

# Aid Efficiency at a Glance Country Snapshots

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>CGD</b>	Center for Global Development
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>CPA</b>	Country programmable aid
<b>CRS</b>	Creditor Reporting System
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>FCV</b>	Fragility, conflict, and violence
<b>FIF</b>	Financial intermediary funds
<b>GPEDC</b>	Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>LDC</b>	Least developed country
<b>LIC</b>	Low-income country
<b>LMIC</b>	Lower middle-income country
<b>MIGA</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral development bank
<b>MDTF</b>	Multi-donor trust fund
<b>MIC</b>	Middle-income country
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>ODA</b>	Official development assistance
<b>OFF</b>	Official financial flows
<b>OOF</b>	Other official flows
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PFM</b>	Public financial management
<b>P&amp;F</b>	Proliferation and fragmentation
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>\$</b>	United States dollar

# Forward

I am pleased to introduce this new World Bank publication, Aid Efficiency at a Glance (AE@G), which informs the impact of the current global aid architecture on aid recipient countries.

The AE@G report examines data and provides valuable insights into recipient countries' challenges. The current configuration of the global aid architecture with increased proliferation of donor channels, higher fragmentation of aid flows, and circumvention of government budgets places an undue burden on recipient countries. It is crucial to recognize that these trends have been shaped by changing priorities and country circumstances that have made it difficult for donors to adhere to agreed principles of aid effectiveness. This understanding is crucial for donors and recipient countries to identify and implement solutions.

The AE@G report draws on publicly available data published by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) to produce a set of comparable aid efficiency indicators for 19 aid recipient countries. Through these indicators, the AE@G country snapshots illustrate how aid recipient countries are affected by the megatrends of proliferation, fragmentation, and circumvention of government budgets.

We hope donor and recipient countries will appreciate the AE@G country reports. We believe these reports can catalyze constructive discussions and actions toward reducing the burden on recipient countries in the evolving aid landscape.

Sincerely,

Akihiko Nishio  
Vice President of Development Finance  
The World Bank





# Introduction

# Introduction

- 1. The global aid architecture has become highly complex, fragmented, and competitive.** Over the last two decades, there has been a proliferation of official finance providers forcing some recipient countries to deal with more than 200 donor agencies. Fragmentation of development activities has also grown, with official financial flows (OFF)<sup>1</sup> increasingly split into smaller portions, and high levels of circumvention have resulted in only about 40 percent of OFF going through recipients' national budgets. These significant trends are caused by changing priorities, preferences, and political drivers in donor countries. The result is felt mainly by the poorest countries, which often lack institutional capacity and face inconsistencies and inefficiencies when dealing with multiple donor agencies, smaller projects, and parallel administrative structures that bypass government systems.
- 2. While the World Bank has reviewed the global aid architecture, this publication is the first to review proliferation, fragmentation, and circumvention at a country level.** This first edition of Aid Efficiency at a Glance (AE@G) country snapshots provide information of 19 recipient countries spanning the globe and covering 2000–2021.
- 3. Understanding proliferation, fragmentation, and circumvention of government budgets at the country level is crucial because it could lead to solutions to these challenges and improve aid effectiveness.** This report focuses on aid efficiency, presenting information on the extent of proliferation, fragmentation, and circumvention to determine how effectively financial resources are provided by donors and managed by implementing agencies. The aid effectiveness agenda, established at high-level forums (Annex 1), is broader than the concept of aid efficiency. While aid effectiveness also includes delivering outputs, outcomes, and the overall development impact of aid, an efficient system for disbursing financial resources is crucial for achieving a positive development effect.
- 4. The sample group of 19 recipient countries is diverse and covers multiple geographical regions, country income groupings, and fragility (Table 1).** Publicly available data were used to measure progress in terms of aid efficiency based on a range of selected indicators to reflect the extent to which the megatrends in the global aid architecture affect recipient countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Official financial flows (OFF) consist of official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF). ODA consists of resource flows (grants, loans, and equity) to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral agencies that are: (a) undertaken by the official sector, (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, and (c) at concessional financial terms. In addition to financial flows, technical cooperation is included in ODA. OOF consists of transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients that do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA.



**TABLE 1. OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF 19 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES**

Country	Country Income Category	Fragile and Conflict-affected State (FCS) FY21 list	Debt Distress Status	2021 IDA resource allocation index (IRAI) rating	2021 IRAI value	Number of Donor Agencies in 2017-21	2017-21 Aid (in \$ millions)	Number of Transactions in 2017-21	Population in millions)	Aid (\$)/capita	Average Transaction size	Number of Agencies per million of population
Bangladesh	LMIC		Low	3.1	Medium	178	50,277	12,676	171.18	293.71	3.97	1.04
Bhutan	LMIC		Moderate	3.91	High	79	789	2,142	0.78	1,011.54	0.37	101.28
Burkina Faso	LIC	FCS	Moderate	3.5	Medium	164	11,028	9,263	22.63	487.32	1.19	7.25
Cameroon	LMIC	FCS	High	3.25	Medium	159	10,179	6,620	27.91	364.71	1.54	5.70
Cote d'Ivoire	LMIC		Moderate	3.6	High	159	14,974	6,269	28.16	531.75	2.39	5.65
Ethiopia	LIC		High	3.39	Medium	209	22,965	12,450	123.37	186.15	1.84	1.69
Haiti	LMIC	FCS	High	2.625	Low	149	4,928	6,025	11.58	425.56	0.82	12.87
Honduras	LMIC		Low	3.35	Medium	149	6,080	6,875	10.43	582.93	0.88	14.29
Malawi	LIC		High	3.1	Medium	140	6,853	7,361	20.4	335.93	0.93	6.86
Mali	LIC	FCS	Moderate	3.24	Medium	191	9,649	9,111	22.59	427.14	1.06	8.46
Myanmar	LMIC	FCS	Low	2.26	Very low	161	15,225	9,867	54.17	281.06	1.54	2.97
Mozambique	LIC	FCS	Debt Distress	3.11	Medium	179	13,987	11,467	32.96	424.36	1.22	5.43
Nepal	LMIC		Low	3.4	Medium	170	9,733	9,628	30.54	318.70	1.01	5.57
Rwanda	LIC		Moderate	4.06	High	171	7,952	6,367	13.77	577.49	1.25	12.42
Senegal	LMIC		Moderate	3.7	High	196	12,751	11,387	17.31	736.63	1.12	11.32
Sierra Leone	LIC		High	3.19	Medium	137	3,404	4,269	8.6	395.81	0.80	15.93
Tajikistan	LMIC		High	3.11	Medium	130	4,265	4,379	9.95	428.64	0.97	13.07
Tanzania	LMIC		Moderate	3.48	Medium	192	15,567	11,748	65.49	237.70	1.33	2.93
Yemen	LIC	FCS	Moderate	1.87	Very low	122	6,636	4,092	33.69	196.97	1.62	3.62

# Methodology, Data Sources, and Definitions

**5. Each AE@G country snapshot focuses on three sets of indicators to interpret aid efficiency.** The broad set of indicators included the following categories:

- Proliferation** refers to an increasing number of donors and donor entities involved in the supply of OFF/ODA. The AE@G country snapshots present changes in the number of donors/donor entities and changes in the supply of OFF/ODA to determine the impact on aid efficiency at a country level. The result (increased, reduced, or unchanged proliferation) falls under one of the four following scenarios:

	OFF/ODA Unchanged or Decreases	OFF/ODA Increases
<b>Donors/donor entities unchanged or decrease</b>	Unchanged or decreased aid efficiency	Increased aid efficiency
<b>Donors/donor entities increase</b>	Reduced aid efficiency	Unchanged or reduced aid efficiency

- Fragmentation.** A complete fragmentation assessment would require knowledge of the number of institutions involved in OFF/ODA delivery, which is currently unavailable.<sup>2</sup> The best proxy indicator is the number of transactions through which OFF/ODA is delivered to recipients. Like proliferation, understanding how fragmentation impacts aid efficiency can only be done by comparing this with changes in the volume of OFF/ODA.<sup>3</sup> The result (increased, decreased, or unchanged fragmentation) falls under one of four possible scenarios:

	OFF/ODA Unchanged or Decreases	OFF/ODA Increases
<b>No. of transactions unchanged or decrease</b>	Unchanged or reduced aid efficiency	Increased aid efficiency
<b>No. of transactions increase</b>	Reduced aid efficiency	Unchanged or reduced aid efficiency

<sup>2</sup> While the distribution of financing by type of first-level implementing institution (e.g., government, donor, multilateral, etc.) is known, data are limited regarding the actual number of institutions involved, as only multilateral institutions and some NGOs involved with implementation are uniquely identified. The data beyond the first level of implementation are also not available in OECD CRS.

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that transactions do not have an equal effect on aid efficiency. For example, transactions that are coordinated with the government may have less impact.

- Circumvention.** Greater aid effectiveness requires reducing circumvention or expanding the role of recipient governments in deploying and managing external assistance. This encompasses four sets of related activities. First, recipient governments establish clear national development priorities, and donors should align their financial support around them. Second, donors ensure more significant financing deployment through recipient government budgets (i.e., general or sectoral budget support) or, where government systems are inadequate, through pooled or basket donor funding. Third, recipient country systems are strengthened (i.e., the in-country capacity of government, non-government organizations (NGOs), and the private sector for planning and delivering external finance). Finally, donor coordination is improved through bilateral donors focusing on countries and sectors and improved collective management of the growth of multilateral institutions. The AE@G country snapshots provide information on three indicators to measure progress in these activities.
  - Volume of development finance. The volume of donor funds channeled through recipient governments is an important indicator, as the government is expected to be manage such resources and better coordinate them with donors.
  - Volume of pooled funds. When pooled funds are implemented through the government (e.g., budget support) or other means (e.g., core contributions to multilaterals), such resources are also expected to be known to the government and, hence, could be better coordinated.
  - Adoption of country systems. In addition to the finance volumes being channeled through the government, progress in donor usage of government country systems is highlighted.

**6. This report was produced using widely used and publicly available data sources.** The indicators used in the AE@G country snapshots are based on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) as the primary source and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) as the supplementary data source.

- The primary OECD CRS Aid Activity database provides a set of readily available primary data that enables analysis of where aid goes, what purposes it serves, and what policies it seeks to implement on a comparable basis for all DAC members. All the data collected on individual projects and programs for the CRS were used for the case study countries. This included aid volumes in \$ millions, number of official donor agencies, number of transactions, transaction size in \$ millions, government channels used as a percent of total transactions, government channels used as a percent of aid volume, and share of aid volume through pooled funds and other types of aid. CRS data for 2012–21 analyzed the aid architecture megatrends. However, in cases where the relationship between aid quality use of country systems and circumvention trends was examined, 2017–21 CRS data was used to allow for a more meaningful comparison with the aid quality data based on the GPEDC 2018 monitoring survey.
  - The GPEDC data were mainly from the 2018 monitoring round. They measured the quality of countries' public financial management (PFM) systems encompassing budget execution, financial reporting, auditing, procurement systems (GPEDC indicator 9a), and the use of country systems by development partners (GPEDC indicator 9b). The GPEDC indicators are limited to the definition of country systems, which extends to PFM systems only.

## 7. Terms used in the AE@G country snapshots include the following:

- **Country programmable aid (CPA).** OECD defines CPA as the amount of cross-border aid subjected to multi-year planning at the country/ regional level.
- **Country systems.** Based on the GPEDC's definition of country systems that comprise national budget execution procedures, national financial reporting procedures, national auditing procedures, and national procurement systems.
- **Channel.** OECD defines the delivery channel as the first implementing partner.
- **Pooled funds.** Contributions to funds where the donor relinquishes the exclusive control of its funds by sharing responsibility with other stakeholders, such as other donors, NGOs, multilateral institutions, and public-private partnerships.
- **Contributions to specific-purpose programs.** Donors' bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic, or geographical focus.
- **Cooperation modalities.** The mix of modalities and instruments used to deliver aid to recipient countries based on, among other things, the size of the development cooperation program in the country, the history and type of actors involved (e.g., public, private, or civil society organization) and the local context, including the extent to which the country can coordinate and manage aid transparently and efficiently.

## 8. The AE@G country snapshots are structured to show the three sets of indicators and the relative position of the recipient in the respective country income group. As indicated in Figure 1, each country page includes the following eight charts/tables organized in four sections:

- **First section on topline information.** The table on the left captures the key highlights from the three sets of measures listed in the table on the right.
- **Second section on proliferation indicators.** The left chart exhibits the increase in agencies and compares it to the growth in aid volumes. The right chart highlights the share of donor agencies on the X axis to show the top donors on the left and the extent of the tail with small contributions (that may lead to high transaction costs) on the right side.
- **Third section on circumvention.** This section highlights circumvention indicators of the use of government channels (top left chart), donors' alignment with country systems (right chart), and the share of pooled funding (bottom left chart).
- **Fourth section on country position.** The final right chart shows the country's relative position in the respective country income group—low-income country (LIC) or lower middle-income country (LMIC)—in terms of growth in the number of donor agencies in the context of an increase in aid volume.

FIGURE 1. STRUCTURE OF THE AE@G COUNTRY SNAPSHOT

COUNTRY NAME		
<b>Topline</b>	Highlights for 2012-21	Key indicators of aid proliferation and fragmentation
<b>Proliferation</b>	Aid flows and count of donor/donor agencies	Share of aid flows by top donor agencies.
<b>Circumvention</b>	Share of aid flowing through the government	Trends in overall use of country systems
	Share of aid flowing through pooled funds and other aid types	Correlation between % change in aid flows and % change in number of agencies
		<b>Country Position</b>



# Summary of Findings

## 1.1 Findings for all the LIC and LMIC countries

**9. Between 2012 and 2021, the proliferation, fragmentation, and circumvention by volume stabilized or improved slightly for both LICs and LMICs.** Aid volumes grew in tandem with the increasing number of donor agencies and transactions. However, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of government-led implementation activities for both LICs and LMICs, indicating a need for donors to enhance aid efficiency and reinforce governments' pivotal role in development.

TABLE 2. CHANGES IN AID EFFICIENCY INDICATORS FOR LICs AND LMICs BETWEEN 2012-16 AND 2017-21

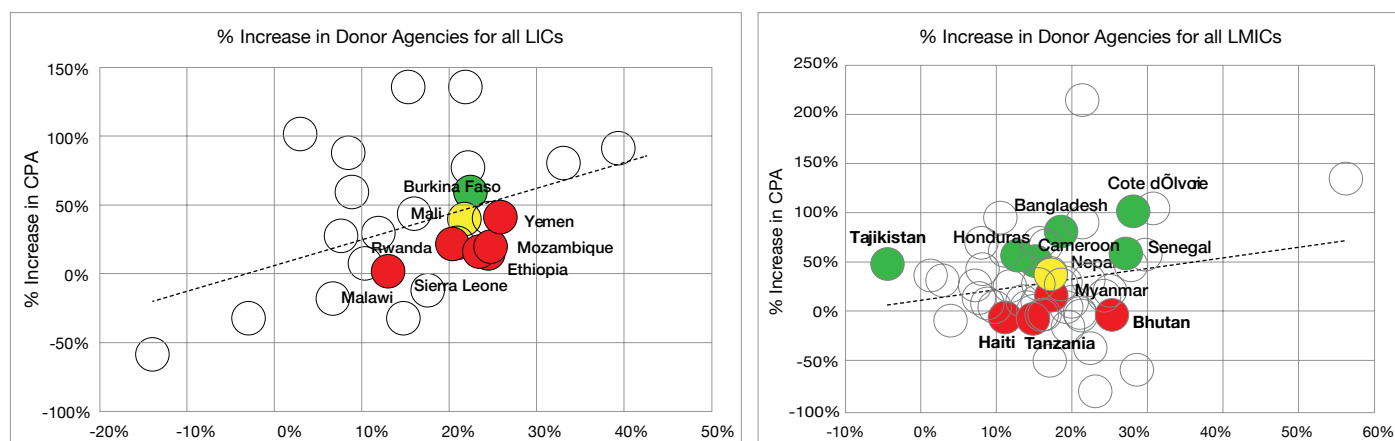
Indicator	Change (%) for LICs	Change (%) for LMICs
1. Aid Volume	21%	27%
2. Number of official donor agencies	14%	22%
3. Number of transactions	16%	13%
4. Transaction size	4%	13%
5. Government channels		
% of total transactions	-2%	-3%
% of aid volume	8%	9%
6. Share of aid volume through coordinated mechanisms like pooled funds and budget support	4%	5%

## 1.2 Findings for the 19 recipient countries

**Global proliferation challenges are consistently present in the recipient countries in this sample.**

**10. The sample analysis reveals contrasting proliferation trends between LICs and LMICs, with LICs facing higher-than-average proliferation rates and LMICs experiencing fewer challenges.** The LIC countries had higher-than-average proliferation. Six out of eight sample LIC countries observed a significant increase in donor agencies compared to the average aid volumes for LICs. In contrast, the selected sample of LMICs had fewer proliferation challenges than the LMIC average. Only four out of 11 LMIC countries were below the average LMIC trendline (Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2. CORRELATION BETWEEN THE INCREASE IN THE DONOR AGENCIES AND AID VOLUME FOR LICs AND LMICs**



- Note: The sample LIC and LMIC countries are shown in colored bubbles (green for better than average, yellow for average, and red for worse than average.)

**11. In the sample, three LICs (Ethiopia, Malawi, Sierra Leone) and four LMICs (Bhutan, Haiti, Myanmar, Tanzania) saw a faster rise in the number of donor agencies than in CPA volumes, with Bhutan, Haiti, and Tanzania experiencing agency growth despite declining aid volumes from 2017–21.** In contrast, all LMICs (Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, and Honduras) had aid volume increases exceeding agency growth by over 40 percent. Additionally, most countries in the study had over 120 agencies during 2017–21, with Ethiopia exceeding 200. Seven countries had over ten agencies per million population, notably Bhutan, with 101 agencies per million. Furthermore, seven out of eight LICs and three LMICs experienced a surge in donor agencies by more than 20 percent from 2017–21 compared to 2012–16, with Côte d'Ivoire leading the LMICs with a 28 percent increase (Tables 4 and 5).

**12. Proliferation can amplify challenges to small recipient countries with low capacity.** The explosive growth in the number of agencies can lead to inefficiencies arising from duplicating activities, implementing nonpriority activities, placing an unnecessary administrative burden on civil servants, and undermining government service provision by pulling government staff away from their day-to-day duties.

### Donors have made varied progress in addressing fragmentation in this sample.

**13. CPA transaction numbers have increased substantively in 13 out of 19 countries.** Transaction numbers increased for all 19 recipients, of which 13 countries witnessed more than 10 percent growth. Three LMICs, Côte d'Ivoire (51 percent), Honduras (38 percent), and Myanmar (33 percent), and one LIC, Sierra Leone (32 percent), witnessed more than 30 percent expansion (Tables 4 and 5).

**14. The transaction size, a function of CPA volumes and number of transactions, decreased for six countries between 2012-16 and 2017-21.** In the case of three LMICs, Bhutan, Haiti, and Tanzania, the decline in activity size resulted from falling aid volumes (Table 5). This means that the global aid fragmentation trend is, to some extent, happening within the CPA and for some recipient countries.

**15. Donors have not made progress in addressing fragmentation in cases where the country's institutional capacity is very low or low.** Table 3 links the public sector management capacity to selected features of donor activities. It suggests that, in some cases where the implementation capacity is very low and low, donors have financed less CPA per capita and with activities of smaller average size, significantly increasing the burden on countries less prepared to deal with a heavier administrative load.

TABLE 3. GOVERNMENT CAPACITY AND FRAGMENTATION IN 2017-21

Government Capacity	IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) Rating	No of Donor Agencies	No of transactions	Average transaction size (\$ million)	CPA per capita (\$)
Very Low and low (3 countries)	Up to 3	432	26,789	1.34	269.4
Medium (12 countries)	3.1-3.5	1,998	105,847	1.55	300.3
High (4 countries)	> 3.5	605	26,165	1.39	607.5

### Circumvention of government channels continues to worsen.

**16. Circumvention of government channels worsened for all the LMICs and half of LICs, reflecting a lack of progress in strengthening government ownership.** Consistent with the worsening trends for all LICs and LMICs (Table 2), the use of non-government channels for implementation increased for more than half of the sample LICs (Table 4). These LICs are affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV), including Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique, and Yemen. The picture was better by aid volumes; the share of government channels in implementation increased for six out of eight LICs and nine out of 11 LMICs (Table 5).



**TABLE 4: AID EFFICIENCY INDICATORS OF LICs FOR 2012-16**

Period 2012-2016	1. Aid volume (\$ M)	2. Number of official donor agencies	3. Number of transactions	4. Transaction size (\$ M)	5.1 Government Channels: % of total transactions	5.2 Government Channels: % of aid volume	6. Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types
Burkina Faso	6,925	134	7,167	0.97	38%	59%	28%
Ethiopia	20,036	168	11,491	1.74	24%	62%	13%
Malawi	6,680	124	6,863	0.97	29%	47%	15%
Mali	6,876	157	7,971	0.86	31%	46%	25%
Mozambique	11,337	148	9,575	1.18	33%	56%	20%
Rwanda	6,503	142	6,070	1.07	27%	62%	26%
Sierra Leone	2,935	111	3,235	0.91	29%	51%	27%
Yemen	4,688	97	3,586	1.31	47%	36%	12%
LIC	161,522	290	135,504	1.19	27%	41%	18%

**TABLE 4: AID EFFICIENCY INDICATORS OF LICs FOR 2017-2021**

Period 2017-2021	1. Aid volume (\$ M)	2. Number of official donor agencies	3. Number of transactions	4. Transaction size (\$ M)	5.1 Government Channels: % of total transactions	5.2 Government Channels: % of aid volume	6. Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types
Burkina Faso	11,028	164	9,263	1.19	31%	59%	16%
Ethiopia	22,965	209	12,450	1.84	24%	68%	15%
Malawi	6,853	140	7,361	0.93	28%	54%	11%
Mali	9,649	191	9,111	1.06	29%	50%	22%
Mozambique	13,987	179	11,467	1.22	27%	51%	12%
Rwanda	7,952	171	6,367	1.25	28%	68%	22%
Sierra Leone	3,404	137	4,269	0.80	31%	48%	28%
Yemen	6,636	122	4,092	1.62	47%	57%	17%
LIC	195,028	330	156,983	1.24	25%	49%	22%

• Note: For comparison, the LIC on the bottom row shows values for all the LIC countries.

**TABLE 5. AID EFFICIENCY INDICATORS OF LMICS FOR 2012-16**

Period 2012-2016	1. Aid volume (\$ M)	2. Number of official donor agencies	3. Number of transactions	4. Transaction size (\$ M)	5.1 Government Channels: % of total transactions	5.2 Government Channels: % of aid volume	6. Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types
Bhutan	814	63	1,910	0.43	54%	82%	20%
Haiti	5,202	134	5,891	0.88	22%	32%	12%
Honduras	3,891	132	4,967	0.78	33%	45%	15%
Myanmar	13,226	137	7,431	1.78	27%	71%	24%
Senegal	8,062	154	9,294	0.87	35%	54%	13%
Tanzania	16,662	167	11,630	1.43	30%	61%	15%
Bangladesh	27,857	150	10,383	2.68	38%	71%	8%
Cameroon	6,746	138	5,461	1.24	31%	64%	1%
Côte d'Ivoire	7,439	124	4,161	1.79	40%	49%	21%
Nepal	7,070	145	8,907	0.79	31%	65%	16%
Tajikistan	2,889	136	3,465	0.83	39%	55%	7%
LMIC	522,299	353	304,519	1.72	35%	61%	13%

TABLE 5. AID EFFICIENCY INDICATORS OF LMICS FOR 2017-2021

Period 2017-2021	1. Aid volume (\$ M)	2. Number of official donor agencies	3. Number of transactions	4. Transaction size (\$ M)	5.1 Government Channels: % of total transactions	5.2 Government Channels: % of aid volume	6. Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types
Bhutan	789	79	2,142	0.37	50%	77%	41%
Haiti	4,928	149	6,025	0.82	15%	49%	11%
Honduras	6,080	149	6,875	0.88	28%	67%	34%
Myanmar	15,225	161	9,867	1.54	24%	66%	14%
Senegal	12,751	196	11,387	1.12	28%	65%	13%
Tanzania	15,567	192	11,748	1.33	26%	62%	11%
Bangladesh	50,277	178	12,676	3.97	38%	84%	10%
Cameroon	10,179	159	6,620	1.54	25%	65%	27%
Côte d'Ivoire	14,974	159	6,269	2.39	30%	62%	14%
Nepal	9,733	170	9,628	1.01	26%	71%	22%
Tajikistan	4,265	130	4,379	0.97	37%	71%	11%
LMIC	662,137	432	342,695	1.93	32%	70%	18%

- Note: For comparison, the LMIC in the far right column shows values for all the LMIC countries.





# Aid Efficiency at a Glance (AE@G) Country Snapshots

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Bangladesh

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Bangladesh, the aid volume increased significantly by 80%, while the number of donor agencies grew steadily by 19% in 2012-2021.
2. Bangladesh had 164 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 38% of total transactions and 84% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The number of transactions grew by 22%, while the size of transactions showed a larger increase of 48% in 2012-2021.
5. 169 out of 178 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

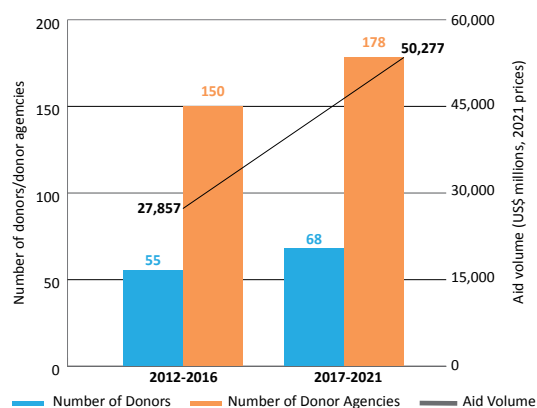
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICS
Aid volume (\$ million)	27,857	50,277	80%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	150	178	19%	22%
Number of transactions	10,383	12,676	22%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	2.68	3.97	48%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	38%	38%	-1%	-3%
% of aid volume	71%	84%	13%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	8%	10%	2%	5%

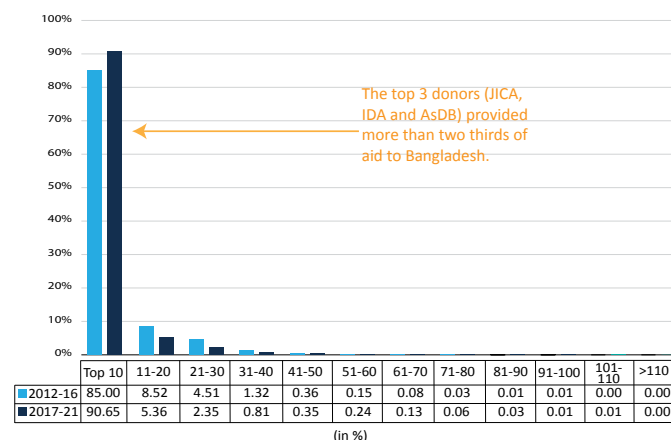
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Bangladesh is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

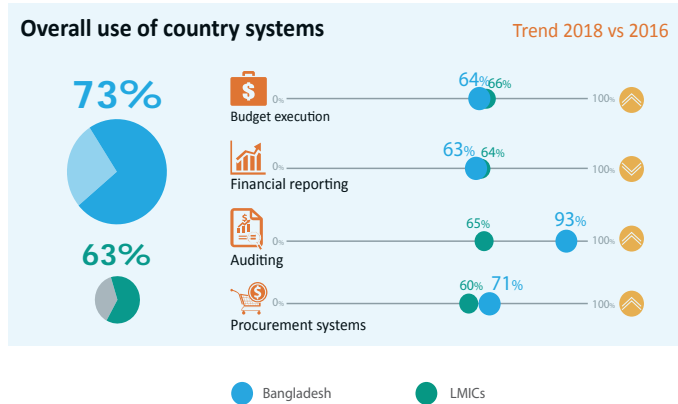


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



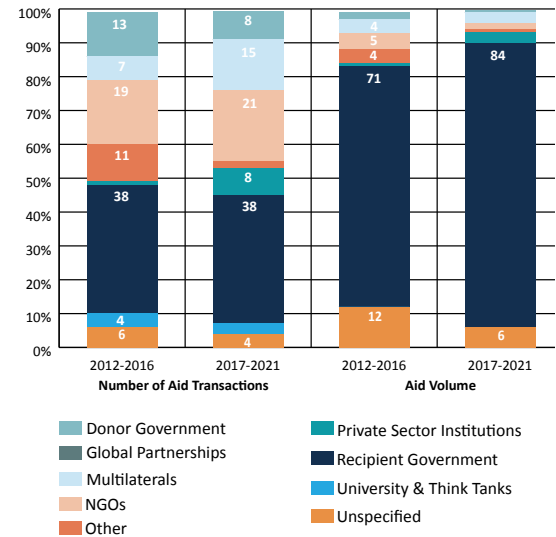


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

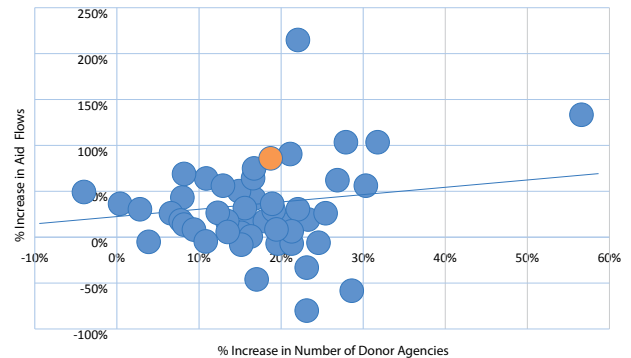


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	BANGLADESH	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	5%	9%
Basket Pooled Funding	1%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	2%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>
Project Type Interventions	91%	89%
Experts and Technical Assistance	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>90%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Bangladesh and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Bangladesh sits above the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Bhutan

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Bhutan, the aid volume decreased by 3% while the number of donor agencies grew by 25% in 2012-2021.
2. Bhutan had 71 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 50% of total transactions and 77% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The number of transactions increased by 12%, while the transaction size declined by 14%.
5. 67 out of 79 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

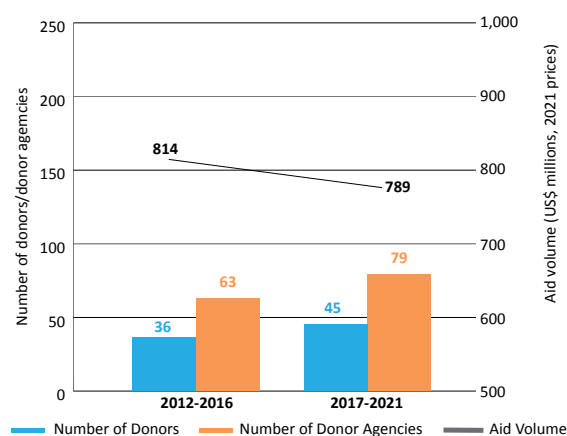
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	814	789	-3%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	63	79	25%	22%
Number of transactions	1,910	2,142	12%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.43	0.37	-14%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	54%	50%	-4%	-3%
% of aid volume	82%	77%	-6%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	20%	41%	12%	5%

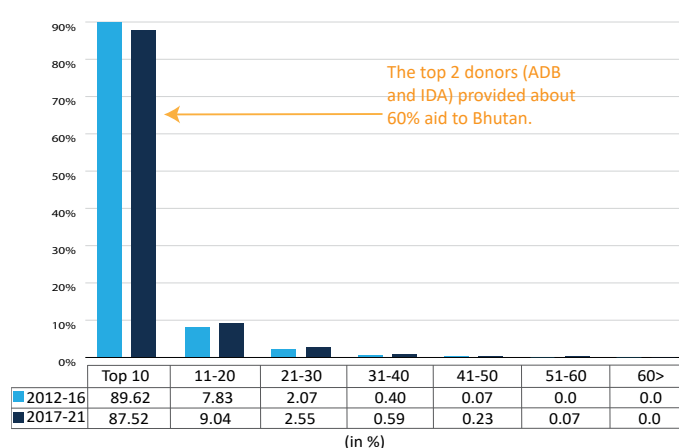
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Bhutan is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES



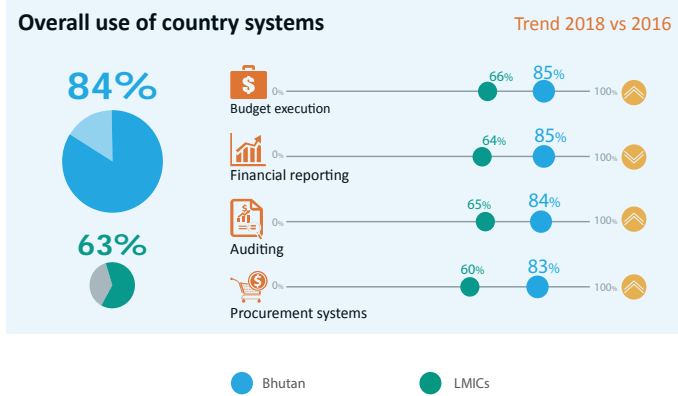
### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES





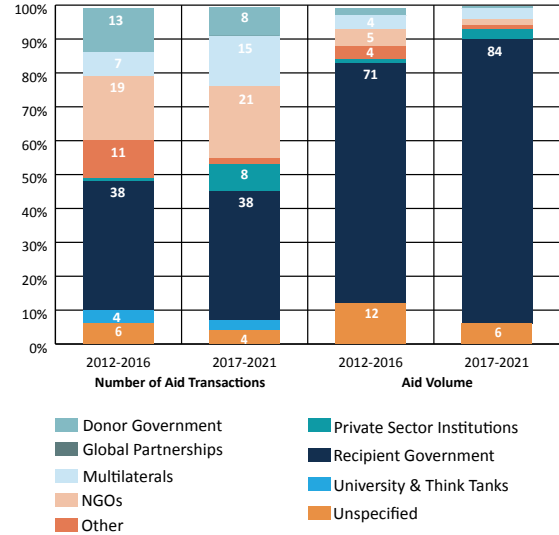


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

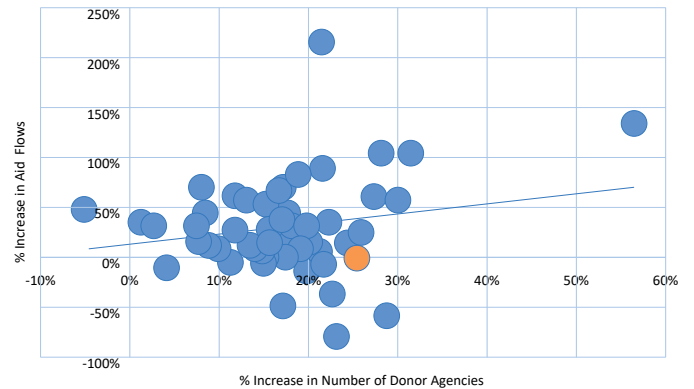


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	BHUTAN	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	19%	40%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	1%	0%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>41%</b>
Project Type Interventions	76%	56%
Experts and Technical Assistance	4%	3%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>59%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Bhutan and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X axis corresponds to % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis represents % change in the aid volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Bhutan sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Burkina Faso

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Burkina Faso, the aid volume increased largely by 59%, while the number of donor agencies grew steadily by 22% in 2012-2021.
2. Burkina Faso had 149 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 31% of total transactions and 59% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions grew by 23%, while the number of transactions showed slightly larger increase of 29% in 2012-2021.
5. 143 out of 164 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

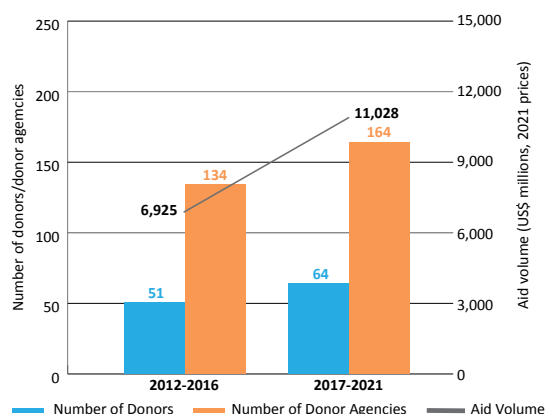
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	6,925	11,028	59%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	134	164	22%	14%
Number of transactions	7,167	9,263	29%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.97	1.19	23%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	38%	31%	-7%	-2%
% of aid volume	59%	59%	0%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	28%	16%	-12%	4%

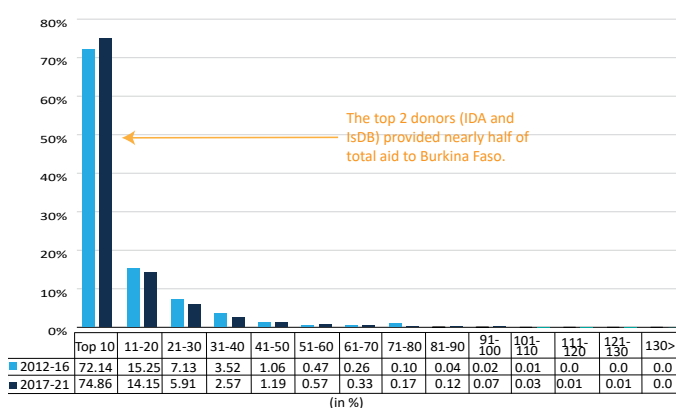
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Burkina Faso is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

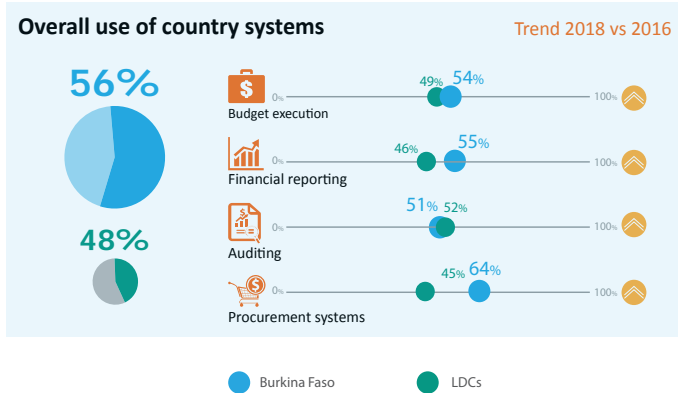


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



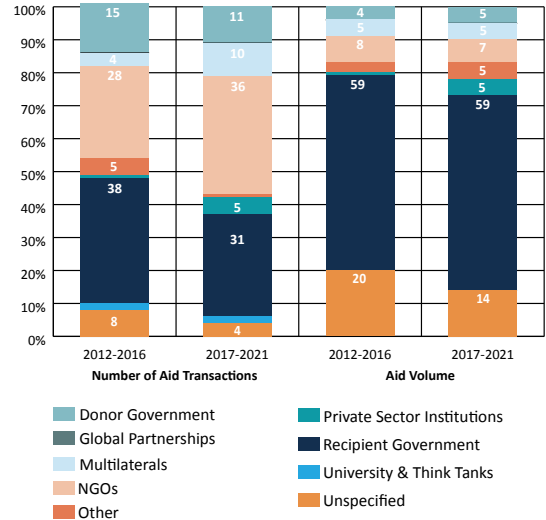


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.
- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

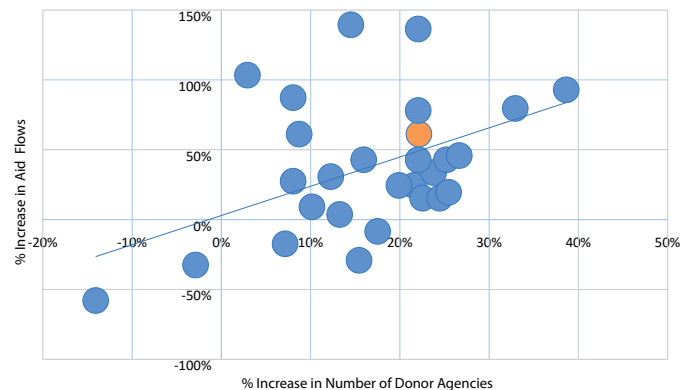


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	BURKINA FASO	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	26%	14%
Basket Pooled Funding	1%	1%
Specific Purpose Contributions	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Project Type Interventions	69%	83%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>84%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.
- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Burkina Faso and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Burkina Faso sits above the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Cameroon

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Cameroon, the aid volume increased largely by 51%, while the number of donor agencies grew steadily by 15% in 2012-2021.
2. Cameroon had 149 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 25% of total transactions and 65% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions and the number of transactions grew at similar paces of 24% and 21% respectively in 2012-2021.
5. 147 out of 159 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

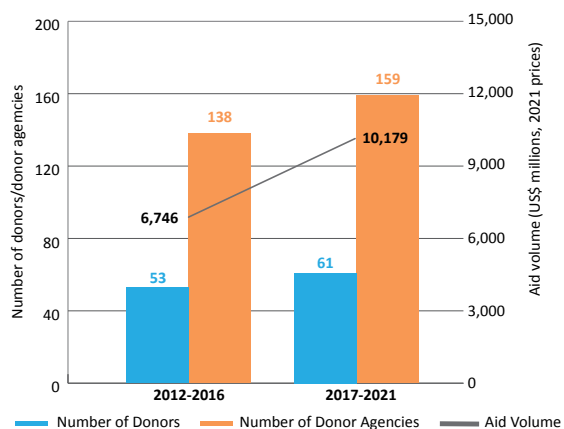
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICS
Aid volume (\$ million)	6,746	10,179	51%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	138	159	15%	22%
Number of transactions	5,461	6,620	21%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.24	1.54	24%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	31%	25%	-5%	-3%
% of aid volume	64%	65%	1%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	1%	27%	26%	5%

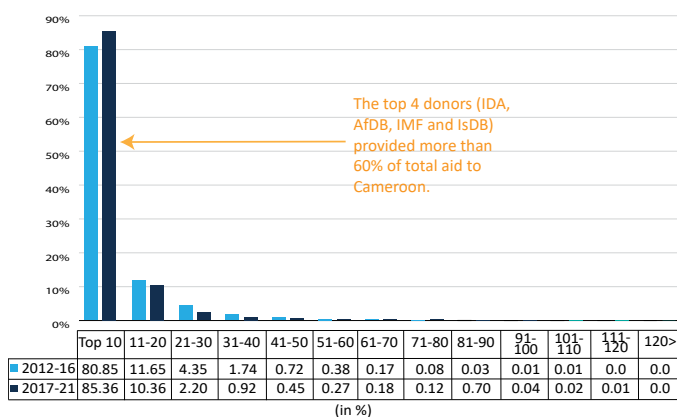
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Cameroon is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

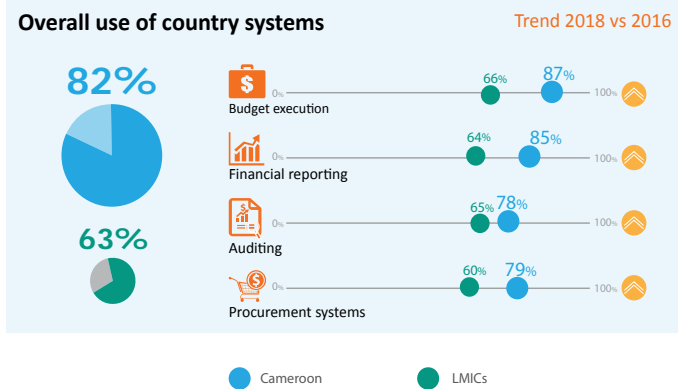


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



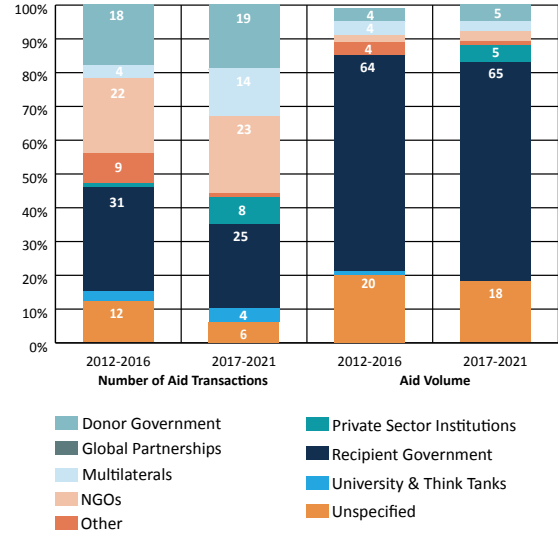


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.
- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

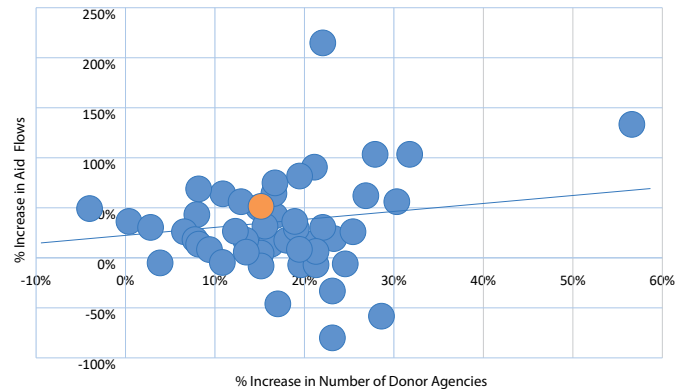


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	CAMEROON	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	0%	26%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>27%</b>
Project Type Interventions	96%	72%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>73%</b>
Unspecified	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Cameroon and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-2016 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Cameroon sits above the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Côte d'Ivoire

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Côte d'Ivoire, the aid volume increased significantly by 101%, while the number of donor agencies grew steadily by 28% in 2012-2021.
2. Côte d'Ivoire had 142 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 30% of total transactions and 62% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions grew by 34%, while the number of transactions showed a larger increase of 51% in 2012-2021.
5. 143 out of 159 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

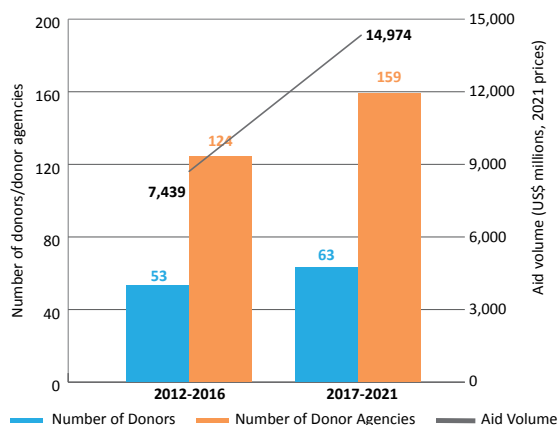
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	7,439	14,974	101%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	124	159	28%	22%
Number of transactions	4,161	6,269	51%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.79	2.39	34%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	40%	30%	-10%	-3%
% of aid volume	49%	62%	12%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	21%	14%	-7%	5%

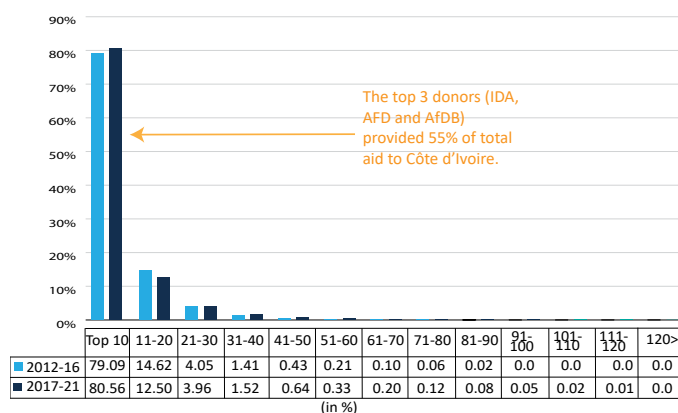
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Côte d'Ivoire is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

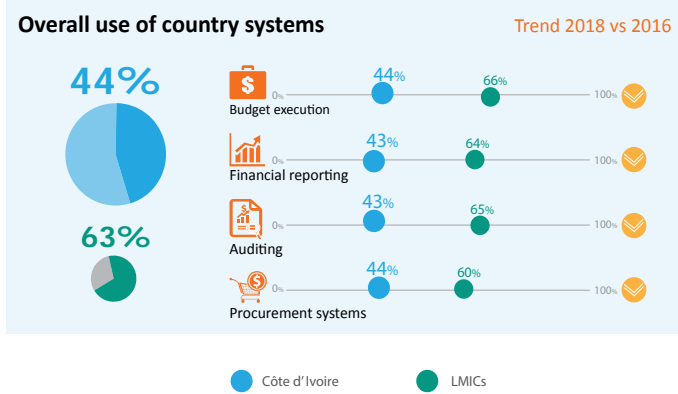


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



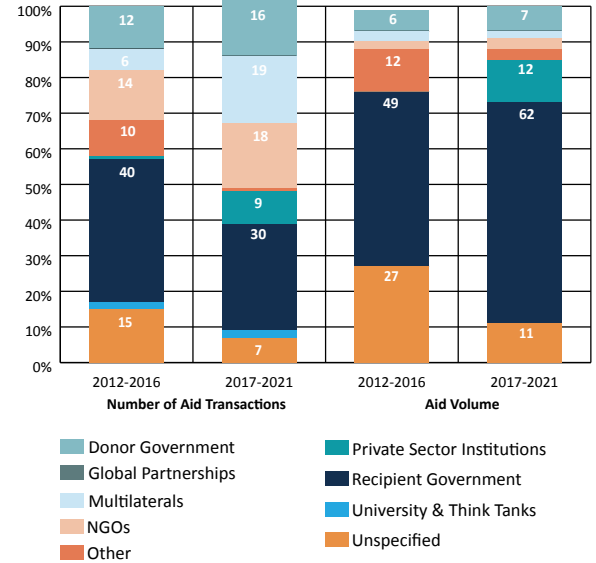


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

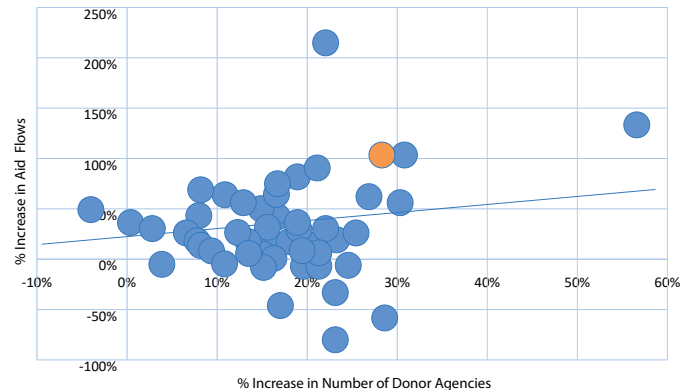


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	20%	14%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Project Type Interventions	77%	84%
Experts and Technical Assistance	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>85%</b>
Unspecified	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Côte d'Ivoire and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Côte d'Ivoire sits above the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Ethiopia

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Ethiopia, the aid volume increased steadily by 15%, while the number of donor agencies showed larger growth of 24% in 2012-2021.
2. Ethiopia had 189 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 24% of total transactions and 68% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions and the number of transactions grew at similar paces of 6% and 8% respectively in 2012-2021.
5. 188 out of 209 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

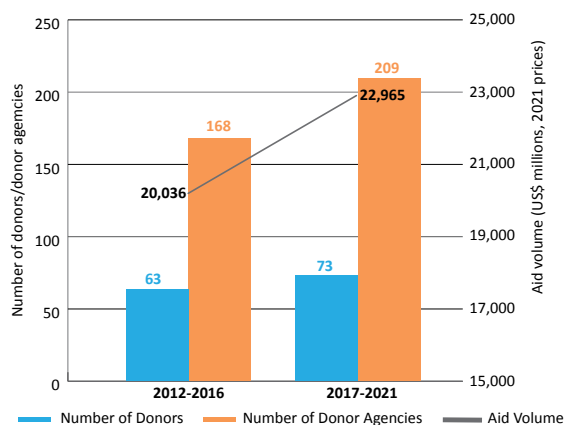
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	20,036	22,965	15%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	168	209	24%	14%
Number of transactions	11,491	12,450	8%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.74	1.84	6%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	24%	24%	1%	-2%
% of aid volume	62%	68%	6%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	13%	15%	2%	4%

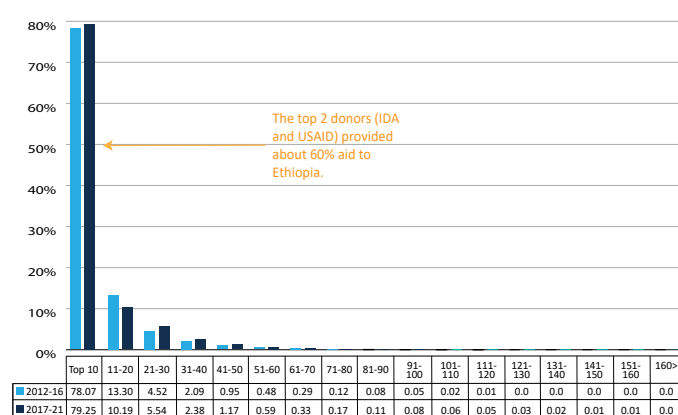
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Ethiopia is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES



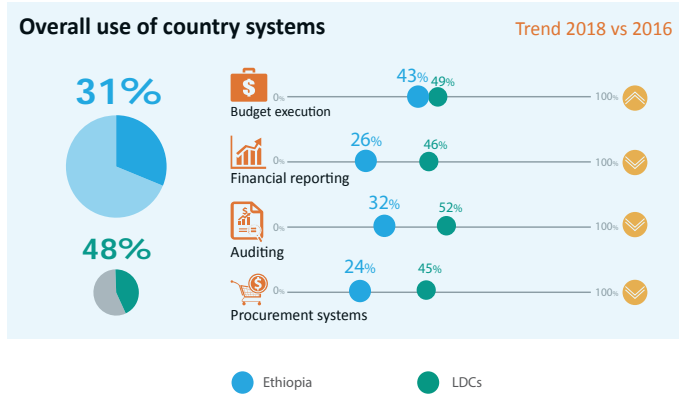
### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES





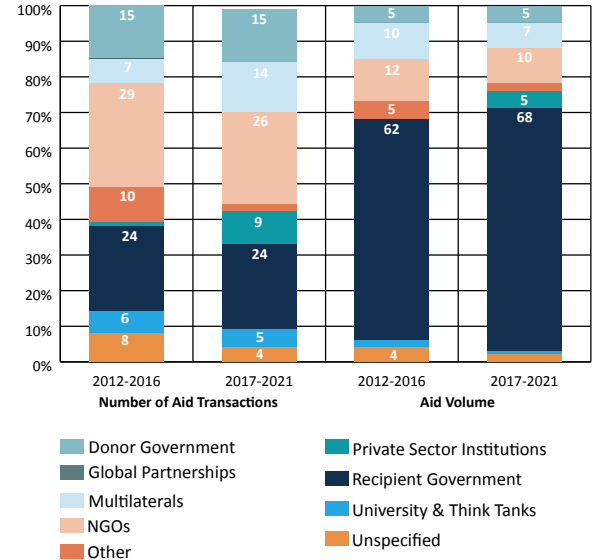


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.
- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

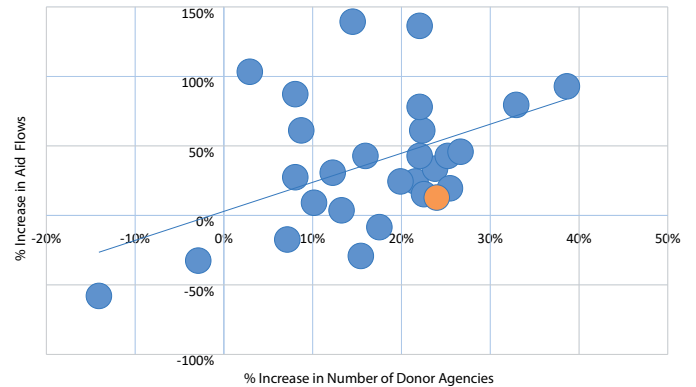


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	ETHIOPIA	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	6%	10%
Basket Pooled Funding	3%	1%
Specific Purpose Contributions	5%	4%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Project Type Interventions	85%	83%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>85%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Ethiopia and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-2016 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Ethiopia sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Haiti

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Haiti, the aid volume decreased by 5% while the number of donor agencies grew by 11% in 2012-2021.
2. Haiti had 142 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 15% of total transactions and 49% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions decreased by 7%, while the number of transactions showed a slight increase of 2% in 2012-2021.
5. 132 out of 149 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

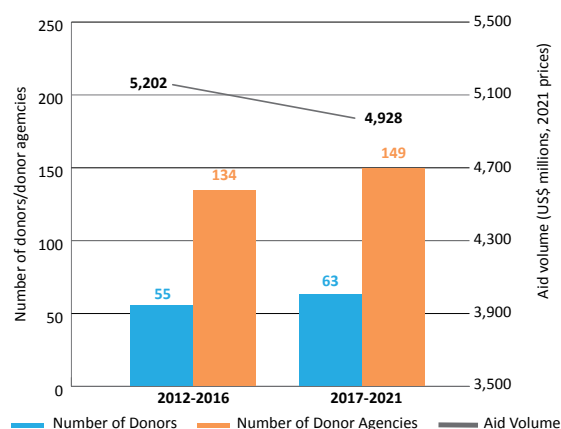
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICS
Aid volume (\$ million)	5,202	4,928	-5%	29%
Number of official donor agencies	134	149	11%	22%
Number of transactions	5,891	6,025	2%	-1.4%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.88	0.82	-7%	31%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	22%	15%	-7%	-1%
% of aid volume	32%	49%	17%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	12%	11%	-2%	3%

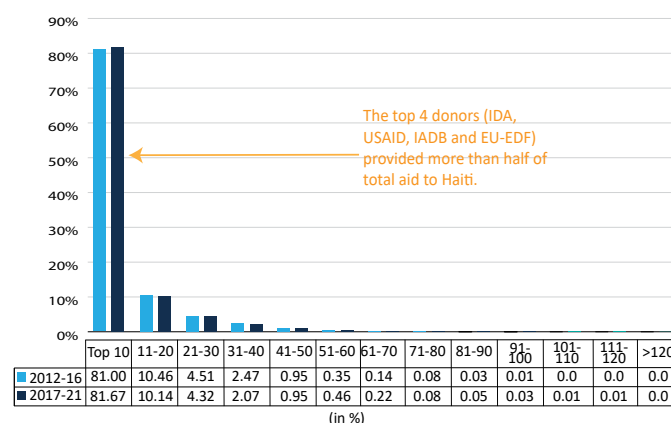
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Haiti is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

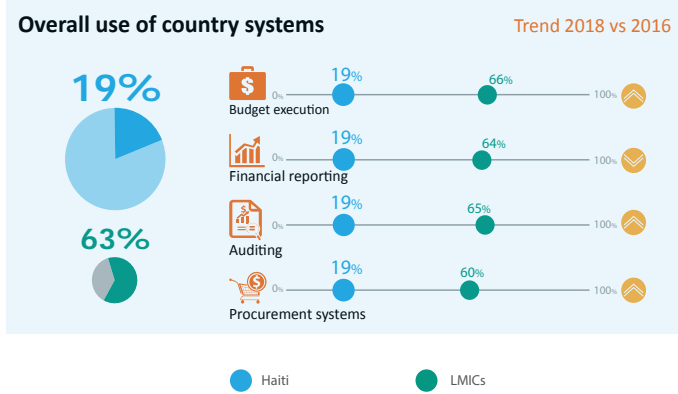


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



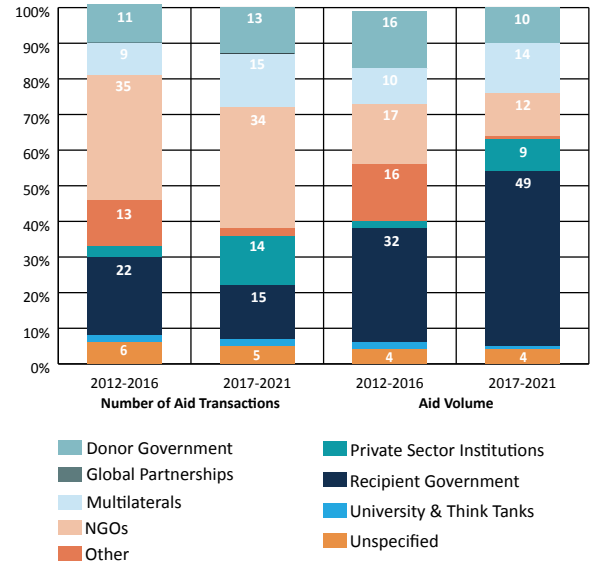


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

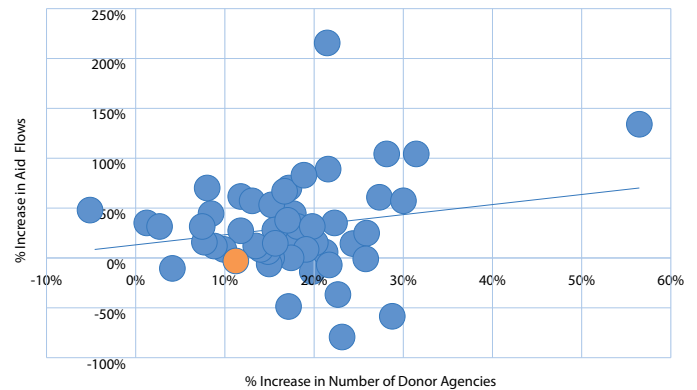


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	HAITI	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	7%	7%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	5%	3%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Project Type Interventions	83%	88%
Experts and Technical Assistance	4%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>89%</b>
Unspecified	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Haiti and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Haiti sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Honduras

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Honduras, the aid volume increased sharply by 56% while the number of donor agencies grew by 13% in 2012-2021.
2. Honduras had 141 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 28% of total transactions and 67% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions increased by 13%, while the number of transactions grew by 38% in 2012-2021.
5. 133 out of 149 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

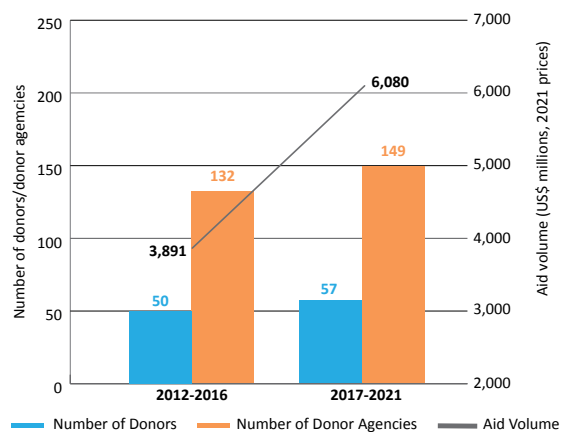
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	3,891	6,080	56%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	132	149	13%	22%
Number of transactions	4,967	6,875	38%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.78	0.88	13%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	33%	28%	-5%	-3%
% of aid volume	45%	67%	22%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	15%	34%	19%	5%

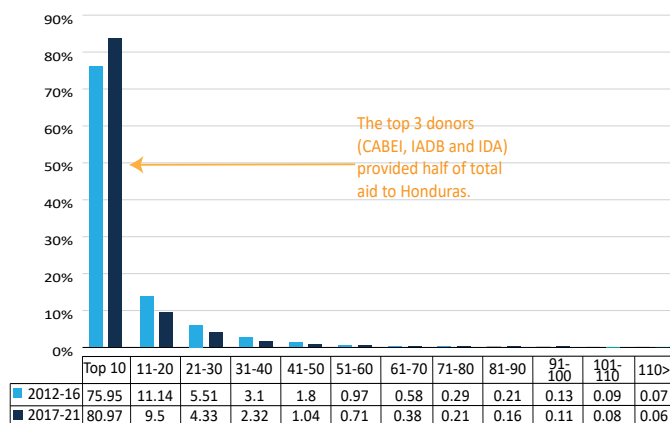
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Honduras is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

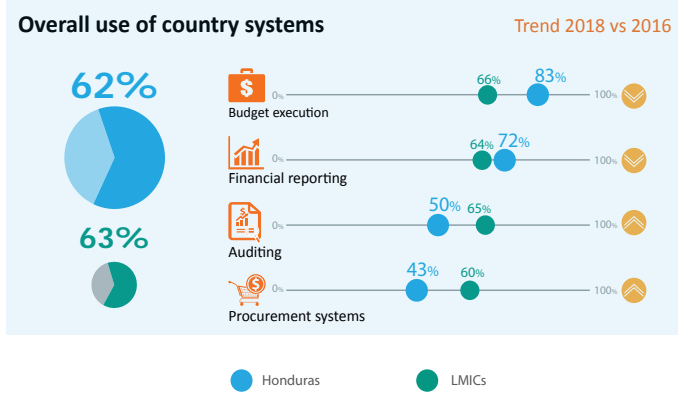


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



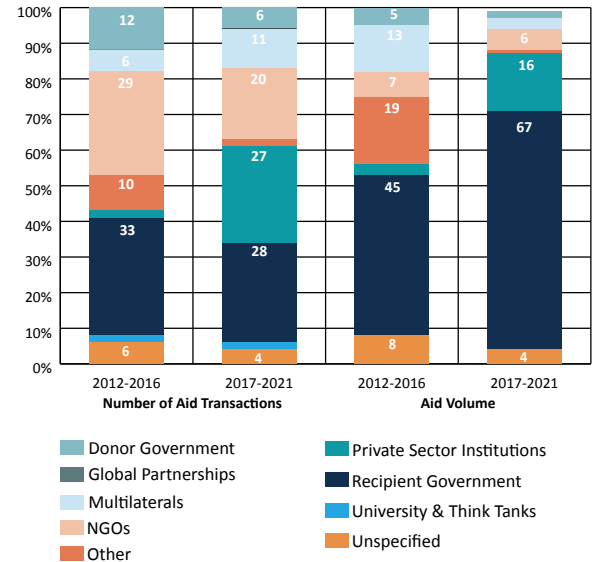


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

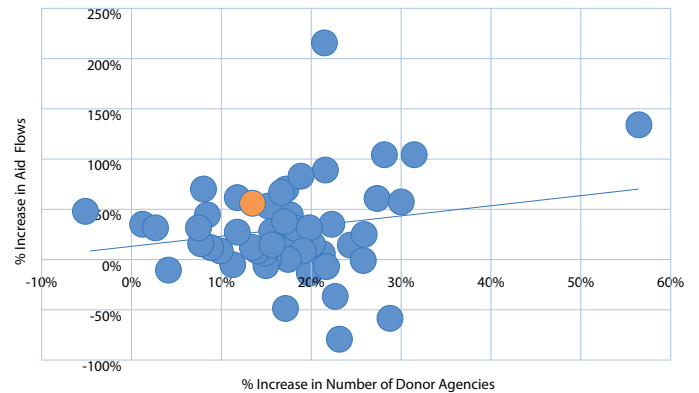


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	HONDURAS	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	12%	33%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	3%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>34%</b>
Project Type Interventions	81%	65%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Unspecified	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Honduras and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Honduras sits above the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Malawi

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Malawi, the aid volume increased slightly by 3%, while the number of donor agencies showed larger growth of 13% in 2012-2021.
2. Malawi had 132 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 28% of total transactions and 54% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions decreased by 4%, while the number of transactions increased by 7% in 2012-2021.
5. 125 out of 140 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

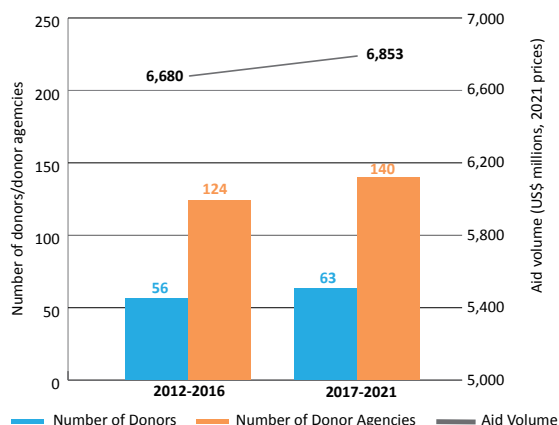
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	6,680	6,853	3%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	124	140	13%	14%
Number of transactions	6,863	7,361	7%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.97	0.93	-4%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	29%	28%	0%	-2%
% of aid volume	47%	54%	7%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	15%	11%	-4%	4%

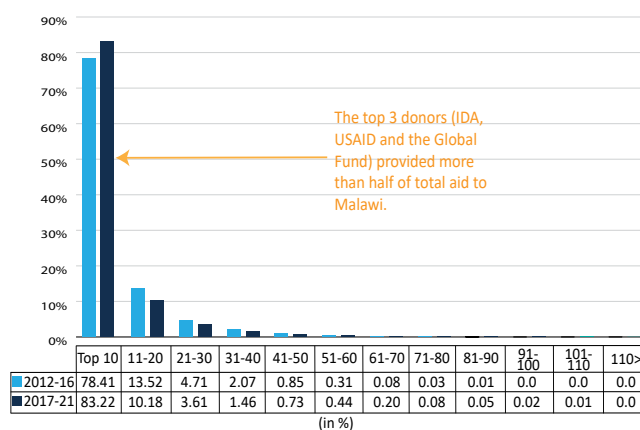
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Malawi is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

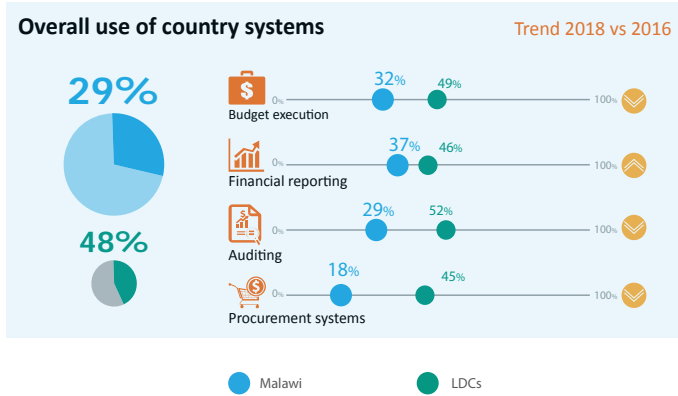


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



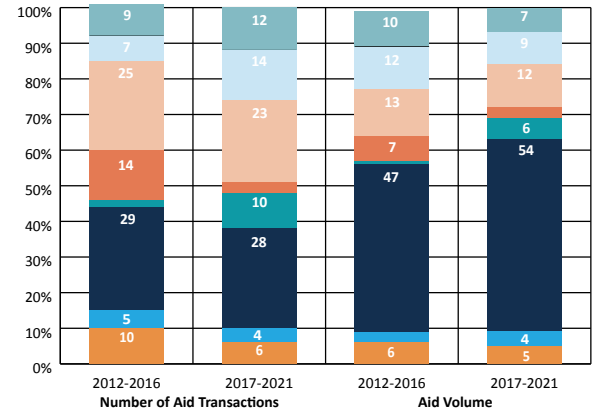


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.
- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS



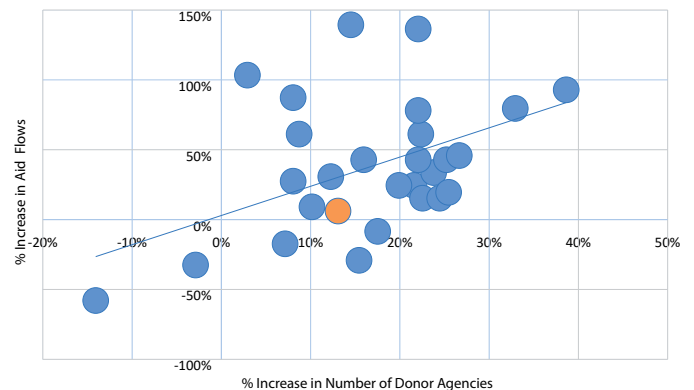
- Donor Government
- Global Partnerships
- Multilaterals
- NGOs
- Other
- Private Sector Institutions
- Recipient Government
- University & Think Tanks
- Unspecified

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	MALAWI	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	9%	7%
Basket Pooled Funding	1%	1%
Specific Purpose Contributions	5%	3%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Project Type Interventions	82%	86%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>89%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Malawi and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Malawi sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Mali

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Mali, the aid volume increased largely by 40%, while the number of donor agencies grew steadily by 22% in 2012-2021.
2. Mali had 174 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 29% of total transactions and 50% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The number of transactions grew by 14%, while the size of transactions showed a larger increase of 23% in 2012-2021.
5. 168 out of 191 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

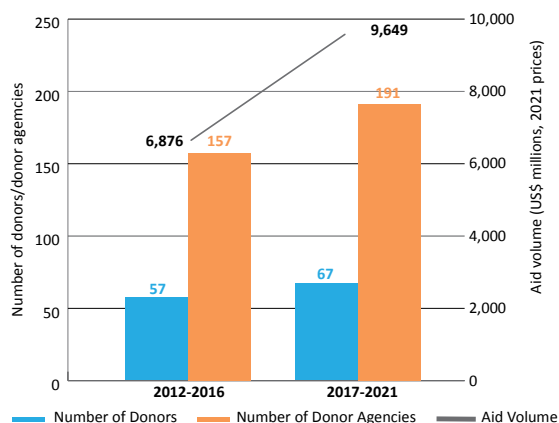
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	6,876	9,649	40%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	157	191	22%	14%
Number of transactions	7,971	9,111	14%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.86	1.06	23%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	31%	29%	-2%	-2%
% of aid volume	46%	50%	3%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	25%	22%	-3%	4%

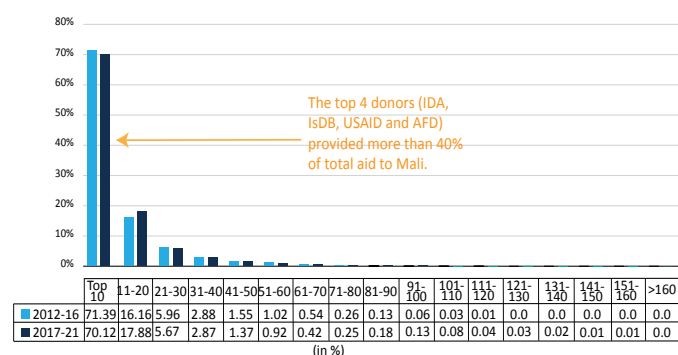
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Mali is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES



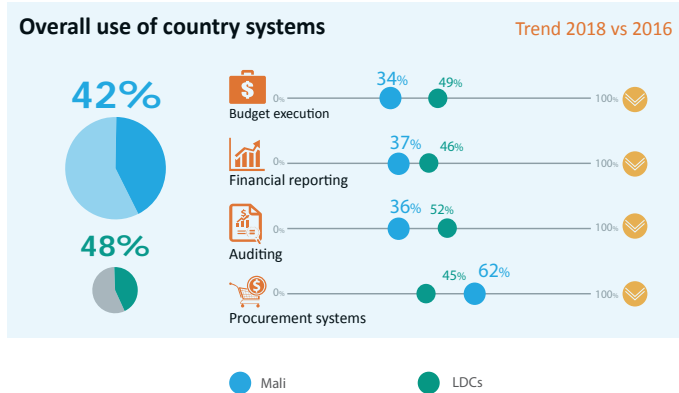
### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES





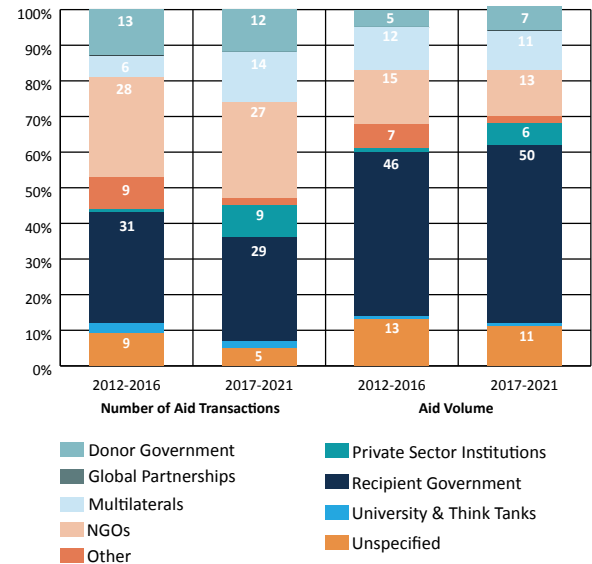


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



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- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

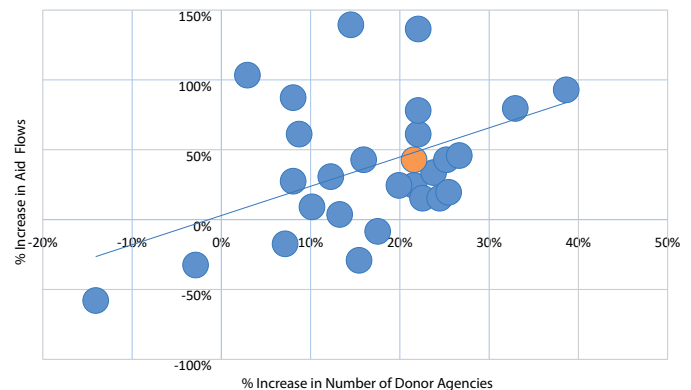


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	MALI	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	19%	17%
Basket Pooled Funding	1%	1%
Specific Purpose Contributions	5%	4%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Project Type Interventions	72%	76%
Experts and Technical Assistance	3%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>78%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.
- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Mali and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-2021; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-2016 and 2017-2021.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Mali sits on the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Mozambique

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Mozambique, the aid volume and the number of donor agencies increased at the similar pace of 23% and 21% respectively in 2012-2021.
2. Mozambique had 164 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 27% of total transactions and 51% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions grew slightly by 3%, while the number of transactions showed a larger increase of 20% in 2012-2021.
5. 154 out of 179 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

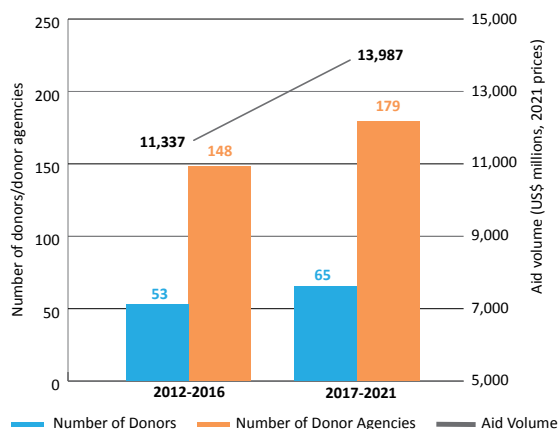
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	11,337	13,987	23%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	148	179	21%	14%
Number of transactions	9,575	11,467	20%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.18	1.22	3%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	33%	27%	-6%	-2%
% of aid volume	56%	51%	-5%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	20%	12%	-8%	4%

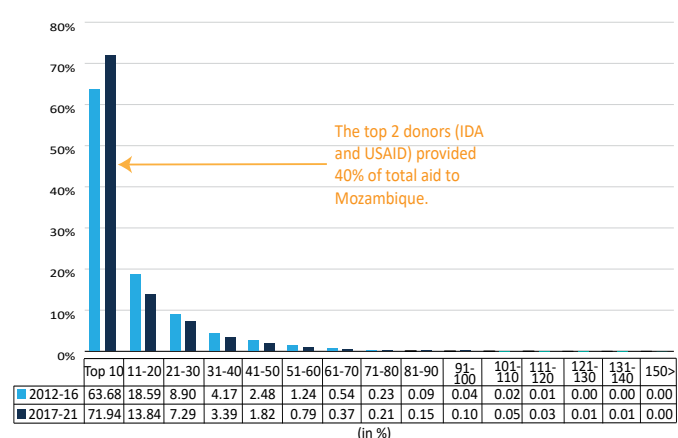
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Mozambique is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

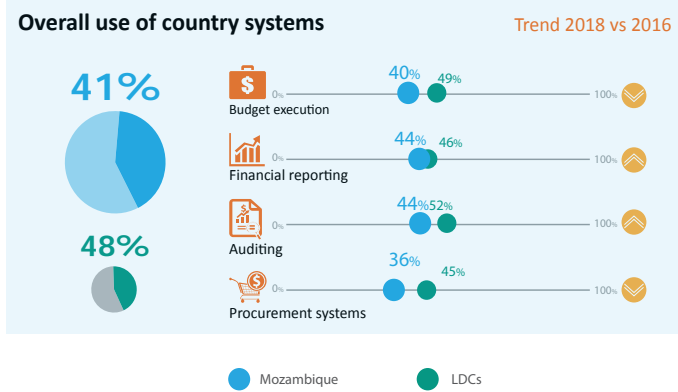


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



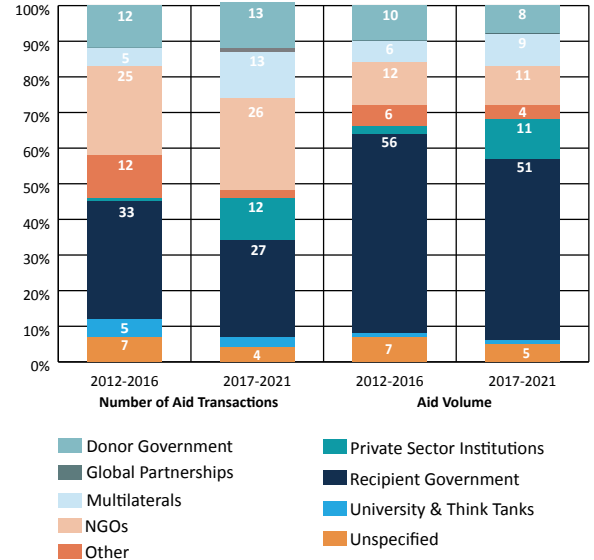


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



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- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

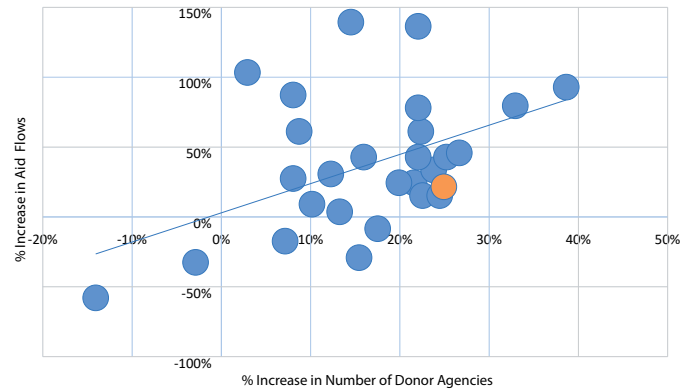


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	MOZAMBIQUE	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	15%	6%
Basket Pooled Funding	3%	3%
Specific Purpose Contributions	2%	3%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>12%</b>
Project Type Interventions	78%	86%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>87%</b>
Unspecified	0%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.
- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Mozambique and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-2021; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-2016 and 2017-2021.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Mozambique sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Myanmar

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Myanmar, the aid volume and the number of donor agencies grew steadily at a similar pace of 15% and 18%, respectively, in 2012-2021.
2. Myanmar had 149 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 24% of total transactions and 66% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions decreased by 13%, while the number of transactions grew by 33% in 2012-2021.
5. 144 out of 161 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

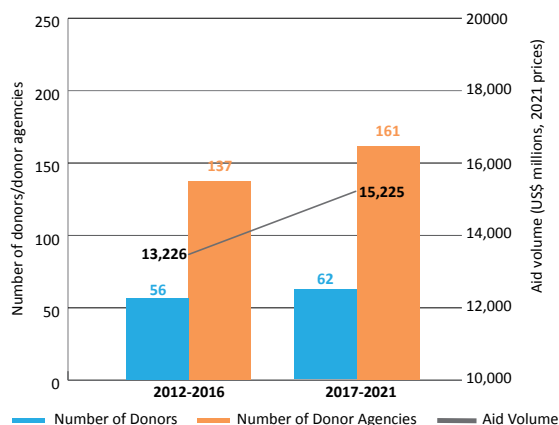
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICS
Aid volume (\$ million)	13,226	15,225	15%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	137	161	18%	22%
Number of transactions	7,431	9,867	33%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.78	1.54	-13%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	27%	24%	-3%	-3%
% of aid volume	71%	66%	-5%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	24%	14%	-10%	5%

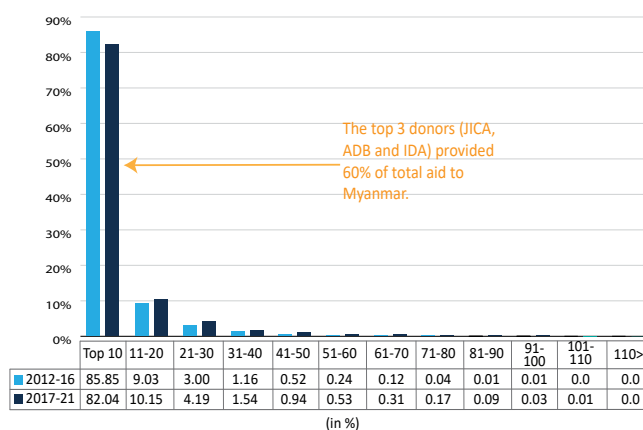
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Myanmar is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

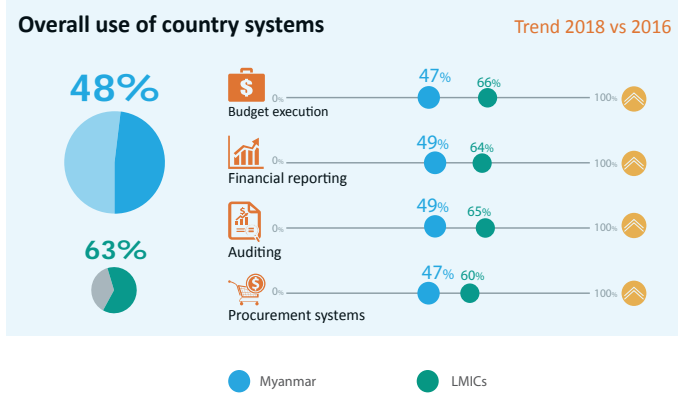


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



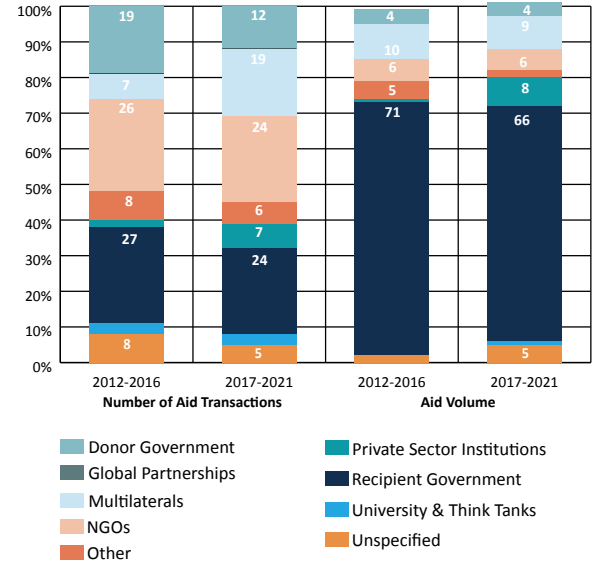


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

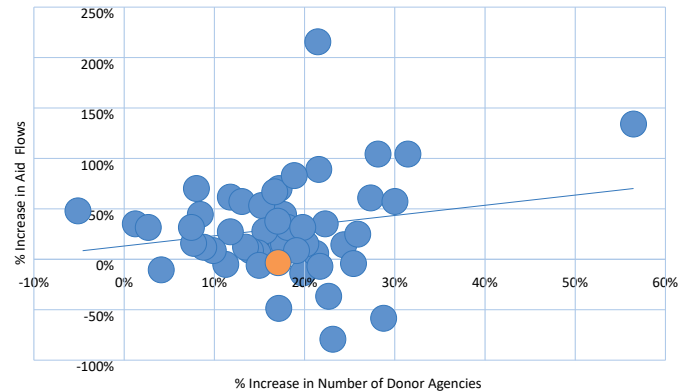


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	MYANMAR	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	18%	9%
Basket Pooled Funding	1%	1%
Specific Purpose Contributions	5%	4%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Project Type Interventions	75%	83%
Experts and Technical Assistance	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>85%</b>
Unspecified	0%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Myanmar and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Myanmar sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Nepal

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Nepal, the number of donor agencies grew by 17% while the aid volume showed larger increase of 38% in 2012-2021.
2. Nepal had 158 donor agencies on average in 2012-21.
3. During 2017-21, 26% of total transactions and 71% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions increased steadily by 27%, while the number of transactions showed a modest growth of 8% in 2012-2021.
5. 154 out of 170 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

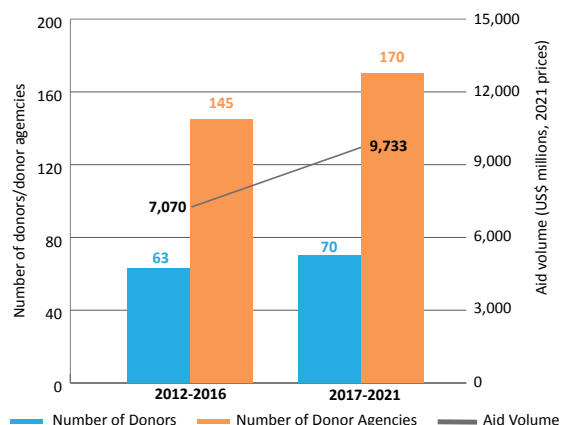
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICS
Aid volume (\$ million)	7,070	9,733	38%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	145	170	17%	22%
Number of transactions	8,907	9,628	8%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.79	1.01	27%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	31%	26%	-5%	-3%
% of aid volume	65%	71%	6%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	16%	22%	6%	5%

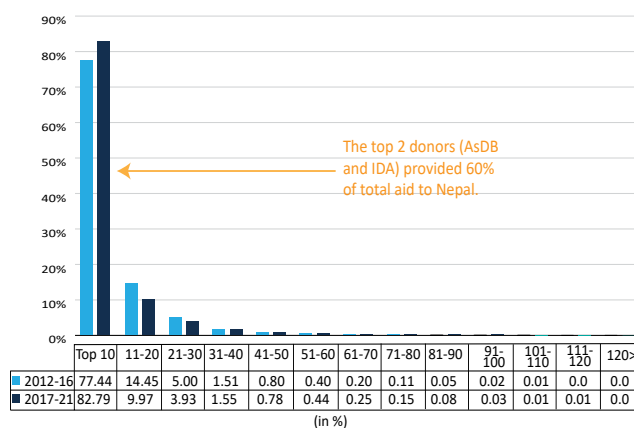
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Nepal is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

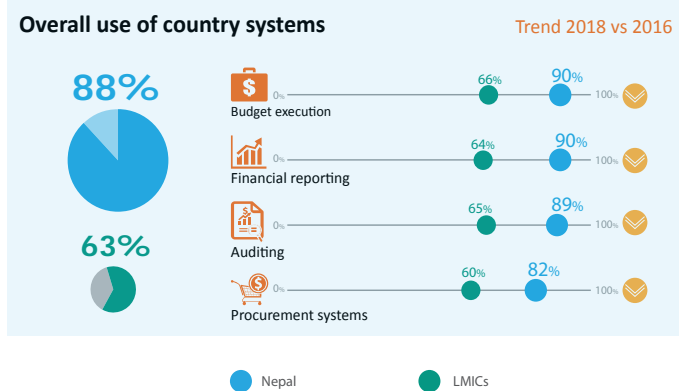


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



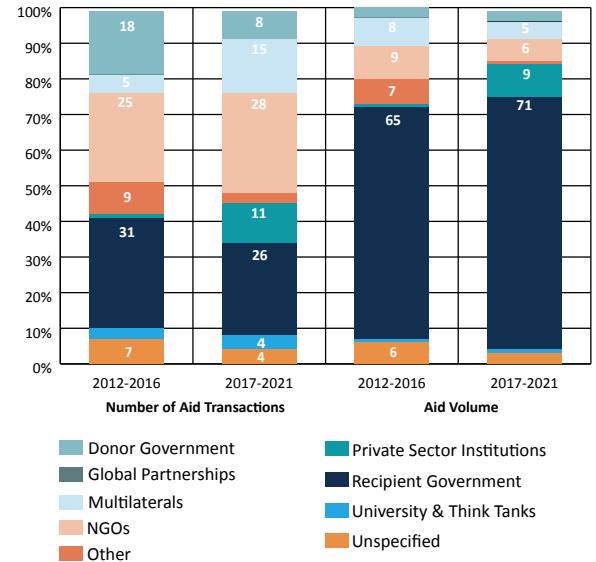


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

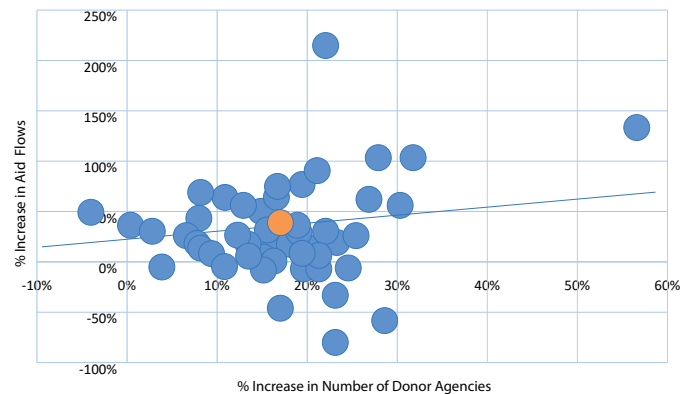


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	NEPAL	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	10%	19%
Basket Pooled Funding	1%	1%
Specific Purpose Contributions	4%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Project Type Interventions	83%	77%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>78%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.
- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Nepal and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Nepal sits on the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Rwanda

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Rwanda, the aid volume and the number of donor agencies increased at the similar pace of 22% and 20% respectively in 2012-2021.
2. Rwanda had 157 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 28% of total transactions and 68% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The number of transactions grew by 5%, while the size of transactions showed a larger increase of 17% in 2012-2021.
5. 150 out of 171 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

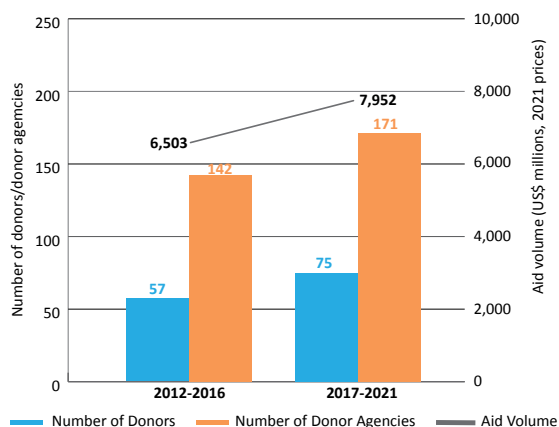
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	6,503	7,952	22%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	142	171	20%	14%
Number of transactions	6,070	6,367	5%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.07	1.25	17%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	27%	28%	1%	-2%
% of aid volume	62%	68%	6%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	26%	22%	-5%	4%

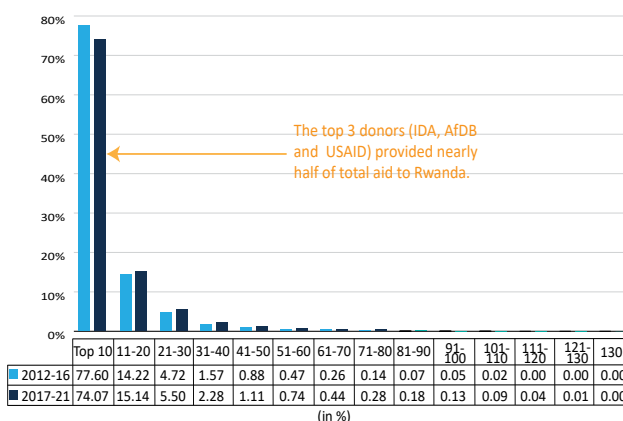
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Rwanda is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES



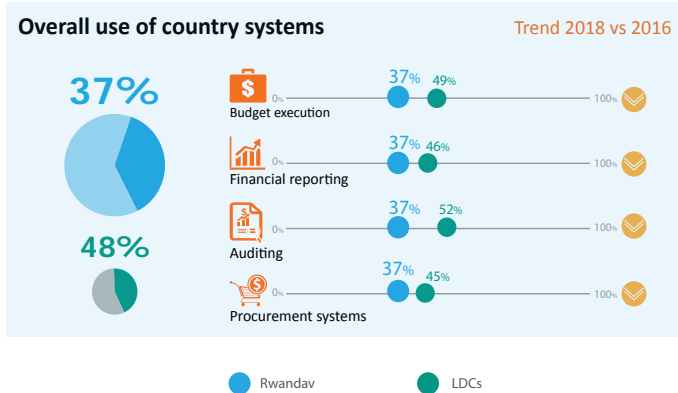
### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES





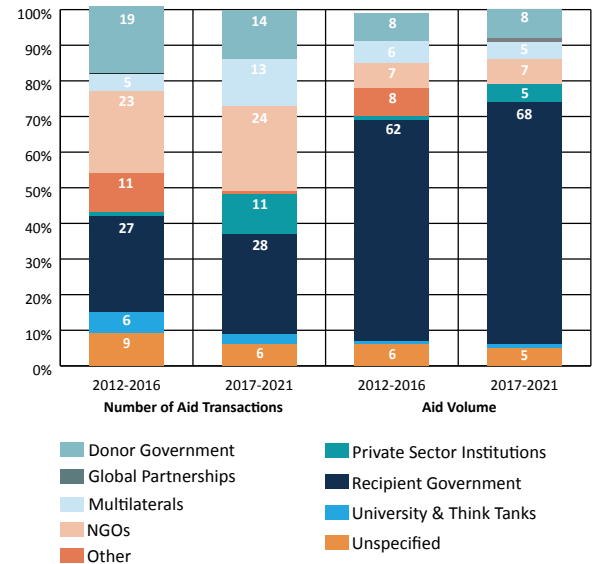


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.
- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS



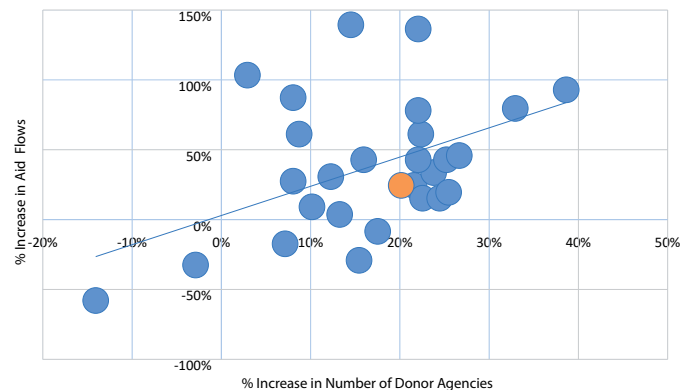
- Donor Government
- Global Partnerships
- Multilaterals
- NGOs
- Other
- Private Sector Institutions
- Recipient Government
- University & Think Tanks
- Unspecified

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	RWANDA	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	23%	20%
Basket Pooled Funding	1%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	3%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Project Type Interventions	71%	77%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>78%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.
- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Rwanda and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Rwanda sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Senegal

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Senegal, the aid volume increased sharply by 58% while the number of donor agencies grew by 27% in 2012-2021.
2. Senegal had 175 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 28% of total transactions and 65% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The number of transactions grew by 23%, while the size of transactions increased by 29% in 2012-2021.
5. 175 out of 196 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

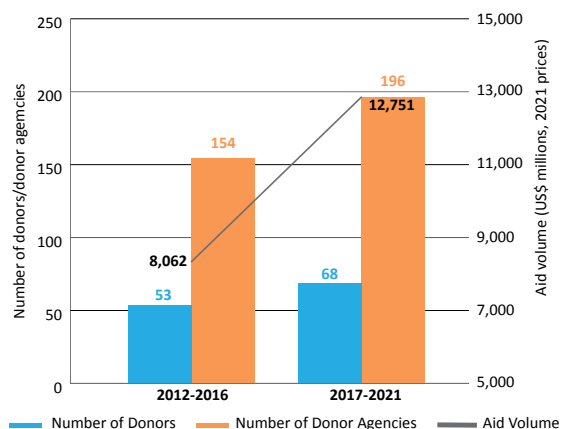
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICS
Aid volume (\$ million)	8,062	12,751	58%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	154	196	27%	13%
Number of transactions	9,294	11,387	23%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.87	1.12	29%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	35%	28%	-8%	-3%
% of aid volume	54%	65%	11%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	13%	13%	9%	5%

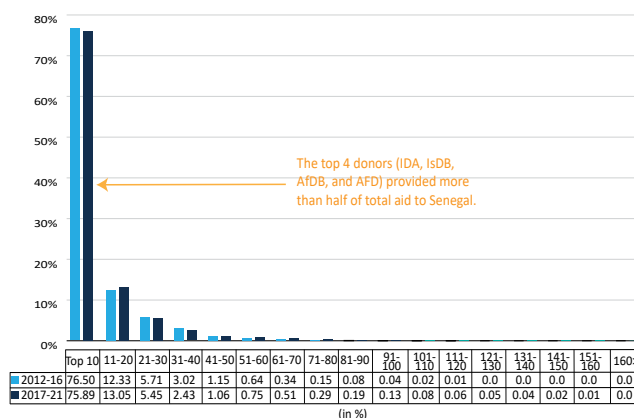
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Senegal is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

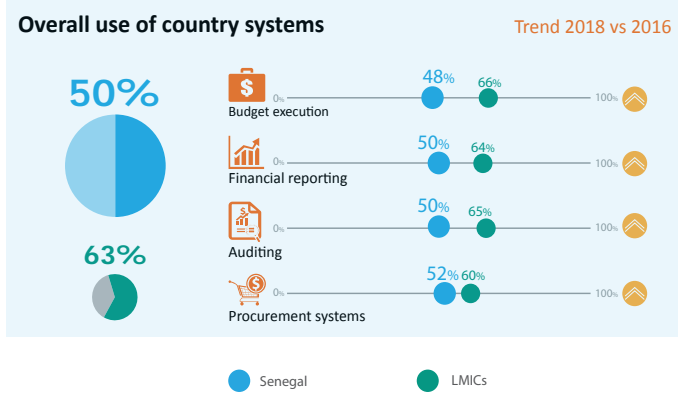


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



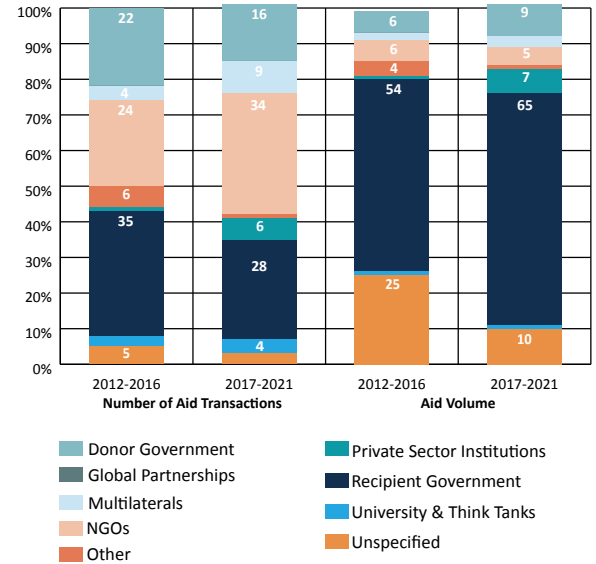


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



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### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

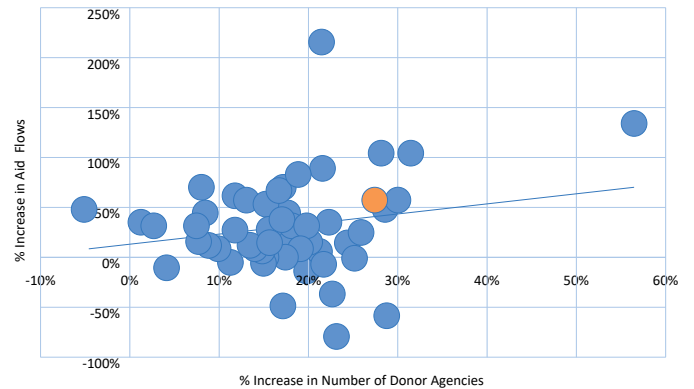


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	SENEGAL	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	12%	13%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	1%	0%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Project Type Interventions	81%	84%
Experts and Technical Assistance	4%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>87%</b>
Unspecified	3%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Senegal and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Senegal sits above the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Sierra Leone

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Sierra Leone, the aid volume grew steadily by 16%, while the number of donor agencies showed larger increase of 23% in 2012-2021.
2. Sierra Leone had 124 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 31% of total transactions and 48% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The number of transactions increased by 32%, while the transaction size declined by 12%.
5. 118 out of 137 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

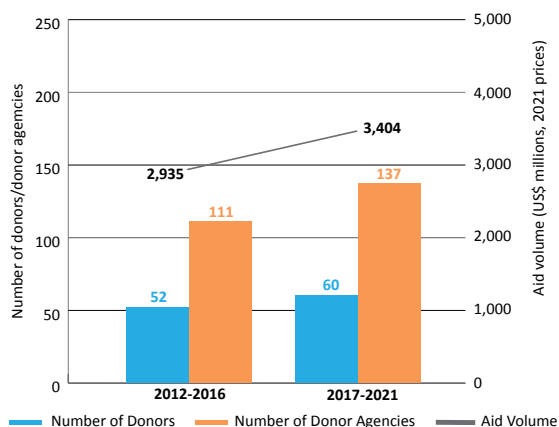
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	2,935	3,404	16%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	111	137	23%	14%
Number of transactions	3,235	4,269	32%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.91	0.80	-12%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	29%	31%	2%	-2%
% of aid volume	51%	48%	-2%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	27%	28%	2%	4%

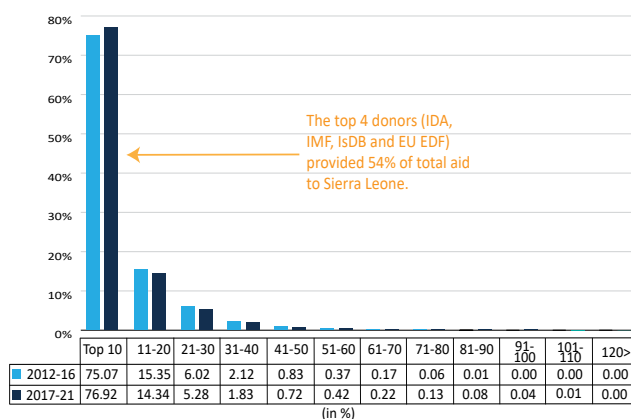
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Sierra Leone is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

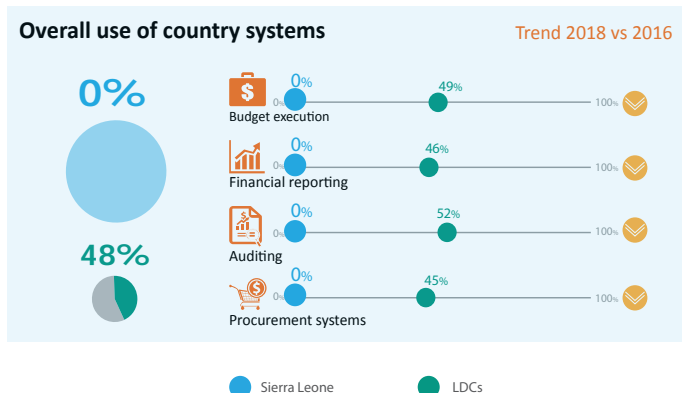


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



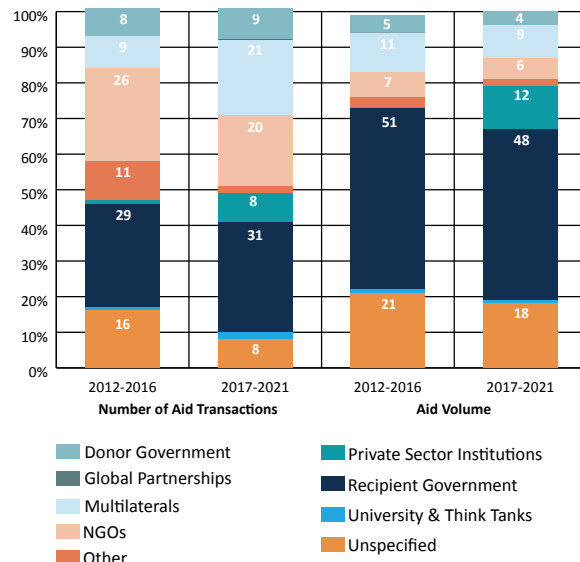


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.
- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

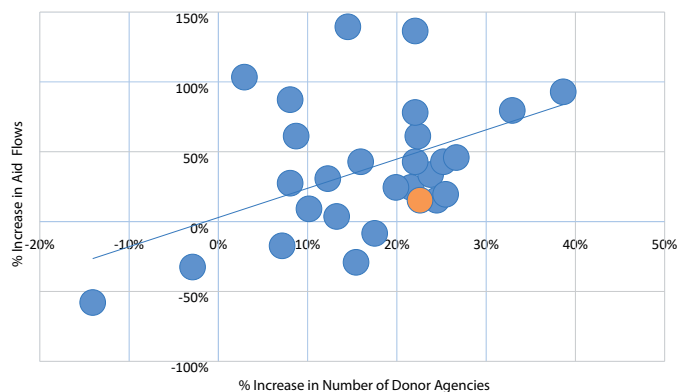


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	SIERRA LEONE	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	20%	24%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	7%	4%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>28%</b>
Project Type Interventions	71%	71%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>72%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Sierra Leone and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-2016 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Sierra Leone sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Tajikistan

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Tajikistan, aid volume grew substantially 48% in contrast to the decrease in the number of donor agencies 4%.
2. Tajikistan had 133 donor agencies on average in 2012-21.
3. During 2017-21, 37% of total transactions and 71% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs.
4. The size of transactions grew by 17%, while the number of transactions showed a larger increase of 26% in 2012-2021.
5. During 2017-21, 114 out of 130 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid.

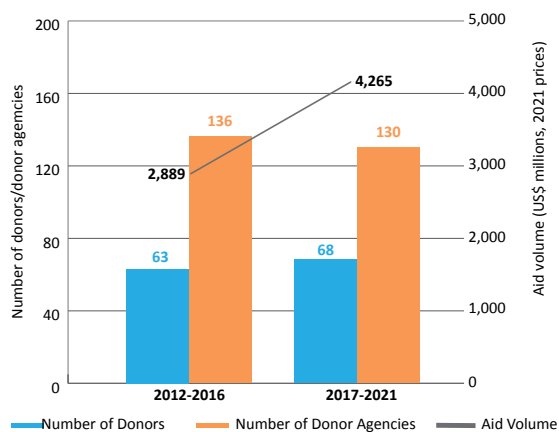
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	2,889	4,265	48%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	136	130	-4%	22%
Number of transactions	3,465	4,379	26%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	0.83	0.97	17%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	39%	37%	-2%	-3%
% of aid volume	55%	71%	16%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	7%	11%	3%	5%

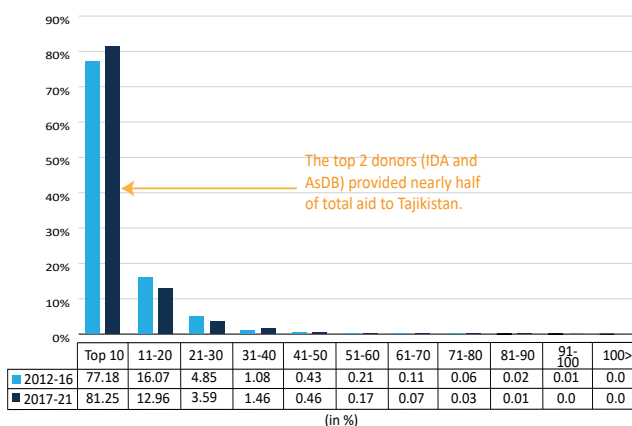
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Tajikistan is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

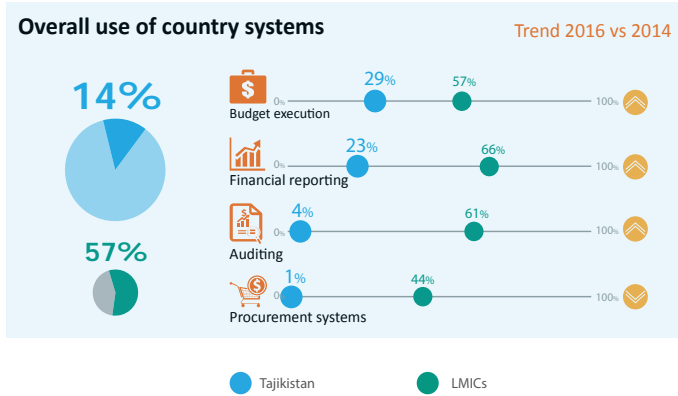


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



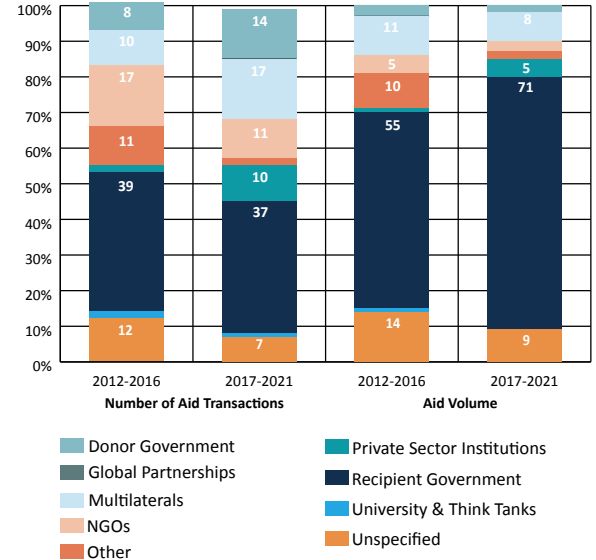


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

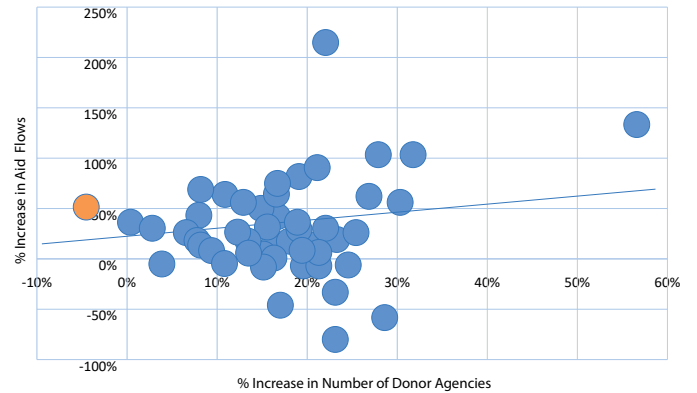


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	TAJIKISTAN	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	6%	10%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	1%	0%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Project Type Interventions	91%	89%
Experts and Technical Assistance	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>89%</b>
Unspecified	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.
- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Tajikistan and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-2016 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Tajikistan sits above the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Tanzania

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Tanzania, the aid volume decreased by 7% while the number of donor agencies grew by 15% in 2012-2021.
2. Tanzania had 180 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 26% of total transactions and 62% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 32% and 70% in other LMICs in 2017-2021.
4. The size of transactions decreased by 8%, while the number of transactions increased slightly by 1% in 2012-2021.
5. 171 out of 192 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

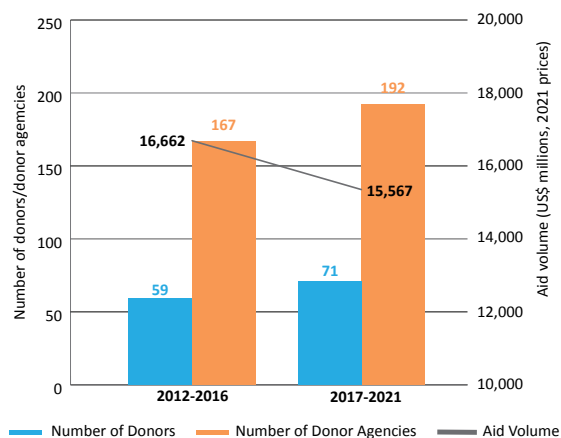
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LMICS
Aid volume (\$ million)	16,662	15,567	-7%	27%
Number of official donor agencies	167	192	15%	22%
Number of transactions	11,630	11,748	1%	13%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.43	1.33	-8%	13%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	30%	26%	-4%	-3%
% of aid volume	61%	62%	2%	9%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	15%	11%	-4%	5%

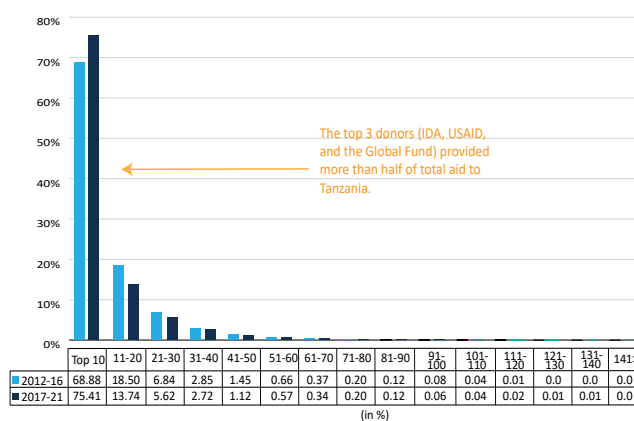
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LMIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 54 recipient countries. As of FY23, Tanzania is a LMIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES



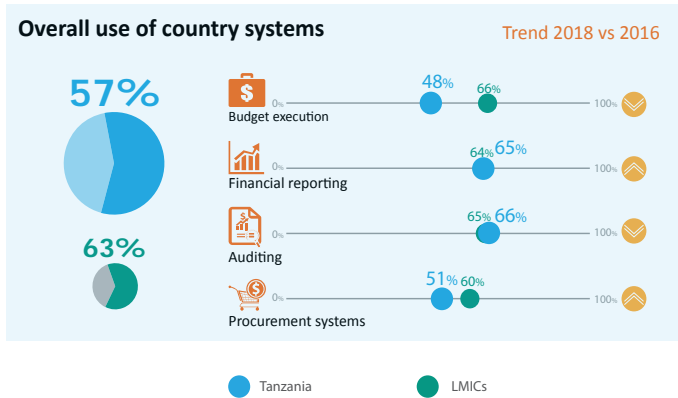
### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES





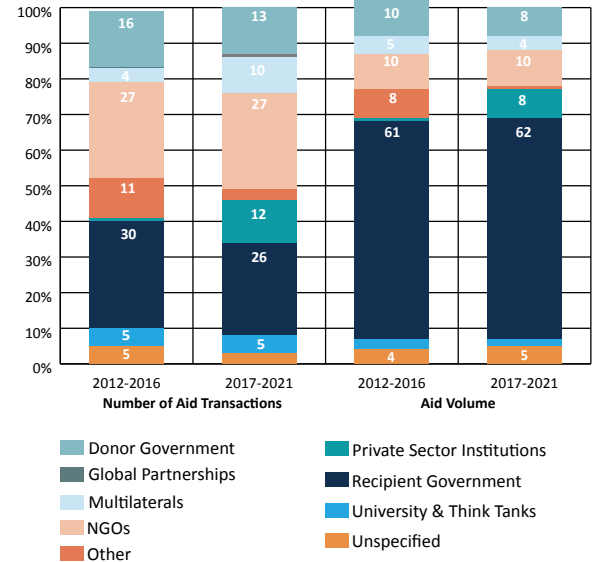


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS

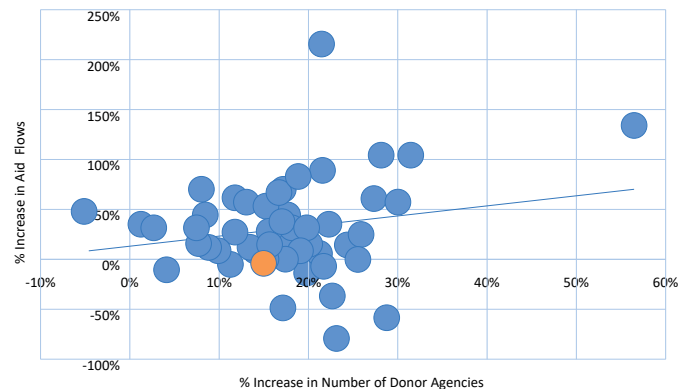


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	TANZANIA	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	12%	7%
Basket Pooled Funding	2%	2%
Specific Purpose Contributions	1%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Project Type Interventions	82%	87%
Experts and Technical Assistance	2%	2%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>89%</b>
Unspecified	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES



- The orange dot represents Tanzania and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-16 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-16 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively weak linear correlation of less than 20%, and Tanzania sits below the trendline.

# Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2023: Yemen

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2012-21

1. In Yemen, the aid volume increased largely by 42% ,while the number of donor agencies grew steadily by 26% in 2012-2021.
2. Yemen had 110 donor agencies on average in 2012-2021.
3. During 2017-2021, 47% of total transactions and 57% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 25% and 49% in other LICs in 2017-2021.
4. The number of transactions grew by 14%, while the size of transactions showed a larger increase of 24% in 2012-2021.
5. 113 out of 122 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2017-2021.

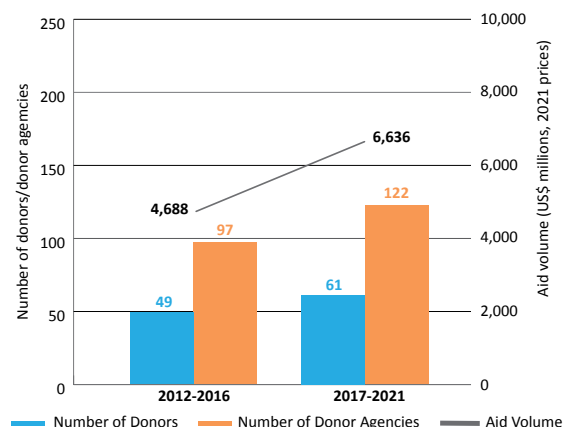
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	2012-16	2017-21	% Δ IN 2012-21	COMPARABLE % Δ IN 2012-21 FOR LICs
Aid volume (\$ million)	4,688	6,636	42%	21%
Number of official donor agencies	97	122	26%	14%
Number of transactions	3,586	4,092	14%	16%
Transactions, size (\$ million)	1.31	1.62	24%	4%
Government channels:				
% of total transactions	47%	47%	0%	-2%
% of aid volume	36%	57%	21%	8%
Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types	12%	17%	5%	4%

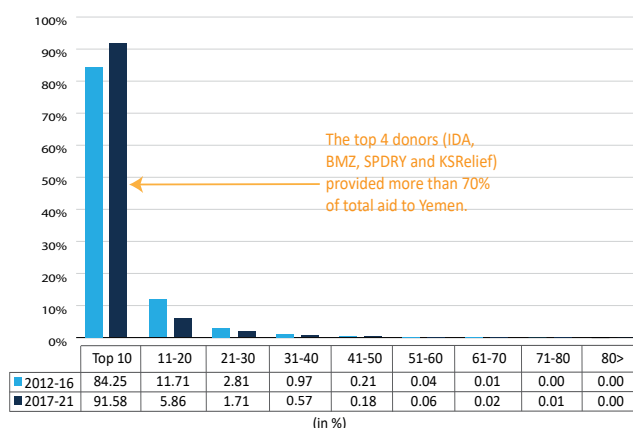
- Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flow (CPAOFF) is defined based on OECD's Country Programmable Aid (CPA) that includes cross-border flows and subjected to multi-year planning at country/regional levels. It is calculated by subtracting from the OFF the humanitarian aid, debt relief and other exclusions specified in CPA that entail no cross-border flows.
- LIC countries are per World Bank FY23 country classification by income level and contain 28 recipient countries. As of FY23, Yemen is a LIC.

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2012-21

### AID FLOWS AND NUMBER OF DONORS/DONOR AGENCIES

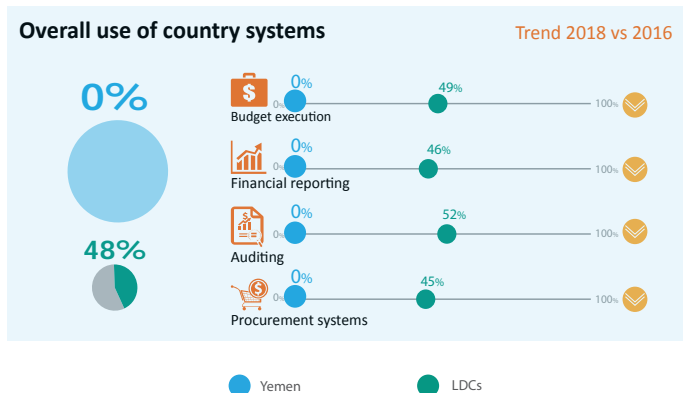


### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONOR AGENCIES



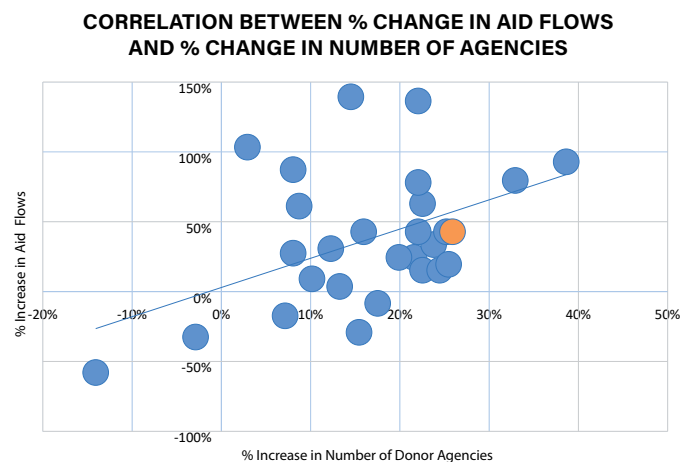
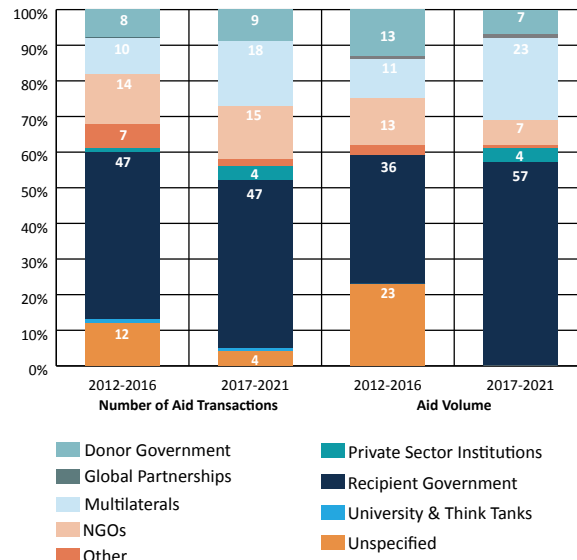


### TRENDS IN OVERALL USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS



- The chart "Trends in Overall Use of Country Systems" is based on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) data. All the other charts and tables are based on OECD CRS data.
- GPEDC data uses LDC countries per the UN classification.

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY IMPLEMENTATION CHANNELS



### SHARE OF AID FLOWS THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES

FUNDING INSTRUMENT / AID TYPE (SHARE IN %)	YEMEN	
	2012-16	2017-21
Budget Support	7%	2%
Basket Pooled Funding	0%	0%
Specific Purpose Contributions	4%	14%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>
Project Type Interventions	87%	82%
Experts and Technical Assistance	1%	1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>83%</b>
Unspecified	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Pooled funds enable donors to combine their contributions for collective implementation of agreed development activities by relinquishing control of respective contributions.
- Contributions to specific-purpose programs are bilateral contributions to funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical area.
- Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

- The orange dot represents Yemen and the blue dots represent other LIC countries.
- X-axis stands for % change in the number of donor agencies between 2012-2016 and 2017-21; Y-axis stands for % change in the CPAOFF volumes between 2012-2016 and 2017-21.
- The trendline shows that the two depicted variables have a relatively strong linear correlation of more than 40%, and Yemen sits below the trendline.





Annex

# Annex 1.

## The Aid Effectiveness Agenda Since the Rome Declaration

One rationale for creating the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1961 was the necessity of overcoming the proliferation and fragmentation of aid through coordination. Its work regularly focused on this topic in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s (Herman 2013), resulting in four high-level forums on aid effectiveness over the last twenty years.

### **The 2003 Rome Declaration on Harmonization**

recognized that urgent, coordinated, and sustained actions to improve aid effectiveness were needed to address the growing evidence that donor requirements and processes generated unproductive transaction costs, drawing on limited capacity and not always fitting well with national development priorities and systems. The declaration acknowledged that good practice standards or principles were required and recognized some ongoing work on this.

**The 2005 Paris Declaration** enunciated five principles (i.e., ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, and mutual accountability), 56 commitments, and 12 monitoring indicators. Regarding proliferation and fragmentation, two of the 12 indicators focused on mitigating the impact of donor transactions through donors aligning their aid with national priorities and providing the information needed for it to be included in national budgets and through aid being provided via harmonized programs coordinated among donors.

**The 2008 Accra Agenda for Action** made specific commitments to “reduce costly fragmentation of aid” by improving the complementarity of donors’ efforts and the division of labor among donors through improved allocation of resources within sectors, countries, and across countries. This was to be achieved by recipient countries determining the optimal roles of donors, by donors ensuring that new arrangements did not result in less aid to specific countries, and by developing sound practice principles on country-led division of labor.

### **The 2012 Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation**

noted that the responsibility to reduce fragmentation and curb the proliferation of aid channels without lowering the volume and quality of resources was on the providers of development assistance. While reiterating earlier commitments to make greater use of country-led coordination arrangements, including division of labor, a new commitment was created to improve the coherence of policies, make more effective use of, and reduce proliferation in multilateral institutions, global funds, and programs.

### **The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)**

provides the institutional framework within which the work on aid effectiveness has continued since Busan. This multi-stakeholder partnership is built around four main principles (enunciated in the 2016 Nairobi Outcome Document): ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and accountability. The GPEDC conducted three rounds of surveys in 2014, 2016, and 2018.

# Acknowledgments

The Trust Funds and Partner Relations department (DFTPR) in the Development Finance Vice Presidency (DFIVP) of the World Bank prepared the Aid Efficiency at a Glance Report and country snapshots. Ashish Makkar and Long Hanhua Wang led this task, with overall guidance provided by Akihiko Nishio, Francisco Galrao Carneiro, Mei Leng Chang, and Gaiv Tata. Michelle Yan Li, Krishna Thapa, and Leslie Ashby also provided helpful inputs. The support of Gimga Group in the overall design is greatly appreciated.

