

DFID and CDC focus countries

Light green cells indicate DFID Tier 1 Countries

Green cells indicate DFID Tier 2 Countries

Low-Income Countries (LICs)	Lower-Middle Income Countries (MICs)	Upper-Middle Income Countries (UMICs)	High-Income Countries (HICs)	CDC-Focus Countries (by investment size)
Afghanistan	Armenia	Albania	Andorra	India
Benin	Bangladesh	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda	Morocco
Burkina Faso	Bhutan	American Samoa	Aruba	Nigeria
Burundi	Bolivia	Angola	Australia	Kenya
Central African Republic	Cabo Verde	Argentina	Austria	South Africa
Chad	Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Bahamas, The	Uganda
Comoros	Cameroon	Belarus	Bahrain	Pakistan
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo, Rep.	Belize	Barbados	Egypt, Arab Rep.
Eritrea	Cote d'Ivoire	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Belgium	Ghana
Ethiopia	Djibouti	Botswana	Bermuda	Cameroon
Gambia, The	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Brazil	Brunei Darussalam	Gabon
Guinea	El Salvador	Bulgaria	Canada	Bangladesh
Guinea-Bissau	Ghana	China	Cayman Islands	Cote d'Ivoire
Haiti	Guatemala	Colombia	Channel Islands	Ethiopia
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Honduras	Costa Rica	Chile	Zambia
Liberia	India	Cuba	Croatia	Mozambique
Madagascar	Indonesia	Dominica	Curacao	Cambodia
Malawi	Kenya	Dominican Republic	Cyprus	Malawi
Mali	Kiribati	Equatorial Guinea	Czech Republic	Tanzania
Mozambique	Kosovo	Ecuador	Denmark	Algeria
Nepal	Kyrgyz Republic	Fiji	Estonia	Sierra Leone
Niger	Lao PDR	Gabon	Faroe Islands	Malaysia
Rwanda	Lesotho	Georgia	Finland	Congo, Dem. Rep.
Senegal	Mauritania	Grenada	France	Zimbabwe
Sierra Leone	Micronesia, Fed Sts.	Guyana	French Polynesia	Tunisia
Somalia	Moldova	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Germany	Indonesia
South Sudan	Mongolia	Iraq	Greece	Mauritius
Tanzania	Morocco	Jamaica	Greenland	Vietnam
Togo	Myanmar (Burma)	Jordan	Guam	Myanmar (Burma)
Uganda	Nicaragua	Kazakhstan	Hong Kong, SAR China	Swaziland
Zimbabwe	Nigeria	Lebanon	Hungary	Madagascar
	Occupied Palestinian Territories	Libya	Iceland	
	Pakistan	Macedonia, FYR	Ireland	
	Papua New Guinea	Malaysia	Isle of Man	
	Philippines	Maldives	Israel	
	Samoa	Marshall Islands	Italy	
	Sao Tome and Principe	Mauritius	Japan	
	Solomon Islands	Mexico	Korea, Rep.	
	Sri Lanka	Montenegro	Kuwait	
	Sudan	Namibia	Latvia	
	Swaziland	Palau	Liechtenstein	
	Syrian Arab Republic	Panama	Lithuania	
	Tajikistan	Paraguay	Luxembourg	
	Timor-Leste	Peru	Macao SAR, China	
	Tonga	Romania	Malta	
	Tunisia	Russian Federation	Monaco	
	Ukraine	Serbia	Nauru	
	Uzbekistan	South Africa	Netherlands	
	Vanuatu	St. Lucia	New Caledonia	
	Vietnam	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	New Zealand	
	Yemen, Rep.	Suriname	Northern Mariana Islands	
	Zambia	Thailand	Norway	
		Turkey	Oman	
		Turkmenistan	Poland	
		Tuvalu	Portugal	
		Venezuela, RB	Puerto Rico	
			Qatar	
			San Marino	
			Saudi Arabia	
			Seychelles	
			Singapore	
			Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	
			Slovak Republic	

			Slovenia	
			Spain	
			St. Kitts and Nevis	
			St. Martin (French part)	
			Sweden	
			Switzerland	
			Taiwan, China	
			Trinidad and Tobago	
			Turks and Caicos Islands	
			United Arab Emirates	
			United Kingdom	
			United States of America	
			Uruguay	
			Virgin Islands (U.S.)	

Please note:

The primary table is based on the [World Bank Country Income Classification 2017](#). For the current 2017 fiscal year, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the [World Bank Atlas method](#), of \$1,025 or less in 2015; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$1,026 and \$4,035; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$4,036 and \$12,475; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,476 or more.

Tier 1 are DFID Bilateral Countries (as of 2017). Country has not established a mechanism for a robust self-financed exit from poverty (i.e. weak prospects for the poor, and incomes too low to finance a poverty exit) and is within DFID/HMG comparative advantage to act.

Tier 2 are countries eligible for bilateral programme but outside DFID's comparative advantage (as of 2017). Country has not established a mechanism for a robust self-financed exit from poverty.