THE WAY POLICY GROUP

Aid for Trade financing in Haiti: Building productive capacity

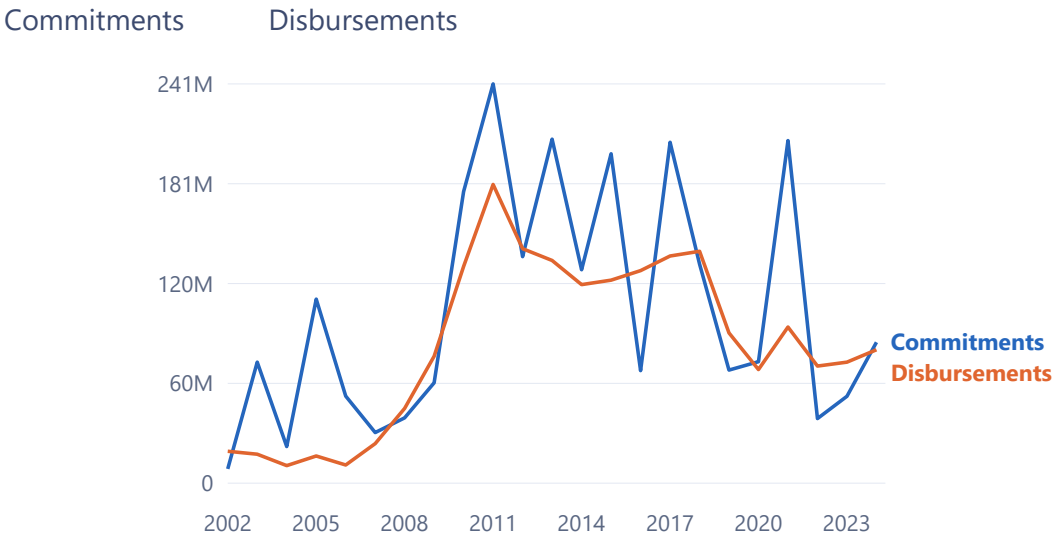
Haiti · All donors · Building productive capacity · ODA (total) · 2002 to 2024 · OECD Creditor Reporting System

1. Executive summary

Over **2002 to 2024**, ODA (total) to **Haiti** for Building productive capacity was **US$2.42B** committed and **US$1.93B** disbursed, across 5,828 activity records and 35 reporting donors. Disbursements over the period are **80%** of commitments over the same period. That is a ratio of two reported series, not a measure of delivery: commitments made late in the window are not yet due to disburse, and a project can disburse against a commitment made before it. Within ODA (US$1.93B), **93%** is grants and **7%** loans. The largest reported donor is **United States** at US$653M, and the top three hold **66%** of the total.

In the five most recent reported years, **2020 to 2024**, **US$387M** was disbursed, **20%** of everything reported across the whole period. Against the five years before them that is **37% lower**. The latest reported year, 2024, is **US$80.5M**, close to the five-year average of US$77.4M. 24 donors are active in that window, led by **United States** at US$84.6M, the same donor that leads the period as a whole. A single year can turn on one large operation, so a change here is a change in what was reported, not evidence of a change in policy.

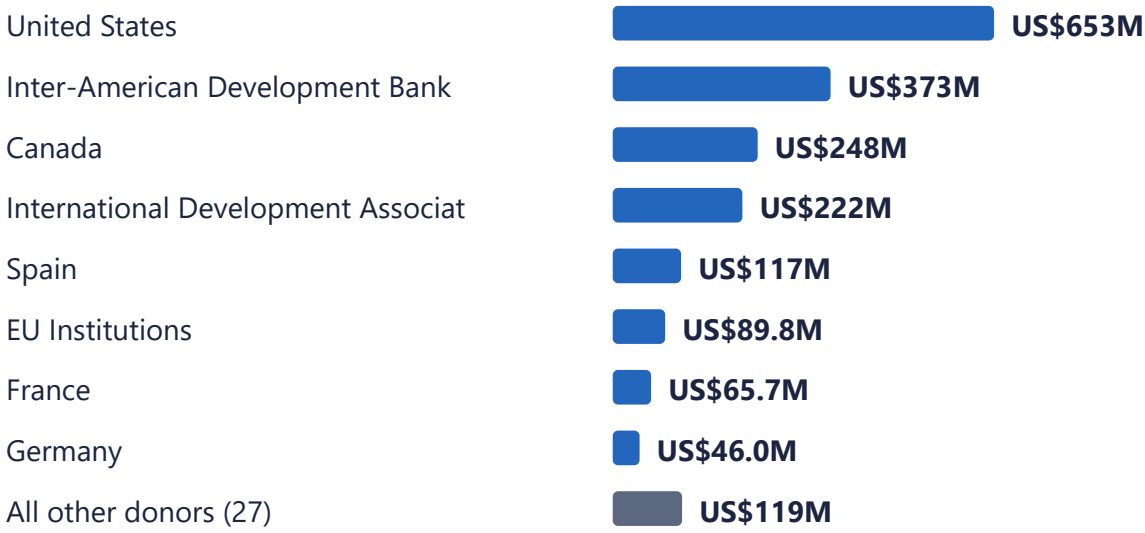
2. Is finance growing, and is it being disbursed?



> **Computation:** annual commitments = Σ eligible commitment amounts by year; annual disbursements = Σ eligible disbursement amounts by year. The two series are never added together.

Both series are on one scale and in the same units. The dashboard flow control is set to Disbursements, drawn as the heavier line. A commitment is a promise recorded in the year it was made and a disbursement is a transfer recorded when it moved, so the gap between them is not an error.

3. Who the donors are



Of US$1.93B disbursed, **64%** from bilateral donors (22), **36%** from multilateral institutions (13). Donor is the term the CRS and the dashboard pages use, and it is used throughout this brief; where the wider literature says donor instead, the two words mean the same thing. Multilateral finance is largely lent through an institution with its own appraisal cycle and bilateral finance sits inside a country relationship, so the two are not substitutes; the table holds them together because the records do, and the type column says which is which. Top three donors hold 66% of disbursements, a Herfindahl index of 1,891 on a 0 to 10,000 scale where above 2,500 is normally read as concentrated, both computed across donors of every type.

Donor league table

DONOR	TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
United States	Bilateral	US$703M	US$653M	93%	100%	1,163
Inter-American Development Bank	Multilateral	US$532M	US$373M	70%	81%	353
Canada	Bilateral	US$288M	US$248M	86%	100%	1,656

DONOR	TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
International Development Association	Multilateral	US$308M	US$222M	72%	100%	282
Spain	Bilateral	US$115M	US$117M	102%	45%	310
EU Institutions	Multilateral	US$77.6M	US$89.8M	116%	100%	255
France	Bilateral	US$93.6M	US$65.7M	70%	100%	297
Germany	Bilateral	US$55.7M	US$46.0M	83%	100%	514
Switzerland	Bilateral	US$43.6M	US$38.1M	88%	100%	254
Japan	Bilateral	US$16.6M	US$18.5M	112%	100%	126
Belgium	Bilateral	US$17.8M	US$17.8M	100%	100%	90
OPEC Fund for International Development	Multilateral	US$0	US$7.81M	n/a	2%	24
Bilateral (22)		*US$1.36B*	*US$1.23B*	*90%*		*4,760*
Multilateral (13)		*US$1.06B*	*US$704M*	*67%*		*1,068*
Total		**US$2.42B**	**US$1.93B**	**80%**		**5,828**

4. What the finance is for



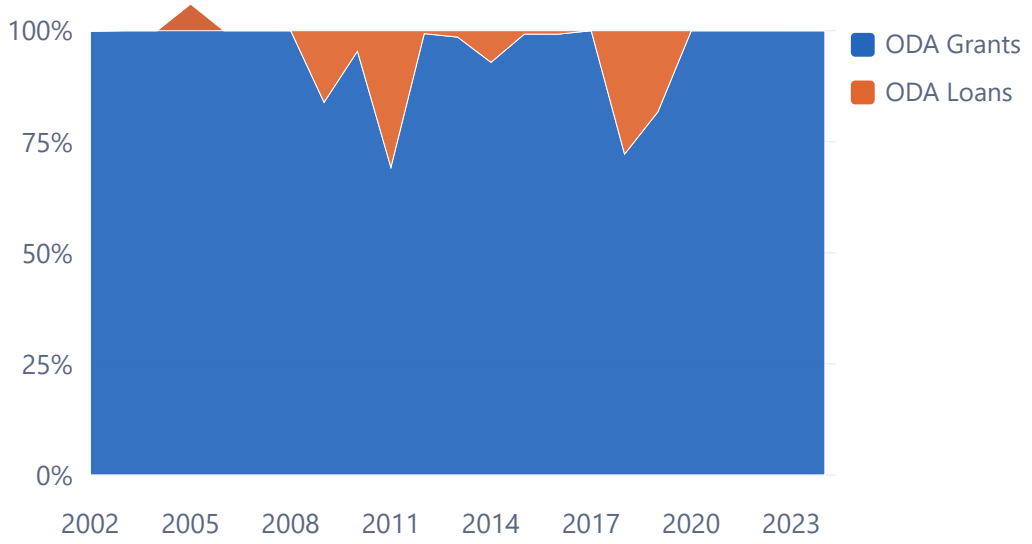
Purpose table

PURPOSE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
Agricultural development	US$735M	US$668M	91%	95%	1,354
Agricultural policy and administrative managem	US$265M	US$185M	70%	99%	588
Business policy and administration	US$184M	US$159M	86%	100%	486
Agricultural extension	US$179M	US$157M	88%	93%	162
Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	US$108M	US$110M	102%	98%	216
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) devel	US$119M	US$106M	89%	41%	255
Financial policy and administrative management	US$159M	US$89.4M	56%	100%	207
Food crop production	US$154M	US$75.8M	49%	100%	387
Agricultural land resources	US$57.2M	US$52.2M	91%	85%	173
Agricultural financial services	US$33.1M	US$50.7M	153%	100%	193
Agricultural water resources	US$113M	US$41.1M	36%	93%	146
Tourism policy and administrative management	US$61.7M	US$41.0M	66%	79%	71

Purposes are the CRS purpose codes as reported. A low disbursement ratio against a large commitment is a question to ask, not an answer on its own.

5. Concessionality: grant, loan, or neither

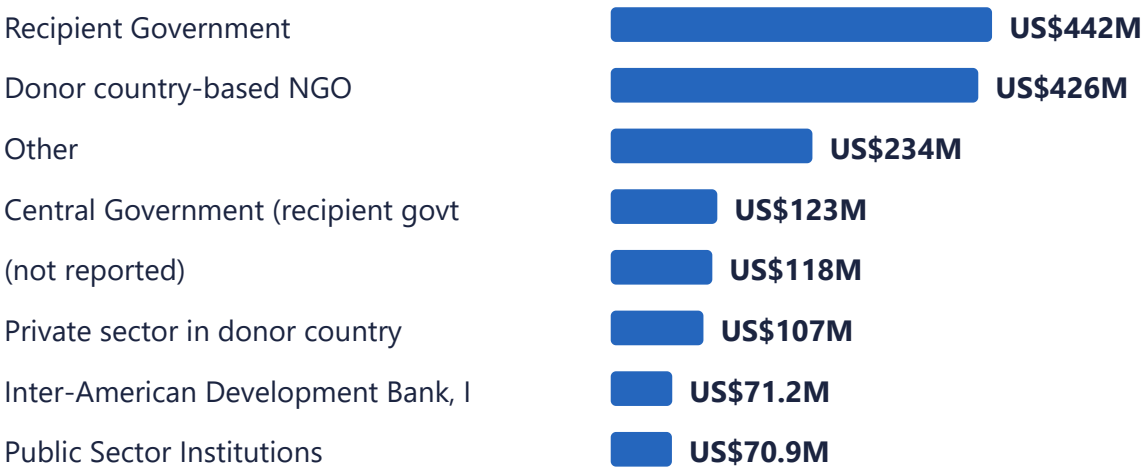
ODA Grants ODA Loans



REPORTED FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	SHARE
ODA Grants	US$1.79B	74.1%
ODA Loans	US$142M	5.9%
Total	**US$2.42B**	**100.0%**

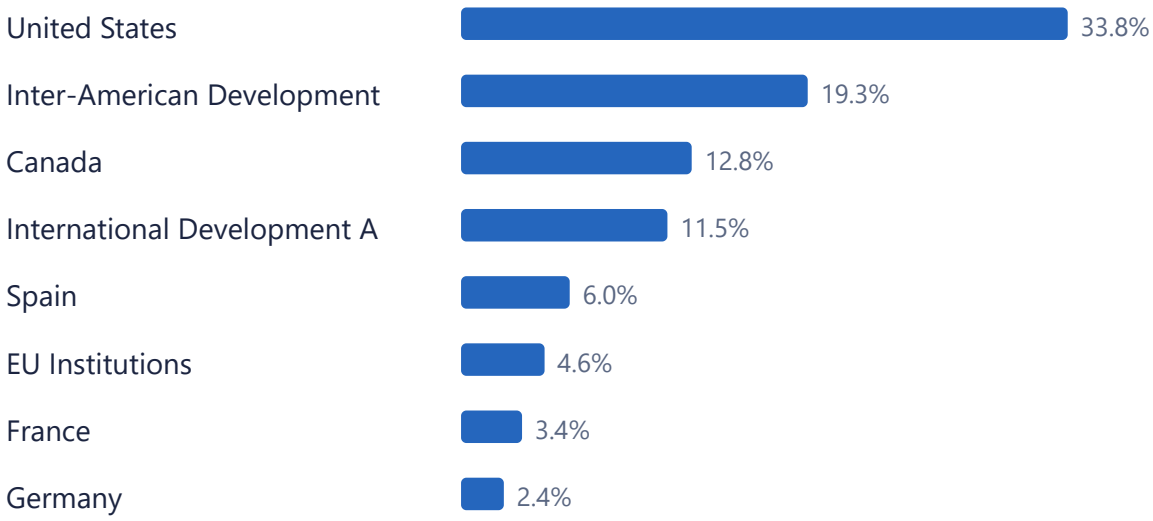
> **Why this table is split this way.** Concessionality is taken from the flow type the donor reported, not from the finance-type code. CRS finance type 421 covers both ODA loans and other official flows, so a grant-versus-loan split built on codes mixes concessional and non-concessional finance. Grants and loans are compared inside ODA only. This brief is restricted to ODA Grants, ODA Loans because the measure is set to ODA (total).

6. How the finance is delivered



Channel of delivery is blank on a share of CRS records and that blank is shown as reported rather than redistributed.

7. Donor concentration and dependency



LARGEST DONOR	TOP 3	TOP 5	HHI	ASSESSMENT
33.8%	65.9%	83.4%	1,891	**Moderately concentrated**

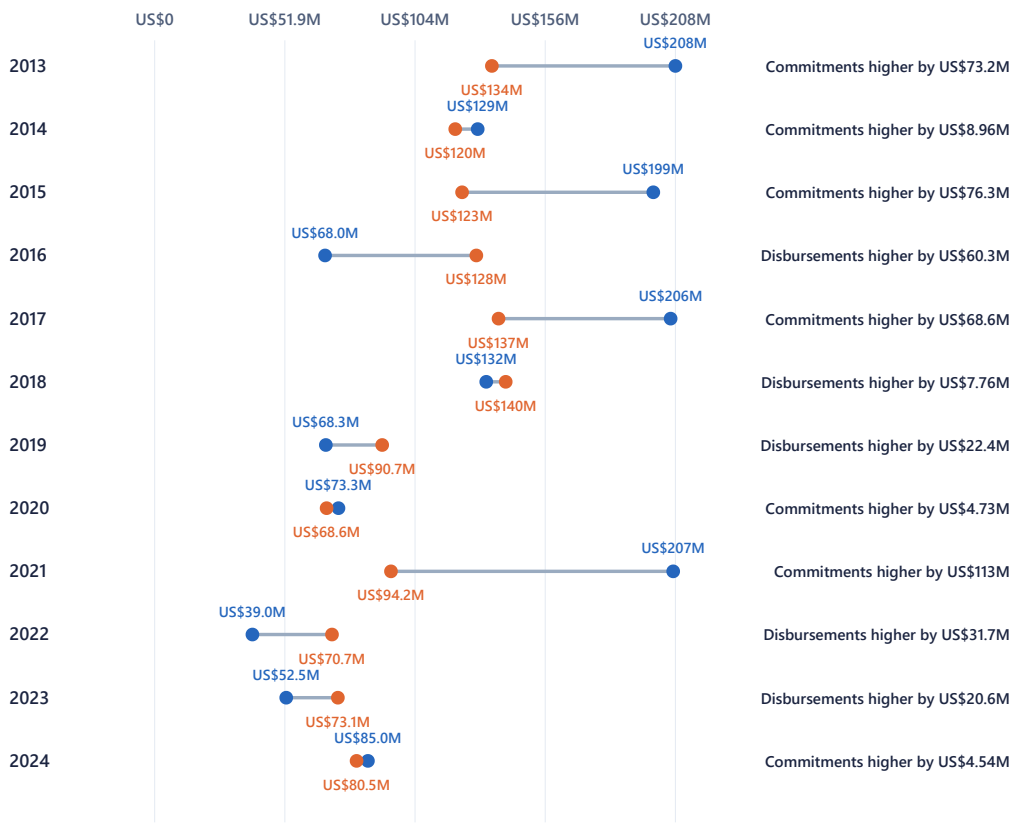
> **Computation:** donor share = donor selected finance ÷ total selected finance × 100; Top-N = sum of the N largest shares; HHI = sum of squared percentage shares.

The bars show each donor's share of selected financing. HHI thresholds are used as an interpretive portfolio-concentration guide, not as an official OECD Aid for Trade classification.

8. Commitments and disbursements: annual comparison

CUMULATIVE COMMITMENTS	CUMULATIVE DISBURSEMENTS
US$2.42B	**US$1.93B**

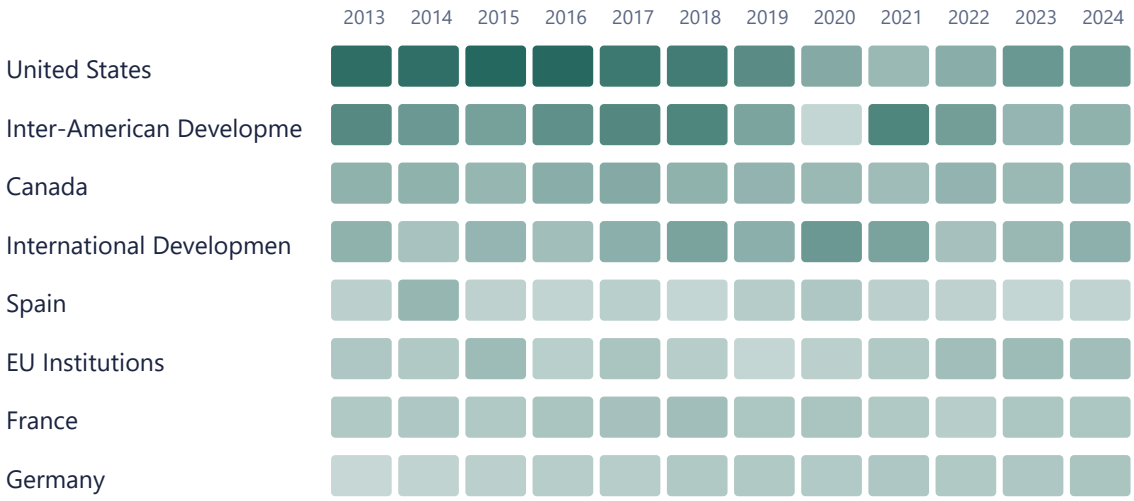
Commitments Disbursements



> **Computation:** annual difference = annual commitments − annual disbursements; cumulative values are the separate sums of each series over the selected years.

The labels show both annual values, with the plain-language difference at right. The difference is not an implementation rate because the flows may refer to different project cohorts.

9. Funding continuity by donor



> **Computation:** each cell is the sum of the selected flow for one donor and year; colour intensity is scaled to the largest displayed donor-year value.

Darker cells indicate larger selected flows; pale cells indicate no or limited reported financing.

10. Project-size distribution and portfolio structure



Median US$77.7K

Top 10 share 11.4%

Projects	3,493	Median	US$77.7K
Average	US$554K	Top 10 share	11.4%

Computation: records sharing a CRS identifier or project number are consolidated; the median is the 50th percentile and quartiles are the 25th and 75th percentiles of ordered project values.

Records sharing a CRS/project identifier are consolidated across selected years. This is a project count, not a CRS-row count.

11. Largest reported activities

YEAR	ACTIVITY	DONOR	PURPOSE	FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED
2011	Social investment fund in Haiti	Spain	Small and medium-sized enter	ODA Loans	US$56.5M	US$56.5M
2013	Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (WINNE	United States	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$30.6M	US$16.3M
2011	Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (WINNE	United States	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$27.6M	US$13.8M
2015	Feed the Future North (AVANSE) - Agricultural Sector Capacity	United States	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$17.3M	US$10.5M
2014	Rural Supply Chain Development Program	Inter-American Development	Agricultural financial servi	ODA Grants	US$0	US$5.59M

YEAR	ACTIVITY	DONOR	PURPOSE	FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED
2013	Feed the Future North (AVANSE) - Agricultural Sector Capacity	United States	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$25.1M	US$5.42M
2010	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) / Programme mondial	Canada	Agricultural research	ODA Grants	US$1.93M	US$1.93M
2024	ILO Vocational Training	Norway	Agricultural services	ODA Grants	US$3.72M	US$1.86M
2024	Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program	IFAD	Forestry policy and administ	ODA Grants	US$0	US$1.86M
2010	Haiti - Dominican Republic. Frontera Verde.	Norway	Forestry services	ODA Grants	US$1.82M	US$1.82M
2014	Support for Haitian Entrepreneurship / Appui à la structuration de l ent	Canada	Education/training in bankin	ODA Grants	US$7.2M	US$1.66M
2017	CR: HT, Appui relevement Post Matthew	Switzerland	Agricultural co-operatives	ODA Grants	US$1.93M	US$1.55M

Ranked on commitment. Activity records can repeat across years or purposes, so this is a list of records and not a count of distinct projects.

12. Stakeholder questions

Three questions a ministry or a funder asks of this data, answered on the scope above. Each is a description of what was reported, not a projection.

Who is expanding here, and who is stepping back?

Comparing **2002 to 2012** with **2013 to 2024**, the largest increase is **United States**, up US$283M, and the largest reduction is **Spain**, down US$61.6M. This is a comparison of two reported periods, not a forecast, and a donor that commits in large irregular tranches will move sharply in it for reasons that have nothing to do with intent.

DONOR	2002 TO 2012	2013 TO 2024	CHANGE	CHANGE %
United States	US$185M	US$468M	+US$283M	+153%
Inter-American Development Bank	US$87.7M	US$285M	+US$198M	+225%

DONOR	2002 TO 2012	2013 TO 2024	CHANGE	CHANGE %
International Development Association	US$78.0M	US$144M	+US$65.9M	+84%
Spain	US$89.3M	US$27.7M	-US$61.6M	-69%
Canada	US$125M	US$123M	-US$2.19M	-2%
United Kingdom	US$1.72M	US$0	-US$1.72M	-100%

If we need finance for a particular purpose, who already funds it?

The largest purpose on this scope is **Agricultural development** at US$668M, and **United States** accounts for **57%** of it across 26 donors. The table answers the same question for the three largest purposes, which is the practical form of the question: a ministry with a plan for one of them wants to know who already funds that work here.

PURPOSE	TOTAL	LEADING DONOR	ITS SHARE	DONORS
Agricultural development	US$668M	United States	57%	26
Agricultural policy and administrative managemen	US$185M	United States	60%	17
Business policy and administration	US$159M	United States	42%	17

What size and length of activity should we plan for?

Half of the 55 activities carrying a commitment are below **US$4.93M** and half above, while the largest single commitment is **US$75.0M**. The mean is US$14.2M, which is 2.9 times the median: a handful of very large commitments pull it well above what a typical activity looks like, which is why the median is quoted here. Where both a start and a completion date are reported, on 31 of 61 records, the median activity runs **48 months**, so a plan built around a single budget year will usually be out of step with how these commitments are spent.

MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
Activities with a commitment	55	Records reporting an amount
Median commitment	US$4.93M	Middle value, not the mean

MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
Mean commitment	US$14.2M	Total divided by the count, shown so the two can be compared
Largest commitment	US$75.0M	Single largest record
Activities with both dates	31	Both dates present and plausible
Median duration	48 months	Middle value of completion minus start

13. Method and considerations

> **Scope.** ODA is Official Development Assistance, the OECD measure of concessional official finance for development. CRS is the OECD Creditor Reporting System, the activity-level database it is reported in. CRS activity records matching this brief's scope: Haiti · All donors · Building productive capacity · ODA (total) · 2002 to 2024. Amounts are as reported in US dollars. Activity amounts differ from the dashboard's constant-price total by 27.7% and from its current-price total by 22.6%, so neither basis matches closely enough to be claimed. They are reported exactly as embedded, without restatement. Commitments and disbursements are shown separately throughout and are never added together. Rankings, bars and concentration measures in this brief are computed on **disbursements**, following the dashboard flow control.
> **Brief.** TWPG-COUN-HAITI-20261117 · generated 2026-11-17

What was counted

Every CRS activity record matching the scope above. 5,828 records, 35 donors, 50 purpose codes, 1 recipient. Of those records, **5,828** report a commitment amount and **5,828** report a disbursement amount; 0 report neither and contribute nothing to any total on this page.

Both amount columns hold a number on every record in this build, so a reported zero cannot be told apart from an amount that was never reported. The counts above say how many records carry a figure, which is not the same as how many donors actually reported one.

How each control was applied

CONTROL	SETTING	EFFECT ON THIS BRIEF
Recipient	Haiti	Filter applied to activity records
Donor	All donors	Not restricted
Aid for Trade category	Building productive capacity	Filter applied through the CRS purpose code

CONTROL	SETTING	EFFECT ON THIS BRIEF
CRS purpose	All purposes	Not restricted
Measure	ODA (total)	Filter applied: records restricted to ODA Grants and ODA Loans
Flow	Disbursements	Sets which series leads the trend chart. Both series are reported throughout
Year range	2002 to 2024	Filter applied. Activity records run 2002 to 2024
Prices	Constant prices	NOT applied. The price basis of the activity amounts could not be established in this build, so they are reported exactly as embedded and no relationship to the dashboard aggregates is claimed

How figures were computed

- Commitments and disbursements are summed separately and never added to each other.
- The disbursement ratio is cumulative disbursements divided by cumulative commitments across the whole period. It is not a disbursement rate for any single commitment and it is not a delivery score.
- Concessionality uses the reported flow type. Grant and loan shares are computed within ODA only.
- Policy-marker analysis is shown only when the selected records carry usable marker scores. Blank or unavailable marker fields are not converted into zero alignment; when coverage is absent, the section is omitted.
- Concentration is the Herfindahl index: each donor's share of the leading series is squared and the squares are summed, on a 0 to 10,000 scale. It is computed across every donor on the scope, of all three types, and 2,500 is the competition-policy convention for a concentrated market rather than a threshold specific to development finance.
- Peer comparisons rank the selected entity against every other entity on the same scope that has at least 30 activity records, so a ratio is not read off a handful of projects. Where the scope pins a donor, the field is narrowed to donors of the same type, and the brief says so when it cannot be.
- Rising and falling donors compare the first half of the reported window with the second. A donor committing in large irregular tranches moves sharply in that comparison for reasons of timing rather than intent.
- Typical activity size is the median commitment, not the mean, because a few very large commitments pull a mean above anything a reader would recognise as typical. Duration is completion minus start in months, computed only where both dates are present and the result falls between zero and thirty years.
- Illustrative activities are selected on commitment size from the records carrying a principal Rio objective, a title of at least 12 characters, a description of at least 180 characters and a reported commitment above zero. Records whose descriptions match are treated as one activity, because CRS reports a single project across several rows and sometimes under more than one title, so at most

three distinct activities appear and fewer where the scope holds fewer that meet the bar. They are examples of what the finance buys and not a ranking of importance.

- Top-N concentration is the sum of the largest donor shares. Annual commitment-disbursement differences compare two reported flow series and are not implementation rates.
- Funding continuity displays annual selected flows by donor. Project-size statistics consolidate records sharing a CRS identifier or project number; quartiles are calculated from the ordered consolidated values.
- Regional scopes use the CRS region attached to each record in the complete analytical layer. Project examples use the edition-specific detail layer and may be omitted when no matching example is embedded; the aggregate regional brief remains valid.
- Portfolio totals and every aggregate chart use the complete analytical population. The Meeting edition sample affects only searchable project details and illustrative activity tables.
- Every table and figure in this brief is reproduced row by row in the evidence CSV and JSON, from the export menu above, so any number here can be checked against the records behind it.
- A blank or unreadable amount contributes nothing to a total and is never replaced with an estimate. It is not counted as a zero observation either: the record counts below say how many records actually carried a figure, which is why they can be lower than the record count in the scope.
- Nothing is imputed, interpolated or redistributed between categories.

What this brief does not claim

- Commitments are promises and disbursements are transfers. Neither is spending on the ground.
- Policy markers are assigned by the reporting donor and are not independently audited.
- Regional results use records assigned to the selected CRS region. Regional or unallocated records are kept distinct from individual-country totals and are not silently redistributed.
- CRS is revised periodically, so every figure carries the vintage of the source build.
- Nothing here establishes effectiveness, attribution or causation. A larger number is not a better outcome, and a higher ratio is not better delivery.

Source and reproduction

OECD Creditor Reporting System, from the dataset embedded in this platform build. Analysis and visualisation by TW Policy Group. info@twpolicygroup.com · twpolicygroup.com