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TOWARDS BETTER DIVISION OF LABOUR: CONCENTRATION AND FRAGMENTATION OF AID

Global Forum on Development - Policy Workshop on the Challenges of Scaling Up at Country Level: Predictable Aid Linked to Results.

11 December 2007, OECD, La Muette, Room C

The issues for discussion at the Global Forum are set out in paragraph 26.

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TOWARDS BETTER DIVISION OF LABOUR: CONCENTRATION AND FRAGMENTATION OF AID

A. Background and methodology

1. Background: In parallel to the DAC 2007 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Spending Plans, the Secretariat has launched a study on concentration and fragmentation of aid. Fragmentation is a pressing issue as aid is delivered by an ever-increasing number of actors. Dealing with more actors implies higher transaction costs for the recipients and may weaken their ownership, if it burdens already limited institutional capacity. Conversely, an increase in the number of actors may help to strengthen recipient countries' position in the cases where there are too few dominant donors.

2. The Secretariat has discussed fragmentation and concentration at a technical level with DAC members and observers' aid financing and allocation specialists in order to agree on the methodology and the scope of work.

3. Objective: The note provides baseline data on donor concentration and fragmentation at country and sector level. Furthermore, the note highlights country cases where there is room for donors to concentrate their aid. The aim is to provide elements for discussions and decisions on future allocations and contribute to a better division of labour.

4. Definition and methodology: The fragmentation analysis is restricted to country programmable aid (CPA) which excludes aid categories that are not relevant to the discussion on fragmentation.¹ Fragmentation of aid is understood as a large number of donors each with a small share of aid provided to a given country. Fragmentation is an issue when the recipient countries deal with a large number of small donors. The more donors that combined represent 10% of CPA, the more severe is fragmentation.

5. The analysis covers the donors included in the Survey, *i.e.* all DAC members and major multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, the regional banks (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank), the global funds (Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Global Environment Facility) and the main UN organisations (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFAD), in total 33 donors.

6. The underlying assumption of the analysis is that disbursements of CPA reflect ongoing bilateral co-operation programmes in the country. Furthermore, the analysis excludes "noise" generated by small, non-government-to-government aid activities, which do not induce transaction costs. Therefore, a threshold level of USD 250,000 has been applied; bilateral co-operation programmes below this threshold level are not considered in the analysis. The concentration and fragmentation analysis at the sectoral level is, for the purposes of this note, only carried out for the Health and Infrastructure sectors. The Secretariat will, in its further work, expand the analysis to cover all sectors.

1. See Annex I for definition and a brief methodological note.

7. This note is structured as follows: Section B provides analyses of concentration and fragmentation from both donors' and recipient countries' perspectives. Section C presents country case examples of concentration and fragmentation. Finally, Section D raises issues for discussion at the Global Forum. Annex I presents brief methodological notes, Annex II detailed data of the country cases and Annex III detailed concentration and fragmentation data for all recipients.

B. Concentration and fragmentation

Concentration and fragmentation at overall level

8. Table 1 below provides a picture of concentration and fragmentation from the donor's point of view by measuring the spread of each donor's co-operation programme.

9. Column A shows each donor's share of total CPA in 2005. The United States accounted for the largest share of DAC members' total CPA (23.4%) and Austria, Greece, New Zealand and Luxembourg accounted for the smallest shares (0.2%). Among the major multilateral agencies, the World Bank accounted for the largest share of CPA (13.8%) and the Global Environment Facility for the smallest share (0.2%). Each donor's estimated CPA in 2005 is given for reference in column E.

10. Column B shows the total number of recipients for each donor. The EC has co-operation programmes in 140 recipient countries and is therefore the donor with the widest co-operation programme. Portugal is the donor with the smallest number of recipient countries (19).

11. Column C shows the number of recipient countries to which the donor extended more CPA than its average share. Column D gives the percentage these countries accounted for in donors' total number of recipients. The larger the percentage, the more concentrated is the donor's co-operation programme.

12. Each donor highlighted in Table 1 extended CPA to the majority of their recipient countries at a level lower than its average share of total CPA. This reflects cases where the bilateral donors' co-operation programmes target a few large recipient countries or cases where their programmes are spread over a large number of recipient countries. In the latter case, this indicates opportunities for small donors to focus their aid in order to become more significant partners, albeit in a smaller number of countries.

Table 1. Concentration of Survey donors

(Gross disbursements, millions of USD, 2005)

	Donor's share of total CPA	Total no. of recipients	No. of recipients above share	C as % of B	Total CPA to recipients* (in USD millions)
	A	B	C	D	E
United States	23.4%	121	24	20%	13,793
Japan	14.1%	131	45	34%	8,351
EC	9.9%	140	77	55%	5,827
United Kingdom	5.1%	89	34	38%	3,018
Germany	4.6%	109	59	54%	2,706
France	4.0%	122	55	45%	2,346
Netherlands	2.3%	65	39	60%	1,373
Norway	1.7%	89	41	46%	1,001
Spain	1.6%	80	42	53%	971
Sweden	1.6%	75	40	53%	938
Denmark	1.5%	67	31	46%	892
Canada	1.5%	111	52	47%	880
Australia	1.5%	48	24	50%	870
Switzerland	0.8%	82	42	51%	490
Italy	0.8%	59	30	51%	486
Belgium	0.8%	78	38	49%	462
Ireland	0.5%	52	21	40%	308
Finland	0.4%	56	29	52%	223
Portugal	0.3%	19	10	53%	158
Luxembourg	0.2%	40	25	63%	132
Austria	0.2%	42	28	67%	115
Greece	0.2%	33	20	61%	111
New Zealand	0.2%	21	17	81%	95
Total DAC	77.2%				45,547
IDA	13.8%	69	46	67%	8,172
AsDF	2.2%	25	17	68%	1,292
GFATM	1.7%	96	64	67%	1,003
AfDF	1.6%	37	33	89%	954
IDB Sp.Fund	0.8%	25	24	96%	496
UNICEF	0.8%	118	70	59%	452
UNDP	0.7%	118	76	64%	385
IFAD	0.5%	70	53	76%	316
UNFPA	0.5%	108	66	61%	272
GEF	0.2%	58	33	57%	143
Total major multilaterals	22.8%				13,486
Total	100.0%				59,033

*The figures are lower than those presented in COM/DCD/DEV(2007)4 because amounts in regional /multi-country categories are excluded.

Figure 1: Number of DAC donors and major multilateral agencies per country

(Gross disbursements of CPA, 2005)

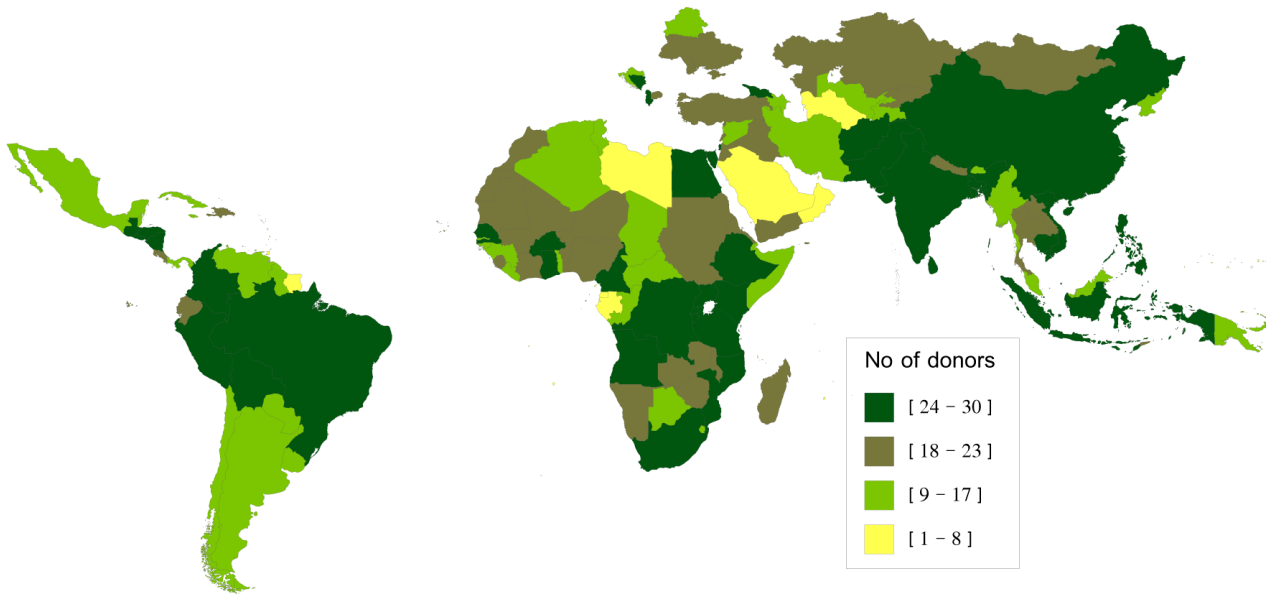
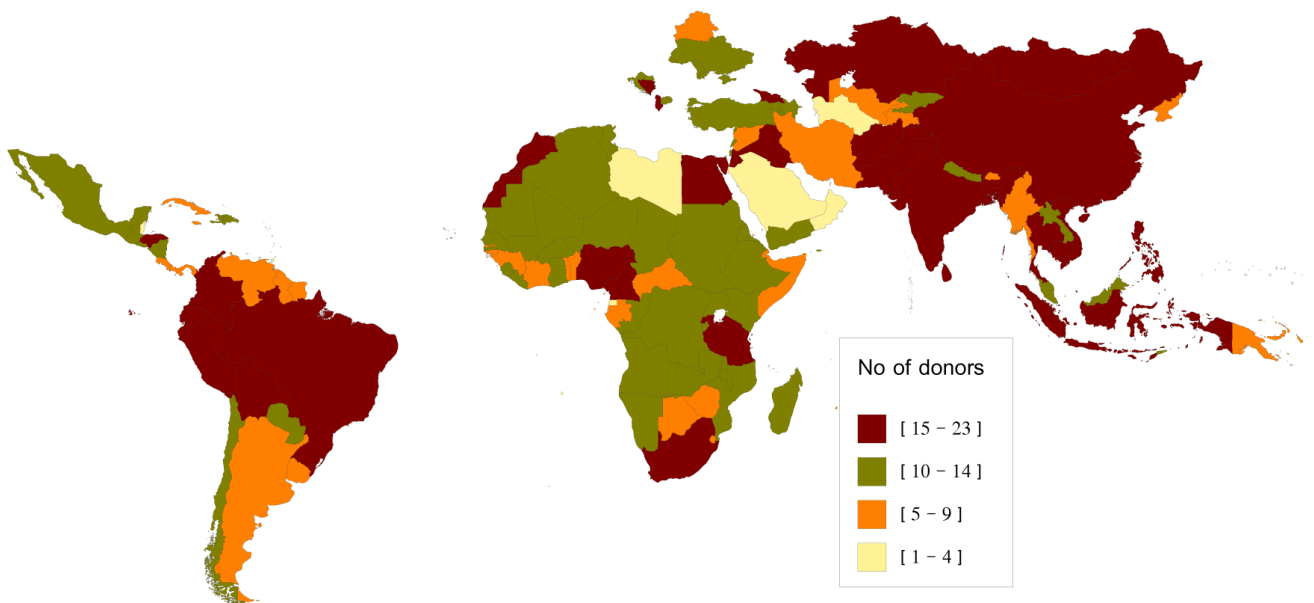


Figure 2: Opportunities to concentrate: Number of donors together accounting for less than 10% of aid

(Gross disbursements of CPA, 2005)



13. The map in figure 1 shows the number of Survey donors present in each country, the maximum being 30 (China) and the minimum 1 (Mayotte, St. Helena). Each grouping presented in the map above is equal in size (i.e. each category contains the same number of recipient countries). In 2005, 37 recipient countries had 24 donors or more. These were mainly countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. The category with the lowest number of donors (1 to 8) is mainly composed of small island states in Oceania and the Caribbean.

14. Fragmentation is significant when the recipient countries deal with a large number of donors that provide a small share of CPA. For the purpose of this note, a share of CPA of 10% is considered small. When more than 15 donors combined extended just 10% of CPA, fragmentation is considered to be an issue.

15. Using this criterion fragmentation was significant in 2005 for 65% of the recipient countries with 24 donors or more. These countries were *Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Rep., Egypt, Georgia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania* and *Viet Nam*. It is important to note that if donors, despite their small size, concentrate their aid at sector level, then the effect of fragmentation will be reduced. Section C looks at examples of sectoral fragmentation in countries where the overall fragmentation is significant.

16. For the category of countries with 18 to 23 donors, fragmentation is less pronounced. For only 23% of the recipient countries was fragmentation significant. The countries are *Ecuador, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Thailand* and *Turkey*.

17. The map in figure 2 illustrates the varying degrees of fragmentation and highlights the countries where there are the greatest opportunities for donors to concentrate more.

Fragmentation in the health sector

Figure 3: Number of donors in the health sector

(Annual average commitments, 2003-05)

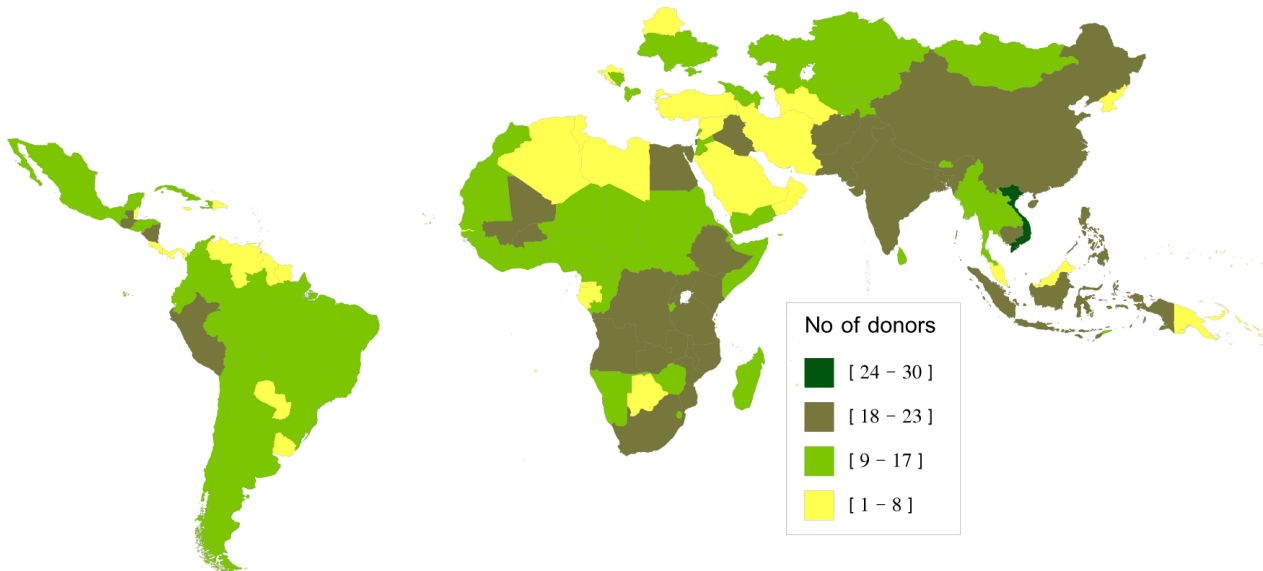
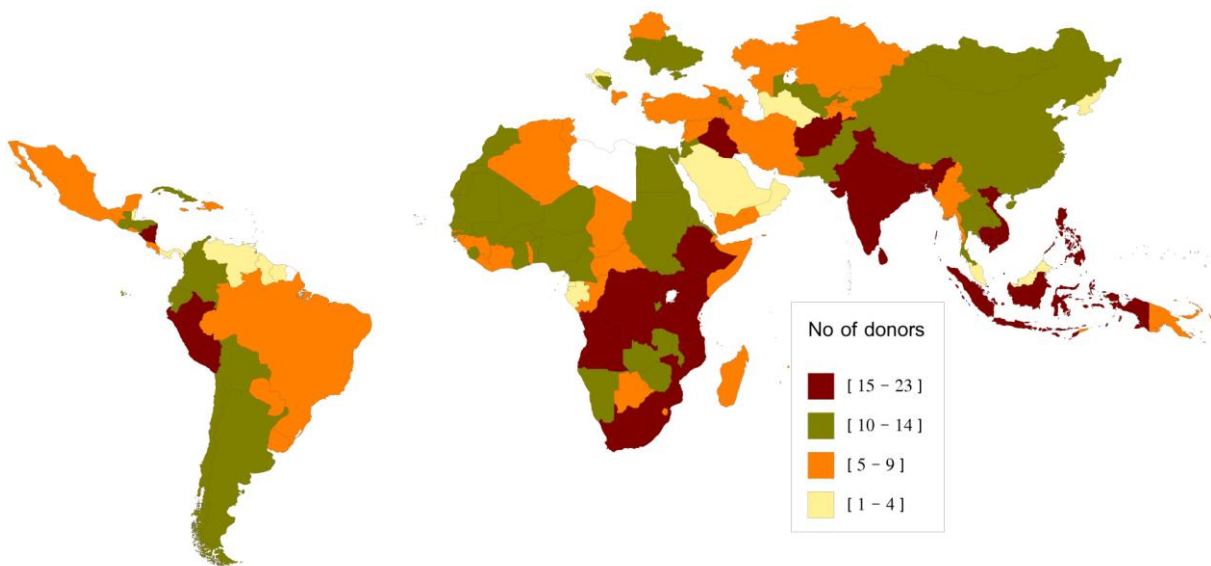


Figure 4: Opportunities for concentration in the health sector: Number of donors together accounting for less than 10% of health aid

(Annual average commitments, 2003-05)



Health sector

18. The map in figure 3 above shows the number of Survey donors that are present in the health sector (including reproductive health) in each country. Viet Nam is the country with the highest number of Survey donors in the health sector (25). Countries such as *Anguilla, Libya, Mayotte, Montserrat, Nauru, St Helena, St Kitts-Nevis, Tokelau and Wallis & Futuna* have only one donor in the health sector. The category of countries which have between 18 and 23 donors active in the health sector consists of 29 countries mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

19. The health sector is characterised by many small donors: 80% of the donors in the sector represented together 10% of total aid to the sector. The map in figure 4 above shows that in many countries in Africa South of Sahara and Far East Asia, fragmentation is significant, i.e. more than 15 donors, combined, extended just 10% of aid to the health sector in each country.

Economic infrastructure sector

20. In comparison to the health sector, there are fewer actors in the Economic infrastructure sector (transport, communications, energy, banking/finance and business services). The sector is characterised by a few large donors, which represent the vast majority of aid provided to the sector. The map in Figure 5 below shows that only 5 countries have between 18 and 23 Survey donors active in the sector. These countries are *China, India, Mozambique, Tanzania* and *Viet Nam*, with *Mozambique* accounting for the highest number of donors. The category of countries which has between 9 and 17 donors consists of 65 countries. The majority of the recipient countries have 1 to 8 donors active in the sector.

21. Consequently, the sector has fewer smaller donors. The map in figure 6 below illustrates that for only 3 countries (*India, Mozambique and Viet Nam*) is fragmentation significant, i.e. in each country more than 15 donors, combined, extended 10% of aid to the sector.

Fragmentation in the economic infrastructure sector

Figure 5: Number of donors in the economic infrastructure sector

(Annual average commitments, 2003-05)

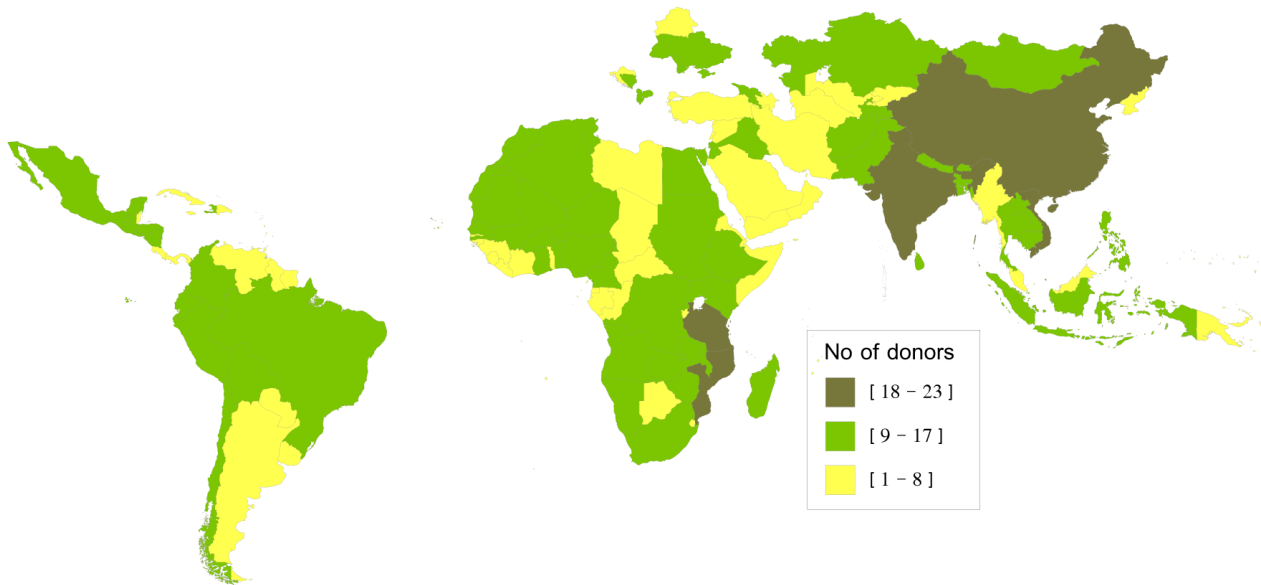
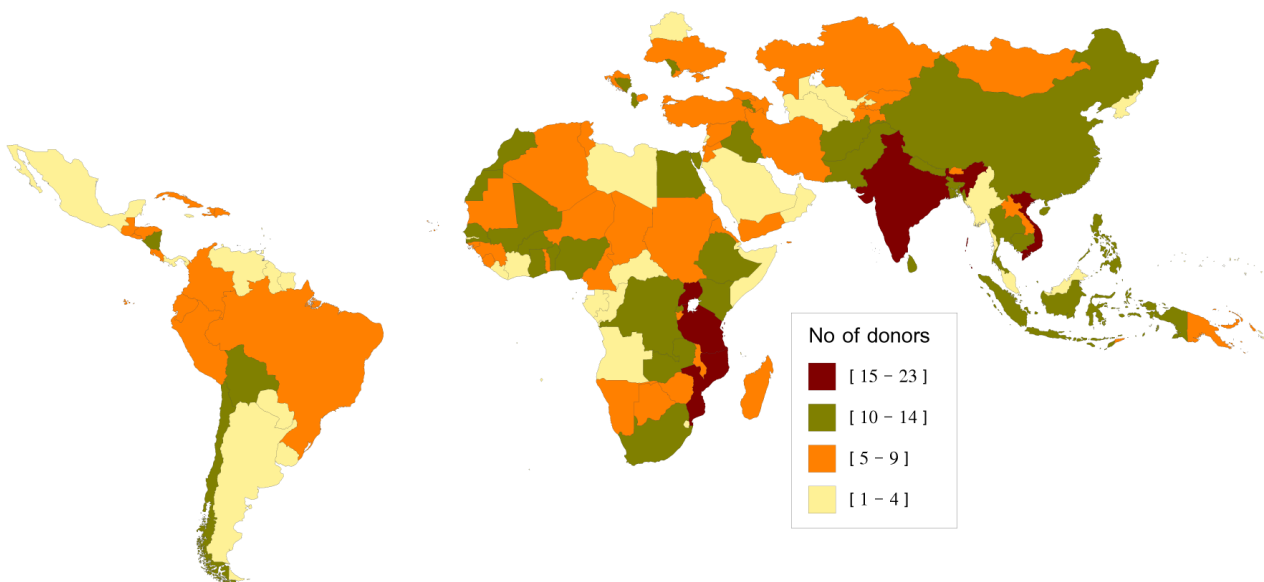


Figure 6: Opportunities for concentration in the economic infrastructure sector: Number of donors together accounting for less than 10% of economic infrastructure aid

(Annual average commitments, 2003-05)



C. Case examples of concentration and fragmentation

22. This section presents data on concentration and fragmentation at overall and sectoral levels showing a few country cases as examples. We have for the purpose of this note selected a few well-aided countries. Well-aided countries are here understood as countries with a high number of Survey donors (i.e. recipient countries that have 24 donors or more). The detailed country case data are presented in Annex II.

23. The table below presents four examples of concentration and fragmentation in well-aided countries. Column A shows the number of donors present in the country and the columns C and E, respectively, the number of donors in health and economic infrastructure sectors. Column B shows the number of donors that, combined, extended 10% of CPA to each country. The columns D and F present the smallest donors in the health and economic infrastructure sectors, respectively.

Table 2. Selected examples of fragmentation in well-aided countries

Country	Overall fragmentation		Health		Economic Infrastructure		For reference:	
	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	CPA per capita (USD)	GNI per Capita (USD)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Viet Nam	29	19	25	17	21	18	24	620
Tanzania	27	15	22	15	19	15	37	340
Rwanda	25	16	20	16	15	11	56	230
Cambodia*	27	16	22	17	15	14	35	430

* fragile state

24. In 2005, 29 donors had co-operation programmes in Viet Nam and 19 donors, combined, extended just 10% of CPA. The health sector had 17 small donors and the economic infrastructure sector 18 small donors. The smallest donors at overall level were also largely the smallest donors at sector level: among the 19 smallest donors at country level, 13 were also the smallest donors in the health sector and 11 the smallest in the economic infrastructure sector. The smallest donors are highlighted in table 3 below.

Table 3. Viet Nam case study*

Country level			Health sector			Economic infrastructure sector		
Survey donor	CPA share	Cumulative %	Survey donor	Share	Cumulative %	Survey donor	Share	Cumulative %
Japan	34.03%	34%	Asian Dev. Fund	25.72%	26%	IDA	58.87%	59%
IDA	19.82%	54%	IDA	22.61%	48%	Asian Dev. Fund	19.87%	79%
AsDF	11.57%	65%	EC	14.18%	63%	Japan	11.15%	90%
United Kingdom	4.87%	70%	GFATM	9.64%	72%	<i>France</i>	2.98%	93%
France	4.53%	75%	Austria	8.03%	80%	<i>EC</i>	2.50%	95%
Denmark	3.64%	78%	Finland	2.83%	83%	<i>Denmark</i>	1.30%	97%
Germany	3.12%	82%	France	2.70%	86%	<i>Sweden</i>	0.71%	97%
Australia	2.56%	84%	Japan	2.43%	88%	<i>Canada</i>	0.52%	98%
EC	2.13%	86%	<i>United States</i>	1.98%	90%	<i>United Kingdom</i>	0.46%	98%
Sweden	2.02%	88%	<i>Germany</i>	1.69%	92%	<i>Switzerland</i>	0.37%	99%
<i>Netherlands</i>	1.96%	90%	<i>Canada</i>	1.43%	93%	<i>Finland</i>	0.31%	99%
<i>United States</i>	1.45%	92%	<i>Sweden</i>	1.29%	95%	<i>Spain</i>	0.24%	99%
<i>Switzerland</i>	1.26%	93%	<i>Netherlands</i>	1.24%	96%	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.16%	99%
<i>Canada</i>	1.04%	94%	<i>Spain</i>	0.97%	97%	<i>Ireland</i>	0.15%	100%
<i>Finland</i>	0.94%	95%	<i>New Zealand</i>	0.87%	98%	<i>Belgium</i>	0.13%	100%
<i>Belgium</i>	0.86%	96%	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.83%	98%	<i>New Zealand</i>	0.08%	100%
<i>Norway</i>	0.75%	97%	<i>Denmark</i>	0.32%	99%	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.06%	100%
<i>GFATM</i>	0.60%	97%	<i>Norway</i>	0.29%	99%	<i>United States</i>	0.06%	100%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.57%	98%	<i>UNICEF</i>	0.29%	99%	<i>Germany</i>	0.06%	100%
<i>UNFPA</i>	0.38%	98%	<i>Switzerland</i>	0.20%	100%	<i>Australia</i>	0.02%	100%
<i>IFAD</i>	0.38%	98%	<i>Australia</i>	0.19%	100%	<i>Norway</i>	0.02%	100%
<i>Spain</i>	0.35%	99%	<i>UNFPA</i>	0.13%	100%			
<i>UNDP</i>	0.33%	99%	<i>Belgium</i>	0.11%	100%			
<i>UNICEF</i>	0.26%	99%	<i>Ireland</i>	0.04%	100%			
<i>Ireland</i>	0.22%	100%	<i>Italy</i>	0.01%	100%			
<i>GEF</i>	0.12%	100%						
<i>Italy</i>	0.11%	100%						
<i>New Zealand</i>	0.11%	100%						
<i>Austria</i>	0.02%	100%						
Total CPA (USD mill.)	1,981.74		Total health (USD mill.)	80.91		Total infrastructure (USD mill.)	207.85	

* Smallest donors summing to 10% are in italics.

25. The same characteristic of aid fragmentation is seen for the other well aided countries (Tanzania, Rwanda and Cambodia) where the smallest donors in the country are also to a large extent the smallest donors in the health and economic infrastructure sectors. This indicates that donors, despite their small size in a country, still spread their aid over many sectors.

D. Issues for discussion at the Global Forum on Development

26. In the light of the analysis the participants in the Global Forum on Development are asked to examine the issue of too many donors in some countries and sectors and too few in others, as background to examining possible steps to achieving a better division of labour among donors.

- a) **For partner countries: To comment on the usefulness of the analysis for improving donor coordination and being selective in the bilateral agreements.**
- b) **For donor countries: To comment on the usefulness of this analysis for their aid allocation exercises.**
- c) **To make suggestions for improvements in and further work on this topic.**

ANNEX I: METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Country programmable aid and definition

27. The study is based on country programmable aid (CPA) data collected as part of the DAC 2007 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Spending Plans. The data used for the analysis are annual gross disbursements for the year 2005.

28. CPA refers to aid susceptible to programming at the country level. CPA is defined through exclusion, by subtracting from total ODA aid that is unpredictable by nature, entails no cross-border flows, does not form part of co-operation agreements between governments or is not country programmable by the donor (see details in table below). For multilateral agencies, CPA comprises core-funded expenditure on operational activities in ODA recipient countries. (Non-core funding, i.e. activities funded through earmarked contributions, is defined as part of bilateral donors' CPA.) For multilateral development banks, only concessional resources (credits and grants) are covered.

Table A.1 Estimation of country programmable aid in 2005

Estimation of CPA in 2005	Disbursements, millions of USD
DAC members	
A Bilateral gross ODA	101,526
minus	
1 aid unpredictable by nature	34,807
1.1 Humanitarian aid	8,336
1.2 Debt forgiveness and reorganisation	26,471
2 aid that entails no cross border flows	10,085
2.1 Development research in donor country	963
2.2 Promotion of development awareness	272
2.3 Imputed student costs	2,062
2.4 Refugees in donor countries	2,071
2.5 Administrative costs	4,717
3 aid that does not form part of cooperation agreements between governments	1,868
3.1 Food aid	1,284
3.2 Aid extended by local governments in donor countries	583
4 aid that is not country programmable by the donor	2,377
4.1 Core funding to National NGOs	1,781
4.2 Core funding to INGOs	596
5 other aid not susceptible for programming at country level ¹	216
equals	
B DAC members' estimated total CPA	52,173
<i>B as a share of A</i>	<i>51%</i>
Selected multilateral agencies	
1 World Bank and regional development banks (concessional credits and grants)	11,224
2 UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFAD (core-funded expenditure)	1,500
3 GFATM, GEF	1,179
C Total multilateral CPA	13,903
D TOTAL CPA (B+C)	66,076

¹. Comprises contributions to PPPs

29. On the CPA data, a threshold level of USD 250,000 has been applied: Recipient countries with a bilateral co-operation programmes below this threshold have been excluded from the dataset. In practice this means that for each donor, a number of recipient countries have been excluded, an overview of the number of countries excluded for each donor is presented in the table below.

Table A.2 Number of countries below threshold level by donor (2005)

Donor	Total no. of recipients	No. of recipients below threshold level
Australia	73	25
Austria	91	49
Belgium	102	24
Canada	138	27
Denmark	77	10
EC	142	2
Finland	98	42
France	136	14
Germany	124	15
Greece	88	55
Ireland	84	32
Italy	93	34
Japan	143	12
Luxembourg	81	41
Netherlands	70	5
New Zealand	23	2
Norway	107	18
Portugal	50	31
Spain	108	28
Sweden	82	7
Switzerland	102	20
United Kingdom	109	20
United States	126	5
AfDF	38	1
AsDF	26	1
GEF	83	25
GFATM	100	4
IDA	69	0
IDB Sp.Fund	25	0
IFAD	75	5
UNDP	124	6
UNFPA	114	6
UNICEF	121	3

Sectoral Data

30. The sectoral analysis is based on data available in the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System database. As the data are on a commitment basis, annual average figures over 2003 – 05 have been used. The sectoral analysis covers the same donors as the overall analysis except for GEF and UNDP for which sectoral data are not available. The countries excluded by applying the USD 250,000 threshold level have also been excluded from the sectoral analysis.

31. In the DAC statistics, the health sector consists of the following categories and sub-sectors:

- Health, general
 - Health policy and administrative management
 - Medical education/training
 - Medical research
 - Medical services
- Basic health
 - Basic health care
 - Basic health infrastructure
 - Basic nutrition
 - Infectious disease control
 - Health education
 - Malaria control
 - Tuberculosis control
 - Health personnel development
- Population policies/programmes and reproductive health
 - Population policy and administrative management
 - Reproductive health care
 - Family planning
 - STD control including HIV/AIDS
 - Personnel development for population and reproductive health

32. The economic infrastructure sector consists of the following categories and sub-sectors:

- Transport and storage
 - Transport policy and administrative management
 - Road transport
 - Rail transport
 - Water transport
 - Air transport
 - Storage
 - Education and training in transport and storage
- Communications
 - Communications policy and administrative management
 - Telecommunications
 - Radio/television/print media
 - Information and communication technology (ICT)
- Energy generation and supply
 - Energy policy and administrative management
 - Power generation/non-renewable sources
 - Power generation/renewable sources
 - Electrical transmission/distribution

- Gas distribution
- Oil-fired power plants
- Gas-fired power plants
- Coal-fired power plants
- Nuclear power plants
- Hydro-electric power plants
- Geothermal energy
- Solar energy
- Wind power
- Ocean power
- Biomass
- Energy education/training
- Energy research
- Banking and financial services
 - Financial policy and administrative management
 - Monetary institutions
 - Formal sector financial intermediaries
 - Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries
 - Education/training in banking and financial services
- Business and other services
 - Business support services and institutions
 - Privatisation

ANNEX II: CASE COUNTRY DATA

Viet Nam

Country level

Survey donor	CPA share	Cumulative
Japan	34.03%	34%
IDA	19.82%	54%
AsDF	11.57%	65%
United Kingdom	4.87%	70%
France	4.53%	75%
Denmark	3.64%	78%
Germany	3.12%	82%
Australia	2.56%	84%
EC	2.13%	86%
Sweden	2.02%	88%
Netherlands	1.96%	90%
United States	1.45%	92%
Switzerland	1.26%	93%
Canada	1.04%	94%
Finland	0.94%	95%
Belgium	0.86%	96%
Norway	0.75%	97%
GFATM	0.60%	97%
Luxembourg	0.57%	98%
UNFPA	0.38%	98%
IFAD	0.38%	98%
Spain	0.35%	99%
UNDP	0.33%	99%
UNICEF	0.26%	99%
Ireland	0.22%	100%
GEF	0.12%	100%
Italy	0.11%	100%
New Zealand	0.11%	100%
Austria	0.02%	100%
Greece	0.00%	
Portugal	0.00%	
AfDF	0.00%	
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	
Total	100.00%	
Total CPA (USD mill.)	1,981.74	

Health sector

Survey donor	Share	Cumulative
Asian Dev. Fund	25.72%	26%
IDA	22.61%	48%
EC	14.18%	63%
GFATM	9.64%	72%
Austria	8.03%	80%
Finland	2.83%	83%
France	2.70%	86%
Japan	2.43%	88%
United States	1.98%	90%
Germany	1.69%	92%
Canada	1.43%	93%
Sweden	1.29%	95%
Netherlands	1.24%	96%
Spain	0.97%	97%
New Zealand	0.87%	98%
Luxembourg	0.83%	98%
Denmark	0.32%	99%
Norway	0.29%	99%
UNICEF	0.29%	99%
Switzerland	0.20%	100%
Australia	0.19%	100%
UNFPA	0.13%	100%
Belgium	0.11%	100%
Ireland	0.04%	100%
Italy	0.01%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%
United Kingdom	0.00%	100%
African Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
IFAD	0.00%	100%
GEF	n.a.	
UNDP	n.a.	
Total	100.00%	
Total health (USD mill.)	80.91	

Economic infrastructure sector

Survey donor	Share	Cumulative
IDA	58.87%	59%
Asian Dev. Fund	19.87%	79%
Japan	11.15%	90%
France	2.98%	93%
EC	2.50%	95%
Denmark	1.30%	97%
Sweden	0.71%	97%
Canada	0.52%	98%
United Kingdom	0.46%	98%
Switzerland	0.37%	99%
Finland	0.31%	99%
Spain	0.24%	99%
Netherlands	0.16%	99%
Ireland	0.15%	100%
Belgium	0.13%	100%
New Zealand	0.08%	100%
Luxembourg	0.06%	100%
United States	0.06%	100%
Germany	0.06%	100%
Australia	0.02%	100%
Norway	0.02%	100%
Austria	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
Italy	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%
African Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
GFATM	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
UNFPA	0.00%	100%
UNICEF	0.00%	100%
IFAD	0.00%	
GEF	n.a.	
UNDP	n.a.	
Total	100.00%	
Total infrastructure (USD mill.)	207.85	

Tanzania

Country level

Survey donor	CPA share	Cumulative
IDA	20.17%	20%
United Kingdom	15.03%	35%
EC	10.10%	45%
AfDF	8.52%	54%
Sweden	6.18%	60%
Denmark	5.78%	66%
United States	5.24%	71%
GFATM	4.79%	76%
Norway	4.21%	80%
Netherlands	3.59%	84%
Germany	3.25%	87%
Japan	2.52%	89%
Ireland	2.42%	92%
Canada	1.76%	94%
Switzerland	1.53%	95%
Finland	1.21%	96%
UNICEF	0.76%	97%
IFAD	0.67%	98%
UNDP	0.55%	98%
Belgium	0.39%	99%
UNFPA	0.36%	99%
Spain	0.35%	99%
France	0.22%	100%
Italy	0.20%	100%
Austria	0.14%	100%
GEF	0.03%	100%
Australia	0.03%	100%
AsDF	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
Luxembourg	0.00%	100%
New Zealand	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
Total	100.00%	
Total CPA (USD mill.)	1,430.59	

Health sector

Survey donor	Share	Cumulative
IDA	47.65%	48%
GFATM	20.45%	68%
Denmark	7.57%	76%
Netherlands	4.51%	80%
United States	4.14%	84%
EC	3.78%	88%
Sweden	3.05%	91%
United Kingdom	1.50%	93%
Canada	1.42%	94%
Switzerland	1.27%	95%
Japan	1.10%	96%
UNICEF	0.96%	97%
Germany	0.90%	98%
Norway	0.67%	99%
Ireland	0.34%	99%
Austria	0.14%	99%
Finland	0.14%	100%
Italy	0.12%	100%
UNFPA	0.10%	100%
Belgium	0.08%	100%
Spain	0.08%	100%
Australia	0.03%	100%
African Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
Asian Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
France	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
Luxembourg	0.00%	100%
New Zealand	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%
IFAD	0.00%	
GEF	n.a.	
UNDP	n.a.	
Total	100.00%	
Total health (USD mill.)	86.70	

Economic infrastructure sector

Survey donor	Share	Cumulative
IDA	39.08%	39%
EC	21.40%	60%
African Dev. Fund	13.55%	74%
Denmark	12.12%	86%
Canada	5.09%	91%
Norway	2.04%	93%
Sweden	1.98%	95%
Switzerland	1.36%	97%
Spain	1.21%	98%
Netherlands	0.89%	99%
United Kingdom	0.40%	99%
Belgium	0.37%	99%
United States	0.18%	100%
Japan	0.17%	100%
Ireland	0.06%	100%
Germany	0.06%	100%
France	0.02%	100%
Italy	0.01%	100%
Austria	0.01%	100%
<i>Australia</i>	0.00%	100%
<i>Finland</i>	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
Luxembourg	0.00%	100%
New Zealand	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%
Asian Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
GFATM	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
UNFPA	0.00%	100%
UNICEF	0.00%	100%
IFAD	0.00%	
GEF	n.a.	
UNDP	n.a.	
Total	100.00%	
Total infrastructure (USD mill.)	92.52	

Rwanda

Country level

Survey donor	CPA share	Cumulative
IDA	22.30%	22%
United Kingdom	16.21%	39%
EC	15.26%	54%
AfDF	7.78%	62%
United States	7.26%	69%
GFATM	5.93%	75%
Belgium	5.03%	80%
Sweden	4.32%	84%
Netherlands	3.88%	88%
Germany	3.17%	91%
Switzerland	1.43%	93%
IFAD	1.42%	94%
UNICEF	0.85%	95%
France	0.84%	96%
UNDP	0.80%	96%
Canada	0.79%	97%
Norway	0.68%	98%
Japan	0.43%	98%
Ireland	0.39%	99%
UNFPA	0.37%	99%
Austria	0.34%	99%
Luxembourg	0.25%	100%
Portugal	0.12%	100%
Spain	0.10%	100%
Finland	0.07%	100%
Australia	0.00%	100%
Denmark	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
Italy	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
New Zealand	0.00%	100%
AsDF	0.00%	100%
GEF	0.00%	100%
Total	100.00%	
Total CPA (USD mill.)	505.91	

Health sector

Survey donor	Share	Cumulative
IDA	55.06%	55%
GFATM	22.68%	78%
African Dev. Fund	5.06%	83%
United States	4.31%	87%
EC	4.07%	91%
United Kingdom	2.47%	94%
France	1.68%	95%
Germany	0.98%	96%
Switzerland	0.95%	97%
Luxembourg	0.62%	98%
Netherlands	0.46%	98%
Belgium	0.42%	99%
UNICEF	0.27%	99%
Norway	0.26%	99%
Canada	0.24%	100%
Ireland	0.18%	100%
Sweden	0.12%	100%
UNFPA	0.09%	100%
Japan	0.05%	100%
Spain	0.03%	100%
Australia	0.00%	100%
Austria	0.00%	100%
Denmark	0.00%	100%
Finland	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
Italy	0.00%	100%
New Zealand	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%
Asian Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
IFAD	0.00%	100%
GEF	n.a.	
UNDP	n.a.	
Total	100.00%	
Total health (USD mill.)	57.28	

Economic infrastructure sector

Survey donor	Share	Cumulative
IDA	53.21%	53%
African Dev. Fund	24.74%	78%
Canada	6.35%	84%
EC	5.50%	90%
Japan	2.52%	92%
Netherlands	2.19%	95%
Germany	2.18%	97%
Belgium	1.12%	98%
Sweden	0.93%	99%
Ireland	0.47%	99%
United States	0.32%	100%
Switzerland	0.26%	100%
United Kingdom	0.14%	100%
Norway	0.04%	100%
France	0.02%	100%
Australia	0.00%	100%
Austria	0.00%	100%
Denmark	0.00%	100%
Finland	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%
Italy	0.00%	100%
Luxembourg	0.00%	100%
New Zealand	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%
Spain	0.00%	100%
Asian Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
GFATM	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
UNFPA	0.00%	100%
UNICEF	0.00%	100%
IFAD	0.00%	100%
GEF	n.a.	
UNDP	n.a.	
Total	100.00%	
Total infrastructure (USD mill.)	46.98	

Cambodia

Country level			Health sector			Economic infrastructure sector		
Survey donor	CPA share	Cumulative	Survey donor	Share	Cumulative	Survey donor	Share	Cumulative
Japan	20.71%	21%	Asian Dev. Fund	37.04%	37%	Asian Dev. Fund	63.30%	63%
AsDF	18.01%	39%	United Kingdom	22.16%	59%	IDA	28.67%	92%
United States	13.68%	52%	GFATM	12.39%	72%	Germany	2.31%	94%
IDA	7.03%	59%	EC	10.84%	82%	Japan	2.30%	97%
France	5.23%	65%	Switzerland	4.26%	87%	Denmark	2.08%	99%
Germany	4.65%	69%	United States	3.46%	90%	Belgium	0.57%	99%
Australia	4.56%	74%	Canada	2.74%	93%	Ireland	0.26%	99%
United Kingdom	4.31%	78%	Japan	1.71%	95%	Australia	0.16%	100%
GFATM	3.85%	82%	Denmark	1.38%	96%	France	0.16%	100%
EC	3.23%	85%	Germany	0.93%	97%	UNICEF	0.09%	100%
Sweden	2.73%	88%	France	0.58%	97%	Norway	0.05%	100%
Belgium	2.37%	90%	New Zealand	0.45%	98%	Spain	0.02%	100%
Denmark	1.88%	92%	UNICEF	0.39%	98%	Netherlands	0.02%	100%
UNICEF	0.99%	93%	Belgium	0.32%	99%	Canada	0.02%	100%
UNDP	0.92%	94%	Finland	0.31%	99%	New Zealand	0.01%	100%
IFAD	0.91%	95%	Norway	0.30%	99%	Austria	0.00%	100%
Canada	0.79%	96%	Australia	0.25%	100%	EC	0.00%	100%
Finland	0.78%	97%	UNFPA	0.23%	100%	Finland	0.00%	100%
Norway	0.72%	97%	Ireland	0.22%	100%	Greece	0.00%	100%
Switzerland	0.71%	98%	Spain	0.02%	100%	Italy	0.00%	100%
UNFPA	0.40%	98%	Italy	0.01%	100%	Luxembourg	0.00%	100%
Italy	0.39%	99%	Sweden	0.00%	100%	Portugal	0.00%	100%
New Zealand	0.37%	99%	Austria	0.00%	100%	Sweden	0.00%	100%
GEF	0.23%	99%	Greece	0.00%	100%	Switzerland	0.00%	100%
Ireland	0.21%	100%	Luxembourg	0.00%	100%	United Kingdom	0.00%	100%
Netherlands	0.20%	100%	Netherlands	0.00%	100%	United States	0.00%	100%
Spain	0.13%	100%	Portugal	0.00%	100%	African Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%
IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%	African Dev. Fund	0.00%	100%	GFATM	0.00%	100%
Austria	0.00%	100%	IDA	0.00%	100%	IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%
Greece	0.00%	100%	IDB Special Fund	0.00%	100%	UNFPA	0.00%	100%
Luxembourg	0.00%	100%	IFAD	0.00%	100%	IFAD	0.00%	100%
Portugal	0.00%	100%	GEF	n.a.		GEF	n.a.	
AfDF	0.00%	100%	UNDP	n.a.		UNDP	n.a.	
Total	100.00%		Total	100.00%		Total	100.00%	
Total CPA (USD mill.)	490.00		Total health (USD mill.)	57.31		Total infrastructure (USD mill.)	76.45	

ANNEX III: COUNTRY DATA - 2005

Recipient	Overall fragmentation		Health		Economic infrastructure		For reference	
	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	CPA per capita (USD)	GNI per Capita (USD)
Europe								
Albania	25	15	15	7	15	11	89	2,580
Belarus	12	6	8	7	5	4	3	2,760
Bosnia-Herzegovina	25	15	15	11	15	11	113	2,680
Croatia	16	11	4	3	6	5	25	8,350
Macedonia (FYROM)	21	13	11	6	13	8	105	2,830
Moldova	21	10	14	12	12	10	29	960
Montenegro	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,310
Serbia	22	11	19	12	15	10	62	3,490
Turkey	18	15	8	7	8	6	9	4,750
Ukraine	19	13	16	14	10	7	7	1,540
Africa								
North of Sahara								
Algeria	16	12	8	7	9	7	6	2,720
Egypt	25	20	18	11	14	10	16	1,250
Libya	5	3	1		2	1	2	5,930
Morocco	22	17	12	11	13	10	24	1,750
Tunisia	16	12	8	5	10	7	45	2,880
South of Sahara								
Angola*	25	12	20	16	11	4	19	1,410
Benin	19	9	14	11	13	10	39	510
Botswana	12	7	8	6	8	7	31	5,530
Burkina Faso	25	14	21	14	15	12	46	430
Burundi*	25	14	15	12	7	6	27	100
Cameroon	24	15	17	12	12	9	16	1,000
Cape Verde	19	11	11	5	10	7	243	1,980
Central African Rep.*	13	7	10	8	4	3	20	350
Chad*	16	10	11	7	6	5	25	430
Comoros*	7	3	6	3	4	2	25	650
Congo, Rep.*	26	16	21	18	12	11	17	120
Congo Dem.Rep.*	12	8	9	8	2	1	23	950
Cote d'Ivoire*	20	9	13	9	4	2	5	840
Djibouti*	12	7	9	7	6	4	68	1,010
Equatorial Guinea	8	3	5	4	1	0	53	5,410
Eritrea*	20	11	12	10	7	6	40	170
Ethiopia	26	13	21	17	17	14	16	160

Recipient	Overall fragmentation		Health		Economic infrastructure		For reference	
	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	CPA per capita (USD)	GNI per Capita (USD)
Gabon	8	5	5	4	4	3	52	4,390
Gambia*	14	6	6	5	5	4	35	290
Ghana	24	14	17	12	16	11	45	450
Guinea*	16	9	11	9	8	5	17	440
Guinea-Bissau*	15	8	10	8	6	5	36	180
Kenya	25	14	20	15	17	13	19	540
Lesotho	17	8	10	8	5	4	37	930
Liberia*	16	10	13	8	2	1	30	120
Madagascar	18	11	11	8	10	8	31	290
Malawi	23	14	18	13	9	8	39	160
Mali	22	12	18	13	15	14	47	380
Mauritania	18	11	11	10	9	6	50	580
Mauritius	7	5	2	1	3	0	36	5,250
Mayotte	1	0	1	0	1	0	1,155	..
Mozambique	28	14	23	16	22	18	61	310
Namibia	21	13	15	10	10	9	56	2,960
Niger	23	12	13	11	10	9	26	240
Nigeria	22	16	17	14	11	10	6	520
Rwanda	25	16	20	16	15	11	56	230
St Helena	1	0	1	0	1	0	2,988	..
Sao Tome & Principe*	10	5	6	4	3	2	196	..
Senegal	25	14	16	13	14	11	49	700
Seychelles	4	2	2	1	2	0	90	8,390
Sierra Leone*	20	13	14	11	7	5	45	220
Somalia*	15	6	11	7	5	3	8	..
South Africa	27	16	23	17	16	13	15	4,820
Sudan*	23	12	16	11	9	8	14	650
Swaziland	12	9	9	8	1	0	52	2,210
Tanzania	27	15	22	16	19	15	37	340
Togo*	17	9	9	7	8	5	9	350
Uganda	25	14	20	15	17	15	35	280
Zambia	23	12	18	13	14	13	67	500
Zimbabwe*	19	8	17	13	10	5	12	340
America North and Central America								
Anguilla	2	1	1	0	1	0	311	..
Antigua & Barbuda	3	2	2	1	1	0	92	10,700
Barbados	7	3	2	1	2	1	22	..
Belize	9	3	3	1	1	0	34	3,570
Costa Rica	20	9	8	5	8	5	15	4,660
Cuba	16	7	11	10	8	5	5	..
Dominica	6	2	2	1	3	2	104	3,840
Dominican Republic	20	14	8	6	8	7	14	2,300
El Salvador	24	14	13	9	11	7	28	2,450
Grenada	6	3	2	1	2	1	308	4,120
Guatemala	24	14	18	13	11	5	18	2,400
Haiti	20	13	13	9	9	8	45	460
Honduras	25	16	15	12	10	8	60	1,120
Jamaica	13	8	7	6	5	3	37	3,420

Recipient	Overall fragmentation		Health		Economic infrastructure		For reference	
	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	CPA per capita (USD)	GNI per Capita (USD)
Mexico	16	11	10	6	9	3	3	7,300
Monserat	3	2	1	0	1	0	2,938	..
Nicaragua	26	14	21	15	14	11	112	950
Panama	12	7	6	4	4	3	11	4,640
St. Kitts-Nevis	3	1	1	0	0	0	58	8,250
St. Lucia	5	2	3	2	3	2	84	4,920
St. Vincent & Grenadines	5	2	3	2	1	0	84	3,530
Trinidad & Tobago	7	2	5	4	2	1	7	10,870
Turks and Caicos Isl.	3	1	2	1	1	0	204	..
South America								
Argentina	16	9	12	11	7	3	2	4,460
Bolivia	25	15	16	10	14	12	70	1,020
Brazil	24	16	14	9	13	6	2	3,890
Chile	16	10	12	11	11	10	7	6,040
Colombia	25	19	14	10	12	6	14	2,340
Ecuador	22	15	13	12	11	7	19	2,620
Guyana	11	7	7	4	4	3	159	1,030
Paraguay	15	10	8	6	5	4	18	1,130
Peru	25	17	18	15	11	5	21	2,640
Suriname	8	5	5	4	3	2	87	2,540
Uruguay	14	7	7	6	6	2	8	4,560
Venezuela	14	8	8	4	5	3	2	4,940
Asia								
Middle East Asia								
Iran	14	7	6	5	6	5	1	2,600
Iraq*	23	22	18	15	12	10
Jordan	20	17	13	11	10	9	100	2,490
Lebanon	18	12	10	5	7	4	27	5,510
Oman	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	..
Palestinian adm.areas	24	13	20	13	15	9	171	1,230
Saudi Arabia	4	3	2	1	2	1	0	12,510
Syria	14	8	8	5	7	6	4	1,420
Yemen	18	11	13	8	7	6	14	660
South and Central Asia								
Afghanistan*	29	21	22	18	14	10
Armenia	19	11	11	10	12	10	36	1,470
Azerbaijan	16	10	10	8	8	5	13	1,270
Bangladesh	26	17	19	18	17	13	10	470
Bhutan	17	8	11	9	9	5	129	1,250
Georgia	24	16	13	7	12	9	52	1,300
India	28	23	23	19	19	17	3	730
Kazakhstan	19	15	9	7	11	8	10	2,940
Kyrgyz Republic	19	12	12	8	8	6	30	450
Maldives	9	4	5	4	1	0	78	2,320
Myanmar*	17	8	13	8	4	3	2	..
Nepal	23	14	19	17	15	12	15	270

Recipient	Overall fragmentation		Health		Economic infrastructure		For reference	
	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	No. of donors	Smallest donors that add up to 10% of CPA	CPA per capita (USD)	GNI per Capita (USD)
Pakistan	24	19	19	14	13	11	10	690
Sri Lanka	25	19	16	15	14	10	43	1,170
Tajikistan	16	8	12	9	11	8	25	330
Turkmenistan	7	3	3	2	2	1	3	..
Uzbekistan*	15	9	12	11	7	4	6	530
Far East Asia								
Cambodia*	27	16	22	17	15	14	35	430
China	30	24	22	14	18	11	2	1,740
Indonesia	26	16	20	16	14	10	8	1,260
Korea, Dem. Rep.	13	5	7	3	3	1	1	..
Laos*	22	11	16	11	11	8	52	450
Malaysia	13	12	4	2	7	4	8	4,970
Mongolia	22	15	11	10	9	5	67	720
Philippines	26	22	19	17	17	11	13	1,290
Thailand	21	18	15	12	13	10	13	2,720
Timor-Leste*	19	10	13	9	9	7	180	750
Viet Nam	29	19	25	17	21	18	24	620
Oceania								
Cook Islands	3	1	2	1	2	1	314	..
Fiji	8	5	4	2	3	2	74	3,170
Kiribati*	6	3	4	3	3	2	272	1,170
Marshall Islands	4	3	3	2	4	3	891	2,930
Micronesia, Fed. States	4	3	3	2	3	2	955	2,390
Nauru	3	2	1	0	2	1	662	..
Niue	3	2	3	2	3	2	9,218	..
Palau	3	2	3	2	3	2	1,158	7,670
Papua New Guinea*	12	9	8	6	6	5	50	700
Samoa	8	4	3	1	4	3	241	2,020
Solomon Islands*	6	4	3	2	3	1	401	620
Tokelau	2	1	1	0	1	0	10,900	..
Tonga*	6	2	4	3	4	2	323	1,970
Tuvalu	4	1	3	2	3	2	711	..
Vanuatu*	6	2	4	3	5	4	183	1,620
Wallis & Futuna	2	1	1	0	1	0	4,499	..