

**Recent Trends in Development Finance in Africa
and the Role of the African Development Fund**

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ADF Policy Innovation Lab Working Paper Series, No 2

1. Introduction

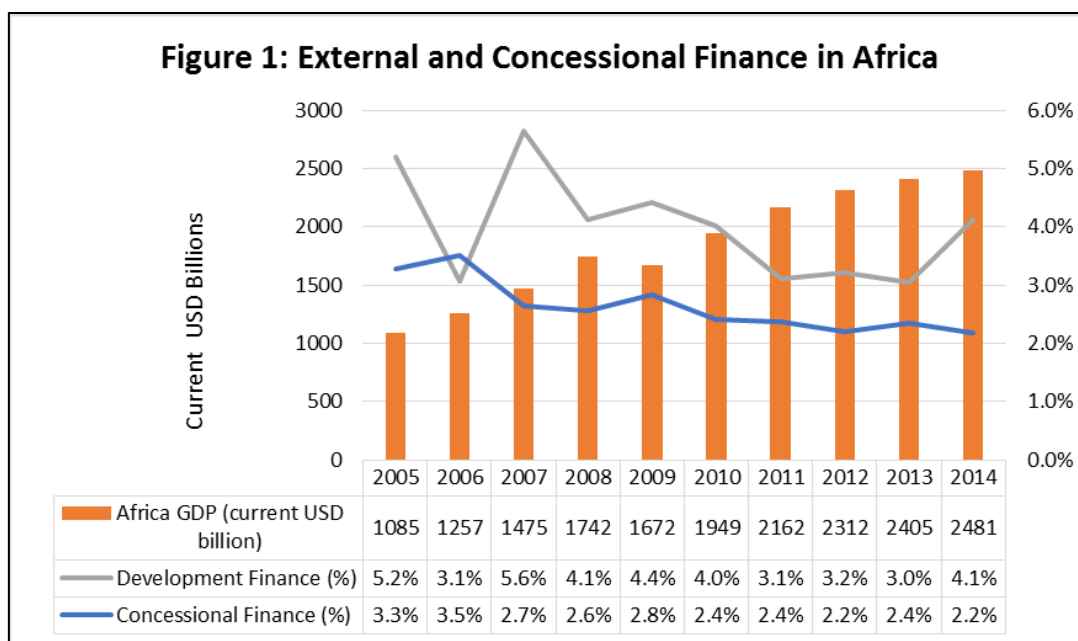
- 1.1 The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is the regional development bank for Africa and a key part of the multilateral development system on the continent. The African Development Fund (ADF) is the primary window/fund through which the AfDB Group provides concessional finance on the continent. The ADF Policy Innovation Lab¹ was established to examine the future of the ADF and its strategic positioning vis-à-vis other development institutions. As part of its work program, the ADF Policy Innovation Lab has commissioned a series of working papers including this paper² which reviews development finance in Africa – particularly concessional finance - over the last decade.
- 1.2 This paper focuses on financial flows documenting the evolution of aggregate flows, the role of official finance and the role of multilateral institutions. It highlights the continuing importance of concessional finance in Africa and the role that the AfDB Group – particularly the ADF – plays in this regard. Finally, it identifies the significant number of transactions involved in the delivery of concessional finance support to African countries. Based on these key trends, the paper analyzes implications for African concessional finance in general and for the ADF in particular.

2. Development Finance in Africa (2005-2014)

- 2.1 Development and concessional finance flows to Africa (see Box 1 for definitions) have remained robust over the last decade particularly over the last five years (i.e. since the global financial crisis). However, the relative size of development finance has diminished given that the size of African economies more than doubled over the last decade (from around USD 1 trillion in 2005 to almost USD 2.5 trillion in 2014) (Figure 1).

¹ The ADF Policy Innovation Lab was created under the Bill & Melinda Gates Trust Fund as an independent think-tank in the AfDB Group. It comprises a high level panel of eminent persons and an advisory team.

² Working Paper No 2 was drafted by Gaiv Tata, Advisor to the ADF Policy Innovation Lab and Stefano Migliorisi, Consultant; Aloysius Ordu is the Lead Advisor.



2.2 Development finance provided to African countries over the last decade amounted to close to USD 810 billion (in 2013 US Dollars); USD 583 billion from official flows and USD 227 billion from private finance (Table 1).

**Table 1: Development Finance for Africa: 2005-2014
(2013 US Dollars Billion)**

	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total
Overseas Development Assistance (Net)	315.8	178.3	494.1
Other Official Flows (Gross)	28.5	60.4	88.9
Sub-total Official Finance	344.3	238.7	583.0
% Concessional	92%	75%	85%
Private Finance (Net)	226.7	-	226.7
Total	571.07	238.7	809.8

There are three key characteristics of development finance in Africa: first, official flows dominate (providing 75 percent of resources); second, within official flows, concessional resources are the primary form of support (at 85 percent of official flows); and finally, private finance plays a relatively modest role (at 25 percent of resources). These characteristics are discussed further in the remainder of this section.

Box 1: Data Sources and Definitions

Data Source: Data has been extracted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee statistics which are self-reported by countries providing aid to developing countries. The data is contained in two databases: aggregate data in the DAC database and project-by-project information in the Commitment Recording System (CRS) database.

Time Series: Detailed data (e.g. with regard to sector composition of aid) was available only up to 2014. Consequently, the ten year period of analysis was set from 2005 to 2014.

Constant Dollars: Data is presented in 2013 dollars in order to allow analysis of trends in aid in real terms; the DAC deflator was used to convert nominal dollars.

Development Finance: consists of all official/sovereign flows and private flows.

Official Finance: consists of concessional flows (i.e. Overseas Development Assistance) and non-concessional flows (i.e. Other Official Flows).

Overseas Development Assistance or Concessional Finance: consists of grants or loans to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (developing countries) and to multilateral agencies which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms (i.e. a loan must have a grant element of at least 25 percent when using a 10 percent discount rate). In addition to financial flows, technical co-operation is included. Net ODA flows (i.e. taking into account principal repayments of loans, offsetting entries for forgiven debt and recoveries of grants) have been utilized for this analysis.

Other Official Flows: consists of transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a grant element of less than 25 percent. Gross OOF flows have been utilized for this analysis.

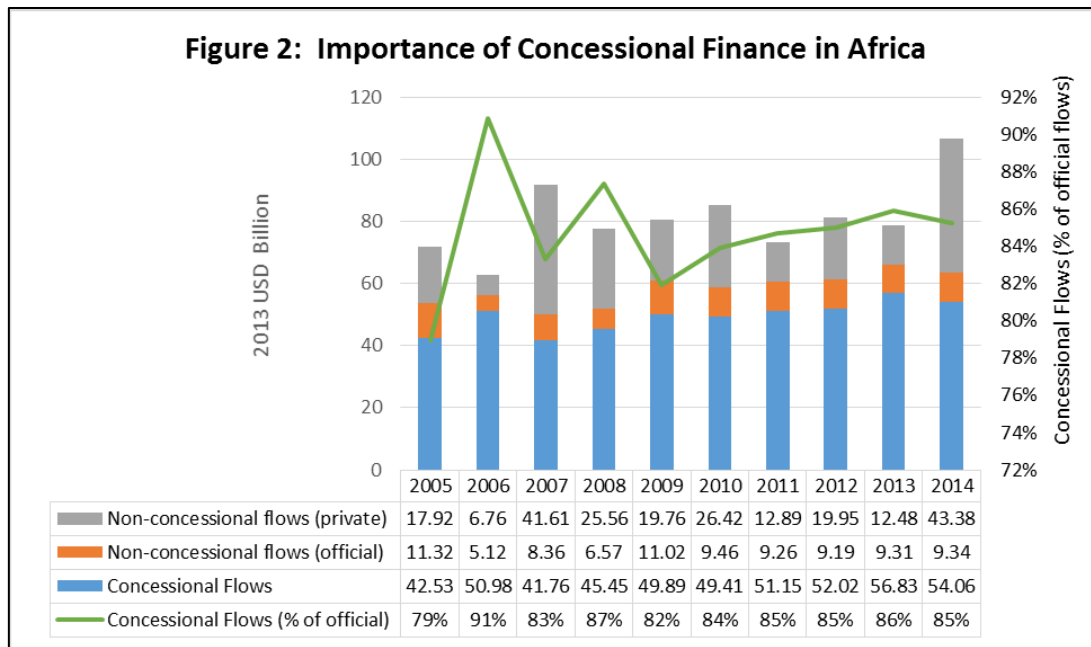
Private Finance: consists of flows at market terms financed out of private sector resources (i.e. changes in holdings of private long-term assets held by residents of the reporting country) and private grants (i.e. grants by non-governmental organizations and other private bodies, net of subsidies received from the official sector). This includes Foreign Direct Investment, private export credits, securities of multilateral agencies and bilateral portfolio investment and other (including bank lending and the purchase of shares, bonds and real estate).

Bilateral flows are provided directly by a donor country to an aid recipient country.

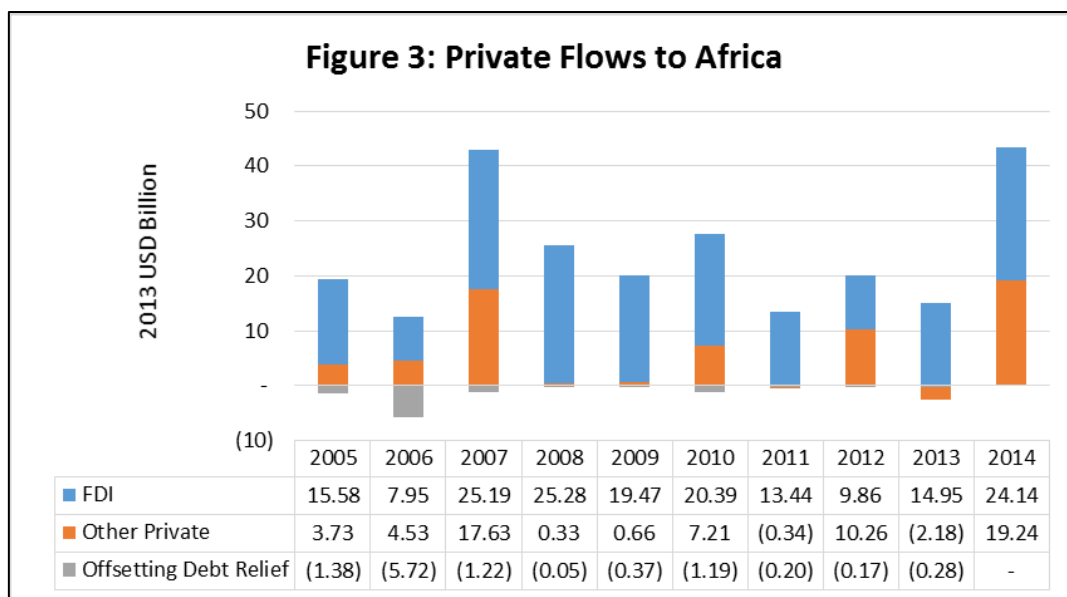
Multilateral flows are channelled via an international organisation active in development (e.g. African Development Bank, World Bank, UNDP).

Forthcoming Changes. While the data presented in this paper is not affected by forthcoming changes, it should be noted that the comparability of the data presented in this paper with future data will be affected by key recording changes under implementation. Two key changes consist of: (i) recording of grant equivalents of concessional loans rather than their face/principal value; and (ii) variation in discount rates and concessional thresholds based on the classification of recipient countries. Public consultations are also ongoing with regard to the introduction of a new international statistical measure i.e. Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD).

- 2.3 Official Flows constitute 75 percent of development finance in Africa. Over the last decade, USD 583 billion of official finance was provided to African countries; of this, 59 percent came from bilateral sources and the remaining 41 percent came from multilateral sources.
- 2.4 Concessional Finance dominate official flows in Africa. Within official flows, concessional finance – as represented by Overseas Development Assistance - amounted to USD 494 billion (i.e. 85 percent of official flows) (Figure 2). Net ODA grew from USD 42 billion in 2005 to USD 54 billion in 2014, remaining above USD 50 billion a year since 2009. Hence, concessional finance continues to play an important role in Africa even if its importance globally may have diminished.



2.5 Private Finance plays a modest role in Africa and is concentrated in a few countries. Private finance was provided as equity (i.e. Foreign Direct Investment which constituted 78 percent of net private flows) and loans (from export credit agencies, banks and non-bank financial institutions which constituted 27 percent of net private flows). In addition, when the stock of financing support is reduced through the provision of commercial debt relief (e.g. through the Paris Club) this is reflected through offsetting entries for debt relief which constituted -5 percent of net private flows (Figure 3). Private finance was highly concentrated: 93 percent went to the top 10 recipients with the top 5 recipients (i.e. South Africa, Egypt, Angola, Morocco and Mauritius) capturing 75 percent of private flows.

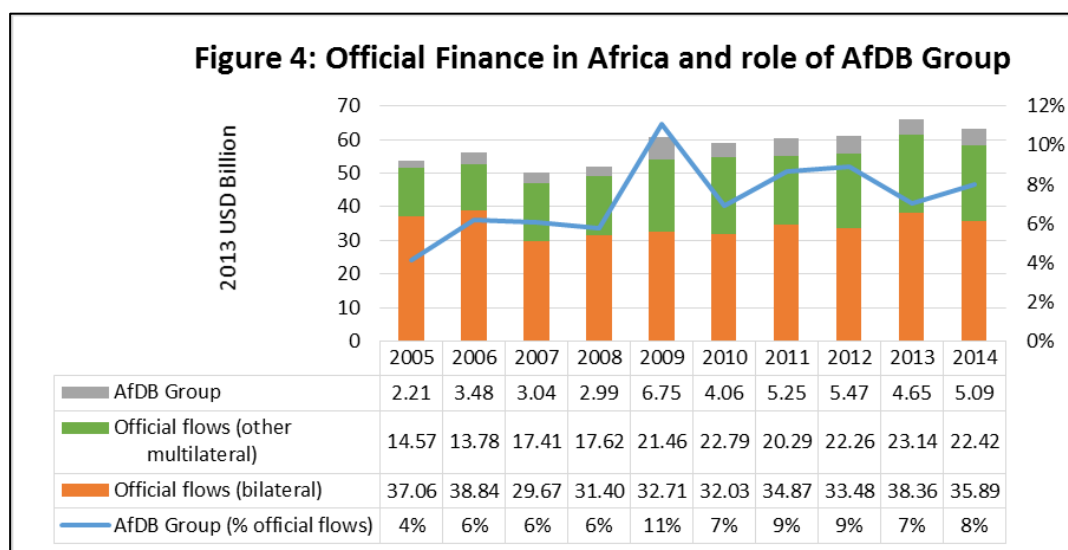


2.6 The AfDB Group continues to play an important if financially limited role in development finance in Africa. During 2005-2014, 45 bilateral and 29 multilateral donors provided development finance to African countries. The top 5 donors provide 40 percent of this total support with the AfDB Group being the fifth largest source of official funding for African development (see Table 2 below).

**Table 2: Five Largest Official Funding Sources for African Development (2005-2014)
(In 2013 US Dollars Billion)**

Country/Institution	ODA	OOF	Total	As a percentage of official flows
United States	80.0	3.3	83.3	14%
World Bank Group (IDA, IBRD and IFC)	49.5	21.0	70.5	12%
EU Institutions	58.3	11.8	70.1	12%
France	39.2	6.0	45.2	8%
AfDB Group (ADB and ADF)	20.5	22.5	43.0	7%

2.7 The increase in official flows to Africa has come about primarily through increasing multilateral flows with bilateral flows remaining almost unchanged between the first and the last year of the ten year period. Financing flows from the AfDB Group mirror this pattern of increasing multilateral flows. Despite being the fifth largest provider of official finance, the AfDB Group’s disbursements were modest – ranging between 4 to 12 percent of official flows annually for an average of 7 percent during the ten year period (Figure 4).



2.8 Over the last decade, the aggregate volume of remittances (i.e. voluntary cross-border private transfers) has been larger than concessional finance. During the ten year period (2005-2014), remittances amounted to USD billion 516 billion³ which exceeds concessional finance of USD 475 billion (in current US dollars). The importance of remittances at the country level varies considerably – two countries (Nigeria and Egypt) receive almost 60 percent of remittance flows; five countries receive 78 percent of remittances; and ten countries receive 88 percent of all remittances to Africa. Even when small in total size, remittances can be proportionately important for some countries (e.g. in 2014, remittances exceeded 10 percent of GDP in Liberia, Gambia, Lesotho, Comoros, Cabo Verde and Senegal).

³ Data from World Bank database on remittances.

- 2.9 China has become the largest source of development finance for African countries over the last decade. Since OECD DAC data does not include information regarding official finance from China – a major development partner in Africa – a complementary data source (the AidData database) was utilized⁴. Official finance from China amounted to USD 107 billion (in 2013 US dollars⁵) between 2005 and 2012. China was, hence, the largest provider of official finance contributing around 17 percent of total development finance between 2005 and 2012. This ranged from a low of 8 percent (in 2005 and 2008) to a high of 38 percent (in 2010).

3. Concessional Finance to Africa

- 3.1 As noted earlier, concessional finance to Africa (i.e. ODA) amounted to USD 494 billion. ODA from the AfDB Group was seventh largest in size (consisting of USD 18.9 billion from ADF and USD 1.6 billion from ADB).

**Table 3: Top 10 Donors Providing ODA to Africa (2005-2014)
(USD 2013 Dollars Billion)**

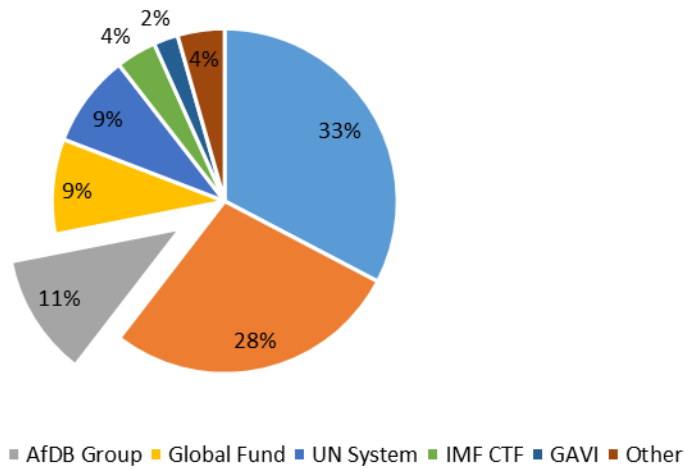
Country/Institution	ODA	As a percentage of total ODA
USA	80.0	16%
EU Institutions	58.3	12%
IDA	49.5	10%
France	39.2	8%
United Kingdom	37.1	8%
Germany	27.8	6%
AfDB Group	20.5	4%
Japan	16.0	3%
Global Fund	15.9	3%
UN System	15.5	3%

- 3.2 Concessional finance to Africa from multilateral institutions during 2005-2014 amounted to USD 178.3 billion. Seven institutions provided 96 percent of multilateral ODA to Africa; 61 percent was provided by just two – i.e. EU institutions and the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA). The financing support from the AfDB Group amounted to 11 percent of concessional support. Figure 5 presents the major sources of multilateral concessional finance in Africa.

⁴ It should be noted that the analysis is indicative as the numbers are not strictly comparable and the AidData time period is shorter (ending in 2012).

⁵ Figures from AidData were in nominal dollars; the DAC USD deflator was used to convert them to 2013 dollars.

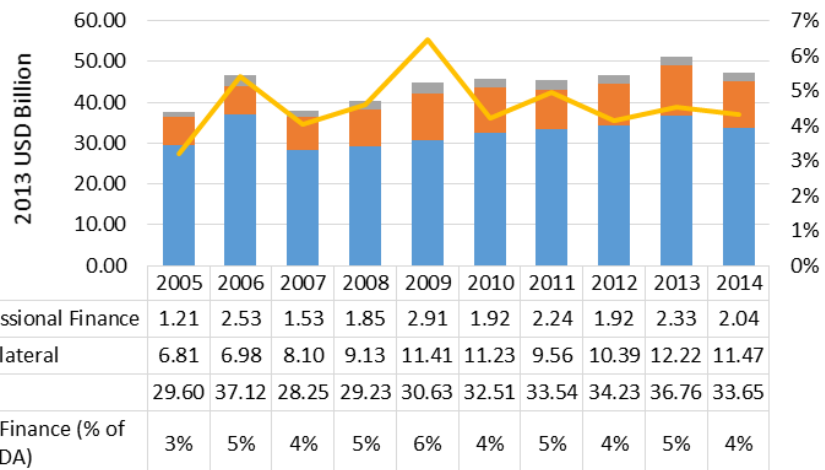
Figure 5: Multilateral Concessional Finance in Africa (2005-2014)



3.3 Concessional finance provided by the AfDB Group - primarily through its ADF concessional window - has been modest in size⁶. Overall multilateral aid ranged between 20 and 32 percent of total non-humanitarian aid⁷ for an average of 27 percent over the ten year period; it grew by 50 percent in real terms between 2005 and 2009, and has been mostly steady thereafter with the increase coming primarily in funding from EU institutions. Figure 6 presents the relative modest size of concessional finance from the AfDB Group (primarily through the ADF) which amounted to between 3 and 6 percent of ODA in any given year for an average of 5 percent over the ten year period and 17 percent of multilateral disbursements.

Figure 6: Role of AfDB Group Concessional Finance in ODA to Africa

(excluding humanitarian aid)



⁶ This comparison includes USD 18.9 billion disbursements from the ADF and USD 1.6 billion from the ADB window.

⁷ Given the ADF's focus on non-humanitarian assistance, the comparison excluded humanitarian assistance from the computations.

4. Sectoral Composition of Concessional Resources⁸

4.1 Table 4 below highlights the sectoral distribution of ODA in Africa over the last ten years. Overall, almost half the resources were provided to social sector activities with a quarter of resources being spent on economic infrastructure. This pattern of overall sectoral allocation is also mirrored in the sectoral allocations of other multilateral institutions. However, the ADF shows a significantly different pattern of resource allocation with close to half its disbursements being for economic infrastructure and less than a sixth disbursed for social sector activities.

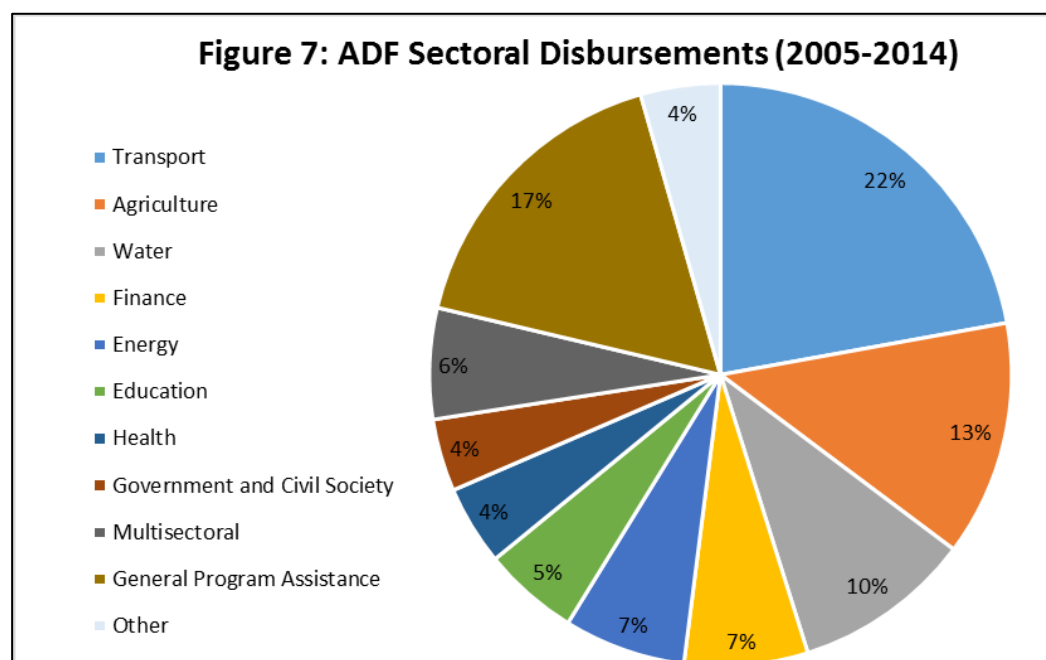
**Table 4: Sector Distribution of Concessional Resources
(in 2013 Constant US Dollars)**

Sector	Total ODA	Other Multi	ADF	Total ODA	Other Multi	ADF
	in 2014 USD billion			Percentage		
Social	185.56	62.12	2.80	45%	41%	16%
Economic Infrastructure	92.53	43.23	8.20	23%	28%	46%
Production	39.28	14.57	2.38	10%	10%	13%
Multisectoral	29.83	10.59	1.11	7%	7%	6%
General Program Assistance	50.42	18.97	3.03	12%	12%	17%
Other	11.02	2.39	0.34	3%	2%	2%
Total	408.64	151.86	17.85	100%	100%	100%

Note: 1. Figures exclude debt relief and humanitarian aid.

2. Economic infrastructure includes water which appears under social infrastructure in CRS data.

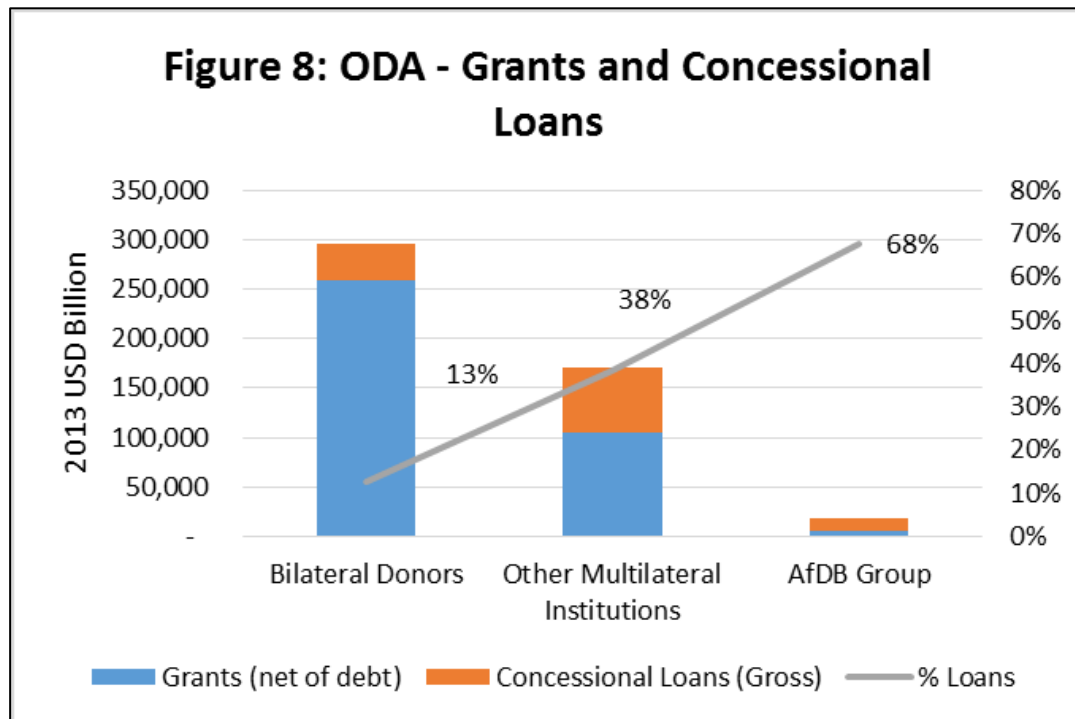
4.2 The sectors for which ADF resources were disbursed over the last ten years are shown in Figure 7 below. Transport, agriculture and water supply represent the three largest sectors and together with general program assistance (i.e. budget support) and multi-sectoral programs account for 68 percent of disbursements.



⁸ Information regarding sectoral composition of ODA is obtained from the CRS database which is a project by project recording of disbursements and figures may differ from aggregate ODA data.

5. Terms of Concessional Resources – Grants, Loans and Equity

- 5.1 Overall, 24 percent of ODA⁹ is provided as concessional loans with 76 percent being provided as grants¹⁰. However, this overall percentage masks considerable variations (see Figure 8) – only 13 percent of bilateral ODA is provided as concessional loans whereas other multilaterals provide 38 percent of their assistance as concessional loans. The AfDB Group provides 68 percent of its concessional support in the form of concessional loans.



6. ODA Distribution by Country Grouping

- 6.1 Given the limited amount of ADF concessional resources, the AfDB Group utilizes a system of country classification which focuses funding on: (a) those countries which have a per capita income below a given threshold –USD 1,215 in 2015-2016; and (b) lack of creditworthiness to borrow from the ADB window. Thirty countries are classified as ADF-only countries i.e. they are below the threshold and not creditworthy. Ten countries are either: (a) classified as gap countries i.e. above the threshold but not assessed as creditworthy; (b) blend countries i.e. can receive funding from both the ADF and the ADB; or (c) graduating countries i.e. blend countries in the final years of receiving ADF funding.¹¹ Fourteen countries which have consistently remained above the threshold are classified as ADB countries i.e. they have graduated from access to ADF resources and receive financing from the African Development Bank’s Ordinary Capital Resources.

⁹ For purposes of this analysis, grants were calculated as ODA net off debt relief. This amount was compared with gross ODA loans to arrive at the ratio of grants to loans.

¹⁰ Overall, one percent of ODA is recorded as equity which is a weighted average of 1.6 percent provided by bilateral donors and 0.2 percent by other multilaterals. No financing from AfDB Group was provided as concessional equity.

¹¹ Country classification as of October 2015 is utilized; for purposes of comparability, countries are retained in the category throughout the ten year period even if they may have changed classification. See <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/corporate-information/african-development-fund-adf/adf-recipient-countries/>.

Table 5: Concessional Finance in ADF-eligible Countries (2005-2014)

	2013 Dollars Billion				Percentage			
	Bilateral	Other	AfDB	Total	Bilateral	Other	AfDB	Total
	Multilateral	Multilateral	Concessional		Multilateral	Multilateral	Concessional	
ADF-only countries	166.41	102.12	14.00	282.53	53%	65%	68%	57%
Gap, blend and graduating countries	70.02	28.92	3.81	102.75	22%	18%	19%	21%
Multi-country/regional programs	33.55	8.83	2.68	45.06	11%	6%	13%	9%
Subtotal ADF countries	269.98	139.87	20.49	430.34	85%	89%	100%	87%
ADB countries	45.82	17.94	(0.02)	63.74	15%	11%	0%	13%
Total concessional finance	315.80	157.81	20.47	494.08	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.2 Table 5 demonstrates that the AfDB Group concessional finance is well targeted towards the neediest countries. Specifically:

- Two-thirds of the AfDB Group concessional finance was disbursed to the thirty poorest (i.e. ADF-only) countries. Overall, only 57 percent of concessional resources went to ADF-only countries; bilateral donors disbursed 52 percent of their support to this category of countries and other multilateral institutions disbursed 65 percent of their ODA to ADF-only countries. The AfDB Group provided 68 percent of its concessional finance to ADF-only countries i.e. 11 percent more than the average.
- The ADF by design provided no concessional support to the fourteen ADB countries even though such countries continued to receive concessional resources from bilateral and other multilateral donors. 13 percent of concessional resources (amounting to USD 64 billion) were provided to ADB countries consisting of 14 percent of bilateral resources and around 11 percent of other multilateral concessional resources. Four countries (i.e. Egypt, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia) received more than three quarters of the concessional resources for all ADB countries.

6.3 AfDB concessional finance also demonstrated targeting towards regional integration. AfDB concessional finance disbursed 13 percent of its resources for multi-country and regional programs; this is higher than the 11 percent for bilateral donors and the 6 percent for other multilateral institutions.

6.4 ADF resources were concentrated in the ten largest countries to which it provided support. Beyond the concentration of resources within ADF eligible countries, concessional finance support provided by the ADF was concentrated in the top 10 countries.

- 59 percent of disbursements went to 10 countries (i.e. Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal¹²) and 13 percent of disbursements went to regional projects.
- ADF financing represented 6 percent of total ODA and 18 percent of multilateral ODA in these 10 countries. This is higher than its average share in ODA (4 percent) and particularly its average share in multilateral ODA (13 percent);
- In 7 out of these 10 countries, ADF was among the five largest providers of ODA; and
- In the remaining 30 ADF countries, ADF financing represented only 3 percent of total ODA and 9 percent of multilateral ODA and the ADF was among the five largest providers of ODA in only 6 of these 30 countries.

¹² Countries are listed in decreasing absolute size of concessional support – for further details see Annex 1. Ghana is an ADF Gap Country and Kenya is a Blend Country; all remaining countries are ADF-only countries.

7. Fragmentation of ODA

- 7.1 ODA is provided to African countries through a large number of very small transactions. Overall, donor funding for Africa was provided through an average of around 66,500 transactions per annum during the last five years (i.e. 2010-2014) with an average transaction size of USD 0.9 million. The majority of transactions i.e. project type interventions and experts and other technical assistance¹³ were likely to have required significant in-country coordination. Specifically, there were over 45,250 project type interventions per year with an average size of USD 0.8 million and around 11,250 transactions per year involving experts and other technical assistance with an average size of USD 0.2 million.
- 7.2 Over 75 percent of transactions occurred in the 40 ADF-eligible countries. There were around 50,925 transactions but no discernible trends in the annual volume of transactions; however, in 2014, total transactions stood at 49,824 which was 3 percent lower than the average and around 4 percent lower than the peak of 51,802 in 2011. The number of transactions in a country appear to fluctuate around a given level and do not appear to deviate significantly from that level. The average number of transactions range from a low of 253 per year in Sao Tome and Príncipe to a high of 2,853 transactions in Tanzania. Almost half (47 percent) of all ODA transactions are occurring in the 10 countries where the ADF has its largest programs. Average transaction size ranged from USD 0.21 million in Sao Tome and Príncipe to USD 2.30 million in Côte d'Ivoire.
- 7.3 While the large number of transactions suggests that a significant aid coordination agenda is necessary - and potentially under implementation - in many ADF countries, the situation varies by sectors. Specifically, there is a sharply lower number of transactions in the economic infrastructure sectors for which the ADF disburses almost half its resources. For example, while there were 23,188 aid transactions in the ten largest ADF countries in 2014, there were only 2,722 transactions in the economic infrastructure sector¹⁴ in these countries.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 Despite being the fifth largest provider of official finance in Africa, the AfDB Group provides a modest proportion of resources (7 percent of official finance) in Africa. Similarly, while it is the seventh largest provider of concessional finance in Africa and the third largest multilateral institution, it provides an equally modest proportion of concessional resources in Africa (4 percent of ODA). The ADF has maintained a sharp focus on ADF-eligible countries particularly in the 10 countries in which it has its largest programs as well as in multi-country/regional programs. It has also maintained a strong sectoral focus in transport, agriculture and water together with an emphasis on general budget support.
- 8.2 Looking ahead, the need for concessional finance in Africa will remain high as the international community attempts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The global funding gap for achieving the SDGs is in the range of USD 2.5 trillion per annum¹⁵ with estimates for Africa varying from as low as around USD 200 billion to USD 1.2 trillion per annum. Given that aid levels are modest compared to this gap, a much more significant role is envisaged for private sector resources and domestic resource mobilization in developing countries.

¹³ Other types of aid include: budget support, core contributions and pooled programs and funds, scholarship and student costs in donor countries, debt relief, administrative costs not included elsewhere and other in-donor expenses.

¹⁴ This number includes water supply and sanitation transactions in order to ensure consistency with Table 4 classifications.

¹⁵ Economic Development in Africa Report, 2016. Debt Dynamics and Development Finance in Africa

- 8.3 Despite these significant needs, current projections indicate that concessional finance will increase only modestly from current levels in the near future. Globally, concessional finance is expected to remain stable till 2019 with continued increases for Least Developed Countries. Donor forward spending projections indicate that during 2015-2019, concessional finance will increase by 4.2 percent for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa but will decrease sharply by 15.9 percent for countries in North Africa¹⁶. Over the last few years, donors have commenced providing some of their financing support to multilateral concessional windows – which were historically provided only through grants - through concessional loans.
- 8.4 As a key African institution, the AfDB Group (and the ADF) should continue playing an important role in the provision of concessional finance to African countries. There are, however, several strategic options that need to be further explored in defining its future role. Given that the ADF is a key part of the AfDB Group, strategic options for the future of the ADF would need to be considered in the context of ongoing changes as part of the new Development and Business Delivery Model and the forthcoming report of the President’s Special Panel on Accelerating Implementation of the Bank’s Ten Year Strategy. Within this context, the aid flows data identifies some areas worth further exploring:
- **Sharpening the focus of existing ADF financial resources.** To the extent that the ADF already has a stronger focus on economic infrastructure sectors and on regional programs – relative to its peer institutions, it could consider further concentrating its efforts in order to enhance the impact of its limited resources.
 - **Significantly scaling up the size of the ADF and leveraging these new financial resources.** Given the significant financing needs in order to achieve the SDGs in Africa, current levels of concessional funding are clearly inadequate even taking account proposals under consideration to scale up funding from other multilateral institutions (e.g. IDA and the EU). Moreover, scaling up concessional resources to African countries through the African Development Bank Group would result in a better balance among multilateral institutions¹⁷. Consideration should be given to innovative approaches (e.g. long-term pledges from donor governments to issue bonds on capital markets along the lines of the International Finance Facility for Immunization) to help significantly scale up the ADF well above its average level of USD 1.9 billion during 2005-2014. The funding predictability implicit in such an approach could also help to leverage greater funding from the private sector.
- Increasing ADF’s non-financing support to ADF Countries.** As the previous ADF Policy Innovation Lab working paper¹⁸ has already recommended, a ‘hardened policy dialogue’ could be a key aspect of dealing with debt sustainability dynamics and ADF support for knowledge on public debt management, economic governance and the changing nature of development finance could be key contributions for ADF Countries. Similarly, given the significant aid fragmentation identified in this paper, the ADF could support ADF Countries in improving aid coordination beginning with the key sectors in which its assistance is disbursed (i.e. economic infrastructure).

¹⁶ OECD DAC. 2016 Global Aid Prospects and Projections: from words to action. Country Programmable Aid (the portion of aid which providers program for individual countries) is used since it is much closer than ODA in capturing flows that go to partner countries and has been proven to be a good proxy of aid recorded at a country level.

¹⁷ Center for Global Development, October 2016. Multilateral Development Banking for This Century’s Development Challenges: Five Recommendations to Shareholders of the Old and New Multilateral Development Banks.

Recommendation 3 notes that “given the expected concentration of poor countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, there should be a shift in concessional financing from the World Bank to the AfDB Group over the same period, so that the African-based institution eventually becomes the leading MDB in these countries.”

¹⁸ ADF Policy Innovation Lab Working Paper Series No. 1, March 2016. Debt Sustainability Implications of Hardened MDB Lending Terms to African Countries: Findings from a Preliminary Study of 8 Countries.

2005-2014 ODA trends by AfDB Country Categories (in 2013 USD million)

Country Categories	Bilateral	Other Multi-laterals	ADF	Total	ADF As Percentage of total ODA	ADF As Percentage of multi ODA	ADF Donor Rank In Country
ADF-Only (30 countries)	166,413	102,119	13,998	282,530	5.0%	13.7%	
Ethiopia	17,694	13,053	2,084	32,831	6.3%	16.0%	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,726	8,947	1,886	27,559	6.8%	21.1%	11
Tanzania	15,761	9,599	1,649	27,009	6.1%	17.2%	4
Uganda	10,139	5,672	1,254	17,065	7.3%	22.1%	5
Mozambique	13,647	5,624	900	20,171	4.5%	16.0%	7
Burkina Faso	4,839	4,847	739	10,425	7.1%	15.2%	5
Mali	6,360	3,975	683	11,018	6.2%	17.2%	5
Senegal	6,068	3,362	636	10,066	6.3%	18.9%	5
Rwanda	4,819	4,045	615	9,479	6.5%	15.2%	6
Benin	3,008	2,422	490	5,920	8.3%	20.2%	5
Malawi	5,034	3,671	490	9,195	5.3%	13.3%	7
Madagascar	2,920	3,331	411	6,662	6.2%	12.3%	n/a
Niger	3,164	3,476	339	6,979	4.9%	9.8%	5
Côte d'Ivoire	6,797	3,789	309	10,895	2.8%	8.2%	7
Sierra Leone	2,459	2,218	308	4,985	6.2%	13.9%	4
Guinea	1,599	1,225	202	3,026	6.7%	16.5%	1
Burundi	2,486	2,687	201	5,374	3.7%	7.5%	8
Chad	2,484	1,847	172	4,503	3.8%	9.3%	6
Mauritania	1,413	1,837	163	3,413	4.8%	8.9%	9
Gambia	312	657	127	1,096	11.6%	19.3%	4
Eritrea	639	905	87	1,631	5.3%	9.6%	6
Togo	1,707	1,019	82	2,808	2.9%	8.0%	10
Liberia	4,190	2,981	56	7,227	0.8%	1.9%	20
Central African Republic	1,197	1,302	38	2,537	1.5%	2.9%	16
Guinea-Bissau	437	649	37	1,123	3.3%	5.7%	9
Sudan	15,411	4,276	19	19,706	0.1%	0.4%	33
Zimbabwe	4,968	1,841	12	6,821	0.2%	0.7%	28
Comoros	304	236	5	545	0.9%	2.1%	13
South Sudan	4,217	782	3	5,002	0.1%	0.4%	32
Somalia	5,614	1,844	1	7,459	0.0%	0.1%	40

Country Categories	Bilateral	Other Multi-laterals	ADF	Total	ADF As Percentage of total ODA	of multi ODA	ADF Donor Rank In Country
ADF-Gap, Blend and Graduating (10 countries)	70,022	28,916	3,812	102,751	3.7%	13.2%	
Gap							
Ghana	7,847	5,867	1,159	14,873	7.8%	19.8%	4
Djibouti	904	423	41	1,368	3.0%	9.7%	7
Sao Tome and Principe	260	169	28	457	6.1%	16.6%	6
Lesotho	956	809	28	1,793	1.6%	3.5%	11
Blend							
Kenya	12,908	5,625	1,087	19,621	5.5%	19.3%	5
Cameroon	6,254	2,370	541	9,165	5.9%	22.8%	5
Zambia	8,054	3,285	428	11,767	3.6%	13.0%	12
Graduating							
Nigeria	26,957	9,144	410	36,511	1.1%	4.5%	13
Congo	4,095	783	56	4,934	1.1%	7.2%	n/a
Cabo Verde	1,787	441	34	2,262	1.5%	7.7%	9
ADB Countries (14 countries)	45,817	17,941	-17	63,741	0.0%	-0.1%	
Angola	1,497	1,254	38	2,789	1.4%	3.0%	
Swaziland	340	431	13	784	1.7%	3.0%	
Tunisia	3,422	2,872	4	6,298	0.1%	0.1%	
Algeria	1,974	672	1	2,647	0.0%	0.1%	
South Africa	8,130	2,719	-2	10,847	0.0%	-0.1%	
Mauritius	542	559	-2	1,099	-0.2%	-0.4%	
Morocco	9,217	4,905	-3	14,119	0.0%	-0.1%	
Namibia	1,842	576	-4	2,414	-0.2%	-0.7%	
Seychelles	133	102	-4	231	-1.7%	-3.9%	
Equatorial Guinea	249	61	-11	299	-3.7%	-18.0%	
Gabon	577	181	-12	746	-1.6%	-6.6%	
Egypt	15,247	3,076	-15	18,308	-0.1%	-0.5%	
Botswana	1,518	368	-20	1,866	-1.1%	-5.4%	
Libya	1,129	165		1,294	0.0%		
Regional/multi-country	33,549	8,834	2,675	45,058	5.9%	30.3%	
Total	315,801	157,810	20,468	494,080	4.1%	13.0%	