



**Ethiopian Fiscal
Year 2014
G.C 2021/2022**



ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT OF ETHIOPIA





**Annual Development Cooperation
Flows Report of Ethiopia**

EFY 2014

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Picture - Woman harvesting from greenhouse house technology, KOICA



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Picture - Women reading together, UNFPA



FOREWORD



Dear Partners and friends: Thank you for the support and kind congratulatory messages to the Government and People of Ethiopia as we embark on a new era of peace!

The Government of Ethiopia, with the Leadership of the African Union and the support of Partners, achieved the critical first step towards ending the devastating two-year conflict that directly affected the northern part of the country in particular and the country in general.

Though the damaging conflict came to an end, the country is still dealing with other challenges, such as climate-induced droughts and other disaster risks. Hence, let me take this opportunity to thank our Development Partners, who have continued to support our people in this challenging period through emergency and humanitarian assistance to conflict- and drought-affected communities across the country.

The signing of the Peace Agreement on 2nd November 2022 not only paves the way for rapid and inclusive recovery and rehabilitation but also strengthens social cohesion among all Ethiopians. Here, I would like to underscore the commitment of the government to ensure lasting peace as we move into a new trajectory of stability, reconstruction, and people-centered development by improving good governance,

inclusion, and reconciliation through the envisaged inclusive national dialogue.

The recovery and reconstruction needs are, however, significant. As Ethiopia pushes its efforts toward recovery of the basic facilities of the communities and the economy at large from the effects of the conflict and other crises, I urge development partners, the private sector, and the Ethiopian diaspora to contribute to this critical effort, which will contribute to the country's sustainable development and stability.

I also call upon all our development partners to further strengthen their support towards sustainable development goals, the second Home Grown Economic Reform (HGER 2.0) Agenda, and the Ten-year Development Plan to ensure sustainable and resilient development and lasting peace in Ethiopia.

*H.E Ato Ahmed Shide
Minister of Finance*



FOREWORD



I am pleased to announce the publication of the EFY 2014 (8 July 2021 to 7 July 2022) Annual Report on Ethiopia's Development Cooperation. The report provides a comprehensive assessment of development cooperation, disaggregated by major sectors and development partners.

Aid Management Platform data shows a declining trend of commitments and disbursement over the last five years (2017/18 to 2021/22). A number of reasons such as internal conflict, COVID-19, geopolitical tensions and other global economic shocks could be mentioned. On the other hand, the SDG Need Assessment Report (2019) for Ethiopia shows the need for an increased amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA), amounting to USD 8 billion per year to meet the SDGs in Ethiopia. Such declining trends in external assistances would thus make countries like Ethiopia compromise towards achieving global and regional goals.

In line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), ODA is expected to leveraging other resources for sustainable development needs, enhancing domestic resource mobilization capacity, promoting private sector financing for sustainable development of the country, improving trade performance and facilitating integration into the world economy. Implementing the Agenda by all parties would ensure

sustainable finance for development, and countries and the donor community should work towards the effectiveness of this Agenda.

Ethiopia has passed through a devastating conflict and other disaster risks particularly in the last two years. The country therefore requires a huge resource to fully and effectively implement the recovery and rehabilitation programs as well as national and global development initiatives. I would like to urge our development partners to significantly increase their support to lift millions of Ethiopians out of poverty and address urgent humanitarian and recovery needs.

In conclusion, on behalf of the government and people of Ethiopia, let me take this opportunity to forward my sincere gratitude to our development partners for their relentless support particularly when our country faced overlapping challenges.

*H.E. Semereta Sewasew
State Minister, External
Economic Cooperation,
Ministry of Finance*

ACRONYMS



AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AMP	Aid Management Platform
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CRGE	Climate Resilience Green Economy
DaNA	Damage and Needs Assessment
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DP	Development Partner
DPG	Development Partners Group
DSSI	Debt Service Suspension Initiative
EDCTF	Effective Development Cooperation Task Force
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
GF	Global Fund
HGER	Home Grown Economic Reform
HDI	Human Development Index
IAIP	Integrated Agro Industrial Park
IDA	International Development Association

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labor Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PBS	Promotion of Basic Service
P4R	Program for Result
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TA	Technical Assistance
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program



DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS



Commitment is the amount of resources committed on the date the agreement was signed.

Disbursement refers to actual receipt of funds.

Grant refers to transfers made in cash, goods, or services for which no repayment is required.

Loan refers to concessional loan, which is also known as soft loan. A concessional loan contains at least a 35 percent grant element, which means that it has a lower interest rate, and longer grace and repayment periods than commercial loans.

Project Support is development intervention designed to achieve specific objectives within specified resources and designated implementation period, often within the framework of broader programme support.





Programme support is a development intervention that has a long time period, and it involves multiple activities that may cut across sectors, themes and/or geographic areas.

Ongoing program/project is a programme/project status in which a financing agreement has been signed and is under implementation.

Completed program/project is a programme/project status that shows the completion of the physical activities of the programme/project.

Closed program / project is a programme/project status in which financial flows come to an end, and official closure procedures have been performed.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Ethiopian government has launched a Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP), which will run from 2020/21 to 2029/30. It lays a long-term vision of making Ethiopia an “African Beacon of Prosperity”. The overarching development goal of the TYDP is achieving improved welfare of the society by improving the living standard and quality of life that are captured in the broader national prosperity vision. The TYDP aims to sustain the remarkable growth achieved under the first and second Growth and Transformation Plans of the previous decade while facilitating the shift towards a more private-sector-led economy.

Ethiopia’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is estimated at Birr 2.35 trillion in EFY 2014 and registered a 6.4 percent annual growth rate in EFY 2014 (2021/22). This is encouraging despite the fact that Ethiopia passed through multiple shocks and development challenges in the past three years: the conflict in the Northern Ethiopia, which substantially impacted lives, livelihoods, and infrastructures; the COVID-19 pandemic; the decline in ODA inflows; increased food price and food insecurity due to adverse climate induced shocks and food and petroleum price hike following the Russia -Ukraine war; and locust invasion as well.

The shocks, especially the conflict in the Northern Ethiopia, have devastated the humanitarian situation in the country, the provision of basic service delivery and human development indicators, worsening the already low level of human development. UNDP report¹ shows that Human Development Index² (HDI) of Ethiopia was 0.498 out of one in 2021. It is below the average of Sub-Saharan African countries (0.547), positioning Ethiopia in the low human development category. Even though the government has remained committed to allocating more than two-thirds of the country’s budget to pro-poor sectors such as road, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, and health, in line its commitment of boosting resilience, concerted and enhanced support from development partners is required both to continue to maintain of the pro-poor expenditure and financing the recovery and reconstruction of basic services damaged during the conflict.

1. UNDP- Human Development Report 2021-22; uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World.

2. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita.

Picture - A water supply expansion project in Dasenech woreda, South Omo zone, UNICEF



Picture - Strengthening IGAD migration policy implementation (SIMPI) project implemented in Oromia, Somali and Gambella



Picture - Climate Resilience FFS, JICA

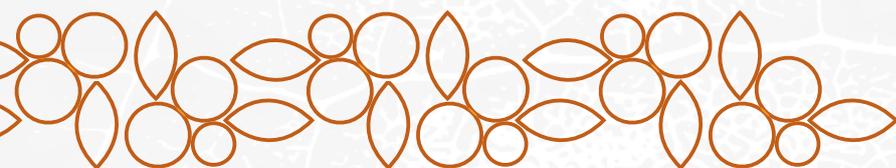
Commitment and disbursement of development partners has declined over the last five years (EFY 2010 -2014). Despite the decline, Development Partner committed a total budget of USD 20.8 billion for projects implemented through a signed agreement with the government, of which USD 17.5 billion has been disbursed.

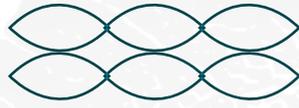
During EFY 2014, development partners disbursed USD 3.2 billion for development projects/programs and humanitarian activities. Out of the total amount, USD 2.4 billion was for development projects/programs implemented under the signed agreement with the Government. The rest, USD 788 million, was for development and humanitarian assistance projects/programs implemented through NGOs and state actors for humanitarian activities. In the same period, development partners disbursed USD 595 million through the Treasury, the lowest in the last five years. In EFY 2014, the disbursement through the Treasury declined by 31.3% compared to EFY 2013 (USD 871.3 million) and by 50% compared to EFY 2010 (USD 1.2 billion).

The country's internal conflict and instability has affected the commitment and disbursement of several development partners over the last two years. For the same reason, the implementation of development projects has been delayed, some contracts were canceled, and some Partners has shifted their support from programmatic and direct budget support to humanitarian and emergency assistances.

In EFY 2014, disbursements to economic, social, and multi/Cross-cutting sectors declined by 37.4%, 37.9%, and 70%, respectively, compared to EFY 2013, and with the same order by 17.7%, 96.7%, and 192.3% compared to EFY 2010. On the contrary, the disbursements to the infrastructure sector increased by 22.5% and 16.7% compared to EFY 2013 and 2010, respectively in the same period. This is, mainly due to the continued support or financing mega energy sector projects.

The Damage and Needs Assessment (DaNa), conducted jointly by the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank, with the support of other Development Partners, provides a comprehensive inventory of damage, losses, and needs resulting from the recent conflict in the North: Tigray, Afar, and Amhara, including Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, and Konso. It assessed the impact between November 2020 and December 2021. Based on the assessment the recovery and reconstruction programme require a huge amount of resource estimated at USD 20 billion over a period of five years. The financing strategy identified diversified sources which among others include public sector, private sector, diaspora and international communities.





1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Recent Macroeconomic Developments

Economic growth: In 2021/22, Ethiopia's economy grew by 6.4%. Growth was negatively impacted by the effects of drought in much of the eastern and southern regions, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, conflict in the north, instability in central and western part of the country and the COVID-19 pandemic. Growth in 2021/22 was led by services, which contributed 2.8 percentage points to real GDP growth (at constant basic prices) followed by agriculture (2 percentage points) and industry (1.6 percentage points). The services sector grew by 7.6% in 2021/22, above the 6.3% in 2020/21, as trade and the real estate sectors reinstated. Agriculture grew by 6.1% in 2021/22 above the 5.5% in 2020/21, mainly due to expansion of cluster farming and use of improved agricultural technology. Industry grew by 4.9% in 2021/22, below the 7.3% in 2020/21, due to COVID-19 induced disruptions of supply chains, foreign exchange constraints and conflict. Overall, agriculture, industry, and services accounted for 32.4%, 28.9% and 40% of GDP, respectively, in 2021/22. On the demand side, growth was driven by private consumption and investment.

Monetary policy and inflation: In 2022, monetary policy was mostly expansionary to stimulate economic activity. Broad money grew by 27.2% in 2021/22, mainly due to expansion of domestic credit by 30.3%. Inflation remained persistently high at 33.5% in 2022, due to increasing food prices and supply-side constraints, fueled by supply and value-chain disruptions.

Picture - Bontu Abdi teaches about the consequences of early marriage and FGM, UNICEF





Picture - Sustainable Agricultural Productivity project in Amhara and Oromia region, GIZ

Fiscal developments: The fiscal deficit including grants increased to 4.2% of GDP in 2021/22 from 3.4% in 2020/21, reflecting the effects of the conflict that pushed defense expenditure to 1.7% of GDP in 2021/22 from 0.9% of GDP in 2020/21, as well as increased spending on humanitarian assistance and reconstruction. Public spending had increased by 31%, while domestic revenue grew by only 20% in 2021/22. Tax revenue grew by 21% in 2021/22 compared to 16.1% in 2020/21. However, the revenue base and Tax to GDP ratio have remained low. Tax-to-GDP ratio decreased to 7.1% in 2021/22 from 8.3% in 2020/21, mainly due to disruptions caused by COVID-19, internal conflict, and drought. The Tax to GDP ratio of Ethiopia (7.1) is lower compared to neighboring country Kenya (14.3³, 2020 most recent WB data).

Public debt: Public and publicly guaranteed debt was estimated at 50.3% of GDP (of which external debt was about 24.5%) in June 2022, compared to 51% of GDP (external debt at 27% of GDP) in June 2021. The DSA shows that two export related ratios (debt service-to exports and debt- to-export) breach their respective threshold. Ethiopia is rated at high risk of public debt distress due to increased borrowing for public infrastructure investments amid weak export performance. Ethiopia is taking measures to contain the debt burden, including improving macroeconomic governance, fiscal consolidation, a moratorium on non-concessional external borrowing and external debt restructuring.



Looking at the trends of aid dependency indicators, ODA/GDP, and ODA/Capital formation, Official inflows of loans and grants still play a significant role in financing Ethiopia's current account deficit. Generally, given the increasing investment needs of the country, external resources remain vital to bridge the financial gap in the implementation of the Ten-year development plan.

3. <http://Data.worldbank.org>

Aid Dependency Indicators (EFY)



Aid Dependency Indicators	EFY 2010	EFY 2011	EFY 2012	EFY 2013	EFY 2014
ODA/GDP	4	4.1	4.4	2.7	1.9
ODA/Capital ⁴ formation	11.5	11.6	14.4	9.6	7.7

Source: Aid Management Platform and National Account Statistics

4. Reliance on ODA to support gross fixed capital formation (i.e., new value added in an economy) indicates the extent to which governments need external rather than domestic resources to fund growth-enhancing investments.

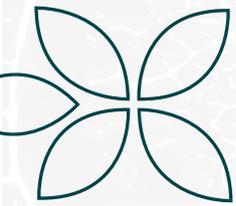


1.2 Structure of the report

EFY 2014 Annual Report on Development Cooperation of Ethiopia is the 11th annual bulletin. It covers the period from July 8/2021 - July 7/2022 GC and is structured in two sections: the first section provides the overall overview of commitments from bilateral and multilateral development partners, and the second section the complete overview of disbursement made by bilateral and multilateral development partners; information about the specific sectors into which resources flow. It employs OECD/DAC sector classification. The Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks/IAIPs/ are taken as a success story in the bulletin.

The major data source for the bulletin is the Aid Management Platform (AMP), a web-based system managed by MoF. It is developed to enhance government capabilities to manage, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the impact of ODA. The Development Partners have the privilege to populate their disbursement as part of the joint management of the platform, and it is populated and managed by Development Partners' focal points and MoF experts. The preparation of this report would have been impossible, had their continued effort not been there. The quality of the AMP data should further improve in the next fiscal years to realize the full benefit of the AMP system.

Different stakeholders can use the bulletin for different purposes: to identify sectors that require further support in attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and priorities in the national Ten Years Development Plan. It serves as a tool to promote transparency and accountability in development cooperation; as an entry point to design dialogue structures, which strengthen development cooperation and effectiveness among the government, development partners, and other stakeholders, and to ensure the effective use of resources by ensuring transparency and accountability, thereby maximizing the development impact. The data in AMP will benefit researchers, government institutions, and non-governmental organizations, working on partnership and development cooperation.



Picture - Somali, Quolgi IDP Camp, WFP



2. Commitment

During EFY 2014, the Government of Ethiopia through MoF signed a commitment agreement with nineteen Development Partners for 95 projects/programs, with a total budget of USD 2.7 billion⁵, of which 52 are new, and the rest are ongoing. Out of the total commitment, 77.7% (USD 2.1 billion) were grants, 22.6% (USD 633.4 million) loans, and the rest 0.3% (USD 7.4 million) technical assistance. The projects/programs will have a lifetime of 1 to 7 years.

Multilateral and Bilateral Development Partners committed USD 2 billion (73.4%) and USD 745 million (26.6%), respectively. International Financial Institutions (IFIs) accounted for 93.6% (USD 1.9 billion) of the total multilateral commitments due to the IDA's commitment, USD 1.6 billion, which was 87.9% of the IFIs commitment. Agriculture, Health, and Cross-cutting sectors are the top three sectors receiving 38.5%, 24.8%, and 15.8% of total commitments, respectively. The top ten projects/programs, which include COVID-19, food security, Resilience, Recovery & Reconstruction, and Gender Based Violence (GBV), constitute 73% of the total commitments.

5. The commitment doesn't include commitment signed between the development partner and NGOs & state actors of humanitarian activities.



95

Projects / Programs



2.7

Billion USD
Committed
in EFY 2014

38.5%

For Agriculture sector

24.8%

For Health sector

15.8%

For Crosscutting sector



TOP TEN COMMITMENTS

Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP): “It is IDA’s first regional and multi-sectoral commitment focusing on reducing the number of food insecure people in Eastern and Southern Africa by increasing the resilience of food systems and preparedness to combat rising food insecurity.” The project will be implemented in all regions aiming to enhance the resilience of the national food system and preparedness with a total budget of USD 600 million, for the period June 2022 to June 2029. The program comprises components such as Promoting the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices to strengthen regional food security; Supporting the development and management of irrigation to focus on small-scale irrigation schemes and micro-scale irrigation technologies; Supporting food market development to strengthen agri-food value chains; Supporting the development and operationalization of policies to scale up climate-smart agriculture and build food system resilience; and supporting Project management and Providing immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

Response, Recovery and Resilience for Conflict-Affected Communities (3R-4-CACE) Project: It is a new IDA commitment with a total budget of USD 300 million, for the period May 2022-March 2027. It aims to rebuild and improve access to basic services and climate-resilient community infrastructure and improve access to multi-sectoral response services for Gender –Based Violence (GBV) survivors in selected conflict affect communities in Ethiopia (Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, and Benishangul).

Horn of Africa (HoA) - Groundwater for Resilience Project: It is IDA’s regional program to be implemented in 3 countries: Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, with 210 million grants, the project would support in tapping Groundwater Potential and Boost Climate Resilience through financing the sustainable planning, development and management of groundwater resources.

COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (Second and Third Additional Financing): The project aims to prevent, detect, and respond to the threat posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthening national systems for public health preparedness in Ethiopia with a total budget of USD 207 million (second financing) and USD195 million (third financing) for the period June 2022- December 2025.

Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa Phase II: It is IDA’s commitment with a total budget of USD 180 million, for the period June 2022 to December 2027 to improve access to basic social and economic

services, expand livelihood opportunities, and enhance environmental management of host communities and refugees in target areas.

- DRDIP II will operate in the six main refugee-hosting regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Somali, and Tigray), covering 30 woredas and 330 kebeles.

- The project will benefit approximately 2.5 million people (1.76 million host community members/0.74 million refugees), of whom at least 50 percent will be female.

De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa Project (DRIVE): It is IDA’s program to enhance pastoralists’ access to financial services for drought risk mitigation; including them in the value chains and facilitating the livestock trade in the pastoral areas with a total budget of USD 115 million for the period June 2022-Jan 2028.

Ethiopia-Djibouti Second Power Interconnection project: It is AfDB’s program to increase power trade between Ethiopia and Djibouti, enhance regional integration in the Horn of Africa, increase foreign exchange earnings for Ethiopia, reduce GHG emissions and lower costs of electricity due to avoided investment in thermal based power generation and operation costs with a total budget of USD 71 million for the period July 2020- December 2026.

Productivity Enhancement Support to the Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks and Youth Employment (PESAPYE): It is AfDB’s support program aims to increase agricultural production by developing irrigation and water management infrastructure in the Rural Transformation Centers (RTCs) of the selected IAIP with total budget of USD 45.8 million from July 2021- June 2026.

China’s 20 million Dose of COVID-19 Vaccine Round Five support project with a total budget of USD 49.8 million.

Rural Productive Safety Net Program V Phase (RPSNPV): It is Netherlands commitment to co-finance PSNPV to enhance participation in an improved rural safety net livelihood and nutrition services by food insecure male and female-headed households with a total budget of USD 26.55 million from Feb 2022-Dec 2025.

FIGURE 1 : Top Ten Commitments during EFY 2014

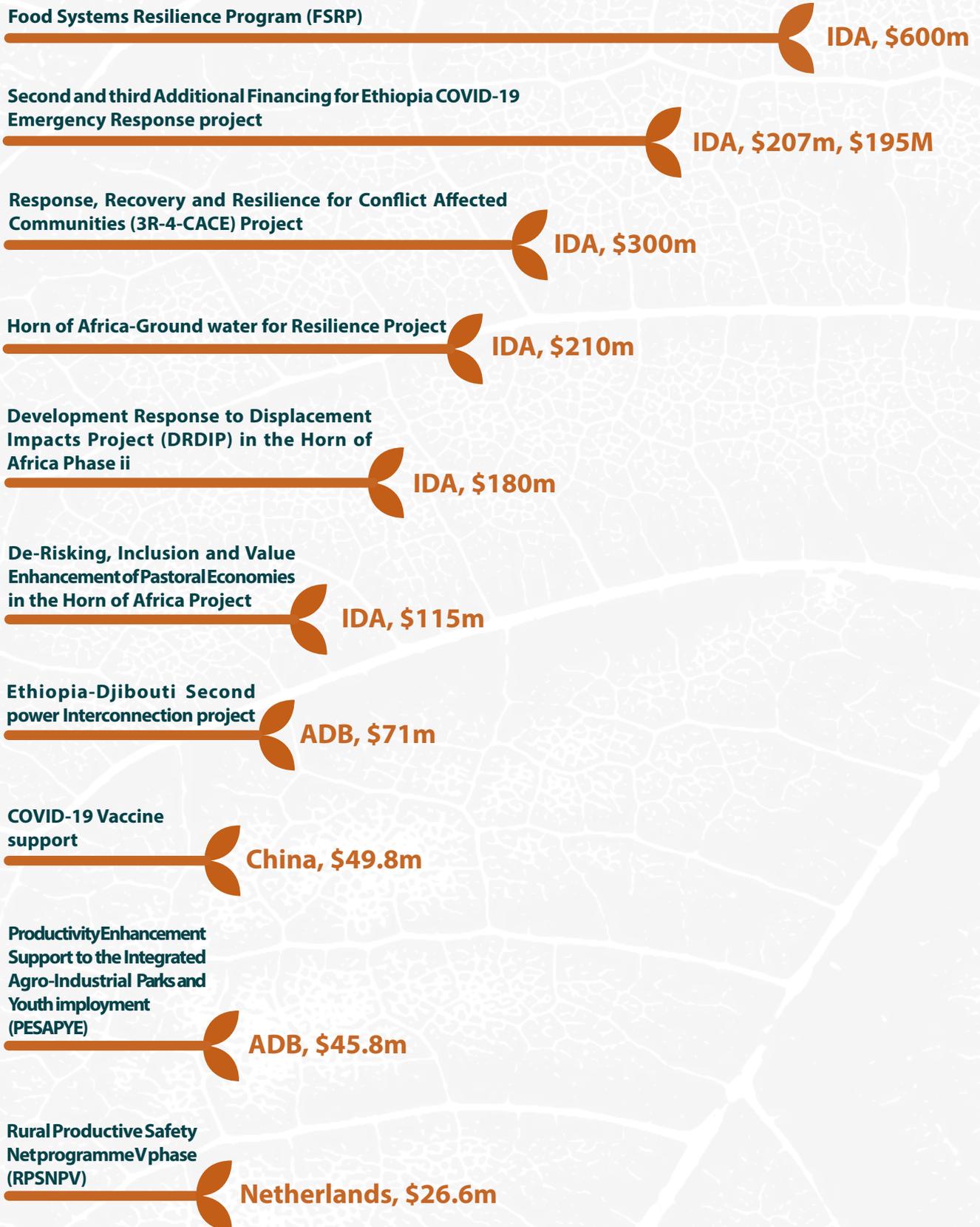
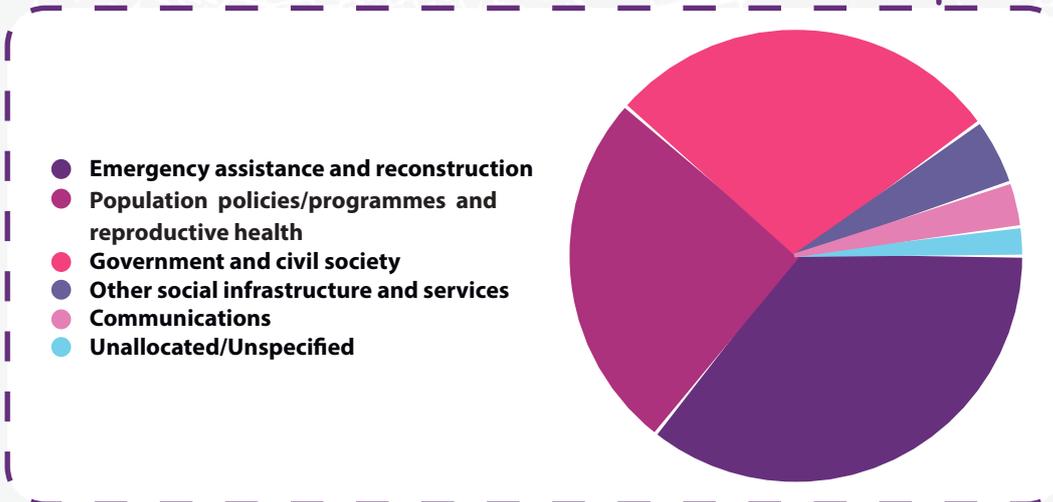
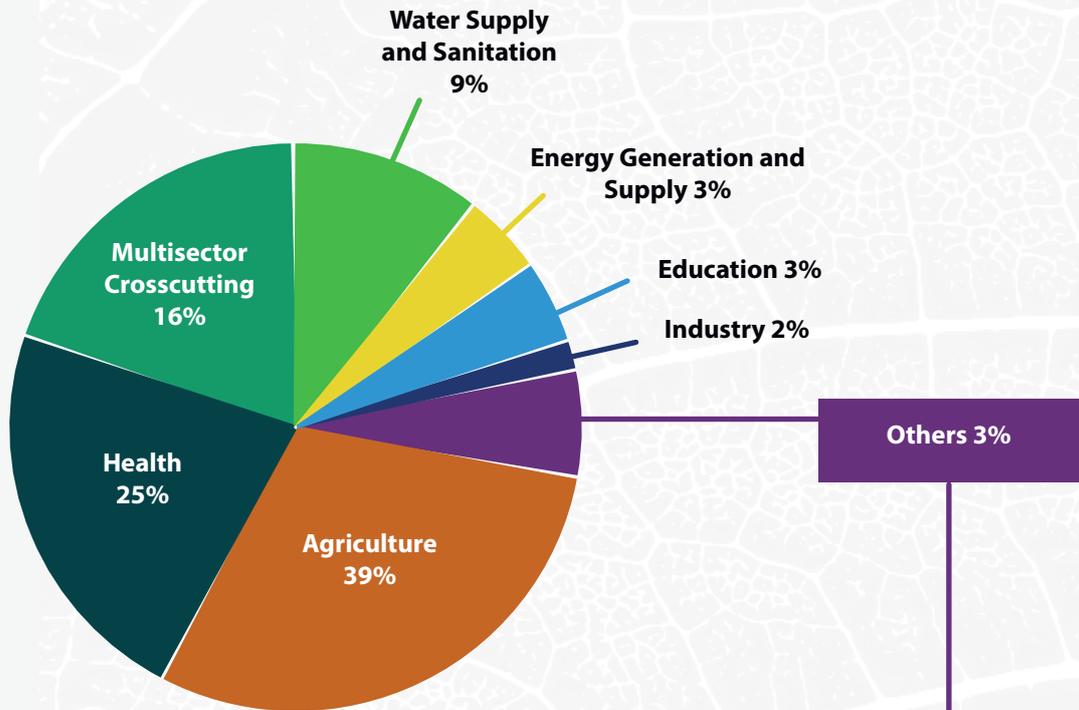


FIGURE 2 : EFY 2014 COMMITMENT DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR



3. DISBURSEMENT



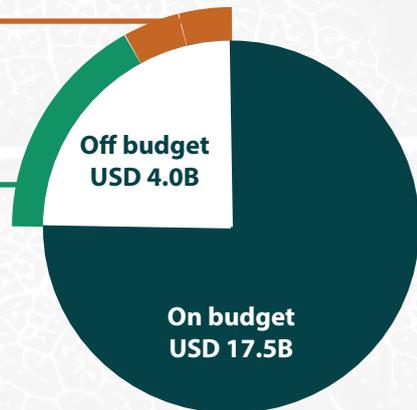
EFY 2010-EFY 2014

TOP THREE PARTNERS



Development
USD 680M

Humanitarian
USD 3381M



EFY 2010-EFY 2014 For On Budget Projects



20.8 billion USD Development
Partners Committed



17.5 billion USD Disbursed



During the last five years, Development Partners (DAC and non-DAC members, as well as non-traditional partners like China, India, and Saudi Arabia) committed and disbursed USD 20.8 billion and USD 17.5 billion, respectively, for projects implemented with a signing agreement with the Government. However, both commitments and disbursements showed a declining trend. Disbursement has been increasing until it reached peak value of USD 4.7 billion EFY 2012 owing to Home Grown Economic Reform (HGER) and COVID-19 pandemic policy response support. However, it has been significantly declining, then after because of the internal conflict in the northern part of the country.

During EFY 2014, development partners disbursed USD 3.2 billion for development projects/programs and humanitarian activities. Out of the total amount, USD 2.4 billion was for 297 development projects/

programs implemented under the signed agreement with the Government by 32 development partners (DAC and non-DAC members as well as non-traditional partners). The remaining USD 788 million was for 92 development and humanitarian assistance projects/programs implemented through NGOs and state actors of humanitarian activities. During the reporting period, disbursement to development projects implemented through Government decreased by 25.8% (USD 621 million) compared to EFY 2013 (USD 3.02 billion) as some development partners withheld their disbursements due to concerns over the conflict. Disbursements, channeled through the government were 1.9% of the GDP or the equivalent of 7.7% of the Gross Capital Formation.

FIGURE 3 : COMMITMENT AND DISBURSEMENT TREND (MILLION USD)

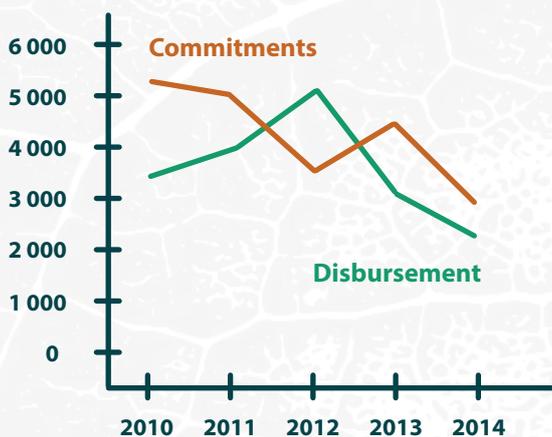
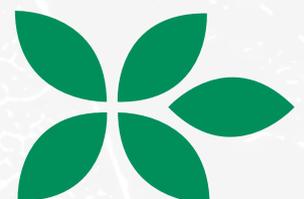
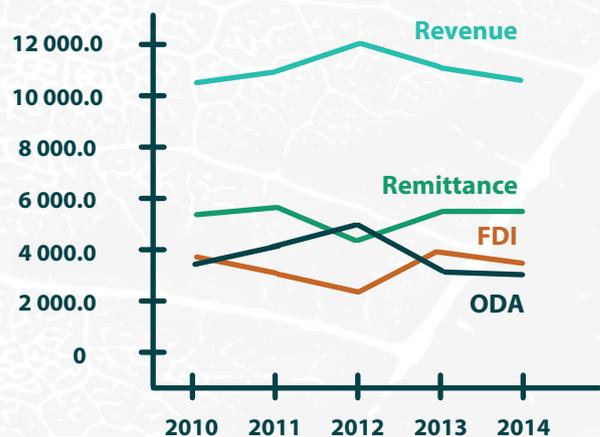


FIGURE 4 : FDI, REVENUE, REMITTANCE AND ODA FLOWS (MILLION USD)





Government revenue has been increasing over the last ten years from Birr 124 billion (\$6.7b) in 2005 to Birr 269.6 billion (\$10.3b) in 2010 and Birr 499 billion in 2014(\$10.2b⁶). It was mainly due to improved taxes collection capacity during these years and fiscal policy reforms of the HGER, among others. Revenue reduces external financing needs supported by an increasing public saving. Low domestic revenue and low export earnings increase the country's dependency on external financing.

Among the external finances, remittance increased faster than FDI and ODA. Remittance was resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic and national crises. ODA, coupled with FDI and remittance, contributes to the economic growth of the country.

3.1 Disbursement through Government Treasury

Out of the total development assistance channeled through the government (USD 2.4 billion) during the reporting period, USD 595 million or 22.6% was disbursed through the treasury, which was the lowest in the last five years. The disbursement through treasury in EFY 2014 declined by 31.3% compared to the previous year, EFY 2013 (USD 871.3 million), and by 50% compared to EFY 2010 (USD 1.2 billion). The disbursement for the channel one programs were:

- Climate Action through Landscape Management (CALM) Pfr (IDA, USD 84.6 million)
- Ethiopia Climate Change Sector Reform Performance Contract in Ethiopia (EU, USD 0.567 million)
- Ethiopian Economic Opportunities Program (IDA, USD 34.7 million)
- Ethiopia Regional Connectivity and Competitiveness Sector Reform Performance Contract (EU, USD 0.43 million)
- Enhancing Shared Prosperity through Equitable Services (ESPES) (IDA, USD 91.8 million)
- General Education Quality Improvement Program for Equity (GEQIP_E) (FCDO, Finland and IDA, USD 101.1 million)
- Health Millennium Development Goals Program - for - Results (IDA, 18.5 million)
- One WASH-consolidated Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Account project (CWA) (IDA, USD 33.4 million)
- Public Financial Management (PFM) Project (IDA, USD 1.35 million)
- Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) (FDCO, EU, WFP, Netherland, and IDA USD 52.6 million)
- Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) Contingency Budget Line Via the building resilience (FCDO, USD 82.3 million)
- Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program (UIIDP) (France and IDA USD 7.5 million)
- Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) (IDA USD 41.6 million)
- Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (IDA USD 44.6 million)
- Land Investment for Transformation- Wealth Creation Programme (FDCO USD 0.27 million)



6. The decrease in dollar value was due to the devaluation of ET. Birr

Channel One Programs use the government’s procurement system, financial management, and auditing procedures. Aid that uses the country systems can provide incentives and momentum to strengthen national capacity and performance, shifting both donors’ and governments’ focus towards strengthening the country’s own systems instead of developing parallel ones and establishing widely accepted good PFM practices (comprehensiveness, transparency, accountability) in the country.

FIGURE 5 : DISBURSEMENT BY DONOR GROUP - EFY 2010-2014

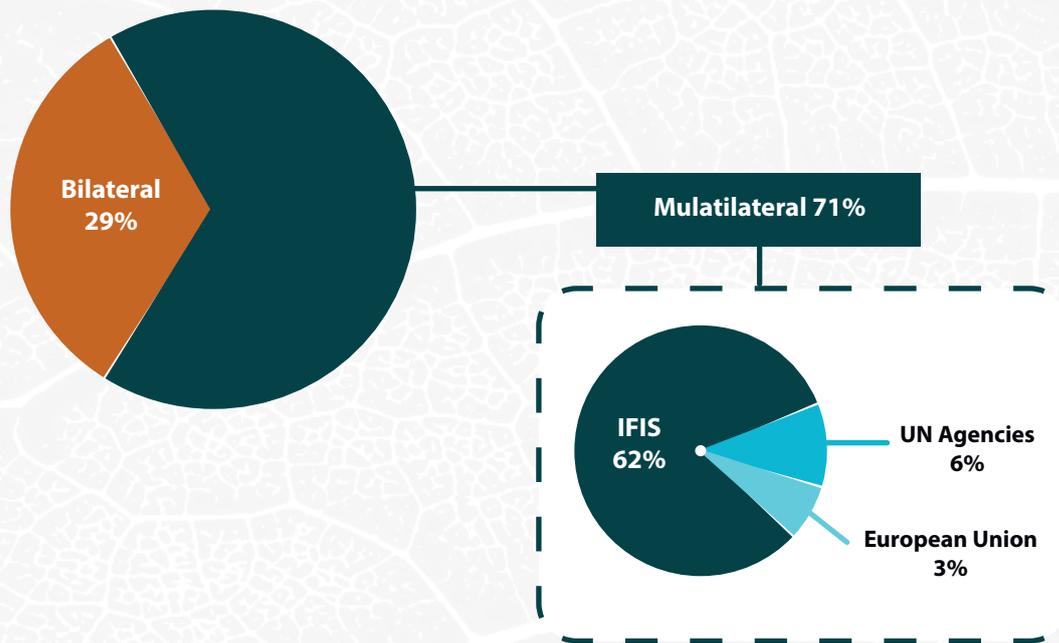
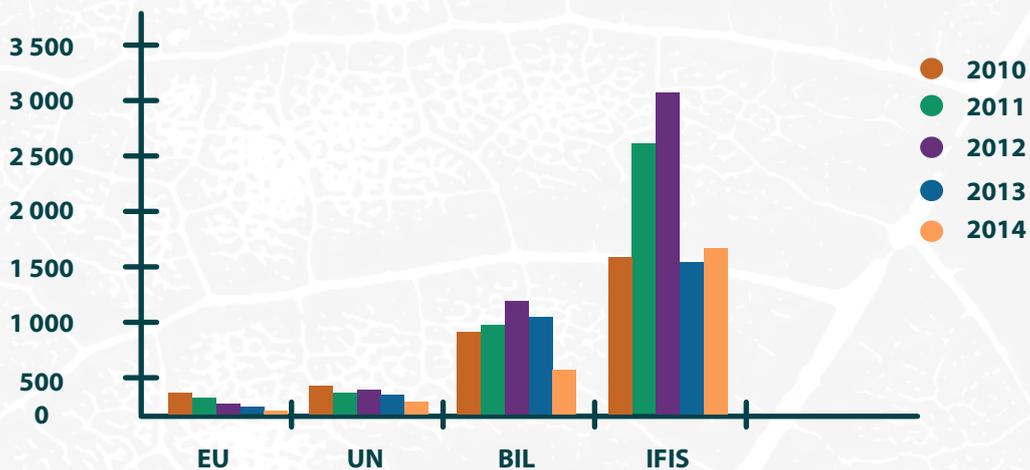


FIGURE 6 : DISBURSEMENT BY DONOR GROUP (EFY 2010-2014) (IN MILLION USD)



3.2 Multilateral and Bilateral Disbursement



Bilateral Development Partners disbursed USD 5.1 billion (29.2% of the total USD 17.5 billion) over the last five years. Out of which, 12.3% or USD 629.7 million was during EFY 2014, a decrease of 46% compared to EFY 2013. The internal conflict in the northern part of the country and instability in the other parts of the country, coupled with the economic impact of COVID-19, negatively impacted the disbursements of development partners.

- Germany - An agreement was reached with Germany, for 100 million Euro budget support for Reform Financing II, however, it was not signed and operationalized since WB/IDA did not commence the program due to the conflict in the Northern part of the country.
- Italy - Delayed signing agreement for a total budget of USD 25.94 million and USD 1.77 million for the implementation of the Operationalization and sustainability of four integrated agro-industrial parks in Ethiopia and the Health System Strengthening project in the Oromia Region project, respectively.
- USAID and the Government of Ethiopia could not sign the Medium-Term Framework Agreement, among others, due to law enforcement operation in the northern part of the country.
- UK (FCDO) reduced its spending on official development assistance support to 0.5GNI from 0.7GNI due to COVID-19 impact on its economy. Thus, in the next years, FCDO disbursements are expected to decline globally and in Ethiopia as well.
- Most European and North American countries disbursed their finance to Humanitarian and Emergency assistance by switching from the fund they allocated for development interventions. If this continues, disbursement for development projects will continue to significantly decline.
- Ethiopia applied to the G20 Common Framework⁷ Agreement negotiation during the reporting period for a payment extension for projects implemented with commercial and concessional loans. However, China and its financial institutions (China Development Bank, Exim Bank of China, and ICBC) delayed disbursement waiting for the IMF's loan status report of the country.

7. Common Framework (CF) for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI): The framework aims to address the problem of unsustainable debts faced by many countries in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. The agreement includes all members of the G20 and the Paris Club, Non-Paris club, and commercial creditors.

Picture - UNICEF provide clean water to the displaced people in the town of Chifra, UNICEF



Multilateral development partners disbursed USD 12.4 billion (74%) during the last five years. EFY 2014 and EFY 2013 disbursements were similar, yet a decline by USD 1.8 billion, a decline of 22% compared to EFY 2010.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) disbursed USD 10.7 billion, which is 62% of the total disbursement in the last five years, out of which 15.6% or USD 1.6 billion was in EFY 2014, an increase of 5% from the previous year. IFIs development partners shifted budget support to program support due to the conflict in the northern part of the country. However, there is no change in the total resource flow to Ethiopia.

The European Union disbursed USD 573.6 million or 3% of total disbursement during the last five years, out of which USD 46.6 million (8%) was made in EFY 2014. The disbursement declined by 14.8% and 75% compared to EFY 2013 and EFY 2010, respectively. Due to the conflict in the northern part of the country, the European Union Delegation suspended budget support and project implementation disbursement. However, the EU and other donors have provided

humanitarian assistance for victims of war, drought and other disaster risks.

MoF and European Union Delegation and sector ministries identified priority areas and finalized the new development cooperation framework for 2021-2027. Further, the negotiation between the European Union and ACAP countries on the new development cooperation framework agreement, a total budget of USD 1.82 billion, is in the final stage. The two parties are expected to sign the document anytime soon.

UN Agencies⁸- disbursed USD 1.1 billion or 6% of total disbursement during the last five years. Disbursements in EFY 2014 fell by 70% compared to EFY 2010 and by 36% compared to EFY 2013, respectively. Overall totals reflects only disbursements made by approximately 20% of UN agencies in Ethiopia which report through the AMP.

8. UN agencies in Ethiopia: IOM, WMO, ITC, ILO, ITU, UNIDO, WFP, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, UN-Habitat, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNFPA, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNEP, UNDRR, IFAD, OCHA, UN DESA, UNODC, UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP, UNOPS



3.3 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI)

Ethiopia's domestic saving is not sufficient to finance its development. Hence, external borrowing to finance the investment demand is unavoidable. The country depends on debt to fill the gap between domestic saving and investment. As part of the HGER agenda, external debt sustainability management has eased the pressure of the overall external public debt level, and the promising export growth performance will eventually ease the external debt distress risk of the country (VNR 2022).

Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) allows countries to postpone principal and interest payments on their debt so that countries can redirect resources to combat COVID-19 and its impacts. The suspension period of DSSI 1, which was from May 2020 to December 2020, was extended to June 20, 2021 as DSSI 2. The suspended amount will be paid after a

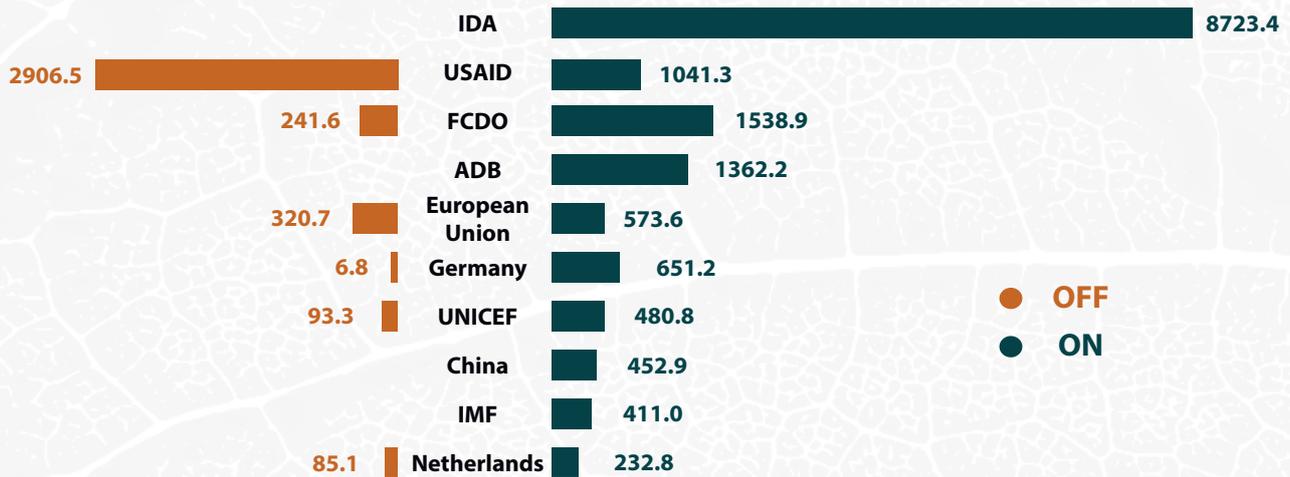
one-year grace period and a maturity period of three years for DSSI 1 and five years for DSSI 2. Ethiopia, as an eligible country for the DSSI initiative, suspended external debt service payments only for the central government bilateral creditors during the period May 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021, totaling USD 216.0 million (see annex 1).



3.4 Top Ten Development Partners during EFY 2010-EFY 2014

Top ten development partners by the overall disbursement either channeled through Government (on budget⁹) or through NGOs or state actors of humanitarian activities (off budget¹⁰) during the last five years are presented in figure 7.

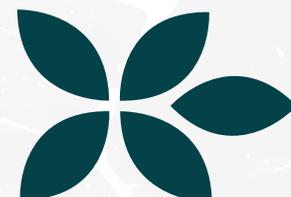
FIGURE 7 : TOP TEN DONORS (EFY 2010-EFY 2014) (IN MILLION USD)



3.5 Disbursement through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Development partners made a total disbursement of USD 4.0 billion through state actors of humanitarian activities and NGOs for development and humanitarian activities during the last five years, EFY 2010-2014. Out of the total disbursement, 79% (USD 3.3 billion) was for humanitarian and the rest for development activities. Humanitarian Assistance has increased during the last three years. USAID (USD 2.9 billion, 71.5%), EU (USD 320 million, 7.8%), OFCDO (USD 241.6 million, 5.9%), and SIDA Sweden (USD 104.7 million, 2.5%) and UNICEF (USD 93.3 million, 2.2%) were the top five development partners contributing 90% or USD 3.7 billion of the total disbursement. The humanitarian assistance targeted the population affected by conflict

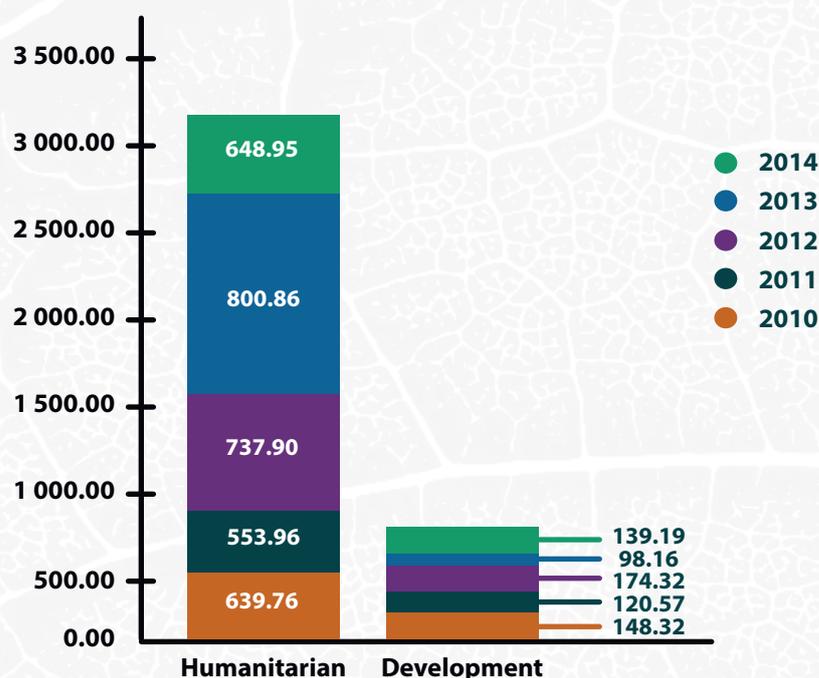
and drought through the provision of food and nutrition, health services, livelihoods support, multi- response cash, protection, shelter and settlements, water and sanitation, Emergency assistance envisaged to reach vulnerable population-including, internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees, and host community members.



⁹. On budget projects are projects implemented with signing agreement between government and development partners

¹⁰. Off budget projects are projects implemented with signing agreement between development partners and NGOs and state actors of humanitarian activities

FIGURE 8 : DISBURSEMENT THROUGH NGOS BY PROJECT TYPE DURING EFY 2010- 2014 (IN MILLION USD)



3.6 DISBURSEMENT BY SECTOR

During EFY 2014, the conflict in the northern part of the country continued to affect the development activities of the country. The disbursement to the Economic¹¹ , Social¹² , and Multi/Cross-sector on average declined by 37.4%, 37.9%, and 70% when compared to EFY 2013; by 17.7%, 96.7%, and 192.3% compared to EFY 2010.

However, the disbursement in the infrastructure sector¹³, unlike others, increased by 22.5% and 16.7% compared to EFY 2010 and 2013, respectively, which was mainly due to high disbursements to mega energy sector programs such as **Ethiopia Electrification Program (ELEAP P4R), Assela Wind Farm Project, Addis Ababa Transmission and Distribution System Rehabilitation and Upgrading Project (AATDRUP), Ethiopia-Kenya Electricity Highway Project, Mekele-Dallol Semera Afdera Transmission Line Project,**

and **Electricity Network Reinforcement and Expansion Project.**

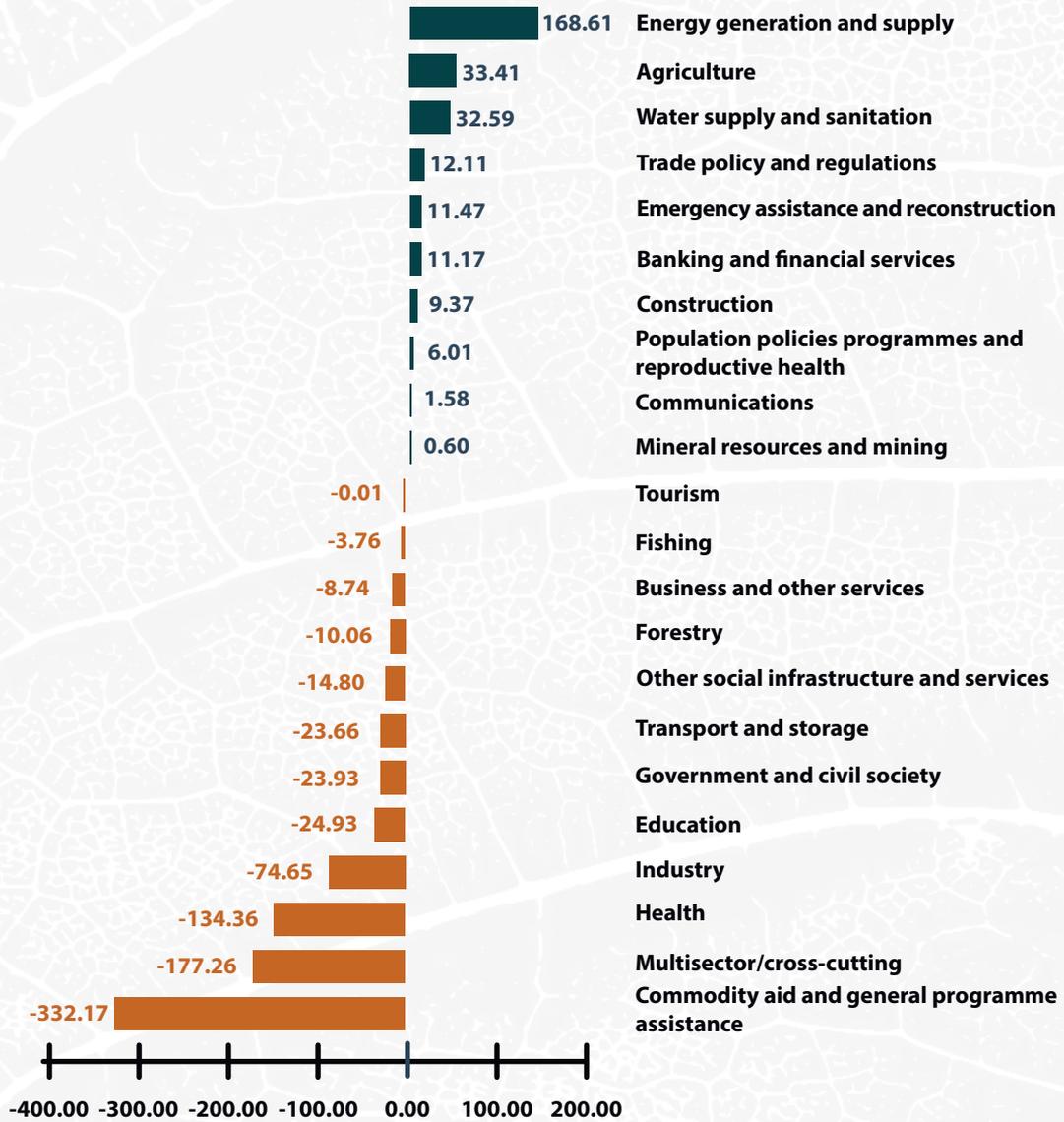
The high disbursement for the economic sector during EFY 2011 and EFY 2012 was mainly due to support for the government reform agenda (HGER) and COVID-19 policy response.

11. Economic sector includes Agriculture, Fishing, Forest, Banking and Financial Services, Business and Other Services, Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance, Construction, Emergency Assistance and Reconstruction, Industry, Mineral, Trade and Other Social Infrastructure and Resources sectors.

12. Social sector includes Health and Education sectors.

13. Infrastructure sector includes Energy Generation and Supply, Transport and Storage and Water Supply and Sanitation sectors.

FIGURE 9 : SECTOR DISBURSEMENT CHANGE EFY 2014 VS EFY 2013 (IN MILLION USD)



Picture - Taskforce in Amhara



3.7 Catalytic Nature of Aid

ODA is declining across the world and so in Ethiopia. Aid is required to be used to leverage funds from several sources and enable the private sector.

In line with Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), Development Partners are leveraging ODA to mobilize other resources which can help ensure sustainable development in the country.



- **To enhance domestic resource mobilization of the country**-FCDO committed a TA with a total budget of USD 45.38 million for the Tax System Transformation Program (TSTP) for the period 2017-2024, and disbursed a total of USD 9.28 million so far, out of which USD 3 million was in EFY 2014. **The project aims to increase tax revenue, improve the business environment, ensure that tax does not negatively affect the poor, and improve compliance concerning the tax system.**
- Similarly, **KOICA Exim Bank** committed a USD 30 million loan to establish Land Information Management System to improve tax collection based on evidence on land ownership. The project will be implemented in five cities: Addis Ababa, Hawasa, Bahirdar, Adama, and Wolaita during the period April 2020-2025.
- To enhance the contribution of the private sector, especially Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), in the development process of the country, **France, FAO, Canada, FCDO, UNDP, and IDA** designed and implemented different programs to create financial access and provide entrepreneurial skill training and business advisory services.
- To improve national and international trade performance, especially to assure the quality of export items, **IDA** committed a total budget of USD 50 million for National Quality Infrastructure Project and of which USD 39.2 million has been disbursed so far. The project aims to advance targeted firms' capability to explore commercial opportunities, to compete on global markets, and to participate in global value chains through strengthening the delivery of quality assurance services targeted export sectors in leather and leather products; textile and garments; and agro-processing products.
- **AfDB** Committed USD 1.7 million and disbursed almost all for Institutional Support Project of the Public-Private Partnerships (ISP-PPP). The project aims to create enabling environment and build the required capacity for private sector participation in infrastructure as a means of boosting private investments in the delivery of infrastructure and other public services for enhanced competitiveness and inclusive growth.
- To improve the country's trade performance and integration into the world economy, **IDA and EU** disbursed a million USD of 29.6 and 1.4, respectively, during the reporting period.

3.8 Climate Resilience Green Economy (CRGE)

Ethiopia's policy response for climate change has progressively evolved since the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1994. In 2011, Ethiopia endorsed a Climate Resilient and Green Economy Strategy with the objective of building a green and resilient economy. The Ministry of Finance established and operationalized the CRGE Facility, to mobilize climate finance from international climate sources and support the implementation of the CRGE initiatives. The Facility serving as one of the channels through which climate finance flows to Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia has been implementing various climate change projects and programs with own resources as well as finance mobilized from various sources. According to a recent study, the government of Ethiopia has spent over USD 82 billion from 2011 to 2019 on climate change adaption and mitigation actions. Since its launching in early 2013 G.C, the CRGE Facility is managing various climate change projects and programs that are worth over USD 250 million. The Facility has spearheaded the direct access accreditation of MoF to GCF and Adaptation Fund. It also plays key roles in the integration of climate change into the second GTP as well as into the current Ten Year Development Plan and contributed to the preparation and submission of Ethiopia's updated NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions).



Picture - Germany's Climate Sensitive Innovations for Land Management





In 2014 Ethiopian Fiscal Year, the CRGE Facility has conducted the following key activities :

- Initiated the re-accreditation and upgrading of Ministry of Finance Accreditation to the GCF from USD 50 million to USD 250 million per project.
- It has finalized all the requirements for the re-accreditation of MoF to the Adaptation Fund.
- Coordinated the establishment of climate and disaster budget tagging and tracking system within the public budgeting and reporting system.
- Facilitated the Climate PEFA assessment.
- Led the Terminal Evaluation of Adaptation Fund project and mid-term evaluation of GCF project.
- Submitted a USD 50 million project proposal to the GCF.
- Facilitated the signing of USD 21 million costed extension agreement with the Royal Norwegian Embassy for the REDD+ Investment Program (RIP).
- Coordinated the preparation and submission of a 600 million NOK project the Norwegian Embassy for the Second phase RIP (REDD plus Investment).
- Facilitated disbursement of USD 5.6 million from Norway Embassy for the RIP.
- Prepared concept notes for the establishment of GLI (Green Legacy Initiative) and Degraded Landscapes Special Fund in MoF.

In this regard, development partners continued supporting the CRGE strategy by designing and implementing different adaptation and mitigation standalone, and/or mainstreamed interventions. In line with this, AMP data shows that during the last five years, 846 million USD was disbursed for 54 programs/projects, out of which USD 204 million was in EFY 2014. As a showcase, in EFY 2014, USD 6 million was disbursed for the REDD+ project from the government of Norway through the CRGE Facility, which is 3% of the total disbursement (USD 204 million) of the reporting period.

Picture - Qualifications and Employment Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia project implemented in Addis Ababa, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray région, GIZ



SUCCESS STORIES AND BEST PRACTICES

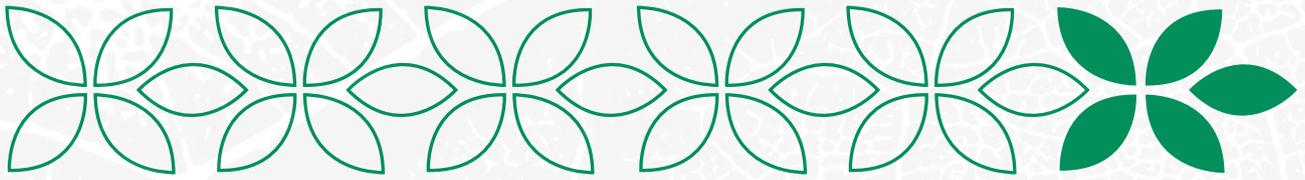


Conservation and Sustainable use of Natural Resources in Ethiopia: Biodiversity Programme (GIZ).

The German Cooperation's Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Ethiopia: Biodiversity Programme, implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH brings together state institutions, private actors, and communities around selected protected areas to cooperate in landscape restoration and local economic development activities. The program also strengthens the capacities of the institutions responsible for protected areas and forest management across the local, regional and federal levels. Around Nech Sar National Park in southern Ethiopia, the program supported women to form a silk production cooperative, where the women learn the steps of ecological silk production and processing - **from silkworm fodder management to egg production, treatment of pupae, cleaning and spinning the silk**, which not only releases them from having to extract resources from inside the park to make a living but also provides them with a sustainable income.

Sericulture - silk farming is an agro-based industry that can be managed on a small scale. It has proven to be important in that it creates socio-economic and ecological value, creates job and generates income, and promotes environmental conservation. The thin silk thread can become an example of how these ecological, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development can be achieved together. With sericulture, the silk ladies promote environmental conservation, economic development, and the empowerment of other ladies in their communities.

Ethiopia has a high silk production potential due to the availability of suitable conditions such as bimodal rainfall patterns, ambient temperature, different vegetation, and other agro-ecological factors. "Silk made in Ethiopia" might contribute to the growing textile sector in the future.



Picture - Ms. Abebech Tama twirling silk

Thin silk twirls through Abebech Tama's fingertips. She never thought that one day a thin thread would generate an income for her and her family. She now finds herself in the same place as before, in the forests of Nech Sar National Park, close to the city of Arba Minch. But with this thread in her hand, Abebech is safe. The time of an unsafe working environment and an uncertain income for her is over, like when she used to collect firewood from the park to make a living, facing dangers inside the forest posed by crocodiles, the changing river flow, and other people.

Abebech said that "when carrying firewood, we used to wear every day the same clothes. Since we have started working here, we can wash our clothes and keep a clean appearance, just like everyone else. Before, we

used to be so ashamed of looking other people in the eyes. It allowed me to be equal to other people." And at the end, a powerful sentence summing up her journey: "I believe I found my freedom".

In Ethiopia, firewood is widely used for cooking. But as local scientists from Arba Minch University confirm, the ecosystem in that region is suffering from such activities. Because of its natural richness, the region is increasingly subject to excessive land degradation and deforestation.

Source : German



Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)- Rural Development Strategy and Model Village Consulting Project

This project is funded by KOICA with a total budget of USD 4 million for five-years and aims to establish a community-driven rural development initiative by customizing Korea's Rural Development experience from the 1970s.

Implementing rural development strategy in 20 selected model villages is one of the components of the project under four Woredas: Angolela Tera, Dera, Gondar Zuria, and Legambo. The project has operated vastly towards increasing agricultural production and productivity under the model village pillar. **One of the project's well-known successes is the establishment of vegetable production through Green Houses.** The adoption of low-cost greenhouse technology, which has served as KOICA's hallmark within the region, was introduced through an extensive and innovative study by this project for the first time. The technology has enabled smallholder farmers to produce cash crops with higher yields at least twice a year, thereby **doubling their income, reducing poverty, and minimizing food insecurity.** It has also established the lesson that innovative approaches and appropriate technologies could bring significant and life-changing impact on rural households' income.

This successful intervention was designed during the first year, as farmers regularly approached the project management with requests for suitable technology solutions that can withstand cold weather, particularly in the highland areas. This is because the production of crops was regularly affected by cold weather (Frost). In 2019, KOICA Ethiopian office in collaboration with Korea Programme on International Agriculture (KOPIA) Ethiopian office identified and recommended innovative greenhouse technology for this problem.

The greenhouse is made from local materials like wood, plastic sheets, and nails. It has a size of 136m² (8m*17m) with a unit cost of USD 133. **The focus of this greenhouse technology is to enable high-quality vegetable production on a small area of land.** To ensure its sustainability farmers also contributed local materials including logs and labour. Additionally, experts from the project and Amhara Bureau of Agriculture gave practical training on the management and utilization of the greenhouse. During the first round, 22-model greenhouses were constructed at Wonchet kebele (Dera Woreda).

Source : KOICA

The productivity gained while using the technology have been encouraging in the initial phases though it varies across households depending on the level of technical assistance provided and the commitment of individual farmers. Farmers, who managed their greenhouses well, made roughly ETB 25,000, or USD 475, per 136 m², whereas those who managed their greenhouses poorly made only ETB 5,000, or USD 95, from the same piece of land. Based on the success gained, it was then scaled up to four project woredas, currently covering 374 HHs. In the last years of the project, the greenhouse technology productivity dramatically increased, and farmers' incomes rose to ETB 60,000 (USD 1,115) in a single harvest. Largely, farmers produce fruits and vegetables like tomatoes, and paper, which have high value in the market and can be sold within the nearby local market. Supporting the above, the end line survey established that: Household income during the project period has increased by 93.9% and the contribution of low-cost greenhouse technology towards this is highly significant and the living standard of farmers has been enhanced, their feeding habits have improved, bringing change in their diet and nutrition balance; they also procure assets like TV, Sofa chair, cooking utensils, etc.



Picture - Farmers harvest from greenhouse house technology

In conclusion, this project has been successful in terms of knowledge and technology transfer for poverty reduction increasing agricultural productivity at a low cost. It has enabled high production of fruits and vegetables in the project area by controlling the local climate and creating favorable environment. Fruits and vegetables can now be produced in a year due to this technology. The project has clearly demonstrated the importance of new and innovative technologies to bring a meaningful impact on the lives and income of rural communities.

" FARMER'S VOICE " BEST PRACTICE BY JICA-ETHIO-SHEP

Ethio-SHEP Project is the technical cooperation project jointly implemented by JICA, MoA, Amhara Bureau of Agriculture and Oromia Bureau of Agriculture since 2017. The project aims to realize the Market-Oriented agriculture extension service delivery within the existing Ethiopian extension system by using the SHEP approach in 2 regions, 4 zones, 14 woredas and 33 kebeles.

SHEP approach is one of the Market-oriented extension approaches developed by the JICA technical cooperation project in Kenya, which realizes the change of the farmer's mindset from "Grow and sell (subsistence farming)" to "Grow to sell (Farming as a business)" and increase the farmer's income from horticulture production in sustainable manners. SHEP's approach is now expanding to more than 50 countries worldwide.



Picture - Ms. Tejitu Shittub

Ms. Tejitu Shittub was born in Shumata Kebele in Ayu Guagusa Woreda. She moved to this kebele after she got married at the age of 12. She has lived in this kebele for 25 years. She has seven children (4 sons and 3 daughters).

Ms. Tejitu says, *"My husband and I did not think about marketing. We had been producing traditionally, did not select crops and seed quality, and mostly our farm has been affected by pests and diseases due to poor irrigation water management. We did not use the technique of row planting or top dressing. We brought the products to market and sold them at the trader's price, whatever they gave us due to poor quality. We did not collect market information, including price, before we produce. We produced different horticultural crops in a small plot of land due to fear of marketing."*

She continued, *"Before the project intervention, we planted potatoes and shallot and grew green pepper as well, but without the fertilizer application. But after becoming SHEP group members, we acquired a lot of production techniques/practices, including proper fertilizer application."*

Last harvest season, we grew green pepper, potato, and wheat on 2 hectares, 0.0625 hectares, and 0.25 hectares, respectively. We also cultivated rain-fed crops such as maize on 0.25 hectares and wheat on 0.265 hectares of land. We harvested 8 quintals (Qt) of wheat, which was used for home consumption, and 12 quintals (Qt) of pepper, of which we sold out eight quintals (Qt) for 100,000birr. The rest four quintals of the pepper were used for home consumption (Berbere). The whole produce of wheat and potatoes were also made for food (home consumption).

Source : JICA



Picture - JICA-Project for Smallholder Horticulture Farmer Empowerment Through Promotion of Market-Oriented Agriculture (Ethio-SHEP)- Signing ceremony of Minutes of Meeting for Final Evaluation

We managed to sell the green pepper at the farm gate. Traders were aware of when the harvest period was ready and purchased it after price negotiation. Traders collected the crops from individual farmers. We purchased green pepper seeds from a nearby private farm individually.

Because of the awareness created by SHEP, we could manage to increase the frequency of production per season; the community is motivated to diversify their produces; the demand to produce pepper has increased. We used to plow the farmland by horse, but now we use pair of oxen after we bought two (2) of them and made their numbers three (3) in total.

Now, we bought a motor bicycle, clothes, and house furniture (Bed, Chairs, etc) too. Our living condition has significantly changed, much better than the previous time. The main income was generated from pepper sales.

In the future, we have a plan to buy a house in the nearby town. We also plan to produce many more crops like pepper, wheat, and barley in the upcoming season. Besides, we have rented a half hectare of land to expand our farming activities.



VALUE CHAIN AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN ETHIOPIA

BACKGROUND

The industrial sector plays an indispensable role in transforming the economy, reducing poverty, creating jobs, generating foreign exchange and linking the other sectors of the economy. Thus, the government developed an Industrial Development Strategy (IDS) with the overall goal of ensuring a rapid structural transformation in the economy through promoting industrialization such as raising the share of the industrial sector in the GDP from the current 13 percent to 27 percent, and the GDP share of the manufacturing sub-sector from the current 4 percent to 18 percent by 2025 (Ethiopian Industrial Development Strategic Plan (2013-2025)).

Currently, Ethiopia's economy is predominantly agriculture-based. It directly supports 79 percent of the population, constitutes 32 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and generates 85 percent of export value. The agricultural sector is characterized by the presence of many smallholder farmers – with average land holdings of only 0.2 hectares, accounting for an estimated 97 percent of agricultural production in the country (Growth and Transformation Plan Progress Report 2020/21). In addition, the vast majority of farmers are not integrated into commercial value chains. Establishing effective linkages between agriculture produces and commodity markets as well as the commercial value chain is one of the measures reflected in the economic plan to overcome the challenge facing the agriculture sector (HGER).



INTEGRATED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS / IAIP/

The development of agro-industries in general and IAIP in particular presents Ethiopia with an opportunity to accelerate economic development and achieve its industrial development goals through commercialization of the agriculture sector. It paves the way for the realization of the country's Vision of becoming a leading manufacturing hub in Africa by 2025.

IAIPs are believed to attract the private sector to set up food processing plants in areas of high agricultural production and thereby adding value to agricultural produce, linking farmers to processing plants, supporting agricultural production from being fragmented and supply-driven to becoming organized, safe and demand-led and quality oriented, reducing post-harvest losses, and creating wealth for farmers, creating jobs and driving rural economic growth in Ethiopia.

Generally, the objectives of IAIPs are to driving the structural transformation of the Ethiopian economy, reducing rural poverty, and creating a better environment for increased investment in agro-food and allied sectors.

To materialize the same, the Government of Ethiopia constructed four Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks in four regions: Bure in Amhara, Bulbula in Oromia, Yirgalem in Sidama, and Baeker in Tigray with a total investment cost of USD 1.29 billion, out of which USD 563.78 million was mobilized from development partners and the rest covered by Government (see annex 2). All IAIPs except in Tigray have been inaugurated and functional.





The IAIPs are supported by the Rural Transformation Centers (RTCs) across their catchment areas for the aggregation and primary processing of agricultural products. The primary feature of IAIPs and RTCs is the clustering of essential infrastructure, utilities, and services required for business operations and growth.

Rural Transformation Centres (RTCs) provide linkage to producers. There are 28 Rural Transformation Centers (RTCs) that serve as raw material aggregation points in the catchment areas (100 km radius) of each of the IAIPs. Rural transformation centers include warehouses, input supply, sorting, grading, extension services, pre-processing activities, and microfinance.

Regional Industrial Parks Development Corporations (RIPDCs), accountable to regional boards, are responsible for the development of IAIPs and RTCs in their respective regions and own the infrastructure.



STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

- In 2009, UNIDO and FAO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia, developed an agro-industry sector strategy in Ethiopia. Since then, UNIDO has implemented projects supporting the detailed engineering design of four industrial parks and capacity building of the government agency tasked for the development and management of IAIPs.
- **The Integrated Agro-Industrial Park Support Project (IAIP SP)** has been designed, funded by AfDB and EU, to support the four Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks (IAIPs), already commenced by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE). It aims to provide part of the infrastructure required for agro-industrial activities on the four IAIPs and develop requisite skills and agricultural value chain capacity to ensure competitiveness, productivity, and inclusivity in their operation. The project also aims to contribute to the structural transformation of the economy, job creation, and poverty reduction by contributing to inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development in Ethiopia.
- AfDB has been supporting the implementation of the Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks through a Support Project (IAIP SP) with a total budget of USD 30 million for the period 2019-2023.
- UNIDO and the Ethiopian Ministry of Industry (Mol) have agreed on the delivery of technical cooperation services within the capacity development component of the Integrated Agro-industrial Park Support Project (IAIP-SP), which seeks to achieve inclusive and sustainable agro-industrialization to further develop four pilot IAIPs and related agricultural value chains.
- The IAIP-SP contributes to the broader '**Promotion of Sustainable Ethiopian Agro-Industrial Development (PROSEAD) initiative**, which resulted from common efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, the European Union (EU), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Agence Française du Développement (AFD), the African Development Fund (ADF), the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Italian Agency for International Cooperation (AICS), and UNIDO.
- Italy has been supporting the inclusive and sustainable economic development of the Ethiopian agro-industry subsector. Agro-industrial development was the priority in the 2017-2019 framework agreement. The framework agreement with a total budget of Euro 125 million was signed between the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy, out of which euro 64 million was for the development of inclusive and sustainable agriculture.

The framework supported the Government's ambition of **agricultural modernization, light industrialization, and resilience-building** in areas where there is no rain or little rain.

- Following the inauguration of the three agro-processing Industrial Parks at Yirgalem **in the Sidama Region**, Burie **in Amara Region**, and Bulbula **in Oromia Region**, the UNIDO IAIP project, serving as secretariat, has facilitated the launching of three technical sub-groups on agriculture (chaired by AICS), namely **skill development** (chaired by GiZ), **investment** (chaired by DfID) and **access to finance** (chaired by IFAD) and one more sub-group has been formed on **decent work** (chaired by ILO) to improve coordination in these important areas of intervention.
- The IAIP project has negotiated and coordinated with IFC and AICS to pilot collateral commodity financing and capital goods lease in collaboration with Mol. The Mol has set up a specialized Working Group including **NBE, MoA, ATA, the National Banks Association, IFC, UNIDO and, AICS** on Commodity Collateralized Financing (**CCF**); and
- UNIDO in partnership with Mol, the Regional Industrial Parks Development Corporations, and BMZ is working toward the piloting of CCF for agro-processors and farmers' cooperatives active in the Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks and related RTCs in Oromia, Amhara, Sidama/SNNPR.
- With **Investment for New Opportunities for Employment (INOE) project**, the IAIP project has signed a 3.6 million ETB support agreement with Sidama IPDC. The agreement is aimed at delivering services on strengthening MSME clusters in selected Micro Value Chains and creating employment opportunities.
- In order to expand the partnership base, the IAIP project has also started working with the Tony Blair Institute management team to align the activities being conducted by UNIDO and the Institute. Areas of collaboration where the two organizations can complement each other have been identified and a work plan developed and agreed upon.
- Similarly, the project is collaborating with the Ethiopian Management Institute and Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority in the area of management capacity building for UNIDO's government counterparts with the former and Food, Quality and traceability capacity building and assessment with the later.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- All IAIPs except in Tigray have been inaugurated and are functional.
- Six investors: two foreign, three local, and one joint investment, are in operation. Job opportunities were created for 1748 (562 female) workers, and foreign currency of USD 31 million was gained.
- Two investors are in the commissioning stage.
- Market linkage was created with 140,000 Smallholder Farmers (SHF) across the value chain.
- In Bure IAIP, 32 investors have signed an agreement and are constructing sheds.
- In Yirgalem IAIP, 17 Investors signed an agreement.
- In Bulbula IAIP, 19 investors signed an agreement.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of anchor investors.
- Several investors have shown interest to invest in the parks, but the actual conversion rate is still very small.
- Power supply problem (delay of construction of power substation).
- Shortage of foreign exchange.
- Limited access to finance (credit).
- Shortage of supply of raw materials, including agricultural inputs.
- Absence of RTC functionality.
- Weak backward and forward linkage between sectors and development actors.
- Delay in the construction of waste treatment plant due to a delay in the expected finance from development partners.

PARTNERSHIPS



1. POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

The Ministry of Finance and Development Partners discussed on March 16, 2022, **Ethiopia's plan and structured approach to address the post-conflict recovery and reconstruction**. The finance minister opened the meeting by stating the significant impacts of the two-year conflict on the country, which was already dealing with successive and overlapping shocks, including the impact of COVID-19 and severe droughts that have significantly affected the economy and people's livelihoods, risking the reversal of the hard-earned development gains of the last few decades.

At the meeting, the final findings of the **Damage and Need Assessment (DaNA - December 2022)**¹⁴ was presented, highlighting the significant impacts of the conflict, including the damage to physical assets estimated at over US\$22 billion, the economic loss amounting to US\$6 billion, and the recovery and reconstruction needs totaling close to US\$20 billion. It was indicated that additional assessment will be conducted to capture the impacts of the conflict in areas that were not accessible and to include damages incurred after December 2021, the cutoff date of the DaNA. Ethiopia's **draft Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Framework – 3RF (2023-2028)** was also presented at the meeting to solicit feedback from development partners. The 3RF provides an overarching framework for planning, coordinating, financing, implementing, and monitoring Ethiopia's resilient recovery

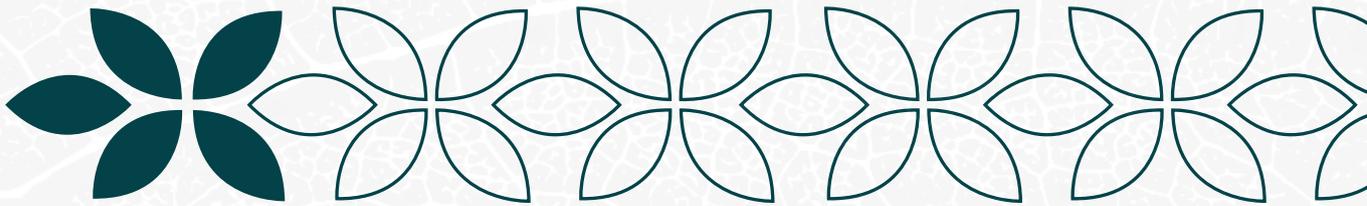
and reconstruction with the involvement of all stakeholders and support from the international community. Drawing on the findings of the DaNA and other assessments and studies, the 3RF presents prioritization of recovery and reconstruction interventions by sector, region, and phases, along three strategic pillars, namely: strengthening social cohesion and community security, restoration of infrastructure and services, and economic recovery. The framework also outlines the overall institutional and implementation arrangements for recovery and reconstruction, a financing strategy, a monitoring and accountability mechanisms, a communication plan for effective coordination and implementation oversight as the recovery and reconstruction efforts are rolled out.

The Minister also reconfirmed the Government's full commitment towards peace consolidation and highlighted the concrete measures taken to date toward that goal, including (i) the implementation of the action plan and recommendations of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, (ii) the inclusive national dialogue that aims at building national consensus around a broad range of national issues, (iii) the program on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, (iii) the ongoing work on transitional justice to ensure justice and accountability to end perpetual cycles of violence and (iv) security sector reforms to ensure lasting peace in the country.

14. The Damage and Needs Assessment quantified the conflict impacts between November 2020 and December 2021 on the social, infrastructure, and productive sectors as well as cross-cutting sectors, the macroeconomic and poverty impacts, in Afar, Amhara, Benishagul-Gumuz, Konso Zone, Oromia, and Tigray.

2. PROGRESS AND UPDATE ON THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Progress and challenges of the Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP) and next steps were presented by State Minister of the Ministry of Planning and Development, to Heads of Agencies, and Sector Working Group co-chairs on **24th May 2022**. The challenges of the TYDP implementation have been highlighted as follows: i. Risks and uncertainties, including both the internal security situation and its impact on achieving the goals and targets set, and external challenges such as global value chain disruptions and uncertainties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, as well as natural disasters—climate change induced shocks such as floods and droughts; ii. Lack of authoritative Public Investment Management Systems, and /or Public Investment Programs and iii. Statistical and M&E capacity and systems. He also presented the ministry's plans: conduct a comprehensive assessment of the 2011-2014 EFY overall economy and development performance, develop an economic outlook; propose macro and sectoral prioritized interventions, and prepare a Public Investment Plan (PIP) for EFY 2016-2018 among other initiatives.



Picture - Young girl drinking clean water, AFD



Picture - Integrated Soil Fertility Management project and climate Sensitive Innovations for Land Management project, GIZ





Annexes

ANNEX 1: DEBT SERVICE SUSPENSION INITIATIVE

Creditor	Amounts in million USD	DSSI 1	DSSI 2	Total
GRAND TOTAL		112,337.80	104,336.04	216,673.84
AFD- ANG.FRANCE DEV		4,257.49	3,573.21	7,830.70
ARTIGIAN CASSA(CASSA DEPOSIT)ITALY		18,461.70	9,164.61	27,626.31
EXIM-BANK OF CHINA		52,389.79	63,546.71	115,936.50
EXIM-BAN OF INDIA*		29,488.22	25,041.89	54,530.11
EXIM-BANK OF KOREA		16.56	8.23	24.79
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN		2.48	2.89	5.37
KUWAIT FUND		6,233.91		6,233.91
SAUDI FUND		1,487.65	2,998.50	4,486.15

*Are scheduled amount the bilateral agreement not finalized

ANNEX 2: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS SUPPORT FOR IAIP

Budget lines (1)	EURO	USD
Infrastructure		
EU	10,100,000	11,312,000.00
AFDB	13,991,000	15,669,000.00
Italy/AICS loan for NQI	17,000,000	19,040,000.00
AFDB + UAB	94,643,000.00	106,000,000.00
Sub total	135,733,000.00	152,021,000.00
Access to finance		
EU PROSEAD with EIB	4,000,000.00	4,480,000
EU PROSEAD with IFAD	12,700,000	14,224,000
IFAD (RUFIP 3 Nation-wide)	13,800,000	15,456,000
EIB (RUFIP 3 Nation-wide)	110,000,000	123,200,000
Domestic Banks	14,500,000	16,240,000
Italy (AICS) with MoA	1,850,000	2,072,000
Italy/AICS loan for NQI	5,000,000	5,600,000
Sub total	161,850,000	181,272,000
Agricultural production		
EU PROSEAD for ATA	10,000,000	11,200,000
ATA ACC budget	130,000,000	145,600,000
Italy (AICS) with MoA	28,150,000	31,528,000
KOICA	8,929,000	10,000,000
Sub total	177,079,000	198,328,000
TVET-Skills		
EU PROSEAD for GiZ	4,400,000	4,928,000
German Development Cooperation (BMZ) for GiZ	1,000,000	1,120,000
Italy/AICS with Federal ATVET	10,500,000	11,760,000
Sub total	15,900,000	17,808,000
Gouvernance & Coordination		
EU PROSEAD for UNIDO	3,300,000	3,696,000
AfDB IAIP-SP for UNIDO	4,017,000	4,500,000
AICS for UNIDO	2,000,000	2,240,000
BMZ for UNIDO	3,500,000	3,920,000
Sub total	12,817,000	14,356,000
TOTAL	€ 503,379,000	\$ 563,785,000

Source: UNIDO

ANNEX 3: DISBURSEMENT (ON AND OFF BUDGET) BY DONOR AGENCY DURING EFY 2010-2014 (IN MILLION USD)

	Development Partner Group	Development Partners	Actual Disbursement(Amounts in million USD)					Total	
			EFY 2010	EFY2011	EFY 2012	EFY 2013	EFY 2014		
Off Budget	BILATERAL Group	Austria	18.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.0	21.0	
		CIDA Canada	0.0	21.5	21.7	15.4	20.7	79.4	
		Denmark	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	
		FCDO former DFID	63.0	37.9	53.9	43.1	43.7	241.6	
		Finland	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
		France (AFD)	0.4	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.1	4.4	
		Germany	0.0	3.9	1.3	0.1	1.5	6.8	
		IRISH AID	15.1	13.9	9.6	10.1	1.1	49.8	
		Italy	18.9	9.0	10.6	2.0	0.0	40.5	
		Japan Embassy/ JICA	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.7	
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.2	0.7	21.1	2.1	19.6	43.7	
		Netherlands	8.3	16.6	18.3	28.3	13.6	85.1	
		Norway	1.4	3.5	3.2	5.1	4.0	17.2	
		SIDA Sweden	40.7	16.9	19.4	10.3	17.5	104.7	
		Spain	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.3	6.5	10.4	
	USAID	557.1	487.8	652.7	693.2	515.6	2906.5		
			730.6	612.4	816.0	813.5	646.6	3619.1	
		European Union	European Union	57.5	62.1	81.5	80.6	39.0	320.7
				57.5	62.1	81.5	80.6	39.0	320.7
		UN Group	FAO	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
	UNICEF		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	93.3	
	World Food Programme		0.0	0.0	13.5	4.0	9.2	26.7	
	World Health Organization		0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.8	
			0.0	0.0	14.7	4.9	102.5	122.0	
	Total (off)		788.1	674.5	912.2	899.0	788.1	4062.0	

On Budget	BILATERAL Group	Abudabi Fund (UAE)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	
		Austria	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	-2.1	2.4	
		CIDA Canada	38.1	30.0	36.6	21.5	18.8	145.0	
		China	90.1	18.0	201.3	77.7	65.8	452.9	
		Czech Republic	6.9	65.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	78.2	
		Denmark	16.3	0.2	0.8	3.9	46.8	68.1	
		FCDO	391.3	358.3	311.8	309.4	168.0	1538.9	
		Finland	13.3	15.2	11.7	13.7	8.3	62.1	
		France (AFD)	26.6	21.0	98.0	26.7	19.9	192.2	
		Germany	52.3	69.7	206.4	232.9	90.0	651.2	
		IRISH AID	20.4	20.6	12.7	20.3	1.5	75.5	
		India	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	
		Italy	26.8	6.9	16.2	19.8	3.0	72.8	
		Japan Embassy/ JICA	18.0	50.6	24.5	53.9	35.8	182.9	
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	15.2	29.9	34.1	61.7	10.6	151.6	
		Kuwait	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	
		Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Netherlands	59.3	43.5	57.0	61.0	12.0	232.8	
		New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	
		Norway	10.0	26.7	15.4	34.3	6.8	93.3	
		SIDA Sweden	4.2	12.6	21.8	8.5	5.3	52.3	
		Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.2	0.0	7.2	
		Spain	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.0	0.0	5.8	
		Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.4	
	USAID	220.8	250.7	215.2	219.5	135.1	1041.3		
			1010.8	1025.2	1277.2	1175.5	629.7	5118.5	
		European Union	European Union	189.7	162.2	113.5	61.5	46.7	573.6
				189.7	162.2	113.5	61.5	46.7	573.6
		International Financial Institutions	ADB	223.5	191.9	151.9	320.2	474.6	1362.2
			BADEA	12.9	5.3	42.5	1.8	2.5	64.9
			EIB	11.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0
			IDA	1448.4	2306.8	2516.2	1245.6	1206.4	8723.4
			IFAD	57.1	40.9	20.4	28.4	0.0	146.7
			IMF	0.0	0.0	411.0	0.0	0.0	411.0
			OFID	19.9	11.5	1.9	3.4	1.4	38.2
			1773.5	2567.9	3143.9	1599.4	1684.9	10769.5	
		UN Group	Adaptation Fund	4.3	0.0	3.7	1.9	0.0	10.0
			FAO	13.0	7.2	16.0	5.0	0.3	41.6
			GAVI	5.9	11.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	27.2
			Global Fund	102.8	51.1	65.4	0.0	0.0	219.4
			Green Climate Fund	0.0	3.9	0.0	19.9	0.0	23.8
			UNICEF	145.4	79.2	69.5	118.1	68.7	480.8
			UNIDP	21.3	18.5	13.7	20.7	12.6	86.8
			UN Women	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
			UNFPA	9.1	7.5	2.2	4.7	9.7	33.3
	WFP	96.2	9.0	32.2	14.9	25.9	178.2		
		398.1	188.1	212.5	185.3	117.3	1101.2		
	Total (on)		3372.1	3943.4	4747.1	3021.7	2480.3	17564.5	
	Grand Total (on+off)		4160.1	4617.9	5659.4	3920.7	3268.4	21626.5	

ANNEX 4: DISBURSEMENT (ON AND OFF BUDGET) BY SECTOR (EFY 2010-2014)(IN MILLION USD)

OECD/DAC Sectors	Actual Disbursement(Amounts in million USD)											
	ON Budget						Off Budget					
	EFY 2010	EFY 2011	EFY 2012	EFY 2013	EFY 2014	Total	EFY 2010	EFY 2011	EFY 2012	EFY 2013	EFY 2014	Total
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS						0.00	0.33	0.30	0.00	0.60	0.00	1.24
AGRICULTURE	879.26	999.56	774.18	728.60	762.01	4143.60	4.94	13.17	21.05	20.27	12.19	71.62
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	62.12	49.21	68.39	45.66	56.84	282.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28	2.28
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	13.66	50.10	10.09	9.11	0.37	83.33	7.10	3.34	3.84	1.54	4.39	20.20
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	0.00	1193.17	1127.39	335.76	3.60	2659.92	0.00	19.49	20.56	15.55	5.23	60.83
COMMUNICATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.60	1.61	0.07	0.00	1.06	1.37	8.94	11.44
CONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.37	9.37						0.00
EDUCATION	206.28	128.88	237.97	167.44	142.51	883.07	1.90	1.70	8.41	0.89	6.63	19.53
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	6.69	15.67	6.59	6.03	17.50	52.47	633.11	540.53	723.41	786.76	560.05	3243.88
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	210.83	213.46	302.51	206.13	374.75	1307.77	0.86	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.00	1.07
FISHING	0.83	1.05	1.94	4.70	0.94	9.46						0.00
FORESTRY	2.12	3.94	51.26	20.30	10.24	87.87	1.57	3.73	3.25	4.76	3.99	17.30
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	28.30	39.87	84.13	75.70	51.80	279.80	14.35	10.69	31.76	16.85	35.59	109.07
HEALTH	618.46	450.24	480.96	411.07	276.71	2237.44	76.12	45.84	61.12	14.25	66.16	263.50
INDUSTRY	137.05	116.92	143.19	110.17	35.52	542.87	2.67	2.59	2.33		0.00	7.59
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	1.40	0.00	5.04	0.74	1.33	8.51						0.00

MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	712.46	325.11	893.67	412.06	234.79	2578.10	21.97	13.10	8.25	13.43	21.11	77.86
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	40.80	91.41	55.68	62.26	47.46	297.60	8.46	13.30	11.83	5.42	27.29	66.30
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1.93	4.47	2.90	3.58	9.59	22.47	9.69	6.62	10.23	11.74	7.81	46.09
TOURISM	0.16	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36						0.00
SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS						0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS	5.16	6.35	21.84	18.95	31.06	83.37	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.71	2.99	5.19
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	248.85	144.92	298.37	277.25	253.59	1223.00	0.41	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.41
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	195.70	108.87	180.92	126.12	158.71	770.33	3.25	0.00	5.30	4.85	23.49	36.89
	3372.07	3943.38	4747.14	3021.66	2480.28	17564.54	788.08	674.53	912.22	899.01	788.14	4061.98

ANNEX 5: DISBURSEMENT (ON BUDGET) BY DONOR AND BY SECTOR DURING EFY 2010-2014 (IN MILLION USD)

Donor Group	Donor Agency	OECD/DAC Sector	Actual Disbursements (Amounts in million USD)					Totals
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	Abudabi Fund(UAE)	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.93
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.93
	Austria	AGRICULTURE	0.00	0.44	1.04	0.54	0.02	2.04
		FORESTRY	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.13	0.00	0.46
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	1.66	0.10	0.23	-2.11	-0.11
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			0.00	2.10	1.47	0.91	-2.09	2.39
	CIDA Canada	AGRICULTURE	21.62	10.71	7.35	1.10	1.02	41.81
		BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	1.31	1.35	1.08	0.58	0.17	4.50
		EDUCATION	1.40	4.13	4.34	1.91	1.25	13.03
		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.36	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.55
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	3.13	0.25	3.13	0.80	0.47	7.78
		HEALTH	8.61	7.72	9.40	8.45	5.37	39.55
		MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	1.00	0.00	5.04	0.74	1.33	8.11
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	1.04	5.50	6.06	7.91	9.15	29.65
			38.10	30.01	36.59	21.49	18.77	144.97
	China	AGRICULTURE	0.00	2.25	0.11	1.56	0.00	3.92
		EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	7.22	0.00	0.08	0.00	7.30
		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	12.88	0.00	48.38	0.00	0.00	61.26
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.15	0.00	2.76
		HEALTH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	56.10	56.25
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	0.00	0.00	31.55	9.22	0.00	40.77
		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	77.19	8.55	70.59	47.51	9.71	213.56
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	0.00	0.00	48.03	18.94	0.00	66.97
			90.08	18.03	201.27	77.67	65.81	452.86
	Czech Republic	AGRICULTURE	4.75	63.44	0.90	0.96	0.59	70.64
EDUCATION		0.28	0.62	0.09	0.01	0.00	1.00	
HEALTH		0.06	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.48	
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		1.77	1.27	0.75	1.16	1.12	6.07	
		6.87	65.53	1.96	2.13	1.70	78.19	
Denmark	AGRICULTURE	7.96	0.00	0.00	0.16	5.25	13.37	
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.88	39.88	
	FORESTRY	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.88	
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.95	1.58	4.34	
	HEALTH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.09	0.81	
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	8.35	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	8.38	

		POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
		TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
			16.32	0.22	0.84	3.91	46.80	68.09
		AGRICULTURE	207.17	172.94	129.83	155.13	117.05	782.12
		BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	0.00	0.00	1.28	4.86	3.04	9.19
		BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	12.35	13.38	9.01	7.73	0.00	42.48
		EDUCATION	4.53	22.40	35.93	4.44	20.68	87.99
	FCDO former DFID	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.07	11.50	3.58	0.03	15.19
		HEALTH	116.35	102.28	89.09	113.77	11.76	433.25
		INDUSTRY	16.70	32.63	9.23	13.96	5.72	78.24
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	4.18	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	30.01	14.11	25.93	5.96	9.74	85.75
			391.29	358.32	311.79	309.45	168.04	1538.89
		AGRICULTURE	2.94	4.14	4.33	3.19	2.47	17.07
		EDUCATION	4.16	5.55	5.46	4.62	0.32	20.11
	Finland	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.15	0.34	0.85
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	6.21	5.50	1.52	5.76	5.12	24.12
			13.30	15.21	11.65	13.73	8.26	62.15
		AGRICULTURE	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	1.67
		COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	0.00	0.00	94.48	1.34	3.60	99.41
		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	25.21	20.32	0.00	0.00	10.60	56.13
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07
	France(AFD)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	1.36	0.04	1.69	19.22	2.98	25.29
		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.08
		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.22
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	0.00	0.58	0.00	6.09	2.66	9.33
			26.59	21.02	97.99	26.70	19.90	192.20
		AGRICULTURE	34.75	47.37	43.69	51.30	44.63	221.75
		BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
		COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	0.00	0.00	108.42	126.99	0.00	235.41
		EDUCATION	12.09	9.48	30.40	21.76	11.19	84.92
		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	-0.01	2.67	5.46	6.99	15.10
		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	0.00	5.83	3.81	6.62	8.08	24.34
		FORESTRY	0.21	0.17	0.79	1.17	1.80	4.14
	Germany	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.00	3.49	3.57	3.65	10.71
		HEALTH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INDUSTRY	1.62	5.74	6.85	10.17	6.19	30.56
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	3.59	1.11	5.86	5.10	6.49	22.15

BILATERAL Group		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.73	0.99	2.14	
			52.27	69.70	206.40	232.87	89.95	651.23	
	IRISH AID	AGRICULTURE	13.69	13.26	11.81	11.92	0.00	50.68	
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.40	0.43	1.04	
		HEALTH	5.92	6.11	0.66	6.17	0.00	18.86	
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	0.80	1.19	0.11	1.78	1.07	4.95	
		UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			20.41	20.62	12.73	20.27	1.50	75.54	
	India	AGRICULTURE	0.00	1.34	0.88	0.00	0.00	2.22	
		INDUSTRY	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	
			0.00	1.34	1.02	0.00	0.00	2.36	
	Italy	AGRICULTURE	0.00	1.14	12.55	2.37	0.00	16.06	
		EDUCATION	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	
		HEALTH	7.07	0.00	2.19	10.37	3.03	22.65	
		INDUSTRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.46	0.00	6.46	
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	16.76	5.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.35	
			WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.64	0.00	2.14
				26.77	6.90	16.24	19.83	3.03	72.77
	Japan Embassy/JICA	AGRICULTURE	5.49	4.15	3.14	3.05	4.31	20.15	
		BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	0.00	35.37	0.00	0.79	0.20	36.36	
		CONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.37	9.37	
		EDUCATION	2.09	1.20	3.73	0.20	0.94	8.16	
		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.99	0.81	0.01	0.12	1.93	
		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.51	7.36	
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.36	2.84	0.97	0.00	4.17	
HEALTH		0.00	0.00	5.45	14.00	0.00	19.45		
INDUSTRY		4.46	2.88	0.89	3.47	2.26	13.95		
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		5.07	3.65	4.00	4.70	4.55	21.98		
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES		0.00	0.67	1.32	6.23	3.72	11.93		
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		0.51	0.00	0.98	4.21	3.21	8.91		
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		0.42	1.33	1.30	12.47	3.62	19.14		
			18.03	50.61	24.46	53.95	35.81	182.87	
Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	AGRICULTURE	0.90	2.72	6.20	1.39	3.62	14.83		
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00		
	COMMUNICATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71		
	EDUCATION	9.33	8.02	2.20	0.18	0.18	19.91		
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.52	0.00	1.99		
	FORESTRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52		
	HEALTH	3.99	1.25	1.64	1.40	1.81	10.09		
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.21	1.05		
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.14		

		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0.00	15.62	22.62	16.84	0.24	55.32
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	0.17	0.50	1.45	0.57	3.31	6.00
			15.24	29.91	34.12	61.71	10.60	151.58
	Kuwait	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
			0.00	0.90	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.98
	Luxembourg	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	Netherlands	AGRICULTURE	23.11	31.90	38.63	39.07	10.94	143.66
		EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.12	0.04	1.06
		HEALTH	11.69	11.00	13.15	10.66	0.00	46.50
		INDUSTRY	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	24.45	0.60	2.15	0.10	1.02	28.33
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	0.00	0.00	1.93	11.07	0.00	13.00
			59.25	43.50	57.03	61.03	12.01	232.82
	New-Zealand	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.39	0.49
			0.00	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.39	0.49
	Norway	AGRICULTURE	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.96	0.13	2.44
		EDUCATION	0.96	2.58	3.18	2.67	0.00	9.39
		FORESTRY	0.00	0.59	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.75
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	1.89	1.02	1.50	0.13	4.54
		HEALTH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.20
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	9.07	21.36	9.35	29.05	6.52	75.35
		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	0.00	0.25	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.56
		UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
			10.03	26.67	15.38	34.34	6.85	93.27
	SIDA Sweden	AGRICULTURE	0.14	1.65	1.02	0.00	0.00	2.81
		EDUCATION	1.37	4.99	9.62	3.28	2.54	21.80
		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.27
		FORESTRY	0.00	1.48	2.79	2.11	1.29	7.67
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	1.25	3.82	6.70	2.63	1.10	15.50
		HEALTH	0.00	0.37	0.92	0.46	0.03	1.77
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	1.39	0.25	0.40	0.02	0.27	2.33
		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.16
		UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
				4.15	12.62	21.82	8.48	5.25
	Saudi Arabia	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.21	0.00	7.21
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
			0.00	0.00	7.00	0.22	0.00	7.22
	Spain	AGRICULTURE	1.18	1.14	1.11	0.85	0.00	4.29
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
		HEALTH	0.12	0.11	1.12	0.11	0.00	1.45

		UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
			1.30	1.25	2.23	0.96	0.04	5.78		
	Switzerland	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.00	0.04	0.04	6.31	0.00	6.39		
			0.00	0.04	0.04	6.31	0.00	6.39		
	USAID	AGRICULTURE	73.27	66.78	73.29	66.43	51.36	331.14		
		EDUCATION	24.17	27.28	28.97	20.60	6.74	107.76		
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	6.90	15.15	7.16	30.26	18.31	77.78		
		HEALTH	116.46	141.47	105.73	102.20	58.73	524.59		
			220.80	250.69	215.15	219.49	135.14	1041.26		
		1010.81	1025.21	1277.25	1175.54	629.73	5118.53			
	European Union	European Union	AGRICULTURE	30.39	48.80	27.52	42.81	9.60	159.12	
			EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	5.05	6.04	1.34	0.02	0.00	12.46	
			ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	0.00	12.45	0.00	0.05	4.34	16.85	
			GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.56	0.69	23.88	4.93	9.19	39.25	
			HEALTH	82.84	33.63	28.04	1.76	9.49	155.75	
INDUSTRY			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.70	1.14		
MULTISECTOR/CROSS- CUTTING			7.07	6.00	11.38	10.16	11.26	45.87		
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			2.25	1.22	0.84	0.48	0.14	4.94		
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS			0.17	2.46	0.36	0.20	1.43	4.62		
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE			61.39	50.95	20.16	0.62	0.51	133.62		
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
			189.71	162.25	113.53	61.47	46.66	573.61		
			189.71	162.25	113.53	61.47	46.66	573.61		
International Financial Institutions			IDA	AGRICULTURE	10.19	13.04	14.29	13.82	48.47	99.82
				COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.44	0.00	167.44
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY ASSISTANCE	45.76		26.07	43.69	74.15	183.71	373.38		
	COMMUNICATIONS	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88		
	EDUCATION	125.51		31.71	100.08	94.98	86.52	438.80		
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	111.84		136.52	195.87	120.15	124.54	688.92		
	FISHING	0.83		1.05	1.94	4.70	0.94	9.46		
	FORESTRY	0.00		1.55	47.19	16.06	6.31	71.12		
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	6.39		5.29	9.22	1.51	1.35	23.76		
	HEALTH	73.94		45.16	114.36	66.87	94.04	394.37		
	INDUSTRY	113.87		74.66	123.16	75.41	12.30	399.40		
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	0.40		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40		
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS- CUTTING	508.15		173.99	766.39	285.31	181.69	1915.53		
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	36.90		88.31	51.21	52.91	41.59	270.92		
	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS	4.99		3.78	21.48	18.75	29.63	78.64		
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	34.75	13.66	109.51	144.22	56.62	358.75				
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	99.27	42.29	67.61	34.78	69.80	313.74				
	1448.38	2306.82	2516.21	1245.62	1206.42	8723.45				

	IFAD	AGRICULTURE	57.11	40.86	20.38	28.40	0.00	146.75
			57.11	40.86	20.38	28.40	0.00	146.75
	IMF	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	0.00	0.00	411.00	0.00	0.00	411.00
			0.00	0.00	411.00	0.00	0.00	411.00
	OFID	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	8.49	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.78
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		11.46	4.23	1.92	3.43	1.37	22.40	
		19.95	11.53	1.92	3.43	1.37	38.19	
		1773.48	2567.86	3143.91	1599.38	1684.86	10769.48	
UN Group	Adaptation Fund	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	4.34	0.00	3.71	1.91	0.00	9.96
			4.34	0.00	3.71	1.91	0.00	9.96
	FAO	AGRICULTURE	9.23	5.65	15.25	4.67	0.21	35.01
		HEALTH	1.66	1.18	0.28	0.20	0.00	3.33
		INDUSTRY	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.58
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2.13	0.03	0.20	0.16	0.12	2.66
			13.01	7.17	16.01	5.03	0.34	41.57
	GAVI	HEALTH	5.86	11.60	9.72	0.00	0.00	27.18
			5.86	11.60	9.72	0.00	0.00	27.18
	Global Fund	HEALTH	102.84	51.12	65.43	0.00	0.00	219.39
		102.84	51.12	65.43	0.00	0.00	219.39	
Green Climate Fund	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	0.00	3.85	0.00	19.90	0.00	23.75	
		0.00	3.85	0.00	19.90	0.00	23.75	
UNICEF	AGRICULTURE	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	
	COMMUNICATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	
	EDUCATION	11.86	8.08	13.47	12.21	11.50	57.11	
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	1.55	0.83	0.31	0.00	0.00	2.69	
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	3.57	7.84	7.79	14.60	13.01	46.82	
	HEALTH	74.64	31.51	29.39	66.41	30.07	232.01	
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	21.12	5.03	4.71	1.27	2.12	34.26	
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1.79	4.13	2.90	1.69	2.42	12.93	
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	28.36	21.74	10.87	21.90	9.62	92.50	
			145.39	79.16	69.46	118.10	68.74	480.84
UNDP	AGRICULTURE	1.66	1.94	1.67	0.94	1.32	7.53	
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.20	
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.15	1.00	0.27	1.18	2.60	
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	0.64	0.44	0.81	0.58	0.08	2.55	
	FORESTRY	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.32	2.33	
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	6.35	2.31	2.23	2.01	2.81	15.72	
	INDUSTRY	0.42	0.70	0.55	0.10	0.10	1.86	
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	6.68	10.23	5.60	13.92	5.65	42.08	
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1.02	0.76	0.99	0.92	0.52	4.21	
	TOURISM	0.16	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36	
	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	

		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.25	0.09	0.53
		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	2.43	1.79	0.59	1.46	0.54	6.81
			21.27	18.55	13.69	20.69	12.62	86.81
	UN Women	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
			0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
	UNFPA	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17
		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.48
		HEALTH	6.44	5.53	0.97	1.48	0.85	15.27
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2.39	1.55	0.88	2.19	1.70	8.71
		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	0.07	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.46
		POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	7.17	8.24
			9.13	7.49	2.24	4.74	9.72	33.33
	WFP	AGRICULTURE	90.10	6.02	28.51	8.67	13.79	147.09
		EDUCATION	5.60	2.84	0.49	0.51	0.65	10.08
		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.21	9.21
		HEALTH	0.00	0.00	3.21	5.72	2.21	11.15
		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	0.54	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
			96.24	8.99	32.21	14.90	25.85	178.15
		398.08	188.06	212.46	185.27	117.28	1101.15	
	Report Totals		3372.07	3943.38	4747.14	3021.66	2480.28	17564.54

OECD/DAC Sector	Donor Group	Donor Agency	Actual Disbursement					Totals	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
AGRICULTURE	BILATERAL Group	Austria	0.00	0.44	1.04	0.54	0.02	2.04	
		CIDA Canada	21.62	10.71	7.35	1.10	1.02	41.81	
		China	0.00	2.25	0.11	1.56	0.00	3.92	
		Czech Republic	4.75	63.44	0.90	0.96	0.59	70.64	
		Denmark	7.96	0.00	0.00	0.16	5.25	13.37	
		FCDO	207.17	172.94	129.83	155.13	117.05	782.12	
		Finland	2.94	4.14	4.33	3.19	2.47	17.07	
		France(AFD)	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	1.67	
		Germany	34.75	47.37	43.69	51.30	44.63	221.75	
		IRISH AID	13.69	13.26	11.81	11.92	0.00	50.68	
		India	0.00	1.34	0.88	0.00	0.00	2.22	
		Italy	0.00	1.14	12.55	2.37	0.00	16.06	
		Japan Embassy/JICA	5.49	4.15	3.14	3.05	4.31	20.15	
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.90	2.72	6.20	1.39	3.62	14.83	
		Netherlands	23.11	31.90	38.63	39.07	10.94	143.66	
		Norway	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.96	0.13	2.44	
		SIDA Sweden	0.14	1.65	1.02	0.00	0.00	2.81	
		Spain	1.18	1.14	1.11	0.85	0.00	4.29	
		USAID	73.27	66.78	73.29	66.43	51.36	331.14	
			396.99	425.39	338.91	339.98	241.39	1742.66	
		European Union	European Union	30.39	48.80	27.52	42.81	9.60	159.12
				30.39	48.80	27.52	42.81	9.60	159.12
		IFIs	ADB	10.19	13.04	14.29	13.82	48.47	99.82
			IDA	281.08	457.85	327.65	289.30	446.43	1802.33
			IFAD	57.11	40.86	20.38	28.40	0.00	146.75
				348.39	511.76	362.33	331.52	494.90	2048.89
		UN Group	FAO	9.23	5.65	15.25	4.67	0.21	35.01
			UNICEF	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51
			UNDP	1.66	1.94	1.67	0.94	1.32	7.53
	WFP		90.10	6.02	28.51	8.67	13.79	147.09	
			103.50	13.62	45.42	14.28	15.32	192.14	
			879.26	999.56	774.18	728.60	762.01	4143.60	
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	BILATERAL Group	FCDO	0.00	0.00	1.28	4.86	3.04	9.19	
		Germany	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	
			0.02	0.00	1.28	4.86	3.04	9.20	
	IFIs	EIB	11.66	11.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.04	
		IDA	50.45	37.83	67.06	40.67	53.77	249.78	
			62.11	49.21	67.06	40.67	53.77	272.82	
UN Group	UNDP	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.20		
		0.00	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.20		
		62.12	49.21	68.39	45.66	56.84	282.22		
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	BILATERAL Group	CIDA Canada	1.31	1.35	1.08	0.58	0.17	4.50	
		FCDO	12.35	13.38	9.01	7.73	0.00	42.48	
		Japan Embassy/JICA	0.00	35.37	0.00	0.79	0.20	36.36	
		13.66	50.10	10.09	9.11	0.37	83.33		
		13.66	50.10	10.09	9.11	0.37	83.33		

COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	BILATERAL Group	France (AFD)	0.00	0.00	94.48	1.34	3.60	99.41
		Germany	0.00	0.00	108.42	126.99	0.00	235.41
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
			0.00	0.00	202.90	168.33	3.60	374.82
	IFIs	ADB	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.44	0.00	167.44
		IDA	0.00	1193.17	513.49	0.00	0.00	1706.66
		IMF	0.00	0.00	411.00	0.00	0.00	411.00
		0.00	1193.17	924.49	167.44	0.00	2285.09	
		0.00	1193.17	1127.38	335.76	3.60	2659.92	
COMMUNICATIONS	BILATERAL Group	Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71
	IFIs	IDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88
	UN Group	UNICEF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.60	1.61	
CONSTRUCTION	BILATERAL Group	Japan Embassy/JICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.37	9.37
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.37	9.37
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.37	9.37
EDUCATION	BILATERAL Group	CIDA Canada	1.40	4.13	4.34	1.91	1.25	13.03
		China	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
		Czech Republic	0.28	0.62	0.09	0.01	0.00	1.00
		FCDO	4.53	22.40	35.93	4.44	20.68	87.99
		Finland	4.16	5.55	5.46	4.62	0.32	20.11
		Germany	12.09	9.48	30.40	21.76	11.19	84.92
		Italy	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94
		Japan Embassy/JICA	2.09	1.20	3.73	0.20	0.94	8.16
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	9.33	8.02	2.20	0.18	0.18	19.91
		Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Norway	0.96	2.58	3.18	2.67	0.00	9.39
		SIDA Sweden	1.37	4.99	9.62	3.28	2.54	21.80
		USAID	24.17	27.28	28.97	20.60	6.74	107.76
			63.31	86.26	123.92	59.75	43.84	377.08
	IFIs	IDA	125.51	31.71	100.08	94.98	86.52	438.80
			125.51	31.71	100.08	94.98	86.52	438.80
	UN Group	UNICEF	11.86	8.08	13.47	12.21	11.50	57.11
WFP		5.60	2.84	0.49	0.51	0.65	10.08	
		17.46	10.92	13.96	12.71	12.14	67.19	
		206.28	128.88	237.97	167.44	142.51	883.07	
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION	BILATERAL Group	CIDA Canada	0.00	0.36	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.55
		China	0.00	7.22	0.00	0.08	0.00	7.30
		Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19
		Germany	0.00	-0.01	2.67	5.46	6.99	15.10
		Japan Embassy/JICA	0.00	0.99	0.81	0.01	0.12	1.93
		SIDA Sweden	0.00	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.27
			0.00	8.57	3.93	5.74	7.11	25.34
	European Union	European Union	5.05	6.04	1.34	0.02	0.00	12.46
			5.05	6.04	1.34	0.02	0.00	12.46

	UN Group	UNICEF	1.55	0.83	0.31	0.00	0.00	2.69
		UNDP	0.00	0.15	1.00	0.27	1.18	2.60
		UNFPA	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17
		WFP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.21	9.21
			1.63	1.05	1.32	0.27	10.39	14.67
		6.69	15.67	6.59	6.03	17.50	52.47	
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	BILATERAL Group	China	12.88	0.00	48.38	0.00	0.00	61.26
		Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.88	39.88
		France(AFD)	25.21	20.32	0.00	0.00	10.60	56.13
		Germany	0.00	5.83	3.81	6.62	8.08	24.34
		Japan Embassy/JICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.51	7.36
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.52	0.00	1.99
		Saudi Arabia	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.21	0.00	7.21
				38.09	27.61	59.19	11.20	62.07
	European Union	European Union	0.00	12.45	0.00	0.05	4.34	16.85
			0.00	12.45	0.00	0.05	4.34	16.85
	IFIs	ADB	45.76	26.07	43.69	74.15	183.71	373.38
		BADEA	6.00	3.06	3.06	0.00	0.00	12.12
		IDA	111.84	136.52	195.87	120.15	124.54	688.92
		OFID	8.49	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.78
			172.09	172.94	242.61	194.30	308.25	1090.20
	UN Group	UNDP	0.64	0.44	0.81	0.58	0.08	2.55
			0.64	0.44	0.81	0.58	0.08	2.55
			210.83	213.46	302.61	206.13	374.75	1307.77
	FISHING	IFIs	IDA	0.83	1.05	1.94	4.70	0.94
			0.83	1.05	1.94	4.70	0.94	9.46
			0.83	1.05	1.94	4.70	0.94	9.46
FORESTRY	BILATERAL Group	Austria	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.13	0.00	0.46
		Denmark	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.88
		Germany	0.21	0.17	0.79	1.17	1.80	4.14
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52
		Norway	0.00	0.59	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.75
		SIDA Sweden	0.00	1.48	2.79	2.11	1.29	7.67
			0.21	2.39	4.06	4.15	3.61	14.42
	IFIs	IDA	0.00	1.55	47.19	16.06	6.31	71.12
			0.00	1.55	47.19	16.06	6.31	71.12
	UN Group	UNDP	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.32	2.33
			1.91	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.32	2.33
		2.12	3.94	51.26	20.30	10.24	87.87	
	BILATERAL Group	Austria	0.00	1.66	0.10	0.23	-2.11	-0.11
		CIDA Canada	3.13	0.25	3.13	0.80	0.47	7.78
		China	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.15	0.00	2.76
		Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.95	1.58	4.34
		FCDO	0.00	0.07	11.50	3.58	0.03	15.19
		Finland	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.15	0.34	0.85
		France(AFD)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07
		Germany	0.00	0.00	3.49	3.57	3.65	10.71
		IRISH AID	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.40	0.43	1.04
		Italy	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18
		Japan Embassy/JICA	0.00	0.36	2.84	0.97	0.00	4.17
		Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
		Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.12	0.04	1.06
		New-Zealand	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.39	0.49

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		Norway	0.00	1.89	1.02	1.50	0.16	4.57
		SIDA Sweden	1.25	3.82	6.70	2.63	1.11	15.51
		Spain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
		Swetherland	0.00	0.04	0.04	6.31	0.00	6.39
		USAID	6.90	15.15	7.16	30.26	18.31	77.78
			11.28	23.56	40.87	52.63	24.47	152.81
	European Union	European Union	0.56	0.69	23.88	4.93	9.19	39.25
			0.56	0.69	23.88	4.93	9.19	39.25
	IFIs	ADB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
		IDA	6.39	5.29	9.22	1.51	1.35	23.76
			6.39	5.29	9.22	1.52	1.35	23.78
	MOFED Group	Government of Ethiopia (GOE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97
	UN Group	UNICEF	3.57	7.84	7.79	14.60	13.01	46.82
		UNDP	6.35	2.31	2.23	2.01	2.81	15.72
		UNFPA	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.48
			10.08	10.34	10.16	16.61	15.83	63.02
			28.30	39.87	84.13	75.70	51.81	279.81
	HEALTH	BILATERAL Group	CIDA Canada	8.61	7.72	9.40	8.45	5.37
China			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	56.10	56.25
Czech Republic			0.06	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.48
Denmark			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.09	0.81
FCDO			116.35	102.28	89.09	113.77	11.76	433.25
Germany			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IRISH AID			5.92	6.11	0.66	6.17	0.00	18.86
Italy			7.07	0.00	2.19	10.37	3.03	22.65
Japan Embassy/JICA			0.00	0.00	5.45	14.00	0.00	19.45
Korea/KOICA/EXIM Bank			3.99	1.25	1.64	1.40	1.81	10.09
Netherlands			11.69	11.00	13.15	10.66	0.00	46.50
Norway			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.20
SIDA Sweden			0.00	0.37	0.92	0.46	0.03	1.77
Spain			0.12	0.11	1.12	0.11	0.00	1.45
USAID			116.46	141.47	105.73	102.20	58.73	524.59
			270.26	270.51	229.56	268.63	136.96	1175.92
European Union		European Union	82.84	33.63	28.04	1.76	9.49	155.75
			82.84	33.63	28.04	1.76	9.49	155.75
IFIs		ADB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.09	3.09
		IDA	73.94	45.16	114.36	66.87	94.04	394.37
		73.94	45.16	114.36	66.87	97.12	397.45	
UN Group	FAO	1.66	1.18	0.28	0.20	0.00	3.33	
	GAVI	5.86	11.60	9.72	0.00	0.00	27.18	
	Global Fund	102.84	51.12	65.43	0.00	0.00	219.39	
	UNICEF	74.64	31.51	29.39	66.41	30.07	232.01	
	UNFPA	6.44	5.53	0.97	1.48	0.85	15.27	
	WFP	0.00	0.00	3.21	5.72	2.21	11.15	
		191.43	100.93	109.00	73.81	33.13	508.32	
	618.46	450.24	480.96	411.07	276.71	2237.44		

INDUSTRY	BILATERAL Group	FCDO	16.70	32.63	9.23	13.96	5.72	78.24
		Germany	1.62	5.74	6.85	10.17	6.19	30.56
		India	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
		Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.46	0.00	6.46
		Japan Embassy/JICA	4.46	2.88	0.89	3.47	2.26	13.95
		Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27
			22.77	41.26	17.37	34.05	14.17	129.62
	European Union	European Union	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.70	1.14
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.70	1.14
	IFIs	ADB	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.18	8.26	10.28
		IDA	113.87	74.66	123.16	75.41	12.30	399.40
			113.87	74.66	125.00	75.59	20.56	409.67
	UN Group	FAO	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.58
		UNDP	0.42	0.70	0.55	0.10	0.10	1.86
			0.42	1.00	0.83	0.10	0.10	2.44
		137.05	116.92	143.19	110.17	35.52	542.87	
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	BILATERAL Group	CIDA Canada	1.00	0.00	5.04	0.74	1.33	8.11
			1.00	0.00	5.04	0.74	1.33	8.11
	IFIs	IDA	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
			0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
		1.40	0.00	5.04	0.74	1.33	8.51	
MULTISECTOR/CROSS CUTTING	BILATERAL Group	Austria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		CIDA Canada	1.04	5.50	6.06	7.91	9.15	29.65
		China	0.00	0.00	31.55	9.22	0.00	40.77
		Denmark	8.35	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	8.38
		FCDO	4.18	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70
		France(AFD)	1.36	0.04	1.69	19.22	2.98	25.29
		Germany	3.59	1.11	5.86	5.10	6.49	22.15
		IRISH AID	0.80	1.19	0.11	1.78	1.07	4.95
		Italy	16.76	5.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.35
		Japan Embassy/JICA	5.07	3.65	4.00	4.70	4.55	21.98
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.21	1.05
		Netherlands	24.45	0.60	2.15	0.10	1.02	28.33
		Norway	9.07	21.36	9.35	29.05	6.52	75.35
		SIDA Sweden	1.39	0.25	0.40	0.02	0.27	2.33
			76.78	39.80	61.21	77.22	32.26	287.27
	European Union	European Union	7.07	6.00	11.38	10.16	11.26	45.87
			7.07	6.00	11.38	10.16	11.26	45.87
	IFIs	ADB	83.28	84.35	39.59	0.00	0.00	207.22
		IDA	508.15	173.99	766.39	285.31	181.69	1915.53
			591.43	258.34	805.98	285.31	181.69	2122.75
	UN Group	Adaptation Fund	4.34	0.00	3.71	1.91	0.00	9.96
		FAO	2.13	0.03	0.20	0.16	0.12	2.66
		Green Climate Fund	0.00	3.85	0.00	19.90	0.00	23.75
		UNICEF	21.12	5.03	4.71	1.27	2.12	34.26
		UNDP	6.68	10.23	5.60	13.92	5.65	42.08
		UN Women	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
		UNFPA	2.39	1.55	0.88	2.19	1.70	8.71
WFP		0.54	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	
	37.19	20.97	15.10	39.36	9.59	122.21		
	712.46	325.11	893.67	412.06	234.79	2578.09		

OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	BILATERAL Group	France(AFD)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.08
		Germany	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.73	0.99	2.14
		Japan Embassy/JICA	0.00	0.67	1.32	6.23	3.72	11.93
		Norway	0.00	0.25	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.56
		SIDA Sweden	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.16
			0.00	0.96	2.17	6.99	4.75	14.87
	European Union	European Union	2.25	1.22	0.84	0.48	0.14	4.94
			2.25	1.22	0.84	0.48	0.14	4.94
	IFIs	ADB	0.56	0.01	0.21	0.95	0.46	2.19
		IDA	36.90	88.31	51.21	52.91	41.59	270.92
			37.46	88.32	51.42	53.86	42.05	273.11
	UN Group	UNDP	1.02	0.76	0.99	0.92	0.52	4.21
		UNFPA	0.07	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.46
			1.09	0.90	1.24	0.92	0.52	4.67
		40.80	91.41	55.68	62.26	47.46	297.60	
POPULATION POLICIES PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	BILATERAL Group	Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.14
			0.14	0.34	0.00	0.83	0.00	1.31
	UN Group	UNICEF	1.79	4.13	2.90	1.69	2.42	12.93
		UNFPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	7.17	8.24
		1.79	4.13	2.90	2.75	9.59	21.17	
		1.93	4.47	2.90	3.58	9.59	22.47	
TOURISM	UN Group	UNDP	0.16	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36
			0.16	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36
			0.16	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS	BILATERAL Group	Denmark	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
			0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
	European Union	European Union	0.17	2.46	0.36	0.20	1.43	4.62
			0.17	2.46	0.36	0.20	1.43	4.62
	IFIs	IDA	4.99	3.78	21.48	18.75	29.63	78.64
			4.99	3.78	21.48	18.75	29.63	78.64
		5.16	6.35	21.84	18.95	31.06	83.37	
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	BILATERAL Group	Abudabi Fund(UAE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.93
		China	77.19	8.55	70.59	47.51	9.71	213.56
		France(AFD)	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.22
		Japan Embassy/JICA	0.51	0.00	0.98	4.21	3.21	8.91
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.00	15.62	22.62	16.84	0.24	55.32
		Kuwait	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
			77.72	25.10	94.35	68.58	15.09	280.85
	European Union	European Union	61.39	50.95	20.16	0.62	0.51	133.62
			61.39	50.95	20.16	0.62	0.51	133.62
	IFIs	ADB	56.68	48.71	32.85	58.39	177.46	374.08
		BADEA	6.85	2.28	39.41	1.78	2.46	52.77
		IDA	34.75	13.66	109.51	144.22	56.62	358.75
		OFID	11.46	4.23	1.92	3.43	1.37	22.40
		109.74	68.87	183.68	207.80	237.90	808.00	
UN Group	UNDP	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.25	0.09	0.53	
	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.25	0.09	0.53		

			248.86	144.92	298.37	277.25	253.59	1223.00
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	BILATERAL Group	China	0.00	0.00	48.03	18.94	0.00	66.97
		Czech Republic	1.77	1.27	0.75	1.16	1.12	6.07
		FCDO	30.01	14.11	25.93	5.96	9.74	85.75
		Finland	6.21	5.50	1.52	5.76	5.12	24.12
		France(AFD)	0.00	0.58	0.00	6.09	2.66	9.33
		Italy	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.64	0.00	2.14
		Japan Embassy/JICA	0.42	1.33	1.30	12.47	3.62	19.14
		Korea/KOICA/ EXIM Bank	0.17	0.50	1.45	0.57	3.31	6.00
		Kuwait	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
		Netherlands	0.00	0.00	1.93	11.07	0.00	13.00
		Saudi Arabia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
				38.58	23.29	82.40	62.76	25.57
	European Union	European Union	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	IFIs	ADB	27.06	19.76	19.46	5.22	53.18	124.68
		IDA	99.27	42.29	67.61	34.78	69.80	313.74
			126.33	62.05	87.06	40.00	122.98	438.42
	UN Group	UNICEF	28.36	21.74	10.87	21.90	9.62	92.50
		UNDP	2.43	1.79	0.59	1.46	0.54	6.81
			30.79	23.53	11.46	23.36	10.16	99.31
		195.70	108.87	180.92	126.12	158.71	770.33	
Report Totals			3372.07	3943.38	4747.14	3021.66	2480.28	17564.54

