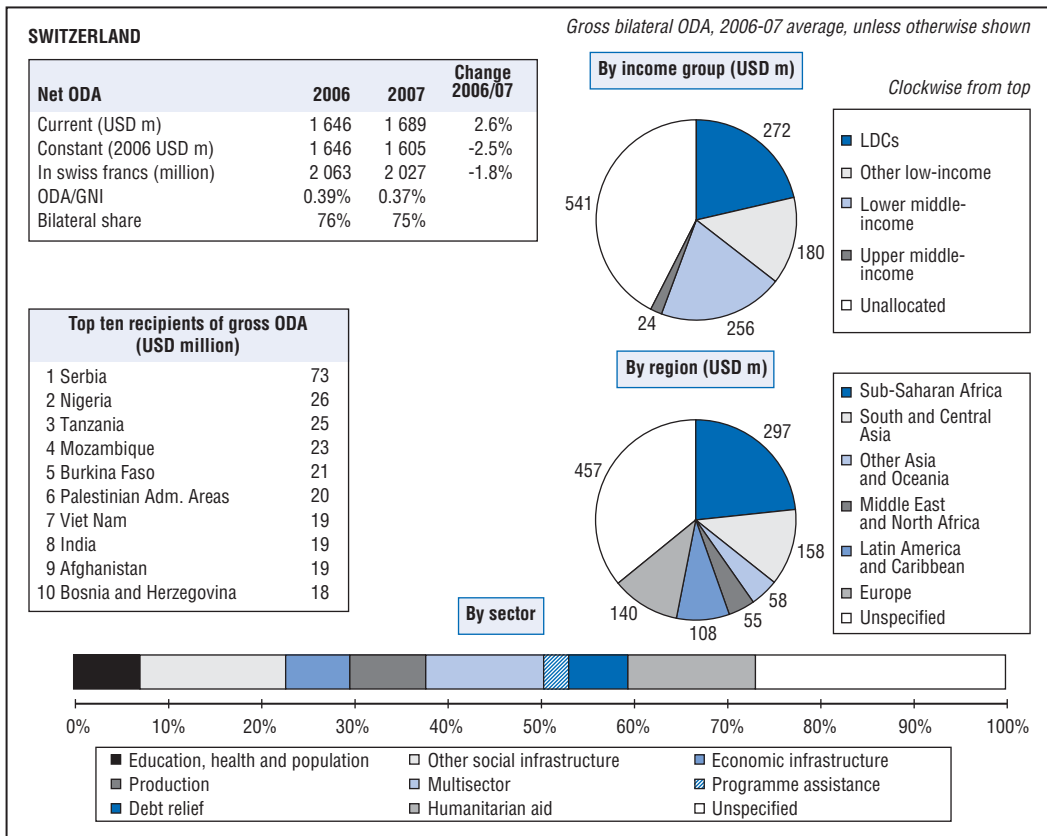
Planning at operational level

The Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC), within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAE), and the Economic Co-operation and Development Office of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), under the Federal Department of Economic Affairs (DFE), are jointly responsible for implementing development policy. The SDC handles development co-operation and humanitarian aid, while the SECO is responsible for economic and trade policy measures. The SDC administers around 65% of ODA, SECO 10% and the rest is spent by other federal and cantonal offices.

In co-operation with the co-ordination offices, the central services of the SDC and the SECO draw up multi-year co-operation programmes for priority countries or regions. Country programmes are prepared on the basis of consultation with the principal Swiss partners. These programmes constitute the required frame of reference for all Swiss co-operation activities (strategic and sectoral/thematic guidelines, aid management procedures) and provide medium-term financial planning data for Swiss co-operation (SDC and SECO).

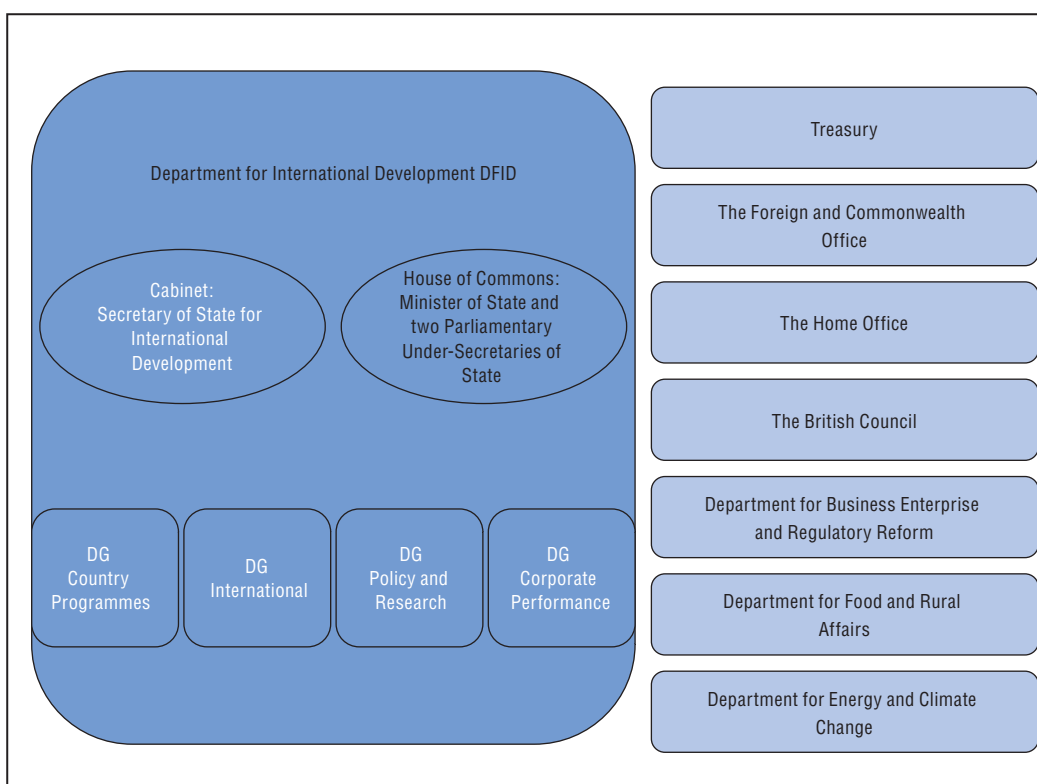
Availability of forward information

- The global indicative multi-year envelopes are available within the framework credits. Country-specific information can be found in the country programmes that are prepared about every five years, and are revised in the annual programmes for priority countries.
- The annual budget is based on the framework credits and the country programmes. Country allocations depend on the budget envelope for development assistance.
- The annual co-operation budget is presented to parliament each year in the fall session and approved in December.



United Kingdom

Objective:	To eliminate poverty in poor countries, in particular through achievement by 2015 of the Millennium Development Goals.
Legislation:	<i>International Development Act (2002).</i>
Overall policy statement:	<i>Eliminating World Poverty: A Challenge for the 21st Century (1997).</i> <i>Eliminating World Poverty: Making Globalisation Work for the Poor (2000).</i> <i>Eliminating World Poverty: making governance work for the poor (2006).</i> <i>DFID Public Service Agreement 2005-2008.</i>
Other general policy statements:	
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	
Priority partner countries:	Africa, South of Sahara: Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Middle East: Yemen. South and Central Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Far East Asia: Cambodia and Viet Nam
Main sectors/themes:	Growth through increasing trade, conflict prevention and resolution, tackling climate change and international institutional reform to deliver more and better aid.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

The UK has an annual development co-operation budget with a financial year running from April to March. The Chancellor of the Exchequer usually presents the budget in March for parliamentary approval before the beginning of the financial year. Forward planning is based on the Treasury's Spending Reviews and the Public Service Agreements (PSA). The former defines the limits for government departments' expenditures and the latter the key results of the expenditure, over a period of three years.

Spending Reviews are usually carried out every third year, and a Comprehensive Spending Review every ten years.

Aid Targets

The announced ODA level for FY 2010-2011 is 0.56 % of ODA/GNI. The Government has expressed its wish to continue to increase UK ODA and achieve a level of 0.7 % of ODA/GNI by 2013.

Planning at operational level

The Public Service Agreement for International Poverty Reduction 2008-2009 to 2010-2011 specifies the UK contribution towards the achievement of the MDGs. The Agreement is led by DFID, supported by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence, and covers all of DFID's operations. It is translated into DFID's corporate planning framework, which is reviewed annually by the DFID Management Board. The corporate plan is in turn translated into Divisional Performance Frameworks and 3- to 5-year Country Assistance Plans and Regional Assistance Plans, which specify country-level allocations. Financing and programming decisions are taken by the Head of Office in the recipient country.

For countries supported through a bilateral programme, DFID uses a resource allocation model based on population, GNI per capita and Country Policy Institutional Analysis scores. Resource allocations are reviewed annually and there is some flexibility for changing allocations within the overall three-year expenditure framework. DFID can make longer-term arrangements with countries committed to poverty reduction and good governance, and has already signed ten-year Development Partnership Arrangements with Afghanistan, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Yemen.

Availability of forward information

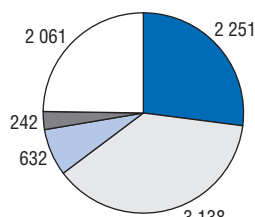
- Next year's overall budget for development co-operation is available usually in March, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer presents the budget.
- Forward information of the budget framework over the medium term is contained in the Spending Reviews.
- Forward information on planned annual expenditures in the UK partner countries is published in DFID's Departmental Report and in the Country Assistance Plans, Regional Assistance Plans and Directors' Delivery Plans.

UNITED KINGDOM

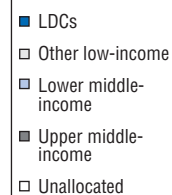
Net ODA	2006	2007	Change 2006/07
Current (USD m)	12 459	9 849	-21.0%
Constant (2006 USD m)	12 459	8 774	-29.6%
In pounds sterling (million)	6 770	4 921	-27.3%
ODA/GNI	0.51%	0.36%	
Bilateral share	70%	57%	

Gross bilateral ODA, 2006-07 average, unless otherwise shown

By income group (USD m)



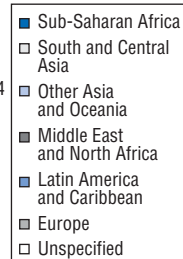
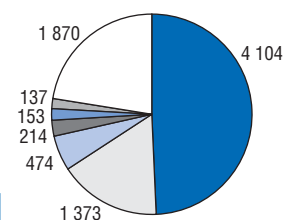
Clockwise from top



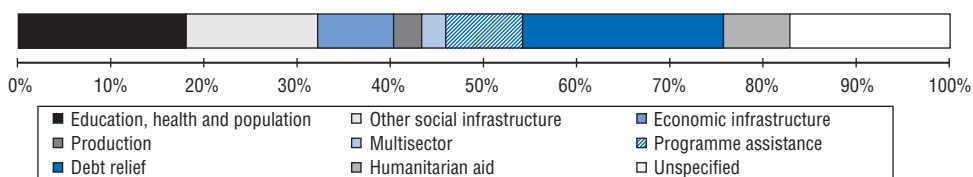
Top ten recipients of gross ODA (USD million)

1 Nigeria	1 773
2 India	538
3 Afghanistan	258
4 Ethiopia	228
5 Tanzania	225
6 Pakistan	214
7 Bangladesh	213
8 Sudan	211
9 Uganda	191
10 Ghana	161

By region (USD m)

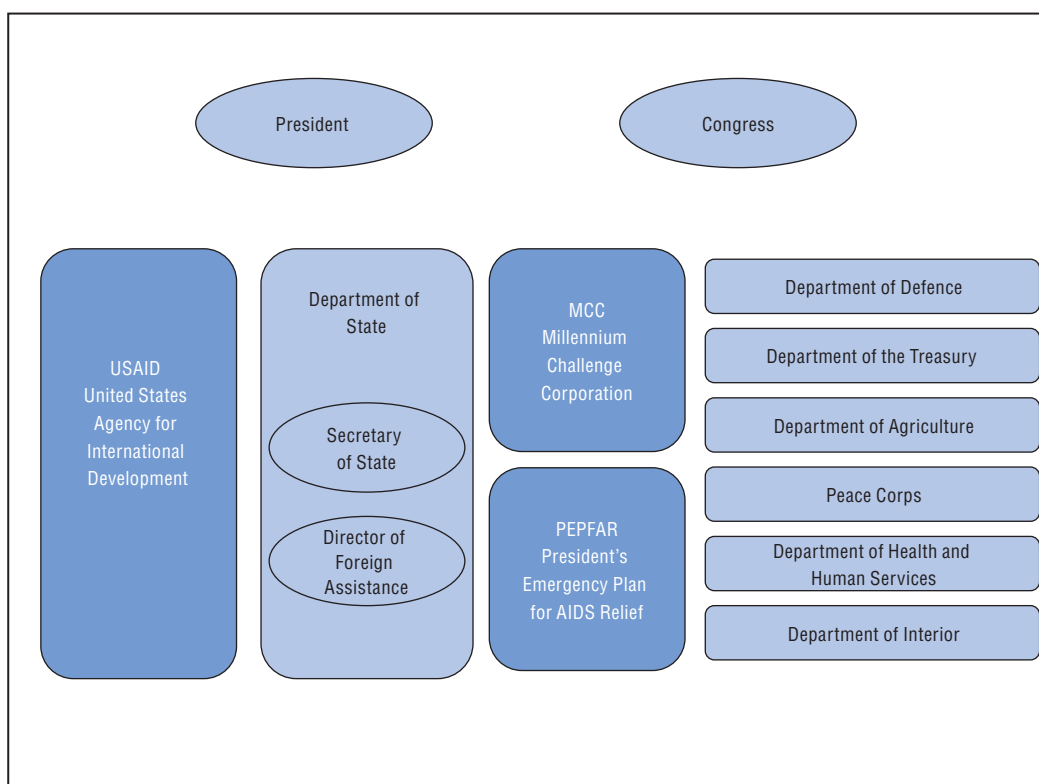


By sector



United States

Objective:	
Legislation:	<i>Foreign Assistance Act (1961 amended).</i>
Overall policy statement:	<i>US Department of State and US Agency for International Development, Transformational Diplomacy, Strategic Plan: Fiscal Years 2007-2012.</i>
Other general policy statements:	<i>Foreign Assistance in the National Interest: Promoting Freedom, Security and Opportunity (2003).</i> <i>Policy Framework for Bilateral Foreign Aid (2006).</i> <i>National Security Strategy (2006).</i> <i>Foreign Assistance Framework (2007).</i>
Inter-ministerial co-ordination structures:	The National Security Council for on-going, general inter-agency co-ordination, and the Policy Co-ordination Committee on Development headed by the Director of Foreign Assistance.
Priority partner countries:	No priority countries.
Main sectors/themes:	Agriculture, conflict management, democracy and governance, economic growth and trade, education, environment and population, health and nutrition.
Ministerial advisory bodies:	Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA).



Practices on Forward Planning of Aid Expenditure

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

A large number of agencies manage development co-operation funds. USAID is the largest institution (administering about 40% of US total bilateral ODA), followed by the State Department (including the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, which administers the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief), the Department of Defence, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Department of Agriculture. Relatively small amounts are managed by some 20 other agencies. The development co-operation budget, covering all agencies, is presented in a single document "*The Budget of the United States Government*". It is built up from individual agency requests and is reviewed and modified by the President. All budget request documents include ODA as well as non-ODA expenditures and some include information about allocations at country level where applicable. The US fiscal year runs from October to September. In early February, the President submits the budget request of the United States Government to Congress for enactment and appropriation, which is then voted during the summer. Development co-operation funds are requested and appropriated in the form of different accounts, often with their own distinct purposes and management and reporting requirements.

Aid Targets

The United States does not have an ODA/GNI target.

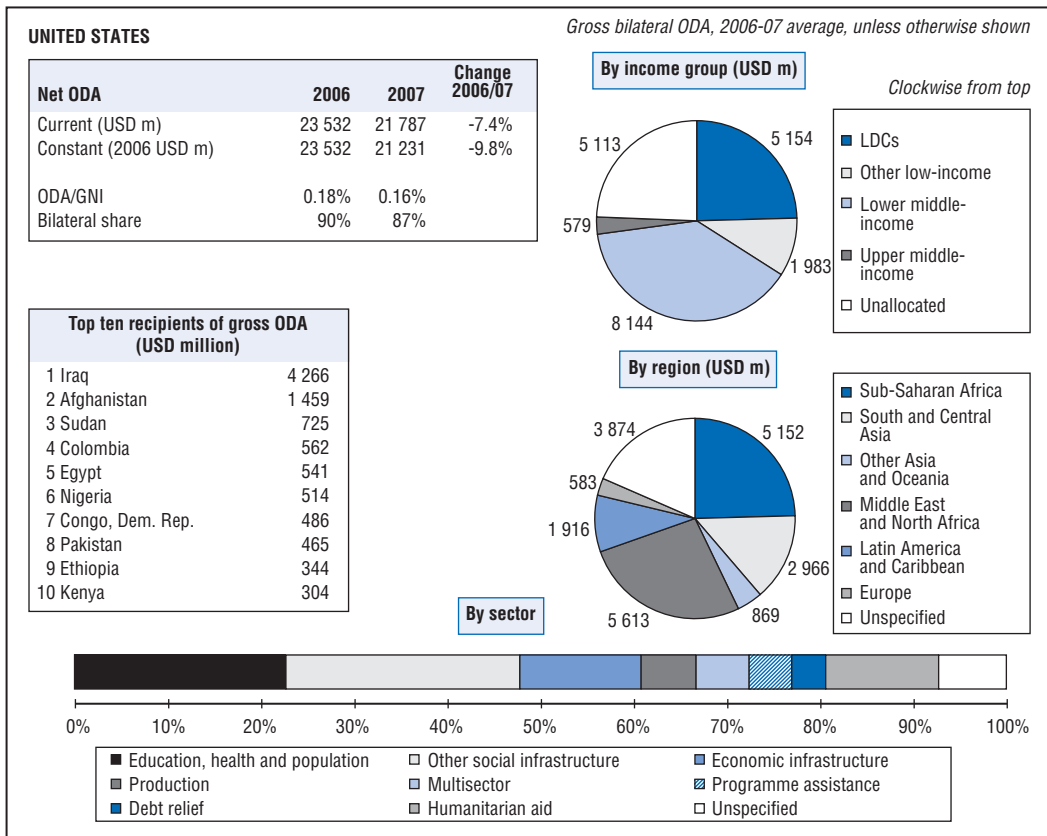
Planning at operational level

Each government agency has its individual approach, which ranges from single-year planning and reporting systems to multi-year compacts (in the case of the MCC) with an agreed disbursement schedule, based on performance. For USAID and State Department annual operational plans are prepared in response to Congressional appropriations. These provide a detailed overview of all the resources available for implementation in-country.

There is no list of priority countries shared by all agencies. The government's *foreign assistance framework* organises and prioritises strategic and budgetary planning for the State Department and USAID among various categories of countries and global interests. The MCC has a transparent, empirical rating of countries, grouped by income, carried out annually. Countries meeting the criteria are eligible for the development of multi-year compacts.

Availability of forward information

- For all agencies under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (except MCC), a given year's development co-operation budget request, including information on country allocations, is available in February.
- Until recently, forward information at country-level has been available for ODA managed by USAID (Strategic Objective Grant Agreements).
- Multi-year funding and disbursement schedules are included in the MCC compacts with partner countries.



Bibliography

- Chang, Hyun-sik (2007), *Strategies on Raising Public Awareness in South Korea: How to build public and political support for development assistance*, paper presented at the Workshop on Public Awareness and Support for ODA, September 2007, Seoul, the Republic of Korea.
- Clarke, P. and B. Ramalingam (2008), *Organisational Change in the Humanitarian Sector in Seventh Review of Humanitarian Action, Active Learning Network for Accountability and Practice in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP)*, www.odi.org.uk/alnap/publications/7RHA/Ch2.pdf.
- Frerks, G. and D. Hillhorst (2002), *Evaluation of humanitarian assistance in emergency situations*, UNHCR Working Paper No. 56.
- Gaynor, C. and M. Jennings (2008), *Cross cutting issues in joint assistance strategies/harmonisation mechanisms – gender equality, environmental sustainability, human rights and HIV/AIDS*, Study commissioned for Irish Aid.
- Government of Ireland (2006), *White Paper on Irish Aid*, Dublin, Ireland.
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) (2007), *Guidelines: National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction*, United Nations, Geneva.
- OECD (1991), *Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (1999), *A Comparison of Management Systems for Development Co-operation in OECD/DAC Members*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2000), *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management*, OECD, Paris (available in 13 languages on www.oecd.org/evaluationnetwork/derec).
- OECD (2001), *Evaluation Feedback for Effective Learning and Accountability*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2002), *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management*, OECD, Paris (available in 13 languages on www.oecd.org/evaluationnetwork/derec).
- OECD (2004), *Mobilising Public Opinion Against Global Poverty*, Policy Insights No. 2, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005a), *Managing Aid: Practices of DAC Member Countries*, DAC Guidelines and References Series, first edition, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005b), *Policy Coherence for Development: Promoting Institutional Good Practice*, The Development Dimension, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2006a), *Promoting Private Investment for Development – Role of ODA*, DAC Guidelines and References Series, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2006b), *Guidance for Managing Joint Evaluations*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2007), *Development Co-operation Report 2006*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2008a), *Effective Aid Management: Twelve Lessons from DAC Peer Reviews*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2008b), “Synthesis Report on Policy Coherence for Development”, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2008c), *Incentives for Aid Effectiveness in Donor Agencies. Good Practice and Self-Assessment Tool, Managing for Development Results*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2008d), *Monitoring Resource Flows to Fragile States: 2007 Report*, OECD, Paris. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/21/41680220.pdf.
- OECD (2008e), “Synthesis Report on Implementing the Paris Declaration: Lessons from Peer Reviews”, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2008f), “Humanitarian Aid in DAC Peer Reviews: A Synthesis of Findings and Experiences (2006-2007)”, OECD, Paris.

- OECD (2008g), *2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration*, OECD, Paris. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/58/41/41202121.pdf.
- OECD (2008h), *Report of 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, OECD, Paris. www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.
- OECD (2009a), "Survey on the Level of Decentralisation to the Field in DAC Members' Development Co-operation Systems", OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2009b), *Development Co-operation Report 2009*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2009c), *Aid Effectiveness: A Progress Report on Implementing the Paris Declaration*, Better Aid, OECD, Paris.
- OECD Development Centre (2005), "A Literature review of public perceptions of aid effectiveness in OECD and Developing Countries", OECD Development Centre, Paris.
- OECD Development Centre (2008a), *Africa in 2008: Breaking Down the Growth*, Policy Insights No. 64, OECD, Paris.
- OECD Development Centre (2008b), *Building Public Awareness of Development: Communicators, Educators and Evaluation*, Policy Brief No. 35, OECD, Paris.
- OECD Development Centre (2008c), "Broader Ownership for Development", *Financing Development 2008: Whose Ownership?* Development Centre Studies, OECD, Paris.
- Slob, Anneke and A.M. Jerve (2008), *Managing Aid Exit and Transformation. Lessons from Botswana, Eritrea, India, Malawi and South Africa. Synthesis Report, Joint Donor Evaluation* (Sida, Netherland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida, and Norad), Sida, Sweden, www.sida.se/exitevaluation.
- UN (2008), *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2008*, United Nations, New York.
- Wood B., D. Kabell, F. Sagasti and N. Muwanga (2008), *Synthesis Report on the First Phase of the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Paris Declaration*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denmark, Copenhagen, June 2008, www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/10/40889044.pdf.
- World Bank (2008), *Rising food prices: policy options and World Bank response*, Background note for the Development Committee.

Table of Contents

Acronyms	9
Executive Summary	11
Chapter 1. The Legal and Political Foundations for Development Co-operation	15
Legal and political issues	16
Public support	19
Notes	22
Chapter 2. Policy Coherence for Development	23
Promoting coherent development policies	24
Key elements in promoting policy coherence	24
Notes	28
Chapter 3. Organisation and Management	29
Organisational structures	30
Development co-operation systems in DAC member countries	30
Leadership	34
Evolution of aid management structures	34
Co-ordination in aid systems	36
Notes	38
Chapter 4. Managing Human Resources	39
Approaches to human resource management	40
Planning human resources	40
Notes	45
Chapter 5. Aid Allocation	47
Official development assistance (ODA)	48
Allocating increases in development aid	49
Contribution of non-DAC donors	51
Other sources of funding	52
Selecting partner countries	53
Allocation by sector or theme	56
Humanitarian aid	56
Regional programmes	56
Notes	57
Chapter 6. Managing Bilateral ODA	59
Financing development co-operation	60
Aid predictability and disbursement	62

Managing aid in partner countries	63
Aid delivery	63
Civil society organisations	64
Notes	66
Chapter 7. Managing Multilateral ODA	67
Multilateral assistance	68
Global funds	71
Notes	73
Chapter 8. Implementing the Aid Effectiveness Agenda	75
Aid effectiveness agenda: Institutional challenges	76
Progress in making aid more effective	76
Practicing the five principles	77
Notes	82
Chapter 9. Managing Cross-sectoral Issues	85
Bridging the gap between policy and implementation	86
Notes	89
Chapter 10. Monitoring and Evaluation	91
Monitoring	92
Evaluation	93
Audit	97
Advisory bodies	97
Notes	97
Chapter 11. Humanitarian Action	99
Disaster risk reduction	100
Improving the performance of the humanitarian sector	101
Managing humanitarian aid	102
The future of donor-led humanitarian action	104
Notes	104
Bibliography	107
Annex A. DAC Member Country Profiles on Foreign Assistance	109
Annex B. OECD DAC Statistics: A Brief Introduction	179
Annex C. Official Development Assistance 2007	183
Annex D. Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship	189
Annex E. Millennium Development Goals and Targets	193
Boxes	
0.1. Twelve Lessons from DAC Peer Reviews	14
1.1. Winning public support for development assistance in non-DAC member countries	20
2.1. Lessons from DAC peer reviews on policy coherence for development	25
3.1. Development co-operation models in DAC member countries	32
4.1. Innovative learning programmes: Example from the Netherlands	43
5.1. Official development assistance, bilateral and multilateral assistance	48

5.2.	Administrative costs in ODA	49
5.3.	The challenges of scaling up in Spain	50
5.4.	Triangular development co-operation	52
5.5.	The United States' Millennium Challenge Corporation	54
5.6.	Whole-of-government approaches in fragile states and situations	56
6.1.	Attitudes to co-ordination in Andalusia	61
7.1.	The Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network	71
7.2.	Global funds and the Paris Declaration: Progress and challenges	72
8.1.	The Accra Agenda for Action: Challenges for aid managers	76
8.2.	The Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania	78
8.3.	Mozambique's Programme Aid Partnership	79
8.4.	Division of labour in Zambia	80
9.1.	Using joint assistance strategies to integrate cross-sectoral issues	89
10.1.	DAC Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance	94
10.2.	Benefits of joint evaluations	96

Tables

4.1.	Distribution of DAC members' development staff between headquarters and field offices	40
C.1.	DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2007	183
C.2.	Share of Debt Relief Grants in DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance	185
C.3.	DAC Members' Gross official development assistance in 2007	186
C.4.	ODA recipients	187

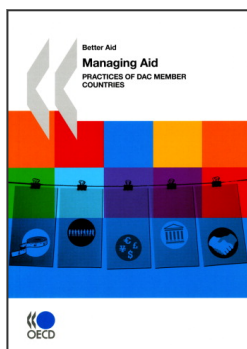
Figures

3.1.	Examples of organisational structures for managing aid	31
4.1.	Percentage of staff located in headquarters and the field (expatriates and local staff)	41
5.1.	DAC members' net ODA 1990-2007 and DAC Secretariat simulations to 2010	50
C.1.	DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2007	184

Acronyms

AECI*	Spanish Agency for International Co-operation
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Practice in Humanitarian Action
AMC	Advanced Market Commitment
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BMZ*	Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (Germany)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CICID*	Inter Ministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (France)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DEReC	DAC Evaluation Resource Centre
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EDF	European Development Fund
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GTZ*	(German) Agency for Technical Co-operation
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
MAPS	Multi-annual programme schemes (Ireland)
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account (United States)
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation (United States)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGOs	Non-government organisations
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
ODA	Official development assistance
ODE	Office of Development Effectiveness (Australia)
OECC	Overseas Economic Co-operation Council
PCU	Policy Coherence Unit
PRISM	Performance Reporting Information System for Management
RBM	Results-based management
SADEV	Swedish Agency for Development Evaluation

* Denotes acronym in original language.



From:
Managing Aid
Practices of DAC Member Countries

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264062689-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2009), “Annex A: DAC Member Country Profiles on Foreign Assistance”, in *Managing Aid: Practices of DAC Member Countries*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264062689-13-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.