



Global Review of Aid for Trade 2011

AFRICAN Case Stories:

A snapshot of Aid for Trade on the ground in AFRICA

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



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African Development
Bank Group



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

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ACRONYMS

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

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

I. MONITORING AID FOR TRADE FLOWS TO AFRICA

1. Introduction

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

1.1 What is Aid for Trade?

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

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

1.2 Why Aid for Trade?

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

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

1.3 Aid for Trade: The Importance of Monitoring

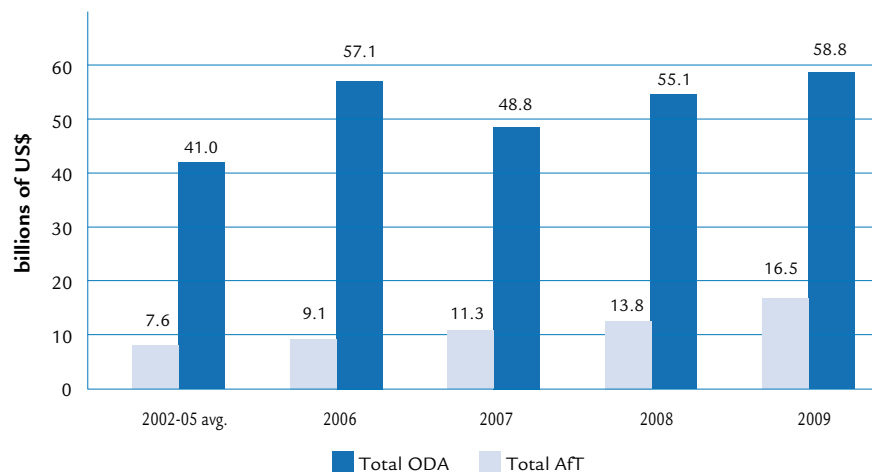
Substantially, Aid for Trade is about investing in developing countries and it is fundamental for African countries that the initiative reaches its full potential, and that flows meet the needs of beneficiary countries. Monitoring in order to track progress in the implementation and impact remains a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

2. Aid for Trade Flows to Africa

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

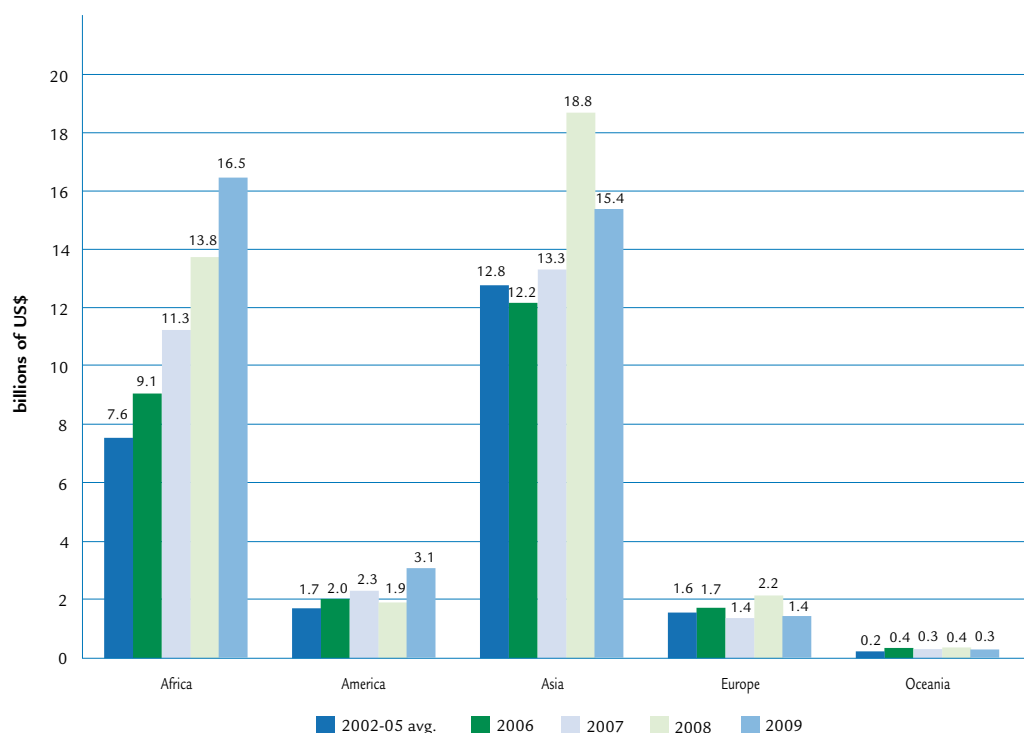
	Commitments						Disbursements				
	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-09 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-09 avg.
Total ODA to Africa	40.9	57.1	48.8	55.1	58.8	51.7	93.8	45.8	47.4	53.9	60.2
Growth rate (per cent)	12.4	39.2	-14.4	12.9	6.7	11.1	98.3	-51.2	3.5	13.8	16.0
Total Aid for Trade to Africa	7.6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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

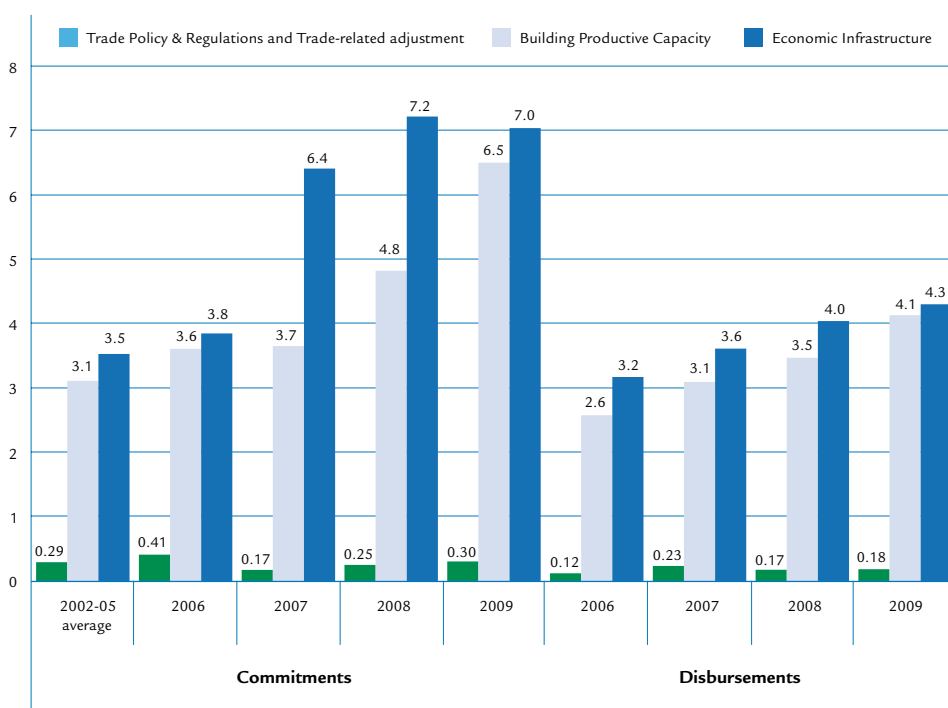
On the other hand, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, and Zimbabwe constitute the bottom 10 recipients in terms of Aid for Trade commitments per capita during the baseline period. The same group of countries was also among the bottom 10 recipients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

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

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

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

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



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

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

2.1 COMESA

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

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

2.2 ECOWAS

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

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

2.3 SADC

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

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

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

2.4 CEMAC

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

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

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

2.5 UMA

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

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

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

2.6 ECCAS

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

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

2.7 EAC

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

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

2.8 Comparative Analysis across African RECs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.9 Comparative Analysis across other Groupings in Africa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

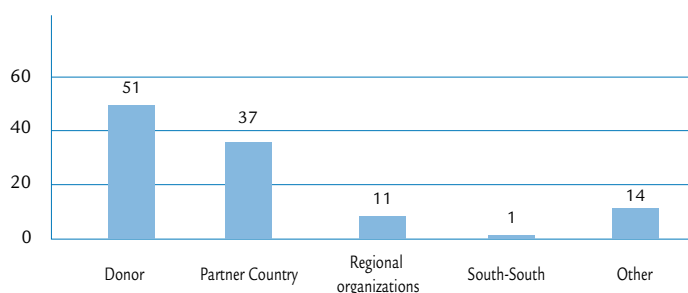
1. Introduction

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

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

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

FIGURE II.1: TOTAL AFT CASE STORIES BY RESPONDENT

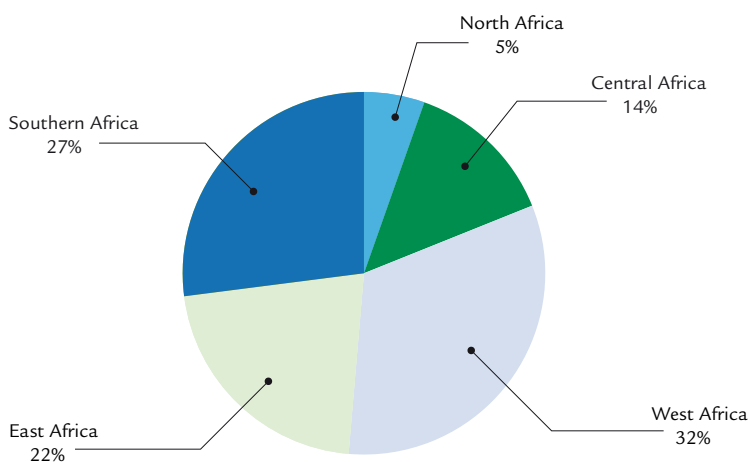


In an effort to contribute to improving Aft monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and, given the growing body of evidence of African experiences with Aft, the present paper seeks to document on what is happening on the ground, drawing from the commonalities and divergences of these African experiences.

2. Overview of the African Case Stories Sample

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

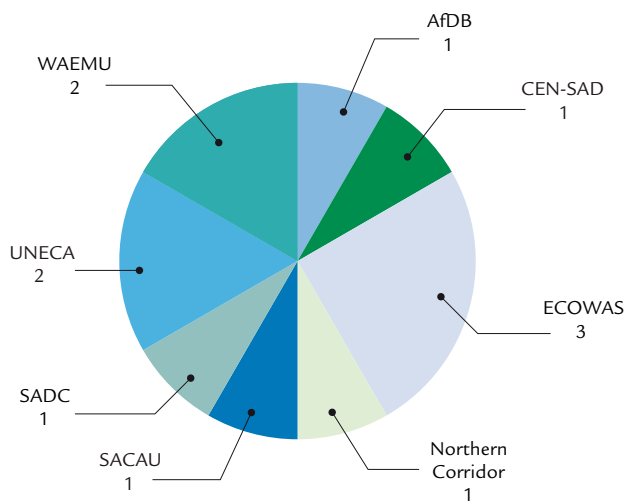
FIGURE II.2: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF AFRICAN AFT CASE STORIES BY REGION¹



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

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

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



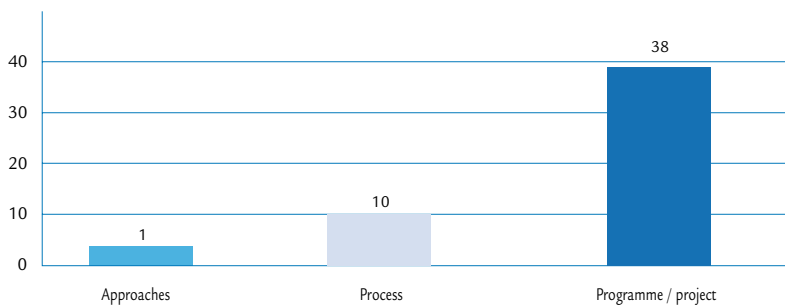
When outlining the kind of contributions that may be submitted, the WTO “Call for Case Stories” (WT/COMTD/AFT/W/22) clearly categorizes three types of case stories: (i) case stories on **approaches**; (ii) case stories on **processes**, and (iii) case stories on **projects or programmes**. Case stories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

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

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

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

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



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

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

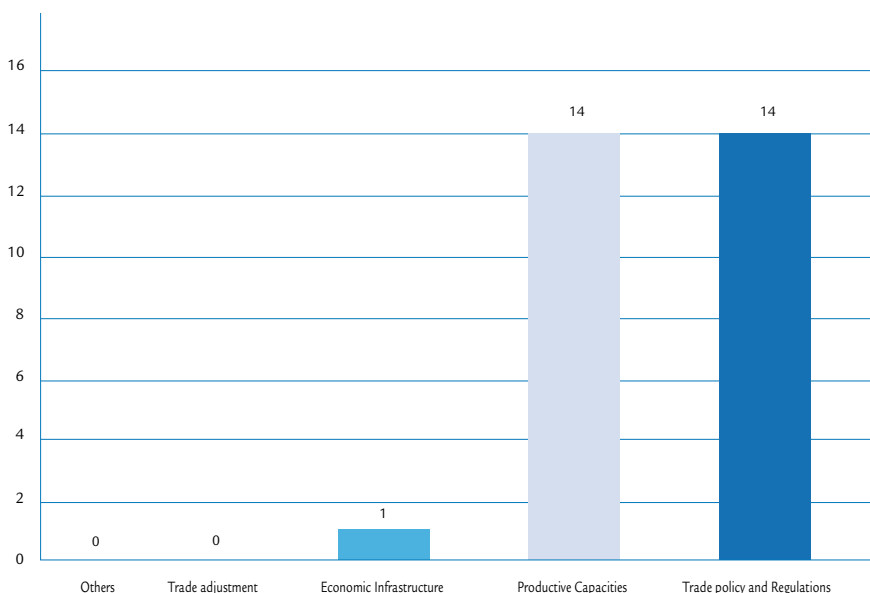
3. Case Stories Submitted by African Member States:

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

3.1 Case stories on projects and programmes:

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

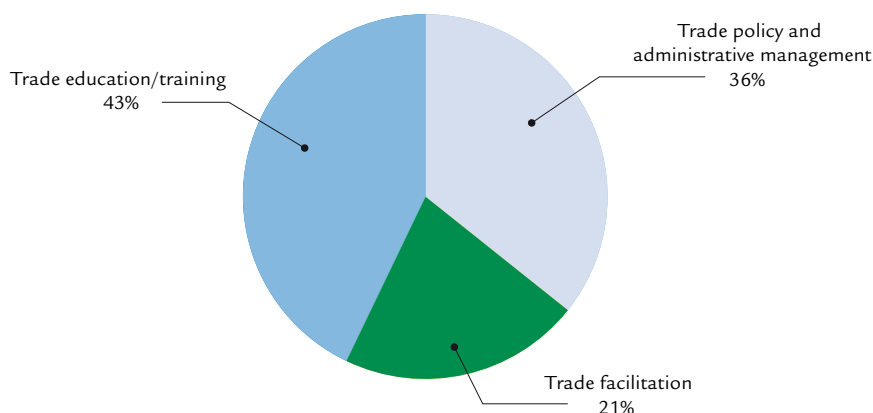
FIGURE II.5: DISTRIBUTION OF AFT CASE STORIES BY AFT CATEGORIES



Trade Policy and Regulations:

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

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



i) Subcategory trade education and/or training

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

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

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

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

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

ii) Subcategory trade policy and administrative management

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii) Subcategory trade facilitation

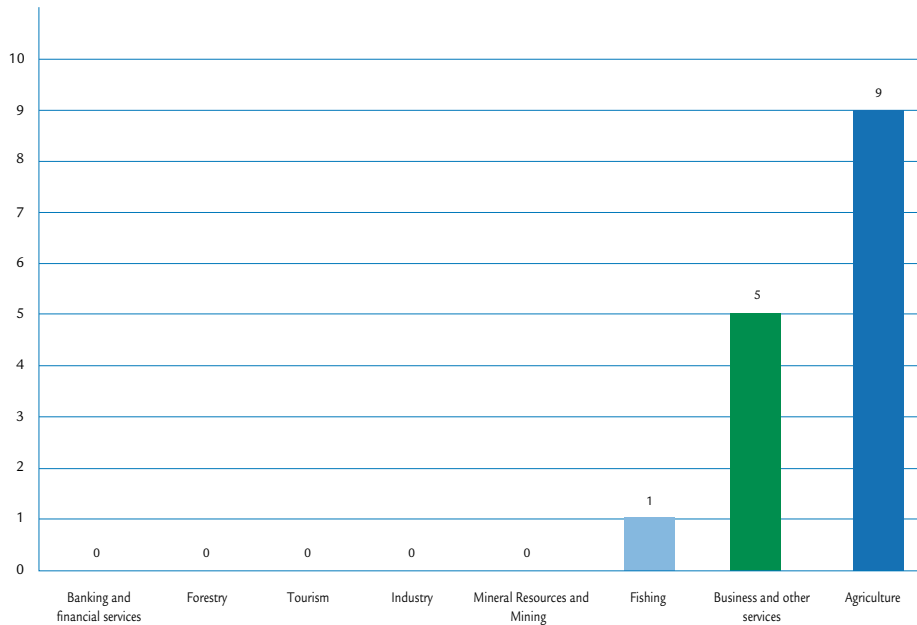
Trade facilitation remains a major issue in Africa. The realization of a deeper regional integration, one that is accompanied by rising levels of intra-African trade is more than ever partly contingent on improvements in the trade facilitation mechanisms. It is therefore noteworthy that there were three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

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

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

3.1.2 Building productive capacities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.3 *Economic infrastructure*

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

3.2 Case Stories on Processes

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

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

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

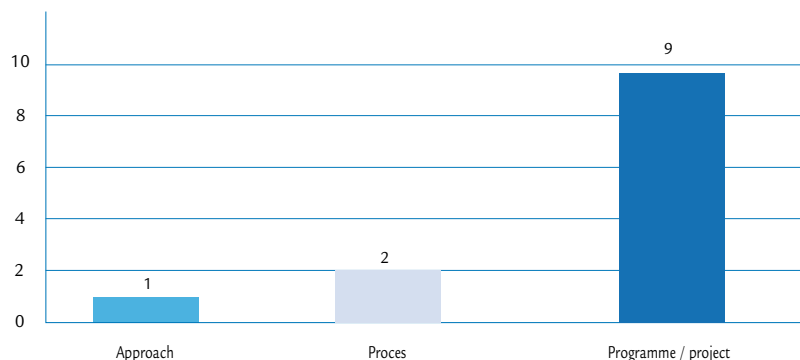
Two other member States reporting on the AfT process in their countries were Gabon and Niger. Gabon dealt with mainstreaming trade as a means to help the country diversify its economy, with a focus on poverty reduction, improving infrastructure, basic services and governance. In this process, trade is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

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

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

4. Case Stories of the Regional Organizations

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

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


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

Most of them actually share

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

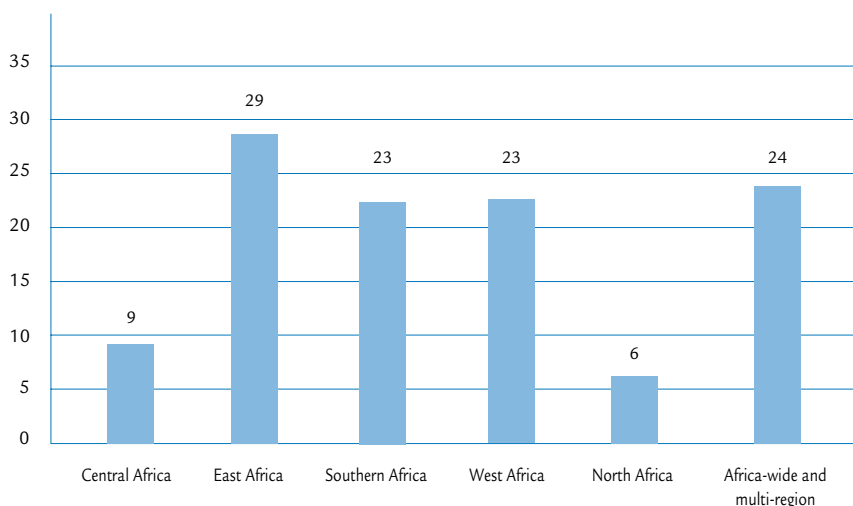
5. Non-African Case Stories

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

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

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

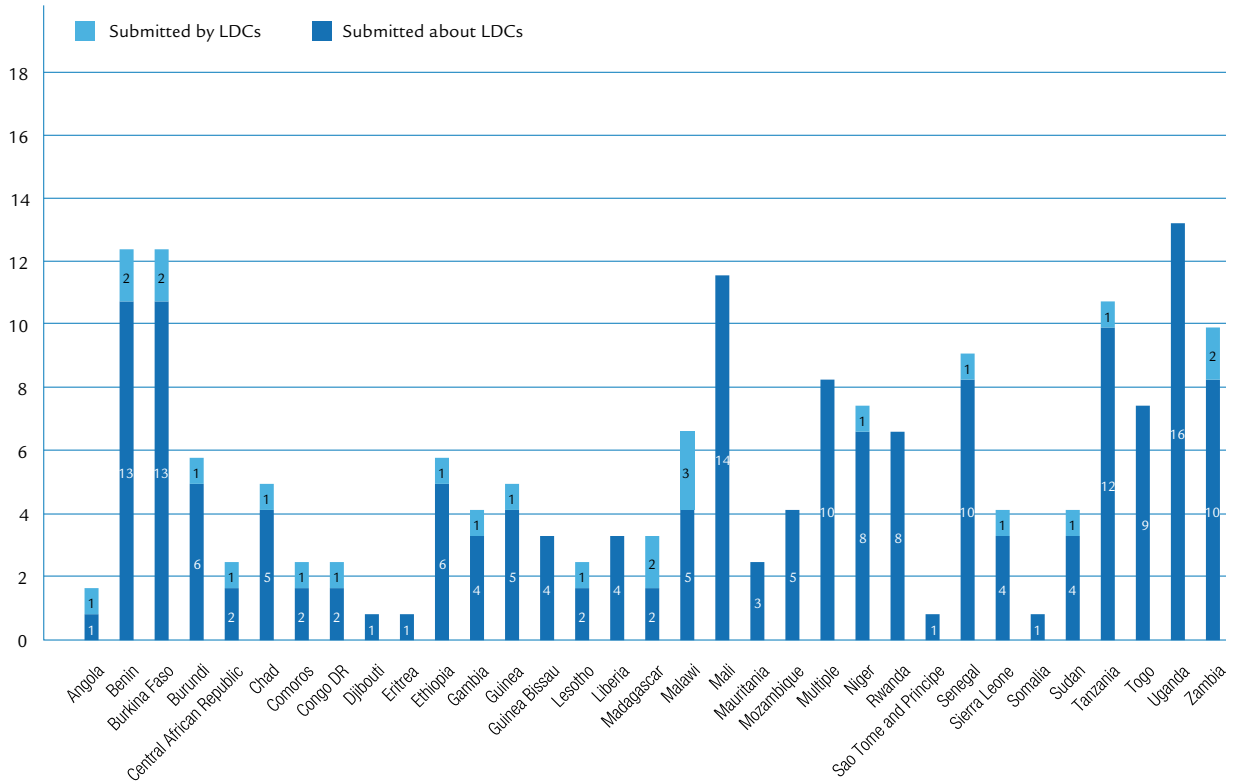
FIGURE II.9: NUMBER OF AfT CASE STORIES CITING REGION AND TYPE OF RESPONDENT



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

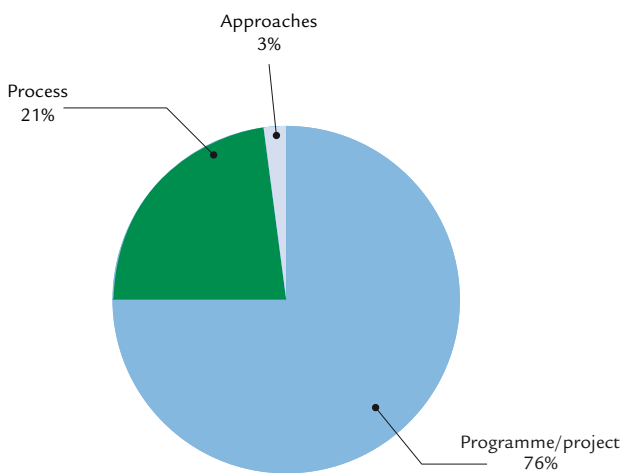
FIGURE II.10: NUMBER OF AFT CASE STORIES CITING LDCs BY TYPE OF RESPONDENT

Case stories submitted by and about African LDC's

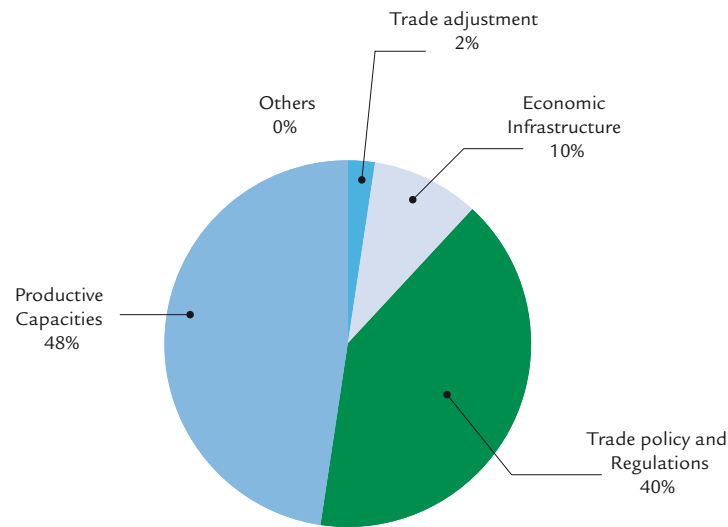


When classified by type of submission, another commonality with the case stories presented by African respondents is that a great majority of the non-African case stories focused on projects and programmes, followed by processes and finally approaches, as shown in Figure II.11.

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



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

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

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

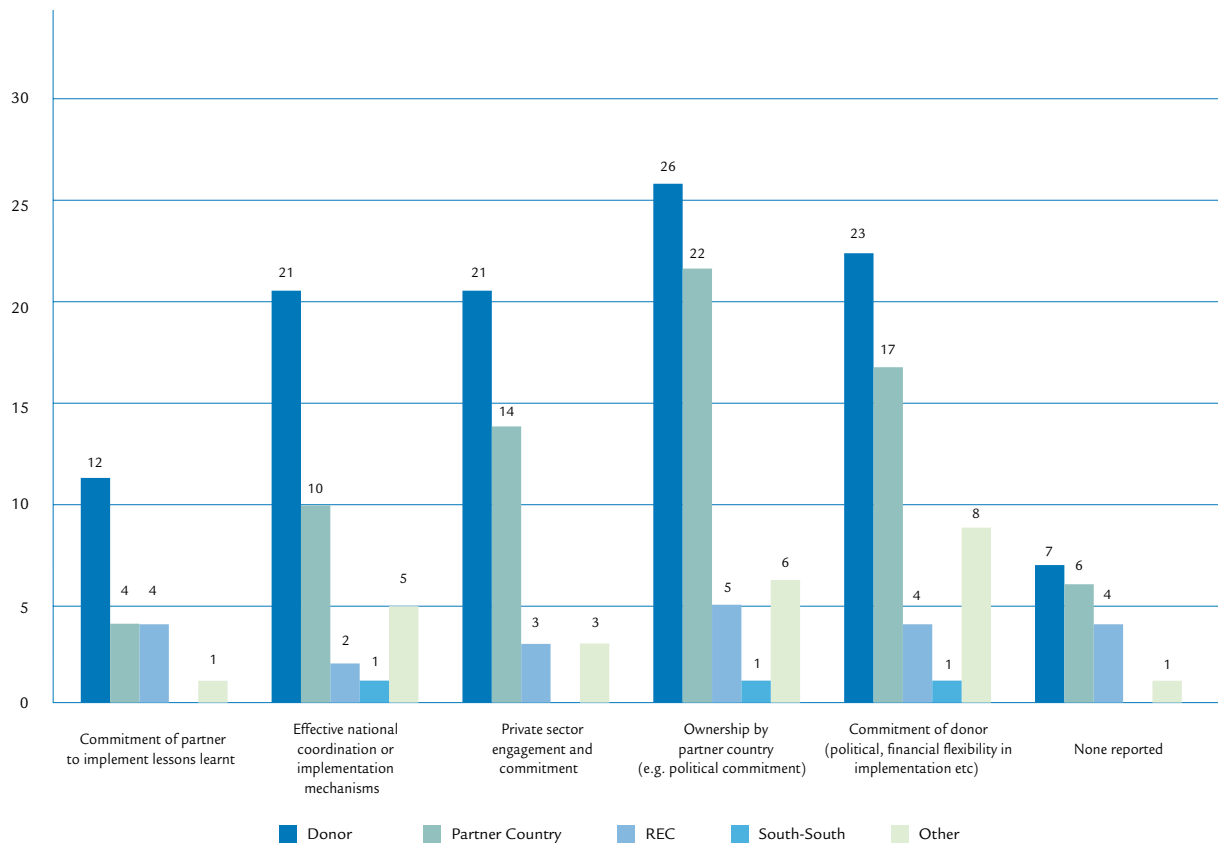
6. Lessons and Emerging Best Practices from the African Case Stories

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

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

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

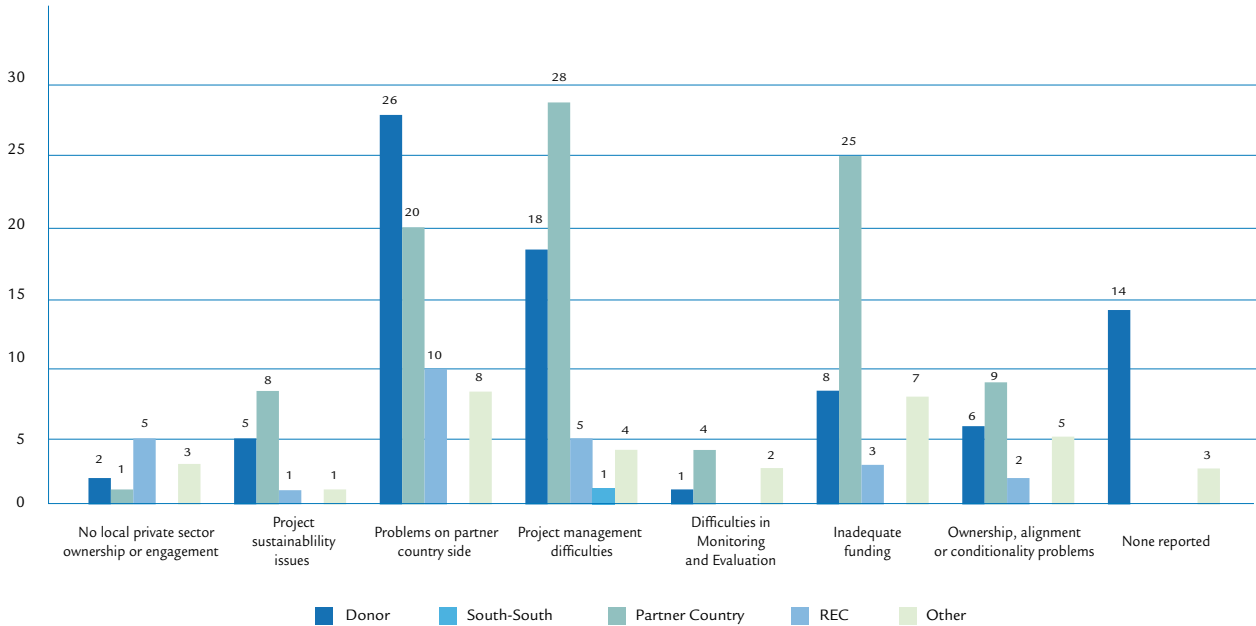
Case stories submitted by and about Africa



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

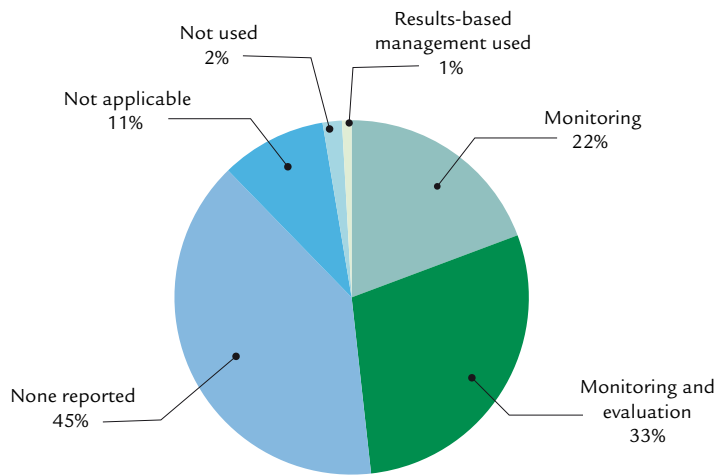
FIGURE II.14: FACTORS POSING PROBLEMS IN AFT CASE STORIES

Case stories submitted by and about Africa



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

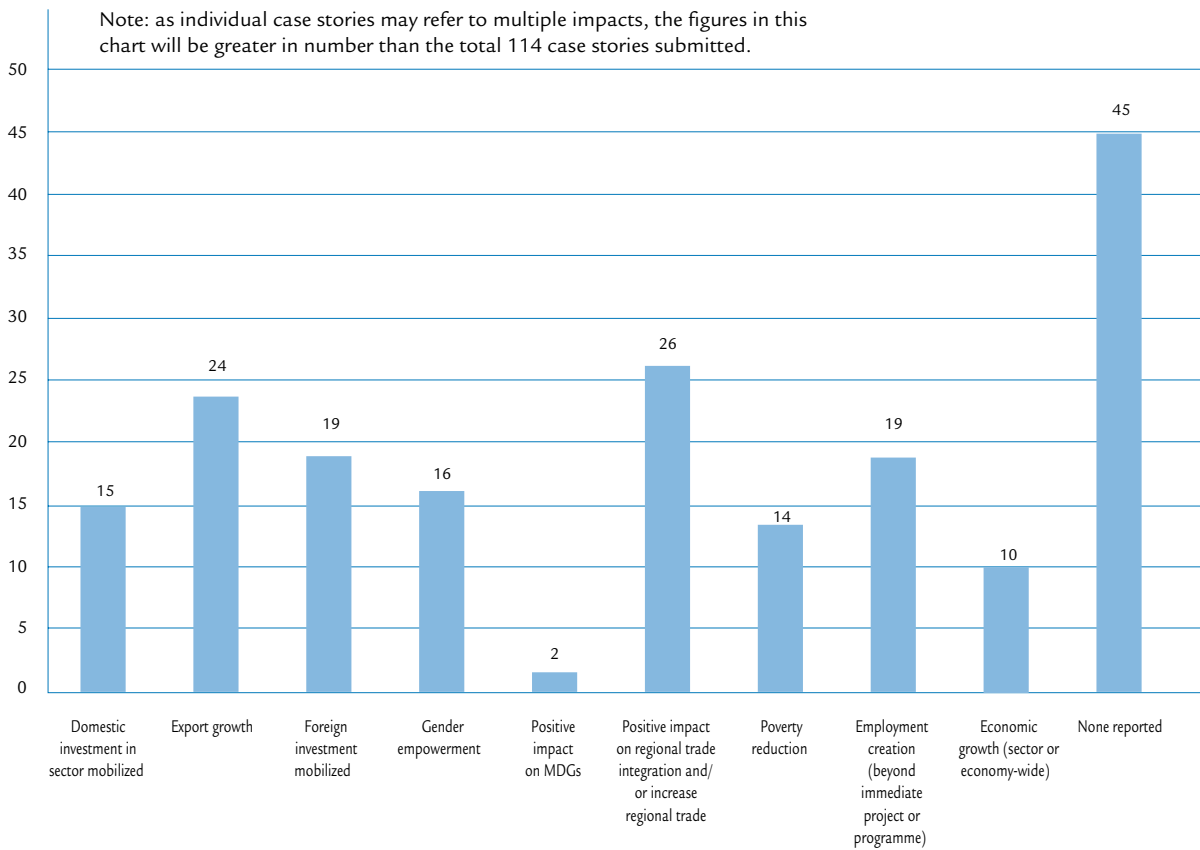
FIGURE II.15: MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE AFT CASE STORIES



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

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

Case stories submitted by and about Africa



III. CONCLUSIONS

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

From this narrative, the following main conclusions arise:

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

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

IV. REFERENCES

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V. ANNEXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

