



TRACKING
FINANCIAL
FLOWS TO
FOOD
SYSTEMS

AFRICA REPORT

EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

September 2025



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The Framework to Tracking Financial Flows to Food Systems (3FS) was jointly developed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank to provide decision makers and stakeholders with data intelligence on the scale and distribution of domestic and development financial flows to food systems. 3FS empowers national leaders with critical financial intelligence – enabling them to spot financing opportunities, anticipate shortfalls and manage financial risks affecting food systems.

Featuring a user-friendly interface, the framework simplifies complex financial data and food systems concepts into accessible visuals, offering a coherent and comparable overview of financial flows. This helps inform policy and investment decisions and strengthens mutual accountability.

Importantly, 3FS is not designed to assess the quality or impact of financial flows. Since financing food systems transformation requires more than just increased funding, 3FS data should be used in conjunction with complementary analytical and decision-making tools to guide effective investments in food systems.

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ACRONYMS

3FS	Financial Flows to Food Systems
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFI	International Financial Institutions
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LMIC	Lower middle-income countries
MIC	Middle Income countries
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OOF	Other Official Flows
UMIC	Upper middle-income countries
WFP	World Food Programme

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Data analysis and processing were carried out by a team comprising Sara Radulovic, Economics and Finance consultant at IFAD, John Cashman, Nelya Baran and Andrea Felici. Additional support for the write-up and data preparation was provided by Kanayim Teshebaeva and Miriam Elizabeth Centurion.

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PREFACE

The 3FS report series contains three key components that together provide first-of its kind evidence on financial flows to food systems:

- **Country reports from the Governments of Kenya, Niger and Peru**, which piloted the 3FS Framework to generate first-time in-country evidence on food systems financing. These reports visualize domestic public resources and external development finance in a complementary manner. The next step is to incorporate private sector investment to complete the financial landscape. Furthermore, **seven additional governments across Africa and Asia** have formally requested support in applying the 3FS approach to track their own food systems financing.
- **A global report on the state of external development financial flows to food systems** in support of low-income countries and middle-income countries. The report captures trends before and after 2021, the year of the United Nations Food Systems Summit – a key benchmark for assessing global and national commitments to scaling up concessional financing for food systems transformation. It explores:
 - How much external development financing has been provided
 - What is being financed
 - The types of financial instruments used, ranging from grants to highly concessional and concessional loans

The global report also profiles major donors and their financing patterns and highlights top recipient regions and countries, with particular attention to how resource allocations align with food systems vulnerabilities. Finally, it includes an annex contributed by the Global Network Against Food Crises, which examines the immediate prospects for bilateral funding for food assistance and beyond. The annex explores the relationship between humanitarian and development financing for food systems in the context of ongoing shifts in bilateral funding.

- **Two 3FS Deep-Dive Sub-Reports:**

1. One explores the distinctive contributions of **international financial institutions** to external development financing for food systems.
2. The other provides a first-of-its-kind analysis of **external development financial flows to African countries for food systems** from 2018 to 2023.

In developing the 3FS Framework, IFAD and the World Bank leveraged the expertise and tools of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA); the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); the African Agricultural Transformation Initiative (AATI), in collaboration with McKinsey & Company; Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN); the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA); AKADEMIYA2063; the Good Food Finance Network (GFFN); and the 4SD foundation. The analysis draws data from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), the most comprehensive source of aid tracking globally, and covers all three core components of international development finance:

- Official development assistance (ODA): Highly concessional funding from bilateral and multilateral donors.
- Other official flows (OOF): Development finance instruments that fall outside the strict ODA concessionality criteria yet still qualify as development finance. These include concessional loans, guarantees, subsidies and grants – particularly those directed at or through the private sector.
- Philanthropic flows, which, while small in volume, are increasing.

EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO AFRICA FOR FOOD SYSTEMS

10 KEY TRENDS

1. **Africa remains the top recipient of external development financing for food systems, which** has grown amid rising pressures; yet the continent still lags in mobilizing financing, both domestic and international, at the scale required to transform its food systems. Some African countries have made progress in mobilizing domestic resources for food systems transformation. External development finance in support of these efforts rose by 19 per cent between 2018 and 2023, from US\$18.1 billion to US\$21.5 billion annually, for a total of US\$117 billion over the six-year period. Although Africa has consistently received the largest share of external development financing for food systems (38 to 42 per cent), this proportion has increased only marginally over time. This status quo is noteworthy as food crises worsen, climate-related threats intensify and the need for transformative investments grows.
2. **During global crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which further strained food systems, Africa did not emerge as a priority region for greater external development financing.** Africa's share of global food systems financing fell to 38 per cent in 2020 as donors redirected resources towards other regions. Although external development financing to Africa for food systems rebounded after 2021, the decline in 2023 signals that the increases were not sustained. Shifts in external development financing and projections for 2025 signal a growing disconnect between rising food assistance needs in fragile and conflict-affected contexts and shrinking aid budgets.¹
3. **Food assistance absorbs a significant share – more than one-fifth (23 per cent) – of external development financing for food systems in African countries.** This heavy allocation to short-term relief stands in stark contrast to that in other regions, such as Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, where social assistance accounts for only about 6 per cent of food systems financing. It reflects a markedly different regional distribution of resources, shaped by diverse food systems challenges.

1. Global Network Against Food Crises. 2025. 3FS Report on External Development Financial Flows to Food Systems. Annex I.

The distribution of external development financing highlights the urgent need to address the root causes of crises and conflict. Doing so would allow for the strategic repurposing of resources in support of Africa's continental vision – the Kampala Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) 2026–2035 strategy, aimed at building high-performing food systems that unlock the continent's vast agrifood business potential and turn its growing consumer markets into profitable opportunities for African agrifood entrepreneurs and the broader private sector.

4. **Eleven of the 55 African countries received half of the external development financing for food systems between 2018 and 2023 – reflecting a heavy concentration in just a few countries.** Besides Egypt, Kenya and Morocco, three of Africa's most populous lower-middle-income countries, most major recipients of external development finance for food systems are in the Sahel or the Horn of Africa. This concentration reflects global risk assessments: eight of the top 11 recipients are among the world's poorest, most food-insecure and conflict-affected nations. Many also rank among the 55 countries identified as needing external food assistance and facing high climate vulnerability. Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria anchor donor efforts in the Sahel, and Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda in the Horn. Outside these regions, the Democratic Republic of the Congo bears Central Africa's heaviest development burden. Roughly 42 per cent of food systems financing to these countries goes to food assistance, underscoring its life-saving role. Although official development assistance (ODA) accounts for less than 1 per cent of the annual financing gap for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it remains a vital lifeline for African communities living in fragile and food-insecure contexts. The other half of external development finance for food systems is thinly spread across 44 countries, underscoring the importance of domestic resource mobilization and alternative sources of capital to finance national pathways for food systems transformation.
5. **International development financing for African food systems is channelled through bilateral and multilateral sources in nearly equal measure.** Between 2018 and 2023, 50 per cent of external development financing was delivered through multilateral organizations and 46 per cent through bilateral cooperation. While funding from philanthropic actors is gradually increasing, it still represents only 3.5 per cent of external development financial flows to the region.
6. **An implicit complementarity of roles among actors in the food finance ecosystem is emerging in African countries.** Bilateral financing plays a key role in meeting urgent needs; nearly 40 per cent of bilateral development financing for food systems goes to social protection, with 98 per cent of it allocated to emergency food aid. Multilateral flows, in contrast, tend to focus on long-term investments. Seven international financial institutions (IFIs) – the Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), IFAD, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the World Bank – provide over 60 per cent of multilateral development financing for food systems, largely to support structural transformation. **Africa received the second-largest share of IFI food systems financing (30 per cent), after Asia.**

IFI support nearly doubled from US\$3.1 billion in 2018 to US\$6.1 billion in 2023.

Although United Nations organizations account for just 4 per cent of multilateral food systems financing, they play a critical role in delivering food aid to vulnerable groups, especially in fragile and conflict-affected areas. Among both bilateral and multilateral donors, United Nations agencies allocated the highest share, 40 per cent, to social assistance, mostly for emergency food aid. **While still falling short of Africa's needs, these different financial flows are aimed at balancing immediate humanitarian assistance with long-term development goals.** This implicit complementarity also reveals a key vulnerability: when one financing source falters, the entire ecosystem of support must adapt to restore balance.

7. **Official development assistance (ODA) remains the backbone of external development financing for food systems in Africa, but the financing instruments used to support African countries are evolving.** Between 2018 and 2023, bilateral financing remained ODA-driven, with 98 per cent of support to African food systems provided as highly concessional finance or grants. **Within multilateral flows, the share of other official flows (OOF) more than doubled, from 15 per cent in 2018 to 36 per cent in 2023,** while ODA fell from 85 to 64 per cent. OOF include development finance instruments that do not meet ODA concessionality criteria but still qualify as development finance; they include concessional loans, guarantees, subsidies, and grants – particularly those directed at or through the private sector. The growth of OOF in multilateral development finance is largely driven by the expanding role of IFIs in food systems financing. This signals a shift towards more market-based de-risking mechanisms, such as blended finance and guarantees, with greater emphasis on private sector engagement.
8. **A small group of bilateral donors plays a leading role in providing external development financing for African food systems.** Seven countries – Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Kingdom of the Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States – account for nearly 80 per cent of all bilateral funding to African countries for food systems, shouldering the bulk of financing efforts across the continent. Given the ongoing shift in global funding priorities, alternative sources and innovative financing solutions will be essential to sustain support for the most vulnerable groups, especially in countries that receive a large share of food systems financing for food assistance.
9. **There is growing attention to environmental sustainability in external development finance for African food systems.** Between 2018 and 2023, dedicated financing for climate- and environment-related components grew by 41 per cent, reflecting rising support from development partners. However, the level of financing still falls far short of the scale of the challenges that African countries face in building resilience and advancing climate adaptation across their food systems.
10. **A US\$1 trillion opportunity: Unlocking Africa's agrifood market potential.** According to the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development, transforming agribusiness in Africa depends on lowering trade barriers, improving infrastructure and boosting competitiveness. The urban food market alone could reach

US\$150 billion, with smallholder farmers capturing up to US\$30 billion if adequately supported to scale and access markets. Women account for 70 per cent of the agricultural workforce, and Africa has the world's youngest population. Inclusive agribusiness can serve as a powerful driver of economic empowerment, gender equity and youth employment. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) offers a once-in-a-generation opportunity to build resilient, self-reliant African food systems.

Background

11. Africa bears the brunt of global food systems failures:

- **Rising hunger and the growing double burden of malnutrition.** Nearly 1 in 5 people in Africa suffers from hunger, a rate significantly higher than in any other region.² Undernourishment has risen steadily since 2014, and the number of people facing moderate or severe food insecurity continues to climb, widening the gap with global trends. At the same time, the continent is grappling with a “double burden of malnutrition,” where undernutrition coexists with a sharp rise in obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. According to WHO, as both small and large companies flood markets with cheap ultra-processed foods and sugary drinks, Africa is on course to see obesity, diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular diseases become its leading causes of death by 2030.³
- **Extreme poverty and inequality persist across food systems.** Although the global food industry is worth over US\$10 trillion,⁴ its benefits remain unevenly distributed. In sub-Saharan Africa, 55 to 62 per cent of the workforce is employed in agriculture,⁵ yet farmers and food systems workers often grapple with low, unstable incomes and insecure employment. The region not only has the world's highest number of poor people⁶ but some of the poorest among them, with women, youth and other marginalized groups facing the greatest disadvantages.
- **Climate change is undermining hard-won gains.** Africa suffers disproportionately from climate shocks, accounting for 35 per cent of global deaths from extreme weather and water-related events; yet only 40 per cent of the population has access to early warning systems – the lowest rate globally.⁷ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that agricultural productivity in Africa has fallen by 34 per cent since 1961 due to climate change. Economically, countries are losing 2 to 5 per cent of their GDP annually, with some diverting up to 9 per cent of their budgets to respond to climate-related disasters. The World Bank estimates that the cost of inaction could reach US\$200 billion annually – over 10 times the current cost of investing in climate adaptation.⁸

2. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome.

3. Africa Renewal. Lifestyle diseases pose new burden for Africa. December 2016 – March 2017.

4. Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU). 2019. Growing Better: Ten Critical Transitions to Transform Food and Land Use.

5. IPCC. 2022. IPCC Sixth Assessment Report: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability.

6. United Nations Development Programme. 2023. Global Multidimensional Poverty Index report.

7. World Meteorological Organization. 2024. State of the Climate in Africa 2023.

8. AGRA. 2022. Empowering Africa's Food Systems for the Future. Issue 11) Nairobi, Kenya: AGRA.

12. **A US\$1 trillion opportunity: Unlocking Africa's agrifood market potential.** Africa's food systems are positioned for transformational growth. According to the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), under the AfCFTA, Africa's agribusiness sector is projected to generate US\$1 trillion by 2030. This transformation hinges on lowering intra-African trade barriers, upgrading infrastructure, harmonizing standards and making African agricultural products more competitive in global markets, particularly as consumer markets surge across the region.⁹ The continent's urban food market alone is expected to reach US\$150 billion by 2030, with smallholder farmers potentially capturing up to US\$30 billion¹⁰ – if they are supported to scale, formalize and access markets. With women representing up to 70 per cent of Africa's agricultural workforce and the continent boasting the youngest and fastest-growing population globally, inclusive agribusiness development can become a powerful lever for economic empowerment, gender equity and youth employment.¹¹ The AfCFTA offers a once-in-a-generation opportunity to reimagine food systems in Africa, making them more inclusive, resilient and self-reliant.
13. **Through the African Union, African leaders developed a bold vision of food systems transformation across the continent.** At the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, African leaders, through a Common Position on Food Systems, pledged to realign agro-industrial models, reform policies and unlock public-private investment, both domestic and foreign, and called for analytical support for data-driven financing that empowers the most vulnerable groups in food systems. At the core of Africa's Common Position on Food Systems is a shift in mindset: from tackling the food systems sector and issues in isolation to coordinated action that reflects the deep interconnection of food systems challenges.
14. Building on this momentum, in January 2025, African Heads of State and governments made a landmark political commitment by endorsing **the Kampala Declaration on Agrifood Systems Transformation 2026–2035**, a defining moment in Africa's food systems transformation trajectory. Signed by all 55 African Union Member States, the Declaration marks a decisive shift from a traditional agriculture-centric lens to a holistic systems approach. It lays out six interconnected priorities to drive continent-wide transformation: scaling sustainable food production and trade, boosting investment in food systems transformation, achieving food and nutrition security for all, fostering inclusive and equitable livelihoods, building climate resilience, and enhancing governance and accountability.
15. What sets this strategy apart is its emphasis on empowering frontline actors – particularly small-scale producers, women, and youth – as key agents of change in Africa's food systems. The Kampala Declaration calls for a fundamental rethinking of food systems financing, urging governments and partners to adopt integrated financing strategies that cut across sectors and reflect the true complexity and interdependence of food systems. This continental pivot reflects Africa's resolve to spearhead its own transformation,

9. African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). 2021. Africa Common Position on Food Systems.

10. Ibid.

11. African Development Bank. 2023. African Food Summit (Dakar 2).

grounded in equity, resilience and long-term sustainability. Importantly, on the financing side, it redefines investment ambition, shifting from the traditional 10 per cent agriculture spending pledge to the transformative goal of allocating at least 10 per cent of public resources to building resilient, high-performing agrifood systems across Member States. Facing evolving finance dynamics, climate shocks, conflicts and trade barriers that directly impact food finance systems, investing in the Kampala CAADP vision for inclusive, resilient and high-performing food systems is not only essential but an urgent responsibility.

16. And yet, Africa faces the steepest climb in financing food systems transformation.

Since 2021, the global economy has endured a cascade of crises – tightened fiscal conditions, rising interest rates and weak growth prospects – that have strained countries' ability to finance sustainable development. Nowhere are these challenges more acute than in Africa. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the 48 least developed countries (LDCs), 33 of which are in Africa, face the greatest financing barriers to transforming their food systems. The scale of need is staggering: to meet their food systems transformation goals, LDCs would need to allocate up to 40 per cent of their GDP between 2023 and 2030. The African Union's 2023 Biennial Review Report reveals that none of the reporting Member States met their targets for increasing agricultural investment.

17. The 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit catalysed global commitments to scale up external development finance, particularly through targeted ODA, to support the countries most in need. Building on this, the 2023 Food Systems Summit Call to Action urged international financial institutions to mobilize at least US\$15 billion in immediate investments, especially for African countries, where hunger rates are twice the global average.

18. In the context of converging pressures that are reshaping global food systems finance, African countries must, more than ever, lead and own their food systems financing strategies. Mobilizing, scaling up and optimizing both new and existing sources of finance are essential to address systemic challenges and drive transformative change.

19. Empowering decision makers and stakeholders with financial intelligence is also a game changer. Access to comprehensive country-level financial intelligence that combines data, actionable insights and clear visibility of flows across domestic, external and private sources is critical. Understanding the role that each actor – governments, the private sector and development partners – plays in a country's food finance ecosystem is essential for leveraging their respective strengths and assembling the right mix of financial instruments tailored to each country's context. While numbers alone do not drive change, they are indispensable for revealing funding gaps, identifying opportunities, anticipating shortfalls, proactively managing risks and strategically aligning resources to balance immediate needs with long-term goals.

I. KEY DYNAMICS IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FOR AFRICAN FOOD SYSTEMS

20. **Steady growth but escalating needs.** Development financing to African food systems grew steadily between 2018 and 2023, increasing by 19 per cent, from US\$18.1 billion to US\$21.5 billion, for a total of US\$117 billion over the period (figure 1). Africa consistently received the largest regional share of global food systems financing, maintaining a stable range of 38 to 42 per cent. Over the same timeframe, external development financing for food systems grew by 12.3 per cent globally, from US\$45.6 billion in 2018 to US\$51.2 billion in 2023, highlighting a general upward trend in donor commitments. While Africa's financing grew at a faster pace than the global average and significantly outpaced growth in the Americas (3 per cent) and Asia (4 per cent), public finance still falls short of countries' growing needs.
21. **During the COVID-19 crisis, despite having the highest number of LDCs and food-insecure people, Africa saw no increase in funding to food systems.** While external development finance surged to support the most vulnerable groups, Africa's share fell to 38 per cent in 2020, as more resources were directed to other regions. In fact, flows remained flat at US\$18.6 billion – down slightly from US\$18.8 billion in 2019. Following the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, support rebounded sharply, jumping over 20 per cent to US\$22.1 billion in 2022. However, the rebound was short-lived: in 2023, funding dipped again, and signals from the global development finance landscape suggest that a more significant downturn lies ahead.

FIGURE 1 EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO AFRICA'S FOOD SYSTEMS

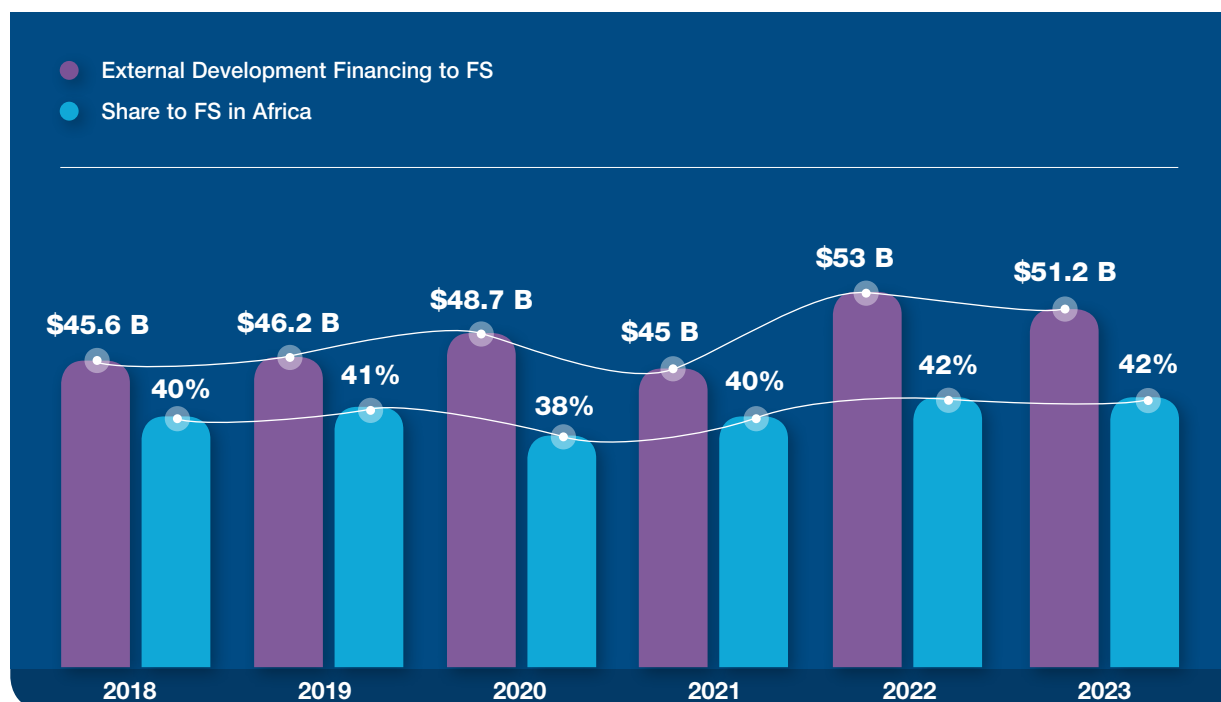
(Absolute amount, billions of United States dollars deflated, base year 2020, 2018-2023)



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

FIGURE 2 AFRICA'S SHARE OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

(2018-2023)



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

Africa's food systems: Where does external development financing go?

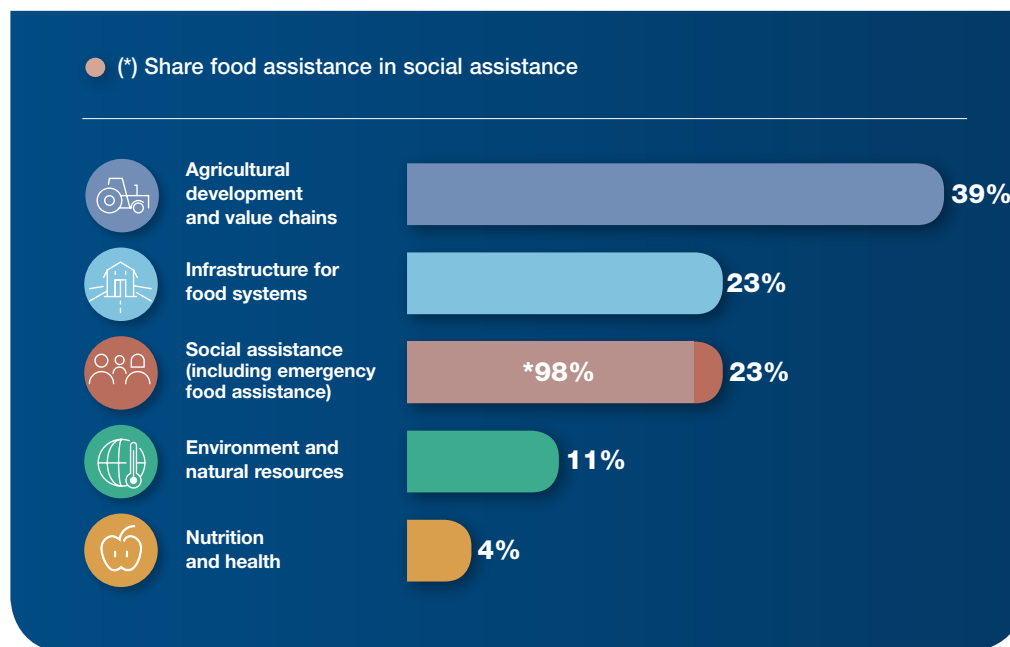
22. Between 2018 and 2023, the distribution of external development financial flows to African countries for food systems remained largely unchanged:

- **The agricultural development and value chains component received the largest share of funding**, rising from US\$6.4 billion in 2018 to US\$9.7 billion in 2023 – a 52 per cent increase over the period. This trend reflects a growing focus on long-term agricultural productivity and market integration. In contrast, financing for food systems infrastructure remained stagnant, fluctuating between US\$4.2 billion and US\$5.0 billion annually, highlighting the ongoing underinvestment in this area.
- **Dedicated financing for the environment and natural resources accounted for 11 per cent of total financing, with funding soaring by 47 per cent**, from US\$1.7 billion in 2018 to US\$2.5 billion in 2023. This surge reflects growing recognition of the critical role that climate-smart and ecosystem-based approaches play in building resilient food systems. In contrast, **dedicated financing for nutrition and health received just 4 per cent of total flows**, with only a modest increase from US\$0.9 billion to US\$1.1 billion over the period. It should be noted, however, that financing for nutrition and health and for environment and natural resources is often embedded in other components, making the overall financing channelled to these areas likely higher than the dedicated figures suggest.
- **Food assistance continues to absorb a large share of external development financing for African food systems** in response to growing hunger and malnutrition across the continent. About one-quarter of total disbursements between 2018 and 2023 were directed towards social assistance, primarily emergency food aid (figure 3). This underscores a persistent tension: while immediate food security needs are critical, finding the way out of food assistance requires a shift towards long-term resilience-building investments. Notably, funding for social assistance declined by 17.6 per cent over the period, falling from US\$4.5 billion in 2018 to US\$3.7 billion in 2023 and raising concerns about the sustainability of emergency responses in the face of deepening food insecurity.

FIGURE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS IN AFRICA BY FOOD SYSTEMS COMPONENT

(in %, average of 2018-2023), based on disbursements



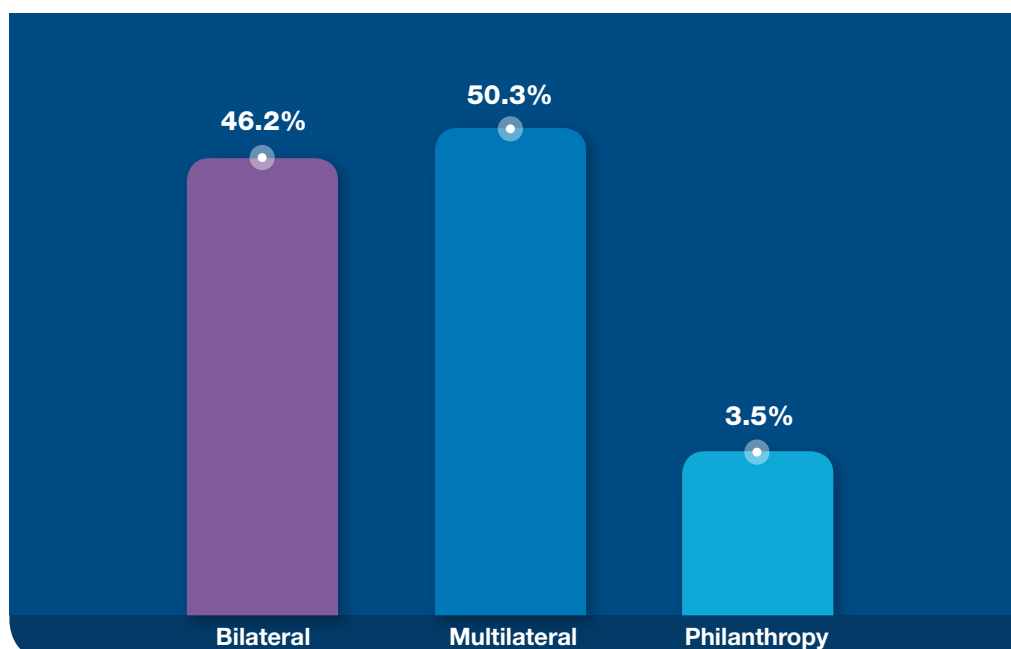
Source: Data accredited to OECD.

Sources of external development financing for African food systems: Balancing transformative change with short-term needs

23. International development financing for African food systems is channelled through bilateral and multilateral sources at nearly equal levels. Between 2018 and 2023, 50 per cent of external development financing was delivered through multilateral organizations and 46 per cent through bilateral cooperation. Although funding from philanthropic actors is gradually increasing, it still accounts for only 3.5 per cent of external development flows to the region.

FIGURE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS IN AFRICA BY SOURCE

(in %, average of 2018-2023), based on disbursements



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

24. There is an implicit complementarity of roles among actors in the food finance ecosystem as they support African countries.

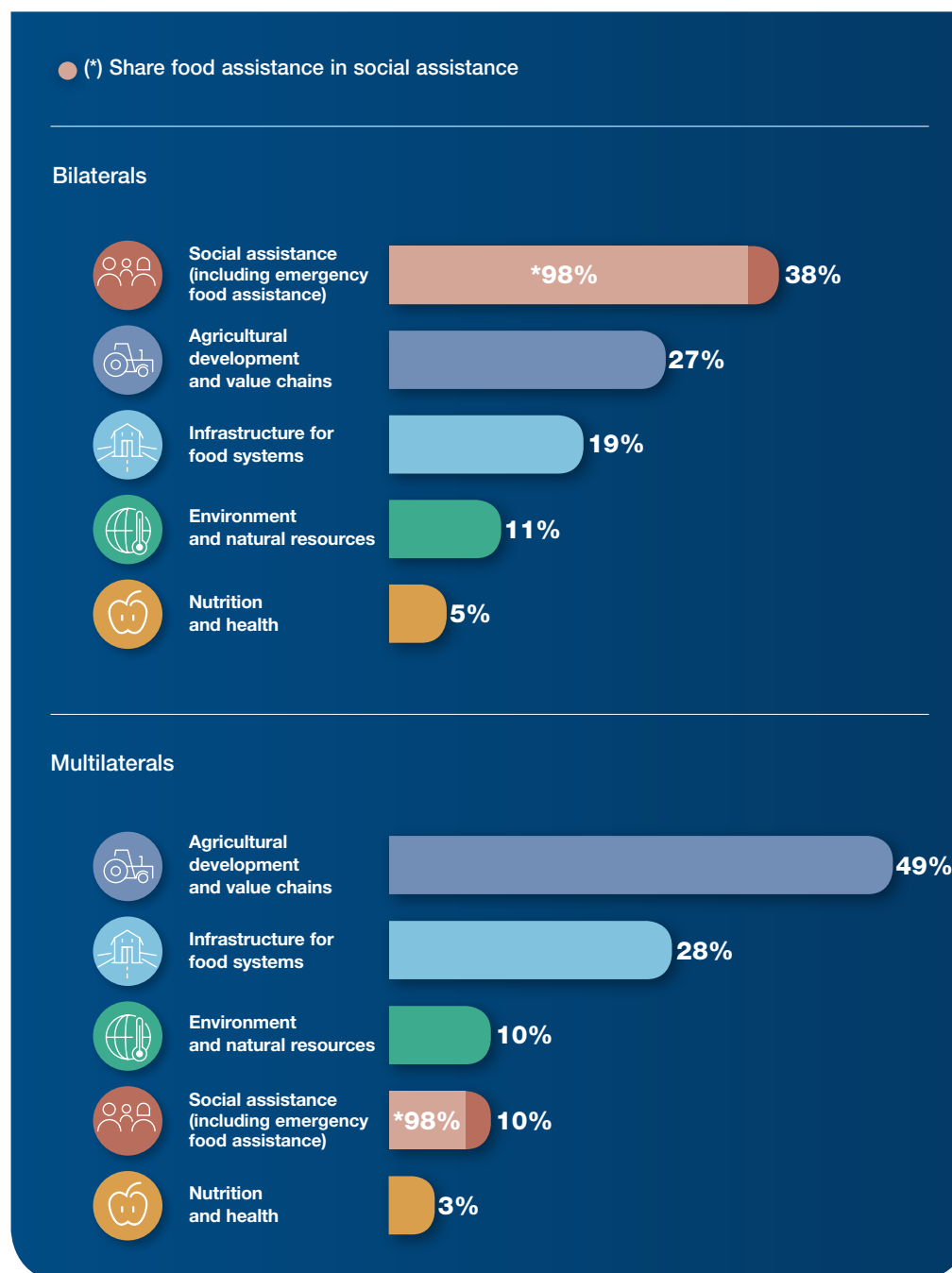
- Bilateral financing plays a key role in meeting urgent needs.** Nearly 40 per cent of bilateral development financing to food systems goes to social protection – 98 per cent of it to emergency food aid. Annual bilateral support for social assistance consistently exceeded US\$3 billion during the period, peaking at US\$4.1 billion in 2022. Agricultural development and value chains ranked second, attracting 27 per cent of bilateral allocations, followed by infrastructure investments at 19 per cent. Environmental sustainability and climate-related interventions accounted for 11 per cent, while nutrition and health-related activities received the smallest share, at 5 per cent of bilateral funding, despite the region's significant nutrition challenges. However, as mentioned above, financing for nutrition and health and for environment and natural resources is often embedded in other components, making the overall financing channelled to these areas likely higher than the dedicated figures suggest.

- **In contrast, multilateral agencies, increasingly fuelled and supported long-term, transformative investments** in African food systems. Between 2018 and 2023, agricultural development and value chains emerged as the dominant priority, absorbing 49 per cent of multilateral flows. Funding in this area nearly doubled, surging from US\$3.5 billion in 2018 to US\$6.9 billion in 2023, underscoring a strategic emphasis on productivity and market integration. A similar upward trend was seen in investments in food systems infrastructure, which accounted for nearly 30 per cent of multilateral disbursements. Infrastructure financing rose by 16 per cent over the period – from \$2.5 billion to \$2.9 billion – and peaked at \$3.4 billion in 2022, reflecting a growing donor focus on alleviating logistical and connectivity constraints to strengthening food value chains.

25. **Dedicated multilateral financing for environmental sustainability and natural resource management nearly doubled**, increasing from US\$0.7 billion in 2018 to US\$1.3 billion in 2023. This growth reflects a stronger commitment to climate resilience and ecosystem-based approaches, with this component now accounting for 10 per cent of total multilateral food systems financing. Financing dedicated to nutrition and health remained modest but consistent, comprising just 3 per cent of multilateral flows, or US\$0.4 billion in 2023, despite persistent malnutrition challenges across the continent. Social assistance, including food aid, accounted for only 10 per cent of multilateral financial flows to food systems. Peaking at US\$1.4 billion in 2018, it fell to US\$0.8 billion in 2023, reflecting the overall focus on longer-term, transformative investments.
26. **The multilateral focus on transformative investments is driven by IFIs.** After Asia, including South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, which received 40 per cent of food systems financing, sub-Saharan Africa was the second-largest recipient, receiving 30 per cent. IFI financing to African countries in support of food systems nearly doubled between 2018 and 2023, increasing by 97 per cent from US\$3.1 billion to US\$6.1 billion. Within the multilateral system, United Nations organizations, though smaller in scale, play a key role in food assistance. Among the various actors in the food finance ecosystem, they allocated the highest share of their multilateral funding (40 per cent) to social assistance, primarily in the form of emergency food aid.
27. Together, these financing flows – while still insufficient relative to Africa's actual needs – implicitly seek to strike a challenging balance: addressing urgent humanitarian demands while promoting long-term structural transformation.

FIGURE 5 DISTRIBUTION OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS IN AFRICA BY FOOD SYSTEMS COMPONENT AND SOURCE

(in %, average of 2018-2023), based on disbursements



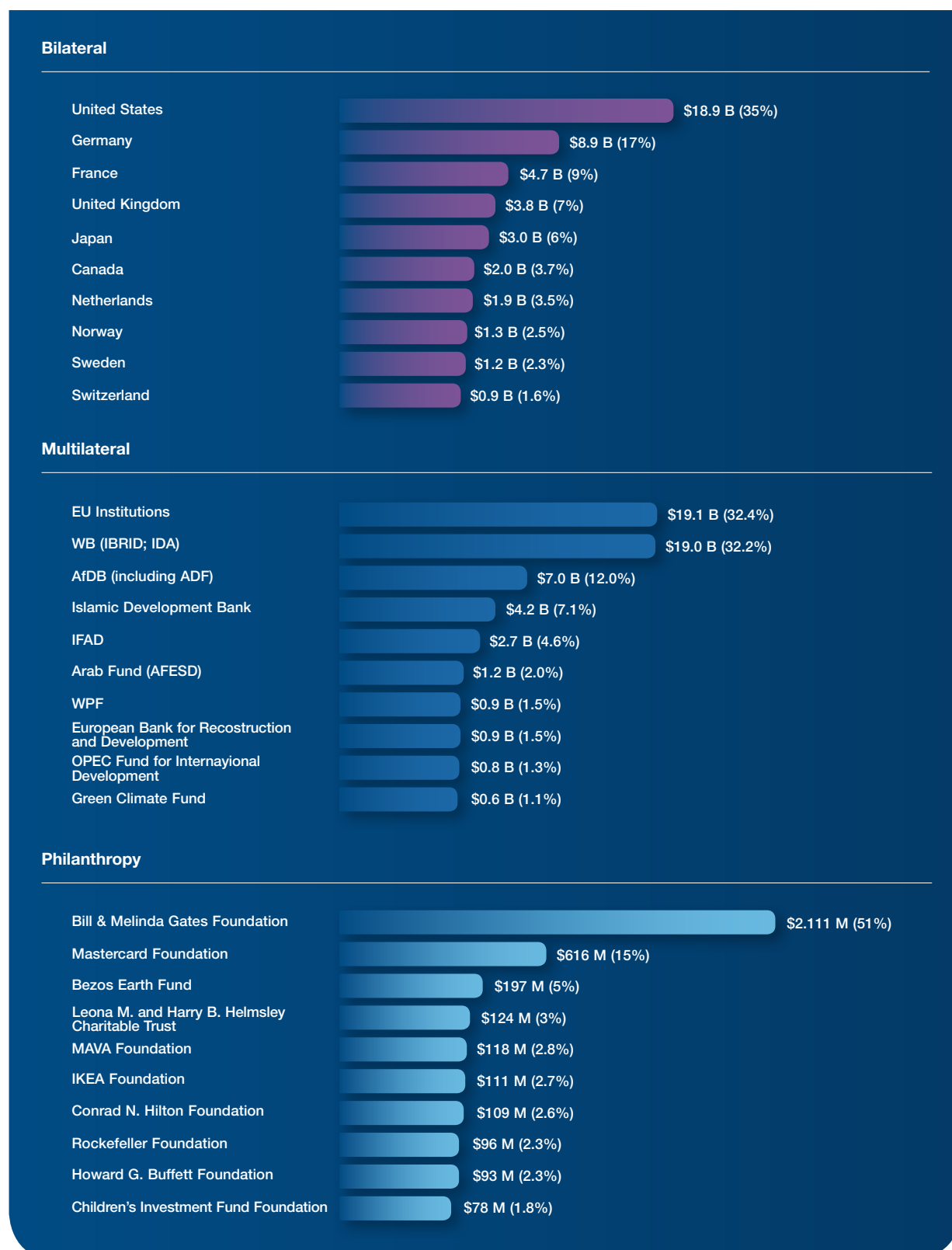
Source: Data accredited to OECD.

28. **A small group of bilateral donors plays a leading role in providing external development financing to African countries in support of their food systems.** Seven countries – Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Kingdom of the Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States – provide nearly 80 per cent of all bilateral funding to African countries for food systems, carrying the bulk of financing efforts directed towards the continent. With ongoing shifts in funding priorities, alternative financing sources and solutions will be essential to sustaining support for the most vulnerable groups in food systems, particularly in countries receiving the largest share of food systems financing for food assistance.
29. **Multilateral institutions, led by the European Union and IFIs, anchor long-term investments.** In the multilateral sphere, European Union institutions and the World Bank Group (International Bank for Reconstruction Development/International Development Association) were the two largest contributors, each disbursing around US\$19 billion, or 32 per cent of the total multilateral financing for African food systems. They were followed by the AfDB (12 per cent, US\$7 billion), the IsDB (7 per cent, US\$4.2 billion), IFAD (5 per cent, US\$2.7 billion) and EBRD (1.5 per cent, US\$0.9 billion). Collectively, seven IFIs account for nearly 60 per cent of multilateral support, playing a key role in driving transformation across the continent. **IFIs focus on long-term transformation:** 99.6 per cent of IFI support was directed towards long-term development. In 2023 alone, 90 per cent of IFI financing supported agriculture and value chain development (64 per cent) and food systems infrastructure (26 per cent). This reflects a broader commitment to:
- Infrastructure, innovation and resilience-building
 - Tailored financial instruments, such as concessional loans, blended finance and guarantees
 - De-risking strategies to attract private capital
 - Market integration and systems-level change
30. **Philanthropies are growing players – focused on innovation, not aid.** Though still small in volume, philanthropic financing is highly strategic, with three foundations alone accounting for 70 per cent of all philanthropic disbursements to African food systems. The Gates Foundation leads with 51 per cent, followed by the Mastercard Foundation (15 per cent) and the Bezos Earth Fund (5 per cent). Nearly two-thirds (68 per cent) of their support goes to agricultural development and value chains and another 13 per cent to climate resilience and natural resources. Social assistance receives just 0.2 per cent, signalling a sharp departure from the traditional donor model, prioritizing systems change over short-term relief.

FIGURE 6

EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS IN AFRICA – TOP DONORS

(Billions of United States dollars, 2018–2023), based on total disbursements



Source: Data accredited to OECD

31. ODA remains the backbone of support, but the financing mix is evolving.

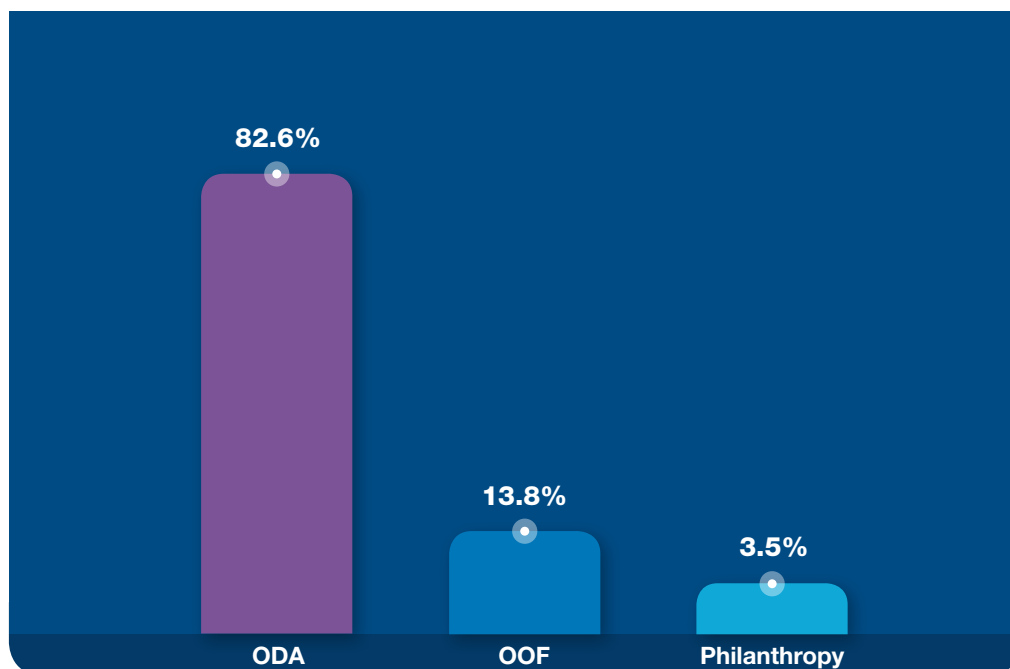
Between 2018 and 2023, ODA accounted for a commanding 82.6 per cent of external development financing for African food systems, totalling US\$96.7 billion. In contrast, OOF, which include less-concessional financing not meeting ODA thresholds, represented 14 per cent (US\$16.2 billion), while philanthropic contributions made up just 3.5 per cent (US\$4.1 billion). Yet beneath these aggregates lie different pattern trajectories between bilateral and multilateral actors:

- **Bilateral financing remained ODA-driven**, with 98 per cent of support for African food systems provided as highly concessional finance or grants.
- **Multilateral institutions, in contrast**, sharply expanded their use of less-concessional financing. The share of OOF in multilateral flows more than doubled, from 15 per cent in 2018 to 36 per cent in 2023, while concessional financing fell from 85 to 64 per cent.

32. This reflects a broader shift towards leveraging capital markets and blended instruments to fund structural transformation in Africa's food system, particularly in middle-income countries (MICs). However, it also raises important questions about debt sustainability and equitable access, especially for low-income countries, which remain heavily reliant on grants and concessional loans.

FIGURE 7 EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS IN AFRICA BY TYPE OF FINANCING

(in %, 2018-2023)



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

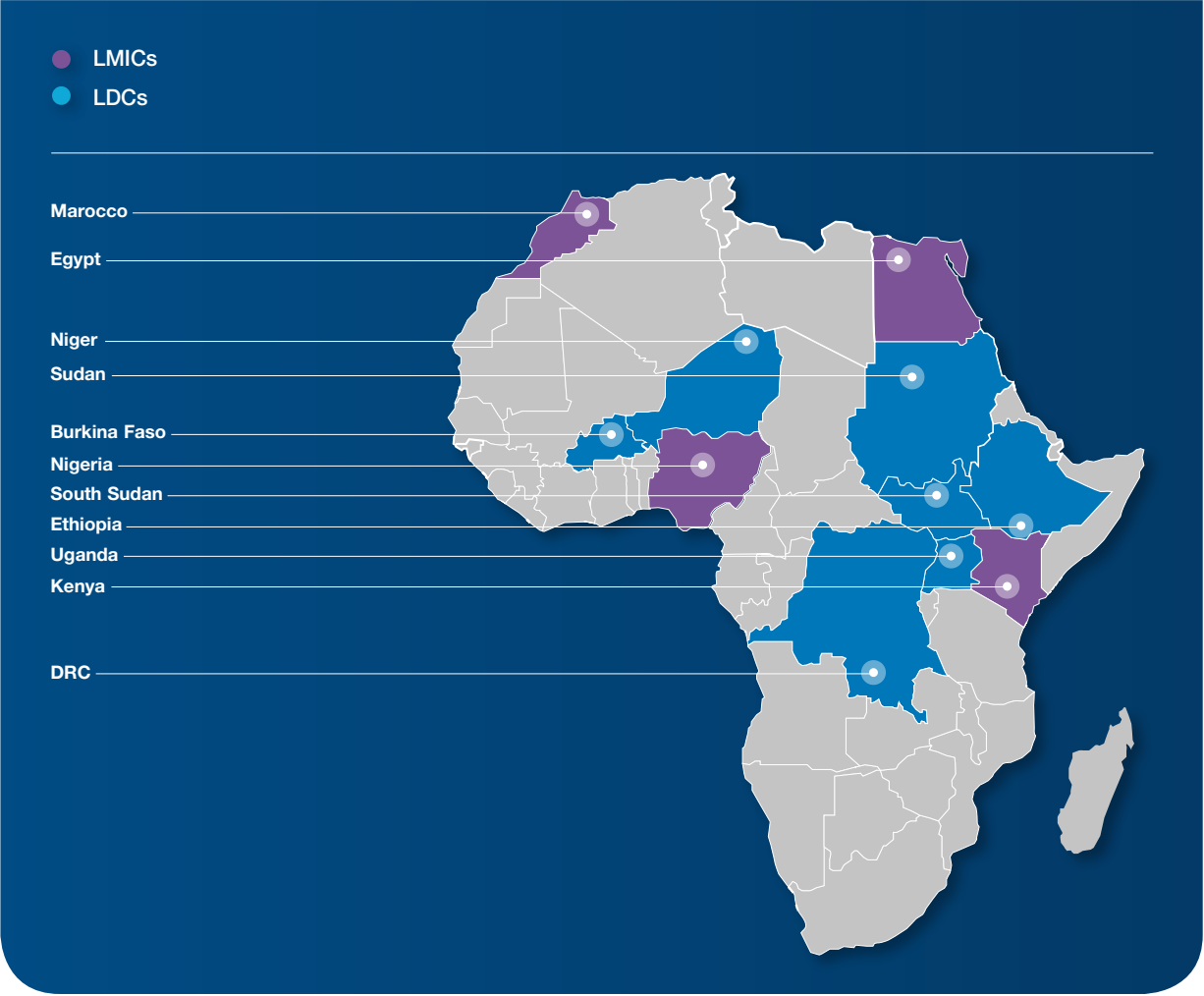
External development financing for food systems: Where does the money go?

33. **External development financing for food systems is primarily directed to countries with the greatest need.** Of the continent's 55 countries, 33 are LDCs and 29 are classified as MICs, including 7 upper-middle-income countries (UMICs). Furthermore, 22 are fragile or conflict-affected states, and 13 are categorized as small states – all facing acute financing gaps in their efforts to build resilient food systems.
34. **African LDCs received the bulk of the support, reflecting vulnerability-driven prioritization.** Between 2018 and 2023, LDCs received 63 per cent of external development financing for food systems. Their share grew by nearly 10 per cent during the period, from US\$10.8 billion in 2018 to US\$12.0 billion in 2023, underscoring donor focus towards the countries' most vulnerable groups in the food systems. The tracking of financial flows to African countries by income group confirms this trend. Low-income countries accounted for more than half of total disbursements (52 per cent), while MICs received 48 per cent, with lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) capturing the bulk, at 46.5 per cent. UMICs received just 1.5 per cent, despite continued food insecurity in several of these nations.
35. **Sub-Saharan Africa remained the epicenter of food systems aid.** The vast majority, 87 per cent, of development financing for African food systems, was directed to sub-Saharan Africa, reflecting the concentration of need and vulnerability in the region. East Africa emerged as the top recipient, receiving 41 per cent of the region's funding, followed by West Africa (24 per cent) and North Africa (13 per cent). This distribution mirrors global concern over crisis hotspots such as the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, which are subject to persistent food insecurity, climate shocks and conflict-related disruptions.
36. A closer look at how international development finance for food systems is distributed across African countries reveals several striking trends: **Eleven of the 55 African countries received close to 50 per cent of the international development financial flows to food systems over the period 2018–2023, reflecting heavy concentration in a few countries, namely:**
- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| • Ethiopia | US\$10.1 billion | (9 per cent) |
| • Egypt | US\$8.6 billion | (7 per cent) |
| • Kenya | US\$6.5 billion | (6 per cent) |
| • Nigeria | US\$5.7 billion | (5 per cent) |
| • Dem Rep. Congo | US\$4.8 billion | (4 per cent) |
| • Morocco | US\$4.1 billion | (3 per cent) |
| • South Sudan | US\$3.7 billion | (3 per cent) |
| • Uganda | US\$3.7 billion | (3 per cent) |
| • Burkina Faso | US\$3.4 billion | (3 per cent) |
| • Sudan | US\$3.3 billion | (3 per cent) |
| • Niger | US\$3.3 billion | (3 per cent) |

37. **Of these top recipients, all are LDCs, except Egypt, Kenya, Morocco and Nigeria, which are LMICs.** eight of the 11 top recipients are among the world's poorest, most food-insecure and conflict-affected countries. This confirms a focus on nations with the lowest socioeconomic development indicators. They are also among the 55 nations that require external food assistance and are highly vulnerable to climate shocks
38. **All but one are in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, regions identified in global risk assessments as hotspots that face persistent food and nutrition crises driven by drought and conflict.** The key recipients: are Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria (Sahel); Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda (Southern Horn); and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Though not part of these regions, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the largest country in Central Africa and home to nearly half the subregion's population, bears the highest burden of poverty, conflict and severe food insecurity. This concentration of need explains why 42 per cent of external food systems financing to these countries is directed towards food assistance, highlighting the essential life-saving function of food systems financing for them. However, the per capita distribution of external development financing across the countries reveals striking disparities. Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) received the lowest per capita funding – just US\$4.15 and US\$7.63, respectively – compared to Burkina Faso, Niger and South Sudan, which received US\$53.98, US\$24.46 and US\$20.74 per capita, respectively. This puts the scale and scope of this funding in larger countries into perspective.
39. It also implies that the remaining half of international food systems financing is thinly distributed across 44 other African countries, highlighting the vital role of domestic budgets and alternative sources of capital in advancing transformation.

FIGURE 8
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS IN
AFRICA – TOP RECIPIENTS

(2018-2023)



Source: Data accredited to OECD

II. CONCLUSION

40. Although Africa has received the largest share of global aid for food systems, funding has been heavily concentrated in just the nine countries with the lowest socioeconomic indicators and greatest need for food assistance. In these country contexts, funding serves a life-saving function, though limited when measured on a per-capita basis. Humanitarian support, largely from bilateral donors, provides critical targeted aid to populations facing acute food insecurity and urgent livelihood needs. However, despite rising demand, projections show a troubling trend: humanitarian funding for food crisis contexts is expected to plummet, with an anticipated drop of over 20 per cent in 2025 over 2024 levels. Left unaddressed, this sharp drop in donor support will hit hardest those already struggling with severe food and livelihood crises, many of whom are in fragile and conflict-affected settings. A renewed commitment to investing in conflict resolution, crisis prevention and management and long-term resilience is now more urgent than ever – not only to save lives but to end chronic food dependency and restore human dignity.
41. This also implies that the remaining half of international food systems financing is thinly spread across 44 other African countries, highlighting the critical role of domestic budgets and alternative funding sources in driving food systems transformation. Now more than ever is the time for these countries to own their food systems financing strategies. The urgency is clear –but so is the opportunity. The AfCFTA offers a powerful platform to align food systems transformation with broader trade, industrialization and inclusion agendas. Success will depend on matching strategy with ambition, investing in infrastructure, empowering small agrifood entrepreneurs, prioritizing nutrition and building systems that can withstand shocks and deliver for the most vulnerable.

42. There is growing momentum behind country-led initiatives and innovative financial instruments that blend domestic, development and private capital to empower small-scale producers, women, youth and local enterprises. In this context, creating a platform for country leaders, stakeholders and development partners to showcase and learn from bold, actionable approaches – particularly those that unlock consumer and agribusiness markets and elevate local agrifood entrepreneurs – is more critical than ever.
43. This requires reimagining the financing mix: increasing national budget allocations, forging stronger public-private partnerships and scaling up innovative tools such as blended finance, green bonds and regional food investment platforms. The continent must move from underinvestment to scale by embedding food systems transformation into its own financing frameworks. In so doing, Africa can unlock not only a transformation of its food systems but a generational breakthrough for prosperity, equity and sustainability.

ANNEX I

Data source and key definitions

Data underlying this analysis are collected through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which tracks financing from 50 bilateral donors, 58 multilateral institutions and 45 private philanthropic partners. The 3FS analysis includes three types of financial flows, together referred to as external development finance:

Official Development Assistance (ODA): Development grants and loans to the official sector, international NGOs (INGOs) and multilateral organizations that provide a grant element that respects ODA thresholds as provided in table 1. ODA criteria are defined by the members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Development financing that does not fall under these thresholds is classified as other official flows.

Other Official Flows (OOF): Official sector transactions that do not meet the criteria for official development assistance (ODA), because they are not primarily aimed at development or not sufficiently concessional. OOF are financial flows from bilateral and multilateral donors to developing countries and are part of the financing reported to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). OOF mobilize financial resources that complement ODA and cover a range of official transactions, including:

- Loans to the public and private sector that do not meet the criteria to qualify as ODA.
- Grants linked to commercial objectives rather than direct development goals.
- Subsidies to private companies aimed at reducing the cost of commercial credit to developing countries.
- Official loans or grants intended to encourage private sector investment abroad – such as support for donor-country businesses that invest in developing countries.

OOF does not include officially supported export credits, which are reported separately under DAC statistics. OOF plays a complementary role to ODA by expanding the range of official financial flows available to developing countries, especially for sectors or projects with financial viability but with a lower level of concessionality required than ODA. *Table 2* provides a summary of the main differences between ODA and OOF.

Philanthropy: Development financing provided by private philanthropic foundations.

TABLE 1:

OECD Parameters for calculating the grant element and assessing concessionality in DAC statistics

Recipient Category	Discount Rate ¹²	Minimum Grant Element ¹³ to Qualify as ODA
Least developed countries (LDCs) and other low-income countries (LICs)	9%	45%
Lower-middle-income countries (LMICs)	7%	15%
Upper-middle-income countries (UMICs)	6%	10%
Multilateral institutions, excluding global multilateral development banks (MDBs)	6%	10%
Global institutions and MDBs	5%	10%
International NGOs (INGOs)	6%	10%

TABLE 2:

Distinction between ODA and OOF

	ODA	OOF
Main Objective	Economic development and welfare of developing countries	May support development but not as the primary purpose
Concessionality	Must be concessional (minimum grant element thresholds apply)	Non-concessional or below ODA thresholds
Types of Instruments (non-exhaustive)	Grants, concessional loans meeting ODA threshold, debt relief	Non-concessional or concessional loans below ODA thresholds, commercial grants, subsidies for private investment

12. The discount rate is the fixed interest rate used to calculate the present value of loan repayments and the consequent grant element.

13. The grant element measures how a concessional loan compares to a standard commercial loan. It is calculated by comparing the present value of the expected loan repayments, discounted at the fixed discount rate, to the loan amount.

ANNEX II

African countries by region (OECD CRS database)

North of Sahara	Sub-Saharan Africa (South Sahara)	
1. Algeria	6. Angola	32. Madagascar
2. Egypt	7. Benin	33. Malawi
3. Libya	8. Botswana	34. Mali
4. Morocco	9. Burkina Faso	35. Mauritania
5. Tunisia	10. Burundi	36. Mauritius
	11. Cabo Verde	37. Mozambique
	12. Cameroon	38. Namibia
	13. Central African Republic	39. Niger
	14. Chad	40. Nigeria
	15. Comoros	41. Rwanda
	16. Congo	42. Saint Helena
	17. Côte d'Ivoire	43. São Tome and Principe
	18. Democratic Republic of the Congo	44. Senegal
	19. Djibouti	45. Seychelles
	20. Equatorial Guinea	46. Sierra Leone
	21. Eritrea	47. Somalia
	22. Eswatini	48. South Africa
	22. Eswatini	48. South Africa
	23. Ethiopia	49. South Sudan
	24. Gabon	50. Sudan
	25. Gambia	51. Tanzania
	26. Ghana	52. Togo
	27. Guinea	53. Uganda
	28. Guinea-Bissau	54. Zambia
	29. Kenya	55. Zimbabwe
	30. Lesotho	
	31. Liberia	

North of Sahara	Middle Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Southern Africa
1. Algeria	6. Angola	15. Burundi	34. Benin	51. Botswana
2. Egypt	7. Cameroon	16. Comoros	35. Burkina Faso	52. Eswatini
3. Libya	8. Cen. Afr. Rep	17. Djibouti	36. Cabo Verde	53. Lesotho
4. Morocco	9. Chad	18. Eritrea	37. Côte d'Ivoire	54. Namibia
5. Tunisia	10. Congo	19. Ethiopia	38. Gambia	55. South Africa
	11. Dem. Rep. Congo	20. Kenya	39. Ghana	
	12. Equatorial Guinea	21. Madagascar	40. Guinea	
	13. Gabon	22. Malawi	41. Guinea-Bissau	
	14. São Tome and Principe	23. Mauritius	42. Liberia	
		24. Mozambique	43. Mali	
		25. Rwanda	44. Mauritania	
		26. Seychelles	45. Niger	
		27. Somalia	46. Nigeria	
		28. South Sudan	47. Saint Helena	
		29. Sudan	48. Senegal	
		30. Tanzania	49. Sierra Leone	
		31. Uganda	50. Togo	
		32. Zambia		
		33. Zimbabwe		

African countries by income groups (OECD classification)

LDCs	Non-LDCs
1. Angola	34. Algeria
2. Benin	35. Botswana
3. Burkina Faso	36. Cabo Verde
4. Burundi	37. Cameroon
5. Cen. Afr. Rep.	38. Congo
6. Chad	39. Côte d'Ivoire
7. Comoros	40. Egypt
8. Dem. Rep. Congo	41. Equatorial Guinea
9. Djibouti	42. Eswatini
10. Eritrea	43. Gabon
11. Ethiopia	44. Ghana
12. Gambia	45. Kenya
13. Guinea	46. Libya
14. Guinea-Bissau	47. Mauritius
15. Lesotho	48. Morocco
16. Liberia	49. Namibia
17. Madagascar	50. Nigeria
18. Malawi	51. Saint Helena
19. Mali	52. Seychelles
20. Mauritania	53. South Africa
21. Mozambique	54. Tunisia
22. Niger	55. Zimbabwe
23. Rwanda	
24. São Tome and Príncipe	
25. Senegal	
26. Sierra Leone	
27. Somalia	
28. South Sudan	
29. Sudan	
30. Tanzania	
31. Togo	
32. Uganda	
33. Zambia	

HIGH INCOME	LICs	LMICs	UMICs	NOT CLASSIFIED Less than 30,000 inhabitants
1. Seychelles	2. Burkina Faso	24. Angola	47. Algeria	55. Saint Helena
	3. Burundi	25. Benin	48. Botswana	
	4. Cen. Afr. Rep.	26. Cabo Verde	49. Equatorial Guinea	
	5. Chad	27. Cameroon	50. Gabon	
	6. Dem. Rep. Congo	28. Comoros	51. Libya	
	7. Eritrea	29. Congo	52. Mauritius	
	8. Ethiopia	30. Côte d'Ivoire	53. Namibia	
	9. Guinea	31. Djibouti	54. South Africa	
	10. Guinea-Bissau	32. Egypt	42. Liberia	
	11. Liberia	33. Eswatini	43. Mali	
	12. Madagascar	34. Ghana	44. Mauritania	
	13. Malawi	35. Guinea	45. Niger	
	14. Mali	36. Kenya	46. Nigeria	
	15. Mozambique	37. Lesotho	47. Saint Helena	
	16. Niger	38. Mauritania	48. Senegal	
	17. Rwanda	39. Morocco	49. Sierra Leone	
	18. Sierra Leone	40. Nigeria	50. Togo	
	19. Somalia	41. São Tome and Principe		
	20. South Sudan	42. Senegal		
	21. Sudan	43. Tanzania		
	22. Togo	44. Tunisia		
	23. Uganda	45. Zambia		
		46. Zimbabwe		

List of fragile and conflict-affected situations – Africa (WORLD BANK GROUP – FY23)

Conflict	Institutional and social fragility
1. Burkina Faso	1. Burundi
2. Cameroon	2. Chad
3. Cen. Afr. Rep.	3. Comoros
4. Dem. Rep. Congo	4. Republic of Congo
5. Ethiopia	5. Eritrea
6. Mali	6. Guinea-Bissau
7. Mozambique	7. Libya
8. Niger	8. Sudan
9. Nigeria	9. Zimbabwe
10. Somalia	
11. South Sudan	

List of small african states (WORLD BANK GROUP)

LIST OF SMALL AFRICAN STATES
1. Botswana
2. Cabo Verde
3. Comoros
4. Djibouti
5. Equatorial Guinea
6. Eswatini
7. Gabon
8. Gambia
9. Guinea-Bissau
10. Lesotho
11. Mauritius
12. Namibia
13. Sao Tome and Principe

ANNEX III

List of providers of development cooperation reporting on their development assistance through the CRS database

Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

1. Australia	9. Finland	17. Japan	25. Portugal
2. Austria	10. France	18. Korea	26. Slovak Republic
3. Belgium	11. Germany	19. Lithuania	27. Slovenia
4. Canada	12. Greece	20. Luxembourg	28. Spain
5. Czechia	13. Hungary	21. Netherlands	29. Sweden
6. Denmark	14. Iceland	22. New Zealand	30. Switzerland
7. European Union	15. Ireland	23. Norway	31. United Kingdom
8. Estonia	16. Italy	24. Poland	32. United States
8. Estonia	16. Italy	24. Poland	32. United States

Non-DAC countries reporting to OECD CRS

1. Azerbaijan	6. Kazakhstan	11. Monaco	16. Thailand
2. Bulgaria	7. Kuwait	12. Qatar	17. Timor-Leste
3. Croatia	8. Latvia	13. Romania	18. Türkiye
4. Cyprus	9. Liechtenstein	14. Saudi Arabia	19. United Arab Emirates
5. Israel	10. Malta	15. Chinese Taipei	

Multilateral donors reporting to OECD CRS

1. European Union Institutions	28. Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa	55. Development Bank of Latin America
2. Nordic Development Fund	29. IMF Trust Fund	56. IDB Invest
3. United Nations Environment Programme	30. IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	57. Central Emergency Response Fund
4. Global Environment Facility	31. United Nations Development Programme	58. World Tourism Organization
5. Montreal Protocol	32. United Nations Transitional Authority	59. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	33. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	60. Centre of Excellence in Finance
7. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	34. United Nations Children's Fund	61. International Investment Bank
8. International Finance Corporation	35. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	62. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
9. International Development Association	36. WFP	63. United Nations Capital Development Fund
10. Caribbean Development Bank	37. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	64. Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development
11. International Monetary Fund (IMF)	38. UNAIDS	65. New Development Bank
12. Inter-American Development Bank	39. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	66. North American Development Bank
13. Central American Bank for Economic Integration	40. Islamic Development Bank	67. UN Women
14. African Development Bank	41. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	68. COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund
15. African Development Fund	42. Islamic Monetary Fund	69. Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund
16. Asian Development Bank	43. Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries	70. International Commission on Missing Persons
17. Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	44. Black Sea Trade and Development Bank	71. WHO-Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan
18. United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	45. GODE	72. Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization

Multilateral donors reporting to OECD CRS

19. Council of Europe	46. Other Arab agencies	73. Global Fund
20. World Health Organization	47. IFAD	74. Global Green Growth Institute
21. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	48. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75. WTO - International Trade Centre
22. International Labour Organization	49. United Nations agencies	76. United Nations Industrial Development Organization
23. International Atomic Energy Agency	50. Global Partnership for Education	77. Green Climate Fund
24. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	51. Climate Investment Funds	78. Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility
25. OPEC Fund for International Development	52. Adaptation Fund	79. Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund
26. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)	53. Council of Europe Development Bank	
27. Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	54. Private Infrastructure Development Group	

Note: IDB Invest, IFAD, IFC and the New Development Bank only report commitments.

Private philanthropic donors reporting to OECD CRS

1. Gates Foundation	25. Arcus Foundation
2. Dutch Postcode Lottery	26. Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
3. Swedish Postcode Lottery	27. Ford Foundation
4. People's Postcode Lottery	28. Wellcome Trust
5. MetLife Foundation	29. UBS Optimus Foundation
6. Mastercard Foundation	30. World Diabetes Foundation
7. Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation	31. McKnight Foundation
8. IKEA Foundation	32. Citi Foundation
9. Bernard van Leer Foundation	33. LEGO Foundation
10. MAVA Foundation	34. Norwegian Postcode Lottery
11. Oak Foundation	35. BBVA Microfinance Foundation
12. H&M Foundation	36. Jacobs Foundation
13. Laudes Foundation	37. Arcadia Fund
14. Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief)	38. Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies
15. Children's Investment Fund Foundation	39. La Caixa Banking Foundation
16. Gatsby Charitable Foundation	40. Bloomberg Family Foundation
17. Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	41. Susan T. Buffett Foundation
18. David and Lucile Packard Foundation	42. Howard G. Buffett Foundation
19. MacArthur Foundation	43. Open Society Foundations
20. Carnegie Corporation of New York	44. Fondation Botnar
21. Michael & Susan Dell Foundation	45. Foundation CHANEL
22. Omidyar Network Fund, Inc.	46. Bezos Earth Fund
23. Rockefeller Foundation	47. German Postcode Lottery
24. William & Flora Hewlett Foundation	



