



Global Review of Aid for Trade 2011

AFRICAN Case Stories:

A snapshot of Aid for Trade on the ground in AFRICA

Prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)



Global Review of Aid for Trade 2011

African case stories:

A snapshot of Aid for Trade on the ground in AFRICA

Prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)



African Development
Bank Group



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

This report was jointly prepared by Mr. Stephen Karingi, Ms. Laura Páez and Mr. Derrese Degefa. The authors would also like to acknowledge Mr. Frans Lammersen and Ms. Guannan Miao from the OECD; Mr. Kennedy Mbekeani from the AfDB; and Mr. Michael Roberts and Ms. Deborah Barker from the WTO for their support in facilitating the Aid for Trade data and case stories, which are the basis of this report, as well as for their substantive comments and inputs. The results presented in this report are part of a major collaboration between the African Development Bank (AfDB), World Trade Organization (WTO) and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) as members of the Africa Working Group on Aid for Trade for the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade, to be hosted in Geneva, Switzerland during 18-19 July 2011. The authors would like to acknowledge the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for their generous support through the African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) which made the meetings of the African countries towards preparing the case stories possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | | |
|--|----------|--|-----------|
| ACRONYMS | 5 | | |
| I. MONITORING AID FOR TRADE FLOWS TO AFRICA | 7 | II. AFRICAN AID FOR TRADE CASE STORIES: A SYNTHESIS OF THE CONTINENT'S EXPERIENCES WITH AID FOR TRADE | 25 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 7 | 1. INTRODUCTION | 25 |
| 1.1. WHAT IS AID FOR TRADE? | 7 | 2. OVERVIEW OF THE AFRICAN CASE STORIES SAMPLE | 25 |
| 1.2. WHY AID FOR TRADE? | 8 | 3. CASE STORIES SUBMITTED BY AFRICAN MEMBER STATES: | 27 |
| 1.3. AID FOR TRADE: THE IMPORTANCE OF MONITORING | 8 | 3.1. CASE STORIES ON PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES | 27 |
| 2. AID FOR TRADE FLOWS TO AFRICA | 8 | 3.2. CASE STORIES ON PROCESSES | 32 |
| 2.1. COMESA | 17 | 4. CASE STORIES OF THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | 33 |
| 2.2. ECOWAS | 17 | 5. NON-AFRICAN CASE STORIES | 37 |
| 2.3. SADC | 17 | 6. LESSONS AND EMERGING BEST PRACTICES FROM THE AFRICAN CASE STORIES | 39 |
| 2.4. CEMAC | 18 | III. CONCLUSIONS | 43 |
| 2.5. UMA | 18 | IV. REFERENCES | 45 |
| 2.6. ECCAS | 19 | V. ANNEXES | 46 |
| 2.7. EAC | 19 | | |
| 2.8. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ACROSS AFRICAN RECS | 20 | | |
| 2.9. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ACROSS OTHER GROUPINGS IN AFRICA | 22 | | |

FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| FIGURE I.1: COMMITMENTS OF AID FOR TRADE AND ODA TO AFRICA | 9 |
| FIGURE I.2: AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COMMITMENTS | 12 |
| FIGURE I.3: AID FOR TRADE BY BROAD SECTORS | 16 |
| FIGURE II.1: TOTAL AFT CASE STORIES BY RESPONDENT | 25 |
| FIGURE II.2: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF AFRICAN AFT CASE STORIES BY REGION | 26 |
| FIGURE II.3: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES BY REGIONAL ORGANIZATION | 26 |
| FIGURE II.4: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES BY THE TYPE OF SUBMISSION | 27 |
| FIGURE II.5: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES BY AFT CATEGORIES | 27 |
| FIGURE II.6: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES UNDER “TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS” | 28 |
| FIGURE II.7: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES UNDER “BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES” | 31 |
| FIGURE II.8: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES BY TYPE OF SUBMISSION FROM REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | 34 |
| FIGURE II.9: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES CITING REGION AND TYPE OF RESPONDENT | 37 |
| FIGURE II.10: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES CITING LDCS BY TYPE OF RESPONDENT | 38 |
| FIGURE II.11: AFT CASE STORIES BY TYPE OF SUBMISSION FROM NON-AFRICAN RESPONDENTS | 38 |
| FIGURE II.12: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES UNDER CATEGORY BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES | 39 |
| FIGURE II.13: FACTORS OF SUCCESS CITED IN THE AFT CASE STORIES | 40 |
| FIGURE II.14: FACTORS POSING PROBLEMS IN AFT CASE STORIES | 41 |
| FIGURE II.15: MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE AFT CASE STORIES | 42 |
| FIGURE II.16: AFT CASE STORIES REPORTING ON IMPACTS OF AFT | 42 |

TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| TABLE I.1: AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COMMITMENTS | 10 |
| TABLE I.2: TOTAL ODA AND AID FOR TRADE IN AFRICA | 11 |
| TABLE I.3: TOP AND BOTTOM RECIPIENTS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS | 13 |
| TABLE I.4: TOTAL AFT COMMITMENTS, PER CAPITA | 20 |
| TABLE I.5: AID FOR TRADE TO G5, LDCS, LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES AND ISLAND ECONOMIES | 23 |

ANNEXES

| | |
|---|----|
| A1.: AFT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES DURING 2002-09 | 46 |
| A2. RATIO OF DISBURSEMENTS TO COMMITMENTS IN AID FOR TRADE AND TOTAL ODA | 48 |
| A3. RATIO OF AID FOR TRADE DISBURSEMENTS TO TOTAL ODA DISBURSEMENTS | 50 |
| A4. AID FOR TRADE PER CAPITA | 52 |
| A5. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES | 54 |
| A6. AID FOR TRADE FLOWS BY MAJOR SECTORS, COMMITMENTS | 56 |
| A7. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND RECS | 62 |
| A8. AID FOR TRADE PER CAPITA BY RECS AND OTHER GROUPINGS, CONSTANT 2009 US\$ | 68 |
| A9. TOTAL AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS & DISBURSEMENTS | 74 |
| A10. DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE AND TOTAL POPULATION IN AFRICA AND WITHIN RECS & OTHER GROUPINGS | 80 |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AfT | Aid for trade |
| ATPC | African Trade Policy Centre |
| BOAD | Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement |
| CEB | Communauté Electrique du Benin |
| CCZ | Common Control Zone |
| CEMAC | Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| COMESA | Common Market for East and Southern Africa |
| CRS | Creditor Reporting System |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee |
| DFID | Department for International development |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EC | European Commission |
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| ECCAS | Economic Community of Central African States |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EIF | Enhanced Integrated Framework |
| EIB | European Investment Bank |
| EPA | Economic Partnership Agreement |
| EU | European Union |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FTA | Free Trade Agreement |
| GTZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit |
| ICE | Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero |
| ICTSD | International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development |
| IDLO | International Development Law Organization |
| IFIs | International Finance Institutions |

| | |
|--------|---|
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| ITC | International Trade Centre |
| JITAP | Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme |
| LDC | Least Developed Country |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NCTTCA | Transit Transport Coordination Authority of the Northern Corridor |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| ODI | Overseas Development Institute |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OIF | Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie |
| OSPB | One Stop Border Post |
| REC | Regional Economic Community |
| SACAU | Southern African Confederation of the Agricultural Unions |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| TBT | Technical Barrier to Trade |
| UEMOA | West African Economic and Monetary Union |
| UMA | Arab Maghreb Union |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNECA | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WAEMU | West African Economic and Monetary Union |
| WB | World Bank |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| WCO | World Customs Organization |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

I. MONITORING AID FOR TRADE FLOWS TO AFRICA

1. Introduction

Since the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Declaration, Aid for Trade has assumed growing importance and a strong commitment to Aid for Trade has emerged from all sides: donor countries, recipient countries, multilateral agencies, civil society and private sector. The Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration provided the mandate for further developments of the Aid for Trade agenda. This was recognition that in the long run, important gains in economic growth can be achieved, especially in Africa, through trade liberalization. Trade liberalization creates opportunities for development, but other factors determine the extent to which those opportunities are realized. To enable developing countries to reap full benefits from liberalization, public investment in infrastructure and institutions, as well as private and public investment in productive capacity, are necessary co-requirements to liberalization that developing countries alone are unable to deliver. Therefore, the core purpose of Aid for Trade is to help developing countries to (i) increase their trade of goods and services, (ii) integrate into the multilateral trading system, and (iii) benefit from liberalised trade and increased market access.

1.1 What is Aid for Trade?

Aid for Trade is part of the official development assistance to developing countries. The Aid for Trade Task Force recommendations identified broad categories to reflect the diverse trade-related needs and constraints that developing countries face. At the same time, such categories are thought to be clear enough to establish a sound boundary between Aid for Trade and other development assistance of which it is a part. Currently the OECD CRS database has created four main categories that enable the monitoring and tracking of Aid for Trade-related funds. These are economic infrastructure, building productive capacities, trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustments. In this regard, the first concern arises on the ability of the above *four* categories to capture Aid for Trade flows and providing the real picture on the ground.

Coherence in the allocation of aid to the Aid for Trade initiative is fundamental for monitoring purposes. However disagreement on the extent of some of the categories yet remains. It should also be noted that only grants and concessional lending are counted, thus excluding much trade-related lending by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Regional Development Banks. In addition, the support offered by South-South partners is not captured by the OECD's database. It is important to bear this in mind when analyzing the supply side of the Aid for Trade equation, remembering that the sum of the OECD proxies only partially capture the totality of flows that in Africa address the continent's trade constraints.

1.2 Why Aid for Trade?

As generally agreed, Aid for Trade is needed because many of the poorest countries have struggled to benefit from market access opportunities due to their inability to produce or export efficiently. While trading with other countries is fundamental to achieve high economic growth rates and poverty reduction targets, most African developing countries and the totality of African LDCs have neither the diversity of exportable products nor the production capacity to take immediate advantage from improved market access opportunities. Thus, while it is argued that trade barriers are of concern to trade, poor supply-side conditions have often been a more important constraint on the export performance in various regions of Africa. Many African countries desperately need resources to upgrade ports, telecommunications, customs facilities and institutions. If they cannot send goods in a competitive way to the world market, then the countries stand to gain little from any improved market access.

For instance, some studies have shown that improvements in transportation costs and infrastructure can lead to higher export performance. They estimate that with sound infrastructure, transport costs could be reduced by 40 per cent for coastal countries and by 60 per cent for land-locked countries. They also estimate extent to which transport costs reduce trade volumes. An increase of 10 per cent in transport costs has been estimated to result in a 20 per cent reduction of trade volumes. Some studies show that anticompetitive practices in port services and other transport services increase unit shipping cost hampering country's exports. Some of these anti-competitive practices lead to time delays in exporting. Studies have further estimated the number of days it takes for the typical 20-foot container to reach the most accessible port. In Bangui, Central African Republic, it takes 116 days for such a container to be moved from a factory in the city to the nearest port in the Gulf of Guinea. It takes 71 days to move such container from Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to the nearest port. On the contrary it takes five days from Copenhagen, 6 days from Berlin and 20 days from Shanghai, Kuala Lumpur and Santiago de Chile. The same studies find that a delay of one day reduces trade by more than one per cent. In terms of trading impact, this has been equated to further distancing countries by an additional 85km. This is especially true for the land-locked countries. Land-locked countries have been found to trade less vis-à-vis coastal countries. They have also been shown to on average have lower growth than maritime countries. By some estimates, being land-locked reduces average growth by 1.5 per cent.

1.3 Aid for Trade: The Importance of Monitoring

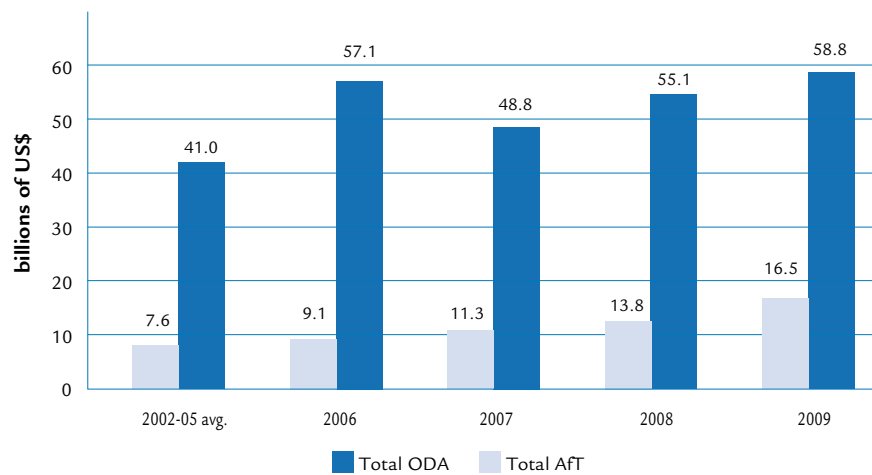
Substantially, Aid for Trade is about investing in developing countries and it is fundamental for African countries that the initiative reaches its full potential, and that flows meet the needs of beneficiary countries. Monitoring in order to track progress in the implementation and impact remains a relevant issue. The following areas identified during the first Global Review in 2007 are still open for discussion: how to give greater emphasis to country monitoring and how best to capture the regional dimension of Aid for Trade. This section of the report addresses Aid for Trade flows to Africa and its Regional Economic Groupings (RECs), i.e., the supply side of the equation.

2. Aid for Trade Flows to Africa

As Aid for Trade is part and parcel of the official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries, sustained increase in the total ODA increases the scope for trade related assistance. In the case of Africa, the increase in Aid for Trade commitments was more impressive than the total ODA commitments to the region. As presented in Table I.2, the growth rate of Aid for Trade commitments to Africa was almost twice as fast as the growth in the total ODA commitments to the region with an average annual growth rate of 21.4 per cent and 11.1 per cent per year in real terms during 2006-09, respectively.

Figure I.1 shows that the total official development assistance (ODA) commitments to Africa amounted to US\$58.8 billion¹ in 2009, up from the 2002-05 Aid for Trade baseline period² average of US\$41 billion with an average growth rate of 11.1 per cent per annum over the period of 2006-09. Aid for Trade commitments to Africa also hit a new record of US\$16.5 billion in 2009, up from the 2002-05 baseline period average of US\$7.6 billion. Since the 2002-05 baseline period, Aid for Trade to Africa has not only been rising in volume terms but also increasing in the proportion to both the global Aid for Trade commitments and total ODA commitments to Africa. In the global Aid for Trade commitments, the share of Africa's Aid for Trade increased from the baseline period average of 30.2 per cent to 41 per cent in 2009 while the ratio of Aid for Trade in the region's total ODA commitments rose from 18.5 per cent to 28 per cent over the same period (see Table I.1). However, the share of total ODA commitments to Africa in the global ODA flows marginally increased from the 2002-05 baseline period average of 34.1 per cent to 37.1 per cent in 2009.

FIGURE I.1: COMMITMENTS OF AID FOR TRADE AND ODA TO AFRICA, BILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2009 US\$



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

Africa is now the largest recipient of Aid for Trade, overtaking Asia in 2009 with an increasing trend in the global share. The total Aid for Trade commitments grew at annual average of 21.4 per cent in real terms during 2006-09 compared to 20 per cent growth rate for disbursements. At this juncture, it is worth noting that further research is necessary to be sure that disbursements are keeping pace with commitments. Suffice to note that a time lag is normal, particularly with large infrastructure projects, but it should be noted that trend of disbursements to commitments fell 75% in 2006 to about 62% in 2009. Further investigation is therefore required to ensure that this is not a worrying trend, and this might mean tracking individual projects from commitment to final disbursement stage.

The proportion of Aid for Trade flows in the total ODA to Africa was also rising, up from the baseline period annual average of 16 per cent to 28 per cent in 2009 (see Table I.1). This clearly indicates that the Aid for Trade commitments to Africa increases at much faster rate than the total ODA flows to the region.

¹ In this section of the report, unless otherwise stated, absolute figures are in 2009 constant US dollars and, hence, the growth rates are in real terms.

² The baseline period (2002-05) is a period between the launch of the Doha Development Round in November 2001 and the launch of the Aid for Trade Initiative at the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference.

TABLE I.1: AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COMMITMENTS, BILLIONS OF 2009 CONSTANT US\$

| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 |
|---|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Africa | 7.6 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 16.5 | 12.7 |
| America | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Asia | 12.8 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 18.8 | 15.4 | 14.9 |
| Europe | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Oceania | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Cross border activities | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Total | 25.1 | 27.3 | 30.7 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 34.4 |
| Africa's Global Share of AFT and ODA commitments | | | | | | |
| AfT | 30.2 | 33.4 | 36.7 | 35.1 | 41.0 | 36.8 |
| ODA | 34.1 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 37.1 | 36.7 |
| Africa's Share of AFT in total ODA to Africa | 18.5 | 16.0 | 23.1 | 25.1 | 28.0 | 23.0 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

Table I.2 also shows that the total commitments of sector allocable ODA to Africa was more than doubled in volume over the period 2002-09, up from US\$24.1 billion in the baseline (2002-05) period to US\$49.9 billion in 2009. Aid for Trade volume also more than doubled over the same period, up from US\$7.6 billion to US\$16.5 billion. Since the proportion of total Aid for Trade in total sector allocable ODA remains at 32 per cent during both the baseline period and the period 2006-09, the increase in the volume of Aid for Trade was additional and not at the expense of a diversion of resources from other social or economic sectors. In fact, the non-Aid for Trade commitments increased from US\$33.3 billion in the baseline period to US\$42.3 billion in 2009 though its share in total ODA declined from 81 per cent to 72 per cent over the same time period.

TABLE I.2: TOTAL ODA AND AID FOR TRADE IN AFRICA (IN BILLIONS OF 2009 CONSTANT US\$, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

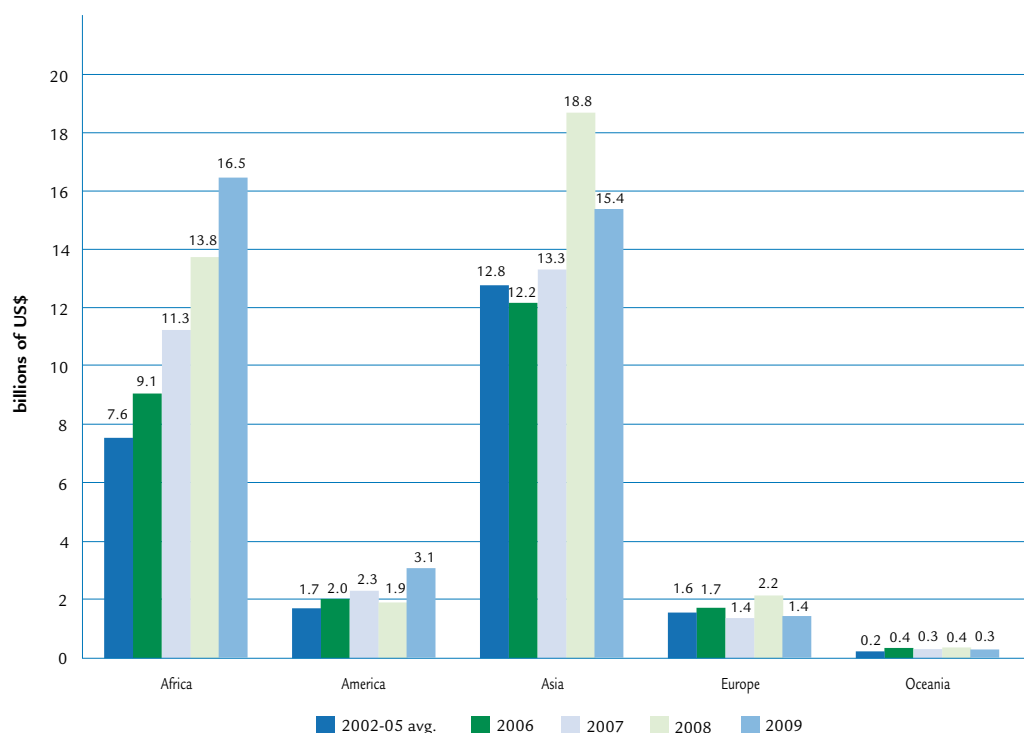
| | Commitments | | | | | | Disbursements | | | | |
|---|--------------|------|-------|------|-------|--------------|---------------|-------|-------|------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Total ODA to Africa | 40.9 | 57.1 | 48.8 | 55.1 | 58.8 | 51.7 | 93.8 | 45.8 | 47.4 | 53.9 | 60.2 |
| Growth rate (per cent) | 12.4 | 39.2 | -14.4 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 98.3 | -51.2 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 16.0 |
| Total Aid for Trade to Africa | 7.6 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 16.5 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 10.8 | 8.4 |
| Growth rate (per cent) | .. | 20.3 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 19.3 | 21.4 | .. | 24.0 | 13.9 | 22.7 | 20.0 |
| Non-Aid for Trade to Africa | 33.3 | 47.9 | 37.5 | 41.3 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 87.5 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 43.2 | 51.8 |
| Growth rate (per cent) | .. | 44.0 | -21.7 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 8.7 | .. | -56.5 | 1.4 | 11.7 | -14.0 |
| Sector allocable Aid for Trade | 6.9 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 7.0 |
| Growth rate (per cent) | .. | 13.5 | 30.1 | 20.1 | 12.6 | 19.1 | .. | 18.3 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 14.0 |
| Total Sector Allocable ODA | 24.1 | 31.7 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 49.9 | 36.1 | 23.2 | 27.8 | 28.8 | 34.8 | 29.0 |
| Growth rate (per cent) | .. | 31.8 | 17.6 | 0.9 | 32.8 | 20.8 | .. | 19.5 | 3.8 | 20.9 | 15.0 |
| Non-sector allocable ODA | 16.8 | 25.4 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 15.6 | 70.5 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 31.6 |
| Growth rate (per cent) | .. | 50.5 | -54.5 | 51.6 | -49.4 | -0.5 | .. | 0.6 | -16.4 | -5.4 | -7.0 |
| Proportion of total Aid for Trade in total ODA to Africa (per cent) | 18.5 | 16.0 | 23.1 | 25.1 | 28.0 | 22.3 | 6.6 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 20.0 | 16.0 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

The other feature of Aid for Trade, in both commitments as well as disbursements to Africa, is that it is the least volatile³ flow compared to total ODA, non-Aid for Trade, sector allocable ODA and non-sector allocable ODA to the region during the period 2006-09. Moreover, Aid for Trade commitments to Africa is the most stable flow compared to Aid for Trade to other developing regions (Asia, America, Europe and Oceania) during the period 2006-09. It is also important to note that Africa's Aid for Trade commitments was rising steadily over time compared to the flows of Aid for Trade to other regions of the world where erratic movement is observable over the period 2002-09 as shown in Figure I .2.

³ Here standard deviation is used to measure the volatility of the growth rates in the flows.

FIGURE I.2: AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COMMITMENTS, BILLIONS OF 2009 CONSTANT US\$



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

Overall, there are considerable variations among African countries in Aid for Trade to Africa in terms of volume, per capita, ratio of disbursements to commitments as well as the ratio of Aid for Trade in the total ODA flows. As Table I.3 shows, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda were consistently among the top 10 recipients of Aid for Trade commitments to Africa during both the (2002-05) baseline period and the period 2006-09. Ethiopia and Uganda are the only land-locked countries in the group. Moreover, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda are the African LDCs that consistently appear among the top 10 recipients in both periods.

The share of the top 10 recipients of Aid for Trade commitments to Africa increased from about 56 percent during the baseline period to 59.4 percent during the period 2006-09. However, the bottom 10 recipients account for less than one per cent in both periods. Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Sao Tome & Principe, Seychelles and Somalia were consistently among the bottom 10 recipients of Aid for Trade commitments in both periods. It is important to note here that four LDCs (Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and Somalia) consistently dominate the bottom recipients.

In 2009, Nigeria led African countries with US\$1.3 billion in Aid for Trade commitments followed by Uganda (US\$1 billion), Kenya (US\$962 million), Ethiopia (US\$884 million) and Tanzania (US\$881 million). On the contrary, Equatorial Guinea ranked last with US\$1.1 million followed by Seychelles (US\$2.3 million), Botswana (US\$4.7 million), Libya (US\$8.2 million) and Algeria (US\$13 million). When compared to commitments, more or less the same group of countries appears in the top and bottom recipients of Aid for Trade disbursements in 2009. The share of the top 10 recipients amounts to 56 per cent of the total Aid for Trade disbursements to Africa while the bottom 10 recipients altogether accounts for a little over one per cent during 2006-09.

TABLE I.3: TOP AND BOTTOM RECIPIENTS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTANT 2009 US\$

| Total Aid for Trade Commitments & Disbursements | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | Total Commitments | | Total Commitments | | Total Commitments |
| | | 2002-05 avg. | | 2006-09 avg. | | 2006-09 avg. |
| Top 10 Recipients of total AFT Commitments and Disbursements, millions of 2009 constant 2009 US\$ | Egypt | 578.8 | Morocco | 867.3 | Ethiopia | 674.1 |
| | Ethiopia | 533.5 | Ethiopia | 816.6 | Egypt | 527.4 |
| | Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | Tanzania | 805.8 | Tanzania | 475.2 |
| | Tanzania | 412.5 | Egypt | 661.1 | Morocco | 454.3 |
| | Mozambique | 354.5 | Kenya | 634.4 | Uganda | 388.7 |
| | Morocco | 328.6 | Nigeria | 628.6 | Mozambique | 371.5 |
| | Kenya | 314.6 | Ghana | 616.4 | Ghana | 347.9 |
| | Madagascar | 294.5 | Uganda | 563.7 | Kenya | 307 |
| | Ghana | 280.8 | Mali | 529.6 | Congo, Dem. Rep. | 267.4 |
| | Uganda | 258.3 | Mozambique | 446.2 | Mali | 256.5 |
| Bottom 10 Recipients of total AFT Commitments & Disbursements, millions of 2009 constant 2009 US\$ | Zimbabwe | 10.3 | Somalia | 21 | Lesotho | 15.9 |
| | Sao Tome & Principe | 8.1 | Gambia | 17.2 | Botswana | 14.7 |
| | Lesotho | 7 | Guinea-Bissau | 16.2 | Swaziland | 12.5 |
| | Togo | 5.8 | Comoros | 12.6 | Mauritius | 10.8 |
| | Comoros | 4.6 | Sao Tome & Principe | 10.8 | Somalia | 9.3 |
| | Somalia | 4.5 | Djibouti | 10.5 | Sao Tome & Principe | 5.8 |
| | Seychelles | 3.3 | Botswana | 5.5 | Seychelles | 5.1 |
| | Libya | 2.3 | Libya | 5.5 | Comoros | 4.1 |
| | Equatorial Guinea | 0.9 | Seychelles | 5.2 | Libya | 3.6 |
| | Liberia | 0.9 | Equatorial Guinea | 0.5 | Equatorial Guinea | 0.5 |

| Aid for Trade Commitments & Disbursements Per Capita | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | Total Commitments | | Total Commitments | | Total Commitments |
| | | 2002-05 avg. | | 2006-09 avg. | | 2006-09 avg. |
| Top 10 recipients of AFT commitments & disbursements per capita, 2009 constant US\$ | Cape Verde | 170 | Cape Verde | 167.3 | Cape Verde | 131.4 |
| | Sao Tome & Principe | 54.7 | Sao Tome & Principe | 67.8 | Seychelles | 59.6 |
| | Mauritius | 42.7 | Seychelles | 60.4 | Sao Tome & Principe | 36.3 |
| | Mauritania | 41.2 | Namibia | 45 | Mauritania | 25.2 |
| | Seychelles | 40 | Mauritius | 42.5 | Guinea-Bissau | 22.4 |
| | Gabon | 32.1 | Mali | 42.2 | Mali | 20.4 |
| | Djibouti | 29.9 | Liberia | 35.6 | Tunisia | 20.3 |
| | Tunisia | 22.6 | Gabon | 31.3 | Djibouti | 19.5 |
| | Sierra Leone | 20.1 | Tunisia | 28.3 | Senegal | 18.8 |
| | Zambia | 19.4 | Morocco | 27.6 | Namibia | 18.1 |
| Bottom 10 recipients of AFT commitments & disbursements per capita, 2009 constant US\$ | South Africa | 2.8 | Nigeria | 4.2 | Eritrea | 3.9 |
| | Nigeria | 1.7 | Angola | 3.8 | South Africa | 3.6 |
| | Equatorial Guinea | 1.6 | Algeria | 3.4 | Algeria | 3.5 |
| | Angola | 1.2 | South Africa | 3.3 | Angola | 2.1 |
| | Togo | 1 | Zimbabwe | 3.2 | Zimbabwe | 1.7 |
| | Zimbabwe | 0.8 | Botswana | 2.9 | Nigeria | 1.6 |
| | Somalia | 0.6 | Sudan | 2.8 | Sudan | 1.4 |
| | Sudan | 0.6 | Somalia | 2.4 | Somalia | 1.1 |
| | Libya | 0.4 | Libya | 0.9 | Equatorial Guinea | 0.7 |
| | Liberia | 0.3 | Equatorial Guinea | 0.8 | Libya | 0.6 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

Five African countries that experienced high volatility in Aid for Trade disbursements to the region were those among the bottom recipients of Aid for Trade disbursements during 2006-09. These countries include Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Seychelles, Somalia and Mauritius. African countries with stable flows of Aid for Trade disbursements during 2006-09 include Algeria, Tanzania, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Cameroon, Rwanda, Tunisia, Niger and Angola. Similarly, three countries that experienced low volatility in Aid for Trade disbursements are those among the top recipients of Aid for Trade disbursements: Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania.

In terms of Aid for Trade per capita, Cape Verde consistently ranked as the top most recipient of Aid for Trade per capita (see Table I.3). Cape Verde's Aid for Trade per capita exhibited a real growth rate of 47 percent in 2009 from the average baseline period of US\$170 in terms commitments. It is also the top most recipient of Aid for Trade disbursements per capita. Overall, Cape Verde, Gabon, Mauritius, Sao Tome & Principe, Seychelles and Tunisia were among the top 10 recipients of Aid for Trade commitments per capita during both the baseline period and the period 2006-09. Except Mauritius and Gabon, the same set of countries was also among the top 10 recipients of Aid for Trade disbursements per capita during 2006-09. In terms of per capita, Island economies consistently dominate the top 10 recipients in Africa.

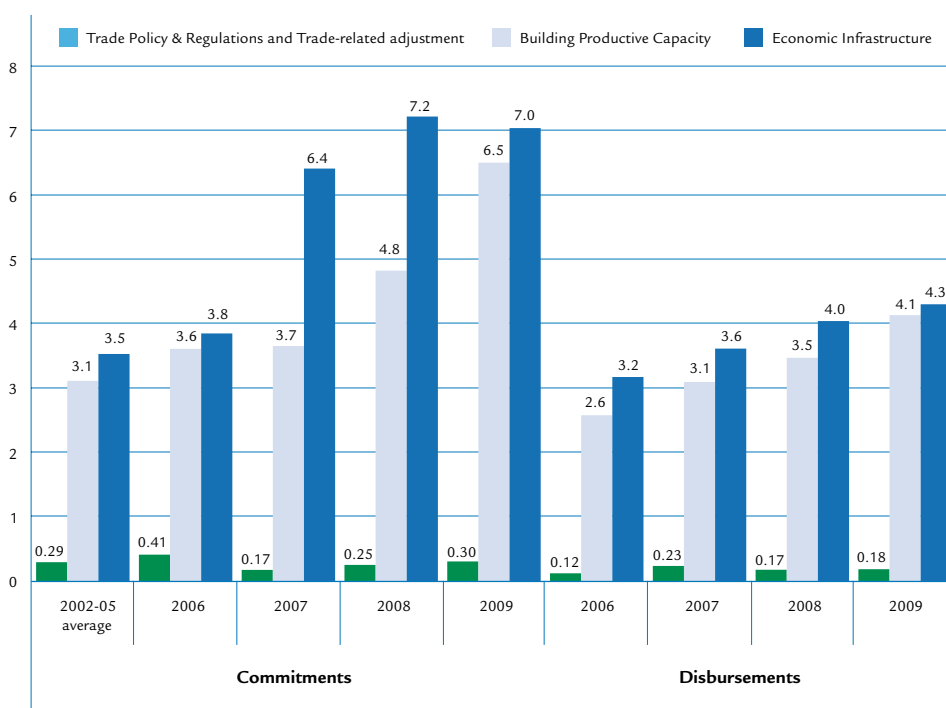
On the other hand, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, and Zimbabwe constitute the bottom 10 recipients in terms of Aid for Trade commitments per capita during the baseline period. The same group of countries was also among the bottom 10 recipients of Aid for Trade per capita both in terms of commitment and disbursements during 2006-09. Libya stood last in Aid for Trade disbursements per capita both in 2009 and during the period 2006-09 with US\$0.5 and US\$0.6, respectively. In terms of Aid for Trade commitments per capita, Equatorial Guinea was at the end of the bottom recipients with US\$0.8 during 2006-09 while it was Liberia (with US\$0.3) during the baseline period. With US\$0.4 Aid for Trade commitments per capita, Algeria stood at the bottom end of recipients in 2009.

Table A3 in the Annex reveals that as much as 39.5 per cent of the total official development assistance disbursed to Seychelles during 2006-09 was Aid for Trade followed by Egypt (34.5 per cent), Morocco (34.1 per cent), Cape Verde (32.8 per cent) and Tunisia (32.2 per cent). On the contrary, Aid for Trade in Equatorial Guinea accounted for only 1.4 per cent of the total official development assistance disbursed to the country during the same period followed by Somalia (1.7 per cent), Sudan (2.7 per cent) and Zimbabwe (3.8 per cent). In 2009, it was Morocco that led the rest of African economies with 42 per cent of ODA as Aid for Trade (up from 28.6 per cent in 2006) followed by Seychelles by 41.6 per cent, Tunisia (39.6 per cent), Cape Verde (35 per cent), and Egypt (34.2 per cent). Equatorial Guinea and Somalia had the smallest proportions of ODA as Aid for Trade with 1.6 per cent and 2.8 per cent in 2009 up from 0.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent in 2006, respectively.

It is clear from figure I.3 that all major sectors of Aid for Trade to Africa received increased donor support during the period 2006-09 both in terms of commitments and disbursements. In terms of commitments, economic infrastructure and building productive capacity grew, on average, by 21.4 per cent and 21 per cent per annum during 2006-09 to reach US\$7.0 billion and US\$6.5 billion in 2009, respectively. Trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment categories increased by 12.3 per cent from a low base of US\$0.29 billion. However, growth rates of disbursements and commitments of Aid for Trade to these three major sectors were substantially different. In terms of disbursements, trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment sector increased, on average, by 25.1 per cent per year during 2007-09, followed by building productive capacity (17.1 per cent) and economic infrastructure (10.7 per cent) to reach US\$0.2 billion, US\$4.1 billion and US\$4.3 billion in 2009, respectively.

In terms of both commitments and disbursements, economic infrastructure sector was the largest recipient, (accounting for more than 50 per cent) of donors’ Aid for Trade to Africa followed by building productive capacity sector. In terms of commitments, the trends in the share of these three main sectors reveal that the share of economic infrastructure increased from 50.9 per cent in the baseline period to 54.4 per cent during 2006-09 while the share of building productive capacity sector declined from 44.9 per cent to 42.5 per cent over the same period. However, in terms of disbursements, the share of economic infrastructure fell from 54.1 per cent in 2006 to 49.9 per cent in 2009 while the share of building productive capacity sector increased from 43.9 per cent to 48 per cent over the same years. This clearly shows that the real growth rate in the volume of Aid for Trade disbursements to building productive capacity sector was higher than that of the economic infrastructure sector during 2006-09 (see Figure 3).

FIGURE I.3: AID FOR TRADE BY BROAD SECTORS, BILLIONS OF 2009 CONSTANT US\$



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

A closer look at A5 in the Annex reveals that the pattern of sectoral distribution of Aid for Trade commitments also displays considerable variations among African countries. On average, it was the building productive capacity sector that received the largest proportion of Aid for Trade in Botswana, Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe in both the baseline (2002-05) and 2006-09 periods. The building productive capacity sector received the largest share of Aid for Trade in the baseline period, but was overtaken by the economic infrastructure sector during the later period (2006-09) in Angola, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. On the contrary, the building productive capacity sector overtook the economic infrastructure sector in its share in Aid for Trade in the later period in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Gambia, Mali, Mauritius and Togo.

2.1 COMESA

COMESA received, on average, Aid for Trade commitments of US\$ 3.7 billion per year during the period 2002-2009. Of the African Regional Economic Communities and regional groupings covered in this report (COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC, CEMAC and UMA), COMESA was the largest recipient of Aid for Trade (see Table A10 in the Annex). Table A7 in the Annex shows that more than 50 per cent of COMESA's Aid for Trade commitments went to economic infrastructure sector and a little over 40 per cent to build productive capacities during both the baseline and post baseline periods. Trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment sector received, on average annual basis, 7.1 per cent of the total Aid for Trade commitments to COMESA during the baseline period and only 2.2 per cent during the period 2006-09.

As Table I.4 indicates, the average annual growth rate of Aid for Trade commitments to COMESA was 19.1 per cent for the period 2006-2009, which oscillates between a positive growth rate of 52.4 per cent in 2009 and a negative growth of 22.4 per cent in 2008, reflecting some of the volatility experienced at the country level. For the period 2002-2009, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda received 70.7 per cent of all Aid for Trade commitments to COMESA. These five countries account for 68.8 per cent of COMESA total population.

2.2 ECOWAS

One-third of the countries in ECOWAS region (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal) shared, on average, 68.7 per cent of the regional Aid for Trade commitments during the period 2002-09 with an increasing trend from roughly 65 per cent during the baseline period to 72 per cent during the period 2006-09 (see Table A9 and Table A10 in the Annex). In absolute terms, Ghana received, on average, roughly US\$450 million per annum followed by Nigeria (US\$430 million) and Mali (US\$360 million) over the period 2002-09. Although Nigeria, one of the most populous economies in Africa, accounts for 52.7 per cent of total ECOWAS population, its sub-regional Aid for Trade share was just 16.3 per cent, while Ghana with 8.2 per cent of total population in the sub-region accounted for 17.7 per cent of ECOWAS Aid for Trade during the period 2002-09. Relative to the baseline period, the share of Mali and Nigeria in the regional Aid for Trade increased by about 5 and 6 percentage points during 2006-09, respectively. Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger are the ECOWAS landlocked countries and together received, on average, Aid for Trade commitments of US\$ 840 million per year during 2002-09, representing a regional share of about 30 per cent with a population share of 15 per cent.

As Table A7 and A9 in the Annex indicate, for the reference period 2002-2009, the total Aid for Trade commitments to ECOWAS amounted to US\$ 19.9 billion, of which 48 per cent went to economic infrastructure, another 49.1 per cent to building productive capacities and 2.9 per cent to trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment sector. The average annual growth rate of Aid for Trade commitments to ECOWAS was about 32 per cent during the period 2006-09 with the share of regional Aid for Trade in Africa's Aid for Trade commitments increasing from 20.9 per cent during the baseline period to 26.8 per cent during 2006-09. Unlike other regional economic communities, ECOWAS has not experienced negative growth rate of Aid for Trade flows over 2006-09 period.

2.3 SADC

SADC shared, on average, a quarter of Aid for Trade to Africa during 2002-09, with a decline from the baseline period average of 26.9 per cent to 22.4 per cent during the period 2006-09 (see Table A10 in the Annex). Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Tanzania, which account for 48.4 per cent of the SADC's total population, claimed almost 60 per cent of the regional Aid for Trade during 2002-09,

with Democratic Republic of Congo receiving, on average, US\$0.5 billion per annum, Mozambique US\$0.4 billion and Tanzania US\$0.6 billion. Tanzania alone accounts for one-fourth of the regional Aid for Trade during the period 2002-09, with an increase from 18.8 per cent during the baseline period to 29.5 per cent during the recent period (2006-09). Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were the three bottom recipients of Aid for Trade to SADC during 2002-09, with an average annual Aid for Trade commitments of about US\$11 million, US\$18 million and US\$21 million, respectively. These three countries, combined, account for only 2 per cent of the Aid for Trade to SADC over the same period. The three landlocked countries in SADC (Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe) also claimed only 2.2 per cent of regional Aid for Trade relative to the population share of 6.6 per cent. Angola, a post conflict economy with a population share of almost 7 per cent received only 1.8 per cent of the regional Aid for Trade commitment to SADC during the period under consideration.

Table I.4 below and Table A7 and Table 9 in the Annex show that SADC received, on average, US\$2.5 billion per year during the period 2002-09, with economic infrastructure accounting for almost 52 per cent, building productive capacities for 47 per cent and trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment for only about one per cent. The share of economic infrastructure in Aid for Trade increased from the baseline period of roughly 47 per cent to about 56 per cent during the period 2006-09 while that of building productive capacities declined from about 51 per cent to around 42 per cent over the same periods. The average annual growth rate of Aid for Trade to SADC over the period 2006-09 was about 12 per cent, with the growth rates oscillating between negative growth rate of 14.6 per cent in 2006 and a positive growth rate of 37.9 per cent in 2007.

2.4 CEMAC

As Table A10 in the Annex shows, the share of CEMAC in Aid for Trade to Africa over the period 2002-09 was only about four per cent. Aid for Trade commitments to CEMAC amounted to, on average, US\$422 million per annum during 2002-09, of which 66 per cent was for economic infrastructure and about 32 per cent was to build productive capacities with an increasing share in the economic infrastructure from almost 60 per cent during the baseline period to roughly 72 per cent during the period 2006-09 while the share of building productive capacity sharply declined from almost 40 per cent to around 24 per cent over the same periods. Trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment accounted for only 2.4 per cent of Aid for Trade to CEMAC during the period 2002-09, with the share of this sector rising from the baseline period (2002-05) of 0.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent during the period 2006-09 (see Table A7 in the Annex).

As shown in Table I.4, the growth rate of Aid for Trade commitments to CEMAC was, on average, about 26 per cent for the period 2006-09 swinging between a negative growth rate of almost 27 per cent in 2008 and a positive growth rate of 75.2 per cent, a near doubling of total Aid for Trade to the region, in 2006.

With the population share of 48 per cent in CEMAC, Cameroon shared 50 per cent of the Aid for Trade commitments to CEMAC region with an average of US\$212 million per year during 2002-09 followed at a very distant second place by Chad with US\$64 million or 15 per cent share of the regional Aid for Trade (see Table A7 in the Annex).

2.5 UMA

The average share of UMA in the total Aid for Trade commitment to Africa was 10 per cent during the period 2002-09 (see Table A10 in the Annex) and this amounted to US\$1.1 billion, on average annual basis (see Table A9 in the Annex). The 2006-09 average growth rate of Aid for Trade to UMA was 44 per cent, the highest, compared to growth rates registered in other RECs (see Table I.4 below).

With population share of 37 per cent, Morocco was the largest recipient of the region with a share of 56 per cent of the total Aid for Trade commitments to UMA during 2002-09 followed by Tunisia (24 per cent) and Algeria (10.5 per cent). Libya and Mauritania accounted for only 0.4 per cent and 8.7 per cent of UMA's Aid for Trade with US\$ 3.9 million and US\$ 92.4 million per year, on average, over the same period, respectively (see Table A9 and Table A10 in the Annex).

As Table A7 in the Annex indicates, for the reference period 2002-09, 64 per cent of total Aid for Trade to UMA targeted economic infrastructure (with a slight decline from the baseline average of 65.5 per cent to 62.4 per cent during the period 2006-09), and 35 per cent of Aid for Trade went to building productive capacities (with an increasing trend from baseline period of 32.6 per cent to post-baseline period of 36.7 per cent). Trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment accounted for only one per cent over the period 2002-09, with a decline from the baseline period of 1.9 per cent to 0.9 per cent during the period 2006-09.

2.6 ECCAS

The total Aid for Trade commitments to the 10 members of ECCAS during 2002-09 amounted to US\$8.0 billion (see Table A9 in the Annex), with a declining share in the total Aid for Trade commitments to Africa from 11 per cent during the baseline period to 9 per cent during the period 2006-09 (see Table A10 in the Annex). Democratic Republic of Congo shared about 53 per cent of the total Aid for Trade to ECCAS with the population share of almost 40 per cent followed by Cameroon with the regional share of Aid for Trade and population of about 20 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively, during 2002-09.

Table A7 in the Annex shows that economic infrastructure category shared almost 63 per cent of the total Aid for Trade commitments to ECCAS during the entire period under consideration, with an increasing trend, up from 57.2 per cent during the baseline period to 68.5 per cent during the period 2006-09. The share of trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment sector in the total Aid for Trade to ECCAS also increased from only 0.1 per cent during the baseline period to 3.3 per cent during the recent period. On the contrary, the share of building productive capacity sector in Aid for Trade commitments to ECCAS experienced a sharp fall, down from almost 43 per cent during the baseline period to 28 per cent during 2006-09.

2.7 EAC

With five member states and population share of 11.6 per cent in Africa (see Table A10 in the Annex), total Aid for Trade commitments to EAC during 2002-09 amounted to US\$13.7 billion in real terms making EAC the fourth largest recipient of Aid for Trade commitments to Africa after COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC (see Table 1.4 below). Table A10 in the Annex indicates that three countries dominated the region's distribution of Aid for Trade commitments over the same period. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda accounted for 88 per cent of the Aid for Trade commitments to the region with the population share of 86 per cent. Tanzania alone shared 36 per cent of the total Aid for Trade committed to the region making the country the top largest recipient in the region followed by Kenya (28 per cent).

On the other hand, Table 7 in the Annex displays that the share of economic infrastructure was increasing in the total Aid for Trade commitments to EAC, up from 47.5 per cent during the baseline period to 63 per cent during the period 2006-09 while that of building productive capacity was declining from almost 49 per cent to 35 per cent over the same periods. The share of trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment sector also declined from 3.8 per cent during 2002-05 to 1.7 per cent during 2006-09.

2.8 Comparative Analysis across African RECs

As presented in Table I.4 below, a brief comparative analysis across all RECs and inter-governmental organisation (CEMAC in this case) considered in this report reveals that COMESA was the largest recipient of Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements, followed by ECOWAS and SADC, with the total Aid for Trade commitments during the period 2002-09 amounted to US\$29.8 billion, US\$19.9 billion and US\$19.7 billion, respectively. These three RECs respectively share 38 per cent, 26 per cent and 24 per cent of Africa's total population with Aid for Trade commitments share of 28.9 per cent, 19.3 per cent and 19.1 per cent over the same period (see Table A10 in the Annex). The ranking of RECs remains the same for the proportional distribution of Aid for Trade disbursements and total population during the period 2006-09. This clearly demonstrates that the distribution of the total Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements to RECs in Africa mirrors the population share of RECs in Africa.

However, the story is different in terms of Aid for Trade per capita. In both Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements per capita, EAC and UMA were the two largest recipients (see Table A8 in the Annex and Table I.4 below). EAC led the rest RECs in Aid for Trade commitments per capita with average annual of US\$13.8 during 2002-09 followed by UMA with US\$12.7. ECCAS was at the bottom end of the RECs with US\$8.2 over the same period.

TABLE I.4: TOTAL AFT COMMITMENTS, PER CAPITA, GROWTH RATES AND RATIO OF DISBURSEMENTS TO COMMITMENTS

| AFT commitments to Africa, millions of constant 2009 US\$ | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 |
| COMESA (19 countries) | 3149 | 3335 | 4694 | 3640 | 5548 | 4304 |
| ECOWAS (15 countries) | 1704 | 1763 | 2833 | 3609 | 4873 | 3270 |
| SADC (14 countries) | 2199 | 1878 | 2589 | 3332 | 3144 | 2736 |
| CEMAC (7 countries) | 324 | 567 | 518 | 380 | 617 | 521 |
| EAC (5 countries) | 1115 | 1366 | 2497 | 1981 | 3404 | 2312 |
| ECCAS (15 countries) | 908 | 869 | 1233 | 820 | 1493 | 1104 |
| UMA (5 countries) | 781 | 1109 | 746 | 2387 | 1142 | 1346 |
| Growth rates of Aft commitments to RECs in Africa (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2002-05 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 |
| COMESA | | 5.9 | 40.7 | -22.4 | 52.4 | 19.1 |
| ECOWAS | | 3.4 | 60.7 | 27.4 | 35.0 | 31.6 |
| SADC | | -14.6 | 37.9 | 28.7 | -5.6 | 11.6 |
| CEMAC | | 75.2 | -8.7 | -26.6 | 62.2 | 25.5 |
| EAC | | 22.5 | 82.8 | -20.7 | 71.8 | 39.1 |
| ECCAS | | -4.3 | 41.8 | -33.4 | 82.0 | 21.5 |
| UMA | | 42.0 | -32.7 | 219.8 | -52.2 | 44.2 |

| AfT Commitments per capita, constant 2009 US\$ | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 |
| COMESA (19) | 8.16 | 8.13 | 11.17 | 8.46 | 12.58 | 10.12 |
| ECOWAS (15) | 6.63 | 6.44 | 10.09 | 12.53 | 16.50 | 11.49 |
| SADC (14) | 9.23 | 7.45 | 10.05 | 12.64 | 11.67 | 10.49 |
| CEMAC (7) | 8.97 | 14.77 | 13.17 | 9.45 | 14.99 | 13.09 |
| EAC (5) | 9.69 | 11.07 | 19.67 | 15.16 | 25.30 | 17.94 |
| ECCAS (15) | 7.86 | 7.01 | 9.69 | 6.28 | 11.15 | 8.56 |
| UMA (5) | 9.69 | 13.30 | 8.82 | 27.82 | 13.12 | 15.80 |
| Real Growth Rates of AfT Commitments per capita (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 | |
| COMESA (19) | -0.3 | 37.4 | -24.3 | 48.8 | 15.4 | |
| ECOWAS (15) | -2.9 | 56.7 | 24.2 | 31.7 | 27.4 | |
| SADC (14) | -19.3 | 34.8 | 25.8 | -7.7 | 8.4 | |
| CEMAC (7) | 64.7 | -10.8 | -28.2 | 58.6 | 21.1 | |
| EAC (5) | 14.3 | 77.6 | -22.9 | 66.9 | 34.0 | |
| ECCAS (15) | -10.8 | 38.1 | -35.1 | 77.4 | 17.4 | |
| UMA (5) | 37.2 | -33.6 | 215.3 | -52.8 | 41.5 | |
| Ratio of Disbursements to Commitments (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 | |
| COMESA (19) | 72 | 58 | 86 | 69 | 70 | |
| ECOWAS (15) | 83 | 67 | 64 | 46 | 60 | |
| SADC (14) | 91 | 72 | 60 | 70 | 71 | |
| CEMAC (7) | 47 | 58 | 74 | 48 | 55 | |
| EAC (5) | 73 | 56 | 73 | 48 | 59 | |
| ECCAS (15) | 62 | 48 | 80 | 60 | 61 | |
| UMA (5) | 68 | 122 | 33 | 89 | 64 | |

Source: Computations based on data from OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

As also presented in Table I.4, the ratio of disbursements to commitments shows that SADC and COMESA received the largest proportion of what was committed to these RECS during the period 2006-09. SADC received 71 per cent of what was committed the region as Aid for Trade followed by COMESA with 70 per cent disbursement rate. At the bottom end, CEMAC received a little over 50 per cent of what was committed to region as Aid for Trade. The trends in the ratio of disbursements to commitments displays that this ratio was falling sharply in ECOWAS and SADC from 83 per cent and 91 per cent in 2006 to 46 per cent and 70 per cent in 2009, respectively. It was generally increasing in UMA, up from almost 68 per cent in 2006 to 89 per cent in 2009, with exceptionally higher disbursements than commitments in 2007.

In terms of the growth rate in the flows of both the absolute volume and per capita of Aid for Trade commitments to RECs, UMA recorded the fastest growth rate followed by EAC and ECOWAS (see Table I.4). The total volume and per capita Aid for Trade commitments to UMA grew by about 44 per cent and 42 per cent during the period 2006-09, respectively, compared to only about 12 per cent growth rate of the total Aid for Trade commitments to SADC, with Aid for Trade commitments per capita growth rate of 8.4 per cent during the same period. The trends in growth rates clearly demonstrate that the Aid for Trade commitments (both in absolute volume and per capita terms) to UMA, compared to all other RECs, was the most volatile (followed by EAC) during the period 2006-09. On the contrary, ECOWAS enjoyed the most stable flows of Aid for Trade commitments (in both absolute volume and per capita terms) to Africa. Therefore, UMA not only recorded the highest volatility of Aid for Trade commitments to Africa but also registered the fastest growth rates of Aid for Trade commitments to the region both in absolute volume and in per capita terms.

Table A7 in the Annex also shows that more than 50 per cent of Aid for Trade commitments to all RECs, except ECOWAS, targeted the economic infrastructure sector while the trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment sector attracted less than five per cent of the total Aid for Trade commitments to African RECs during 2002-09. In ECOWAS, Aid for Trade commitments targeted to build productive capacity sector was 49.1 per cent followed by the economic infrastructure sector (48 per cent) over the period 2002-09. The share of building productive capacity sector in total Aid for Trade commitments declined in all RECs during the period 2006-09 compared to the baseline period except in UMA where it registered an increase from about 33 per cent to almost 37 per cent over the same periods. The share of economic infrastructure increased in all RECs during the period 2006-09 relative to the baseline period except in UMA and ECOWAS where it recorded declines. It was only in UMA, EAC and COMESA that the share of trade policy & regulations and trade-related adjustment sector in the total Aid for Trade commitments demonstrated a decline during the recent period compared to the baseline period. In other RECs, this sector received an increasing attention over time.

2.9 Comparative Analysis across other Groupings in Africa

An attempt is made here to make a comparative analysis of Aid for Trade to four groupings: G5 (the largest 5 African economies, namely Nigeria, Algeria, Egypt, South Africa and Morocco), African LDCs, Land-locked countries and Island economies. As presented in Table A10 in the Annex, the 33 African LDCs shared 58.4 per cent of the total Aid for Trade commitments to Africa during the period 2002-09 with a total Aid for Trade commitments of US\$42 billion over the same period. With US\$20.8 billion, the 15 land-locked African countries altogether shared a little less than one-third of the total Aid for Trade commitments to Africa while the G5 economies shared over one-fifth of Africa's Aid for Trade commitments, with US\$15.2 billion over the same period.

In terms of per capita, as presented in Table A8 in the Annex, Island economies stood first with average annual Aid for Trade commitments per capita of US\$20.2 over the period 2002-09, followed by Land-locked countries (US\$11.8) and LDCs (US\$11.3). Although all groups demonstrated an increase in Aid for Trade commitments per capita during 2006-09 relative to the baseline period, Island economies registered a decline from almost US\$23 during the baseline (2002-05) period to about US\$18 during the period 2006-09.

Table I.5 shows that the average growth rate of Aid for Trade to G5 economies (both in absolute volume and in per capita terms) during the period 2006-09 was the highest compared to the growth rates recorded in other groups, followed by the real growth rates in Aid for Trade to Land-locked countries and LDCs.

TABLE I.5: AID FOR TRADE TO G5, LDCs, LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES AND ISLAND ECONOMIES

| | AFT Commitments, billions 2009 constant US\$ | | | | | | AFT Disbursements, billions 2009 constant US\$ | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| G5 Economies | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| LDCs | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| Non-LDCs | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Land-Locked Countries | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Non land-locked Countries | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Island Economies | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Non-Island Economies | 6.5 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 6.9 |
| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| G5 Economies | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| LDCs | 9.8 | 9.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| Non-LDCs | 5.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| Land-Locked Countries | 9.4 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 19.2 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 9.8 |
| Non land-locked Countries | 7.3 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| Island Economies | 22.8 | 12.3 | 15.7 | 26.6 | 15.7 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 19.2 | 16.9 | 11.0 | 15.7 |
| Non-Island Economies | 7.5 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.3 |
| | Growth rates of total AFT commitments (%) | | | | | | Growth rates of AFT Commitments per capita (%) | | | | |
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| G5 Economies | | 36.6 | -22.6 | 158.7 | -30.3 | 35.6 | 30.4 | -24.0 | 154.0 | -31.5 | 32.2 |
| LDCs | | 0.5 | 43.9 | 3.4 | 27.5 | 18.8 | -6.1 | 40.0 | 0.7 | 24.1 | 14.7 |
| Non-LDCs | | 34.2 | 13.6 | 45.4 | -3.4 | 22.5 | 28.0 | 11.5 | 42.6 | -5.2 | 19.2 |
| Land-Locked Countries | | 9.7 | 62.1 | -20.4 | 66.3 | 29.4 | 2.8 | 57.8 | -22.5 | 62.0 | 25.0 |
| Non land-locked Countries | | 15.0 | 18.2 | 40.9 | -2.9 | 17.8 | 8.8 | 15.6 | 37.9 | -5.0 | 14.3 |
| Island Economies | | -42.2 | 30.7 | 73.1 | -39.6 | 5.5 | -45.8 | 27.4 | 68.8 | -41.0 | 2.3 |
| Non-Island Economies | | 17.3 | 30.1 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 20.2 | 10.7 | 27.1 | 15.6 | 12.6 | 16.5 |

Source: Computations based on data from OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

Of the four groups, it was Aid for Trade commitments to the Island economies that was disbursed most, with the ratio of disbursements to commitments amounting to 89 per cent during the period 2006-09, followed by the LDCs (71 per cent) and the Land-locked countries (69 per cent) (see Table 1.5). The growth of Aid for Trade commitments to G5 economies was the most volatile followed by the Island economies during 2006-09. Relatively, the growth of Aid for Trade commitments to LDCs was the most stable over the same period.

Table A7 in the Annex presents that G5 had the largest proportion of Aid for Trade commitments to trade policy and regulation and trade related adjustment sector, which declined from as high as almost 15 per cent during the baseline period (2002-05) to only 2.4 per cent during the period 2006-09 with the average annual share of 8.5 per cent during the entire period under consideration (2002-09). The economic infrastructure sector shared more than 50 per cent of Aid for Trade commitment in all the groups except in G5 and this share was increasing in Aid for Trade commitments to all of them except in Island economies where it declined from 64.4 per cent during the baseline period to 56.5 per cent during the later period. The share of Aid for Trade committed to build productive capacity declined in LDCs and Land-locked countries while it increased in G5 and Island economies.

II. AFRICAN AID FOR TRADE CASE STORIES: A SYNTHESIS OF THE CONTINENT'S EXPERIENCES WITH AID FOR TRADE

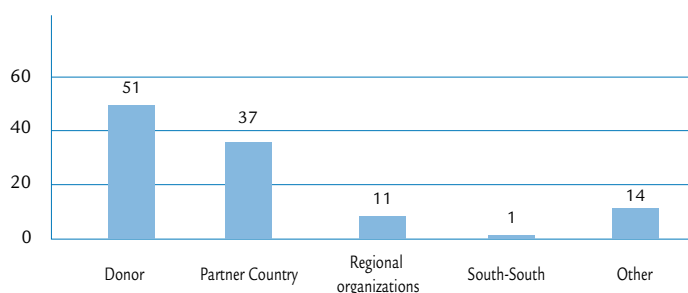
1. Introduction

The call for Aid for Trade Case Stories was launched as part of the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade, to capture the wealth of experience accumulated by recipient countries and development partners since the Aid for Trade (AFT) Initiative was launched in the Hong Kong Ministerial in 2005.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) through the African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) has participated along with partners such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), African Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (ADB), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the regional economic communities (RECs), in helping African countries respond to the call for case stories on Aft. This support materialized through the joint organization of two regional meetings on Aft Case Stories, hosted in Libreville, Gabon and Sandton, South Africa in 2010, as well as an ECOWAS meeting on drafting case stories held in early 2011 for its member States, as well as bilateral contacts.

The result of these efforts have been captured in the 2011 edition of the publication “Aid for Trade at A Glance”, which compiles the 269 Aft case stories received, including a total of 114 case stories on Africa. As shown in Figure 1 below, 49 African stories have been submitted by member States and regional organizations, in addition to another 65 case stories on Africa from non-African respondents to the WTO “Call for Case Stories”.

FIGURE II.1: TOTAL AFT CASE STORIES BY RESPONDENT

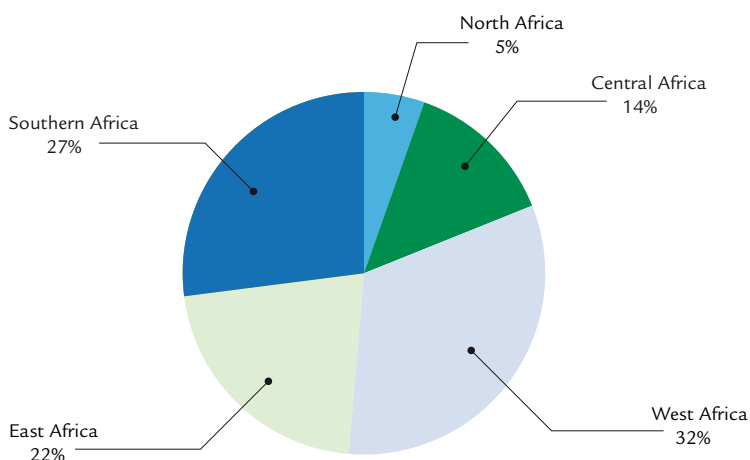


In an effort to contribute to improving Aft monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and, given the growing body of evidence of African experiences with Aft, the present paper seeks to document on what is happening on the ground, drawing from the commonalities and divergences of these African experiences.

2. Overview of the African Case Stories Sample

A total of 49 case stories were received from the African continent. Of this total, 37 have been submitted by 31 African member States, some of which had submitted two and even three case stories each. The remaining 12 case stories were authored by eight regional organizations, namely the AfDB, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, the Northern Corridor, SADC, SACAU, UNECA and WAEMU.

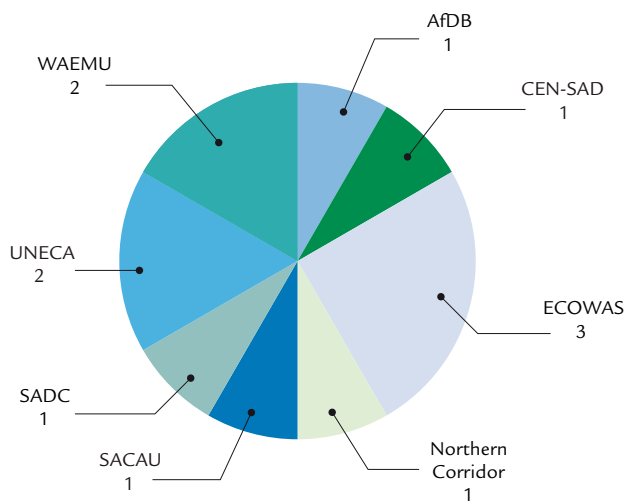
FIGURE II.2: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF AFRICAN AFT CASE STORIES BY REGION¹



When broken down into sub-regions, Figure II.3 reveals that the majority of case stories submitted by Africa were contributed by West African (12) and Southern Africa (10) member States. These regions were followed by East Africa, Central Africa and Northern Africa, with eight, five and two case stories, respectively.

As for the regional organizations, ECOWAS submitted three case stories, followed by UNECA and WAEMU, submitting two each. Finally, AfDB, CEN-SAD, Northern Corridor, SACAU and SADC, submitted one case story each, as portrayed in Figure II.3.

FIGURE II.3: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES BY REGIONAL ORGANIZATION



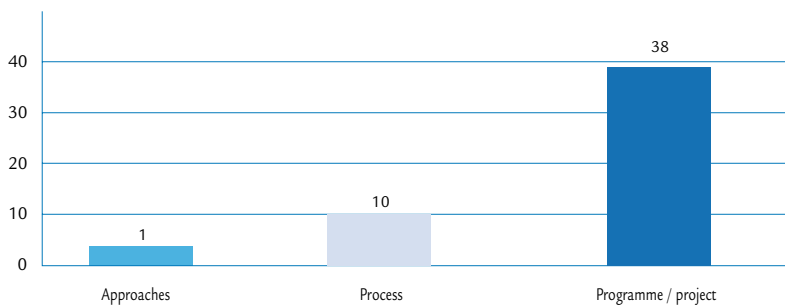
When outlining the kind of contributions that may be submitted, the WTO “Call for Case Stories” (WT/COMTD/AFT/W/22) clearly categorizes three types of case stories: (i) case stories on **approaches**; (ii) case stories on **processes**, and (iii) case stories on **projects or programmes**. Case stories on **approaches** deal with documenting experiences of approaches which help identify binding constraints to trade, indicators which may help evaluate and monitor Aft and formal empirical studies. Case stories on **processes** in turn deal with how national or regional Aft processes are functioning and what is being done to match Aft needs of beneficiaries with donor responses. Finally, case stories on

projects or programmes focus on the categories and subcategories of Aft and how they are being delivered in the context of a specific project or programme. These categories are: trade policy and regulations, trade-related economic infrastructure, building productive capacities, trade-related adjustment and other trade-related needs.

A review of the African sample of 49 case stories, clearly points to an important number (38) of the African case stories under category (iii) on **projects or programmes**. A second major group of cases stories (10) falls under category (ii) on **processes**. In the African continent, these mostly discuss the experiences with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) or the process of acquiring Aft in general. (See Figure II.4)

¹ This chart refers to the case stories submitted from Africa, it does not include case stories submitted about Africa.

FIGURE II.4: NUMBER OF AFRICAN AFT CASE STORIES BY TYPE OF SUBMISSION



Finally, the category (i) on case stories dealing with *approaches* is less represented in the African sample, with only one case story from a regional organization, namely UNECA. Nonetheless, this single contribution documents on the impact of AfT on binding trade constraints across the African continent, providing an overall picture of how AfT is helping overcome different constraints which reduce the

competitiveness of African trade, and hence improve the continent's ability to take advantage of multilateral trade liberalization.

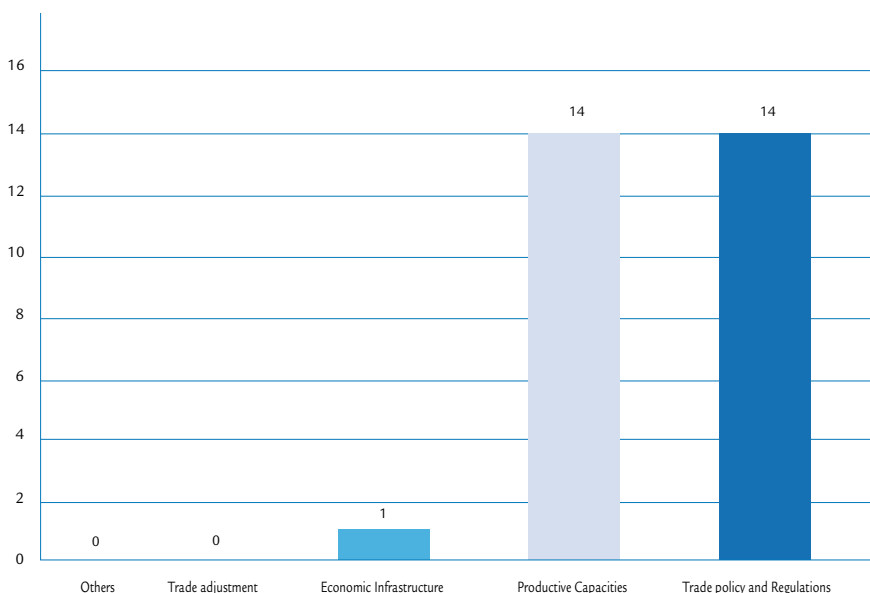
3. Case Stories Submitted by African Member States:

The present section seeks to provide a synthesis of the African case stories, focusing on the aspects of convergence and divergence across the 37 case stories submitted by African member States for the AfT Third Global Review. The main purpose of this exercise is to identify where commonalities lie and what are the lessons and desirable practices to be drawn from these experiences, successes and failures of AfT delivery across the continent.

3.1 Case stories on projects and programmes:

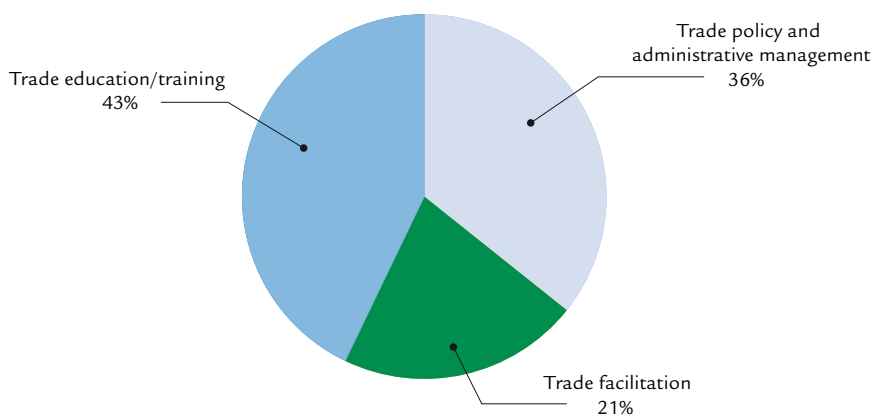
Of the 37 case stories submitted by African member States, an important number (29) focused on AfT projects and programmes. When assessing the nature of AfT geared to these projects and programmes, the focus of the African sample seems to be set on either delivering AfT for improving trade policy and regulations, building productive capacities and, lastly, creating trade-related economic infrastructure. None of the case stories narrated on trade-related adjustment or other aspects of AfT were included, as is shown in Figure II.5.

FIGURE II.5: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES BY AFT CATEGORIES



Trade Policy and Regulations:

The main subcategories of AfT under “trade policy and regulations” captured in the narratives of the African member States deal with: trade education and training, trade policy and administrative management and trade facilitation, as shown in Figure II.6.

FIGURE II.6: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES UNDER “TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS”

i) Subcategory trade education and/or training

Seven countries (Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Congo and Malawi) related their case stories to their experience with technical assistance, broadly fitting under the subcategory of trade education and/or training. A commonality shared among these countries was the focus on strengthening negotiation capacities

and raising the level of understanding of WTO (EPAs and/or regional integration) agreements, in order to improve their trade policy formulation, analytical skills and negotiating capacities.

Target groups of such aid were primarily (trade) government officials, but in some cases, private sector stakeholders, civil society and academics, were also considered. An important aspect of such training is the “training of trainers” (ToT) in some of these programmes, to ensure that results may be maximized and the level of awareness and sensitization on trade issues and trade negotiations in general public is raised. In some cases, this type of technical assistance and capacity building was also clearly linked to poverty-related considerations, such as pro-poor trade policy formulation and development-oriented negotiation outcomes targeting poverty reduction.

In terms of partnerships, four of the respondents had a bilateral donor as their partner (e.g. this was the case of the EU for three countries and DFID for another one), whilst the others benefited from UNCTAD, the EIF and EU in combination with the Commonwealth and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF).

Finally, the relevance of raising the institutional and human capacity to negotiate, formulate and implement trade policy and agreements was also made apparent. The role of increased awareness and knowledge of trade issues, improved and updated information and dissemination and transparency of this information, in line with international requirements, was also underscored in this group of case stories.

ii) Subcategory trade policy and administrative management

Another five interesting, but very distinct examples under the category of “trade policy and regulations” pertain to Botswana, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Kenya and Malawi. Though each country has a very different story to tell, all are characterized by the necessary regulatory or procedural changes, in order to accommodate trade reforms emanating from their WTO commitments.

Botswana’s case story focused on the Botswana Trade and Poverty Programme (BTPP), sponsored by DFID, which sought to enable the country to adopt and implement pro-poor trade policies with a sustainable development dimension, whilst at the same time increase the participation of private sector and civil society in policy formulation and negotiation. Among the numerous outputs of the BTPP, several efforts have been undertaken to determine the role of trade policy in poverty reduction, develop a national export strategy, identify sectors with export potential for subsequent export promotion and prepare the national trade policy, among other efforts.

Next, Cape Verde's case story narrates on its WTO accession experience, as a primer for broader economic policy reform, and more broadly, as a catalyst for structural change. Cape Verde has been the last African country to join the WTO in 2008 – and its experience is relevant for other African countries in the accession process. Important elements of the country's trade reforms impacting on its economic transformation, were linked to the upgrading of institutional capacities through the creation of a number of agencies; customs and tax reforms to account for the revenue loss resulting from tariff reductions. Furthermore, accession was also linked to a well articulated poverty reduction strategy, and greater emphasis on expanding into sectors with potential such as tourism, fisheries, transport and other services. Finally, ample timeliness for implementation and continued accession and external support during the transformation were also considered to ensure success.

The Gambian story dealt with the “West African Quality Programme”, an ECOWAS programme supported by the EU and UNIDO. The programme focuses on member States compliance with the technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) commitments emanating from WTO agreements. The programme implemented in the Gambia, dealt mostly with standardization conformity, assessment and accreditation activities, including the creation of national and regional support infrastructures to assist exporters in meeting international requirements such as standards, and technical specifications and regulations, as a means to improve their market access.

Kenya narrated on the several licensing regulatory reforms it had undertaken since 2005 to conform to international best practices, with a view to render its business environment more competitive and investment friendly. In addition to the elimination and simplification of business licensing procedures through the passing of Licensing Laws in 2007, the government established a Business Regulatory Reform Unit which is developing an online depository of business licenses and a business regulation law with technical assistance of the World Bank, supervising and monitoring new regulations and building capacities at government level, among other activities.

Finally, Malawi's case story reports on legislative and regulatory reforms undertaken to build business capacity and improve the investment climate under its “Business Environment Strengthening Technical Assistance Project”. The project is funded by the International Development Association (IDA) and the European Commission and has led to: i) the drafting of numerous bills and subsidiary legislation which directly impact on the costs of doing business; ii) the considerable reduction of time it takes to settle commercial disputes, and iii) the digitalization of a business registry database, among others.

iii) Subcategory trade facilitation

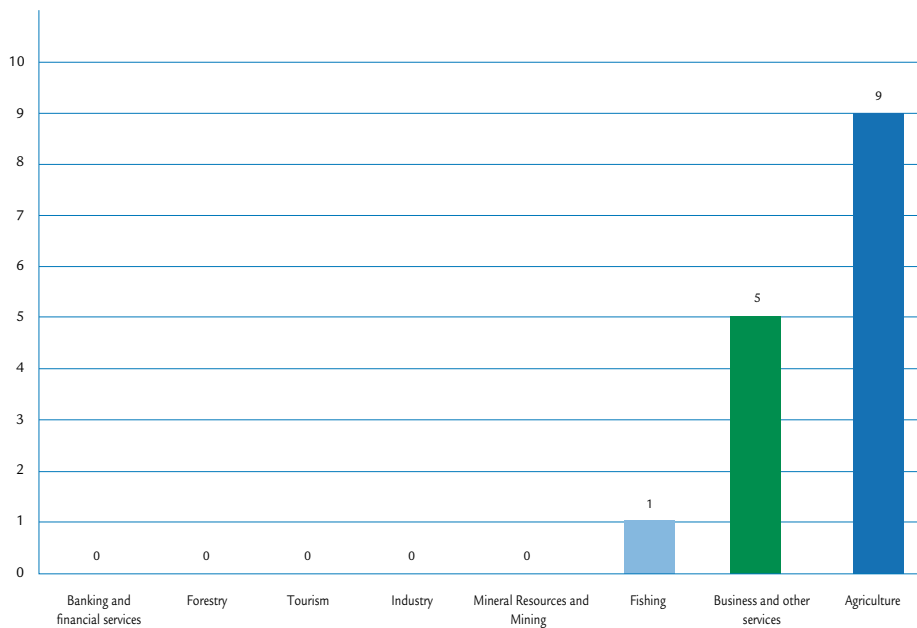
Trade facilitation remains a major issue in Africa. The realization of a deeper regional integration, one that is accompanied by rising levels of intra-African trade is more than ever partly contingent on improvements in the trade facilitation mechanisms. It is therefore noteworthy that there were three case stories on trade facilitation developed by Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Zambia. First, Nigeria documented on a trade facilitation action plan consisting of the setup of a Task Force on Trade Facilitation (TFT) to develop and consult on specific activities contained in the action plan. This is an interesting initiative given that trade facilitation involves more than one government agency or ministry; customs authorities; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Trade; security institutions among others. In its initial stages, the Nigerian action plan focused on a sensitization, dissemination and awareness campaign and was supported by multi-donor partners who included the DFID, EU, GTZ and USAID. Major activities undertaken also involved a mandatory reduction to three official check-points along the transit corridor shared with Benin and a one-stop border agency to support the Joint Border Initiative. This Nigerian experience is relevant to many other African countries, where the number of check-points along transport corridors remains an impediment to efficient and cost-effective flow of trade.

Zimbabwe and Zambia each submitted their experiences with the Chirundu One Stop Border Post (OSBP), which they share along their common borders. This project was implemented with the financial and technical support of DFID, in addition to JICA and the World Bank. Given the myriad of border crossings in Africa, the experiences of the Chirundu OSBP are very important for other African transport corridors. In the case of Chirundu along the North-South transport corridor, concrete objectives of the project are to establish a Common Control Zone (CCZ) of the agencies of both countries in one single location; reduce the number and time of stops during transit; streamline procedures and systems through a joint processing framework, and to simplify the traffic flow. As reported by the case stories, Chirundu transit times and costs have been considerably reduced, resulting in increased trade, increased revenue collection and reduction of fraud and smuggling.

In summary, a commonality arising from these narratives is the regional integration dimension of trade facilitation. In the case of Nigeria, the activities along the transit corridor shared with Benin are part of broader efforts on behalf of ECOWAS to improve trade along the Lagos-Abidjan Transit Corridor, to the benefit of its member States. Equally, for Zimbabwe and Zambia, the Chirundu One Stop Border Post is an initiative under the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite deemed to improve inter- and intra-REC trade, and promote movement of persons and value chains. These common approaches tackle the dismantling of existing barriers at the border through more efficient procedures and adequate infrastructure, reducing the documentation and time in transit.

3.1.2 Building productive capacities

The most numerous case stories on projects and programmes dealt with building productive capacities in Africa. Two distinct sectors were targeted: first, a good number of countries (9) focused on agricultural and livestock products. Second, a smaller number (5) of countries, narrated on how AfT is being used to target private sector development through business support and other services. None of the case stories focused solely on subcategories such as mining, industry, fishing, tourism, or forestry, though it should be noted that these subcategories are indirectly addressed in some case stories, as is the case of tourism in Cape Verde, mentioned earlier.

FIGURE II.7: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES UNDER “BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES”

As shown in Figure 7, the majority of the case stories focus on agricultural and livestock products and have several commonalities, mainly: a link to poverty reduction targets or objectives (sometimes with a gender dimension); underlying import substitution and/or food security considerations; increasing market access and export diversification through improved quality or quantity in production to source local, regional and/or international markets; standardizing certain practices, production methods

or the use of higher quality inputs (e.g. seedlings) either through technical assistance and/or training, and promoting the production, transformation and commercialization of particular products which have been identified as highly lucrative or with high value addition potential. This is the case of rice and shrimps in Benin, essential oils in Burundi, bananas and manioc in Cameroon, leather and leather products in Chad, sesame in the Central African Republic, potatoes in Guinea, horticultural products (green beans, tomatoes, mangoes, melons, etc.) in Senegal, and cash crops (coffee and cocoa) in Sierra Leone.

In most cases, multilateral donors and/or a combination of bilateral donors were engaged in providing the technical and financial assistance, notably in their area of comparative advantage or traditional regions of influence (e.g. ITC, EIF, UNDP, JITAP, AfDB, ICE, Belgium, ADF and EU). Only one country had the assistance of a single bilateral donor, which was the case of Senegal with the AFD. Local ownership was experienced through a coordination of efforts among national actors ranging from the government, sectoral umbrella organizations and local grass roots, and in some cases, this led to the setup of new bodies as part of the strengthening of capacities exercise to ensure viability of the objectives pursued in the projects.

For instance, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Ghana, Madagascar and Tanzania reported on their experience with AfT geared to the private sector in general. Though very different examples were raised, all shared the notion of improving business related services as a means to improve private sector competitiveness and growth. In addition, all enjoyed the support of multilateral donors, such as the EIF, World Bank, DANIDA, DFID and IDA.

First, Burkina Faso narrated on its experience with developing a cost-sharing support fund to improve technical capacities of businesses by financing consultancy and training services as well as by developing export potential. Second, Comoros reported on its experience with building capacities in trade-related services and investment for the private sector, with a focus on three dimensions: the strengthening of business institutions which render services to the private sector (with a gender dimension); the creation of a national agency for investment promotion, and the development of the financial sector. Third, Ghana reported on its private sector development strategy, with a strong focus on reforms in the macroeconomic, financial, business registration, infrastructure and public and justice sectors, as well as land and property rights reforms. These reforms were geared to improve the business environment and ease of doing business in addition to enhancing services for the private sector. Fourth, Madagascar's case story described the country's export support programme, dealing specifically with trade information and trade regulation interventions targeted to increase exports of goods and services. Finally, Tanzania's case story dealt with its Business Sector Programme Support. The primary objectives are to create an enabling regulatory and institutional framework and deliver services for business sector; allow the country to improve its participation in international markets, and offer a more inclusive access of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to finance, markets, technology and business services.

3.1.3 *Economic infrastructure*

Though several case stories deal with the “soft side” of infrastructure under the AfT subcategory of trade facilitation, only one case story from the African sample narrated on trade-related infrastructure. Morocco's experience with AfT relates to its National Programme of Rural Transport, aimed at reducing regional disparities, fighting against poverty, promoting the inclusion of the rural sector and development of local resources, and finally, affording the rural population access to trade through the reduction of transport costs. The programme benefited from the financial assistance of the AfDB and the AFD (through soft loans) for the first tranche. In total 7,950 km of rural roads were built during its first tranche and 7,550 km are envisaged for the second tranche, which still requires financing. Further, the rehabilitation of 1,000 km of rural roads was also undertaken thanks to the assistance of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development during the first tranche of the programme. Morocco also counted with the financial assistance of the European Investment Bank (EIB), Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), World Bank and Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development. The Morocco example is a light version of the triangular initiative that benefits from financial support from both developed and developing countries.

3.2 Case Stories on Processes

A total of eight respondents focused on AfT processes. Of these, five member States (DRC, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia) narrated on the EIF in their AfT case stories. Though other countries may have mentioned the EIF, notably by describing projects funded by the EIF, only these five countries actually looked at their EIF experience as a process.

The focus of this first group of narratives on the EIF process ranged from the initial stages of the establishment of partnerships with donors; the development of Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) and mainstreaming trade into the national development strategy on the one hand; to the implementation

and delivery of EIF activities through the establishment of an institutional framework; the coordination of national structures, and the disbursement of funds to this end.

Two other member States reporting on the AfT process in their countries were Gabon and Niger. Gabon dealt with mainstreaming trade as a means to help the country diversify its economy, with a focus on poverty reduction, improving infrastructure, basic services and governance. In this process, trade is viewed as a fundamental pillar to consolidate economic growth, where infrastructure development targets agriculture, forestry and mining, agricultural exports are diversified and the private sector is promoted through the creation of relevant economic regulatory institutions and instruments. To this end, efforts have been put in place since 2009 to improve ownership of AfT through a defined programme which allows the country to attract more AfT.

On the other hand, Niger chose to document on several of its AfT experiences with different bilateral and multilateral donors, ranging from those focusing on export and quality promotion, strengthening of trade negotiations capacities and promoting women's entrepreneurship, to the EIF process and its institutional setup. In addition, Niger also reported on its experience with a technical assistance project led by the ITC to promote trade in services.

Finally, Mauritius' case story reported on its need to support trade reforms and related adjustment costs, documenting on how it failed to secure AfT for the process of conducting important trade reforms. Mauritius noted that it did not receive AfT resources outside the normal lending instruments and grants that it previously had received, despite having developed an AfT compatible programme which was endorsed by the IFIs in 2006. The country therefore calls for additional and dedicated AfT resources for trade liberalization in its case story.

4. Case Stories of the Regional Organizations

In the particular case of the eight regional organizations participating in this exercise (AfDB, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, Northern Corridor, SADC, SACAU, UNECA and WAEMU), all case stories characteristically have a regional component embedded in them. This becomes apparent through the type of engagement the regional bodies have in the delivery of AfT with their constituents, either for a subregional group of two or more beneficiaries, or a defined economic space such as a REC.

FIGURE II.8: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES BY TYPE OF SUBMISSION FROM REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS


Nine of the twelve case stories which were submitted may be categorized as AfT narratives on **projects** or **programmes**, as depicted in Figure 8, followed by two case stories on processes and finally one on approaches. A common factor of the group of case stories focusing on programmes or projects especially those presented individually by the Member States was that none fit a single category of AfT exclusively.

Most of them actually share

a component of two or more categories of trade policy and regulations, economic infrastructure and building productive capacities. This probably has to do with the difficulty of tailoring a programme or project to fit a region, as AfT needs and priorities may largely vary across and within countries.

It is also noteworthy to mention that some countries in their case stories made direct reference to regional projects or programmes which were being implemented at a national level, or alternatively, how these regional initiatives led by the RECs were providing support to country-specific AfT activities. This was the case of the Gambia, Niger and Nigeria, which mentioned ECOWAS support, Lesotho which noted SADC's engagement and Zambia and Zimbabwe, which mentioned the involvement of COMESA, EAC and SADC in the context of the tripartite FTA.

A first group of the regional organization case stories focused on aspects of trade policies and regulations. For example, WAEMU documented on strengthening trade capacities through its "Hub and Spokes" project. The project was financed and supported by the EU and the OIF in a wider ACP context, with the objective to provide technical assistance in the field of trade policies and regulations. A trade policy expert financed by the project was based in each of the WAEMU member States, to help improve negotiations skills and capacities in the context of the EPA and WTO negotiations and resulting commitments. The project covered a range of AfT subcategories, namely: trade policy and administrative management, regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations and trade education/training.

The second case story submitted by WAEMU dealt with its strategy to implement an AfT programme in the region. The case story focused on demand and supply of AfT for strengthening trade capacities in the WAEMU member States. Activities related to trade negotiations, trade facilitation, strengthening production capacities and trade adjustments in the context of fiscal reforms were identified. The implementation of the strategy requires the establishment of a regional committee of AfT and of national committees in each of the member States. The objective of this institutional setup is to integrate trade into the regional development strategies, define needs and priorities at country level, establish coherence between the demand and supply aspects of AfT and assist in the evaluation of such assistance.

The Southern African Confederation of the Agricultural Unions (SACAU) on its part developed a case story on "Support to the Southern African agriculture sector to improve its ability to participate in international standards setting bodies", which counted on financial assistance of DFID through its ComMark Trust. This story may also be categorized under trade policy and regulations, more concretely under the subheading

“trade policy and administrative management”. Similar to the previous case story submitted by the Gambia, SACAU sought to provide support to its Southern African agricultural constituents in order to improve their ability to participate in international standards setting bodies. The long-term objective is to help SADC countries meet the standards requirements for high value agricultural exports, which will in turn assist them in enhancing their capacity to trade regional and globally. An important regional component of the project is the Regional Standards Programme of ComMark Trust, which has already been in place in Southern Africa since 2006.

Three other case stories were more specifically concerned with aspects of regionalization, which also fall broadly under the subcategory of trade policy and regulation known as “regional trade agreements”, namely CEN-SAD, SADC and ECOWAS. First, CEN-SAD narrated on the process of creating an FTA in the CEN-SAD region. Counting with the support of the AfDB, a study was commissioned to establish the terms of reference of the FTA. The study set proposals on tariff dismantling, a compensation mechanism, eliminating NTBs and other accompanying measures. The study fed then into the process of developing three tariff dismantling scenarios, which in turn informed the implementation of the creation of an FTA, currently in progress.

Second, SADC submitted a case story on customs modernization and trade facilitation for its customs union project. This trade-related technical assistance project was funded by the EC through the EDF, with a broad range of activities relating to regional trade agreements as well as trade facilitation, such as: the setup of SADC’s legal and institutional framework, updating of the CET nomenclature and product categorizations, ICT tools and mechanisms for customs transit, capacity building and training on customs-related aspects, transit legal instruments and handbooks and actions related to strengthening cooperation and collaboration between the relevant institutional stakeholders at country level.

Third, ECOWAS’s case story on its trade liberalization scheme (ETLS) dealt with the status of ETLS implementation protocols at Member States’ level and benefited from the support of the USAID West African Trade Hub. Nine of the 15 ECOWAS Member States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo) benefited from the project. An exhaustive survey in these Member States was conducted, with the objective of identifying and formulating trade policy reforms that are necessary in order to implement the ETLS effectively. The ECOWAS case story could be counted as relevant to other RECs in that the issue of implementation of agreed protocols is common to all of them. The ECOWAS case story is a specific example on monitoring and evaluating regional integration in Africa. The fact that the protocols monitored and evaluated go beyond market integration is indicative of an AfT intervention that cuts across different categories and sub-categories. The results of the ECOWAS case story is that the region has agreed on some regional action plans (e.g. on trade facilitation) addressing the weak implementation of the existing protocols.

On a slightly different note, ECOWAS’s second case story focused on building productive capacities. It reported on the Exports Promotion and Enterprise Competitiveness for Trade (EXPECT) Initiative, a programme geared to develop and promote value chains with high export potential. This programme focuses on elaborating export strategies for regional value chains, developing enterprise skills and knowledge and establishing platforms for sustainable competence-based networks and public-private partnerships in order to empower value chain actors. The programme was conducted in partnership with the ITC’s PACT II, particularly in three sectors with high export potential in the region (mango, cashew and palm oil).

Another two case stories submitted by the AfDB and the Northern Corridor institution dealt with issues of trade-related economic infrastructure. First, the AfDB presented a case story on cross-border energy flows in Nigeria, Benin and Togo. Financed jointly with the Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), ECOWAS and the Communauté Electrique du Benin (CEB), the NEPA-CEB Interconnection Project aimed at interconnecting the electricity grid of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) of Nigeria with the CEB, in order to supply power to Benin and Togo, whilst allowing Nigeria to export energy and generate new economic opportunities for the three countries involved. This project was conceived in the broader regional context of linking the Nigerian electricity grid to the already connected grids of Benin, Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. This regional component sought not only to contribute to a more reliable supply of energy, but also to optimize production costs within the region. The project involved the construction of a transmission line, the extension of an existing electricity substation and consultancy services to NEPA and CEB to install equipment, train staff and assist in the testing and commissioning of the installations.

On its part, the Transit Transport Coordination Authority of the Northern Corridor (NCTTCA) submitted a case story entitled "Institutional Support to the NCTTCA by the AfDB", documenting on a project geared to improve transport land logistics along the Northern corridor. The project also had a trade facilitation component for the benefit of East African countries, counting with the partnership between the NCTTCA, AfDB, WB and the UNECA, and in close consultations between the EAC, COMESA and SADC. The main objective is to improve trade through the implementation of a Protocol of the EAC customs union, strengthen the efficiency of transport and logistic services along the corridor, reduce the non-physical barriers and uncertainty of transit time and improve the rail services between Kenya and Uganda. Activities financed with AfT under the project include: the preparation of a national long-term guiding plan on corridor infrastructure; a feasibility study on joint border infrastructure; a comprehensive trade facilitation programme strengthening NCTTCA capacities through technical assistance, and audit services of the project.

UNECA reported on its African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC), a trade capacity building project which since 2003 has been delivering trade-related technical assistance to its 53 African Member States. ATPC started as a pilot project thanks to the financial support of CIDA. The main objective of the ATPC is to strengthen the human, institutional and policy capacities of African governments to formulate and implement sound trade policies and participate more effectively and equitably in international trade negotiations. Numerous ATPC activities cover a range of interventions related to trade facilitation, trade policy formulation, trade education and training, e-commerce, trade and gender, trade and environment and AfT. The result of the ATPC has been improved and active participation of African countries in trade negotiations: regional, bilateral and multinational. The ATPC has also enabled RECs to have stronger institutional capacities through its support to the creation of Trade Policy Units within these regional organizations. The establishment of the African Alliance on E-Commerce is another result of the ATPC in which countries have created a platform for sharing best-practices in National Single Windows establishment and legislation.

The third case story submitted by ECOWAS narrated on the process of elaboration of its EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement Development Programme (PAPED) for the benefit of 14 member States. Particular attention during the design of the PAPED was given to establish a link with the AfT Initiative, in order to secure AfT funding for the following five areas of intervention in the programme: diversifying and increasing production capacities; developing intra-regional trade and facilitating international market access; improving and strengthening national and regional trade-related infrastructure; implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the EPA.

Finally, the remaining regional case story of UNECA discusses issues of AfT effectiveness. Being the only contribution documenting on AfT approaches. The contribution is based on UNECA's exhaustive empirical research and the existing literature on the relationship between AfT and binding trade constraints in Africa. The narrative gives significant insights as to how particular AfT categories (i.e. economic infrastructure, productive capacity, trade policy and regulation and trade adjustment) impact on specific binding trade constraints in African, such as weak infrastructure, high transport and transaction costs. Among the main findings, evidence points to a positive relationship between AfT interventions and improved binding trade constraints. The story also highlights the importance of AfT effectiveness for improving trade capacity, in terms of increasing trade growth, trade integration, and Africa's share of world trade.

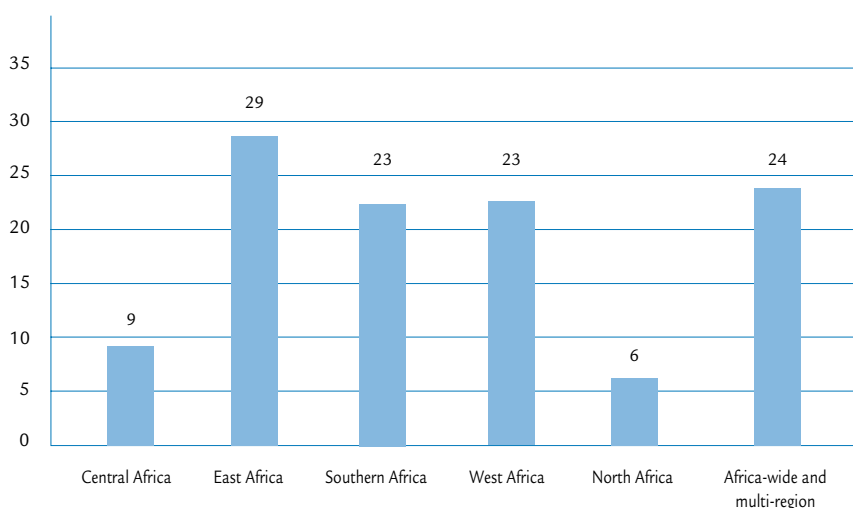
5. Non-African Case Stories

In addition to the 49 African case stories, a number of non-African actors involved in the AfT initiative also contributed case stories narrating on their AfT experience with Africa. These actors ranged from bilateral and multilateral partners, to NGOs and developing countries playing the role of donors, technical assistance and capacity building practitioners, South-South cooperators or observers of AfT processes, mostly from a donor perspective.

A total of 65 case stories from Brazil, CSEND, COPE, CUTS, DFID, Denmark, Germany, Global Mechanism, ICTSD, IDLO, ITC, Norway, ODI, PACT, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USAID, WB, WIPO and WCO were submitted, covering a wide range of AfT interventions. African countries, subregions and regional organizations benefiting from these interventions included, among others: Cameroon, COMESA, Côte d'Ivoire, EAC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, SADC, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia.

When grouped into regions, Figure II.9 reveals that though all regions were represented, respondents focused more on Eastern Africa, followed by Africa-wide and multiple regions, and then Western and Southern Africa.

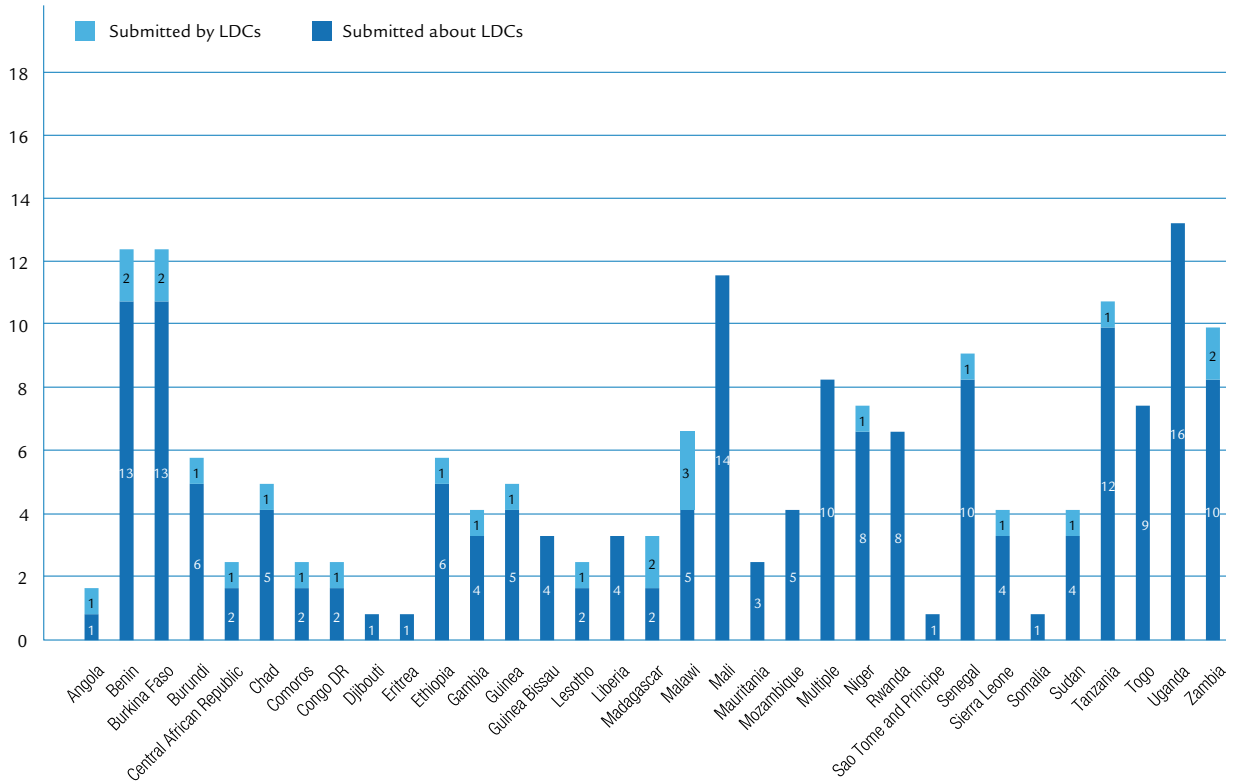
FIGURE II.9: NUMBER OF AfT CASE STORIES CITING REGION AND TYPE OF RESPONDENT



Equally, non-African respondents contributed in terms of a major coverage of LDCs: 32 of the 33 African LDCs were cited in at least one case story, as shown in Figure II.10. It is positive to note that though some of these countries are not WTO members, such as Comoros, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia and Sao Tomé and Príncipe, they still have been able to benefit from the AfT initiative. The exception is Equatorial Guinea, which was not cited in any of the case stories submitted. In addition, 10 of the case stories from the non-African submissions addressed multiple LDCs, hinting to a common approach in tackling LDC-specific AfT needs and concerns.

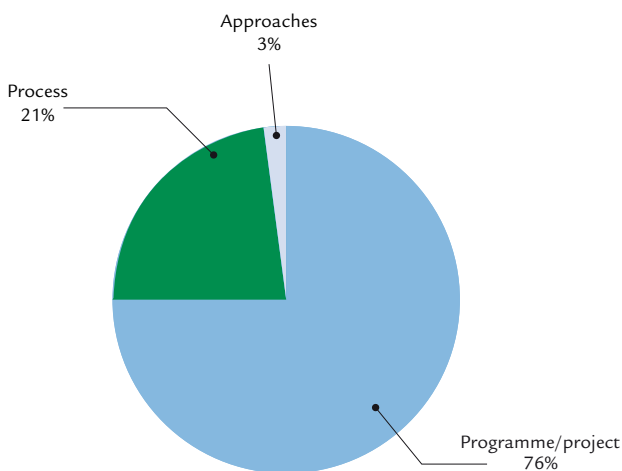
FIGURE II.10: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES CITING LDCs BY TYPE OF RESPONDENT

Case stories submitted by and about African LDC's

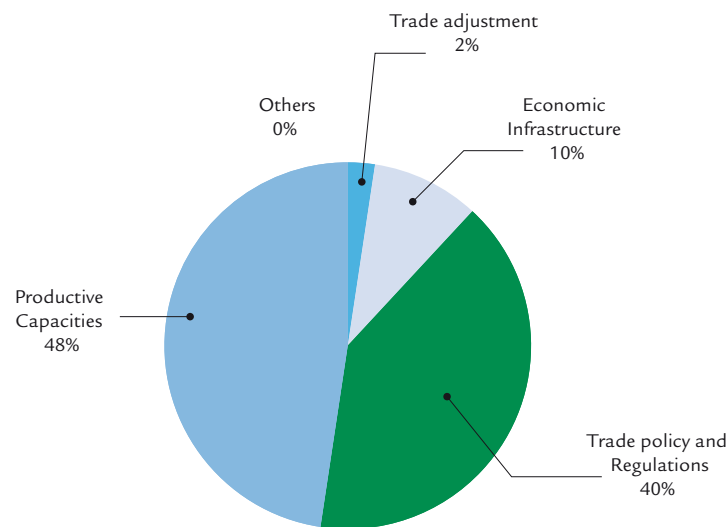


When classified by type of submission, another commonality with the case stories presented by African respondents is that a great majority of the non-African case stories focused on projects and programmes, followed by processes and finally approaches, as shown in Figure II.11.

FIGURE II.11: AFT CASE STORIES BY TYPE OF SUBMISSION FROM NON-AFRICAN RESPONDENTS



Equally, Figure II.12 depicts that these case stories dealt primarily with productive capacities, followed by trade policies and regulations, economic infrastructure, and finally trade adjustment. Though a minor difference with the African case stories which focused more on technical assistance and capacity building dimension through trade policy and regulations, the emphasis of non-African submissions appeared more to be set on the experiences in providing support to the private sector through the category of productive capacities.

FIGURE II.12: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES UNDER CATEGORY BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES

Finally, in terms of sectoral coverage of the case stories focusing on projects or programmes, the following sectors were mentioned: business and other services, banking and financial services, agriculture, fishing and industry. In conclusion, from this preliminary survey, some important commonalities and divergences with the previous 49 African case stories submitted by the member States and regional organizations were also observed.

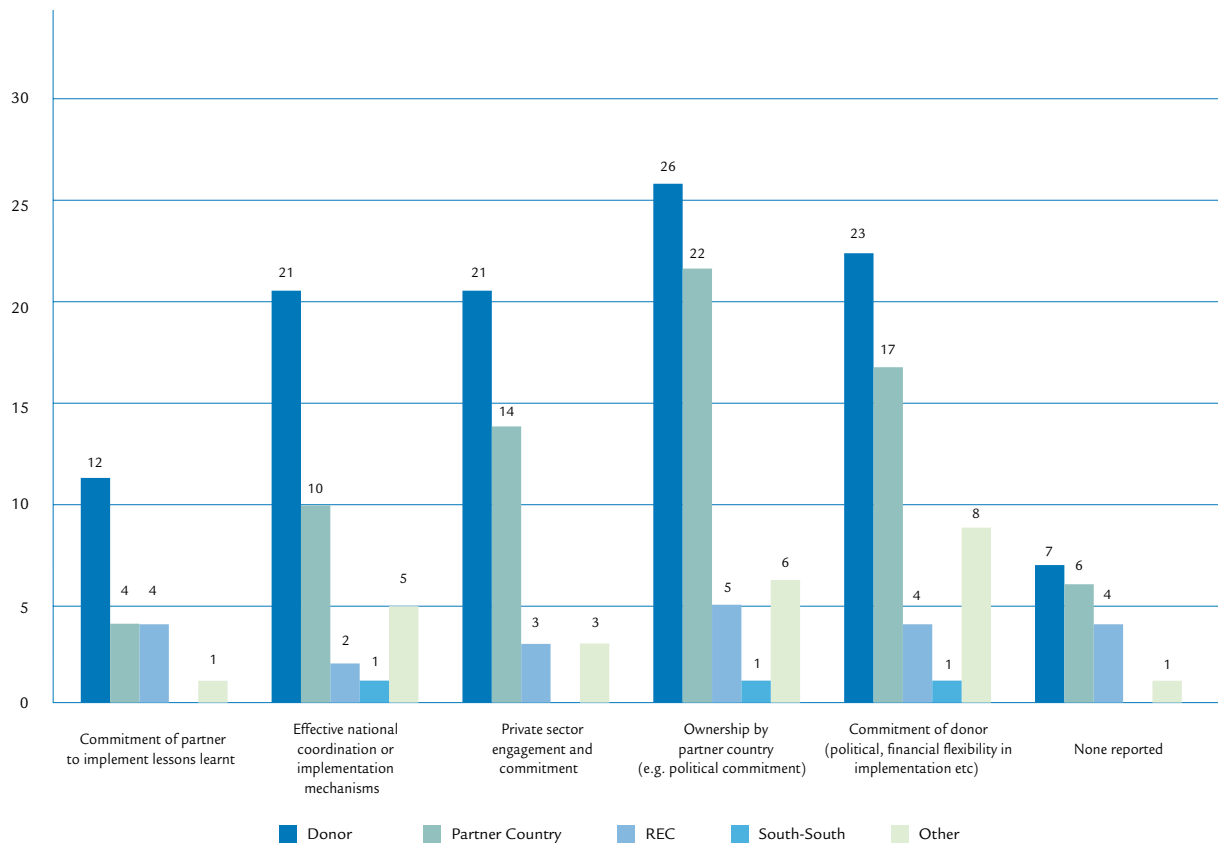
6. Lessons and Emerging Best Practices from the African Case Stories

The 114 African case stories reviewed in the previous sections 3 to 5 offer a body of evidence on the experiences at the national and regional level, both from an African and non-African perspective. This body of evidence represents a significant acquis of which Aft interventions work best on the ground.

There are several factors of success often mentioned in the case stories, which may be considered as emerging best practices. These are, among others: wide stakeholder participation and involvement; appropriation of the process (ownership) on behalf of the beneficiary country; donor support and partnership throughout the process; availability and dissemination of information and data related to the project, as well as continuous communication among all stakeholders at the different levels; establishing networking and partnerships among private and public actors; coherence and coordination between national and regional interests, and ensuring transposition and implementation of regional (national) strategies at country (regional) level. (See Figure II.13)

FIGURE II.13: FACTORS OF SUCCESS CITED IN THE AFT CASE STORIES

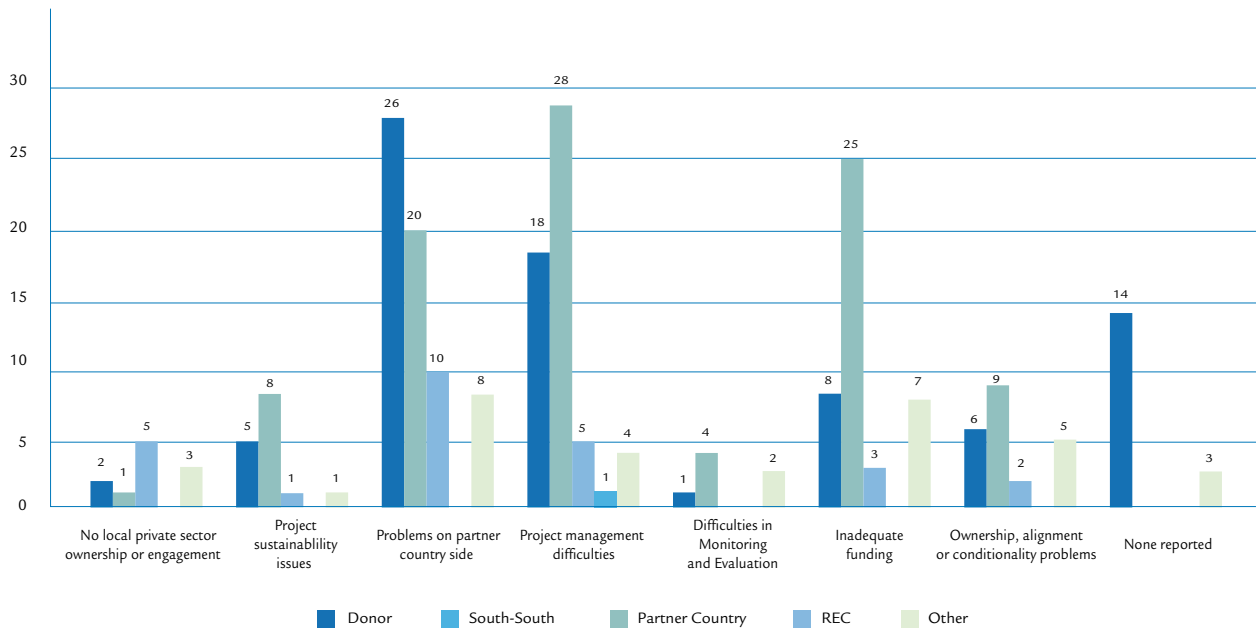
Case stories submitted by and about Africa



In turn, recognized factors of failure and shortcomings often mentioned in the case stories are: absence of institutions or weak institutional setup; burdensome bureaucratic procedures; slow mobilization of funding, insufficient resources and/or absorption capacities; lack of (qualified) or high turnover of human capital; poor leadership and direction, as well as unclear mandate and/or distribution of roles/tasks; changing donor support or donor interference; too short implementation period; disconnect, poor participation or absence of a dialogue between the relevant stakeholders involved; inadequate sequencing of activities; poor intra and inter-country coordination; insufficient willingness to share or delegate power; lack of methods and tools to assess the (poverty) impact of the AfT intervention; absence of mitigation mechanisms; insufficient involvement of the beneficiaries in the monitoring and evaluation phase of AfT projects, and lack of foresight when building productive capacities, for instance in terms of providing adequate trade financing or commercialization channels to ensure a successful markets access. (See Figure II.14)

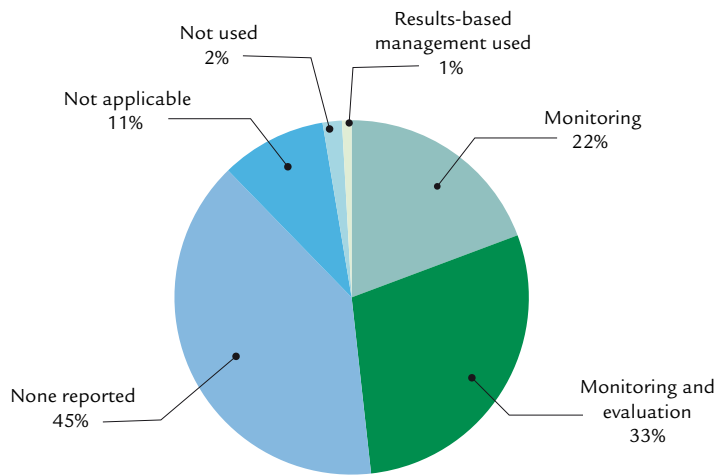
FIGURE II.14: FACTORS POSING PROBLEMS IN AFT CASE STORIES

Case stories submitted by and about Africa



In particular, monitoring and evaluation, a central issue to the current AFT debate, appears to be progressing in the African case stories. In figure II.15, of the total case stories about Africa, 56 reported on some form of monitoring and/or evaluation taking place, whilst in the majority (58), monitoring and evaluation was not reported, used or applicable. However, these figures need to be used with care as the absence of any reference to monitoring may not imply that this was not used and a reference to monitoring does not imply that the monitoring system used was robust.

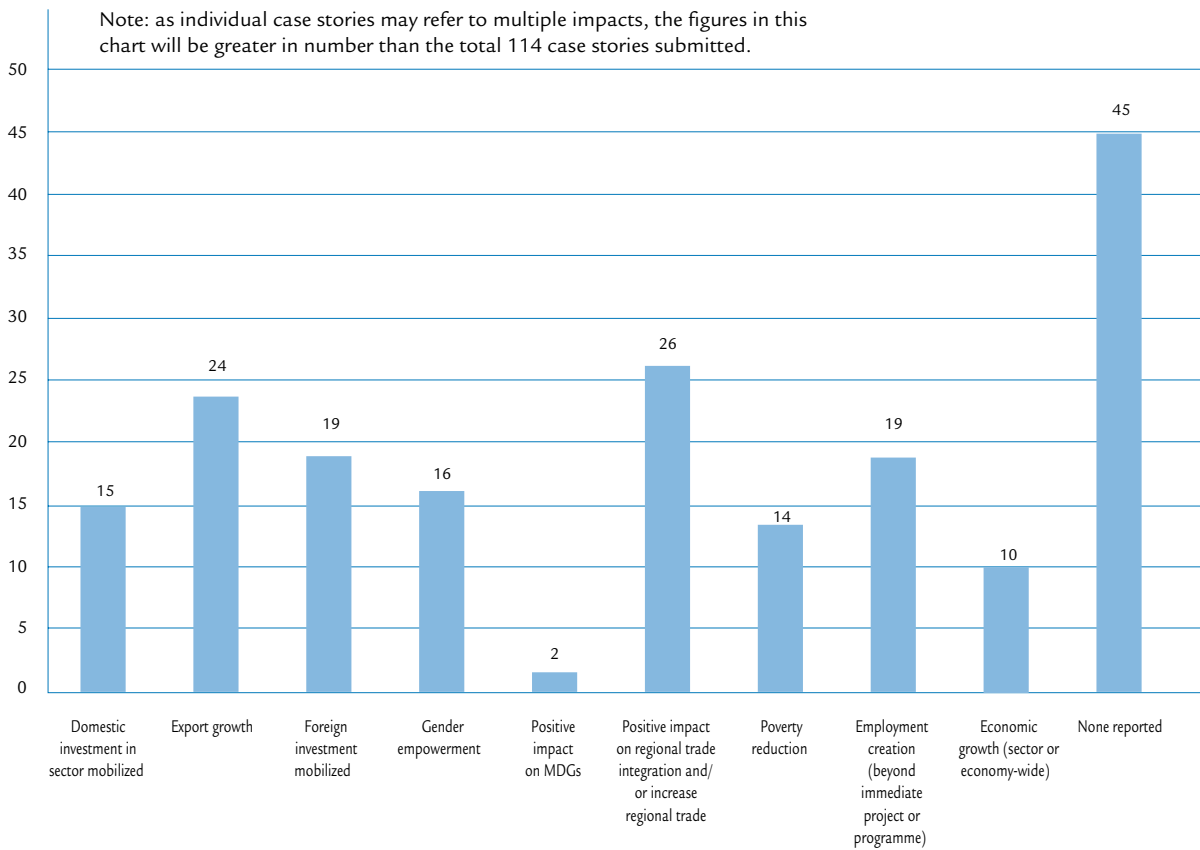
FIGURE II.15: MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE AFT CASE STORIES



Clearly, though some progress is being observed in terms of monitoring and evaluation, this aspect of AftT needs to be further developed in order to improve the success of this type of assistance in the continent, raise accountability, fine-tune and identify inefficiencies at an early stage of AftT processes, and, in particular, raise the potential impact of AftT. This last point appears as critical for Africa, since an important number of the case stories (45) did not report an impact of AftT, which may be indicative of a lack of adequate tools to assess and monitor progress. (See Figure 16)

FIGURE II.16: AFT CASE STORIES REPORTING ON IMPACTS OF AFT

Case stories submitted by and about Africa



III. CONCLUSIONS

Since the Aid for Trade Initiative was launched in 2005, the multilateral trading system has been evidencing an increasing engagement of African member States and RECs. In the context of the Third Global Aid for Trade Review, a great majority of African stakeholders have decided to own the process, by actively participating with the submission of their AfT case stories. This African narrative explores the wealth of experiences captured in these case stories, drawing on the commonalities and divergences across the 114 African stories, with a view to highlight emerging best practices and lessons learnt in the process of AfT delivery.

From this narrative, the following main conclusions arise:

1. The momentum of Aid for Trade supplies to Africa continues to be maintained with no signs of diversion of resources from non-Aid for Trade.
2. Economic infrastructure, followed by productive capacity building, continues to dominate the largest shares of Aid for Trade in Africa.
3. In terms of distribution, for each African sub-region, in absolute terms a few countries appear to receive a disproportionate share though the picture is different when Aid for Trade is analysed on per capita basis.
4. With respect to the case stories, there is only one contribution dealing specifically with impact in the African case stories and two in the non-African submissions on Africa. Arguably, this may be because it is more difficult – or too early at this stage – for member States, regional organizations and other stakeholders to assess the impact of AfT. The UNECA case story on approaches is based on research which substantiates that AfT effectiveness in terms of reducing binding constraints is at its highest when geared to improving infrastructure and building trade capacities. Further, as this case story documented, it is very challenging to isolate the impact of AfT from other policy interventions which may be occurring at the same time in a given country or region.
5. Though AfT data trends seem to underscore that the focus of disbursements has been on economic infrastructure (see Chapter I of this Report), a great majority of the case stories focus on the other AfT categories, namely trade policy and regulations and productive capacities. A plausible explanation for these differences depends on the time lags in disbursement for sizeable infrastructure projects, an aspect raised by UNECA in previous research (see UNECA and AUC 2010 and Karingo and Leyaro, 2010). Further, another plausible explanation is that though the “trade policy and regulations” category, receives much less funding than infrastructure, it is less capital intensive and more outputs may be delivered relatively fast. Thus, it may be quicker to assess results and track progress. Equally, trade ministers are natural clients of trade policy and regulations, which may explain the sample’s stronger bias in the submission relating to this category of AfT. Third, if the soft infrastructure activities and measures undertaken under the “trade facilitation” subcategory are also more broadly considered under infrastructure, a number of the case stories reflected in this narrative clearly point to much more investments being geared to trade-related infrastructure.

6. As for the regional dimension of AfT, though some member States mentioned to have regional programmes in the context of the RECs, these are still a minority. Despite figures showing a big jump in the amount of funds going into regional integration, there seems to be a disconnect between AfT reporting and regional integration. This needs to be overcome in order to exploit the potential of complementarities, value chain creation, cumulation, economies of scale, specialization and greater FDI that RECs have to offer. In turn, the regional organization AfT case stories clearly show that priorities focus on supply side constraints which need to be addressed through soft and hard infrastructure interventions, in order to overcome the short and long term constraints whilst accounting for adjustment distortions.
7. Widely accepted M&E mechanisms need further development, especially to assess the impact of AfT on desired outcomes, such as poverty reduction. This is an area where further work has been clearly identified for the future, where organization at the multilateral level (e.g. OECD and WTO) and at a regional level (e.g. UNECA, the African Union, RECs and the corridor institutions) have a key role to play in the identification of acceptable indicators and streamlining of monitoring and evaluation which may provide further guidance and inputs to the AfT process.

IV. REFERENCES

WTO (2010), “Call for Aid for Trade Case Stories”, WT/COMTD/AFT/W/22, July 27.

Karingi, Stephen and Vincent Leyaro (2010), “Surmounting Africa’s Trade Capacity Constrains: An Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Aid for Trade”, paper presented at the and Workshop on Aid for Trade (AFT) and Africa’s Trading Capacity: Supply, Demand and Performance, 31 May-2 June 2010, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Available at: <http://www.uneca.org/atpc/100531aide4trade.asp>

DAC OECD Creditor Reporting System

UNECA and AUC (2011), ***Economic Report on Africa 2011: Governing Development in Africa. The Role of the State in Economic Transformation***, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa.

V. ANNEXES

A1.: AFT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES DURING 2002-09, MILLIONS OF 2009 CONSTANT US\$

| | AFT Commitments | | | | | | AFT Disbursements | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Algeria | 108.5 | 237.0 | 177.2 | 35.5 | 13.0 | 115.7 | 145.8 | 120.8 | 113.8 | 103.0 | 120.9 |
| Angola | 19.8 | 34.8 | 138.0 | 80.5 | 18.6 | 68.0 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 41.2 | 55.1 | 36.8 |
| Benin | 115.3 | 325.6 | 98.3 | 177.9 | 231.6 | 208.4 | 75.5 | 108.4 | 182.2 | 177.2 | 135.8 |
| Botswana | 16.2 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 10.5 | 22.2 | 14.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 230.5 | 173.7 | 174.9 | 255.6 | 577.7 | 295.5 | 196.5 | 282.5 | 220.2 | 225.5 | 231.2 |
| Burundi | 51.8 | 106.2 | 97.0 | 92.3 | 133.1 | 107.2 | 60.1 | 102.1 | 79.9 | 88.0 | 82.5 |
| Cameroon | 116.0 | 328.4 | 313.6 | 253.8 | 337.9 | 308.4 | 126.3 | 156.8 | 131.4 | 141.4 | 139.0 |
| Cape Verde | 79.2 | 27.6 | 70.8 | 106.6 | 126.4 | 82.8 | 46.5 | 43.8 | 95.9 | 74.0 | 65.1 |
| Central African Rep. | 35.8 | 127.4 | 47.3 | 4.9 | 88.6 | 67.1 | 59.7 | 29.6 | 17.0 | 26.1 | 33.1 |
| Chad | 79.7 | 2.4 | 67.4 | 26.0 | 97.8 | 48.4 | 41.8 | 31.6 | 67.7 | 76.7 | 54.4 |
| Comoros | 4.6 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 31.8 | 12.6 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | 161.0 | 479.7 | 267.4 | 724.6 | 408.2 | 191.3 | 164.0 | 252.6 | 461.8 | 267.4 |
| Congo, Rep. | 40.4 | 24.7 | 65.8 | 25.0 | 46.6 | 40.5 | 13.4 | 41.5 | 36.4 | 28.0 | 29.8 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 60.2 | 21.5 | 43.4 | 262.3 | 262.3 | 147.4 | 20.3 | 28.3 | 251.5 | 196.6 | 124.2 |
| Djibouti | 23.4 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 12.9 | 22.7 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 40.7 | 16.4 |
| Egypt | 578.8 | 809.8 | 567.2 | 990.1 | 277.1 | 661.1 | 506.2 | 438.6 | 674.4 | 490.3 | 527.4 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Eritrea | 51.0 | 19.9 | 70.3 | 18.6 | 65.2 | 43.5 | 23.5 | 15.1 | 17.8 | 20.1 | 19.1 |
| Ethiopia | 533.5 | 729.2 | 912.8 | 740.7 | 883.6 | 816.6 | 515.3 | 501.9 | 562.6 | 1116.5 | 674.1 |
| Gabon | 42.7 | 75.4 | 16.5 | 66.5 | 21.1 | 44.9 | 18.8 | 35.8 | 20.3 | 18.2 | 23.3 |
| Gambia | 27.8 | 17.1 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 33.2 | 17.2 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 32.8 | 19.1 |
| Ghana | 280.8 | 350.0 | 784.4 | 633.8 | 697.4 | 616.4 | 335.6 | 307.0 | 365.5 | 383.7 | 347.9 |
| Guinea | 62.3 | 63.4 | 149.5 | 12.2 | 38.2 | 65.8 | 30.0 | 40.9 | 63.0 | 56.3 | 47.5 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 27.0 | 23.1 | 19.3 | 5.0 | 17.5 | 16.2 | 32.3 | 43.5 | 29.1 | 34.9 | 34.9 |
| Kenya | 314.6 | 510.3 | 973.0 | 92.2 | 962.1 | 634.4 | 211.7 | 346.2 | 317.0 | 353.2 | 307.0 |
| Lesotho | 7.0 | 22.4 | 69.6 | 5.7 | 21.7 | 29.9 | 15.1 | 17.5 | 20.9 | 9.9 | 15.9 |
| Liberia | 0.9 | 57.3 | 127.3 | 46.1 | 297.9 | 132.1 | 2.7 | 54.0 | 60.4 | 89.3 | 51.6 |
| Libya | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Madagascar | 294.5 | 163.2 | 233.5 | 404.7 | 55.2 | 214.2 | 264.1 | 337.1 | 253.1 | 132.8 | 246.8 |
| Malawi | 117.4 | 116.8 | 172.2 | 87.2 | 190.9 | 141.8 | 89.9 | 116.8 | 114.8 | 119.5 | 110.3 |

| | AFT Commitments | | | | | | AFT Disbursements | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Mali | 183.0 | 154.8 | 776.3 | 582.7 | 604.5 | 529.6 | 204.5 | 317.3 | 242.1 | 262.3 | 256.5 |
| Mauritius | 52.4 | 42.4 | 14.9 | 47.8 | 109.9 | 53.7 | 2.0 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 22.1 | 10.8 |
| Morocco | 328.6 | 515.5 | 305.3 | 1799.9 | 848.4 | 867.3 | 371.5 | 515.1 | 372.5 | 558.2 | 454.3 |
| Mozambique | 354.5 | 346.5 | 488.1 | 520.0 | 430.4 | 446.2 | 403.6 | 354.0 | 324.9 | 403.5 | 371.5 |
| Namibia | 33.7 | 125.0 | 31.8 | 92.2 | 130.8 | 95.0 | 22.6 | 33.3 | 35.6 | 61.5 | 38.2 |
| Niger | 112.8 | 79.8 | 56.8 | 227.3 | 140.7 | 126.2 | 77.3 | 100.5 | 107.9 | 86.3 | 93.0 |
| Nigeria | 229.6 | 189.4 | 286.3 | 705.4 | 1333.4 | 628.6 | 172.6 | 310.6 | 219.0 | 247.7 | 237.5 |
| Rwanda | 78.3 | 128.1 | 100.9 | 166.1 | 409.2 | 201.1 | 74.0 | 92.5 | 143.6 | 158.0 | 117.0 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 8.1 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 23.9 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 5.8 |
| Senegal | 192.3 | 255.7 | 126.5 | 350.6 | 394.4 | 281.8 | 210.3 | 191.9 | 285.6 | 217.6 | 226.3 |
| Seychelles | 3.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 13.5 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 9.9 | 5.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 97.1 | 20.5 | 103.8 | 118.4 | 36.8 | 69.9 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 68.9 | 100.0 | 63.2 |
| Somalia | 4.5 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 25.5 | 39.9 | 21.0 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 9.0 | 18.1 | 9.3 |
| South Africa | 129.8 | 127.2 | 119.0 | 234.1 | 153.2 | 158.4 | 91.9 | 226.6 | 261.2 | 119.4 | 174.8 |
| Sudan | 23.5 | 32.4 | 68.2 | 131.3 | 231.4 | 115.8 | 14.8 | 23.5 | 56.0 | 138.6 | 58.2 |
| Swaziland | 18.3 | 8.9 | 24.4 | 34.6 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 17.3 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 12.5 |
| Tanzania | 412.5 | 429.8 | 586.9 | 1325.2 | 881.3 | 805.8 | 401.1 | 433.3 | 475.8 | 590.5 | 475.2 |
| Togo | 5.8 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 116.6 | 81.0 | 51.6 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 118.4 | 41.8 | 43.1 |
| Tunisia | 223.7 | 176.3 | 229.3 | 506.1 | 252.7 | 291.1 | 176.8 | 161.3 | 217.8 | 277.4 | 208.3 |
| Uganda | 258.3 | 191.7 | 739.7 | 305.5 | 1017.9 | 563.7 | 245.8 | 426.2 | 426.4 | 456.5 | 388.7 |
| Zambia | 219.9 | 292.7 | 187.5 | 217.9 | 289.1 | 246.8 | 168.4 | 108.0 | 171.4 | 128.8 | 144.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 10.3 | 5.1 | 34.0 | 9.5 | 109.3 | 39.5 | 7.5 | 18.8 | 9.4 | 49.5 | 21.3 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

A2. RATIO OF DISBURSEMENTS TO COMMITMENTS IN AID FOR TRADE AND TOTAL ODA

| Country | Aid for Trade | Country | Total ODA |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | 2006-09 avg. | | 2006-09 avg. |
| Botswana | 2.69 | Mauritania | 2.20 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2.15 | Malawi | 1.95 |
| Djibouti | 1.57 | Madagascar | 1.88 |
| Mauritania | 1.20 | Gambia | 1.80 |
| Madagascar | 1.15 | Sierra Leone | 1.53 |
| Chad | 1.12 | Niger | 1.51 |
| Gambia | 1.11 | Zambia | 1.45 |
| South Africa | 1.10 | Senegal | 1.42 |
| Algeria | 1.05 | Sao Tome & Principe | 1.37 |
| Seychelles | 0.99 | Ghana | 1.34 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.91 | Uganda | 1.33 |
| Sierra Leone | 0.90 | Côte d'Ivoire | 1.27 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.84 | Burundi | 1.23 |
| Togo | 0.84 | Central African Rep. | 1.21 |
| Mozambique | 0.83 | Benin | 1.17 |
| Ethiopia | 0.83 | Ethiopia | 1.14 |
| Senegal | 0.80 | Guinea-Bissau | 1.14 |
| Egypt | 0.80 | Rwanda | 1.13 |
| Cape Verde | 0.79 | Burkina Faso | 1.12 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.78 | Mali | 1.11 |
| Malawi | 0.78 | Cameroon | 1.10 |
| Burundi | 0.77 | Equatorial Guinea | 1.08 |
| Niger | 0.74 | Algeria | 1.08 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.74 | Tanzania | 1.06 |
| Guinea | 0.72 | Guinea | 1.05 |
| Tunisia | 0.72 | Mozambique | 1.03 |
| Uganda | 0.69 | Botswana | 0.99 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.66 | Sudan | 0.99 |
| Benin | 0.65 | Djibouti | 0.97 |
| Libya | 0.65 | Egypt | 0.96 |
| Tanzania | 0.59 | Chad | 0.95 |
| Zambia | 0.58 | Libya | 0.94 |
| Rwanda | 0.58 | Congo, Rep. | 0.94 |
| Ghana | 0.56 | Angola | 0.93 |
| Swaziland | 0.54 | Somalia | 0.92 |
| Angola | 0.54 | Zimbabwe | 0.91 |

| Country | Aid for Trade | Country | Total ODA |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 2006-09 avg. | | 2006-09 avg. |
| Zimbabwe | 0.54 | Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.91 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 0.54 | Togo | 0.91 |
| Lesotho | 0.53 | Eritrea | 0.91 |
| Morocco | 0.52 | Cape Verde | 0.88 |
| Gabon | 0.52 | Nigeria | 0.88 |
| Sudan | 0.50 | Comoros | 0.86 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.49 | South Africa | 0.86 |
| Mali | 0.48 | Liberia | 0.86 |
| Kenya | 0.48 | Tunisia | 0.82 |
| Cameroon | 0.45 | Morocco | 0.76 |
| Somalia | 0.44 | Gabon | 0.73 |
| Eritrea | 0.44 | Swaziland | 0.72 |
| Namibia | 0.40 | Namibia | 0.68 |
| Liberia | 0.39 | Kenya | 0.66 |
| Nigeria | 0.38 | Mauritius | 0.64 |
| Comoros | 0.33 | Lesotho | 0.52 |
| Mauritius | 0.20 | Seychelles | 0.42 |
| Africa | 0.66 | Africa | 1.07 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

A3. RATIO OF AID FOR TRADE DISBURSEMENTS TO TOTAL ODA DISBURSEMENTS

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| Seychelles | 48.4 | 27.1 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 39.5 |
| Egypt | 35.3 | 27.2 | 41.4 | 34.2 | 34.5 |
| Morocco | 28.6 | 36.0 | 30.0 | 42.0 | 34.1 |
| Cape Verde | 28.1 | 24.7 | 43.3 | 35.0 | 32.8 |
| Tunisia | 24.1 | 26.0 | 39.0 | 39.6 | 32.2 |
| Algeria | 31.0 | 26.5 | 28.8 | 27.0 | 28.3 |
| Madagascar | 7.7 | 36.0 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 26.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 27.5 | 33.2 | 20.5 | 21.5 | 25.7 |
| Gabon | 19.7 | 36.2 | 22.1 | 16.7 | 23.7 |
| Mauritania | 4.8 | 30.9 | 26.2 | 30.2 | 23.0 |
| Mali | 7.2 | 31.0 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 22.8 |
| Swaziland | 33.6 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 17.3 | 22.6 |
| Ghana | 5.3 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 23.2 | 21.3 |
| Benin | 5.0 | 22.7 | 30.0 | 26.6 | 21.1 |
| Uganda | 4.6 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 20.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 8.9 | 30.3 | 23.1 | 21.0 | 20.8 |
| Kenya | 18.9 | 23.1 | 21.3 | 18.1 | 20.3 |
| Senegal | 6.1 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 21.6 | 19.5 |
| Ethiopia | 8.1 | 20.5 | 18.1 | 29.4 | 19.0 |
| Mozambique | 11.4 | 20.6 | 17.5 | 20.2 | 17.4 |
| South Africa | 10.4 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 10.8 | 17.0 |
| Namibia | 13.5 | 15.3 | 17.2 | 21.3 | 16.8 |
| Gambia | 18.8 | 14.6 | 5.4 | 28.3 | 16.8 |
| Tanzania | 6.1 | 14.8 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 15.7 |
| Guinea | 11.7 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 21.4 | 15.4 |
| Niger | 4.0 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 15.0 |
| Eritrea | 17.0 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 14.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 7.3 | 3.9 | 19.5 | 23.9 | 13.7 |
| Libya | 1.8 | 34.9 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 13.5 |
| Burundi | 12.1 | 20.8 | 14.9 | 5.7 | 13.4 |
| Lesotho | 17.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 7.3 | 13.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 5.2 | 9.2 | 32.0 | 5.0 | 12.9 |
| Rwanda | 3.7 | 13.5 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 12.8 |
| Central African Rep. | 28.8 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 12.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 7.8 | 11.2 | 13.6 | 18.2 | 12.7 |
| Djibouti | 4.1 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 26.5 | 12.5 |
| Congo, Rep. | 2.8 | 29.1 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 12.0 |
| Chad | 12.0 | 8.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 11.9 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| Nigeria | 1.3 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 11.8 |
| Togo | 9.5 | 2.1 | 26.5 | 7.9 | 11.5 |
| Angola | 7.5 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 19.3 | 11.2 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 16.1 | 5.4 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| Cameroon | 3.4 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 18.3 | 10.2 |
| Zambia | 3.3 | 10.8 | 16.0 | 10.3 | 10.1 |
| Malawi | 2.8 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 15.9 | 9.6 |
| Comoros | 9.5 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 9.1 |
| Botswana | 12.4 | 12.9 | 1.4 | 7.9 | 8.6 |
| Mauritius | 2.8 | 14.0 | 3.3 | 12.5 | 8.2 |
| Liberia | 1.0 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 17.2 | 7.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.6 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 3.8 |
| Sudan | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 2.7 |
| Somalia | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 |

A4. AID FOR TRADE PER CAPITA, 2009 CONSTANT US\$

| | AfT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AfT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Algeria | 3.4 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Angola | 1.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Benin | 15.4 | 40.1 | 11.7 | 20.5 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 15.9 |
| Botswana | 9.0 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 7.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 17.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 36.7 | 19.7 | 13.8 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 15.4 |
| Burundi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Cameroon | 6.7 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Cape Verde | 170.0 | 56.9 | 144.0 | 213.7 | 250.0 | 167.3 | 96.0 | 89.2 | 192.4 | 146.4 | 131.4 |
| Central African Rep. | 9.0 | 30.5 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Chad | 8.4 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Comoros | 7.9 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 48.2 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 9.1 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| Congo, Rep. | 12.2 | 7.1 | 18.5 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| Djibouti | 29.9 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 26.2 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 47.1 | 19.5 |
| Egypt | 7.7 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Eritrea | 12.1 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Ethiopia | 7.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 13.5 | 8.5 |
| Gabon | 32.1 | 54.0 | 11.6 | 45.9 | 14.3 | 31.3 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 16.2 |
| Gambia | 19.1 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 19.5 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 19.3 | 11.6 |
| Ghana | 13.2 | 15.6 | 34.3 | 27.1 | 29.3 | 26.7 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.1 |
| Guinea | 7.0 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 19.0 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 21.4 | 28.2 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| Kenya | 9.1 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Lesotho | 3.6 | 11.1 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 7.8 |
| Liberia | 0.3 | 16.5 | 35.1 | 12.2 | 75.3 | 35.6 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 22.6 | 13.9 |
| Libya | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Madagascar | 17.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 6.8 | 13.1 |
| Malawi | 9.0 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Mali | 16.0 | 12.8 | 62.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 25.6 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Mauritania | 41.2 | 58.1 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 25.2 |
| Mauritius | 42.7 | 33.8 | 11.8 | 37.7 | 86.2 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 17.3 | 8.5 |
| Morocco | 11.0 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 56.9 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 14.5 |
| Mozambique | 17.7 | 16.2 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Namibia | 17.2 | 61.0 | 15.2 | 43.3 | 60.2 | 45.0 | 11.1 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 28.3 | 18.1 |

| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Niger | 9.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Nigeria | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Rwanda | 8.9 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 12.2 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 54.7 | 56.8 | 42.1 | 23.4 | 146.8 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 47.7 | 19.2 | 36.3 |
| Senegal | 17.7 | 22.1 | 10.6 | 28.7 | 31.5 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| Seychelles | 40.0 | 50.0 | 9.3 | 155.1 | 26.3 | 60.4 | 80.9 | 17.0 | 26.7 | 112.8 | 59.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 20.1 | 3.9 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 6.5 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 17.6 | 11.5 |
| Somalia | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| South Africa | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Sudan | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Swaziland | 16.5 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| Tanzania | 11.0 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 31.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Togo | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Tunisia | 22.6 | 17.4 | 22.4 | 49.0 | 24.2 | 28.3 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 26.6 | 20.3 |
| Uganda | 9.4 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.5 |
| Zambia | 19.4 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 11.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

A5. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | |
|----------------------|---|---------|-------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Algeria | 1.1 | 5.7 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 31.2 | 27.8 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 1.9 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 70.4 | 46.2 |
| Benin | 0.0 | 23.0 | 51.1 | 54.0 | 48.9 | 23.0 |
| Botswana | 0.6 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 89.8 | 87.1 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.8 | 7.1 | 58.3 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 53.7 |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 50.7 |
| Cameroon | 0.0 | 5.3 | 58.2 | 76.7 | 41.8 | 18.0 |
| Cape Verde | 0.7 | 0.3 | 69.5 | 82.6 | 29.9 | 17.1 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.0 | 5.0 | 76.7 | 69.8 | 23.3 | 25.2 |
| Chad | 1.1 | 4.1 | 52.5 | 61.3 | 46.5 | 34.6 |
| Comoros | 0.0 | 1.2 | 66.7 | 52.2 | 33.3 | 46.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 1.5 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 43.3 | 25.1 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.0 | 0.5 | 85.1 | 49.4 | 14.9 | 50.1 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.1 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 28.6 | 90.5 | 67.3 |
| Djibouti | 1.6 | 3.3 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 13.5 | 15.3 |
| Egypt | 32.8 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 34.6 | 49.3 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 80.3 | 90.1 |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | 0.1 | 64.4 | 47.2 | 35.6 | 52.6 |
| Ethiopia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 63.3 | 59.3 | 36.3 | 39.8 |
| Gabon | 0.0 | 2.9 | 39.2 | 74.3 | 60.8 | 22.8 |
| Gambia | 0.4 | 1.1 | 65.1 | 26.6 | 34.5 | 72.3 |
| Ghana | 5.6 | 2.7 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 43.9 |
| Guinea | 0.1 | 1.6 | 53.8 | 70.6 | 46.1 | 27.8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.2 | 1.4 | 77.7 | 47.3 | 22.1 | 51.3 |
| Kenya | 7.2 | 2.8 | 58.4 | 64.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 4.8 | 36.1 | 77.3 | 63.7 | 17.8 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 71.1 | 93.2 | 27.6 |
| Libya | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 98.8 | 27.7 |
| Madagascar | 0.3 | 0.7 | 62.3 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 44.3 |
| Malawi | 0.4 | 1.2 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 71.9 | 65.2 |
| Mali | 2.4 | 2.9 | 49.2 | 44.2 | 48.4 | 52.9 |
| Mauritania | 0.5 | 1.1 | 43.1 | 60.7 | 56.4 | 38.2 |
| Mauritius | 0.1 | 1.4 | 71.4 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 72.3 |
| Morocco | 1.5 | 0.4 | 77.2 | 64.7 | 21.2 | 34.9 |
| Mozambique | 1.2 | 1.7 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 41.4 | 39.7 |
| Namibia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 49.2 | 50.1 | 47.1 | 49.4 |
| Niger | 0.0 | 2.1 | 39.2 | 42.7 | 60.8 | 55.3 |
| Nigeria | 0.9 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 52.8 | 61.6 |
| Rwanda | 0.0 | 1.9 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 51.6 | 45.0 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | |
|---------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 2.1 | 1.5 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 27.0 | 30.4 |
| Senegal | 2.1 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 47.0 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 99.3 | 98.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 2.6 | 4.0 | 64.0 | 58.1 | 33.4 | 37.9 |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 29.4 | 89.8 | 70.5 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 86.1 | 71.4 |
| Sudan | 0.1 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 59.4 | 89.2 | 39.1 |
| Swaziland | 0.1 | 0.4 | 40.1 | 0.1 | 59.8 | 99.4 |
| Tanzania | 3.7 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 35.7 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.5 | 64.5 | 34.8 | 35.5 | 64.7 |
| Tunisia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 36.7 | 45.5 |
| Uganda | 1.8 | 1.6 | 44.2 | 67.4 | 54.0 | 31.0 |
| Zambia | 0.2 | 2.0 | 35.7 | 56.1 | 64.1 | 41.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 88.0 | 96.1 |
| AFRICA | 4.2 | 2.6 | 50.9 | 55.4 | 44.9 | 42.0 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS Proxies)

A6. AID FOR TRADE FLOWS BY MAJOR SECTORS, COMMITMENTS (THOUSANDS OF 2009 CONSTANT US\$)

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| RECs | | | | | | | | |
| COMESA (19) | 221 785 | 92 464 | 1 578 925 | 2 454 732 | 1 338 123 | 1 717 406 | 3 138 833 | 4 264 601 |
| Burundi | 0 | 5 543 | 28 517 | 47 249 | 23 253 | 54 364 | 51 770 | 107 156 |
| Comoros | 0 | 154 | 3 076 | 6 592 | 1 536 | 5 875 | 4 612 | 12 622 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 3 | 6 194 | 290 947 | 299 563 | 221 966 | 102 393 | 512 916 | 408 150 |
| Djibouti | 374 | 341 | 19 877 | 8 532 | 3 168 | 1 607 | 23 418 | 10 480 |
| Egypt | 190 127 | 32 193 | 188 363 | 303 045 | 200 321 | 325 819 | 578 811 | 661 057 |
| Eritrea | 0 | 61 | 32 879 | 20 539 | 18 152 | 22 896 | 51 031 | 43 496 |
| Ethiopia | 2 227 | 6 924 | 337 670 | 484 500 | 193 591 | 325 150 | 533 488 | 816 574 |
| Kenya | 22 663 | 17 512 | 183 632 | 407 443 | 108 274 | 209 431 | 314 569 | 634 386 |
| Libya | 26 | 8 | 0 | 3 950 | 2 238 | 1 519 | 2 264 | 5 476 |
| Madagascar | 817 | 1 424 | 183 620 | 117 787 | 110 090 | 94 939 | 294 527 | 214 151 |
| Malawi | 492 | 1 756 | 32 526 | 47 536 | 84 414 | 92 485 | 117 432 | 141 777 |
| Mauritius | 59 | 757 | 37 420 | 14 108 | 14 930 | 38 876 | 52 410 | 53 740 |
| Rwanda | 7 | 3 913 | 37 862 | 106 686 | 40 426 | 90 477 | 78 296 | 201 076 |
| Seychelles | 0 | 63 | 24 | 33 | 3 299 | 5 110 | 3 322 | 5 207 |
| Sudan | 14 | 1 775 | 2 530 | 68 757 | 20 930 | 45 271 | 23 474 | 115 803 |
| Swaziland | 20 | 96 | 7 335 | 33 | 10 941 | 22 813 | 18 297 | 22 942 |
| Uganda | 4 523 | 8 843 | 114 245 | 379 879 | 139 532 | 175 005 | 258 300 | 563 727 |
| Zambia | 433 | 4 907 | 78 400 | 138 500 | 141 062 | 103 375 | 219 895 | 246 782 |
| Zimbabwe | 155 | 717 | 1 081 | 808 | 9 027 | 37 946 | 10 263 | 39 471 |
| ECOWAS (15) | 31 221 | 130 649 | 832 345 | 1 542 932 | 840 918 | 1 595 978 | 1 704 485 | 3 269 559 |
| Benin | 10 | 47 868 | 58 955 | 112 514 | 56 364 | 47 978 | 115 328 | 208 360 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 768 | 20 901 | 134 435 | 115 882 | 94 260 | 158 705 | 230 463 | 295 487 |
| Cape Verde | 524 | 282 | 55 042 | 68 414 | 23 659 | 14 144 | 79 225 | 82 840 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 37 | 5 935 | 5 713 | 42 202 | 54 481 | 99 229 | 60 231 | 147 366 |
| Gambia | 111 | 195 | 18 124 | 4 581 | 9 603 | 12 463 | 27 838 | 17 239 |
| Ghana | 15 594 | 16 397 | 110 201 | 329 208 | 154 963 | 270 782 | 280 759 | 616 387 |
| Guinea | 69 | 1 044 | 33 533 | 46 496 | 28 713 | 18 293 | 62 315 | 65 833 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 57 | 221 | 20 957 | 7 682 | 5 956 | 8 340 | 26 971 | 16 243 |
| Liberia | 0 | 1 803 | 58 | 93 917 | 795 | 36 420 | 853 | 132 141 |
| Mali | 4 371 | 15 132 | 90 090 | 234 092 | 88 518 | 280 369 | 182 980 | 529 592 |
| Niger | 18 | 2 613 | 44 239 | 53 835 | 68 514 | 69 707 | 112 771 | 126 155 |
| Nigeria | 1 989 | 7 617 | 106 433 | 233 699 | 121 143 | 387 332 | 229 564 | 628 649 |
| Senegal | 4 115 | 7 624 | 88 703 | 141 843 | 99 460 | 132 332 | 192 278 | 281 799 |
| Sierra Leone | 2 555 | 2 776 | 62 117 | 40 600 | 32 430 | 26 516 | 97 102 | 69 892 |
| Togo | 4 | 240 | 3 743 | 17 966 | 2 059 | 33 370 | 5 806 | 51 576 |
| SADC (14) | 24 427 | 40 353 | 1 043 539 | 1 536 496 | 1 131 282 | 1 158 851 | 2 199 248 | 2 735 700 |
| Angola | 38 | 1 297 | 5 835 | 35 290 | 13 953 | 31 393 | 19 826 | 67 981 |
| Botswana | 101 | 160 | 1 563 | 547 | 14 580 | 4 757 | 16 245 | 5 464 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 3 | 6 194 | 290 947 | 299 563 | 221 966 | 102 393 | 512 916 | 408 150 |
| Lesotho | 9 | 1 447 | 2 524 | 23 090 | 4 449 | 5 317 | 6 982 | 29 855 |
| Madagascar | 817 | 1 424 | 183 620 | 117 787 | 110 090 | 94 939 | 294 527 | 214 151 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Malawi | 492 | 1 756 | 32 526 | 47 536 | 84 414 | 92 485 | 117 432 | 141 777 |
| Mauritius | 59 | 757 | 37 420 | 14 108 | 14 930 | 38 876 | 52 410 | 53 740 |
| Mozambique | 4 319 | 7 521 | 203 244 | 261 730 | 146 906 | 176 978 | 354 468 | 446 229 |
| Namibia | 1 250 | 464 | 16 559 | 47 554 | 15 876 | 46 950 | 33 685 | 94 968 |
| South Africa | 1 320 | 9 160 | 16 727 | 36 092 | 111 761 | 113 144 | 129 809 | 158 396 |
| Swaziland | 20 | 96 | 7 335 | 33 | 10 941 | 22 813 | 18 297 | 22 942 |
| Tanzania | 15 410 | 4 453 | 165 756 | 513 856 | 231 327 | 287 484 | 412 493 | 805 794 |
| Zambia | 433 | 4 907 | 78 400 | 138 500 | 141 062 | 103 375 | 219 895 | 246 782 |
| Zimbabwe | 155 | 717 | 1 081 | 808 | 9 027 | 37 946 | 10 263 | 39 471 |
| CEMAC (7) | 1 038 | 23 318 | 193 895 | 373 809 | 128 806 | 123 440 | 323 738 | 520 567 |
| Cameroon | 9 | 16 292 | 67 497 | 236 586 | 48 479 | 55 538 | 115 985 | 308 416 |
| Central African Rep. | 0 | 3 362 | 27 467 | 46 824 | 8 323 | 16 864 | 35 790 | 67 050 |
| Chad | 855 | 1 976 | 41 817 | 29 651 | 37 052 | 16 760 | 79 724 | 48 387 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0 | 206 | 34 394 | 20 017 | 6 019 | 20 308 | 40 413 | 40 531 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0 | 9 | 186 | 44 | 760 | 482 | 946 | 535 |
| Gabon | 0 | 1 312 | 16 757 | 33 351 | 25 974 | 10 212 | 42 732 | 44 875 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 173 | 160 | 5 777 | 7 335 | 2 198 | 3 277 | 8 148 | 10 773 |
| UMA (5) | 15 198 | 12 045 | 511 529 | 839 571 | 254 592 | 494 528 | 781 319 | 1 346 145 |
| Algeria | 1 189 | 6 608 | 73 471 | 76 863 | 33 808 | 32 184 | 108 468 | 115 655 |
| Libya | 26 | 8 | 0 | 3 950 | 2 238 | 1 519 | 2 264 | 5 476 |
| Mauritania | 606 | 729 | 50 995 | 40 485 | 66 650 | 25 433 | 118 252 | 66 648 |
| Morocco | 5 075 | 3 263 | 253 714 | 561 202 | 69 796 | 302 825 | 328 585 | 867 290 |
| Tunisia | 8 301 | 1 437 | 133 349 | 157 072 | 82 100 | 132 567 | 223 749 | 291 076 |
| ECCAS (10) | 1 078 | 36 352 | 519 194 | 755 911 | 387 978 | 311 591 | 908 250 | 1 103 854 |
| Angola | 38 | 1 297 | 5 835 | 35 290 | 13 953 | 31 393 | 19 826 | 67 981 |
| Burundi | 0 | 5 543 | 28 517 | 47 249 | 23 253 | 54 364 | 51 770 | 107 156 |
| Cameroon | 9 | 16 292 | 67 497 | 236 586 | 48 479 | 55 538 | 115 985 | 308 416 |
| Central African Rep. | 0 | 3 362 | 27 467 | 46 824 | 8 323 | 16 864 | 35 790 | 67 050 |
| Chad | 855 | 1 976 | 41 817 | 29 651 | 37 052 | 16 760 | 79 724 | 48 387 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 3 | 6 194 | 290 947 | 299 563 | 221 966 | 102 393 | 512 916 | 408 150 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0 | 206 | 34 394 | 20 017 | 6 019 | 20 308 | 40 413 | 40 531 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0 | 9 | 186 | 44 | 760 | 482 | 946 | 535 |
| Gabon | 0 | 1 312 | 16 757 | 33 351 | 25 974 | 10 212 | 42 732 | 44 875 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 173 | 160 | 5 777 | 7 335 | 2 198 | 3 277 | 8 148 | 10 773 |
| EAC (5) | 42 603 | 40 265 | 530 012 | 1 455 112 | 542 813 | 816 761 | 1 115 427 | 2 312 138 |
| Burundi | 0 | 5 543 | 28 517 | 47 249 | 23 253 | 54 364 | 51 770 | 107 156 |
| Kenya | 22 663 | 17 512 | 183 632 | 407 443 | 108 274 | 209 431 | 314 569 | 634 386 |
| Rwanda | 7 | 3 913 | 37 862 | 106 686 | 40 426 | 90 477 | 78 296 | 201 076 |
| Uganda | 4 523 | 8 843 | 114 245 | 379 879 | 139 532 | 175 005 | 258 300 | 563 727 |
| Tanzania | 15 410 | 4 453 | 165 756 | 513 856 | 231 327 | 287 484 | 412 493 | 805 794 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Other Groupings | | | | | | | | |
| G5 Economies | 199 700 | 58 842 | 638 708 | 1 210 900 | 536 829 | 1 161 304 | 1 375 238 | 2 431 046 |
| Algeria | 1 189 | 6 608 | 73 471 | 76 863 | 33 808 | 32 184 | 108 468 | 115 655 |
| Egypt | 190 127 | 32 193 | 188 363 | 303 045 | 200 321 | 325 819 | 578 811 | 661 057 |
| Morocco | 5 075 | 3 263 | 253 714 | 561 202 | 69 796 | 302 825 | 328 585 | 867 290 |
| Nigeria | 1 989 | 7 617 | 106 433 | 233 699 | 121 143 | 387 332 | 229 564 | 628 649 |
| South Africa | 1 320 | 9 160 | 16 727 | 36 092 | 111 761 | 113 144 | 129 809 | 158 396 |
| LDCs | 43 378 | 163 217 | 2 221 167 | 3 560 028 | 2 000 468 | 2 517 156 | 4 265 013 | 6 240 400 |
| Angola | 38 | 1 297 | 5 835 | 35 290 | 13 953 | 31 393 | 19 826 | 67 981 |
| Benin | 10 | 47 868 | 58 955 | 112 514 | 56 364 | 47 978 | 115 328 | 208 360 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 768 | 20 901 | 134 435 | 115 882 | 94 260 | 158 705 | 230 463 | 295 487 |
| Burundi | 0 | 5 543 | 28 517 | 47 249 | 23 253 | 54 364 | 51 770 | 107 156 |
| Central African Rep. | 0 | 3 362 | 27 467 | 46 824 | 8 323 | 16 864 | 35 790 | 67 050 |
| Chad | 855 | 1 976 | 41 817 | 29 651 | 37 052 | 16 760 | 79 724 | 48 387 |
| Comoros | 0 | 154 | 3 076 | 6 592 | 1 536 | 5 875 | 4 612 | 12 622 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 3 | 6 194 | 290 947 | 299 563 | 221 966 | 102 393 | 512 916 | 408 150 |
| Djibouti | 374 | 341 | 19 877 | 8 532 | 3 168 | 1 607 | 23 418 | 10 480 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0 | 9 | 186 | 44 | 760 | 482 | 946 | 535 |
| Eritrea | 0 | 61 | 32 879 | 20 539 | 18 152 | 22 896 | 51 031 | 43 496 |
| Ethiopia | 2 227 | 6 924 | 337 670 | 484 500 | 193 591 | 325 150 | 533 488 | 816 574 |
| Gambia | 111 | 195 | 18 124 | 4 581 | 9 603 | 12 463 | 27 838 | 17 239 |
| Guinea | 69 | 1 044 | 33 533 | 46 496 | 28 713 | 18 293 | 62 315 | 65 833 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 57 | 221 | 20 957 | 7 682 | 5 956 | 8 340 | 26 971 | 16 243 |
| Lesotho | 9 | 1 447 | 2 524 | 23 090 | 4 449 | 5 317 | 6 982 | 29 855 |
| Liberia | 0 | 1 803 | 58 | 93 917 | 795 | 36 420 | 853 | 132 141 |
| Madagascar | 817 | 1 424 | 183 620 | 117 787 | 110 090 | 94 939 | 294 527 | 214 151 |
| Malawi | 492 | 1 756 | 32 526 | 47 536 | 84 414 | 92 485 | 117 432 | 141 777 |
| Mali | 4 371 | 15 132 | 90 090 | 234 092 | 88 518 | 280 369 | 182 980 | 529 592 |
| Mauritania | 606 | 729 | 50 995 | 40 485 | 66 650 | 25 433 | 118 252 | 66 648 |
| Mozambique | 4 319 | 7 521 | 203 244 | 261 730 | 146 906 | 176 978 | 354 468 | 446 229 |
| Niger | 18 | 2 613 | 44 239 | 53 835 | 68 514 | 69 707 | 112 771 | 126 155 |
| Rwanda | 7 | 3 913 | 37 862 | 106 686 | 40 426 | 90 477 | 78 296 | 201 076 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 173 | 160 | 5 777 | 7 335 | 2 198 | 3 277 | 8 148 | 10 773 |
| Senegal | 4 115 | 7 624 | 88 703 | 141 843 | 99 460 | 132 332 | 192 278 | 281 799 |
| Sierra Leone | 2 555 | 2 776 | 62 117 | 40 600 | 32 430 | 26 516 | 97 102 | 69 892 |
| Somalia | 0 | 9 | 462 | 6 192 | 4 057 | 14 837 | 4 519 | 21 038 |
| Sudan | 14 | 1 775 | 2 530 | 68 757 | 20 930 | 45 271 | 23 474 | 115 803 |
| Tanzania | 15 410 | 4 453 | 165 756 | 513 856 | 231 327 | 287 484 | 412 493 | 805 794 |
| Togo | 4 | 240 | 3 743 | 17 966 | 2 059 | 33 370 | 5 806 | 51 576 |
| Uganda | 4 523 | 8 843 | 114 245 | 379 879 | 139 532 | 175 005 | 258 300 | 563 727 |
| Zambia | 433 | 4 907 | 78 400 | 138 500 | 141 062 | 103 375 | 219 895 | 246 782 |
| Non-LDCs | 248 439 | 120 480 | 1 309 278 | 2 572 227 | 1 111 670 | 2 131 485 | 2 669 387 | 4 824 191 |
| Algeria | 1 189 | 6 608 | 73 471 | 76 863 | 33 808 | 32 184 | 108 468 | 115 655 |
| Botswana | 101 | 160 | 1 563 | 547 | 14 580 | 4 757 | 16 245 | 5 464 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Cameroon | 9 | 16 292 | 67 497 | 236 586 | 48 479 | 55 538 | 115 985 | 308 416 |
| Cape Verde | 524 | 282 | 55 042 | 68 414 | 23 659 | 14 144 | 79 225 | 82 840 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0 | 206 | 34 394 | 20 017 | 6 019 | 20 308 | 40 413 | 40 531 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 37 | 5 935 | 5 713 | 42 202 | 54 481 | 99 229 | 60 231 | 147 366 |
| Egypt | 190 127 | 32 193 | 188 363 | 303 045 | 200 321 | 325 819 | 578 811 | 661 057 |
| Gabon | 0 | 1 312 | 16 757 | 33 351 | 25 974 | 10 212 | 42 732 | 44 875 |
| Ghana | 15 594 | 16 397 | 110 201 | 329 208 | 154 963 | 270 782 | 280 759 | 616 387 |
| Kenya | 22 663 | 17 512 | 183 632 | 407 443 | 108 274 | 209 431 | 314 569 | 634 386 |
| Libya | 26 | 8 | 0 | 3 950 | 2 238 | 1 519 | 2 264 | 5 476 |
| Mauritius | 59 | 757 | 37 420 | 14 108 | 14 930 | 38 876 | 52 410 | 53 740 |
| Morocco | 5 075 | 3 263 | 253 714 | 561 202 | 69 796 | 302 825 | 328 585 | 867 290 |
| Namibia | 1 250 | 464 | 16 559 | 47 554 | 15 876 | 46 950 | 33 685 | 94 968 |
| Nigeria | 1 989 | 7 617 | 106 433 | 233 699 | 121 143 | 387 332 | 229 564 | 628 649 |
| Seychelles | 0 | 63 | 24 | 33 | 3 299 | 5 110 | 3 322 | 5 207 |
| South Africa | 1 320 | 9 160 | 16 727 | 36 092 | 111 761 | 113 144 | 129 809 | 158 396 |
| Swaziland | 20 | 96 | 7 335 | 33 | 10 941 | 22 813 | 18 297 | 22 942 |
| Tunisia | 8 301 | 1 437 | 133 349 | 157 072 | 82 100 | 132 567 | 223 749 | 291 076 |
| Zimbabwe | 155 | 717 | 1 081 | 808 | 9 027 | 37 946 | 10 263 | 39 471 |
| Land-Locked Countries | 14 980 | 72 746 | 951 255 | 1 661 865 | 934 689 | 1 399 729 | 1 900 925 | 3 134 340 |
| Botswana | 101 | 160 | 1 563 | 547 | 14 580 | 4 757 | 16 245 | 5 464 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 768 | 20 901 | 134 435 | 115 882 | 94 260 | 158 705 | 230 463 | 295 487 |
| Central African Rep. | 0 | 3 362 | 27 467 | 46 824 | 8 323 | 16 864 | 35 790 | 67 050 |
| Chad | 855 | 1 976 | 41 817 | 29 651 | 37 052 | 16 760 | 79 724 | 48 387 |
| Ethiopia | 2 227 | 6 924 | 337 670 | 484 500 | 193 591 | 325 150 | 533 488 | 816 574 |
| Lesotho | 9 | 1 447 | 2 524 | 23 090 | 4 449 | 5 317 | 6 982 | 29 855 |
| Malawi | 492 | 1 756 | 32 526 | 47 536 | 84 414 | 92 485 | 117 432 | 141 777 |
| Mali | 4 371 | 15 132 | 90 090 | 234 092 | 88 518 | 280 369 | 182 980 | 529 592 |
| Niger | 18 | 2 613 | 44 239 | 53 835 | 68 514 | 69 707 | 112 771 | 126 155 |
| Rwanda | 7 | 3 913 | 37 862 | 106 686 | 40 426 | 90 477 | 78 296 | 201 076 |
| Swaziland | 20 | 96 | 7 335 | 33 | 10 941 | 22 813 | 18 297 | 22 942 |
| Uganda | 4 523 | 8 843 | 114 245 | 379 879 | 139 532 | 175 005 | 258 300 | 563 727 |
| Zambia | 433 | 4 907 | 78 400 | 138 500 | 141 062 | 103 375 | 219 895 | 246 782 |
| Zimbabwe | 155 | 717 | 1 081 | 808 | 9 027 | 37 946 | 10 263 | 39 471 |
| Non land-locked Countries | 276 837 | 210 951 | 2 579 189 | 4 470 390 | 2 177 448 | 3 248 911 | 5 033 474 | 7 930 252 |
| Algeria | 1 189 | 6 608 | 73 471 | 76 863 | 33 808 | 32 184 | 108 468 | 115 655 |
| Angola | 38 | 1 297 | 5 835 | 35 290 | 13 953 | 31 393 | 19 826 | 67 981 |
| Benin | 10 | 47 868 | 58 955 | 112 514 | 56 364 | 47 978 | 115 328 | 208 360 |
| Burundi | 0 | 5 543 | 28 517 | 47 249 | 23 253 | 54 364 | 51 770 | 107 156 |
| Cameroon | 9 | 16 292 | 67 497 | 236 586 | 48 479 | 55 538 | 115 985 | 308 416 |
| Cape Verde | 524 | 282 | 55 042 | 68 414 | 23 659 | 14 144 | 79 225 | 82 840 |
| Comoros | 0 | 154 | 3 076 | 6 592 | 1 536 | 5 875 | 4 612 | 12 622 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 3 | 6 194 | 290 947 | 299 563 | 221 966 | 102 393 | 512 916 | 408 150 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0 | 206 | 34 394 | 20 017 | 6 019 | 20 308 | 40 413 | 40 531 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 37 | 5 935 | 5 713 | 42 202 | 54 481 | 99 229 | 60 231 | 147 366 |
| Djibouti | 374 | 341 | 19 877 | 8 532 | 3 168 | 1 607 | 23 418 | 10 480 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Egypt | 190 127 | 32 193 | 188 363 | 303 045 | 200 321 | 325 819 | 578 811 | 661 057 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0 | 9 | 186 | 44 | 760 | 482 | 946 | 535 |
| Eritrea | 0 | 61 | 32 879 | 20 539 | 18 152 | 22 896 | 51 031 | 43 496 |
| Gabon | 0 | 1 312 | 16 757 | 33 351 | 25 974 | 10 212 | 42 732 | 44 875 |
| Gambia | 111 | 195 | 18 124 | 4 581 | 9 603 | 12 463 | 27 838 | 17 239 |
| Ghana | 15 594 | 16 397 | 110 201 | 329 208 | 154 963 | 270 782 | 280 759 | 616 387 |
| Guinea | 69 | 1 044 | 33 533 | 46 496 | 28 713 | 18 293 | 62 315 | 65 833 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 57 | 221 | 20 957 | 7 682 | 5 956 | 8 340 | 26 971 | 16 243 |
| Kenya | 22 663 | 17 512 | 183 632 | 407 443 | 108 274 | 209 431 | 314 569 | 634 386 |
| Liberia | 0 | 1 803 | 58 | 93 917 | 795 | 36 420 | 853 | 132 141 |
| Libya | 26 | 8 | 0 | 3 950 | 2 238 | 1 519 | 2 264 | 5 476 |
| Madagascar | 817 | 1 424 | 183 620 | 117 787 | 110 090 | 94 939 | 294 527 | 214 151 |
| Mauritania | 606 | 729 | 50 995 | 40 485 | 66 650 | 25 433 | 118 252 | 66 648 |
| Mauritius | 59 | 757 | 37 420 | 14 108 | 14 930 | 38 876 | 52 410 | 53 740 |
| Morocco | 5 075 | 3 263 | 253 714 | 561 202 | 69 796 | 302 825 | 328 585 | 867 290 |
| Mozambique | 4 319 | 7 521 | 203 244 | 261 730 | 146 906 | 176 978 | 354 468 | 446 229 |
| Namibia | 1 250 | 464 | 16 559 | 47 554 | 15 876 | 46 950 | 33 685 | 94 968 |
| Nigeria | 1 989 | 7 617 | 106 433 | 233 699 | 121 143 | 387 332 | 229 564 | 628 649 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 173 | 160 | 5 777 | 7 335 | 2 198 | 3 277 | 8 148 | 10 773 |
| Senegal | 4 115 | 7 624 | 88 703 | 141 843 | 99 460 | 132 332 | 192 278 | 281 799 |
| Seychelles | 0 | 63 | 24 | 33 | 3 299 | 5 110 | 3 322 | 5 207 |
| Sierra Leone | 2 555 | 2 776 | 62 117 | 40 600 | 32 430 | 26 516 | 97 102 | 69 892 |
| Somalia | 0 | 9 | 462 | 6 192 | 4 057 | 14 837 | 4 519 | 21 038 |
| South Africa | 1 320 | 9 160 | 16 727 | 36 092 | 111 761 | 113 144 | 129 809 | 158 396 |
| Sudan | 14 | 1 775 | 2 530 | 68 757 | 20 930 | 45 271 | 23 474 | 115 803 |
| Tanzania | 15 410 | 4 453 | 165 756 | 513 856 | 231 327 | 287 484 | 412 493 | 805 794 |
| Togo | 4 | 240 | 3 743 | 17 966 | 2 059 | 33 370 | 5 806 | 51 576 |
| Tunisia | 8 301 | 1 437 | 133 349 | 157 072 | 82 100 | 132 567 | 223 749 | 291 076 |
| Island Economies | 1 574 | 2 840 | 284 959 | 214 271 | 155 712 | 162 221 | 442 245 | 379 332 |
| Cape Verde | 524 | 282 | 55 042 | 68 414 | 23 659 | 14 144 | 79 225 | 82 840 |
| Comoros | 0 | 154 | 3 076 | 6 592 | 1 536 | 5 875 | 4 612 | 12 622 |
| Madagascar | 817 | 1 424 | 183 620 | 117 787 | 110 090 | 94 939 | 294 527 | 214 151 |
| Mauritius | 59 | 757 | 37 420 | 14 108 | 14 930 | 38 876 | 52 410 | 53 740 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 173 | 160 | 5 777 | 7 335 | 2 198 | 3 277 | 8 148 | 10 773 |
| Seychelles | 0 | 63 | 24 | 33 | 3 299 | 5 110 | 3 322 | 5 207 |
| Non-Island Economies | 290 244 | 280 856 | 3 245 485 | 5 917 984 | 2 956 425 | 4 486 420 | 6 492 154 | 10 685 260 |
| Algeria | 1 189 | 6 608 | 73 471 | 76 863 | 33 808 | 32 184 | 108 468 | 115 655 |
| Angola | 38 | 1 297 | 5 835 | 35 290 | 13 953 | 31 393 | 19 826 | 67 981 |
| Benin | 10 | 47 868 | 58 955 | 112 514 | 56 364 | 47 978 | 115 328 | 208 360 |
| Botswana | 101 | 160 | 1 563 | 547 | 14 580 | 4 757 | 16 245 | 5 464 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 768 | 20 901 | 134 435 | 115 882 | 94 260 | 158 705 | 230 463 | 295 487 |
| Burundi | 0 | 5 543 | 28 517 | 47 249 | 23 253 | 54 364 | 51 770 | 107 156 |
| Cameroon | 9 | 16 292 | 67 497 | 236 586 | 48 479 | 55 538 | 115 985 | 308 416 |
| Central African Rep. | 0 | 3 362 | 27 467 | 46 824 | 8 323 | 16 864 | 35 790 | 67 050 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Chad | 855 | 1 976 | 41 817 | 29 651 | 37 052 | 16 760 | 79 724 | 48 387 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 3 | 6 194 | 290 947 | 299 563 | 221 966 | 102 393 | 512 916 | 408 150 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0 | 206 | 34 394 | 20 017 | 6 019 | 20 308 | 40 413 | 40 531 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 37 | 5 935 | 5 713 | 42 202 | 54 481 | 99 229 | 60 231 | 147 366 |
| Djibouti | 374 | 341 | 19 877 | 8 532 | 3 168 | 1 607 | 23 418 | 10 480 |
| Egypt | 190 127 | 32 193 | 188 363 | 303 045 | 200 321 | 325 819 | 578 811 | 661 057 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0 | 9 | 186 | 44 | 760 | 482 | 946 | 535 |
| Eritrea | 0 | 61 | 32 879 | 20 539 | 18 152 | 22 896 | 51 031 | 43 496 |
| Ethiopia | 2 227 | 6 924 | 337 670 | 484 500 | 193 591 | 325 150 | 533 488 | 816 574 |
| Gabon | 0 | 1 312 | 16 757 | 33 351 | 25 974 | 10 212 | 42 732 | 44 875 |
| Gambia | 111 | 195 | 18 124 | 4 581 | 9 603 | 12 463 | 27 838 | 17 239 |
| Ghana | 15 594 | 16 397 | 110 201 | 329 208 | 154 963 | 270 782 | 280 759 | 616 387 |
| Guinea | 69 | 1 044 | 33 533 | 46 496 | 28 713 | 18 293 | 62 315 | 65 833 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 57 | 221 | 20 957 | 7 682 | 5 956 | 8 340 | 26 971 | 16 243 |
| Kenya | 22 663 | 17 512 | 183 632 | 407 443 | 108 274 | 209 431 | 314 569 | 634 386 |
| Lesotho | 9 | 1 447 | 2 524 | 23 090 | 4 449 | 5 317 | 6 982 | 29 855 |
| Liberia | 0 | 1 803 | 58 | 93 917 | 795 | 36 420 | 853 | 132 141 |
| Libya | 26 | 8 | 0 | 3 950 | 2 238 | 1 519 | 2 264 | 5 476 |
| Malawi | 492 | 1 756 | 32 526 | 47 536 | 84 414 | 92 485 | 117 432 | 141 777 |
| Mali | 4 371 | 15 132 | 90 090 | 234 092 | 88 518 | 280 369 | 182 980 | 529 592 |
| Mauritania | 606 | 729 | 50 995 | 40 485 | 66 650 | 25 433 | 118 252 | 66 648 |
| Morocco | 5 075 | 3 263 | 253 714 | 561 202 | 69 796 | 302 825 | 328 585 | 867 290 |
| Mozambique | 4 319 | 7 521 | 203 244 | 261 730 | 146 906 | 176 978 | 354 468 | 446 229 |
| Namibia | 1 250 | 464 | 16 559 | 47 554 | 15 876 | 46 950 | 33 685 | 94 968 |
| Niger | 18 | 2 613 | 44 239 | 53 835 | 68 514 | 69 707 | 112 771 | 126 155 |
| Nigeria | 1 989 | 7 617 | 106 433 | 233 699 | 121 143 | 387 332 | 229 564 | 628 649 |
| Rwanda | 7 | 3 913 | 37 862 | 106 686 | 40 426 | 90 477 | 78 296 | 201 076 |
| Senegal | 4 115 | 7 624 | 88 703 | 141 843 | 99 460 | 132 332 | 192 278 | 281 799 |
| Sierra Leone | 2 555 | 2 776 | 62 117 | 40 600 | 32 430 | 26 516 | 97 102 | 69 892 |
| Somalia | 0 | 9 | 462 | 6 192 | 4 057 | 14 837 | 4 519 | 21 038 |
| South Africa | 1 320 | 9 160 | 16 727 | 36 092 | 111 761 | 113 144 | 129 809 | 158 396 |
| Sudan | 14 | 1 775 | 2 530 | 68 757 | 20 930 | 45 271 | 23 474 | 115 803 |
| Swaziland | 20 | 96 | 7 335 | 33 | 10 941 | 22 813 | 18 297 | 22 942 |
| Tanzania | 15 410 | 4 453 | 165 756 | 513 856 | 231 327 | 287 484 | 412 493 | 805 794 |
| Togo | 4 | 240 | 3 743 | 17 966 | 2 059 | 33 370 | 5 806 | 51 576 |
| Tunisia | 8 301 | 1 437 | 133 349 | 157 072 | 82 100 | 132 567 | 223 749 | 291 076 |
| Uganda | 4 523 | 8 843 | 114 245 | 379 879 | 139 532 | 175 005 | 258 300 | 563 727 |
| Zambia | 433 | 4 907 | 78 400 | 138 500 | 141 062 | 103 375 | 219 895 | 246 782 |
| Zimbabwe | 155 | 717 | 1 081 | 808 | 9 027 | 37 946 | 10 263 | 39 471 |
| Africa (Total Bilateral) | 293 823 | 299 555 | 4 161 775 | 6 754 540 | 3 706 805 | 5 142 986 | 8 162 403 | 12 197 081 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

A7. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND RECS

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|--------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| RECs | | | | | | | | |
| COMESA (19) | 7.1 | 2.2 | 50.3 | 57.6 | 42.6 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Comoros | 0.0 | 1.2 | 66.7 | 52.2 | 33.3 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 1.5 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 43.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Djibouti | 1.6 | 3.3 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 32.8 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 34.6 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | 0.1 | 64.4 | 47.2 | 35.6 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ethiopia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 63.3 | 59.3 | 36.3 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kenya | 7.2 | 2.8 | 58.4 | 64.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Libya | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 98.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Madagascar | 0.3 | 0.7 | 62.3 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Malawi | 0.4 | 1.2 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 71.9 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritius | 0.1 | 1.4 | 71.4 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 0.0 | 1.9 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 51.6 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sudan | 0.1 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 59.4 | 89.2 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Swaziland | 0.1 | 0.4 | 40.1 | 0.1 | 59.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Uganda | 1.8 | 1.6 | 44.2 | 67.4 | 54.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zambia | 0.2 | 2.0 | 35.7 | 56.1 | 64.1 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 88.0 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ECOWAS (15) | 1.8 | 4.0 | 48.8 | 47.2 | 49.3 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benin | 0.0 | 23.0 | 51.1 | 54.0 | 48.9 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.8 | 7.1 | 58.3 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cape Verde | 0.7 | 0.3 | 69.5 | 82.6 | 29.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.1 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 28.6 | 90.5 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gambia | 0.4 | 1.1 | 65.1 | 26.6 | 34.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ghana | 5.6 | 2.7 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea | 0.1 | 1.6 | 53.8 | 70.6 | 46.1 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.2 | 1.4 | 77.7 | 47.3 | 22.1 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 71.1 | 93.2 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mali | 2.4 | 2.9 | 49.2 | 44.2 | 48.4 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Niger | 0.0 | 2.1 | 39.2 | 42.7 | 60.8 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nigeria | 0.9 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 52.8 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Senegal | 2.1 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 2.6 | 4.0 | 64.0 | 58.1 | 33.4 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.5 | 64.5 | 34.8 | 35.5 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SADC (14) | 1.1 | 1.5 | 47.4 | 56.2 | 51.4 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 1.9 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 70.4 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Botswana | 0.6 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 89.8 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|----------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 1.5 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 43.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 4.8 | 36.1 | 77.3 | 63.7 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Madagascar | 0.3 | 0.7 | 62.3 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Malawi | 0.4 | 1.2 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 71.9 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritius | 0.1 | 1.4 | 71.4 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mozambique | 1.2 | 1.7 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Namibia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 49.2 | 50.1 | 47.1 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Swaziland | 0.1 | 0.4 | 40.1 | 0.1 | 59.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tanzania | 3.7 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zambia | 0.2 | 2.0 | 35.7 | 56.1 | 64.1 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 88.0 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| CEMAC (7) | 0.3 | 4.5 | 59.9 | 71.8 | 39.8 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cameroon | 0.0 | 5.3 | 58.2 | 76.7 | 41.8 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.0 | 5.0 | 76.7 | 69.8 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Chad | 1.1 | 4.1 | 52.5 | 61.3 | 46.5 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.0 | 0.5 | 85.1 | 49.4 | 14.9 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 80.3 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gabon | 0.0 | 2.9 | 39.2 | 74.3 | 60.8 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 2.1 | 1.5 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| UMA (5) | 1.9 | 0.9 | 65.5 | 62.4 | 32.6 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.1 | 5.7 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 31.2 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Libya | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 98.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritania | 0.5 | 1.1 | 43.1 | 60.7 | 56.4 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Morocco | 1.5 | 0.4 | 77.2 | 64.7 | 21.2 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tunisia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 36.7 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ECCAS (10) | 0.1 | 3.3 | 57.2 | 68.5 | 42.7 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 1.9 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 70.4 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cameroon | 0.0 | 5.3 | 58.2 | 76.7 | 41.8 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.0 | 5.0 | 76.7 | 69.8 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Chad | 1.1 | 4.1 | 52.5 | 61.3 | 46.5 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 1.5 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 43.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.0 | 0.5 | 85.1 | 49.4 | 14.9 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 80.3 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gabon | 0.0 | 2.9 | 39.2 | 74.3 | 60.8 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 2.1 | 1.5 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| EAC (5) | 3.8 | 1.7 | 47.5 | 62.9 | 48.7 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kenya | 7.2 | 2.8 | 58.4 | 64.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 0.0 | 1.9 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 51.6 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Uganda | 1.8 | 1.6 | 44.2 | 67.4 | 54.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tanzania | 3.7 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Other Groupings | | | | | | | | |
| G5 Economies | 14.5 | 2.4 | 46.4 | 49.8 | 39.0 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.1 | 5.7 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 31.2 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 32.8 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 34.6 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Morocco | 1.5 | 0.4 | 77.2 | 64.7 | 21.2 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nigeria | 0.9 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 52.8 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| LDCs | 1.0 | 2.6 | 52.1 | 57.0 | 46.9 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 1.9 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 70.4 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benin | 0.0 | 23.0 | 51.1 | 54.0 | 48.9 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.8 | 7.1 | 58.3 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.0 | 5.0 | 76.7 | 69.8 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Chad | 1.1 | 4.1 | 52.5 | 61.3 | 46.5 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Comoros | 0.0 | 1.2 | 66.7 | 52.2 | 33.3 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 1.5 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 43.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Djibouti | 1.6 | 3.3 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 80.3 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | 0.1 | 64.4 | 47.2 | 35.6 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ethiopia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 63.3 | 59.3 | 36.3 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gambia | 0.4 | 1.1 | 65.1 | 26.6 | 34.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea | 0.1 | 1.6 | 53.8 | 70.6 | 46.1 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.2 | 1.4 | 77.7 | 47.3 | 22.1 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 4.8 | 36.1 | 77.3 | 63.7 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 71.1 | 93.2 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Madagascar | 0.3 | 0.7 | 62.3 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Malawi | 0.4 | 1.2 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 71.9 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mali | 2.4 | 2.9 | 49.2 | 44.2 | 48.4 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritania | 0.5 | 1.1 | 43.1 | 60.7 | 56.4 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mozambique | 1.2 | 1.7 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Niger | 0.0 | 2.1 | 39.2 | 42.7 | 60.8 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 0.0 | 1.9 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 51.6 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 2.1 | 1.5 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Senegal | 2.1 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 2.6 | 4.0 | 64.0 | 58.1 | 33.4 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 29.4 | 89.8 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sudan | 0.1 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 59.4 | 89.2 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tanzania | 3.7 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.5 | 64.5 | 34.8 | 35.5 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Uganda | 1.8 | 1.6 | 44.2 | 67.4 | 54.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zambia | 0.2 | 2.0 | 35.7 | 56.1 | 64.1 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-LDCs | 9.3 | 2.5 | 49.0 | 53.3 | 41.6 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.1 | 5.7 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 31.2 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Botswana | 0.6 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 89.8 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cameroon | 0.0 | 5.3 | 58.2 | 76.7 | 41.8 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cape Verde | 0.7 | 0.3 | 69.5 | 82.6 | 29.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.0 | 0.5 | 85.1 | 49.4 | 14.9 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.1 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 28.6 | 90.5 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 32.8 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 34.6 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gabon | 0.0 | 2.9 | 39.2 | 74.3 | 60.8 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ghana | 5.6 | 2.7 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kenya | 7.2 | 2.8 | 58.4 | 64.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Libya | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 98.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritius | 0.1 | 1.4 | 71.4 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Morocco | 1.5 | 0.4 | 77.2 | 64.7 | 21.2 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Namibia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 49.2 | 50.1 | 47.1 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nigeria | 0.9 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 52.8 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Swaziland | 0.1 | 0.4 | 40.1 | 0.1 | 59.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tunisia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 36.7 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 88.0 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Land-Locked Countries | 0.8 | 2.3 | 50.0 | 53.0 | 49.2 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Botswana | 0.6 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 89.8 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.8 | 7.1 | 58.3 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.0 | 5.0 | 76.7 | 69.8 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Chad | 1.1 | 4.1 | 52.5 | 61.3 | 46.5 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ethiopia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 63.3 | 59.3 | 36.3 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 4.8 | 36.1 | 77.3 | 63.7 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Malawi | 0.4 | 1.2 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 71.9 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mali | 2.4 | 2.9 | 49.2 | 44.2 | 48.4 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Niger | 0.0 | 2.1 | 39.2 | 42.7 | 60.8 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 0.0 | 1.9 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 51.6 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Swaziland | 0.1 | 0.4 | 40.1 | 0.1 | 59.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Uganda | 1.8 | 1.6 | 44.2 | 67.4 | 54.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zambia | 0.2 | 2.0 | 35.7 | 56.1 | 64.1 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 88.0 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Non land-locked Countries | 5.5 | 2.7 | 51.2 | 56.4 | 43.3 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.1 | 5.7 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 31.2 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 1.9 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 70.4 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benin | 0.0 | 23.0 | 51.1 | 54.0 | 48.9 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cameroon | 0.0 | 5.3 | 58.2 | 76.7 | 41.8 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cape Verde | 0.7 | 0.3 | 69.5 | 82.6 | 29.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Comoros | 0.0 | 1.2 | 66.7 | 52.2 | 33.3 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 1.5 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 43.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.0 | 0.5 | 85.1 | 49.4 | 14.9 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.1 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 28.6 | 90.5 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Djibouti | 1.6 | 3.3 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 32.8 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 34.6 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 80.3 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | 0.1 | 64.4 | 47.2 | 35.6 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Gabon | 0.0 | 2.9 | 39.2 | 74.3 | 60.8 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gambia | 0.4 | 1.1 | 65.1 | 26.6 | 34.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ghana | 5.6 | 2.7 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea | 0.1 | 1.6 | 53.8 | 70.6 | 46.1 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.2 | 1.4 | 77.7 | 47.3 | 22.1 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kenya | 7.2 | 2.8 | 58.4 | 64.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 71.1 | 93.2 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Libya | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 98.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Madagascar | 0.3 | 0.7 | 62.3 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritania | 0.5 | 1.1 | 43.1 | 60.7 | 56.4 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritius | 0.1 | 1.4 | 71.4 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Morocco | 1.5 | 0.4 | 77.2 | 64.7 | 21.2 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mozambique | 1.2 | 1.7 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Namibia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 49.2 | 50.1 | 47.1 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nigeria | 0.9 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 52.8 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 2.1 | 1.5 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Senegal | 2.1 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 2.6 | 4.0 | 64.0 | 58.1 | 33.4 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 29.4 | 89.8 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sudan | 0.1 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 59.4 | 89.2 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tanzania | 3.7 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.5 | 64.5 | 34.8 | 35.5 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tunisia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 36.7 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Island Economies | 0.4 | 0.7 | 64.4 | 56.5 | 35.2 | 42.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cape Verde | 0.7 | 0.3 | 69.5 | 82.6 | 29.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Comoros | 0.0 | 1.2 | 66.7 | 52.2 | 33.3 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Madagascar | 0.3 | 0.7 | 62.3 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritius | 0.1 | 1.4 | 71.4 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 2.1 | 1.5 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-Island Economies | 4.5 | 2.6 | 50.0 | 55.4 | 45.5 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.1 | 5.7 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 31.2 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 1.9 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 70.4 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benin | 0.0 | 23.0 | 51.1 | 54.0 | 48.9 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Botswana | 0.6 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 89.8 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.8 | 7.1 | 58.3 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cameroon | 0.0 | 5.3 | 58.2 | 76.7 | 41.8 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.0 | 5.0 | 76.7 | 69.8 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Chad | 1.1 | 4.1 | 52.5 | 61.3 | 46.5 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 1.5 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 43.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.0 | 0.5 | 85.1 | 49.4 | 14.9 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-related adjustment | | Economic Infrastructure | | Building Productive Capacity (including trade development) | | Total Sector Allocable Aid for Trade | |
|-------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 | 2002-05 | 2006-09 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.1 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 28.6 | 90.5 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Djibouti | 1.6 | 3.3 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 32.8 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 34.6 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 80.3 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | 0.1 | 64.4 | 47.2 | 35.6 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ethiopia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 63.3 | 59.3 | 36.3 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gabon | 0.0 | 2.9 | 39.2 | 74.3 | 60.8 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gambia | 0.4 | 1.1 | 65.1 | 26.6 | 34.5 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ghana | 5.6 | 2.7 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea | 0.1 | 1.6 | 53.8 | 70.6 | 46.1 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.2 | 1.4 | 77.7 | 47.3 | 22.1 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kenya | 7.2 | 2.8 | 58.4 | 64.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 4.8 | 36.1 | 77.3 | 63.7 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 71.1 | 93.2 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Libya | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 98.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Malawi | 0.4 | 1.2 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 71.9 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mali | 2.4 | 2.9 | 49.2 | 44.2 | 48.4 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mauritania | 0.5 | 1.1 | 43.1 | 60.7 | 56.4 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Morocco | 1.5 | 0.4 | 77.2 | 64.7 | 21.2 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mozambique | 1.2 | 1.7 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Namibia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 49.2 | 50.1 | 47.1 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Niger | 0.0 | 2.1 | 39.2 | 42.7 | 60.8 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nigeria | 0.9 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 52.8 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 0.0 | 1.9 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 51.6 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Senegal | 2.1 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 2.6 | 4.0 | 64.0 | 58.1 | 33.4 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 29.4 | 89.8 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sudan | 0.1 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 59.4 | 89.2 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Swaziland | 0.1 | 0.4 | 40.1 | 0.1 | 59.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tanzania | 3.7 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.5 | 64.5 | 34.8 | 35.5 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tunisia | 3.7 | 0.5 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 36.7 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Uganda | 1.8 | 1.6 | 44.2 | 67.4 | 54.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zambia | 0.2 | 2.0 | 35.7 | 56.1 | 64.1 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 88.0 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| AFRICA | 3.6 | 2.5 | 51.0 | 55.4 | 45.4 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS Proxies)

A8. AID FOR TRADE PER CAPITA BY RECS AND OTHER GROUPINGS, CONSTANT 2009 US\$

| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| REC's | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMESA (19) | 8.2 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 7.1 |
| Burundi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Comoros | 7.9 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 48.2 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 9.1 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| Djibouti | 29.9 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 26.2 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 47.1 | 19.5 |
| Egypt | 7.7 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Eritrea | 12.1 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Ethiopia | 7.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 13.5 | 8.5 |
| Kenya | 9.1 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Libya | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Madagascar | 17.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 6.8 | 13.1 |
| Malawi | 9.0 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Mauritius | 42.7 | 33.8 | 11.8 | 37.7 | 86.2 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 17.3 | 8.5 |
| Rwanda | 8.9 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 12.2 |
| Seychelles | 40.0 | 50.0 | 9.3 | 155.1 | 26.3 | 60.4 | 80.9 | 17.0 | 26.7 | 112.8 | 59.6 |
| Sudan | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Swaziland | 16.5 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| Uganda | 9.4 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.5 |
| Zambia | 19.4 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 11.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| ECOWAS (15) | 6.6 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 11.5 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| Benin | 15.4 | 40.1 | 11.7 | 20.5 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 15.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 17.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 36.7 | 19.7 | 13.8 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 15.4 |
| Cape Verde | 170.0 | 56.9 | 144.0 | 213.7 | 250.0 | 167.3 | 96.0 | 89.2 | 192.4 | 146.4 | 131.4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| Gambia | 19.1 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 19.5 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 19.3 | 11.6 |
| Ghana | 13.2 | 15.6 | 34.3 | 27.1 | 29.3 | 26.7 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.1 |
| Guinea | 7.0 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 19.0 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 21.4 | 28.2 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| Liberia | 0.3 | 16.5 | 35.1 | 12.2 | 75.3 | 35.6 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 22.6 | 13.9 |
| Mali | 16.0 | 12.8 | 62.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 25.6 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Niger | 9.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Nigeria | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Senegal | 17.7 | 22.1 | 10.6 | 28.7 | 31.5 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 20.1 | 3.9 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 6.5 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 17.6 | 11.5 |
| Togo | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| SADC (14) | 9.2 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 |
| Angola | 1.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Botswana | 9.0 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 7.7 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 9.1 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| Lesotho | 3.6 | 11.1 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 7.8 |

| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Madagascar | 17.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 6.8 | 13.1 |
| Malawi | 9.0 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Mauritius | 42.7 | 33.8 | 11.8 | 37.7 | 86.2 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 17.3 | 8.5 |
| Mozambique | 17.7 | 16.2 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Namibia | 17.2 | 61.0 | 15.2 | 43.3 | 60.2 | 45.0 | 11.1 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 28.3 | 18.1 |
| South Africa | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Swaziland | 16.5 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| Tanzania | 11.0 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 31.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Zambia | 19.4 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 11.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| CEMAC (7) | 9.0 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 15.0 | 13.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Cameroon | 6.7 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Central African Rep. | 9.0 | 30.5 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Chad | 8.4 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Congo, Rep. | 12.2 | 7.1 | 18.5 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Gabon | 32.1 | 54.0 | 11.6 | 45.9 | 14.3 | 31.3 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 16.2 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 54.7 | 56.8 | 42.1 | 23.4 | 146.8 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 47.7 | 19.2 | 36.3 |
| UMA (5) | 9.7 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 27.8 | 13.1 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 10.2 |
| Algeria | 3.4 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Libya | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Mauritania | 41.2 | 58.1 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 25.2 |
| Morocco | 11.0 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 56.9 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 14.5 |
| Tunisia | 22.6 | 17.4 | 22.4 | 49.0 | 24.2 | 28.3 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 26.6 | 20.3 |
| ECCAS (15) | 7.9 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 5.2 |
| Angola | 1.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Burundi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Cameroon | 6.7 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Central African Rep. | 9.0 | 30.5 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Chad | 8.4 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 9.1 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| Congo, Rep. | 12.2 | 7.1 | 18.5 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Gabon | 32.1 | 54.0 | 11.6 | 45.9 | 14.3 | 31.3 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 16.2 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 54.7 | 56.8 | 42.1 | 23.4 | 146.8 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 47.7 | 19.2 | 36.3 |
| EAC (5) | 9.7 | 11.1 | 19.7 | 15.2 | 25.3 | 17.9 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 10.6 |
| Burundi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Kenya | 9.1 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Rwanda | 8.9 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 12.2 |

| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Tanzania | 11.0 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 31.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Uganda | 9.4 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.5 |
| Other Groupings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G5 Economies | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Algeria | 3.4 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Egypt | 7.7 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Morocco | 11.0 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 56.9 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 14.5 |
| Nigeria | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| South Africa | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| LDCs | 9.8 | 9.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| Angola | 1.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Benin | 15.4 | 40.1 | 11.7 | 20.5 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 15.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 17.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 36.7 | 19.7 | 13.8 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 15.4 |
| Burundi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Central African R. | 9.0 | 30.5 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Chad | 8.4 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Comoros | 7.9 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 48.2 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 9.1 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| Djibouti | 29.9 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 26.2 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 47.1 | 19.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Eritrea | 12.1 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Ethiopia | 7.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 13.5 | 8.5 |
| Gambia | 19.1 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 19.5 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 19.3 | 11.6 |
| Guinea | 7.0 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 19.0 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 21.4 | 28.2 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| Lesotho | 3.6 | 11.1 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 7.8 |
| Liberia | 0.3 | 16.5 | 35.1 | 12.2 | 75.3 | 35.6 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 22.6 | 13.9 |
| Madagascar | 17.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 6.8 | 13.1 |
| Malawi | 9.0 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Mali | 16.0 | 12.8 | 62.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 25.6 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Mauritania | 41.2 | 58.1 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 25.2 |
| Mozambique | 17.7 | 16.2 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Niger | 9.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Rwanda | 8.9 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 12.2 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 54.7 | 56.8 | 42.1 | 23.4 | 146.8 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 47.7 | 19.2 | 36.3 |
| Senegal | 17.7 | 22.1 | 10.6 | 28.7 | 31.5 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 20.1 | 3.9 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 6.5 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 17.6 | 11.5 |
| Somalia | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| Sudan | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Tanzania | 11.0 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 31.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Togo | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Uganda | 9.4 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.5 |
| Zambia | 19.4 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 11.6 |

| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Non-LDCs | 5.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| Algeria | 3.4 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Botswana | 9.0 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 7.7 |
| Cameroon | 6.7 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Cape Verde | 170.0 | 56.9 | 144.0 | 213.7 | 250.0 | 167.3 | 96.0 | 89.2 | 192.4 | 146.4 | 131.4 |
| Congo, Rep. | 12.2 | 7.1 | 18.5 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| Egypt | 7.7 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Gabon | 32.1 | 54.0 | 11.6 | 45.9 | 14.3 | 31.3 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 16.2 |
| Ghana | 13.2 | 15.6 | 34.3 | 27.1 | 29.3 | 26.7 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.1 |
| Kenya | 9.1 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Libya | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Mauritius | 42.7 | 33.8 | 11.8 | 37.7 | 86.2 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 17.3 | 8.5 |
| Morocco | 11.0 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 56.9 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 14.5 |
| Namibia | 17.2 | 61.0 | 15.2 | 43.3 | 60.2 | 45.0 | 11.1 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 28.3 | 18.1 |
| Nigeria | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Seychelles | 40.0 | 50.0 | 9.3 | 155.1 | 26.3 | 60.4 | 80.9 | 17.0 | 26.7 | 112.8 | 59.6 |
| South Africa | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Swaziland | 16.5 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| Tunisia | 22.6 | 17.4 | 22.4 | 49.0 | 24.2 | 28.3 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 26.6 | 20.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| Land-Locked Countries | 9.4 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 19.2 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 9.8 |
| Botswana | 9.0 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 7.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 17.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 36.7 | 19.7 | 13.8 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 15.4 |
| Burundi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Central African Rep. | 9.0 | 30.5 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Chad | 8.4 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Ethiopia | 7.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 13.5 | 8.5 |
| Lesotho | 3.6 | 11.1 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 7.8 |
| Malawi | 9.0 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Mali | 16.0 | 12.8 | 62.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 25.6 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Niger | 9.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Rwanda | 8.9 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 12.2 |
| Swaziland | 16.5 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| Uganda | 9.4 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.5 |
| Zambia | 19.4 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 11.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| Non land-locked Countries | 7.3 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| Algeria | 3.4 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Angola | 1.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Benin | 15.4 | 40.1 | 11.7 | 20.5 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 15.9 |
| Cameroon | 6.7 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Cape Verde | 170.0 | 56.9 | 144.0 | 213.7 | 250.0 | 167.3 | 96.0 | 89.2 | 192.4 | 146.4 | 131.4 |
| Comoros | 7.9 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 48.2 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 9.1 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 |

| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Congo, Rep. | 12.2 | 7.1 | 18.5 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| Djibouti | 29.9 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 26.2 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 47.1 | 19.5 |
| Egypt | 7.7 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Eritrea | 12.1 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Gabon | 32.1 | 54.0 | 11.6 | 45.9 | 14.3 | 31.3 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 16.2 |
| Gambia | 19.1 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 19.5 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 19.3 | 11.6 |
| Ghana | 13.2 | 15.6 | 34.3 | 27.1 | 29.3 | 26.7 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.1 |
| Guinea | 7.0 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 19.0 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 21.4 | 28.2 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| Kenya | 9.1 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Liberia | 0.3 | 16.5 | 35.1 | 12.2 | 75.3 | 35.6 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 22.6 | 13.9 |
| Libya | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Madagascar | 17.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 6.8 | 13.1 |
| Mauritania | 41.2 | 58.1 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 25.2 |
| Mauritius | 42.7 | 33.8 | 11.8 | 37.7 | 86.2 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 17.3 | 8.5 |
| Morocco | 11.0 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 56.9 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 14.5 |
| Mozambique | 17.7 | 16.2 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Namibia | 17.2 | 61.0 | 15.2 | 43.3 | 60.2 | 45.0 | 11.1 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 28.3 | 18.1 |
| Nigeria | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 54.7 | 56.8 | 42.1 | 23.4 | 146.8 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 47.7 | 19.2 | 36.3 |
| Senegal | 17.7 | 22.1 | 10.6 | 28.7 | 31.5 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| Seychelles | 40.0 | 50.0 | 9.3 | 155.1 | 26.3 | 60.4 | 80.9 | 17.0 | 26.7 | 112.8 | 59.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 20.1 | 3.9 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 6.5 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 17.6 | 11.5 |
| Somalia | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| South Africa | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Sudan | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Tanzania | 11.0 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 31.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Togo | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Tunisia | 22.6 | 17.4 | 22.4 | 49.0 | 24.2 | 28.3 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 26.6 | 20.3 |
| Island Economies | 22.8 | 12.3 | 15.7 | 26.6 | 15.7 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 19.2 | 16.9 | 11.0 | 15.7 |
| Cape Verde | 170.0 | 56.9 | 144.0 | 213.7 | 250.0 | 167.3 | 96.0 | 89.2 | 192.4 | 146.4 | 131.4 |
| Comoros | 7.9 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 48.2 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Madagascar | 17.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 6.8 | 13.1 |
| Mauritius | 42.7 | 33.8 | 11.8 | 37.7 | 86.2 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 17.3 | 8.5 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 54.7 | 56.8 | 42.1 | 23.4 | 146.8 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 47.7 | 19.2 | 36.3 |
| Seychelles | 40.0 | 50.0 | 9.3 | 155.1 | 26.3 | 60.4 | 80.9 | 17.0 | 26.7 | 112.8 | 59.6 |
| Non-Island Economies | 7.5 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.3 |
| Algeria | 3.4 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Angola | 1.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Benin | 15.4 | 40.1 | 11.7 | 20.5 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 15.9 |
| Botswana | 9.0 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 7.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 17.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 36.7 | 19.7 | 13.8 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 15.4 |
| Burundi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 |

| | AFT Commitments per capita | | | | | | AFT Disbursements per capita | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-09 avg. |
| Cameroon | 6.7 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Central African Rep. | 9.0 | 30.5 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Chad | 8.4 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 9.1 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| Congo, Rep. | 12.2 | 7.1 | 18.5 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| Djibouti | 29.9 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 26.2 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 47.1 | 19.5 |
| Egypt | 7.7 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Eritrea | 12.1 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Ethiopia | 7.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 13.5 | 8.5 |
| Gabon | 32.1 | 54.0 | 11.6 | 45.9 | 14.3 | 31.3 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 16.2 |
| Gambia | 19.1 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 19.5 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 19.3 | 11.6 |
| Ghana | 13.2 | 15.6 | 34.3 | 27.1 | 29.3 | 26.7 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.1 |
| Guinea | 7.0 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 19.0 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 21.4 | 28.2 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| Kenya | 9.1 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Lesotho | 3.6 | 11.1 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 7.8 |
| Liberia | 0.3 | 16.5 | 35.1 | 12.2 | 75.3 | 35.6 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 22.6 | 13.9 |
| Libya | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Malawi | 9.0 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Mali | 16.0 | 12.8 | 62.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 25.6 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Mauritania | 41.2 | 58.1 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 25.2 |
| Morocco | 11.0 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 56.9 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 14.5 |
| Mozambique | 17.7 | 16.2 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Namibia | 17.2 | 61.0 | 15.2 | 43.3 | 60.2 | 45.0 | 11.1 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 28.3 | 18.1 |
| Niger | 9.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Nigeria | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Rwanda | 8.9 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 12.2 |
| Senegal | 17.7 | 22.1 | 10.6 | 28.7 | 31.5 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 20.1 | 3.9 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 6.5 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 17.6 | 11.5 |
| Somalia | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| South Africa | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Sudan | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Swaziland | 16.5 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| Tanzania | 11.0 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 31.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Togo | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Tunisia | 22.6 | 17.4 | 22.4 | 49.0 | 24.2 | 28.3 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 26.6 | 20.3 |
| Uganda | 9.4 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.5 |
| Zambia | 19.4 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 11.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

A9. TOTAL AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS & DISBURSEMENTS (MILLIONS OF 2009 CONSTANT US\$) AND TOTAL POPULATION (IN MILLIONS)

| | Commitments .. AfT | | Disbursements .. AfT | Total Population (in millions) | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| COMESA (19) | 3149.1 | 4304.1 | 3016.6 | 386.1 | 425.3 |
| Burundi | 51.8 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Comoros | 4.6 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | 408.2 | 267.4 | 56.5 | 63.4 |
| Djibouti | 23.4 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Egypt | 578.8 | 661.1 | 527.4 | 75.0 | 80.8 |
| Eritrea | 51.0 | 43.5 | 19.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Ethiopia | 533.5 | 816.6 | 674.1 | 71.8 | 79.7 |
| Kenya | 314.6 | 634.4 | 307.0 | 34.5 | 38.3 |
| Libya | 2.3 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Madagascar | 294.5 | 214.2 | 246.8 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| Malawi | 117.4 | 141.8 | 110.3 | 13.1 | 14.6 |
| Mauritius | 52.4 | 53.7 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Rwanda | 78.3 | 201.1 | 117.0 | 8.8 | 9.6 |
| Seychelles | 3.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sudan | 23.5 | 115.8 | 58.2 | 37.5 | 40.9 |
| Swaziland | 18.3 | 22.9 | 12.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Uganda | 258.3 | 563.7 | 388.7 | 27.4 | 31.2 |
| Zambia | 219.9 | 246.8 | 144.2 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 10.3 | 39.5 | 21.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| ECOWAS (15) | 1704.5 | 3269.6 | 1977.0 | 257.2 | 284.5 |
| Benin | 115.3 | 208.4 | 135.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 230.5 | 295.5 | 231.2 | 13.1 | 15.0 |
| Cape Verde | 79.2 | 82.8 | 65.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 60.2 | 147.4 | 124.2 | 18.7 | 20.4 |
| Gambia | 27.8 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Ghana | 280.8 | 616.4 | 347.9 | 21.2 | 23.1 |
| Guinea | 62.3 | 65.8 | 47.5 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 27.0 | 16.2 | 34.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Liberia | 0.9 | 132.1 | 51.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Mali | 183.0 | 529.6 | 256.5 | 11.4 | 12.6 |
| Niger | 112.8 | 126.2 | 93.0 | 12.4 | 14.4 |
| Nigeria | 229.6 | 628.6 | 237.5 | 135.9 | 149.5 |
| Senegal | 192.3 | 281.8 | 226.3 | 10.9 | 12.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 97.1 | 69.9 | 63.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Togo | 5.8 | 51.6 | 43.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| SADC (14) | 2199.2 | 2735.7 | 1940.3 | 238.2 | 260.7 |
| Angola | 19.8 | 68.0 | 36.8 | 15.9 | 17.8 |
| Botswana | 16.2 | 5.5 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | 408.2 | 267.4 | 56.5 | 63.4 |
| Lesotho | 7.0 | 29.9 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Madagascar | 294.5 | 214.2 | 246.8 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| Malawi | 117.4 | 141.8 | 110.3 | 13.1 | 14.6 |
| Mauritius | 52.4 | 53.7 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |

| | Commitments .. AfT | | Disbursements .. AfT | Total Population (in millions) | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Mozambique | 354.5 | 446.2 | 371.5 | 20.0 | 22.1 |
| Namibia | 33.7 | 95.0 | 38.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| South Africa | 129.8 | 158.4 | 174.8 | 46.4 | 48.5 |
| Swaziland | 18.3 | 22.9 | 12.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Tanzania | 412.5 | 805.8 | 475.2 | 37.5 | 41.9 |
| Zambia | 219.9 | 246.8 | 144.2 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 10.3 | 39.5 | 21.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| CEMAC (7) | 323.7 | 520.6 | 285.9 | 36.1 | 39.8 |
| Cameroon | 116.0 | 308.4 | 139.0 | 17.2 | 18.9 |
| Central African Rep. | 35.8 | 67.1 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Chad | 79.7 | 48.4 | 54.4 | 9.5 | 10.8 |
| Congo, Rep. | 40.4 | 40.5 | 29.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Gabon | 42.7 | 44.9 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 8.1 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| UMA (5) | 781.3 | 1346.1 | 867.1 | 80.6 | 85.2 |
| Algeria | 108.5 | 115.7 | 120.9 | 32.1 | 34.1 |
| Libya | 2.3 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Mauritania | 118.3 | 66.6 | 80.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Morocco | 328.6 | 867.3 | 454.3 | 30.0 | 31.4 |
| Tunisia | 223.7 | 291.1 | 208.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 |
| ECCAS (10) | 908.2 | 1103.9 | 672.7 | 115.5 | 128.9 |
| Angola | 19.8 | 68.0 | 36.8 | 15.9 | 17.8 |
| Burundi | 51.8 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Cameroon | 116.0 | 308.4 | 139.0 | 17.2 | 18.9 |
| Central African Rep. | 35.8 | 67.1 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Chad | 79.7 | 48.4 | 54.4 | 9.5 | 10.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | 408.2 | 267.4 | 56.5 | 63.4 |
| Congo, Rep. | 40.4 | 40.5 | 29.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Gabon | 42.7 | 44.9 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 8.1 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| EAC (5) | 1115.4 | 2312.1 | 1370.5 | 115.1 | 128.9 |
| Burundi | 51.8 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Kenya | 314.6 | 634.4 | 307.0 | 34.5 | 38.3 |
| Rwanda | 78.3 | 201.1 | 117.0 | 8.8 | 9.6 |
| Tanzania | 412.5 | 805.8 | 475.2 | 37.5 | 41.9 |
| Uganda | 258.3 | 563.7 | 388.7 | 27.4 | 31.2 |
| G5 Economies | 1375.2 | 2431.0 | 1514.8 | 319.5 | 344.3 |
| Algeria | 108.5 | 115.7 | 120.9 | 32.1 | 34.1 |
| Egypt | 578.8 | 661.1 | 527.4 | 75.0 | 80.8 |
| Morocco | 328.6 | 867.3 | 454.3 | 30.0 | 31.4 |
| Nigeria | 229.6 | 628.6 | 237.5 | 135.9 | 149.5 |
| South Africa | 129.8 | 158.4 | 174.8 | 46.4 | 48.5 |

| | Commitments .. AfT | | Disbursements .. AfT | Total Population (in millions) | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| LDCs | 4265.0 | 6240.4 | 4413.7 | 437.4 | 487.8 |
| Angola | 19.8 | 68.0 | 36.8 | 15.9 | 17.8 |
| Benin | 115.3 | 208.4 | 135.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 230.5 | 295.5 | 231.2 | 13.1 | 15.0 |
| Burundi | 51.8 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 35.8 | 67.1 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Chad | 79.7 | 48.4 | 54.4 | 9.5 | 10.8 |
| Comoros | 4.6 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | 408.2 | 267.4 | 56.5 | 63.4 |
| Djibouti | 23.4 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Eritrea | 51.0 | 43.5 | 19.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Ethiopia | 533.5 | 816.6 | 674.1 | 71.8 | 79.7 |
| Gambia | 27.8 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Guinea | 62.3 | 65.8 | 47.5 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 27.0 | 16.2 | 34.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Lesotho | 7.0 | 29.9 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Liberia | 0.9 | 132.1 | 51.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Madagascar | 294.5 | 214.2 | 246.8 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| Malawi | 117.4 | 141.8 | 110.3 | 13.1 | 14.6 |
| Mali | 183.0 | 529.6 | 256.5 | 11.4 | 12.6 |
| Mauritania | 118.3 | 66.6 | 80.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Mozambique | 354.5 | 446.2 | 371.5 | 20.0 | 22.1 |
| Niger | 112.8 | 126.2 | 93.0 | 12.4 | 14.4 |
| Rwanda | 78.3 | 201.1 | 117.0 | 8.8 | 9.6 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 8.1 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Senegal | 192.3 | 281.8 | 226.3 | 10.9 | 12.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 97.1 | 69.9 | 63.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Somalia | 4.5 | 21.0 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 |
| Sudan | 23.5 | 115.8 | 58.2 | 37.5 | 40.9 |
| Tanzania | 412.5 | 805.8 | 475.2 | 37.5 | 41.9 |
| Togo | 5.8 | 51.6 | 43.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| Uganda | 258.3 | 563.7 | 388.7 | 27.4 | 31.2 |
| Zambia | 219.9 | 246.8 | 144.2 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| Non-LDCs | 2669.4 | 4824.2 | 2865.7 | 450.4 | 486.0 |
| Algeria | 108.5 | 115.7 | 120.9 | 32.1 | 34.1 |
| Botswana | 16.2 | 5.5 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Cameroon | 116.0 | 308.4 | 139.0 | 17.2 | 18.9 |
| Cape Verde | 79.2 | 82.8 | 65.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Congo, Rep. | 40.4 | 40.5 | 29.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 60.2 | 147.4 | 124.2 | 18.7 | 20.4 |
| Egypt | 578.8 | 661.1 | 527.4 | 75.0 | 80.8 |
| Gabon | 42.7 | 44.9 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Ghana | 280.8 | 616.4 | 347.9 | 21.2 | 23.1 |
| Kenya | 314.6 | 634.4 | 307.0 | 34.5 | 38.3 |
| Libya | 2.3 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Mauritius | 52.4 | 53.7 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Morocco | 328.6 | 867.3 | 454.3 | 30.0 | 31.4 |

| | Commitments .. AfT | | Disbursements .. AfT | Total Population (in millions) | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Namibia | 33.7 | 95.0 | 38.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Nigeria | 229.6 | 628.6 | 237.5 | 135.9 | 149.5 |
| Seychelles | 3.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| South Africa | 129.8 | 158.4 | 174.8 | 46.4 | 48.5 |
| Swaziland | 18.3 | 22.9 | 12.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Tunisia | 223.7 | 291.1 | 208.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 10.3 | 39.5 | 21.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Land-Locked Countries | 1952.7 | 3241.5 | 2249.4 | 207.3 | 230.2 |
| Botswana | 16.2 | 5.5 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 230.5 | 295.5 | 231.2 | 13.1 | 15.0 |
| Burundi | 51.8 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 35.8 | 67.1 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Chad | 79.7 | 48.4 | 54.4 | 9.5 | 10.8 |
| Ethiopia | 533.5 | 816.6 | 674.1 | 71.8 | 79.7 |
| Lesotho | 7.0 | 29.9 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Malawi | 117.4 | 141.8 | 110.3 | 13.1 | 14.6 |
| Mali | 183.0 | 529.6 | 256.5 | 11.4 | 12.6 |
| Niger | 112.8 | 126.2 | 93.0 | 12.4 | 14.4 |
| Rwanda | 78.3 | 201.1 | 117.0 | 8.8 | 9.6 |
| Swaziland | 18.3 | 22.9 | 12.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Uganda | 258.3 | 563.7 | 388.7 | 27.4 | 31.2 |
| Zambia | 219.9 | 246.8 | 144.2 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 10.3 | 39.5 | 21.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Non land-locked Countries | 4981.7 | 7823.1 | 5030.0 | 680.5 | 743.7 |
| Algeria | 108.5 | 115.7 | 120.9 | 32.1 | 34.1 |
| Angola | 19.8 | 68.0 | 36.8 | 15.9 | 17.8 |
| Benin | 115.3 | 208.4 | 135.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| Cameroon | 116.0 | 308.4 | 139.0 | 17.2 | 18.9 |
| Cape Verde | 79.2 | 82.8 | 65.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Comoros | 4.6 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | 408.2 | 267.4 | 56.5 | 63.4 |
| Congo, Rep. | 40.4 | 40.5 | 29.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 60.2 | 147.4 | 124.2 | 18.7 | 20.4 |
| Djibouti | 23.4 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Egypt | 578.8 | 661.1 | 527.4 | 75.0 | 80.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Eritrea | 51.0 | 43.5 | 19.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Gabon | 42.7 | 44.9 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Gambia | 27.8 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Ghana | 280.8 | 616.4 | 347.9 | 21.2 | 23.1 |
| Guinea | 62.3 | 65.8 | 47.5 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 27.0 | 16.2 | 34.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Kenya | 314.6 | 634.4 | 307.0 | 34.5 | 38.3 |
| Liberia | 0.9 | 132.1 | 51.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Libya | 2.3 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Madagascar | 294.5 | 214.2 | 246.8 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| Mauritania | 118.3 | 66.6 | 80.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Mauritius | 52.4 | 53.7 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |

| | Commitments .. AfT | | Disbursements .. AfT | Total Population (in millions) | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Morocco | 328.6 | 867.3 | 454.3 | 30.0 | 31.4 |
| Mozambique | 354.5 | 446.2 | 371.5 | 20.0 | 22.1 |
| Namibia | 33.7 | 95.0 | 38.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Nigeria | 229.6 | 628.6 | 237.5 | 135.9 | 149.5 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 8.1 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Senegal | 192.3 | 281.8 | 226.3 | 10.9 | 12.1 |
| Seychelles | 3.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 97.1 | 69.9 | 63.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Somalia | 4.5 | 21.0 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 |
| South Africa | 129.8 | 158.4 | 174.8 | 46.4 | 48.5 |
| Sudan | 23.5 | 115.8 | 58.2 | 37.5 | 40.9 |
| Tanzania | 412.5 | 805.8 | 475.2 | 37.5 | 41.9 |
| Togo | 5.8 | 51.6 | 43.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| Tunisia | 223.7 | 291.1 | 208.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 |
| Island Economies | 442.2 | 379.3 | 337.7 | 19.4 | 21.5 |
| Cape Verde | 79.2 | 82.8 | 65.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Comoros | 4.6 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Madagascar | 294.5 | 214.2 | 246.8 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| Mauritius | 52.4 | 53.7 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 8.1 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Seychelles | 3.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Non-Island Economies | 6492.2 | 10685.3 | 6941.7 | 868.4 | 952.3 |
| Algeria | 108.5 | 115.7 | 120.9 | 32.1 | 34.1 |
| Angola | 19.8 | 68.0 | 36.8 | 15.9 | 17.8 |
| Benin | 115.3 | 208.4 | 135.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| Botswana | 16.2 | 5.5 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 230.5 | 295.5 | 231.2 | 13.1 | 15.0 |
| Burundi | 51.8 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Cameroon | 116.0 | 308.4 | 139.0 | 17.2 | 18.9 |
| Central African Rep. | 35.8 | 67.1 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Chad | 79.7 | 48.4 | 54.4 | 9.5 | 10.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 512.9 | 408.2 | 267.4 | 56.5 | 63.4 |
| Congo, Rep. | 40.4 | 40.5 | 29.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 60.2 | 147.4 | 124.2 | 18.7 | 20.4 |
| Djibouti | 23.4 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Egypt | 578.8 | 661.1 | 527.4 | 75.0 | 80.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Eritrea | 51.0 | 43.5 | 19.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Ethiopia | 533.5 | 816.6 | 674.1 | 71.8 | 79.7 |
| Gabon | 42.7 | 44.9 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Gambia | 27.8 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Ghana | 280.8 | 616.4 | 347.9 | 21.2 | 23.1 |
| Guinea | 62.3 | 65.8 | 47.5 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 27.0 | 16.2 | 34.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Kenya | 314.6 | 634.4 | 307.0 | 34.5 | 38.3 |
| Lesotho | 7.0 | 29.9 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Liberia | 0.9 | 132.1 | 51.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 |

| | Commitments .. AfT | | Disbursements .. AfT | Total Population (in millions) | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Libya | 2.3 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Malawi | 117.4 | 141.8 | 110.3 | 13.1 | 14.6 |
| Mali | 183.0 | 529.6 | 256.5 | 11.4 | 12.6 |
| Mauritania | 118.3 | 66.6 | 80.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Morocco | 328.6 | 867.3 | 454.3 | 30.0 | 31.4 |
| Mozambique | 354.5 | 446.2 | 371.5 | 20.0 | 22.1 |
| Namibia | 33.7 | 95.0 | 38.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Niger | 112.8 | 126.2 | 93.0 | 12.4 | 14.4 |
| Nigeria | 229.6 | 628.6 | 237.5 | 135.9 | 149.5 |
| Rwanda | 78.3 | 201.1 | 117.0 | 8.8 | 9.6 |
| Senegal | 192.3 | 281.8 | 226.3 | 10.9 | 12.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 97.1 | 69.9 | 63.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Somalia | 4.5 | 21.0 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 |
| South Africa | 129.8 | 158.4 | 174.8 | 46.4 | 48.5 |
| Sudan | 23.5 | 115.8 | 58.2 | 37.5 | 40.9 |
| Swaziland | 18.3 | 22.9 | 12.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Tanzania | 412.5 | 805.8 | 475.2 | 37.5 | 41.9 |
| Togo | 5.8 | 51.6 | 43.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| Tunisia | 223.7 | 291.1 | 208.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 |
| Uganda | 258.3 | 563.7 | 388.7 | 27.4 | 31.2 |
| Zambia | 219.9 | 246.8 | 144.2 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 10.3 | 39.5 | 21.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

A10. DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE AND TOTAL POPULATION IN AFRICA AND WITHIN RECS & OTHER GROUPINGS

| | Share in Africa (%) | | | | | Share of Countries within RECs / Other Groupings (%) | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | |
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| COMESA (19) | 38.6 | 35.3 | 37.3 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Comoros | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 14.6 | 14.9 |
| Djibouti | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Egypt | 7.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 18.4 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 19.0 |
| Eritrea | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Ethiopia | 6.5 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| Kenya | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 14.7 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| Libya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Madagascar | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Malawi | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Mauritius | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Rwanda | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 9.6 |
| Swaziland | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Uganda | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Zambia | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| ECOWAS (15) | 20.9 | 26.8 | 24.4 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benin | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Cape Verde | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Gambia | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Ghana | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 16.5 | 18.9 | 17.6 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| Guinea | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Mali | 2.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.7 | 16.2 | 13.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Niger | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| Nigeria | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 19.2 | 12.0 | 52.9 | 52.5 |
| Senegal | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| SADC (14) | 26.9 | 22.4 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Botswana | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |

| | Share in Africa (%) | | | | | Share of Countries within RECs / Other Groupings (%) | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Aft Commitments | | Aft Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | | Aft Commitments | | Aft Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | |
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 23.3 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 23.7 | 24.3 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Madagascar | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 13.4 | 7.8 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Malawi | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Mauritius | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mozambique | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Namibia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| South Africa | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 19.5 | 18.6 |
| Swaziland | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Tanzania | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 18.8 | 29.5 | 24.5 | 15.7 | 16.1 |
| Zambia | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| CEMAC (7) | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cameroon | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 35.8 | 59.2 | 48.6 | 47.7 | 47.5 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Chad | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 24.6 | 9.3 | 19.0 | 26.4 | 27.1 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 12.5 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Gabon | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 13.2 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| UMA (5) | 9.6 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 13.9 | 39.8 | 40.0 |
| Libya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Mauritania | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 15.1 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Morocco | 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 42.1 | 64.4 | 52.4 | 37.2 | 36.9 |
| Tunisia | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 28.6 | 21.6 | 24.0 | 12.3 | 12.1 |
| ECCAS (10) | 11.1 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Burundi | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Cameroon | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 27.9 | 20.7 | 14.9 | 14.6 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Chad | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 56.5 | 37.0 | 39.8 | 48.9 | 49.2 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gabon | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| EAC (5) | 13.7 | 19.0 | 16.9 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Burundi | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Kenya | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 22.4 | 29.9 | 29.7 |

| | Share in Africa (%) | | | | | Share of Countries within RECs / Other Groupings (%) | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | |
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Rwanda | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Tanzania | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 37.0 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 32.5 | 32.5 |
| Uganda | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 23.2 | 24.4 | 28.4 | 23.8 | 24.2 |
| Other Groupings | | | | | | | | | | |
| G5 Economies | 16.8 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 31.7 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| Egypt | 7.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 42.1 | 27.2 | 34.8 | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| Morocco | 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 23.9 | 35.7 | 30.0 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| Nigeria | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 16.7 | 25.9 | 15.7 | 42.6 | 43.4 |
| South Africa | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 14.1 |
| LDCs | 52.3 | 51.2 | 54.5 | 43.5 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Benin | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Burundi | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Chad | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Comoros | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 12.9 | 13.0 |
| Djibouti | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Eritrea | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Ethiopia | 6.5 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 16.3 |
| Gambia | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Guinea | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Madagascar | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Malawi | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Mali | 2.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Mauritania | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Mozambique | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Niger | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Rwanda | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Senegal | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Sierra Leone | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Somalia | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| Tanzania | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Uganda | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Zambia | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |

| | Share in Africa (%) | | | | | Share of Countries within RECs / Other Groupings (%) | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | |
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Non LDCs | 32.7 | 39.6 | 35.4 | 44.8 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Botswana | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Cameroon | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Cape Verde | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Egypt | 7.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 21.7 | 13.7 | 18.4 | 16.7 | 16.6 |
| Gabon | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Ghana | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Kenya | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Libya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Mauritius | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Morocco | 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Namibia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Nigeria | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 8.3 | 30.2 | 30.8 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Africa | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 10.3 | 10.0 |
| Swaziland | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Tunisia | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Land-Locked Countries | 23.9 | 26.6 | 27.8 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Botswana | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Burkina Faso | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Burundi | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Chad | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Ethiopia | 6.5 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 27.3 | 25.2 | 30.0 | 34.7 | 34.6 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Malawi | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Mali | 2.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 9.4 | 16.3 | 11.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Niger | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Rwanda | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Swaziland | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Uganda | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 13.2 | 13.5 |
| Zambia | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Non land-locked Countries | 61.0 | 64.1 | 62.1 | 67.6 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Benin | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Cameroon | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Cape Verde | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Comoros | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

| | Share in Africa (%) | | | | | Share of Countries within RECs / Other Groupings (%) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | | AFT Commitments | | AFT Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | |
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Djibouti | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Egypt | 7.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 10.9 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Eritrea | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Gabon | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Gambia | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ghana | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Guinea | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kenya | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Libya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Madagascar | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Mauritania | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Mauritius | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Morocco | 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Mozambique | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Namibia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nigeria | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 4.6 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 20.0 | 20.1 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Senegal | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Somalia | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| South Africa | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Tanzania | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Tunisia | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Island Economies | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cape Verde | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 21.8 | 19.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Comoros | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Madagascar | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 66.6 | 56.5 | 73.1 | 87.1 | 87.7 |
| Mauritius | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 14.2 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Seychelles | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Non-Island Economies | 79.5 | 87.6 | 85.7 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Angola | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Benin | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

| | Share in Africa (%) | | | | | Share of Countries within RECs / Other Groupings (%) | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Aft Commitments | | Aft Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | | Aft Commitments | | Aft Disbursements | Total Population (in millions) | |
| | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2006-09 avg. | 2002-05 avg. | 2006-09 avg. |
| Botswana | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Burkina Faso | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Burundi | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Cameroon | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Chad | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Djibouti | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Egypt | 7.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Eritrea | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ethiopia | 6.5 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Gabon | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Gambia | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ghana | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Guinea | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kenya | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Liberia | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Libya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Malawi | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Mali | 2.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Mauritania | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Morocco | 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Mozambique | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Namibia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Niger | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Nigeria | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Rwanda | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Senegal | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Sierra Leone | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Somalia | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| South Africa | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Swaziland | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tanzania | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Togo | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Tunisia | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Uganda | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Zambia | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |

Source: Computations based on OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS) and World Bank, WDI Database for population data.

