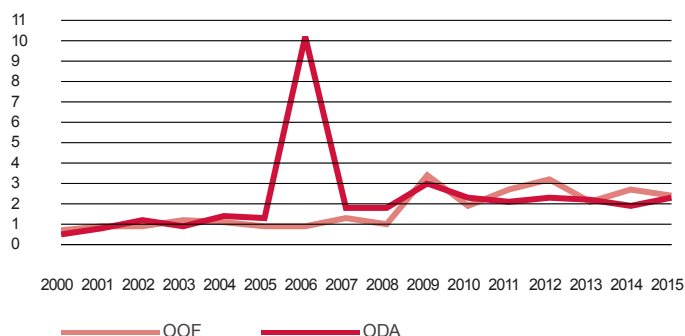


The African Development Bank (AfDB) is a regional multilateral development bank that aims to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries, therefore reducing poverty. The AfDB provides ODA (most of which is reported under the African Development Fund), which stood at US\$2.3 billion in 2015. It also provides non-concessional other official flows (OOFs), which stood at US\$2.4 billion in 2015.

Resource flows to developing countries

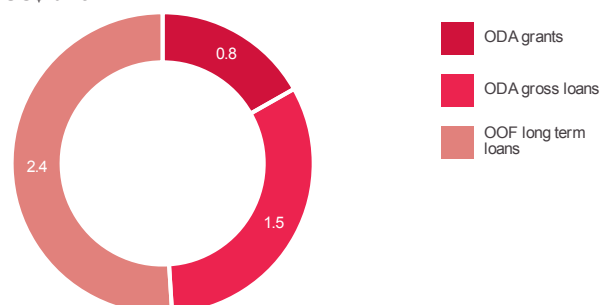
Over the last six years ODA has remained relatively constant, and was at US\$2.3 billion in 2015. OOFs were at US\$2.4 billion in 2015

US\$ billion, constant 2015 prices



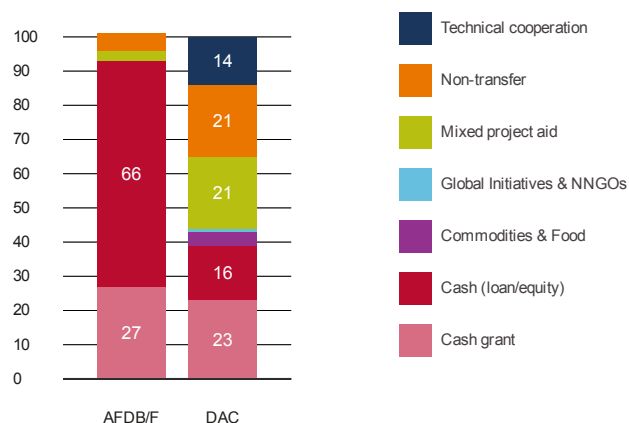
OOFs long-term loans stood at US\$2.4 billion in 2015. Two-thirds of ODA provided is loans

2015, US\$ billion



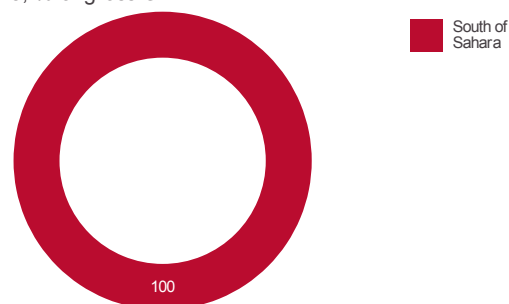
Cash (loan/equity) made up two-thirds of AfDB's ODA in 2015

2015, % of gross ODA



AfDB ODA goes to regional member countries

2015, % of gross ODA



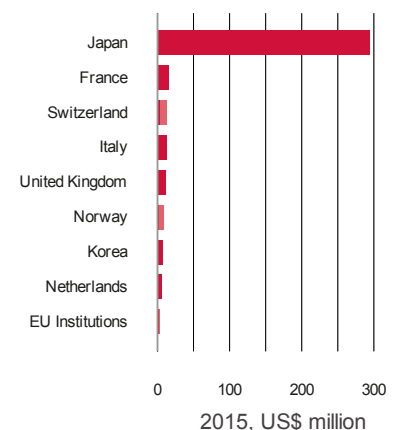
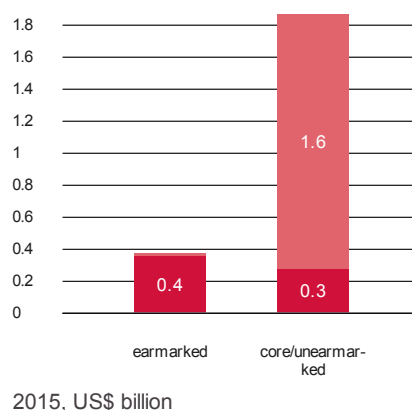
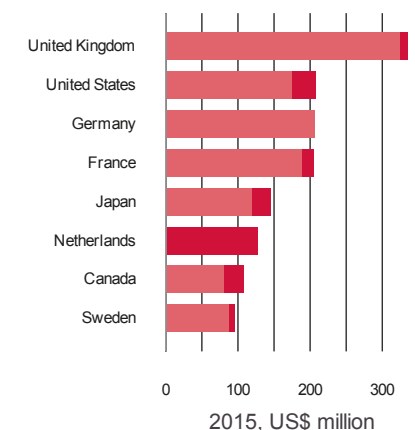
Notes: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, administrative costs and other forms. NGOs: Northern non-governmental organisations.

Resource flows to African Development Bank and Fund

The UK, the US and Germany are the largest donors of unearmarked (core) ODA

Unearmarked (core) ODA to AfDB in 2015 was US\$1.9 billion and earmarked ODA was US\$375 million

Japan, France and Switzerland are the largest donors of earmarked ODA



Legend: African Development Bank (dark red), African Development Fund (light red)

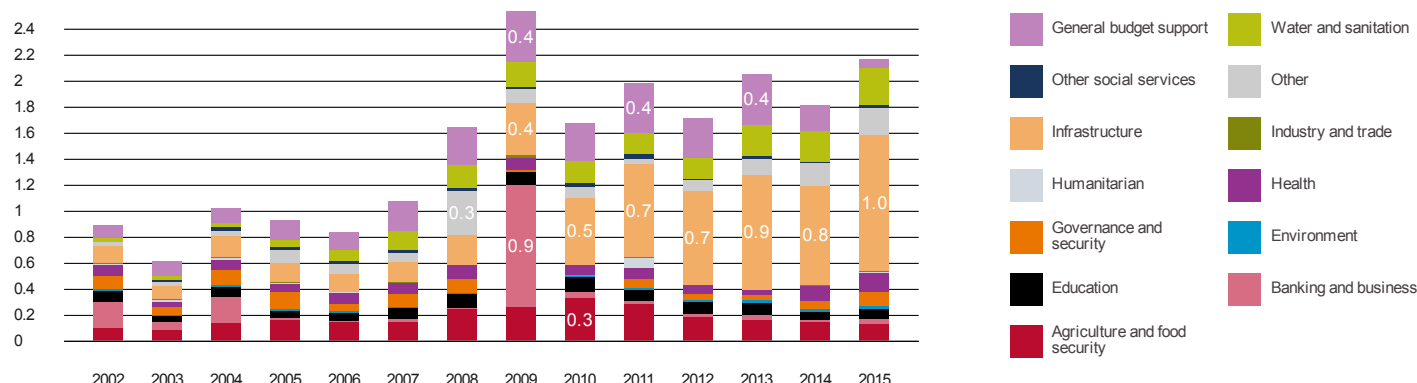
Notes: 'Unearmarked' (or core) ODA refers to money given from a donor to a multilateral agency that allows the latter to have complete freedom on deciding how the money is used. 'Earmarked' ODA is given to the multilateral organisation for a specific purpose set by the donor. Data is sourced from 'DAC members' total use of the multilateral system table' in the OECD DAC CRS.

How is ODA from African Development Bank and Fund spent by sector?

Infrastructure has been the largest recipient sector of AfDB's ODA in each of the last five years. Debt relief and general budget support are significant modalities. In 2015, the top three sub-sectors AfDB's ODA was targeted to were road transport (US\$614 million), water resources policy/administrative management (US\$275 million), and electric power transmission and distribution (US\$243 million). The largest three ODA recipients were Kenya, Tanzania and DRC.

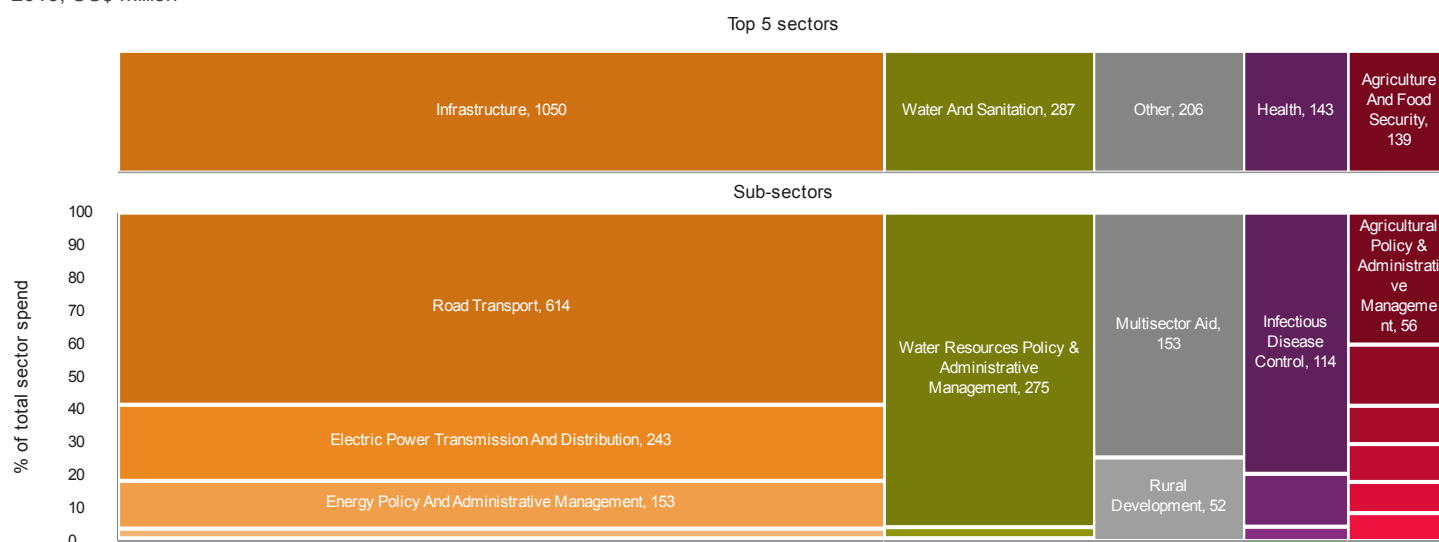
Infrastructure has been the largest recipient sector over each of the last five years

US\$ billions, debt relief from AfDB is not displayed in the chart



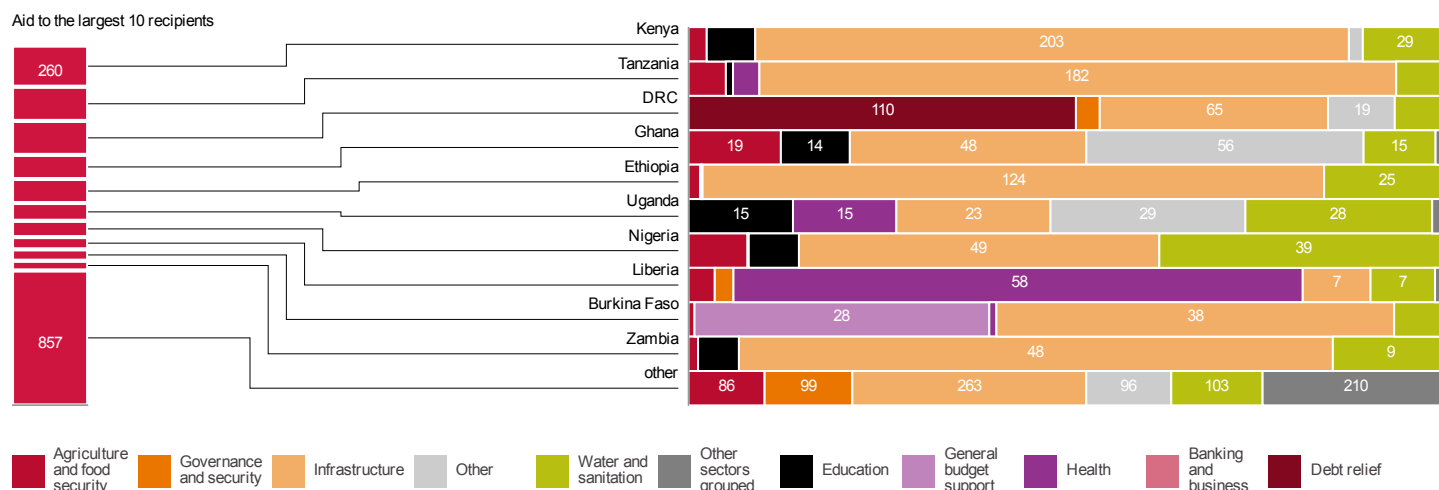
Road transport in the infrastructure sector is the largest 2015 sub-sector

2015, US\$ million



The majority of ODA to the largest two recipients, Kenya and Tanzania, is under the infrastructure sector

2015, % of gross ODA, US\$ million

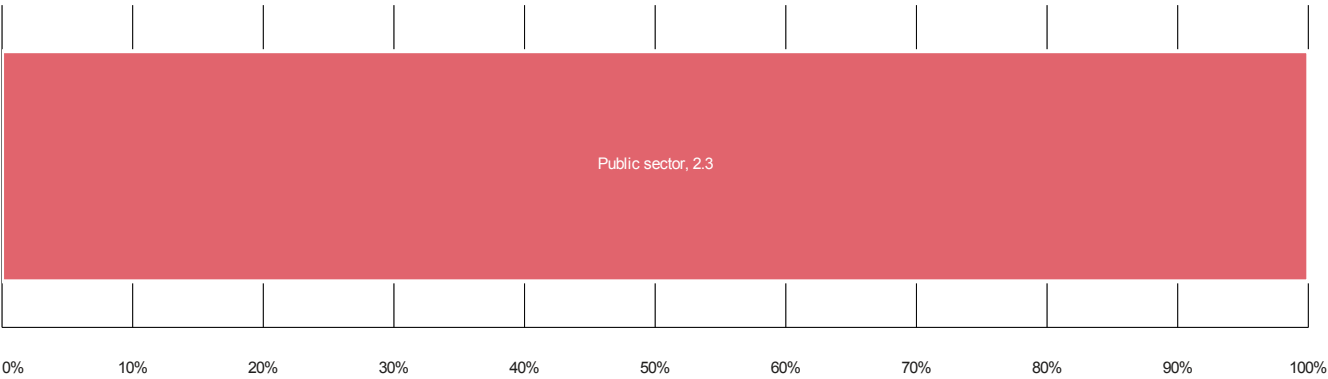


Notes: The sectoral breakdown shown on this page includes the grouping of certain OECD DAC sectors. Sub-sectors, also known as 'purpose names', provide a greater level of granularity on sectoral expenditure and are available in CRS data reporting. For more information on OECD DAC sectors and purpose names, see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>.

How is ODA from African Development Bank and Fund channelled?

All ODA from AfDB is channelled through the public sector (recipient governments)

2015, % of total bilateral ODA, US\$ billion

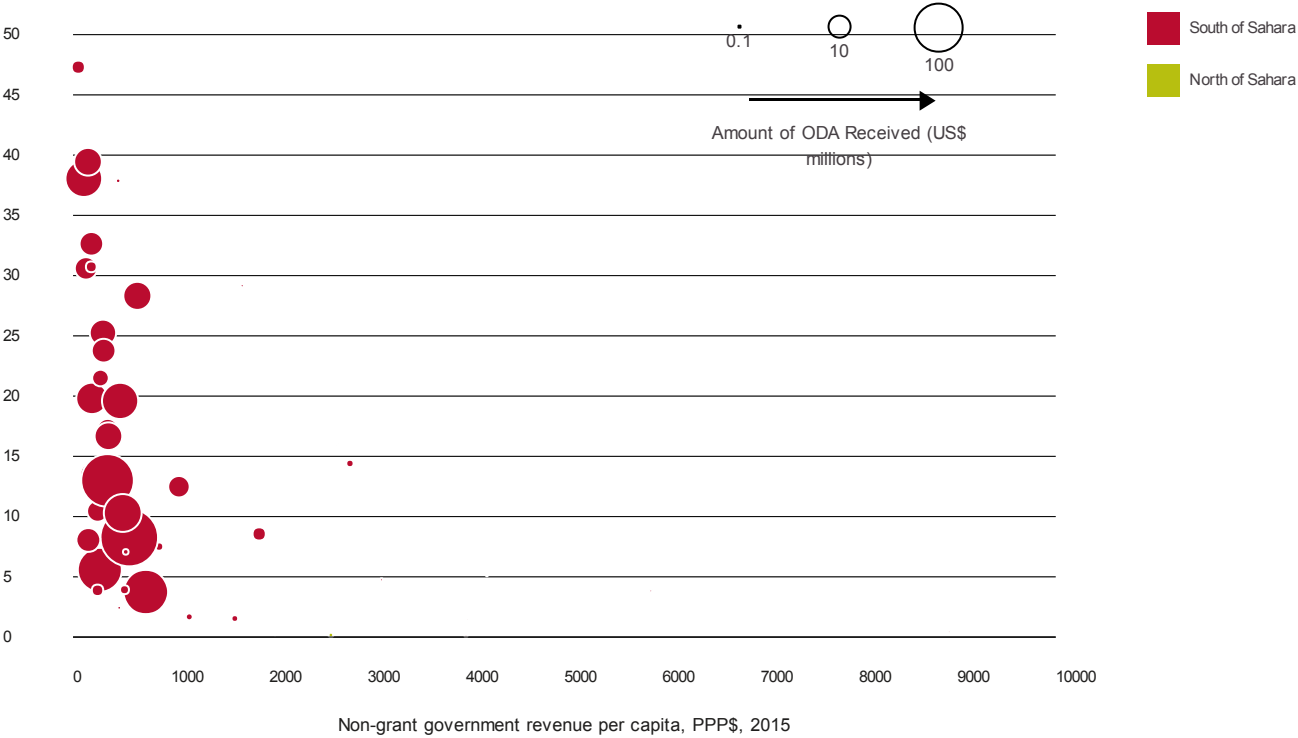


Notes: Channel of delivery refers to the first implementing partner of the ODA funds

How is ODA from African Development Bank and Fund targeted?

The majority of ODA from AfDB is targeted towards countries with a non-grant government revenue per capita below \$600

Depth of poverty %



Notes: Depth of poverty data is sourced from PovcalNet and is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Government revenue data is sourced from the IMF and refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015; it is expressed in 2015PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF

Notes: All ODA and OOF data shown in this profile is sourced from OECD tables DAC1, DAC2a, DAC2b or the CRS. The ODA and OOF data used in this profile is disbursements (actual payments in each year from the donor) and is for the latest year available. Acronyms: CRS: Creditor Reporting System; DAC: Development Assistance Committee; ODA: official development assistance; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows; UK: United Kingdom; US: United States; DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo; IMF: International Monetary Fund