

# European Financial Flows on SDG7 to Africa – 2021 Report

Methodology

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The AEEP is supported by its Steering Group:



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## 1. Introduction and scope of research

This methodology provides a detailed overview of the processes used to collect, analyse and present data in the Africa-EU Energy Partnership's (AEEP) *European financial flows on SDG7 to Africa 2020* report.

The report examines public and private financial flows into the energy sectors of Africa in an effort to identify the progress being made towards meeting Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) and to highlight the valuable contributions made by the European Union (EU) and its member states in pursuit of this goal. The 2020 iteration of this report covers the period 2014 to 2019, which spans not only the EU's current Multiannual Financial Framework, but also the period following the date at which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) came into force (2015). While the report largely focuses on the efforts made by EU Institutions and Member States (EI &MS) – to include Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments and disbursements, core contributions to multilaterals, and leveraging of private sector finance – it was necessary to collect all available information from non-EU donors in order to provide a comparative illustration and an overall picture of the global efforts helping Africa towards meeting SDG7 by 2030.

## 2. Definitions

### **Commitment**

A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation in a given year. Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of disbursements. Commitments to multilateral organisations are reported as the sum of (i) any disbursements in the year reported on which have not previously been notified as commitments and (ii) expected disbursements in the following year.

### **Disbursement**

The release of funds to or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent in a given year. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient. They may be recorded gross (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or net (the gross amount less any repayments of loan principal or recoveries on grants received during the same period). It can take several years to disburse a commitment.

### **Official Development Assistance**

Official Development Assistance as per the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development.

ODA flows are defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
  - o is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
  - o is concessional in character. In DAC statistics, this implies a grant element of at least
    - **45%** in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 9%).
    - **15%** in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 7%).
    - **10%** in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 6%).
    - **10%** in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5% for global institutions and multilateral development banks, and 6% for other organisations, including sub-regional organisations).

## **SDG7**

Goal seven of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). SDG7 is to “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” by 2030. SDG7 has the following three targets:

7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services;

7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix;

7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency;

7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology;

7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

## **Investment**

A commitment or disbursement made by a public or private entity to an energy project, programme or scheme in Africa.

## **Finance type**

The category of finance type by which an investment is made. This report classifies the finance type of an investment into one of the following categories:

- ODA Grants
- ODA Loans
- ODA Equity Investment
- African National Government Capital Expenditure
- Private
  - o Private Loan
  - o Private Grant
  - o Private Equity
  - o Private Unknown

A full list of the financial instruments which comprise these finance types can be found in section 4.1.

### ***Sector and subsectors***

The sector and subsector of the energy industry in which the project or programme which received the investment is located. A full list of sectors and the subsectors which populate those categories (based on OECD classifications) can be found in section 4.2.

### ***Recipient country***

The African country in which a project that has received investment is located. The countries under study include all 55 members of the African Union.

### ***Region***

The geographic region in which the recipient country is located. Regions are based on African Union definitions, however 'regional' investments (those directed at more than one country) are based on OECD definitions to ensure consistency with the OECD DAC dataset (see section 4.3).

### ***Country income group***

A recipient country's income status, as per World Bank definitions (see section 0).

### ***Donor category***

The group in which a financier of an energy project is categorised. Financiers are grouped into the following donor categories:

- **EI & MS:** European Union financial institutions and ministries/development agencies/development banks of its Member States as of 31 December 2019.
- **Europe (non-EU):** Countries geographically located within Europe, but which are not a member state of the European Union.
- **Middle East:** Countries within the Middle East and the Levant.
- **Asia:** Countries located geographically within Asia.
- **Oceania:** Countries located geographically within the continent of Oceania.

- **North America:** The United States of America, Canada and Mexico.
- **South America:** Countries located geographically within the continent of South America.
- **Private sector:** Any finance from private sector organisations (excluding state-backed commercial banks or state-owned organisation in China).
- **Multilaterals:** Multilateral development finance institutions or development banks which are funded by multiple countries, regardless of geography. This category includes organisations such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

A complete list of financiers which make up these categories can be found in section 0.

### 3. SDG7 compliance

The report focuses on financial flows which support the achievement of SDG7 in Africa, although non-SDG7 financial flows are captured to provide context of wider energy-related financial flows.

Comprehensive data on SDG7 financial flows is not publicly available. For 2019, donors who provided completed questionnaires were asked to indicate an individual project's SDG7 compliance. However, the reporting of SDG7 compliance was extremely limited within the OECD DAC CRS. Therefore, only projects in the sectors of renewable generation, transmission and distribution, energy efficiency, clean cooking and clean transport were considered as SDG7-compliant. Non-renewable generation was excluded from the SDG7 category unless indicated as SDG7-compliant by the reporting donor. Commitments and disbursements to policy support and capacity building are directly related to the achievement of SDG7, albeit the portion attributed to SDG7 is unknown. Despite this, policy support and capacity building is included as SDG7-compliant unless stated.

## 4. Classifications

The following section outlines the classifications that were used and applied to the report's dataset.

### 4.1. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Table 1 outlines the financial instruments used in the dataset. The financial instruments used for official support are as per OECD definitions.

Table 1: Types and definitions of finance instruments used

DAC Code	Type of financing	Description
<b>ODA GRANT</b>		
110	Standard grant	Grants are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient.
210	Interest subsidy	A payment to soften the terms of private export credits, or loans or credits by the banking sector.
310	Capital subscription on deposit basis	Payments to multilateral agencies in the form of notes and similar instruments, unconditionally encashable at sight by the recipient institutions.
311	Capital subscription on encashment basis	Payments to multilateral agencies in the form of notes and similar instruments, unconditionally encashable at sight by the recipient institutions.
<b>ODA LOANS</b>		
421	Standard loan	Transfers in cash or in kind for which the recipient incurs legal debt (and the resulting claim is not intended to be traded). Since payment obligations on standard loan are senior obligations, i.e. creditors are entitled to receive payments against their claims before anyone else, they are also referred to as senior loans.
422	Reimbursable grant	A contribution provided to a recipient institution for investment purposes, with the expectation of long-term reflows at conditions specified in the financing agreement. The provider assumes the risk of total or partial failure of the investment; it can also decide if and when to reclaim its investment.
423	Bonds	Fixed-interest debt instruments, issued by governments, public utilities, banks or companies, tradable in financial markets.
424	Asset-backed securities	Securities whose value and income payments are derived from and backed by a specific pool of underlying assets.

DAC Code	Type of financing	Description
425	Other debt securities	
431	Subordinated loan	A loan that, in the event of default, will only be repaid after all senior obligations have been satisfied. In compensation for the increased risk, mezzanine debt holders require a higher return for their investment than secured or more senior lenders.
<b>ODA EQUITY</b>		
432	Preferred equity	Equity that, in the event of default, will be repaid after all senior obligations and subordinated loans have been satisfied; and will be paid before common equity holders. It is a more expensive source of finance than senior debt, a less expensive source than equity.
510	Common equity	A share in the ownership of a corporation that gives the owner claims on the residual value of the corporation after creditors' claims have been met.
520	Shares in collective investment vehicles	Collective undertakings through which investors pool funds for investment in financial or nonfinancial assets or both. These vehicles issue shares (if a corporate structure is used) or units (if a trust structure is used).
530	Reinvested earnings	This item is only applicable to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Reinvested earnings on FDI consist of the retained earnings of a direct foreign investment enterprise which are treated as if they were distributed and remitted to foreign direct investors in proportion to their ownership of the equity of the enterprise and then reinvested by them in the enterprise.
<b>OTHER</b>		
433	Other hybrid instruments	Including convertible debt or equity.
<b>PRIVATE</b>		
30 (flow code)	Private development finance	Financing by civil society organisations (NGOs, philanthropic foundations, etc.)
-	Private loan	Commercial loan issued by a privately-owned entity (non-civil society organisation).
-	Private grant	Grant issued by a privately-owned entity (non-civil society organisation).
-	Private equity	Equity investment by a privately-owned entity (non-civil society organisation).
-	Private unknown	Investment made by a private entity of an unknown finance type (non-civil society organisation).



For higher level analysis and aggregation, ‘Private Loan’, ‘Private Grant’, ‘Private Equity’, ‘Private Development Finance’ and ‘Private Unknown’ were grouped into a single ‘Private’ category for use in certain parts of the report.

## 4.2. SECTOR CLASSIFICATIONS

Commitments and financial flows were classified according to OECD sector and sub-sector definitions. Subsectors were grouped into the following sectors:

- Renewable generation
- Non-renewable generation
- Transmission and distribution
- Clean cooking
- Energy efficiency
- Policy support and capacity building
- Clean transport
- Other

A full list of sectors, subsectors, OECD purpose codes, and whether investments in that sector was considered SDG7 compliant (unless otherwise stated in donor questionnaires) is shown in Table 2.

For 2014-2018, the OECD DAC provides indicators as to whether a commitment or a disbursement contributed towards meeting SDG7. However, many donors did not report this indicator for these years. Therefore, an investment’s SDG7 compliance was determined based on the sector/subsector.

Investments directed towards policy support and capacity building are classified as being SDG7 compliant unless otherwise specified, despite an unknown proportion of this being directed towards non-SDG7 projects. These investments were given special consideration as they do largely play a considerable role in meeting SDG7.

For 2019, all donors which submitted completed questionnaires provided SDG7 indicators on all their commitments and disbursements, which was included in the analysis. All 2019 investments for which SDG7 indicators were not available had their SDG7 compliance based on the sector/subsector.

While target 7.a of SDG7 includes “advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology”, investments in non-renewable generation such as fossil-fuelled generation, or natural gas transmission infrastructure for electricity generation have not been categorised as SDG7-compliant unless otherwise indicated by the donor.

*Table 2: List of sectors and subsectors*

DAC code	CRS code	Subsector	SDG7 ?	OECD definition
<b>Renewable generation</b>				
232	23210	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies	✓	Renewable energy generation programmes that cannot be attributed to one single technology (codes 23220 through 23280 below). Fuelwood/charcoal production should be included under forestry 31261.
232	23220	Hydro-electric power plants	✓	Including energy generating river barges.
232	23230	Solar energy for centralised grids	✓	Including photo-voltaic cells, concentrated solar power systems connected to the main grid and net-metered decentralised solutions.
232	23231	solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems	✓	Solar power generation for isolated mini-grids, solar home systems (including integrated wiring and related appliances), solar lanterns distribution and commercialisation. This code refers to the power generation component only.
232	23232	Solar energy – thermal applications	✓	Solar solutions for indoor space and water heating (except for solar cook stoves 32174).
232	23240	Wind energy	✓	Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.
232	23250	Marine energy	✓	Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.
232	23260	Geothermal energy	✓	Use of geothermal energy for generating electric power or directly as heat for agriculture, etc.
232	23270	Biofuel-fired energy	✓	Use of solids and liquids produced from biomass for direct power generation. Also includes biogases from anaerobic fermentation (e.g. landfill gas, sewage sludge gas, fermentation of energy crops and manure) and thermal processes (also known as syngas); waste-fired power plants making use of biodegradable municipal waste (household waste and waste from companies and public services that resembles household waste, collected at installations specifically designed for their disposal with recovery of combustible liquids, gases or heat). See code 23360 for non-renewable waste-fired power plants.
234	23410	Hybrid energy electric power plants	✓	Electric power plants that make use of both non-renewable and renewable energy sources.

DAC code	CRS code	Subsector	SDG7 ?	OECD definition
<b>Non-Renewable generation</b>				
233	23310	Energy generation, non-renewable sources, unspecified		Thermal power plants including when energy source cannot be determined; combined gas-coal power plants.
233	23320	Coal-fired electric power plants		Thermal electric power plants that use coal as the energy source.
233	23330	Oil-fired electric power plants		Thermal electric power plants that use fuel oil or diesel fuel as the energy source.
233	23340	Natural gas-fired electric power plants		Electric power plants that are fuelled by natural gas; related feed-in infrastructure (LNG terminals, gasifiers, pipelines to feed the plant).
233	23350	Fossil fuel electric power plants with carbon capture and storage (CCS)		Fossil fuel electric power plants employing technologies to capture carbon dioxide emissions. CCS not related to power plants should be included under 41020. CCS activities are not reportable as ODA.
233	23360	Non-renewable waste-fired electric power plants		Electric power plants that use non-biodegradable industrial and municipal waste as the energy source.
235	23510	Nuclear energy electric power plants and nuclear safety		See note regarding ODA eligibility of nuclear energy.
<b>Transmission and distribution</b>				
236	23630	Electric power transmission and distribution (centralised grids)	✓	Grid distribution from power source to end user; transmission lines. Also includes storage of energy to generate power (e.g. pumped hydro, batteries) and the extension of grid access, often to rural areas.
236	23631	Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini-grids)	✓	Includes village grids and other electricity distribution technologies to end users that are not connected to the main national grid. Also includes related electricity storage. This code refers to the network infrastructure only regardless of the power generation technologies.
322	32262	Oil and gas (upstream)		Petroleum, natural gas, condensates, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), liquefied natural gas (LNG); including drilling and production, oil and gas pipelines.
<b>Clean cooking</b>				

DAC code	CRS code	Subsector	SDG7 ?	OECD definition
321	32174	Clean cooking appliance manufacturing	✓	Includes manufacturing and distribution of efficient biomass cooking stoves, gasifiers, liquid biofuels stoves, solar stoves, gas and biogas stoves, electric stoves.
321	32173	Modern biofuels manufacturing	✓	Includes biogas, liquid biofuels and pellets for domestic and non-domestic use. Excludes raw fuelwood and charcoal (31261).
236	23640	Retail gas distribution	✓	Includes urban infrastructure for the delivery of urban gas and LPG cylinder production, distribution and refill. Excludes gas distribution for purposes of electricity generation (23340) and pipelines (32262).
312	31261	Fuelwood/charcoal		Sustainable forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal. Further transformation of biomass in biofuels is coded under 32173.
<b>Policy support and capacity building</b>				
231	23110	Energy policy and administrative management		Energy sector policy, planning; aid to energy ministries and other governmental or nongovernmental institutions for activities related to the SDG7; institution capacity building and advice; tariffs, market building, unspecified energy activities; energy activities for which a more specific code cannot be assigned.
231	23111	Energy sector policy, planning and administration		-
231	23112	Energy regulation		Regulation of the energy sector, including wholesale and retail electricity provision.
231	23181	Energy education/training		All levels of training not included elsewhere.
231	23182	Energy research		Including general inventories, surveys.
<b>Energy efficiency</b>				
231	23183	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency		Support for energy demand reduction, e.g. building and industry upgrades, smart grids, metering and tariffs. For clean cooking appliances use code 32174.
<b>Clean transport</b>				
236	23642	Electric mobility infrastructures	✓	Includes electricity or hydrogen recharging stations for private and public transport systems and related infrastructure (except for rail transport 21030).

DAC code	CRS code	Subsector	SDG7 ?	OECD definition
<b>Other</b>				
322	32210	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management		Mineral and mining sector policy, planning and programmes; mining legislation, mining cadastre, mineral resources inventory, information systems, institution capacity building and advice; unspecified mineral resources exploitation.
322	32220	Mineral prospecting and exploration		Geology, geophysics, geochemistry; excluding hydrogeology (14010) and environmental geology (41010), mineral extraction and processing, infrastructure, technology, economics, safety and environment management.
322	32261	Coal		Including lignite and peat.

### 4.3. REGIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Countries are classified by region as per African Union geographic definitions (see [Table 3](#)). For investments and flows that are directed to more than one country within a specific region, these were classified as ‘Regional’. These ‘regional’ investments are classified according to their respective OECD geographic definitions due to this data being sourced from the OECD DAC. Investments and flows which are directed at countries which cross multiple regions are categorised as ‘Africa, regional’. Financing for projects where the geographic area of the recipient was unknown is classified as ‘Unallocated’.

Table 3: Regional classifications

African Union		OECD DAC corresponding region	
Region	Countries	Region	Countries
Central Africa	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-B, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe.	Middle Africa	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-B, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea,
Eastern Africa	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.	Eastern Africa	Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania,

African Union		OECD DAC corresponding region	
Region	Countries	Region	Countries
			Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Northern Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara.	North of Sahara	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Regional	Africa, regional; Eastern Africa, regional; Central Africa, regional; Northern Africa, regional; Sub-Saharan Africa, regional; Southern Africa, regional; Western Africa, regional.	-	North of Sahara, regional; South of Sahara, regional; Eastern Africa, regional; Middle Africa, regional; Southern Africa, regional; Western Africa, regional.
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.	Southern Africa	Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa
Western Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.	Western Sahara	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
Unallocated	Unidentifiable	-	-

#### 4.4. COUNTRY INCOME GROUPS

Countries are categorised according to the World Bank’s country income group. Investments and flows into multiple countries within a single geographical region (as per the OECD definitions) or across regions are classified as ‘Regional’. Investments and financial flows into projects for which the geographic destination with Africa cannot be identified are categorised as ‘Unallocated’.

Unless otherwise stated, financial flows which are ‘unallocated’ or directed towards MADCTs (Seychelles) are not included or classified as ‘Other’. Unless otherwise stated, Zimbabwe (being the only ‘Other LICs’ are grouped alongside LDCs in the analysis.

Table 4: Countries by income group

Region	Country
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia.
Other Low Income Countries (Other LIC)	Zimbabwe
Lower-Middle Income Countries (LMICs)	Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo-B, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia.
Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs)	Algeria, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa
More advanced developing countries and territories (MADCTs)	Seychelles
Regional	Africa, regional; Northern Africa, regional; Central Africa, regional; Eastern Africa, regional; Sub-Saharan Africa, regional; Southern Africa, regional, Western Africa, regional.
Unallocated	Unidentifiable

#### 4.5. DONOR CLASSIFICATIONS

Financiers of SDG7 in Africa with identified financial flows were categorised into geographic groupings.

Table 5: Donor categories by region

Category	Donor
Africa	National governments of African Union member states, African Development Bank (AfDB), Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), East African Development Bank (EADB), ECOWAS Bank for International Development (EBID), Trade and Development Bank of Eastern and Southern Africa (TDB)
Asia	Korea, Japan
EU Institutions and Member States (EI & MS)	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Commission, European Investment Bank, EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, Africa Infrastructure Platform, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.
Europe (Non-EU Member States)	Norway, Switzerland, Iceland
Middle East	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia
Multilaterals	African Development Bank (AfDB), African Development Fund (ADF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), The Adaption Fund, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Food and Agriculture Organisation, Nordic Development Fund, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Green Growth Institute, Green Climate Fund (GCF), World Bank Group (International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)), Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
North America	Canada, United States.
Oceania	Australia, New Zealand.
Private sector	All forms of financing sourced from privately-owned companies, charities, foundations, etc.



## 5. Currencies and exchange rates

The report presents aggregated financial flows in current EUR prices, consequently all currency not in EUR was required to be converted. The following sources were used to do this:

- For OECD member currencies – OECD Exchange rates<sup>1</sup>
- For Non-OECD members – African Development Bank (AfDB) Exchange rates<sup>2</sup>

The OECD calculates and presents exchange rates as annual averages. The African Development Bank provides exchange rates as monthly aggregates, which were then used to produce a yearly average for each year in the study period.

For data sourced from the OECD DAC CRS, all data is presented in USD. This was then converted to EUR, using the corresponding USD to EUR exchange rate for that year. All other investments in local currency using the AfDB exchange rates were converted from local currency to AfDB Unit of Account, and then to EUR at the corresponding AfDB average exchange rate for that year.

A full list of exchange rates used for 2014-2019 can be found in Annex 1 – Exchange rates.

## 6. Data sources

The report uses project level information to produce aggregated figures, this ensures that the dataset does not contain any double counting. In total, 15,913 investments were identified over the period 2014 to 2019, as well as the annual capital expenditure of between 33 and 46 national governments over the six-year period.

For the years between 2014 and 2018, the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Organisation of Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was used as the primary data source for ODA commitments and disbursements. This provided a consistent and comprehensive dataset from countries that are members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This ensured that the report had a data foundation that was consistent across the study period allowing for robust analysis.

As the OECD DAC 2019 data had not been published in time for this report, it was necessary to supplement the 2014-2018 dataset using primary source data collection. As such, a bespoke questionnaire requesting all 2019 investments was designed and distributed to 37 EI & MS and non-EU public donors and large multilateral organisations.

Both the OECD DAC and data received from donors through questionnaires includes project level information, donor, recipient and specific project commitments or disbursements made. A complete list of data sources can be found in Section 6.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/financial-information/exchange-rates>

The report only covers investments which can be directly attributed to the African energy sector, either directly into projects or into companies which themselves reinvest the flows into infrastructure projects. Investments in companies whose focus is broader than Africa or the energy sector are not counted as it is impossible to determine what proportion would be destined for the African energy sector.

## 6.1. PUBLIC FINANCIAL FLOWS

- Data on OECD members was sourced from the OECD DAC CRS
- OECD members data for 2019 was sourced from a questionnaire<sup>3</sup> sent to 39 organisations
- European Commission investments for 2019 was provided by the EC
- Open source research, annual reports and other public disclosures for those organisations where no other reputable source was available, including the UK's CDC, the EBRD, the EU-AITF, Netherlands' FMO, the World Bank, and the United States' Development Finance Corporation (DFC).

Table 6 shows a complete record of each public donor and multilateral along with the agencies or channels through which investment was made that has been captured in the dataset, whether data exists for each year and the source of that data.

Table 6: List of investments recorded for donors and associated agencies, 2014-2019

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
Adaptation Fund	Adaptation Fund				✓			OECD DAC
African Development Bank	AfDB Ordinary Capital, AfDB NEPAD/IPPF, AfDB Middle Income Country Fund, Fund for African Private Sector Assistance, Zimbabwe Multi-donor Trust Fund, NTF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
African Development Fund	AfDF, NTF, AfDB Fragile States Facility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	✓	✓					OECD DAC

<sup>3</sup> Full list of respondents can be found in *Data Notes*

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
Arab Fund (AFESD)	Arab Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank				✓			OECD DAC
Australia	Australian Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
Austria	Austrian Development Agency, Federal Ministry of Finance, FM of Sustainability and Tourism, Provincial governments, local communities, Austrian Development Bank, Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Belgium	Directorate General for Co-operation and Development, Official Federal Service of Foreign Affairs (excl. DGCD), DGD, Bio-Invest	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
BOAD	BOAD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		ICA
Brazil	Brazilian Development Bank	✓	✓					OECD DAC
Canada	Export Development Canada, International Development Research Centre, Global Affairs Canada, Provincial Governments and municipalities, IDRC, EDC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
China	Exim Bank China, Sinosteel, Shenyang Lan Sa Trading Co Ltd, China Development Bank, Industrial and Commercial Bank of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-American Enterprise Institute, China Global Investment Tracker

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
	China, Exim Bank China; Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Bank of China							-Boston University, China's Global Energy Finance  -AidData Geocoded Global Chinese Official Finance  -Johns Hopkins University, China Africa Research Initiative Loan Data
Climate Investment Funds	Strategic Climate Fund - SREP, Clean Technology Fund, Strategic Climate Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
Czech Republic	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czech Development Agency	✓		✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
DBSA	DBSA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		ICA
Denmark	Investment Fund For Developing Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	✓		✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
EADB	EADB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		ICA
EBID	EBID	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		ICA
EU Institutions	European Development Fund, European Investment Bank, European Commission	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
European Bank for Reconstruction	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC European Bank for Recon-

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
and Development								struction and Development (EBRD) website
Finland	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FinnFund, Finnish Government, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Food and Agriculture Organisation	FAO							OECD DAC
France	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry, French Development Agency, COOP DECENTRAL/MAE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Proparco, AFD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Germany	Foreign Office, Federal Min. for the Env., Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Federal State of Lower-Saxony, City State of Hamburg, Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal State of Bavaria, Federal State of Saarland, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, German Investment and Development Company, Federal State of Baden-Württemberg, Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal State of Saxony, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
	Federal Min. for the Env., Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture							
Global Environment Facility	GEF Trust Fund, Least Developed Countries Trust Fund (LDCF), GEF (general)	✓	✓		✓	✓		OECD DAC
Global Green Growth Institute	Green Growth Planning and Implementation	✓			✓	✓		OECD DAC
Green Climate Fund	Green Climate Fund		✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
Hungary	Miscellaneous, Ministry of Finance					✓		OECD DAC
Iceland	ICEIDA		✓					OECD DAC
India	Export-Import Bank of India, Exim Bank, India Export-Import Bank, Exim Bank of India	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	OECD DAC
International Finance Corporation	International Finance Corporation						✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs (DCAD), Department of Foreign Affairs	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Islamic Development Bank	Islamic Development Bank	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC, Annual reports
Italy	Earmarked fiscal flows to NGOs & religious organisations, Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea, Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo, Local administration, Central administration, Italian Society for Enterprises Abroad, Public	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
	universities, research institutes and Italian red cross, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Artigiancassa							
Japan	Japanese International Co-operation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan International Cooperation Agency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Korea	Export-Import Bank of Korea, Miscellaneous, Korea International Cooperation Agency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC, news monitoring
Kuwait	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC, Annual reports, news monitoring
Lithuania	Ministry of Environment					✓		OECD DAC
Luxembourg	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FMO, FMO - Access to Energy Fund, FMO - Building Prospects, FMO - MASSIF, FMO - Development Accelerator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
New Zealand	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade		✓					OECD DAC
Nordic Development Fund	Nordic Development Fund	✓			✓		✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
Norway	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FK Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFID	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Poland	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
Portugal	Portuguese Government, Camões-Institute for Cooperation and Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
Romania	ROAID					✓		OECD DAC
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Development Fund		✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC, Annual reports, news monitoring
Slovak Republic	Other ministries	✓	✓					OECD DAC
South Africa	Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)							
Spain	Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, Municipalities, Public Universities, Spanish Agency for International Development Co-operation, Autonomous Governments, Comunidad Autónoma de La Rioja, Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía, Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Ministry of Industry and Energy, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Energy, Autonomuos Community of Andalusia, Ministry of Economy and Business,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC, Questionnaire



Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, COFIDES							
Sweden	Swedish International Development Authority, The Swedish Research Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
Switzerland	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation, Cantons and municipalities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Questionnaire
TDB	TDB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		ICA
Turkey	Miscellaneous, Turkey					✓		OECD DAC
UNDP	UNDP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		OECD DAC
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, Abu Dhabi Department of Finance, Miscellaneous	✓	✓		✓	✓		OECD DAC, Annual reports, news monitoring
United Kingdom	CDC Capital Partners PLC, Department for International Development, Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, Scottish Government, Department of Energy and Climate Change, Miscellaneous, CDC Group, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC, Department for International Development (DFID) website, CDC website

Country/Multilateral	Agencies/Channels	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
United States	US International Development Finance Corporation, Agency for International Development, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Trade and Development Agency, Department of Energy, African Development Foundation, State Department, U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of Defense, Department of State	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC Development Finance Corporation (DFC) website
World Bank Group	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Finance Corporation, World Bank, World Bank Carbon Fund, Clean Technology Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OECD DAC World Bank Group website

## 6.2. PRIVATE FINANCIAL FLOWS

Data on private sector is limited. Information was obtained from the World Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure database, which reports on private and public investments into energy projects which reached financial close during the period 2014-2019 alongside a number of other sources (see below). This information was cross-referenced using the OECD DAC CRS and the African Energy Live Data platform.

- OECD DAC CRS
- World Bank Group's Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) database
- Cross-border Information's propriety power project database, *African Energy Live Data* was used to gather financial flows and cross-check other public/private investments.
- GOGLA
- African Minigrid Developers Association
- Bloomberg's Climatescope

- Annual reports

Further data on private finance was obtained from industry association, where possible. However, this often did not include private equity investments, nor was it possible to allocate investments made directly into globally focused companies which were active in Africa.

In all cases, the financing of private sector projects was disaggregated so that only private sector contributions were counted, thereby avoiding double counting where public support was already including with the OECD DAC CRS.

While the WB PPI database does not specify private equity investments by investor, it does state the public and private equity split between the total equity amount. For the dataset, the total private equity investment was entered as a single figure equal to the stated private sector share of the total equity amount.

Likewise, the WB PPI does not disclose private loan amounts by investor, yet does list all public and private investors, as well as stating the public loan amounts by lender. For the dataset, the difference between the total debt finance and stated public debt finance was assumed to be private debt finance, where private lenders were listed.

### 6.3. AFRICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

Data on capital expenditure on energy projects by African national governments for the years 2014 to 2019 was obtained through open source research, with spending information disclosed in official budget statements and/or speeches. Where possible, recurrent expenditure and spending on non-SDG7 compliant infrastructure or programmes was excluded. Data was collected for internal spending (that which was raised through government revenue or borrowing on markets) and external spending (that which was lent by international donors, excluding any lending for projects captured elsewhere in the data collection process).

It is important to note that reporting of energy spending is not disaggregated between SDG7-compliant and non-SDG7-compliant projects. Therefore, spending on projects which do not contribute towards meeting SDG7 may be included in the data. There are also a number of countries in which energy and water expenditure are combined.

*Table 7*, below, outlines the countries for which energy spending was identified for the years 2014 to 2019.

*Table 7: African national government spending data collected*

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Angola	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Benin	✓			✓	✓	
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Burundi	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Cabo Verde	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cameroon		✓			✓	✓
Central African Republic					✓	✓
Chad	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Comoros				✓	✓	✓
Congo-B				✓	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Djibouti						
Egypt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Equatorial Guinea			✓			
Eritrea						
Eswatini					✓	✓
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Gabon		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gambia			✓		✓	✓
Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea			✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	✓	✓				
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesotho	✓			✓	✓	✓
Liberia		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Libya						
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malawi		✓	✓		✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritius	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Morocco					✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Namibia	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Niger			✓		✓	✓
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
São Tomé and Príncipe				✓	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seychelles	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Somalia						✓
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Sudan	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sudan						
Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Togo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tunisia				✓	✓	
Uganda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Sahara						
Zambia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## 6.1. NON-SDG7 FINANCIAL FLOWS

Financial flows from non-EU and non-OECD member states were sought for the analysis of this report. While large amounts of financing has been reported – the majority of which from news reports or unverified and sometimes conflicting datasets – it has not been possible to determine the SDG7 compliance of much of this financing. Given that the SDGs are interdependent and much not prejudice one another, the burden is on the financier to prove that their finance is SDG-compliant. Therefore, financial flows which cannot be proven to be SDG7-compliant is omitted from the dataset and the analysis.

## 7. Questionnaire respondents

Donors which returned completed questionnaire with commitment and/or disbursement data for 2019 are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Questionnaire respondents, 2019

Donor
African Development Bank (AfDB), including the African Development Fund (ADF)
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
Austrian Development Agency
Austrian Development Bank
Belgium Directorate General for Co-operation and Development
Bio-Invest
Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ)
European Investment Bank (EIB)
Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs
FK Norway
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Global Affairs Canada
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Ireland Department of Foreign Affairs
Italy Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
KfW
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nordic Development Fund
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation

Table 9 shows those donors and multilaterals for which commitment and/or disbursement data was either provided, or sourced by other means, on investments for 2019.

Table 9: Catalogue of commitments and disbursements received in 2019 by donor

Donor	Commitments	Disbursements
African Development Bank	✓	✓
African Development Fund	✓	✓
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	✓	
Austria	✓	✓
Belgium	✓	✓
Canada	✓	✓
China	✓	
EU Institutions	✓	✓
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	✓	
Finland		✓
France	✓	✓
Germany	✓	✓
India	✓	
International Finance Corporation	✓	✓
Ireland		✓
Italy	✓	✓
Japan	✓	✓
Netherlands	✓	✓
Nordic Development Fund	✓	
Norway	✓	✓
OPEC Fund for International Development	✓	✓
Spain		✓
Sweden	✓	✓
Switzerland	✓	✓
United Kingdom	✓	✓
United States	✓	✓
World Bank Group	✓	

## 8. Disbursements data sample

Between 2014 – 2018, for donors which have provided information to the OECD DAC each year, there is a consistent dataset of both commitments and disbursements. However, for the several donors and countries that do not report, information on disbursements is limited.

Additionally, as the 2019 OECD DAC report had not been published in time for the report, disbursements recorded in 2019 are sourced primarily from donor questionnaires. Therefore, non-EU disbursements is limited making comparative analysis of disbursements between EU and non-EU inconsistent. Table 7 shows what percentage disbursements account of total investment by donor category.



Table 10: Number of ODA disbursements reported, 2014-2019

Donor category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Grand Total
Asia	238	53	47	54	55	15	462
EU Institutions and Member States	619	578	582	702	769	875	4,125
Europe (non-EU Member States)	106	97	66	71	113	73	526
Middle East	58	59	46	44	45	0	252
Multilaterals	587	464	419	482	537	189	2,678
North America	142	210	240	288	293	467	1,640
Oceania	7	34	16	33	12	0	102
Private sector	1	2	2	40	18	0	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>9,848</b>

## 9. Grant equivalent

Reported grant equivalents as recorded in the OECD DAC were used to indicate the quality of ODA loan financing. Using project level commitments/disbursements and grant equivalent disclosures (presented in USD amounts and converted to EUR), the grant equivalent to disbursement amount ratio as a percentage (the grant element) was calculated for each ODA loan investment.

The OECD DAC reports grant equivalent data for ODA disbursements for the years 2015-2018 (the OECD changed to the grant equivalent approach in 2014, and as such there is no 2014 information available). To supplement this data, information on the grant equivalent of commitments and disbursements was requested from donors for 2019 via the questionnaire. Table 11 and Table 12 give an overview of the sample size of grant equivalent data obtained.

Table 11: Proportion of ODA data with grant equivalent per year, 2014-2019

Year	% of disbursement data containing grant equivalent	% of commitment data containing grant equivalent
2014	-	-
2015	33%	18%
2016	33%	4%
2017	26%	16%
2018	27%	9%
2019	61%	31%

While a high percentage of grant equivalent data was collected for the year 2019, this was entirely comprised of disbursements issued by EU Institutions and Member States. This itself is reflective of the fact that EU Institutions and Member State provided the overwhelming majority of disbursement data for 2019.

Table 12: Proportion of ODA loan disbursement data with grant equivalent by donor category, 2015-2018

Donor category	% of disbursements data containing grant equivalent
Asia	90%
EU Institutions and Member States	97%
Europe (Non-EU member states)	0%
Middle East	44%
Multilaterals	0%
North America	0%
Oceania	0%

Due to the limitations of the sample size, analysis was only carried out on the ODA loan disbursements of EI & MS, Asia and the Middle East over the period 2015 to 2018.

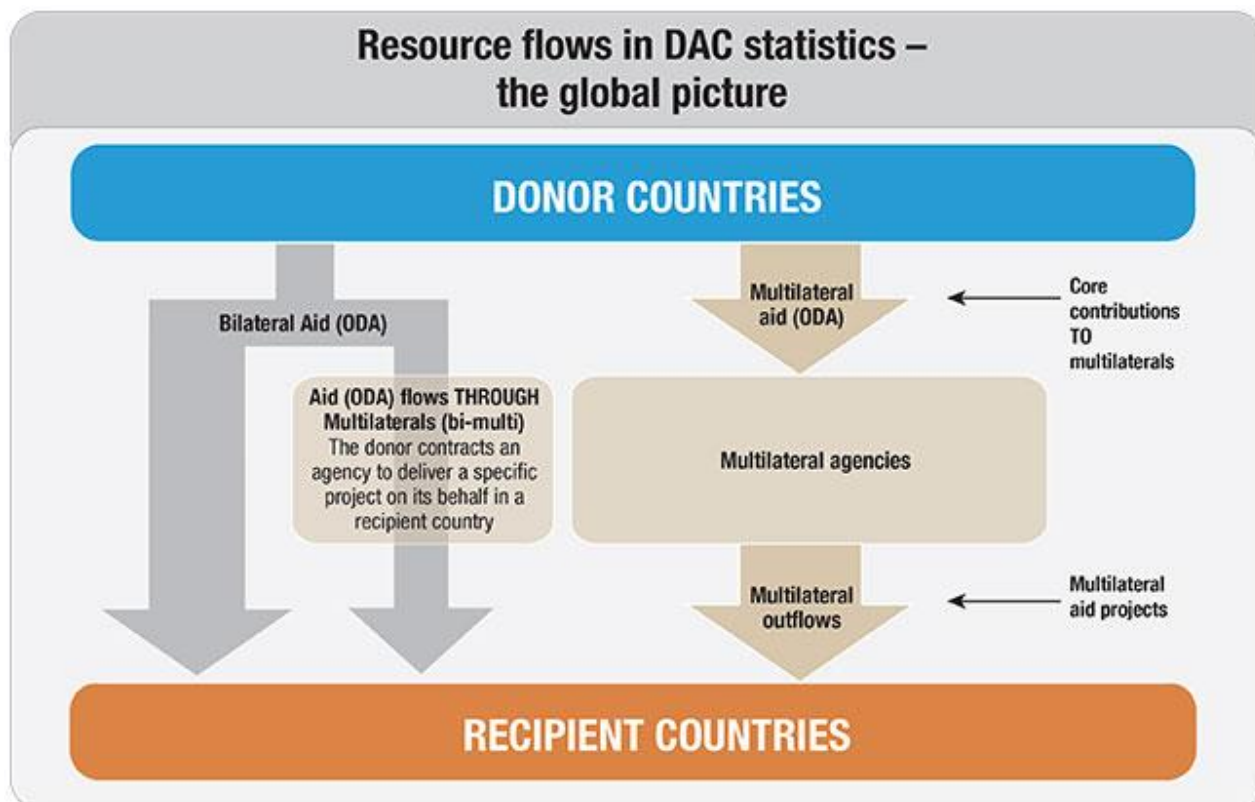
## 10. Core contributions to funds and multilaterals

Data on core contributions made by OECD members to funds and multilaterals was sourced from the OECD DAC CRS for the period 2014 to 2018, and through questionnaires for 2019. Limited data was obtained for 2019, and as a result the analysis only considered the period 2014 to 2018. No data on core contributions to funds or multilaterals from non-OECD members was available.

Core contributions are not included in the overall aggregation of funding for energy in Africa to ensure there is no double counting when considering the commitments and disbursements of funds and multilaterals.

Commitments and/or disbursements directed at a project, programme or scheme which flows through a multilateral or fund are classified as a bilateral investment rather than a core contribution, or an investment made by that multilateral or fund. Figure 1 illustrates the OECD definitions of core contributions (multi) and bilateral ODA directly to recipient countries (bi) or via multilaterals (bi-multi).

Figure 1: OECD definitions of ODA flows, bi versus multi



Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee

### 10.1. QUANTIFYING THE EU CONTRIBUTION VIA MULTILATERALS

To quantify EI & MS support for SDG7 in Africa beyond their direct commitments and disbursements, the report has attempted to provide a picture of the scale of indirect financing via their financial commitments towards multilaterals.

The proportion (in percentage terms) of EU Member State core contributions to multilaterals for each year between 2014 and 2018, as given in the OECD DAC CRS, was then applied to the total commitments made by multilaterals which are identified as having funding provided by EI & MS for each corresponding year.

It should be noted that the proportion of EI & MS funding is restricted to that of OECD member states, as no other data is provided despite some multilaterals being funded by non-OECD member states. Multilaterals also raise finance beyond the core contributions of their member state governments, therefore the figures provided in the report are an estimated maximum rather than an actual figure and should therefore be treated with care.

## Annex 1 – Exchange rates

EUR 1 to local currency						
Currency	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria Dinar	139.33	176.01	191.56	188.58	197.93	202.86
Angola Kwanza	170.17	207.31	282.01	281.58	382.86	570.34
Argentina Peso	6.07	8.35	13.29	14.75	23.52	42.54
Australia Dollar	0.84	1.20	1.22	1.16	1.13	1.29
Botswana Pula	15.52	17.77	19.11	17.82	17.28	164.40
Brazil Real	1.77	2.99	3.16	2.83	3.09	3.50
Bulgaria Lev	1.11	1.59	1.60	1.54	1.40	1.56
Burundi Franc	2,685.32	2,777.03	2,890.99	2,930.06	3,027.58	3,124.25
Canada Dollar	0.83	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.18
Cabo Verde Escudo	143.20	173.34	174.99	167.85	156.95	166.01
Franc CFA	855.71	1,039.65	1,039.25	994.27	944.08	994.28
China Yuan Renminbi	4.62	5.60	5.98	5.98	5.61	6.16
Colombia Peso	1,505.46	2,253.24	3,011.40	2,950.69	2,822.58	2,977.59
Comoros Francs	641.11	779.74	779.44	745.70	708.06	745.71
DR Congo Franc	1,612.28	1,642.15	1,715.28	2,382.33	2,754.68	2,800.46
Croatia Kuna	4.33	6.17	6.15	5.86	5.33	5.92
Czech Republic Koruna	15.68	21.98	22.03	20.59	18.41	20.30
Denmark Krone	4.23	6.05	6.06	5.86	5.36	5.96
Djibouti Franc	309.69	315.59	311.72	302.52	302.35	302.60
Egypt Pound	12.31	13.56	16.37	29.24	30.22	29.00
Eritrea Nakfa	26.79	27.19	28.07	26.60	26.27	25.89
Ethiopia Birr	34.26	36.62	38.29	40.28	46.55	44.10
Gambia Dalasi	71.73	75.23	75.35	78.60	74.24	84.87
Ghana Cedi	4.99	6.49	6.80	7.27	7.73	8.73
Guinea Franc	12,137.47	13,213.59	14,833.22	15,264.83	15,292.85	15,571.22
Hungary Forint	188.18	225.32	225.86	221.30	211.69	297.76
Iceland Krona	83.64	112.66	112.93	98.36	94.09	111.66
India Rupee	47.05	56.33	60.23	59.01	56.45	63.81

EUR 1 to local currency						
Currency	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Japan Yen	83.64	112.66	100.38	98.36	94.09	99.25
Kenya Shilling	152.43	171.61	980.81	175.95	172.13	173.47
South Korea Won	752.73	901.30	903.42	885.21	846.77	893.28
Lesotho Maloti	18.70	22.25	25.93	23.14	22.38	24.59
Liberia Dollar	147.24	151.62	164.08	188.42	242.35	309.58
Libya Dinar	2.20	2.43	2.43	2.02	2.32	2.37
Madagascar Ariary	4,150.04	5,053.26	5,580.06	5,342.82	5,640.78	6,100.43
Malawi Kwacha	738.14	874.16	200.73	1,137.05	1,237.92	1,258.78
Mauritania Ouguiya	523.82	571.17	615.65	606.08	55.07	62.26
Mauritius Rupee	53.02	61.01	62.36	58.94	57.54	59.89
Morocco Dirham	14.56	17.12	17.19	16.56	15.94	16.41
Mozambique Meticaïs	53.18	66.98	97.12	97.93	101.66	105.41
Namibia Dollar	18.72	22.25	25.93	23.14	22.38	24.59
New Zealand Dollar	0.91	1.29	1.30	1.25	1.22	1.36
Nigeria Naira	271.13	335.95	421.79	503.69	520.61	521.21
Norway Krone	4.73	7.27	7.59	7.32	6.88	7.84
Poland Zloty	2.37	3.40	3.56	3.34	3.06	3.44
Romania Leu	2.52	3.61	3.67	3.58	3.33	3.79
Russia Ruble	28.95	56.33	60.23	52.07	52.92	59.55
Rwanda Franc	1,182.33	1,264.79	1,364.37	1,397.33	1,458.14	1,517.05
Sao Tome & Principe Dobra	31,810.85	38,445.96	38,919.28	37,359.64	35.23	37.11
Saudi Arabia Riyal	2.82	3.38	3.38	3.32	3.17	3.35
Seychelles Rupee	22.00	23.65	23.30	23.09	23.60	23.90
Sierra Leone Leone	7,800.35	8,936.40	9,942.74	12,328.89	13,363.92	15,118.45
Somalia Shilling	1,556.00	1,200.45	1,044.73	991.70	980.75	987.00
South Africa Rand	8.18	11.56	13.29	11.80	11.14	12.95
South Sudan Pound	5.71	5.92	70.40	181.68	234.77	266.74
Sudan Pound	9.94	10.67	10.81	11.30	42.55	78.73
Swaziland Lilangeni	18.72	22.25	25.93	23.14	22.38	245.84
Sweden Krona	5.16	7.57	7.72	7.57	7.36	8.43

<b>EUR 1 to local currency</b>						
<b>Currency</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Switzerland Franc	0.69	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.83	0.89
Tanzania Shilling	2,867.35	3,469.73	3,809.16	3,788.15	3,842.22	3,888.15
Tunisia Dinar	2.93	3.45	3.74	4.08	4.48	5.02
Turkey Lira	1.65	2.45	2.73	3.23	4.09	5.08
Uganda Shilling	4,501.21	5,644.98	5,954.47	6,134.24	6,295.68	6,300.23
UK Pound Sterling	0.46	0.59	0.67	0.69	0.63	0.70
US Dollar	1.33	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.12
Zambia Kwacha	10.72	49.62	18.07	16.46	17.39	21.30
AfDB Unit of Account	1.14	1.26	1.26	1.20	1.23	

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