TRACKING FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

3FS

EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

REPORT

September 2025

IFAD
Investing in rural people

Ethiopia & Italy 2025
UN FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT + 4
STOCKTAKE

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

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

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

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

3FS	Financial Flows to Food Systems
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
UNFSS+4	United Nations Food Systems Summit +4 Stocktake
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFI	international financial institution
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
GNAFC	Global Network Against Food Crises
LDC	least developed country
LIC	low-income country
LMIC	lower-middle-income country
MIC	middle-income country
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOF	other official flows
UMIC	upper-middle-income country

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PREFACE

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

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

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

- **Two 3FS deep-dive subreports:**
    1. One explores the distinctive contributions of **international financial institutions** (IFI) to external development financing for food systems.
    2. The other provides a first-of-its-kind analysis of **external development financial flows to African countries for food systems** from 2018 to 2023.

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

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

This report covers the state of external development financing for food systems in support of low-income countries and middle-income countries. In today's rapidly evolving development finance landscape, a clear understanding of the current state of external support is essential, as it empowers country decision makers to navigate risks, seize emerging opportunities and take strategic steps towards unlocking, mobilizing and scaling the financing required to build more resilient, equitable and high-performing food systems.

EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FOR FOOD SYSTEMS
15 STRATEGIC TRENDS

1. **Since the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, external development financing for food systems has increased in absolute terms, highlighting donor commitment to scaling up support. However, food systems have lost ground as a share of total external development financing, reflecting competing priorities.**

    - Between 2021 and 2023, external development financing for food systems grew by 14 per cent, averaging around US$48.3 billion annually. It spiked during global crises, demonstrating donor responsiveness to food assistance funding during major global shocks. In 2020, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, funding rose by 5 per cent before returning to normal levels in 2021. Another 18 per cent increase was recorded in 2022 during the war in Ukraine.
    - Yet, the share of financing to food systems in total external development financing fell slightly, from 15 per cent in 2018 to 13 per cent in 2023. This relative decline suggests that food systems have faced increasing competition from other sectors – particularly health and energy.

2. **External development financing for food systems has consistently supported structural investments, with the largest shares allocated to agricultural development and value chains and infrastructure for food systems.** Agricultural development and value chains received over one-third of all external development financial flows to food systems (34 per cent), growing from US$15 billion to US$18.1 billion between 2018 and 2023, a 21 per cent increase. Infrastructure for food systems followed closely, maintaining a steady average share of 25 per cent and holding stable at around US$12.3 billion annually. At the same time, the fastest-growing components of targeted financing for low-income countries (LICs) and middle-income countries (MICs) have been environmental sustainability, natural resource management, nutrition and health. This shift reflects growing recognition of their essential role in enabling sustainable and inclusive food systems transformation.

Dedicated financing for nutrition and health exhibited the fastest growth, increasing from US$1.7 billion in 2018 to US$2.2 billion in 2023, a 32 per cent increase. Dedicated financing for environmental sustainability grew substantially, from US$8 billion in 2018 to US$10.3 billion in 2023, a 29 per cent increase, making it one of the fastest-growing components.

3. **Even with this growth, public funding from both domestic sources and external development finance remains below requirements. Balancing short-term emergency food assistance with long-term transformative financing for food systems has remained a persistent challenge.** A large share (about 20 per cent) of external development financing for food systems is directed towards social assistance for vulnerable groups, nearly all of it (98 per cent) in the form of emergency food aid.

4. **External development financing for social assistance, mainly food aid, is now on the decline despite escalating humanitarian needs, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected situations.** After peaking at US$9.6 billion in 2022, funding for food aid fell by 21 per cent in 2023, with a further decrease expected in 2024. Projections for 2025 are even more concerning, signalling a growing disconnect between rising food assistance needs and shrinking funding.[1]

5. **Between 2018 and 2023, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of external development financing for food systems, accounting for some 35 per cent of global flows and averaging US$16.9 billion annually.** During this period, financing to the region grew by 16 per cent. The majority of this funding (58 per cent) was allocated to structural investments, including food systems infrastructure and agricultural development and value chains. However, social assistance, primarily in the form of emergency food aid, absorbed more than one-quarter (26 per cent) of the region's external development financing for food systems. This stands in stark contrast to Asia (including South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific), where only 6 per cent of food systems financing was allocated to social assistance, reflecting a markedly different regional distribution of resources in response to diverse food systems challenges.

6. **Bilateral and multilateral organizations exhibit distinct, yet often complementary, financing patterns in their support for food systems in LICs and MICs.** Between 2018 and 2023, they contributed nearly equal shares to external development financing for food systems – 47 per cent from bilaterals and 49 per cent from multilaterals. Philanthropic contributions accounted for the remaining 3.7 per cent, playing a comparatively smaller role. Despite the diversity of actors, a few key players dominate the financial landscape in each funding channel.

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

7. **A small group of bilateral donors plays a leading role in providing external development financing to African countries in support of their food systems.** Five countries provide over 70 per cent of all bilateral funding to African countries for food systems, shouldering the bulk of financing efforts directed towards food systems. With ongoing shifts in funding priorities, alternative financing sources and solutions will be essential to sustain support for the most vulnerable groups in food systems, particularly in countries receiving the largest share of food systems financing for food assistance.

8. **Bilateral financing plays a key role in meeting urgent needs.** Between 2018 and 2023, around one-third (30 per cent) of bilateral financing was allocated to social assistance, nearly 98 per cent of it going to emergency food aid. The top recipients included Ethiopia, India, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, most of which are classified as countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations, where external food assistance remains critical. Following a peak in 2022, driven largely by heightened support in response to the war in Ukraine, bilateral funding for social assistance fell sharply, plummeting by 30 per cent in 2023. This drop raised early concerns about the sustainability of food aid in crisis-affected situations. Since January 2025, several major bilateral donors have begun to scale back their commitments even further, actively re-evaluating and realigning their contributions across both bilateral and multilateral channels. These ongoing shifts have direct implications for food financing systems in the most vulnerable countries, as well as the communities that depend on this support to meet their basic food needs.

9. **Multilateral financing for food systems grew steadily over the review period, increasing by 30 per cent in absolute terms from US$21.5 billion in 2018 to US$27.9 billion in 2023**, a reflection of the growing commitment to supporting LICs and MICs in addressing food system challenges. **Multilateral organizations have channelled the vast majority of their food systems financing towards long-term structural investments.** Between 2018 and 2023, roughly 90 per cent of multilateral financing for food systems was allocated to transformational investments, demonstrating a strategic emphasis on addressing the structural causes of food systems challenges in LICs and MICs. This focus on productive investments in food systems is largely driven by international financial institutions (IFIs).

10. **IFIs have become key pillars of multilateral financing for food systems, with contributions steadily growing over time.** Seven IFIs – Asian Development Bank (ADB, African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), IFAD, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the World Bank – collectively account for over 60 per cent of total multilateral development financing in this sector. Their funding is directed predominantly towards long-term structural investments, reinforcing the transformational focus of multilateral support. European Union institutions are also a major player, contributing 29 per cent of the total multilateral financing for food systems. As a single multilateral donor, European Union institutions rank second only to the World Bank, disbursing an average of US$6.8 billion per year between 2018 and 2023. About 60 per cent of their financing supports agricultural development and value chains (40 per cent) and infrastructure for food systems (19 per cent).

11. **Distinct roles and complementarities are also evident in multilateral financing for food systems.** While United Nations organizations account for only 4 per cent of multilateral financing for food systems, they are instrumental in delivering food aid to vulnerable populations, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected situations. In fact, among both bilateral and multilateral donors, United Nations organizations reported the highest share of financing (40 per cent) allocated to social assistance, the majority of which was for emergency food aid. This highlights their vital contribution to ensuring that no one is left behind and to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups in food systems.

12. **Overall, official development assistance (ODA),** comprising highly concessional financing and grants, **remains the predominant source of external financing for food systems in LICs and MICs, accounting for an average of 76 per cent of total external development financing for food systems.** Consistent with their economic profiles, LICs are the primary recipients of ODA, which constitutes over 95 per cent of their external financing for food systems. ODA plays a particularly important role in supporting social assistance. In 2023 alone, a significant share (24 per cent) of ODA to food systems was allocated to social assistance, including emergency food aid, highlighting its critical function in addressing urgent humanitarian needs. However, fiscal tightening across major donor governments has led to cutbacks or freezes in ODA, particularly for food security and nutrition. This has limited the delivery capacity of the humanitarian system due to liquidity constraints and recent funding contractions.[2]

13. **A closer look at the nature of external development financing reveals that bilateral donors and multilateral organizations use distinct financial instruments to support LICs and MICs in addressing their food systems challenges.**

    - **Between 2018 and 2023, nearly all bilateral financing (97 per cent) consisted of ODA** in the form of highly concessional loans and grants. Bilateral ODA has been directed primarily towards social assistance, including emergency food aid for the most vulnerable groups. In 2023, one-third (32 per cent) of bilateral ODA to food systems supported social assistance efforts. In contrast, ODA represents a smaller share (61 per cent) **of multilateral financing for food systems**.

    - **The share of other official flows (OOF) in multilateral financing for food systems rose significantly between 2018 and 2023, from 33 to 41 per cent, a 71 per cent increase in absolute terms.** OOF consist of development finance instruments that fall outside the strict ODA concessionality criteria yet still qualify as development finance. They include concessional loans, guarantees, subsidies and grants, particularly those directed to or through the private sector. The growth of OOF in multilateral development financing for food systems is driven largely by the expanding role of IFIs in food systems financing. IFIs account for 60 per cent of reported multilateral development financing for food systems. OOF now represent nearly 60 per cent IFI funding for food systems and continue to grow.

2. Background on the methodology and the assumptions that inform the projection can be found in the 2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises report: Analysis of humanitarian and development financing flows to food sectors in food crisis countries. Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC). Rome.

14. The large share of OOF from institutions such as the World Bank and regional banks reflects the evolving profiles of their client countries, many of which are MICs, and the growing use of loan-based instruments for structural investments. However, as public debt levels rise across LICs and MICs, these trends highlight growing financial risks and long-term costs of heavy reliance on capital markets and concessional loans to meet food systems financing needs. While IFIs mobilize funds primarily through capital markets, leveraging their strong credit ratings, donor contributions remain a critical component. These contributions not only provide concessional resources, particularly for LICs, but strengthen IFI capital bases, enabling these institutions to mobilize additional financing. Maintaining a balanced mix of donor funding and market-based resources is therefore essential for IFIs to effectively serve the diverse needs of both MICs and LICs while safeguarding financial sustainability.

15. **Philanthropies provided 3.7 per cent of external development financial flows to food systems over the period.** Just three philanthropic donors accounted for nearly 48 per cent of these flows, underscoring the concentration within this channel. Philanthropic flows are more heavily concentrated in areas such as environment, nutrition and agricultural development, with significantly less directed towards social assistance and infrastructure. This reflects a distinct set of priorities and approaches within the philanthropic landscape.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. **As the United Nations Food Systems Summit +4 Stocktake (UNFSS+4) approaches, the urgency of financing food systems transformation is once again in the spotlight.** Some low-income countries (LICs) and middle-income countries (MICs) have made great strides in mobilizing domestic funding for food systems. However, these efforts remain far from sufficient to drive the scale of transformation needed. For 48 least developed countries (LDCs), 33 of them in Africa, the cost of transforming food systems is estimated at the equivalent of 40 per cent of their GDP. In the context of a depressed global economy, crises and debt distress, this staggering figure highlights the scope of the resource mobilization required to implement their national food systems transformation pathways.[3]

2. **UNFSS+4 will take place amid major shifts in the food finance ecosystem, rising import tariffs, conflicts and climate shocks**, putting a growing strain on the ability of LICs and MICs to finance the transformation of their food systems. In this challenging context, unlocking, scaling and optimizing financial flows are more urgent than ever to drive meaningful and sustained food systems transformation.

3. **For many LICs and MICs, food systems financing is fuelled by three core financial flows: domestic public resources, external development financing and private investments.** While attention may sometimes skew towards one source – external versus domestic or public versus private – each plays a distinct and complementary role in supporting food systems. Domestic public financing is the primary finance lever in country development strategies. External development financing complements constrained national budgets for structural investments and provides critical support to the most vulnerable groups in food systems, including through food aid. Meanwhile, private capital propels economic growth by financing agrifood businesses, generating income, creating jobs and spurring innovation across agrifood value chains.

3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). 2023. The costs of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

For LICs and MICs, transforming food systems requires an integrated financing approach that unlocks, scales and aligns these three streams in a complementary manner to build inclusive and sustainable national food systems.

4. **The 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit marked a pivotal moment for commitments across the food systems financing landscape.** Governments pledged to mobilize and better align domestic resources, redirecting incentives towards high-performing, sustainable food systems. Development partners committed to scaling up financial support to LICs and MICs. Private sector representatives vowed to adopt fit-for-purpose business models that integrate health, environmental and social considerations into their investment decisions. Together, these commitments are intended to accelerate the shift towards food systems that deliver nutritious food for all, ensure decent incomes and livelihoods for workers along agrifood value chains and remain sustainable and resilient in the face of shocks and crises.

5. **At FSS+2, a persistent challenge for assessing progress in financing for food systems was the lack of consistent reliable data on financing for food systems.** Most voluntary reports provided limited or no information on financial flows to food systems. While some countries reported greater efforts to mobilize domestic funding, the overall landscape remained fragmented. At the same time, businesses have shown growing interest in expanding into countries in the Global South, suggesting that private sector investment in food systems is beginning to gain traction. Encouragingly, more countries are advancing country-led initiatives that blend domestic, development and private financing to empower small-scale producers, women, youth and local enterprises. Yet, despite this momentum, public financing remains insufficient, often narrowly focused on agriculture rather than supporting broader food systems transformation.[4] Private investment, particularly in LICs, continues to fall well short of the levels needed to drive a meaningful transition. Meanwhile, a growing number of countries are contending with overlapping challenges – debt distress, conflict and fragility – that further erode the stability of their food systems and hinder transformation efforts.

6. **Empowering country leaders and stakeholders with financial intelligence** – timely information, actionable insights and relevant data across domestic, international and private financing streams – provides them with essential information to develop country-led food systems financing strategies. Understanding **the role of each actor in a country's food systems finance is key to leveraging their comparative advantages and assembling a tailored mix of financial instruments suited to each country's context**. Financial intelligence enables decision makers to spot financing opportunities, anticipate challenges when particular sources of financing fall short of expectations and proactively mitigate risks. While numbers alone do not drive change, they critically empower decision makers with needed financial evidence for the design of a food systems financing strategy

4. Making food systems work for people and planet — UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment (UNFSS+2): Report of the Secretary-General. 2023.

tailored to the country context, mobilizing, unlocking and repurposing distinct financing sources in a complementary manner to address short-term pressures while sustaining transformative investments in a rapidly evolving food systems finance landscape.

7. **To help close the information gap in food systems financing, drawing on the expertise of a broader ecosystem of support, IFAD and the World Bank developed the 3FS Framework** to empower decision makers with robust evidence on financial flows to food systems at both the country and global levels. The framework is built upon three core pillars:
    - A clear definition of food systems financing
    - A typology of financial flows – namely, domestic public spending, external development financing and private sector investment
    - A standardized tagging methodology to systematically track and analyse those flows

8. The 3FS Framework is not intended to evaluate the quality or impact of external development financial flows to food systems. Instead, it provides a robust evidence base on the scale and allocation of these flows: how much is being invested, for what purpose and where. This financial evidence is designed to complement other analytical and decision-making tools, supporting LICs and MICs in strategic resource planning in an increasingly complex and dynamic development finance landscape.

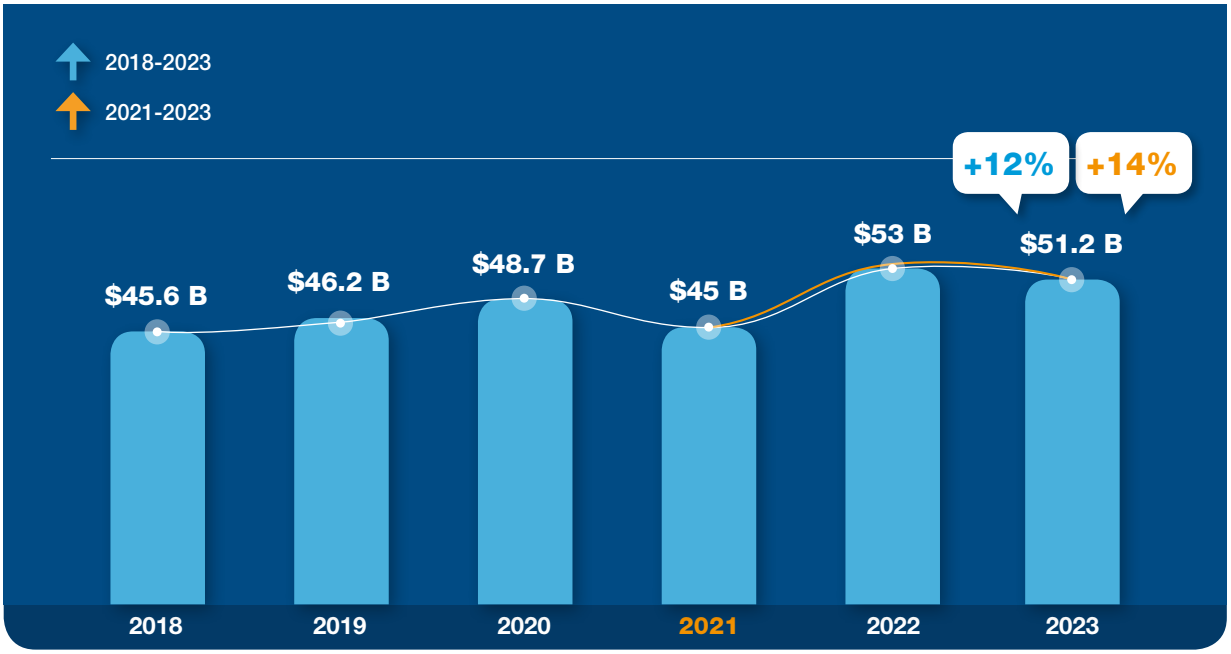
II. EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FOR FOOD SYSTEMS: INSIGHTS

a. How significant is the financial commitment to food systems?

9. **Since the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, external development financing for food systems has increased in absolute terms but declined as a share of total external development financing, reflecting competing global priorities.** Between 2021 and 2023, financing for food systems grew by 14 per cent, underscoring donor commitment to supporting LICs and MICs. Looking at the broader period from 2018 to 2023, total external development financing for food systems increased from US$45.6 billion to US$51.2 billion, marking a 12 per cent overall increase (figure 1). Food systems received an annual average of US$48.3 billion. Marked surges occurred during periods of global crisis: a 5 per cent increase in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic and an 18 per cent increase in 2022 following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine. These spikes highlight sustained donor responsiveness in times of acute need, even amid tightening public budgets globally. However, despite the growth in absolute terms, the share of food systems financing in total external development financing fell from 15 per cent in 2018 to 12 per cent in 2023, indicating a relative loss in priority, as other sectors – particularly health and energy – gained greater momentum (figure 2).

FIGURE 1
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

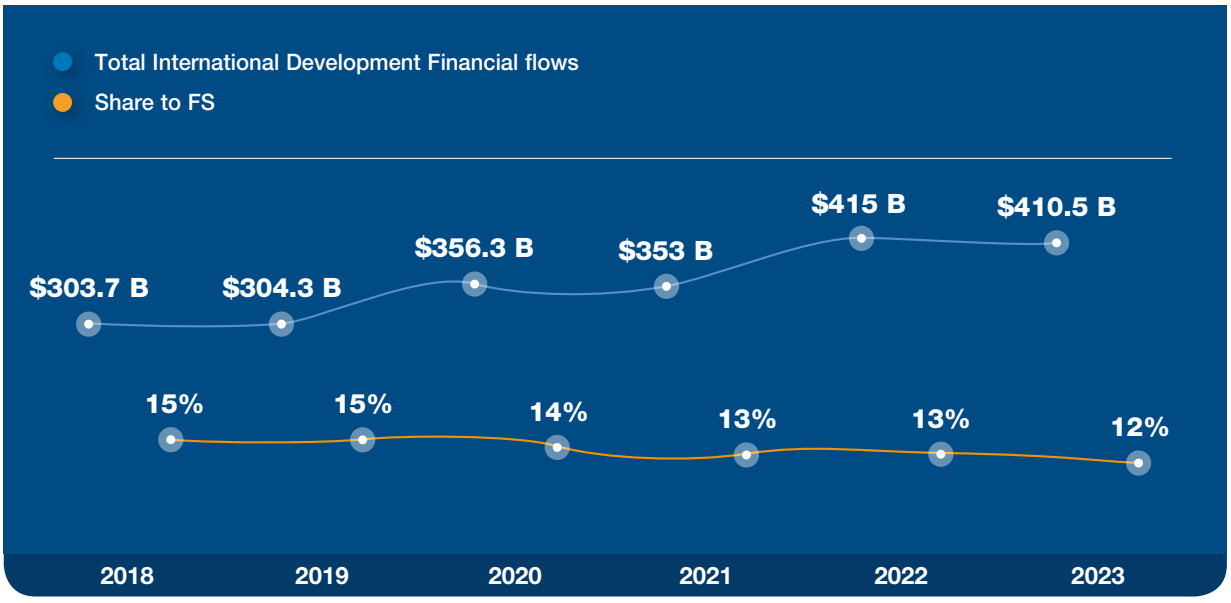
(In USD Deflated base year 2020, in Billions, 2018-2023), based on disbursements



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

FIGURE 2
SHARE OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

(In USD Deflated base year 2020, in Billions, 2018-2023), based on disbursements



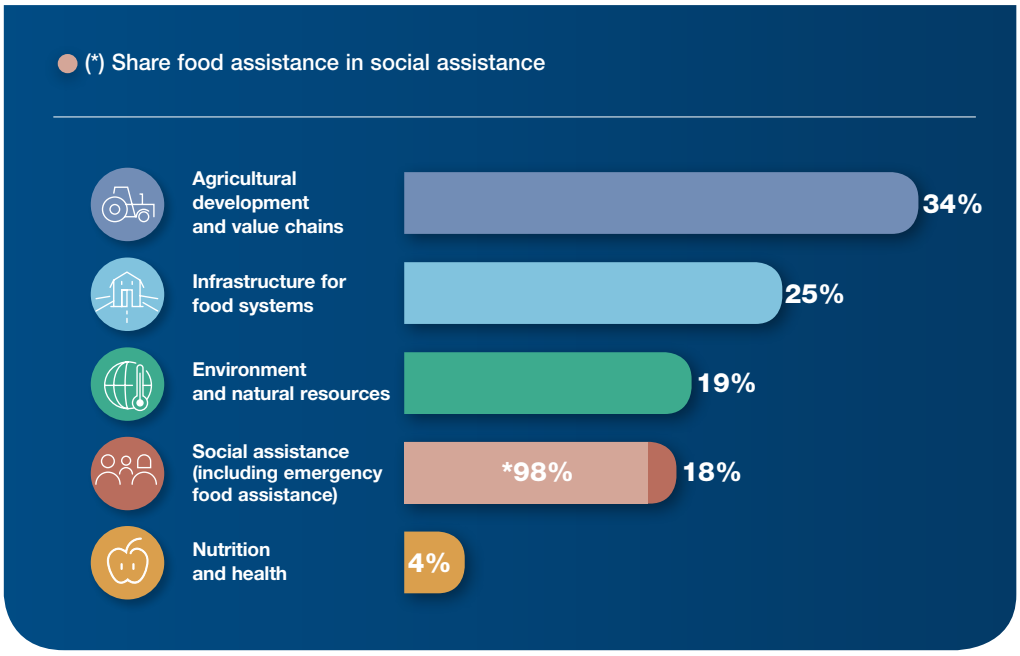
Source: Data accredited to OECD.

b. What are the financing priorities?

10. **External development financing for food systems has consistently prioritized structural investments in food systems, allocating the largest shares to agricultural development and value chains and infrastructure for food systems.** Agricultural development and value chains received the highest share, accounting for 34 per cent of total external development financial flows to food systems, growing from US$15 billion in 2018 to US$18.1 billion in 2023, for a 21 per cent increase. Infrastructure for food systems was second in volume, with an average share of 25 per cent, holding stable at about US$12.3 billion annually (figure 3).

FIGURE 3
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS ACROSS FOOD SYSTEMS COMPONENTS

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



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

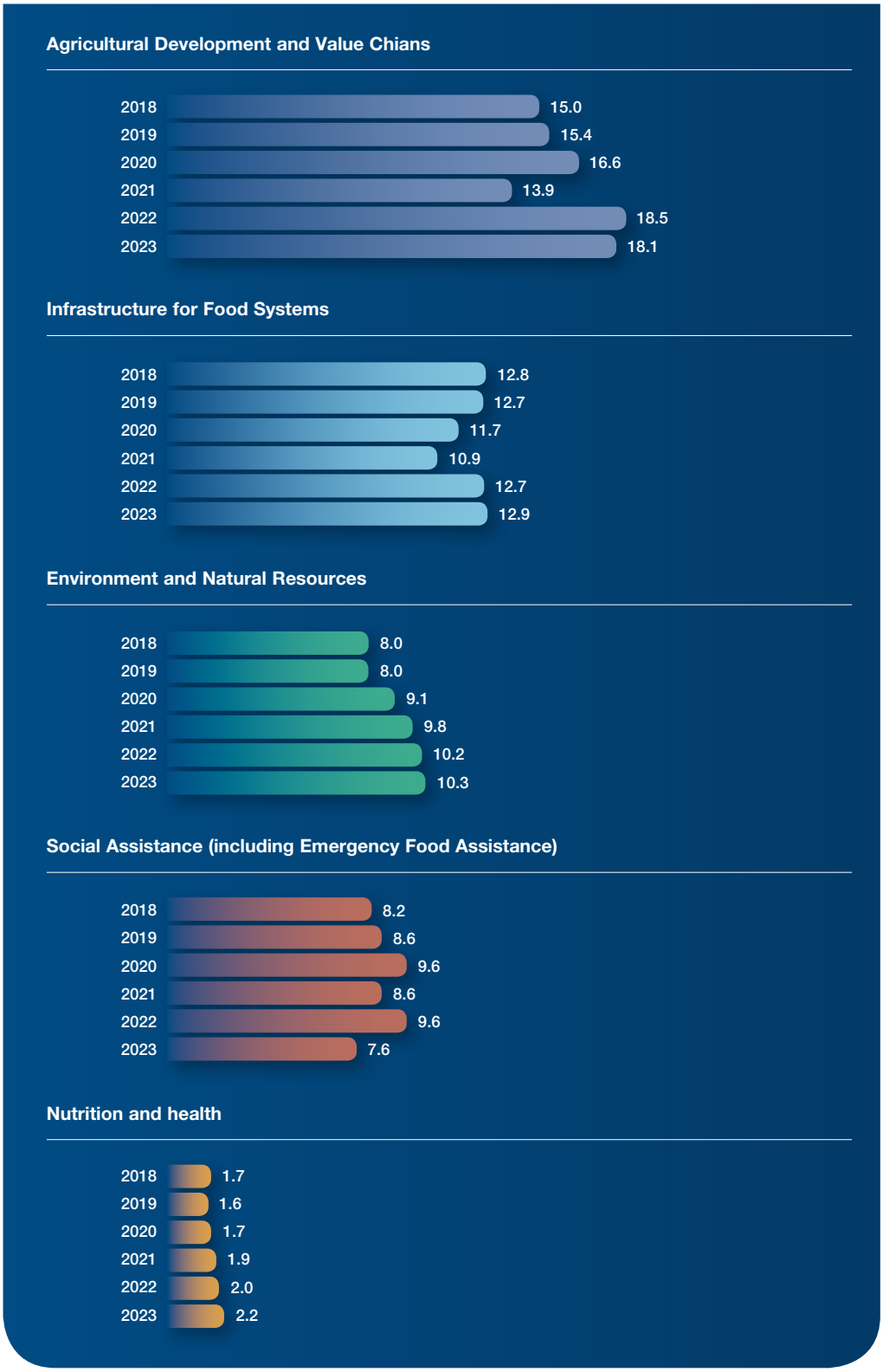
11. **Striking the right balance between short-term emergency food aid and long-term transformative financing for food systems remains a persistent challenge.** A large share (about 20 per cent) of external development financing for food systems is directed towards social assistance for vulnerable groups, nearly all of it (98 per cent) in the form of emergency food aid. While external development finance for **food assistance** remained relatively stable between 2018 and 2023, averaging around US$8.7 billion annually, it spiked during global crises. In 2020, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, funding rose by 12 per cent before returning to normal levels in 2021. Another 12 per cent increase was recorded in 2022 during the war in Ukraine, demonstrating donor responsiveness to food assistance funding during major global shocks. However, despite rising humanitarian needs, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected situations, overall funding from both domestic and external sources remains below that required to meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups. Alarmingly, external development financing for social assistance is now in decline. After peaking in 2022, funding fell by 21 per cent in 2023, with a further reduction expected in 2024. Projections for 2025 paint an even more concerning picture, signalling a widening gap between escalating needs and available resources.[5]

12. **Finally, direct financing for environmental sustainability and natural resource management, as well as nutrition, have emerged as the fastest-growing components of external development financing for food systems**, reflecting growing recognition of their critical role in facilitating sustainable and inclusive transformation. Dedicated financing for environment and natural resources accounted for an average of 19 per cent of external development financing for food systems, signalling a positive shift towards dedicated financing for sustainable resource management and climate resilience. Financing in this area grew substantially (from US$8 billion in 2018 to US$10.3 billion) in 2023, a 29 per cent increase, making it the second fastest-growing component. This trend reflects the growing urgency of aligning agrifood systems investments with global environmental challenges. Meanwhile, dedicated financing for nutrition and health exhibited the fastest growth, climbing from US$1.7 billion in 2018 to US$2.2 billion in 2023, a 32 per cent increase (figure 4). It is important to note, however, that financing for nutrition and health and environment and natural resources is often embedded in other components, making the overall financing going to these areas likely higher than the dedicated figures suggest.

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

FIGURE 4
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT IN FOOD SYSTEMS BY COMPONENT PER YEAR

(In USD Deflated base year 2020, in billions, 2018-2023), based on disbursements



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

c. Where are resources being directed?

13. As expected, regional factors heavily influence the distribution of external development financing for food systems. Both the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit and the 2023 stocktaking stressed the need for targeted support to Africa, given the region's acute vulnerability to food systems failures.

14. **The data confirms this focus. From 2018 to 2023, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of external development financing for food systems**, accounting for 35 per cent of total flows. It was followed by Asia at 25 per cent, with South Asia receiving 14 per cent and East Asia and the Pacific 11 per cent (figure 5).[6] Sub-Saharan Africa received an average of US$16.9 billion annually. Over this period, financing to the region grew by 16 per cent, with more than 58 per cent of the funds directed towards infrastructure and agricultural development, including value chains, highlighting a consistent emphasis on structural investments.

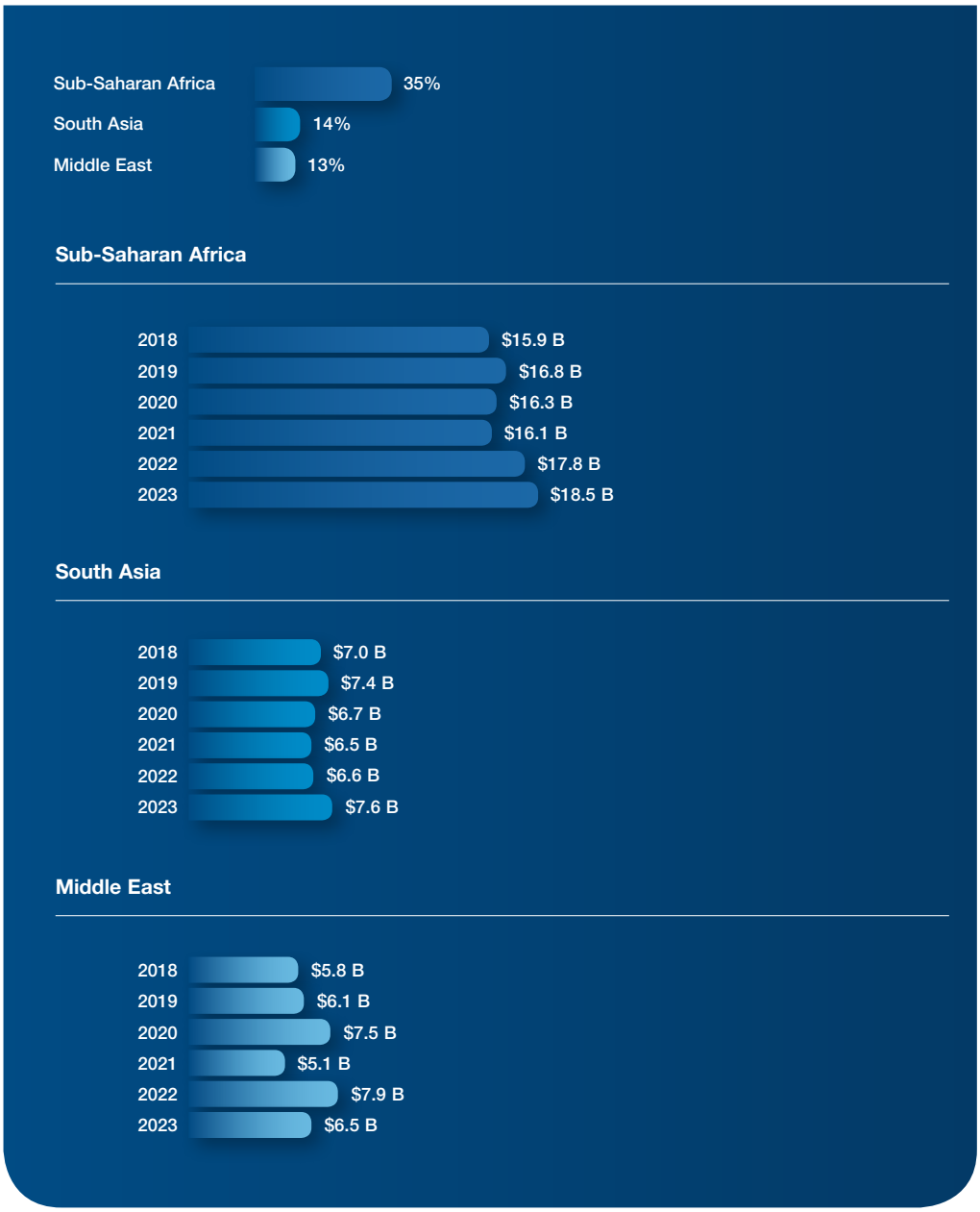
15. **However, a significant portion of financing in sub-Saharan Africa (26 per cent) was allocated to social assistance, nearly all of it (98 per cent) to emergency food aid.** This disparity reflects sub-Saharan Africa's heightened vulnerability to food emergencies, driven by conflict, climate shocks and protracted crises, compounded by persistent structural challenges (figure 6). This is in stark contrast to other regions, such as South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, where social assistance accounted for only about 6 per cent of food systems financing.

16. **Countries in South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific received the second-largest share of external development financing for food systems – 24.7 per cent of global flows over six years.** The level of external development financing remained relatively constant, ranging from US$11.2 billion to US$12.7 billion. The bulk of external development financing to countries in these regions was directed towards food systems infrastructure and agricultural development and value chains together (~70 per cent), while infrastructure grew from US$4.6 billion in 2018 to US$5.0 billion in 2023, reflecting the prioritization of structural investments. Funding for social assistance, including food aid, was marginal, representing only 6.2 per cent of external development financing for food systems. External development financing dedicated to nutrition and health, though low (4 per cent), remained stable. Notably, environmental financing rose by 30 per cent (from US$2.0 billion to US$2.7 billion), indicating growing attention to financing for climate concerns (figure 7).

6. The percentage of external development financial flows quoted excludes the 10.1 per cent (US$29.3 billion) of external development financing flows that are categorized as **cross-regional** and cannot be allocated to one region or another.

FIGURE 5
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FOR FOOD SYSTEMS BY REGION

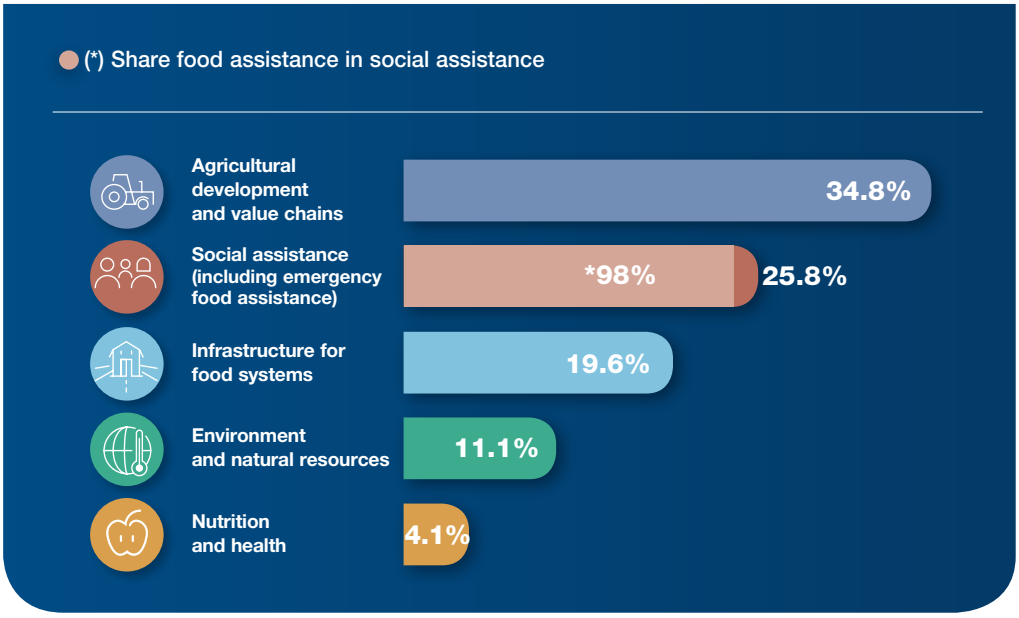
(In USD deflated base year 2020, in Billions, 2018-2023) based on total disbursements



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

FIGURE 6
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS – WHAT ARE THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FINANCING?

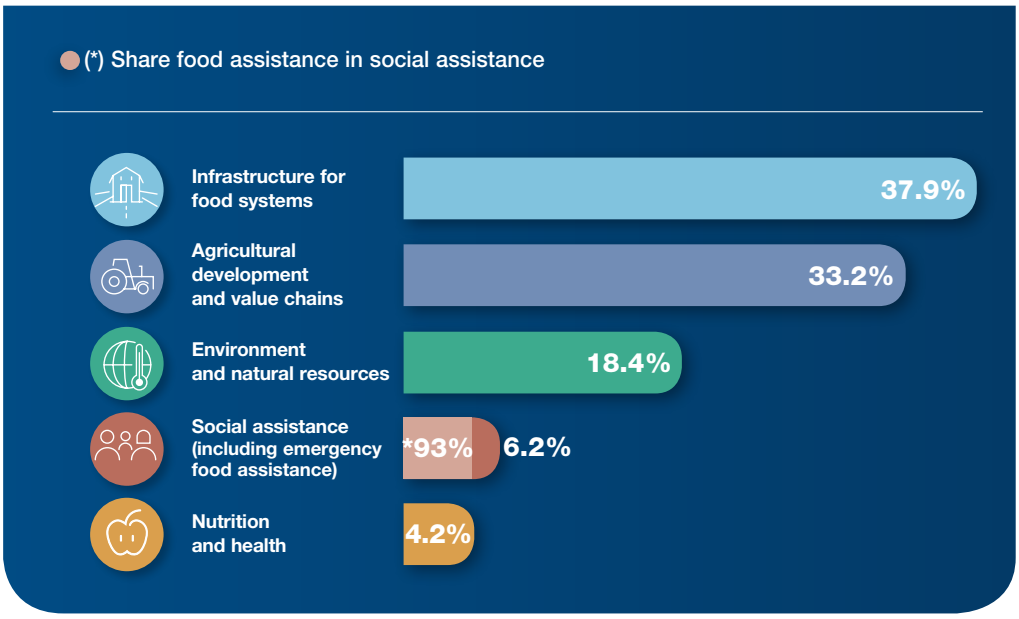
(In %, average of 2018-2023, based on disbursements)



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

FIGURE 7
SOUTH ASIA, EAST ASIA & PACIFIC
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS - WHAT ARE THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FINANCING?

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

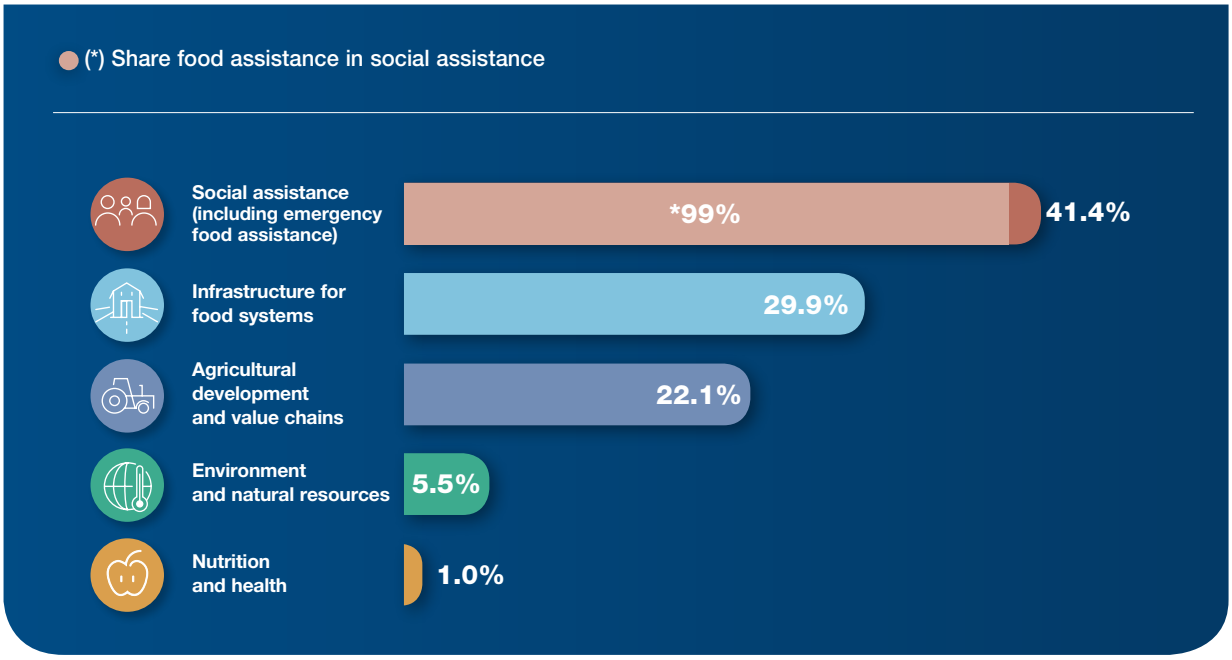


Source: Data accredited to OECD.

17. **The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region received 13 per cent of total external development financing for food systems between 2018 and 2023, averaging US$6.5 billion annually.** Financing grew by 12 per cent during this period, reaching US$6.5 billion in 2023 – down from a peak of US$7.9 billion in 2022. Unlike other regions, social assistance dominates food systems financing in MENA, accounting for 41.4 per cent of total external development flows during the review period, nearly all of which were directed towards emergency food aid. This heavy focus reflects the region's protracted geopolitical tensions, ongoing conflicts and recurring humanitarian crises (figure 8).

FIGURE 8
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS - WHAT ARE THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FINANCING?

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

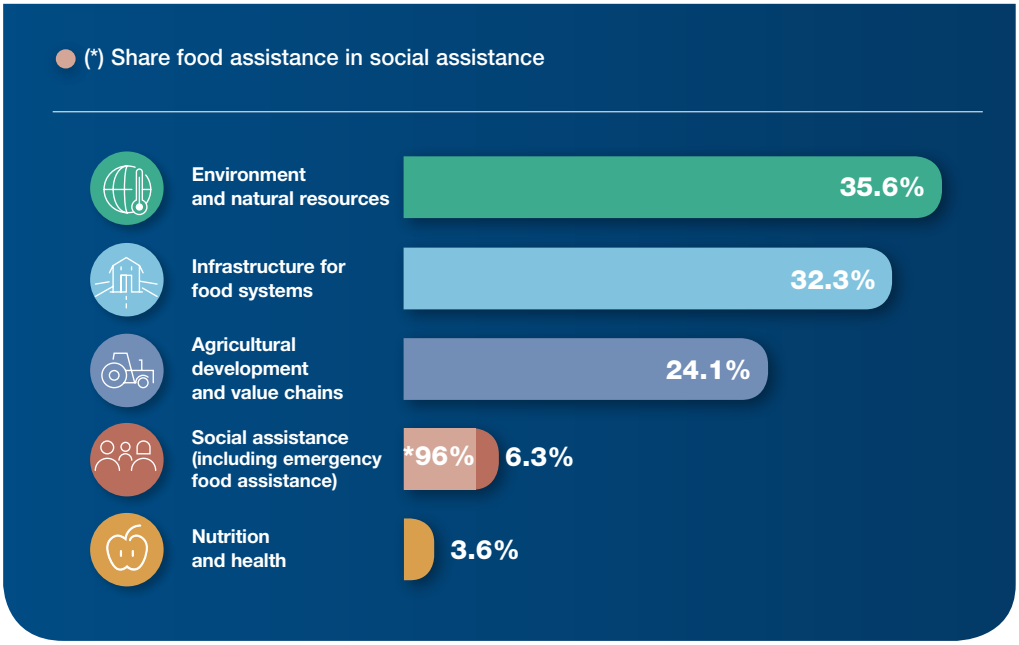


Source: Data accredited to OECD.

18. **The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region exhibits distinctive external development financing distribution patterns across food systems components.** Between 2018 and 2023, LAC countries received US$31.1 billion – equivalent to 10.7 per cent of global external development financing for food systems. More than 90 per cent of this financing was directed towards structural investments, underscoring the region's heavy focus on long-term systems transformation. LAC also reported the highest share of external development financing for food systems dedicated to financing for environmental sustainability and natural resource management, accounting for 35.6 per cent. This aligns with growing regional concern over deforestation, biodiversity loss and climate resilience. Infrastructure for food systems followed, receiving over 30 per cent of the total financing, while agricultural development and value chains together accounted for approximately 24 per cent. Dedicated funding for nutrition and health, in contrast, remained extremely limited, making up less than 2 per cent of total food systems financing, despite ongoing challenges in these areas across the region.

FIGURE 9
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS - WHAT ARE THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FINANCING?

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



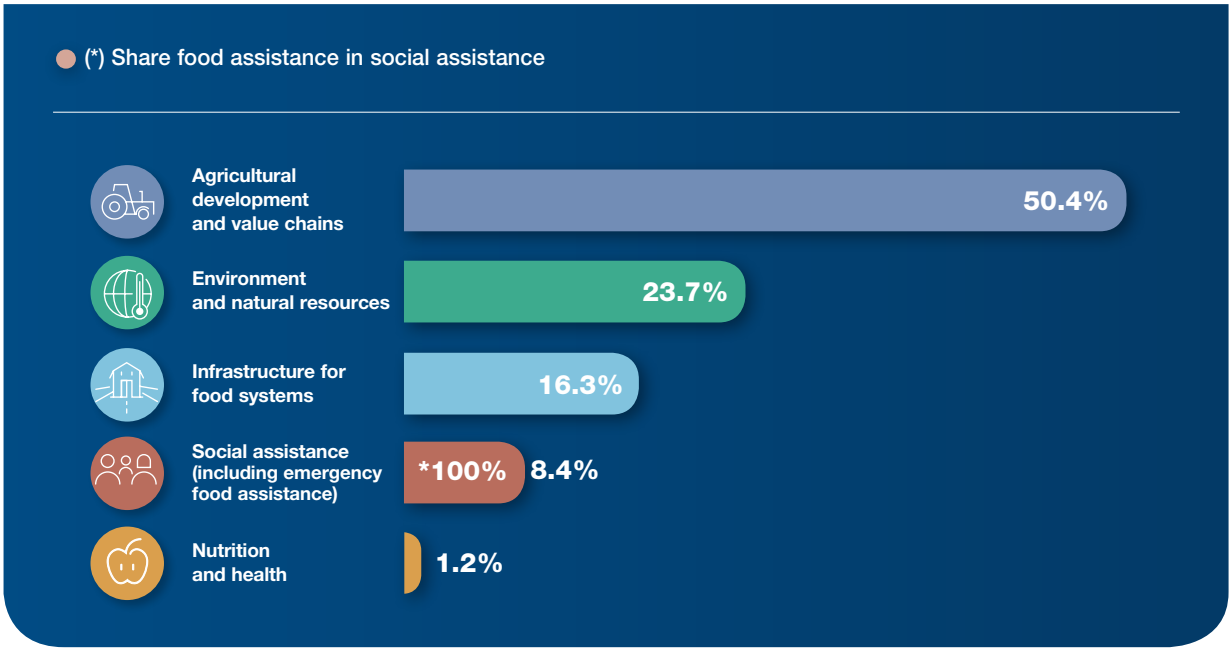
Source: Data accredited to OECD.

19. **Europe and Central Asia received 5.6 per cent of total external development financing for food systems between 2018 and 2023, totaling US$16.2 billion over the six-year period.** Agricultural development dominated the portfolio, accounting for an average of 50 per cent of total flows, reflecting the region's emphasis on food security and export competitiveness. Social assistance was five times higher in 2023 than in 2018, likely associated with crisis in Ukraine and wider social protection needs, while nutrition remained low. Environmental spending fell from US$0.7 billion in 2018 to US$0.6 billion in 2023 (–15 per cent), despite growing regional awareness of climate vulnerability, especially in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

20. **Distinct regional patterns in the distribution of external financing for food systems raise critical questions – not just about how much is being financed and for what purpose but about the types of financing being offered.** Are these financial instruments appropriately aligned with countries' distinctive contexts, institutional capacities and evolving needs? Understanding these nuances is essential to ensuring that financing is not only adequate in terms of volume but fit-for-purpose and effectively targeted.

FIGURE 10
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS TO FOOD SYSTEMS - WHAT ARE THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FINANCING?

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



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

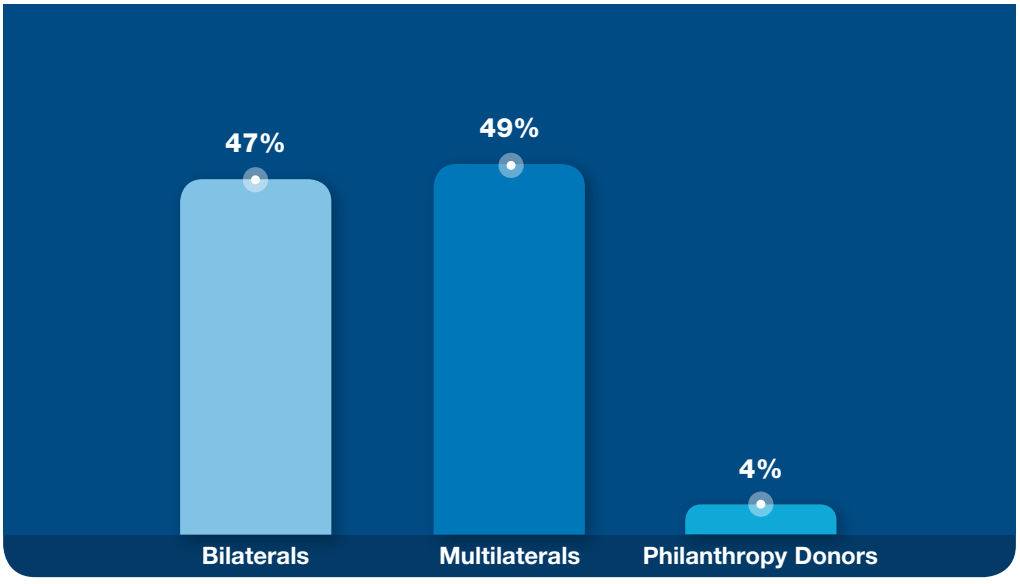
d. The distinct but complementary contributions of bilaterals, multilaterals and philanthropies in food systems financing

21. **Bilateral and multilateral organizations exhibit distinct, yet often complementary, financing patterns in their support to LICs and MICs for food systems.** These patterns are shaped not only by strategic priorities but by institutional mandates and the types of financial instruments available to them. Between 2018 and 2023, bilateral and multilateral donors contributed almost equally to external development financing for food systems, accounting for 47 and 49 per cent of total flows, respectively. Philanthropic contributions made up the remaining 3.7 per cent, playing a comparatively smaller, though still important, role in the overall food systems financing landscape (figure 11).

22. **A clear distinction between bilateral and multilateral financing patterns emerges when disaggregated by income group and region.** Bilateral organizations prioritize investments in LICs, which receive 43 per cent of their total bilateral financing. Multilateral organizations allocate only 21 per cent to LICs, directing the majority of their support (52 per cent) to lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) (figure 12).

FIGURE 11
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING BY TYPE OF SOURCE

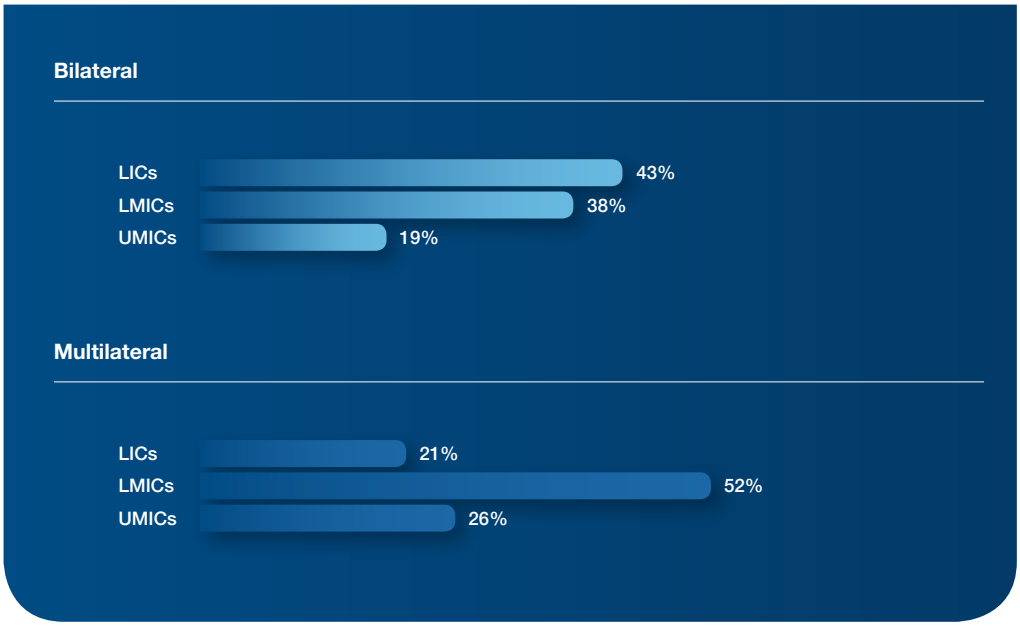
(In %, average of 2018-2023), based on disbursements



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

FIGURE 12
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING TO FOOD SYSTEMS - BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DONORS FINANCING BY INCOME GROUP

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

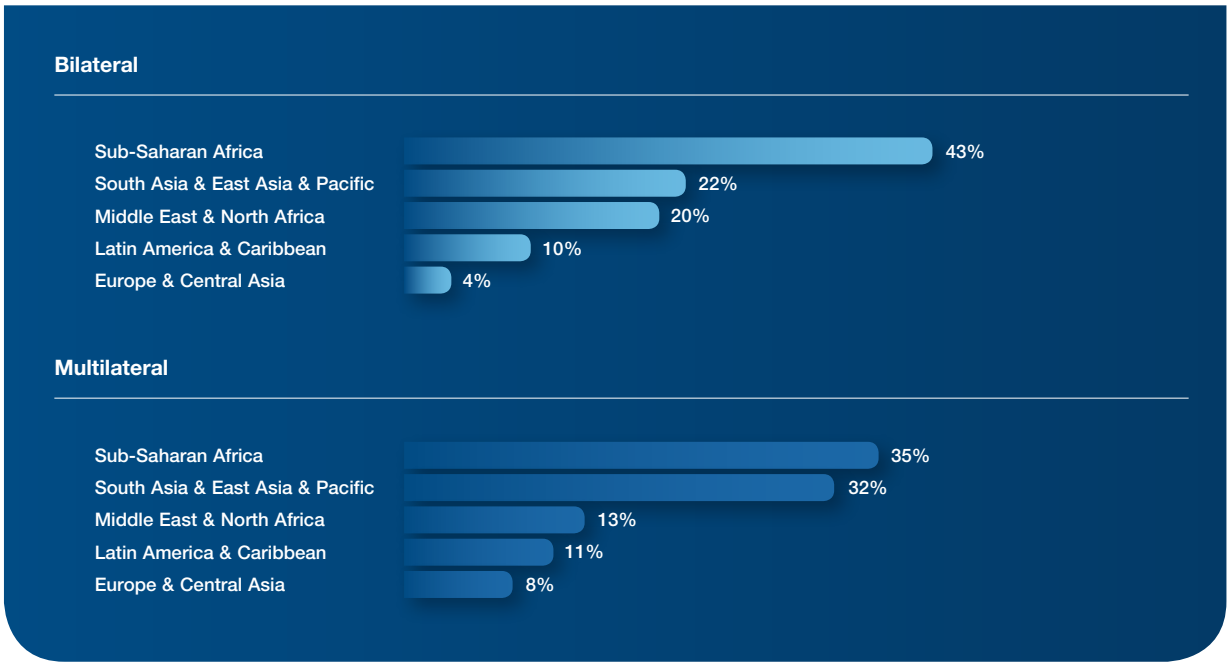


Source: Data accredited to OECD.

23. **Regional distribution further reflects differing priorities between bilateral donors and multilateral organizations.** Bilateral donors exhibit a heavy focus on sub-Saharan Africa, which receives 43 per cent of their total financing, while South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa receive comparatively smaller shares (22 and 24 per cent, respectively). Multilateral financing, in contrast, is more evenly distributed: although sub-Saharan Africa still receives the largest share (35 per cent), it is closely followed by East Asia and South Asia and the Pacific (32 per cent). Latin America and the Caribbean receives 13 per cent of multilateral flows, while the Middle East and North Africa receives only 11 per cent (figure 13).

FIGURE 13
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING TO FOOD SYSTEMS - BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DONORS FINANCING BY REGION

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



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

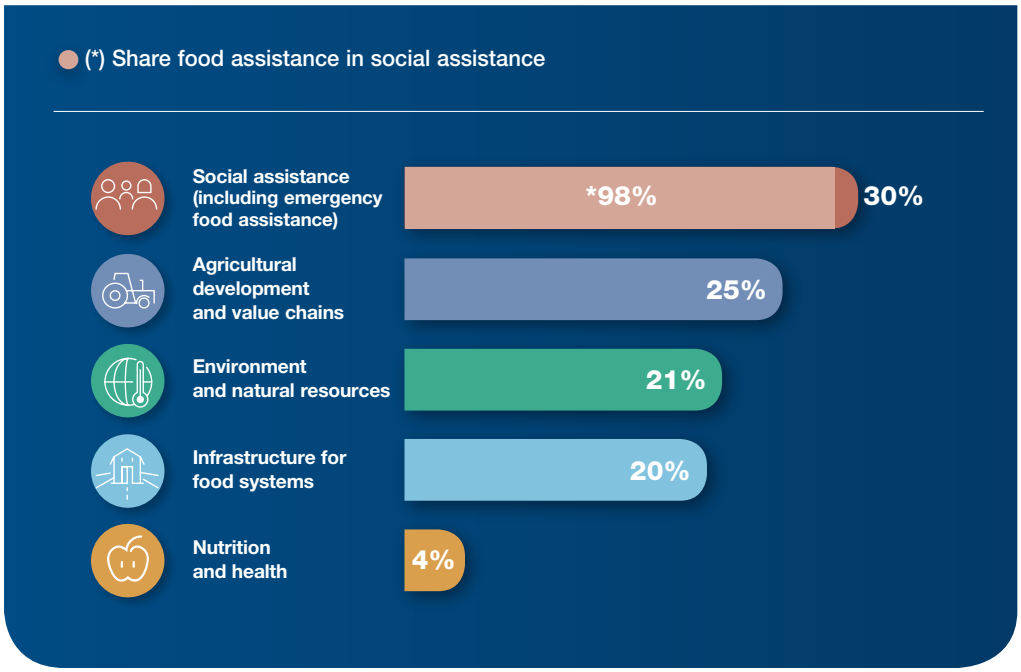
24. **Overall, bilateral development financing for food systems has focused more heavily on addressing urgent food needs, particularly among the most vulnerable populations.** Between 2018 and 2023, roughly one-third (30 per cent) of bilateral financing was allocated to social assistance, nearly 98 per cent of which supported emergency food aid (figure 14).

Key features of bilateral financing for food systems:

- **Agricultural development and value chains** ranked as the second-largest focus area within bilateral food systems financing, accounting for 25 per cent of total bilateral flows, or an average of US$5.7 billion annually between 2018 and 2023, underscoring the sector's continued significance in supporting long-term food systems development, even amid a heavy emphasis on emergency assistance.
- **Environment and natural resources** accounted for 21 per cent of bilateral financing and **infrastructure for food systems** for 20 per cent, averaging US$4.65 billion and US$4.52 billion, respectively, per year. Notably, dedicated funding for environment and natural resources was the fastest-growing component, increasing by 18 per cent over the six-year period. This reflects a growing commitment to climate resilience and sustainability, especially in regions such as Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa.

FIGURE 14
BILATERAL - EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL FLOWS ACROSS FOOD SYSTEMS COMPONENTS

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



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

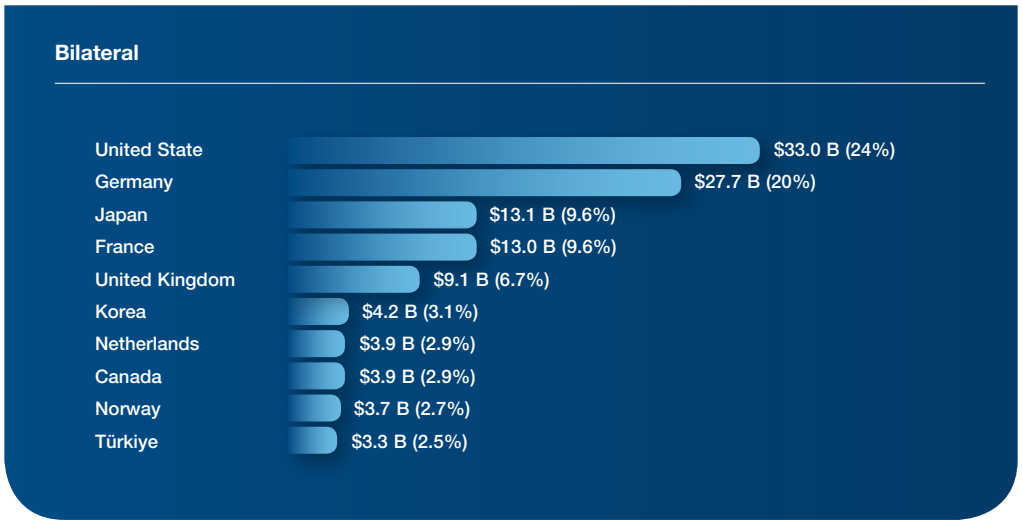
- Despite a 15 per cent increase during the period, dedicated funding for **nutrition and health** remained low, accounting for just 4 per cent of bilateral flows, or approximately US$0.9 billion annually. It should be noted, however, that financing for nutrition and health, as well as for environment and natural resources, is often embedded in broader investment categories. As a result, the actual support for these areas is likely higher than the dedicated figures alone suggest.

25. **A small group of bilateral donors plays a leading role in providing external development financing to African countries in support of their food systems.** Five countries – the United States (24 per cent), Germany (20 per cent), Japan (10 per cent), France (10 per cent), and the United Kingdom (7 per cent) – collectively provided over 70 per cent of the total bilateral food systems financing between 2018 and 2023 (figure 15), shouldering the bulk of financing efforts directed towards food systems.

7. FY21 List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations, 2021. World Bank

FIGURE 15
TOP BILATERAL DONORS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

(In USD, in Billions, 2018-2023, based on total disbursements)



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

26. During that same period, the top recipients of bilateral food systems financing were Ethiopia, India, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, most of which are classified as fragile and conflict-affected situations and in urgent need of external food assistance.[7] This country focus reflects the strong bilateral commitment to responding to conflict-driven food insecurity. In fact, over 70 per cent of bilateral financing to these countries was directed towards social assistance, primarily in the form of emergency food aid. In 2023 alone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo emerged as the third-largest recipient of bilateral food systems financing. The largest country in Central Africa, home to nearly half the region's population, the Democratic Republic of the Congo faces deeply entrenched challenges, including widespread poverty, protracted conflict and severe food insecurity. With ongoing shifts in funding priorities, alternative financing sources and solutions will be essential to sustain support for the most vulnerable groups within food systems, particularly in countries that receive the largest share of food systems financing for food aid.

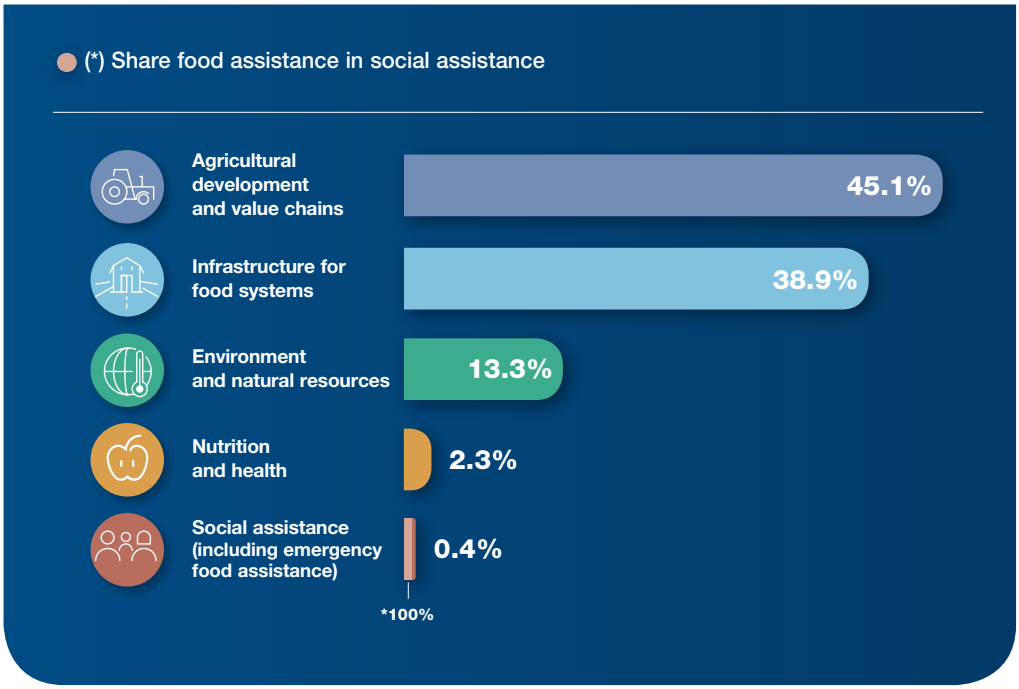
7. World Bank. 2021. FY21 List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations.

27. After peaking in 2022, driven largely by increased support in response to the war in Ukraine, bilateral funding for social assistance fell by 30 per cent in 2023, raising early concerns about the sustainability of food aid in crisis-affected situations. Since January 2025, several major bilateral donors have begun further scaling back, actively re-evaluating and reallocating their contributions across both bilateral and multilateral channels. These ongoing shifts have significant implications for the countries most in need, potentially diminishing food systems financing and increasing risks to the populations most vulnerable to food systems shortfalls.

28. **In contrast to bilateral flows, most reported financing from multilateral organizations has been directed towards long-term structural investments.** Between 2018 and 2023, approximately 90 per cent of multilateral financing for food systems was allocated to transformational investments, reflecting a strategic focus on addressing the root causes of food systems challenges in LICs and MICs. The multilateral ecosystem for food systems financing is diverse, comprising international financial institutions (IFIs),[8] United Nations agencies, climate funds and regional platforms, each playing a distinct and complementary role in supporting food systems transformation.

FIGURE 16
IFIS FINANCIAL FLOWS ACROSS THE FOOD SYSTEMS COMPONENTS

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



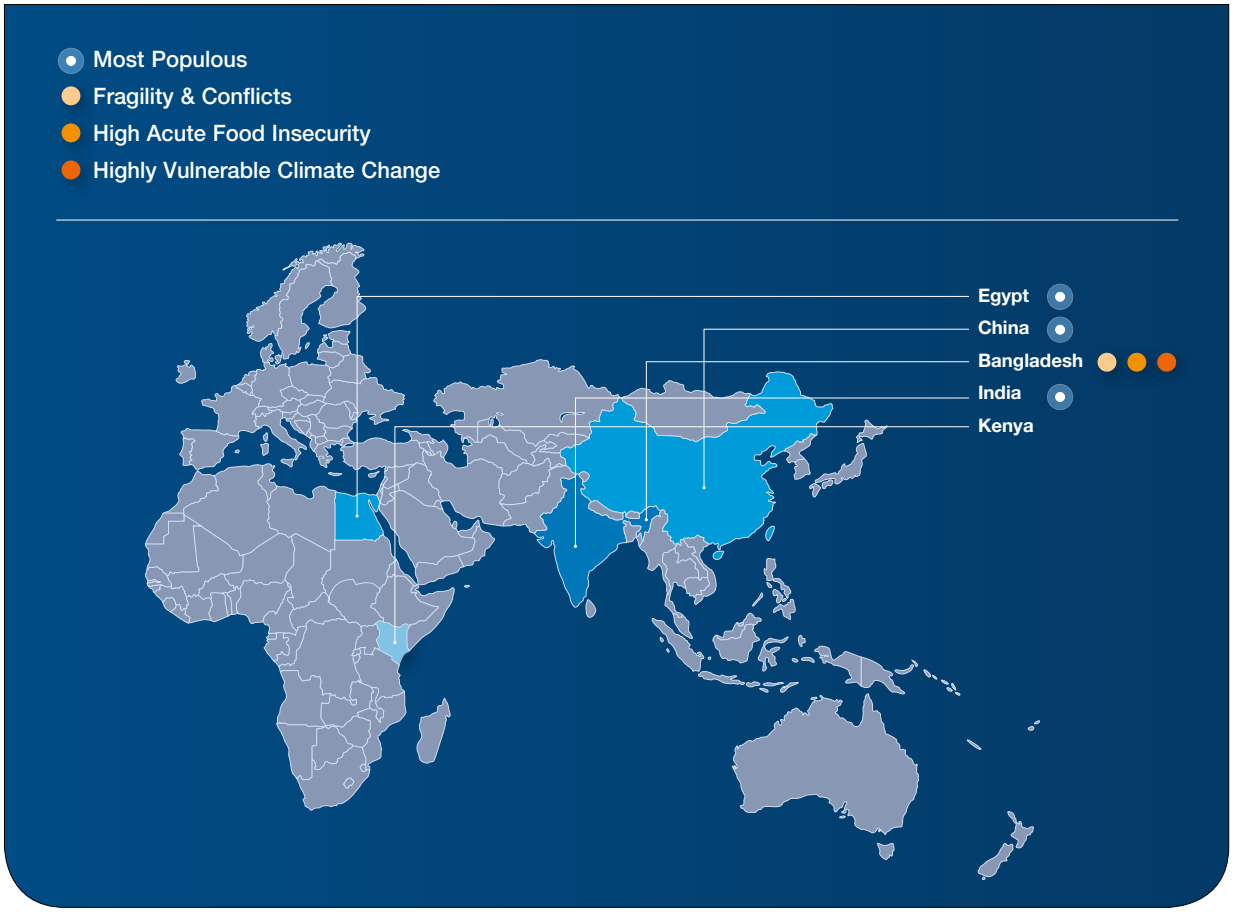
Source: Data accredited to OECD.

8. IFAD is both an IFI and a United Nations agency,

29. **IFIs have emerged as key pillars of multilateral financing for food systems, with their contributions steadily increasing over time.** Seven major IFIs – the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), IFAD, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the World Bank – collectively accounted for over 60 per cent of total multilateral development financing in this sector between 2018 and 2023. Their funding is directed predominantly towards long-term structural investments, reinforcing the transformational and MIC focus of multilateral support. During the period, 84 per cent of IFI disbursements supported agriculture and value chain development (45 per cent) and sustainable food systems infrastructure (39 per cent), with an additional 13 per cent allocated to environment and natural resources. In stark contrast, social assistance, including food aid, accounted for less than 0.5 per cent of IFI financing, underscoring the emphasis of these institutions on systemic long-term change over short-term relief (figure 16). The top recipient countries of IFI financing were Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India and Kenya, which together received 30 per cent of total IFI disbursements from 2018 to 2023 (figure 17).

FIGURE 17
TOP RECIPIENTS OF IFIS INVESTMENTS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

(Cumulative 2018–2023)



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

30. **European Union institutions, contributing 29 per cent of total multilateral financing, are a major player in food systems development.** As a single multilateral donor, European Union institutions rank second only to the World Bank, disbursing an average of US$6.8 billion annually between 2018 and 2023. Roughly 40 per cent of European Union institutions' financing for food systems supports agricultural development and value chains, while infrastructure accounts for 19 per cent. Social assistance, including emergency food aid, also absorbs around 19 per cent, reflecting the European Union's dual emphasis on structural investments and humanitarian support. Dedicated financing for the environment and natural resources stands at 19 per cent, and nutrition and health at 4 per cent. European Union funding is geographically broad, reaching over 135 countries. The top recipients between 2018 and 2023 were Türkiye (5.8 per cent), Ukraine (4.2 per cent), Afghanistan (2.4 per cent), Yemen (2.3 per cent), Ethiopia (2.1 per cent) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2 per cent), together accounting for 19 per cent of European Union institutions' total disbursements. The remaining 81 per cent were distributed across more than 130 other countries.

31. **Distinct roles and complementarities are also evident in multilateral financing for food systems.** While United Nations organizations account for 4 per cent of reported multilateral financing for food systems, they play a vital role in delivering food aid to vulnerable populations, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected situations. Among all bilateral and multilateral donors, United Nations organizations reported the highest share of financing (40 per cent) allocated to social assistance, with the majority directed towards emergency food aid. However, this figure is likely an underestimation, due to limited reporting by key agencies such as the World Food Programme, United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Development Programme to the Creditor Reporting System of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which thus may not fully capture the scale of their financial support. Climate funds, though still modest in scale (3 per cent), are exhibiting marked growth. By 2023, disbursements from the Green Climate Fund had increased eightfold over 2018, signalling a growing role in food systems financing. In contrast, disbursements from the Climate Investment Funds plummeted 66 per cent during the same period.

32. **The role of multilateral organizations as key delivery channels for food systems financing expanded significantly over the review period. In absolute terms, multilateral financing increased by 30 per cent, from US$21.5 billion in 2018 to US$27.9 billion in 2023**, demonstrating their growing support to LICs and MICs to address food systems challenges. This growth has not been without constraints, however. Ongoing cuts in bilateral donor contributions have affected cash flows to multilateral organizations. While IFIs primarily raise capital through financial markets by leveraging their strong credit ratings, donor contributions remain essential. These funds provide concessional resources, especially critical for LICs, and help strengthen IFIs' capital base, enabling them to mobilize additional financing. Maintaining a balanced mix of donor funding and market-based resources is therefore vital for IFIs to meet the diverse needs of both LICs and MICs, while ensuring long-term financial sustainability. This brings us to the types of development financing being offered to LICs and MICs in support of food systems.

e. External development finance to food systems - What are the financial modalities?

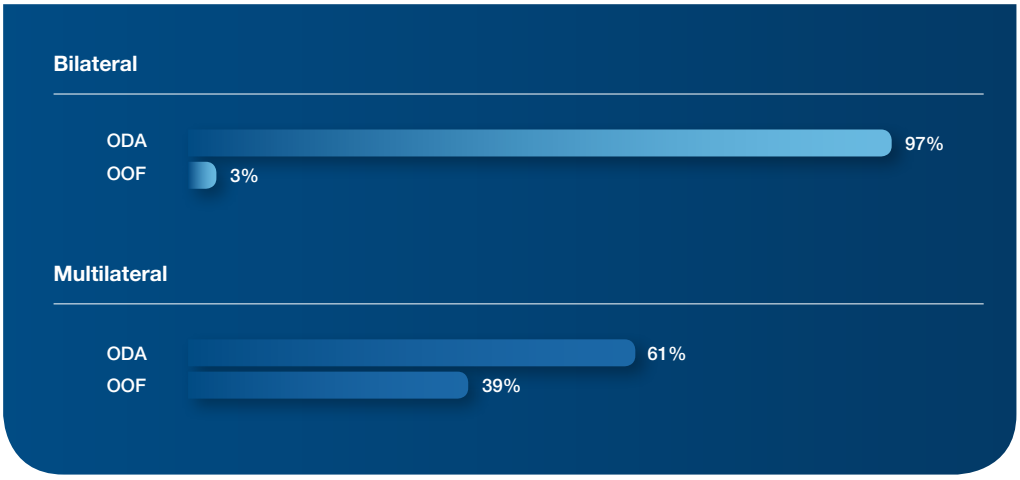
33. Bilateral donors and multilateral organizations channel external development finance through two main modalities:

    - **Official development assistance (ODA)**, which includes highly concessional finance and grants
    - **Other official flows (OOF)**, which comprise concessional loans and financial instruments that do not meet ODA's high concessionality threshold but still qualify as development finance. OOF include concessional loans, guarantees, subsidies and grants to the private sector.

34. In practice, financing modalities are expected to be tailored to the specific needs and contexts of different countries. **Highly concessional finance**, characterized by long grace periods and minimal repayment obligations, is primarily intended to help low-income and fragile countries mobilize resources for food systems transformation. **Grants** are primarily used for initiatives, including food aid, that yield social rather than financial returns and are especially critical in contexts where debt sustainability is a major concern. **Concessional loans**, offered at below-market interest rates, are generally more appropriate for large-scale or long-term food systems investments. They can also play a catalytic role by de-risking investments and helping to mobilize private sector capital.

FIGURE 18
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FOR FOOD SYSTEMS - DISTRIBUTION OF ODA AND OOF BETWEEN BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DONORS

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



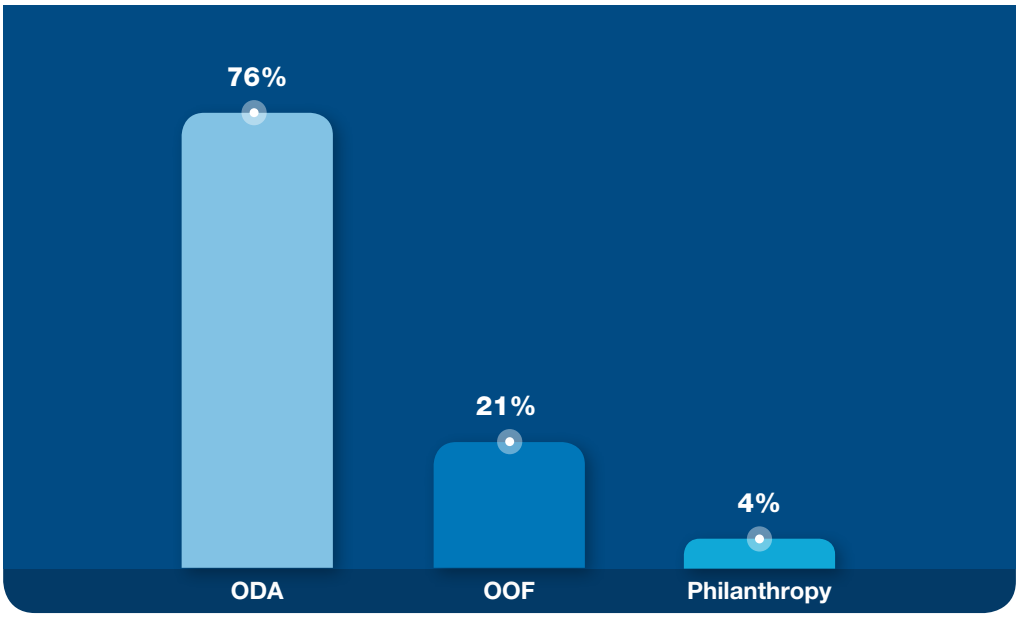
Source: Data accredited to OECD.

35. **Overall, ODA remains the predominant source of external financing for food systems in LICs and MICs, accounting for an average of 76 per cent of total external development financing in this area.** Consistent with their economic profiles, LICs are the primary recipients of ODA, which accounts for more than 95 per cent of their external financing for food systems. ODA flows play a particularly heavy role in supporting social assistance. In 2023, 24 per cent of ODA for food systems was allocated to social assistance, including emergency food aid. Agricultural development and value chains received the largest share of ODA, at 29 per cent, followed by infrastructure for food systems, at 23 per cent. Dedicated financing for environment and natural resources accounted for 20 per cent, while nutrition and health received 4 per cent.

36. **While ODA continues to dominate external development financing for food systems, the share of OOF is steadily increasing.** Between 2018 and 2023, OOF rose from 18 to 25 per cent of total food systems financing, signalling a gradual shift towards larger-scale structural investments, particularly in infrastructure and agriculture, and greater use of private sector-oriented financial instruments. OOF financing is primarily directed towards LMICs and UMICs, where it represented 34 and 49 per cent of total food systems financing, respectively, by 2023.

FIGURE 19
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING - DISTRIBUTION OF ODA AND OOF TO FOOD SYSTEMS

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



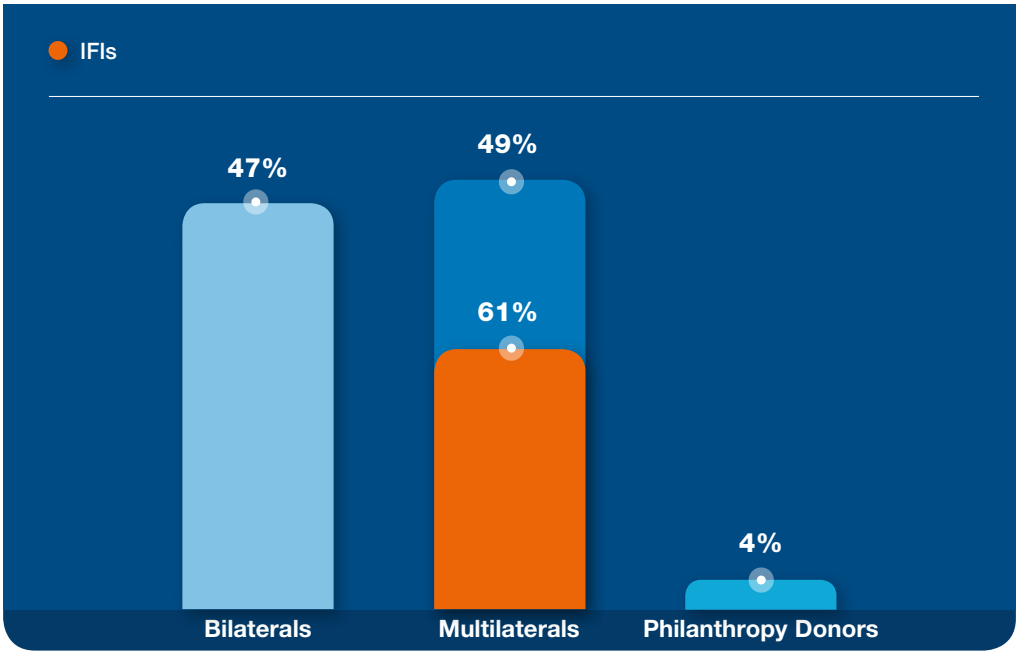
Source: Data accredited to OECD.

37. **Bilateral donors and multilateral organizations also exhibit distinct patterns in the types of financing they provide to LICs and MICs** for food systems.

- Between 2018 and 2023, **nearly all bilateral financing (97 per cent) consisted of ODA** in the form of highly concessional loans and grants. These flows were primarily directed towards social assistance – including emergency food aid for the most vulnerable groups. In 2023, social assistance accounted for one-third (32 per cent) of bilateral ODA to food systems.
- The share of **ODA in multilateral financing is smaller than that in bilateral flows, accounting for 61 per cent of financing for food systems**. At the same time, the share of OOF in multilateral financing for food systems rose sharply between 2018 and 2023, increasing by 71 per cent in absolute terms. This growth has largely been driven by the expanding role of IFIs, which provide 60 per cent of reported multilateral development financing for food systems (figure 19). OOF now represent nearly 60 per cent of all IFI financing in this space and continue to rise. The high share of OOF from institutions such as the World Bank and regional banks – ADB, EBRD, IDB and IsDB – reflects the evolving profiles of their client countries, many of which are MICs, and the growing use of loan-based instruments for structural investments. However, with rising public debt levels in LICs and MICs, these trends highlight the growing financial risks and long-term costs associated with reliance on capital markets and concessional loans to fund food systems transformation.

FIGURE 20
IFIs SHARE WITHIN EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

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



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

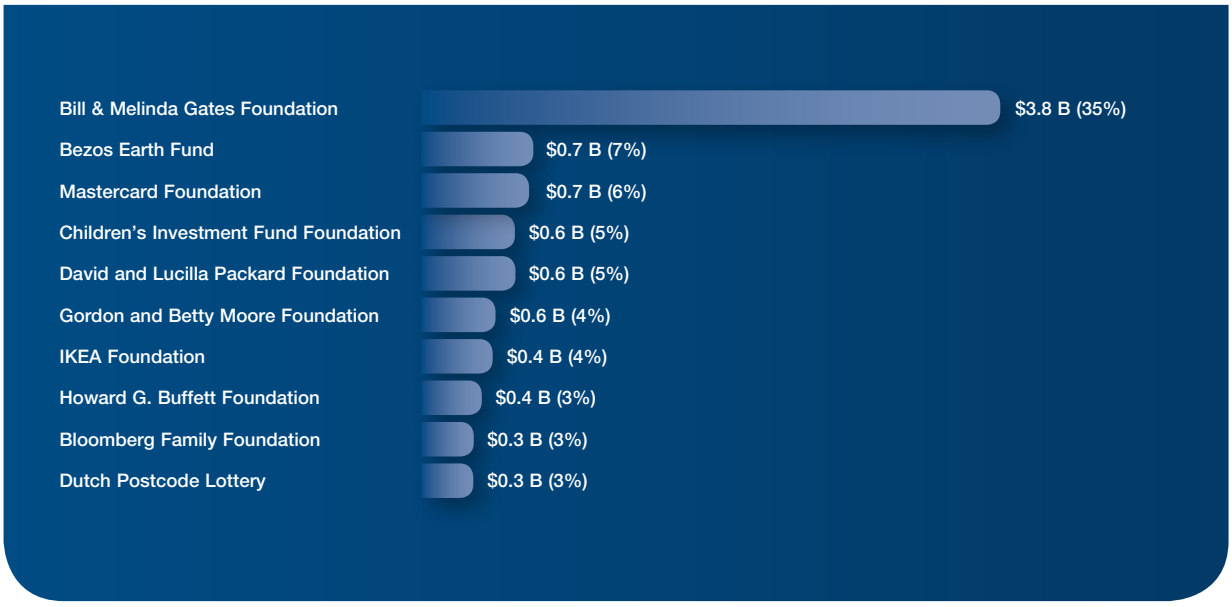
At the opposite end of the spectrum, nearly all (97 per cent) of European Union institution food systems financing is in the form of ODA, while around 47 per cent of the flows of other multilateral institutions, on average, are ODA, underscoring the diversity in financing approaches across multilateral donors.

38. **During the review period, philanthropic flows represented 3.7 per cent of total external development financing flows to food systems.** Just three philanthropic organizations – the Gates Foundation (35 per cent), the Bezos Earth Fund (7 per cent) and the MasterCard Foundation (6 per cent) – collectively contributed nearly half of all philanthropic financing for food systems in LICs and MICs (figure 21).

39. Unlike broader external development financing, philanthropic financing is heavily skewed towards environment, nutrition and agricultural development, with far less emphasis on social assistance and infrastructure (figure 22). This reflects the distinctive priorities and approaches of philanthropic actors within the broader food systems financing landscape.

FIGURE 21
PHILANTHROPIC TOP DONORS TO FOOD SYSTEMS

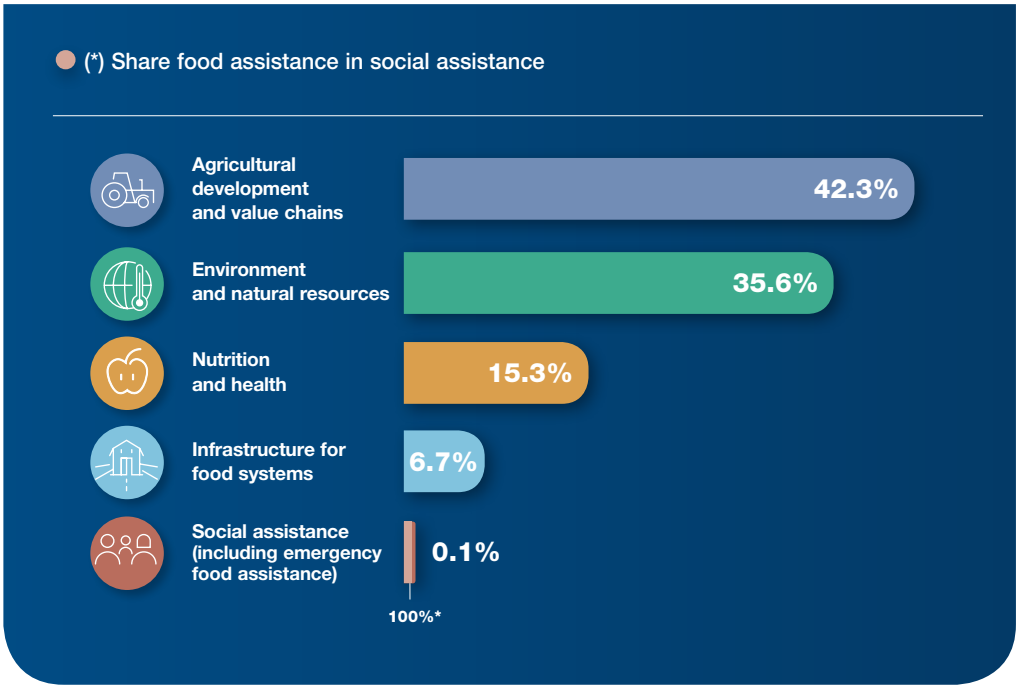
(in USD, in Billions, 2018-2023, based on total disbursements)



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

FIGURE 22
PHILANTHROPIC DONORS FINANCING ACROSS THE FOOD SYSTEMS COMPONENTS

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



Source: Data accredited to OECD.

CONCLUSION

40. **The 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit was a turning point for global commitments to food systems financing.** Governments pledged to mobilize and optimize public resources and incentives to support high-performing food systems. However, many LICs and MICs continue to grapple with economic slowdowns, limited fiscal space and recurring crises, constraining their capacity to scale up public finance or attract private capital. In response, development partners have committed to increasing their financial support to help countries advance their national food systems pathways and foster more resilient, equitable and inclusive transformation.

41. **As UNFSS+4 approaches and the world takes stock of progress, the evidence reveals a mixed picture.** On one hand, donors have stepped up: external development financing for food systems rose by 14 per cent between 2021 and 2023, signalling renewed commitment, even amid cascading global shocks. On the other, the share of food systems in total external development financing has declined from 15 per cent in 2018 to 13 per cent in 2023, suggesting a loss of relative priority compared to sectors such as health and energy. Moreover, the long-standing challenge of balancing urgent humanitarian needs with long-term structural investments remains unresolved. Both domestic and external resources continue to fall short of the scale needed for lasting transformation.

42. **The data also highlight the complementary strengths of key actors in the food systems financing landscape. Bilateral and multilateral partners, along with philanthropies, play critical, yet distinct, roles.** While bilateral financing plays a critical role in responding to urgent food needs and humanitarian support, especially for the most vulnerable groups, 90 per cent of multilateral financing is directed towards long-term structural investments. This reflects a strategic emphasis on addressing the structural causes of food systems' underperformance and building sustainable foundations for the future.

43. **Yet this ecosystem is under pressure.** Fiscal tightening across major donor governments is triggering cutbacks and freezes in ODA, especially in areas tied to food security and nutrition. This is constraining humanitarian response capacity at a time of escalating needs. After peaking in 2022, funding for food aid fell by 21 per cent in 2023, with further reductions anticipated in 2024. Projections for 2025 point to a widening financing gap. These contractions risk not only impacting immediate humanitarian response but limiting long-term structural investments, reducing the ability of IFIs and other key actors to help countries unlock agribusiness potential, empower small-scale entrepreneurs and deliver environmental and social returns.

44. **UNFSS+4 financing and investment dialogues must meet the urgency of the moment.** In a dynamic and uncertain financing landscape, new and existing resources must be mobilized, optimized and aligned for maximum impact. Innovative financing models, especially those that crowd in private investment and support small-scale actors, must be scaled. While numbers alone do not drive change, they equip leaders with the foresight and tools to anticipate funding gaps, manage risks and unlock or repurpose resources, balancing immediate needs with long-term investments. How LICs and MICs navigate this financial crossroads will shape whether we end hunger and build food systems that are resilient, inclusive and truly sustainable.

45. **In this context, empowering LICs and MICs with financial intelligence is more critical than ever.** Understanding the distinctive contributions of financing partners and how they operate within each national context can help governments design more effective tailored financing strategies. Greater visibility of "who does what" enables countries to blend resources more strategically, align instruments with development goals, mitigate risks when sources fall short of expectations and assert ownership over their food systems financing strategy.

9. Background on the methodology and the assumptions that inform the projection can be found in the 2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises report: Analysis of humanitarian and development financing flows to food sectors in food crisis countries. Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC). Rome.
10. Global Network Against Food Crises. 2025. 3FS Report on External Development Financial Flows to Food Systems. Annex I.

ANNEX I

The global network against food crises - External humanitarian and development financing in contexts of acute food insecurity

This annex was prepared by the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) to support and enrich the analysis presented in the main report. It offers a focused exploration of trends in external humanitarian and development financing in contexts of acute food insecurity, drawing on recent data from the Global Report on Food Crises and GNAFC's own financing tracking work. The annex examines shifts in bilateral donor commitments, sectoral financing patterns and projected funding shortfalls, highlighting the implications for both emergency response and long-term food systems transformation. It was authored by the GNAFC Secretariat as part of the network's ongoing contribution to global advocacy and evidence generation around the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in food crisis contexts.

Background

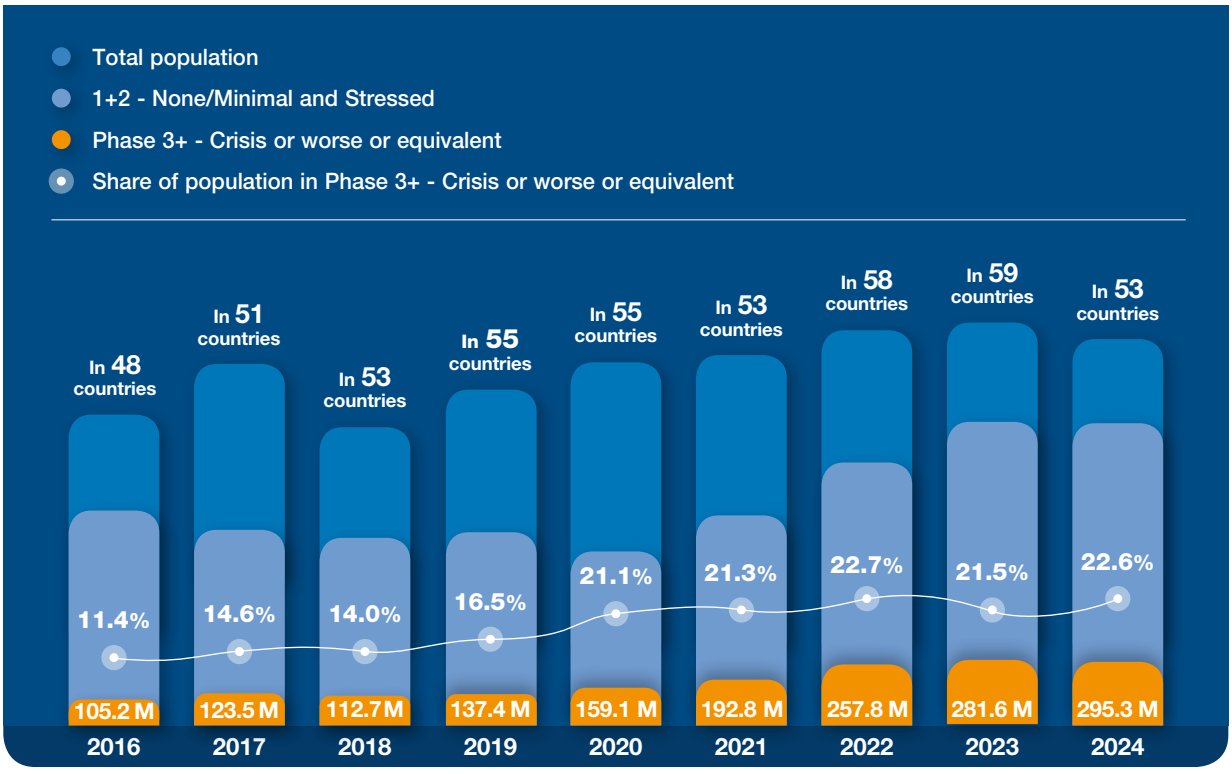
In today's climate of global instability, marked by escalating armed conflicts, rising food and energy prices and mounting humanitarian crises, particular attention is being paid to the state of global food insecurity, highlighting the fragility of food systems, where a shock in one region can rapidly trigger consequences across the world.[11] Despite development partners (including international financial institutions) stepping-up external development financing to meet the challenges of financing food systems transformation, a growing number of countries are facing worsening acute food insecurity. These dynamics, combined with ongoing shifts in the development financing landscape and projected funding cuts across both the humanitarian and development sectors, pose additional challenges to meeting the immediate food assistance needs of the most vulnerable, while advancing progress towards long-term food systems transformation.

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

Food crises are the result of interconnected, mutually reinforcing drivers: conflict and insecurity, economic shocks and weather extremes, as well as structural vulnerabilities, such as poverty, fragile agrifood systems, weak institutions and rural marginalization. "Food security" refers to a state in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food.[12] "Food systems," in contrast, refers the broader set of interconnected activities and actors involved in food production, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal, along with the institutions that govern them. Achieving food security depends on the stability, resilience and inclusiveness of food systems.

FIGURE 1
NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND SHARE OF ANALYSED POPULATION IN GRFC COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES EXPERIENCING HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

(In Millions, 2016–2024)



Source: FSIN and GNAFC. 2025. GRFC 2025. Rome.

12. Food Security Information Network (FSIN) and GNAFC. 2025. GRFC 2025. Rome. https://doi.org/10.71958/wfp130664. https://doi.org/10.71958/wfp130664.
13. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2024. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms*. Rome.

As the global population grows, so does the urgency of investing in infrastructure, institutions and resilience to enable food systems to sustainably meet growing demand.[13] In this context, food systems financing is about creating a system that supports better access to nutrition, climate resilience, reduced social inequalities and improved livelihoods. Understanding where resources are concentrated – and where they are lacking – is essential. This calls for a repurposing of financing and new policies to better support resilience and adaptation.

The complementary role of humanitarian and development financing

According to the 2025 Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), 295.3 million people in 53 countries were experiencing high levels of food insecurity in 2024. This includes almost 2 million people suffering from catastrophic levels of hunger (IPC/CH Phase 5), over 35.1 million people grappling with emergencies (IPC/CH Phase 4) and around 190 million people facing crisis (IPC/CH Phase 3). This is an alarming escalation since the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, when 192.8 million people were experiencing acute food insecurity, and a further increase from the 2023 United Nations Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment, when 281.6 million people were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity.

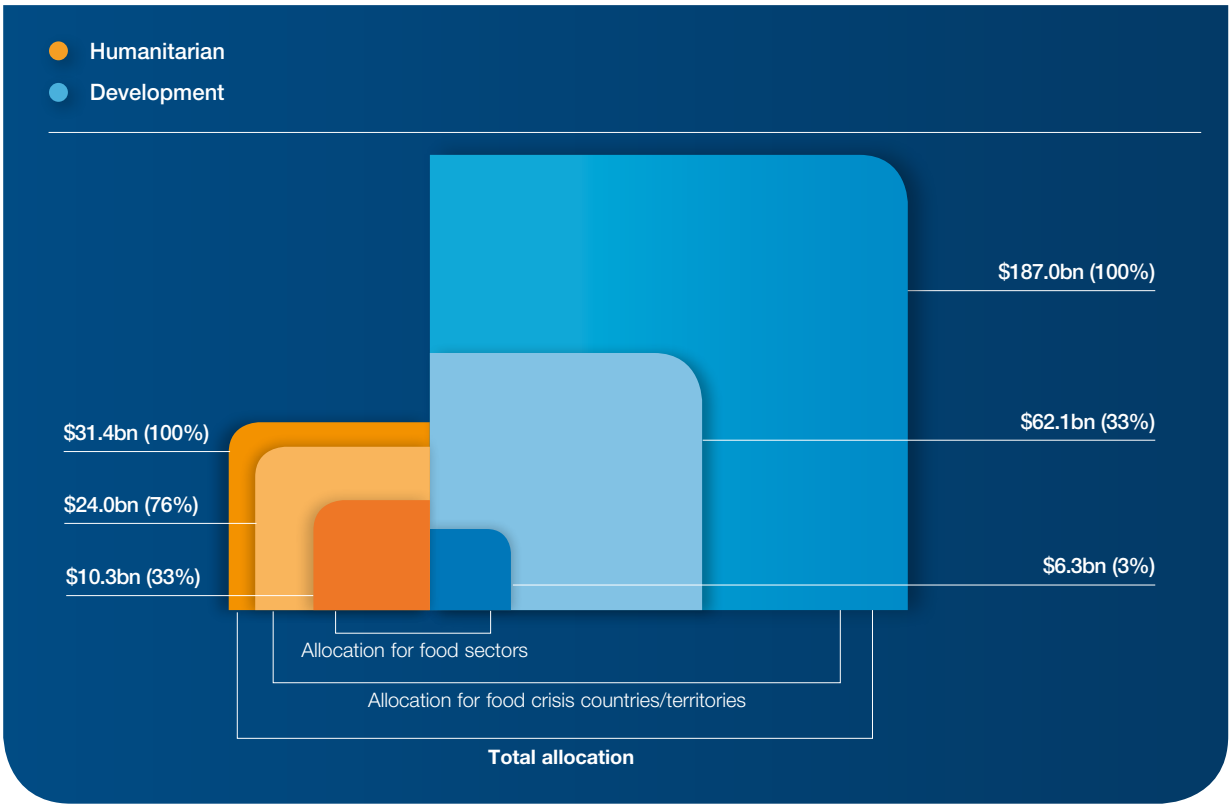
Figure 2 graphically displays the relationship between humanitarian and development financing for food systems in the context of crisis. In crisis-affected countries, financing for food sectors[14] remains part of a predominantly humanitarian portfolio. Development investments are less prominent, even in protracted food crises. While overall development allocations to these countries are significantly larger than humanitarian assistance – at US$62.1 billion compared to US$24 billion in humanitarian assistance in food crises – on average, only 3 per cent (US$6.3 billion) of that development funding goes to food sectors, versus 33 per cent (US$10.3 billion) to humanitarian assistance.[15]

Humanitarian funding for food sectors and emergency relief in food crisis contexts is primarily provided by bilateral donors. Moreover, this funding is highly concentrated, with only six donors providing 80 per cent of humanitarian funding to food sectors in food crisis contexts (figure 3), the United States (50 per cent); Germany (12 per cent); European Union (8 per cent); United Kingdom (6 per cent), Canada (3 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (3 per cent). This leaves humanitarian funding for food aid in fragile contexts vulnerable to ongoing development policy shifts and domestic budget pressures in these countries.

14. For the purposes of its financing analysis, the Global Network Against Food Crises defines “food sectors” as the set of humanitarian and development sectors that directly contribute to food security and food systems. This includes, but is not limited to, food aid, nutrition, emergency agriculture and livelihoods under humanitarian funding, as well as agriculture, food crop production, livestock, rural development and nutrition under development financing. The classification is based on internationally recognized sector codes from the Creditor Reporting System of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Financial Tracking System of the the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, allowing for a consistent and comprehensive picture of financial flows to food-related sectors across both humanitarian and development streams.
15. GNAFC. 2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises. Rome.

FIGURE 2
AVERAGE HUMANITARIAN (2016–2023) AND DEVELOPMENT (2016–2022) ASSISTANCE TO FOOD CRISIS COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES AND FOOD SECTORS IN FOOD CRISES

(Total billions of United States dollars)



Source: GNAFC. 2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises report. Rome.

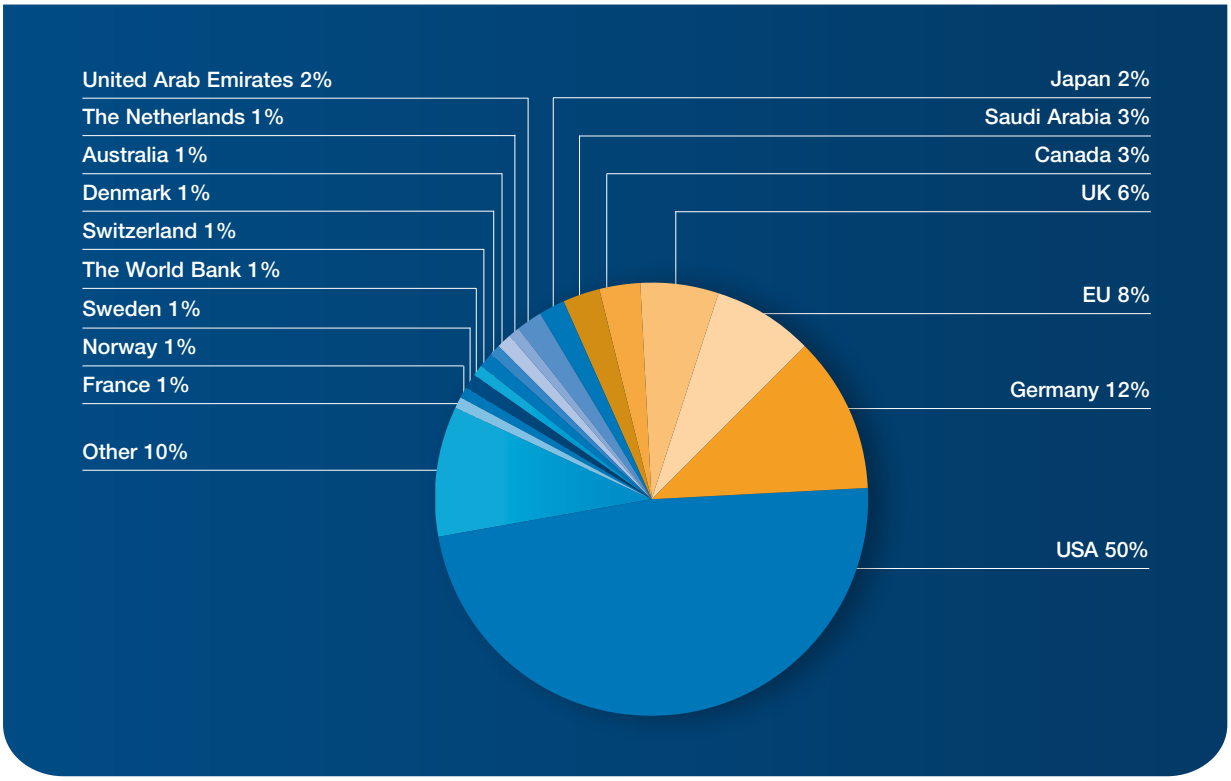
Most of the humanitarian funding for food sectors is also concentrated in a relatively few countries. In 2023, the 10 largest recipients of humanitarian disbursements absorbed 70 per cent of all allocations to food sectors in food crises: Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen.

2025 Projections: Declining humanitarian financing in a world of growing hunger

While acute food insecurity has surged globally since 2016 and needs escalate, humanitarian financing is experiencing a sharp contraction. After peaking in 2022 at US$16.8 billion, humanitarian funding to food sectors plummeted 30 per cent in 2023 to US$11.7 billion, with another drop in 2024 to approximately US$11.1 billion.

FIGURE 3
MAIN DONORS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO FOOD SECTORS IN FOOD CRISES

(2016–2024 average percentage)



Source: GNAFC. 2025. Funding Flows to Food Crises: 2025 Estimates of humanitarian and development assistance to food sectors in food.

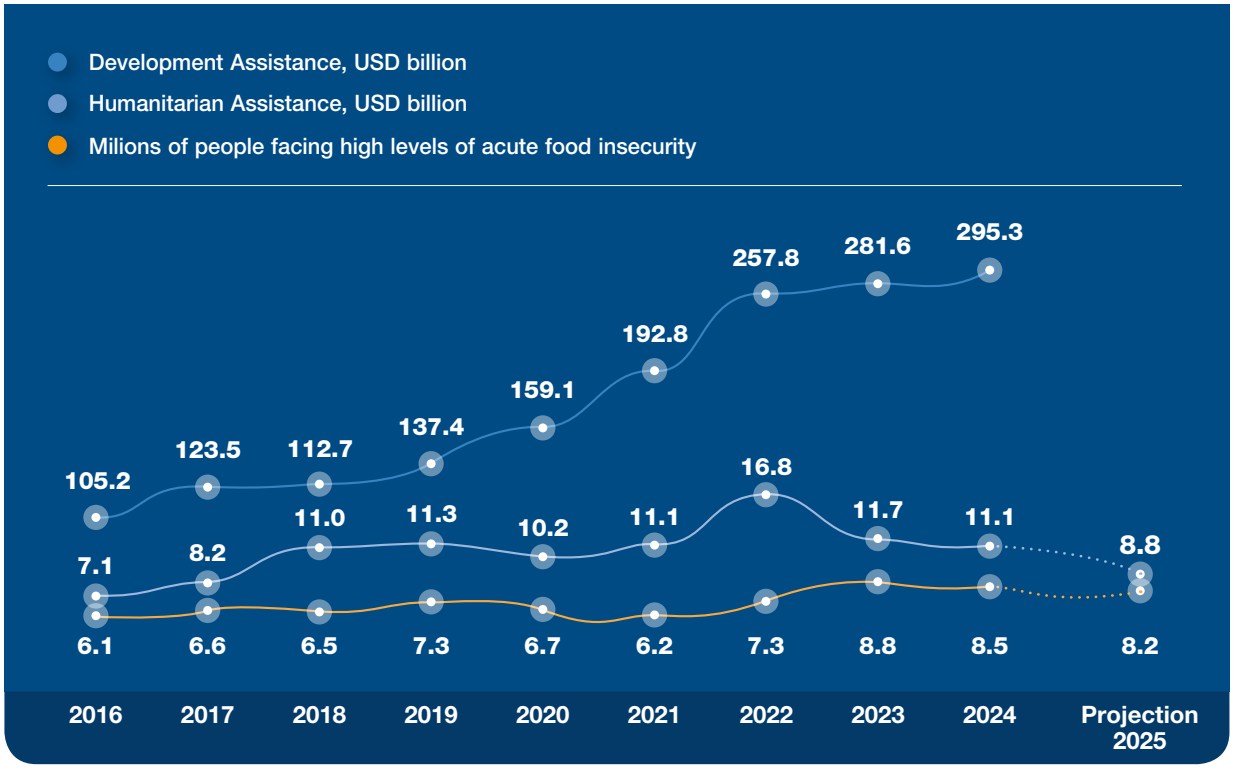
Projections for 2025 are even more alarming: according to the most current available budgetary information on bilateral donors:

- Humanitarian assistance to food sectors in food crisis contexts is projected to decline significantly in 2025, with total allocations estimated at around US$8.8 billion – down from US$11.1 billion in 2024. This represents a potential further reduction of 21 per cent over 2024 levels, which would result in a steep drop in humanitarian funding for food sectors in food crisis contexts.
- Furthermore, as of May 2025, only US$1.9 billion had been reported on the UNOCHA Financial Tracking System, suggesting that the projected estimate of US$8.8 billion may be further undermined by administrative delays following pauses in or renewals of donor funding streams, as well as reduced delivery capacity in the humanitarian system due to liquidity constraints and recent contractions.[16]

16. Background on the methodology and the assumptions that inform the projection can be found in the 2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises report: Analysis of humanitarian and development financing flows to food sectors in food crisis countries. Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC). Rome.

FIGURE 4
MILLIONS OF PEOPLE FACING HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY (IPC/CH PHASE 3 OR ABOVE) IN FOOD CRISIS COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES AND HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS TO FOOD SECTORS IN FOOD CRISIS CONTEXTS

(dotted line: projection, billions of United States dollars, in constant 2023 prices)



Source: FSIN and GNAFC. 2025. GRFC 2025. Rome Source: GNAFC. 2025. Funding Flows to Food Crises: 2025 Estimates of humanitarian and development assistance to food sectors in food crises. Rome.

This forecast for 2025 highlights both the volatility and structural fragility of humanitarian financing for food systems. Fiscal tightening across major donor governments has resulted in cutbacks or freezes in ODA, while shifting geopolitical priorities and growing domestic budgetary demands are causing many donors to reassess their commitments – particularly in relation to food security and nutrition needs. While a few donors are indicating modest increases in their humanitarian budgets, these are likely to be offset by the significant reductions from historically larger contributors, such as the United States, which has historically accounted for nearly half of contributions. Furthermore, emerging and non-traditional donors have yet to clearly signal their intentions regarding contributions, adding to the overall uncertainty.

Implications for addressing food crises in the immediate and longer-term

In a world of limited resources and contracting aid flows, addressing food crises is a complex challenge with inherent trade-offs. While alongside life-saving food aid, longer-term development funding is critical for reducing humanitarian needs over time in crisis contexts, so are structural investments for high-performing food systems in countries not currently experiencing a food crisis. Balancing these trade-offs transparently and effectively will be important if we are to meet our shared commitments to zero hunger and food systems transformation. This requires a greater effort and focus on ensuring complementarity that aligns short-term needs with long-term investments, using the right mix of financial instruments. Innovative approaches, such as the use of debt swaps and other blended instruments, will be essential at a time of contracting international aid funding, as will the strengthening of domestic financing so that countries experiencing food crises can drive their own development agendas and prevent the recurrent cycle of food crises.

The stakes are high. Without robust, predictable, innovative and diverse investments in food systems, fragile and conflict-affected countries risk being trapped in cycles of dependency, instability and chronic hunger.

ANNEX II

Data source and key definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Philanthropy: Development financing provided by private philanthropic foundations.

TABLE 1:

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

Recipient category	Discount rate[17]	Minimum grant element[18] to qualify as ODA
Least developed countries (LDCs) and other low-income countries (LICs)	9%	45%
Lower-middle-income countries (LMICs)	7%	15%
Upper-middle income countries (UMICs)	6%	10%
Multilateral institutions, excluding global multilateral development banks (MDBs)	6%	10%
Global institutions and MDBs	5%	10%
International NGOs (INGOs)	6%	10%

TABLE 2:

Distinction between ODA and OOF

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

17. The discount rate is the fixed interest rate used to calculate the present value of loan repayments and the consequent grant element.
18. The grant element measures how a concessional loan compares to a standard commercial loan. It is calculated by comparing the present value of the expected loan repayments, discounted at the fixed discount rate, to the loan amount.

ANNEX III

List of providers of development cooperation reporting on their development assistance through the creditor reporting system (CRS) database

a. Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

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

b. Non-DAC countries reporting to OECD CRS

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

c. Multilateral donors reporting to OECD CRS

1. European Union institutions	19. Council of Europe	37. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
2. Nordic Development Fund	20. World Health Organization	38. UNAIDS
3. United Nations Environment Programme	21. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	39. United Nations Population Fund
4. Global Environment Facility	22. International Labour Organization	40. Islamic Development Bank
5. Montreal Protocol	23. International Atomic Energy Agency	41. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	24. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	42. Islamic Monetary Fund
7. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	25. OPEC Fund for International Development	43. Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries
8. International Finance Corporation	26. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	44. Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
9. International Development Association	27. Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	45. GODE
10. Caribbean Development Bank	28. Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa	46. Other Arab agencies
11. International Monetary Fund (IMF)	29. IMF Trust Fund	47. IFAD
12. Inter-American Development Bank	30. IMF Concessional Trust Funds	48. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
13. Central American Bank for Economic Integration	31. United Nations Development Programme	49. United Nations agencies
14. African Development Bank	32. United Nations Transitional Authority	50. Global Partnership for Education
15. African Development Fund	33. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	51. Climate Investment Funds
16. Asian Development Bank	34. United Nations Children's Fund	52. Adaptation Fund
17. Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	35. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	53. Council of Europe Development Bank
18. United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	36. World Food Programme	54. Private Infrastructure Development Group

c. Multilateral donors reporting to OECD CRS

55. Development Bank of Latin America	64. Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	73. Global Fund
56. IDB Invest	65. New Development Bank	74. Global Green Growth Institute
57. Central Emergency Response Fund	66. North American Development Bank	75. WTO - Internationa Trade Centre
58. World Tourism Organization	67. UN Women	76. United Nations Industrial Development Organization
59. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	68. COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund	77. Green Climate Fund
60. Center of Excellence in Finance	69. Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund	78. Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility
61. International Investment Bank	70. International Commission on Missing Persons	79. Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund
62. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	71. WHO-Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan	
63. United Nations Capital Development Fund	72. Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	

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

d. Private philanthropic donors reporting to OECD CRS

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

ANNEX IV

DAC Income Group Classification

Recipient name (EN)	Region	DAC Income Group	WB Income Group
Afghanistan	South & Central Asia	LDCs	WB-L
Albania	Europe	UMICs	WB-UM
Algeria	North of Sahara	UMICs	WB-LM
Angola	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Antigua and Barbuda	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-H
Argentina	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Armenia	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-UM
Azerbaijan	South & Central Asia	UMICs	WB-UM
Bangladesh	South & Central Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Belarus	Europe	UMICs	WB-UM
Belize	Central America	UMICs	WB-UM
Benin	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Bhutan	South & Central Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Bolivia	South America	LMICs	WB-LM
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	UMICs	WB-UM
Botswana	Southern Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
Brazil	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Burkina Faso	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Burundi	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L

Recipient name (EN)	Region	DAC Income Group	WB Income Group
Cabo Verde	Western Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Cambodia	Far East Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Cameroon	Middle Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Central African Republic	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Chad	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-L
China (People's Republic of)	Far East Asia	UMICs	WB-UM
Colombia	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Comoros	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Congo	Middle Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Costa Rica	Central America	UMICs	WB-UM
Côte d'Ivoire	Western Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Cuba	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Far East Asia	OLICs	WB-L
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Djibouti	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Dominica	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Dominican Republic	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Ecuador	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Egypt	North of Sahara	LMICs	WB-LM
El Salvador	Central America	LMICs	WB-LM
Equatorial Guinea	Middle Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
Eritrea	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Eswatini	Southern Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Ethiopia	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Fiji	Melanesia	UMICs	WB-UM
Gabon	Middle Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
Gambia	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Georgia	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-UM
Ghana	Western Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Grenada	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM

Recipient name (EN)	Region	DAC Income Group	WB Income Group
Burkina Faso	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Burundi	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Cabo Verde	Western Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Cambodia	Far East Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Cameroon	Middle Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Central African Republic	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Chad	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-L
China (People's Republic of)	Far East Asia	UMICs	WB-UM
Colombia	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Comoros	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Congo	Middle Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Costa Rica	Central America	UMICs	WB-UM
Côte d'Ivoire	Western Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Cuba	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Far East Asia	OLICs	WB-L
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Djibouti	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Dominica	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Dominican Republic	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Ecuador	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Egypt	North of Sahara	LMICs	WB-LM
El Salvador	Central America	LMICs	WB-LM
Equatorial Guinea	Middle Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
Eritrea	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Eswatini	Southern Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Ethiopia	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Fiji	Melanesia	UMICs	WB-UM
Gabon	Middle Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
Gambia	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L

Recipient name (EN)	Region	DAC Income Group	WB Income Group
Georgia	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-UM
Ghana	Western Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Grenada	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Guatemala	Central America	LMICs	WB-UM
Guinea	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Guinea-Bissau	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Guyana	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Haiti	Caribbean	LDCs	WB-LM
Honduras	Central America	LMICs	WB-LM
India	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Indonesia	Far East Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Iran	Middle East	UMICs	WB-LM
Iraq	Middle East	UMICs	WB-UM
Jamaica	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Jordan	Middle East	LMICs	WB-UM
Kazakhstan	South & Central Asia	UMICs	WB-UM
Kenya	Eastern Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Kiribati	Micronesia	LDCs	WB-LM
Kosovo	Europe	LMICs	WB-UM
Kyrgyzstan	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Far East Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Lebanon	Middle East	UMICs	WB-LM
Lesotho	Southern Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Liberia	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Libya	North of Sahara	UMICs	WB-UM
Madagascar	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Malawi	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Malaysia	Far East Asia	UMICs	WB-UM
Maldives	South & Central Asia	UMICs	WB-UM

Recipient name (EN)	Region	DAC Income Group	WB Income Group
Mali	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Marshall Islands	Micronesia	UMICs	WB-UM
Mauritania	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Mauritius	Eastern Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
Mexico	Central America	UMICs	WB-UM
Micronesia	Micronesia	LMICs	WB-LM
Moldova	Europe	LMICs	WB-UM
Mongolia	Far East Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Montenegro	Europe	UMICs	WB-UM
Montserrat	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-NC
Morocco	North of Sahara	LMICs	WB-LM
Mozambique	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Myanmar	South & Central Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Namibia	Southern Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
Nauru	Micronesia	UMICs	WB-H
Nepal	South & Central Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Nicaragua	Central America	LMICs	WB-LM
Niger	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Nigeria	Western Africa	LMICs	WB-LM
Niue	Polynesia	UMICs	WB-NC
North Macedonia	Europe	UMICs	WB-UM
Pakistan	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Palau	Micronesia	UMICs	WB-UM
Panama	Central America	UMICs	WB-H
Papua New Guinea	Melanesia	LMICs	WB-LM
Paraguay	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Peru	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Philippines	Far East Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Rwanda	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L

Recipient name (EN)	Region	DAC Income Group	WB Income Group
Saint Helena	Western Africa	UMICs	WB-NC
Saint Lucia	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Caribbean	UMICs	WB-UM
Samoa	Polynesia	UMICs	WB-LM
Sao Tome and Principe	Middle Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Senegal	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Serbia	Europe	UMICs	WB-UM
Sierra Leone	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Solomon Islands	Melanesia	LDCs	WB-LM
Somalia	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
South Africa	Southern Africa	UMICs	WB-UM
South Sudan	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Sri Lanka	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Sudan	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Suriname	South America	UMICs	WB-UM
Syrian Arab Republic	Middle East	LMICs	WB-L
Tajikistan	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Tanzania	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-LM
Thailand	Far East Asia	UMICs	WB-UM
Timor-Leste	Far East Asia	LDCs	WB-LM
Togo	Western Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Tokelau	Polynesia	LMICs	WB-NC
Tonga	Polynesia	UMICs	WB-UM
Türkiye	Europe	UMICs	WB-UM
Tunisia	North of Sahara	LMICs	WB-LM
Turkmenistan	South & Central Asia	UMICs	WB-UM
Tuvalu	Polynesia	LDCs	WB-UM
Uganda	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Ukraine	Europe	LMICs	WB-LM

Recipient name (EN)	Region	DAC Income Group	WB Income Group
Uzbekistan	South & Central Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Vanuatu	Melanesia	LMICs	WB-LM
Venezuela	South America	UMICs	WB-NC
Viet Nam	Far East Asia	LMICs	WB-LM
Wallis and Futuna	Polynesia	UMICs	WB-NC
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Middle East	LMICs	WB-LM
Yemen	Middle East	LDCs	WB-L
Zambia	Eastern Africa	LDCs	WB-L
Zimbabwe	Eastern Africa	OLICs	WB-LM