

**Cities Alliance**

Cities Without Slums

**Portfolio of the Cities Alliance  
in Sub-Saharan Africa:  
An Empirical Reflection**

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**Fiscal Years**

**2000-2012**

## Highlights of the Report

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**Key Message 1:** In FY2012, 52% of CA grants were allocated to activities in SSA/2

**Key Message 2:** 50% of the SSA grants in FY 2009-12 were awarded in East Africa/6

**Key Message 3:** 77% of the CA portfolio in SSA is located in Anglophone Africa (FY2009-12)/7

**Key Message 4:** The number of grants for activities at the national level increased from 22% (FY 2000-08) to 51% (FY2009-12)/8

**Key Message 5:** Multi-country initiatives focused on dissemination and advocacy have grown to 20% (FY2009-12)/9

**Key Message 6:** 93% of CA grants are allocated to Low Income Countries in SSA (FY2009-12)/10

**Key Message 7:** Non-Governmental and Local Government Associations are emerging sponsors for CA operations in SSA (FY2009-12)/12

**Key Message 8:** Grant recipients have diversified; Academia has become a new category of grant recipient in SSA (FY2009-12)/15

**Key Message 9:** Grants in SSA are chiefly geared towards the development of local capacities and national policy frameworks (2010-12)/17

## Introduction

The Cities Alliance has identified Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA<sup>1</sup>) as a priority region for the foreseeable future. Recognising the opportunities that the current urbanisation process may offer for poverty reduction and sustainable development in SSA, a significant portfolio of CA-funded activities has emerged over the past 13 years.

This report provides an empirical overview of grants<sup>2</sup> awarded by the Cities Alliance from fiscal years 2000 – 2012 in SSA, focusing specifically on two time periods: 2000-2008 and 2009-2012. This differentiation is due to the change of the CA business model after the adoption of the Medium-Term Strategy in 2007, and the related, consequential closure of the open grant facility and introduction of Country Programmes (Uganda, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mozambique). The figures and charts in this report depict the geographical distribution of CA grants as well as the key implementation partners and level of activities—allowing the reader to identify strategic shifts in the current CA portfolio.

This report can therefore be seen as a snapshot of the CA portfolio trends over the last 13 years (FY 2000 – 2012)<sup>3</sup>. It is structured around nine key messages derived from analysis of these trends, and presents an overview of the following areas: Portfolio growth in SSA, the geographical distribution of the current portfolio across the continent, the sponsorship structure within the portfolio, and the alignment of the most recent portfolio (FY2010-12) to the emerging Results Framework of the Cities Alliance.

This report does not fully capture the multiple dissemination or advocacy activities funded by the CA at the supra-national level, nor does it directly highlight particular strategic activities, such as our Country Programmes. Nonetheless, some examples for multi-country activities and the partnership structure of Country Programmes are given to show the nature and scope of these activities.

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<sup>1</sup> The Cities Alliance has issued grants for activities in over 26 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

<sup>2</sup> This report looks at the distribution and allocation of grants awarded by the Cities Alliance. Grants can be understood as a financial contribution to a project implemented by a CA member and partner. It has to be highlighted that projects can have several grants, so the number of grants presented here is expected to be higher than the number of projects supported by the Cities Alliance.

<sup>3</sup> The data informing this analysis derives from the Cities Alliance Secretariat's project databases. Please note that these databases are still under development. Some definitions and classifications of projects have changed over time, which may affect aggregated numbers. As the databases draw on several sources, further verification is currently being undertaken, particularly for projects that are considered to have a regional/global focus.

**Key Message 1:****In FY2012, 52% of CA grants were allocated to activities in SSA**

As the Cities Alliance responded to the challenges and opportunities in emerging cities of Sub-Saharan Africa, grants awarded in the region have increased substantially over the past 12 years, especially since 2008. Table 1 shows that the CA approved 127 grants between FY 2000-2012; 68 (53%) of these were approved between FY 2008-2012.

**Table 1: Approved Grants in SSA (FY 2000-2012)**

<b>Year of Approval</b>	<b>Number of approved grants</b>
2000	4
2001	8
2002	4
2003	7
2004	6
2005	7
2006	18
2007	5
2008	10
2009	14
2010	16
2011	17
2012	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>

Table 2 illustrates the accumulated grant funding in all regions in relationship to grants in SSA. It shows that 36% of the overall grant amount (FY 2000-2012) was allocated to operations in SSA.

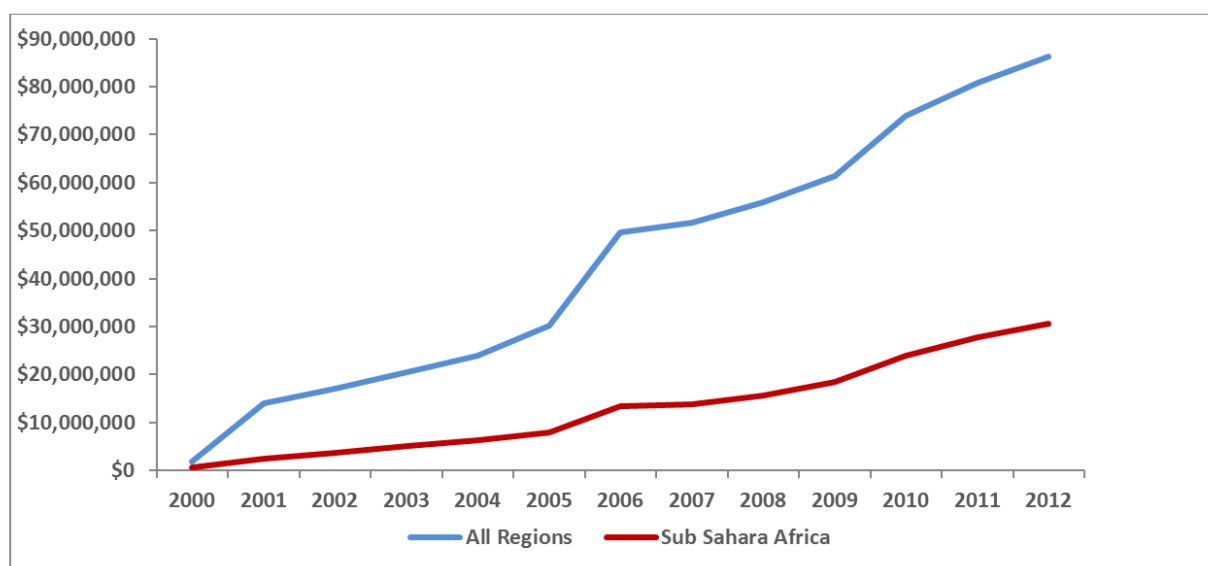
In the last four years, the total grant amount for activities in SSA related to the overall portfolio increased significantly. In FY 2012, 52% of the grants were allocated to activities in SSA.

**Table 2: Accumulated Grant Amounts in all Regions and SSA per Fiscal Year**

Fiscal Year	Total Approved Grant Amount (all regions)	Sub-Saharan Africa	
2000	\$1,787,575	\$590,273	33%
2001	\$12,100,496	\$1,928,670	16%
2002	\$3,079,664	\$1,217,093	40%
2003	\$3,534,369	\$1,263,552	36%
2004	\$3,413,394	\$1,276,030	37%
2005	\$6,228,387	\$1,719,017	28%
2006	\$19,382,544	\$5,416,339	28%
2007	\$2,214,567	\$322,281	15%
2008	\$4,231,072	\$1,880,354	44%
2009	\$5,453,352	\$2,852,062	52%
2010	\$12,503,435	\$5,428,578	43%
2011	\$6,801,281	\$3,892,926	57%
2012	\$5,556,673	\$2,888,255	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$86,286,809</b>	<b>\$30,675,430</b>	<b>36%</b>

So far, the portfolio in SSA has accumulated to around US\$30 million. Even though the share of the SSA portfolio in the overall grant allocations has steadily increased since FY 2008, Figure 1 shows that this share can still be considered relatively modest.

**Figure 1: Africa Portfolio Growth: Accumulated Grant Funding Over Time**



**Note:**  
 Cities Alliance portfolio refers to funding activities from fiscal years 2000 – 2012, focusing specifically on country-specific activities and regional/global activities. The graph does not include grants of the Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility (CLIFF) and Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF).

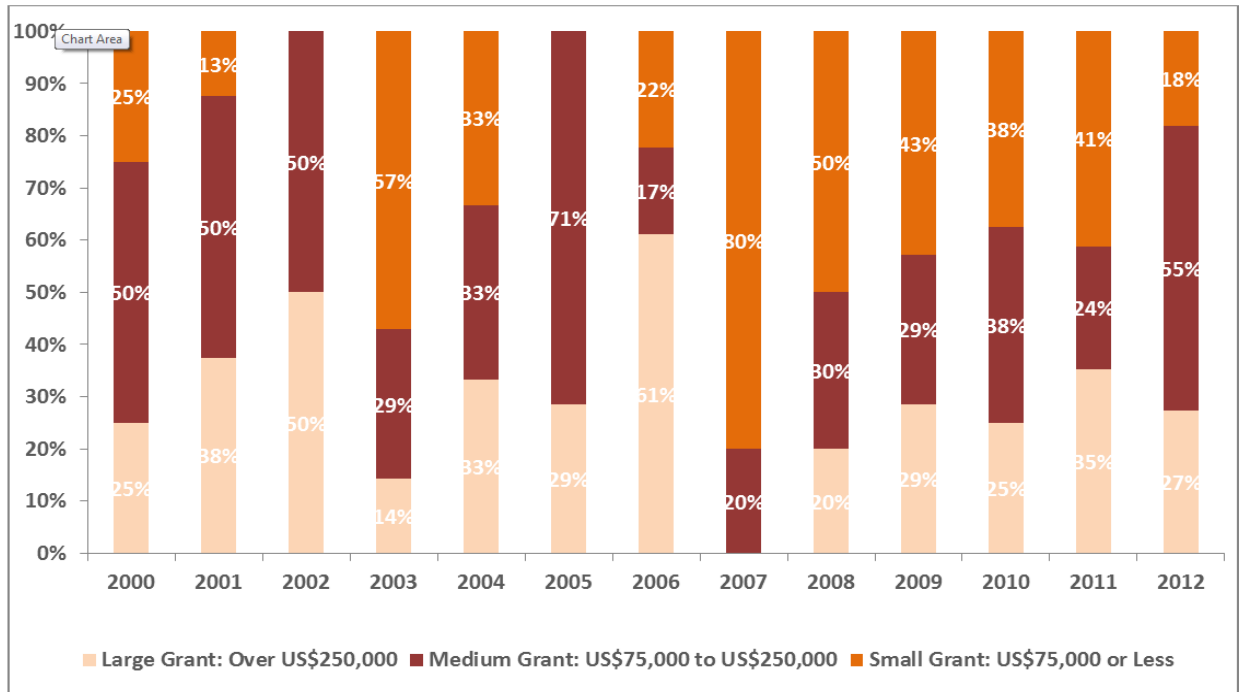
The overall distribution of projects in SSA by grant size for FY 2000 – 2012 is illustrated in Figure 2 and Table 3. Three grants are differentiated: Small Grants of up to US\$75,000 or less; Medium Grants between US\$75,000 to US\$250,000; and Large Grants of over US\$250,000.

Overall, the different grant sizes are evenly represented in the SSA portfolio, with each grant size making up around 32% as reflected in Table 3. Figure 2, however, shows a tipping point in FY 2007, with a higher proportion of medium and large grants from this date onwards.

**Table 3: Number of Grants in Sub-Saharan Africa per Fiscal Year**

FY	Large Grant Over US\$250,000	Medium Grant US\$75,000 to US\$250,000	Small Grant US\$75,000 or Less	Number of Total Grants
2000	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	4
2001	3 (38%)	4 (50%)	1 (13%)	8
2002	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0	4
2003	1 (14%)	2 (29%)	4 (57%)	7
2004	2 (33%)	2 (33%)	2 (33%)	6
2005	2 (29%)	5 (71%)	0	7
2006	11 (61%)	3 (17%)	4 (22%)	18
2007	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	4 (80%)	5
2008	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	5 (50%)	10
2009	4 (29%)	4 (29%)	6 (43%)	14
2010	4 (25%)	6 (38%)	6 (38%)	16
2011	6 (35%)	4 (24%)	7 (41%)	17
2012	3 (27%)	6 (55%)	2 (18%)	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 (32%)</b>	<b>44 (35%)</b>	<b>42 (33%)</b>	<b>127</b>

Figure 2: SSA Portfolio Growth: Grant Size per Fiscal Year



**Note:**

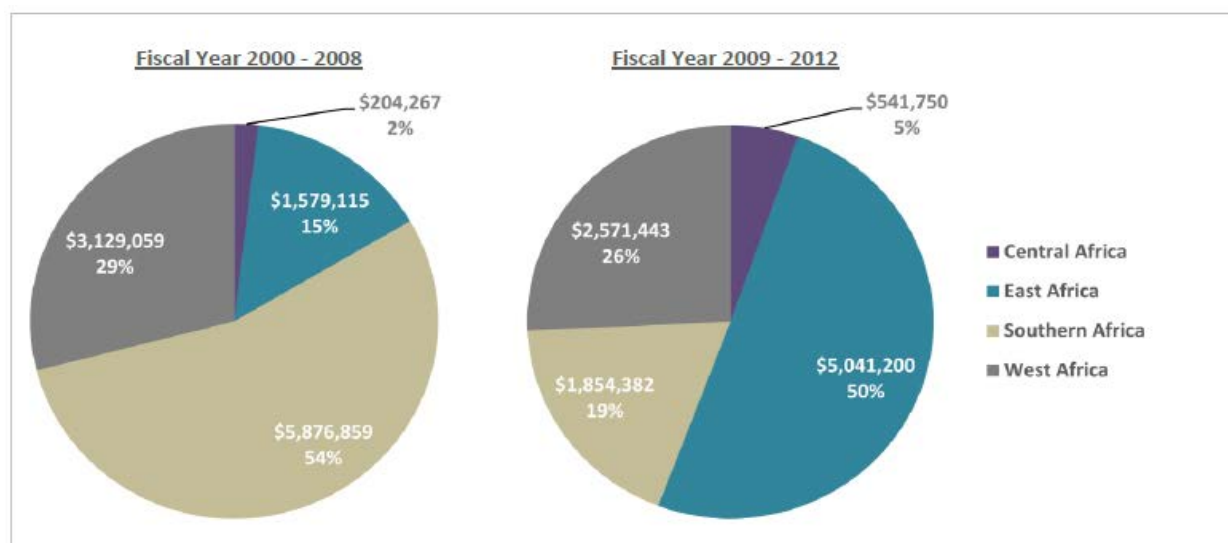
Cities Alliance portfolio refers to funding activities from fiscal years 2000 – 2012, focusing specifically on country-specific activities and regional/global activities. The graphs does not include grants for Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility (CLIFF) and Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF)

**Key Message 2:****50% of the SSA grants in FY 2009-12 were awarded in East Africa**

The overall geographical distribution of grants across the continent is shown in Figure 3 and Table 4. Up until FY 2008, 54% of the portfolio in SSA was situated in Southern Africa, accumulating a grant amount of around US\$ 5.8 million. During this time, 15% of the portfolio was allocated in East Africa.

Over the last four years (FY2009-2012), that relationship flipped; East Africa received 50% of new grant allocations, mainly for activities in Ethiopia and Mozambique. On the other hand, it is worth noting that there is no significant evolution of the grant amounts allocated to West Africa which remain stable around 1/4 - 1/3 of the total portfolio.

**Figure 3: Grant Allocations for Country Specific Projects by Sub-regional Distribution in SSA**



**Table 4: Total Grant Amount for Country-Specific Projects by Sub-regional Distribution in Africa**

	Grant Amount in US\$ (% of Grant Amount)	
	FY 2000 – 2008	FY 2009 – 2012
Central Africa	\$204,267 (2%)	\$541,750 (5%)
East Africa	\$1,579,115 (15%)	\$5,041,200 (50%)
Southern Africa	\$5,876,859 (54%)	\$1,854,382 (19%)
West Africa	\$3,129,059 (29%)	\$2,571,443 (26%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,789,300 (100%)</b>	<b>\$10,008,775 (100%)</b>



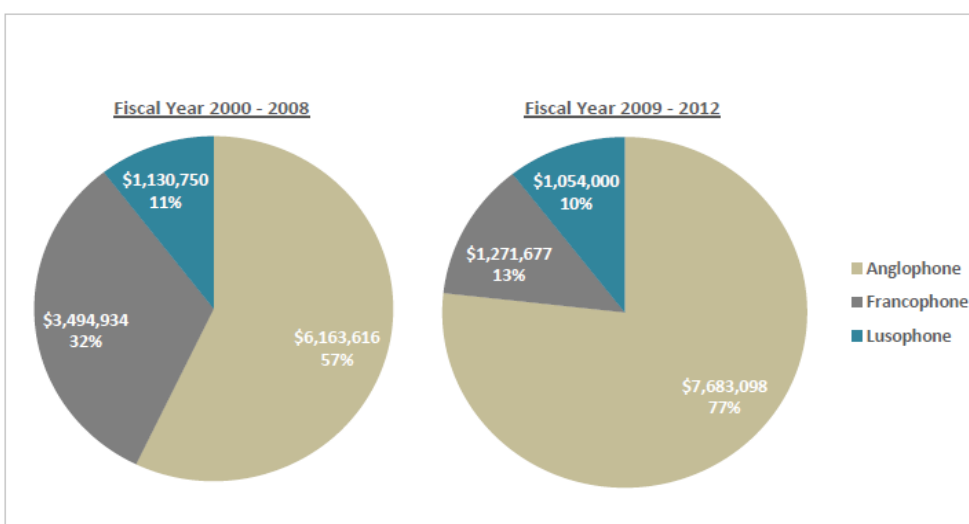
### Key Message 3:

#### 77% of the CA portfolio in SSA is in Anglophone Africa (FY2009-12)

The portfolio distribution in SSA according to the official language of the recipient country is reflected in Figure 4 and Table 5. This data includes all country-specific grants without any multi-country initiatives. According to the data, the geographical focus of grants in SSA has so far been on Anglophone countries. This is both reflected in the overall number of projects as well as in grant amounts: between FY2000-2012, some 54 grants were approved for country activities in Anglophone Africa for a total grant amount of around US\$ 13.7 million.

In contrast, grant allocations in Francophone Africa comprised 18 grants with a total amount of around US\$ 3.6 million. This mismatch between grants for activities in Anglo- and Francophone Africa grew larger in the last four years; while grant allocations in Francophone Africa were around 32% in FY2008, they dropped to 13% in FY 2009-2012.

**Figure 4: Grant Allocations for Country-Specific Projects by Official Language in Africa**



**Table 5: Total Number of Country-Specific Projects and Accumulated Grant Amount by Official Language in Africa**

	FY 2000 – 2008		FY 2009 – 2012	
	Number of Projects	Grant Amount (US\$)	Number of Projects	Grant Amount (US\$)
<b>Anglophone</b>	30	\$6,163,616	24	\$7,683,098
<b>Francophone</b>	13	\$3,494,934	5	\$1,271,677
<b>Lusophone</b>	5	\$1,130,750	4	\$1,054,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>\$10,789,300</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$10,008,775</b>

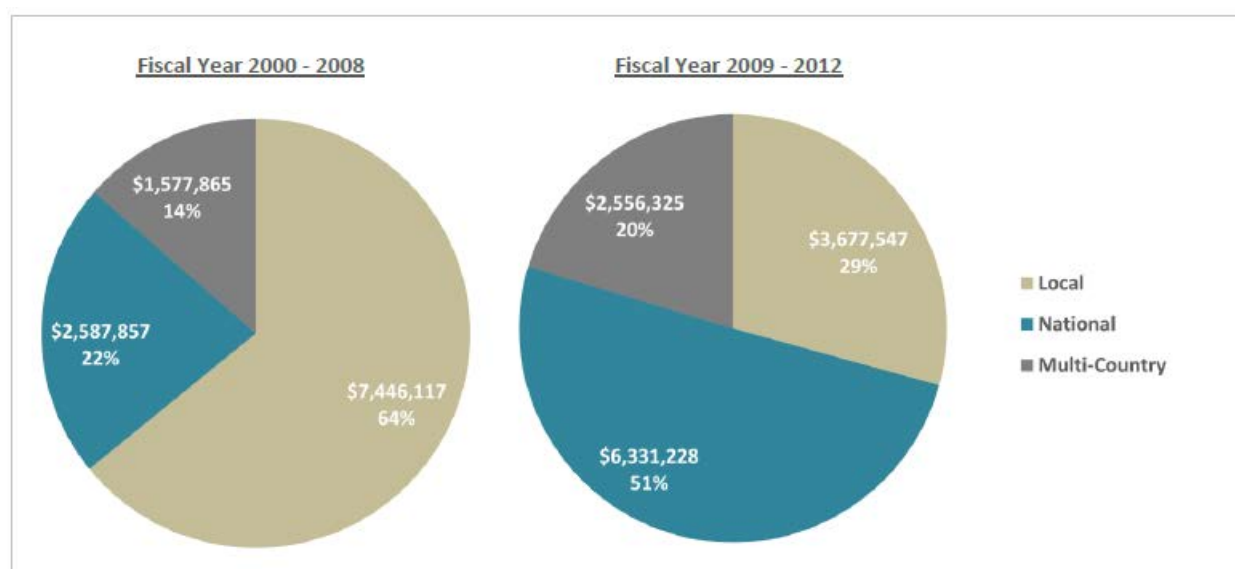
**Key Message 4:**

The number of grants for activities at the national level increased from 22% (FY 2000-08) to 51% (FY2009-12)

Figure 5 and Table 6 portray the different levels of activities (local, national, multi-country) supported by CA grants. It is not surprising to discover that until FY 2008, 64% of grants in SSA—a total grant amount of US\$ 7.4 million—were implemented at the local level. These figures clearly reflect the Alliance’s former primary focus on the development of local slum upgrading strategies and City Development Strategies (CDS).

However, over the last four years (FY2009-2012) the number and grant amounts for interventions at the national level have increased significantly; around 51% of all new approved grants aim to improve national enabling environments for interventions in cities. Grants for multi-country activities have also increased, to 20% of new grant allocations in FY 2009-2012, while new grants for local activities totaled 29% during this period.

**Figure 5: Grant Allocations by Level of Activities**



**Table 6: Total Grant Amount by Level of Intervention**

	Grant Amount in US\$ (% of Total Grant Amount)	
	FY 2000 – 2008	FY 2009 – 2012
Local	\$7,446,117 (64%)	\$3,677,547 (29%)
National	\$2,587,857 (22%)	\$6,331,228 (51%)
Multi-Country	\$1,577,865 (14%)	\$2,556,325 (20%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,611,839 (100%)</b>	<b>\$12,565,100 (100%)</b>

## Key Message 5:

Multi-country initiatives focused on dissemination and advocacy have grown to 20% (FY2009-12)

Table 6 shows that grants for multi-country or supra-national activities have grown significantly, particularly the total grant amount allocated. In FY2009-12, 20% of new grants were approved for supra-national activities for a total of US\$ 2.5 million (versus 14% in the previous period).

This increase in supra-national activities is mainly due to the Cities Alliance's strategic focus on disseminating existing, practitioner-oriented tools and experiences in SSA. A wide range of activities falls under this group, from peer-to-peer learning over the production and dissemination of knowledge products, to major events such as supporting and attending the triannual Africities conference. Examples of recent supra-national activities include:

- A **Joint Work Programme with United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA)** to catalyse a policy debate on creating effective environments that will enable cities to become productive, sustainable, inclusive and bankable. This work programme includes the nascent City Enabling Environment (CEE) approach, which could be instrumental in framing the city debate in Africa.
- The **State of Cities Reports programme** undertaken with the African Centre for Cities (ACC) and UN-Habitat builds capacity for locally managed data about cities in the region, starting with Tanzania, Ghana and Ethiopia.
- The **Quick Guides on Housing the Poor in African Cities**, developed in partnership with UN-Habitat, aims to provide guidance to policy makers at national and local levels.
- The **Urban Back Up Initiative** launched by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) provides directly targeted support to cities and city/LGAs in the region, starting with Ghana and Ethiopia.
- A **Joint Work Programme with the World Bank, Africa Region, Urban & Water Division (AFTUW)** seeks to leverage investments on catalysing national policy making for urban development.
- A continental **study on secondary cities** and development of a related CA initiative around the system of secondary cities.
- A **partnership with the World Bank Institute** aims to promote a new global e-learning course on slum upgrading and raise awareness of national slum-upgrading approaches.
- A collaboration with the Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS) and the Rockefeller Foundation targets the **development of a new curriculum for African planning schools**.

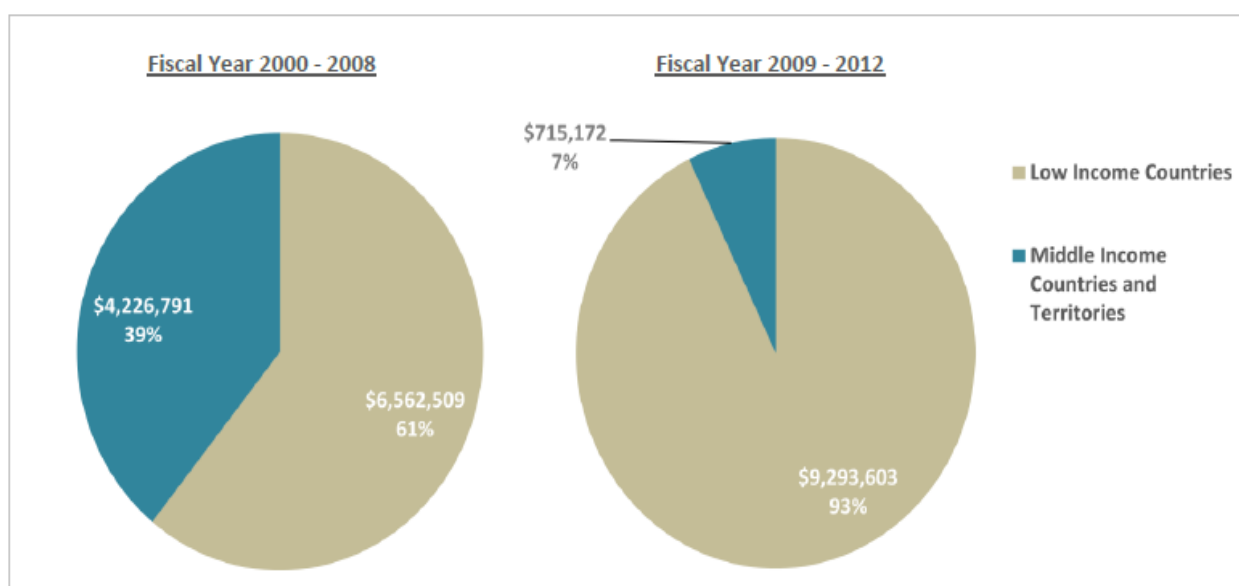
## Key Message 6:

93% of CA grants are allocated to Low Income Countries in SSA (FY2009-12)

Figure 6 and Table 7 illustrate the overall distribution of country-specific grants in Low and Middle Income Countries (MICs)<sup>4</sup>, as specified by the recipients<sup>5</sup> for FY 2000-08 and 2009-12.

These figures clearly highlight the CA’s longstanding commitment to, and focus on, investments in Low Income Countries (LICs) in SSA. This trend was especially evident in new grant allocations between FY 2009-2012; during this period, some 93% of new grants approved were for activities in Low Income Countries (see Annex I for a list of MICs and LICs).

**Figure 6 : Grant Allocation by Country Income Groups in Africa**



**Notes:**

- A. Classification of Cities Alliance projects has been based on the most current list available at the time of project approval.
- B. Low Income Countries include the following country income groups: (1) Least Developed Countries and (2) Other Low Income Countries
- C. Middle Income Countries and Territories include the following country income groups: (1) Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories and (2) Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories.
- D. Projects do not include: (1) Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility (CLIFF) Activities; (2) Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF) Activities; and (3) Regional/Global Projects.

<sup>4</sup> Classification of Cities Alliance projects has been based on the most current Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of Official Development Assistance (ODA) at the time of project approval. The DAC List of Aid Recipients is available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist>.

<sup>5</sup> A grant recipient is understood as the organisation that receives the funding tranches/advances and is responsible for the funds allocated for the project and for reporting. The grant recipient may or may not be an implementing partner, and a project may have more than one grant recipient. Data on grant recipients in this report is based on signed grant agreements.

**Table 7: Total Grant Amount by Country Income Groups**

Country Income Group	Grant Amount (US\$) /% of Grant Amounts	
	Fiscal Year 2000 - 2008	Fiscal Year 2009 - 2012
Low Income Countries	\$6,562,509, 61%	\$9,293,603; 93%
Middle Income Countries and Territories	\$4,226,791, 93%	\$715,172; 7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,789,300; 100%</b>	<b>\$10,008,775, 100%</b>

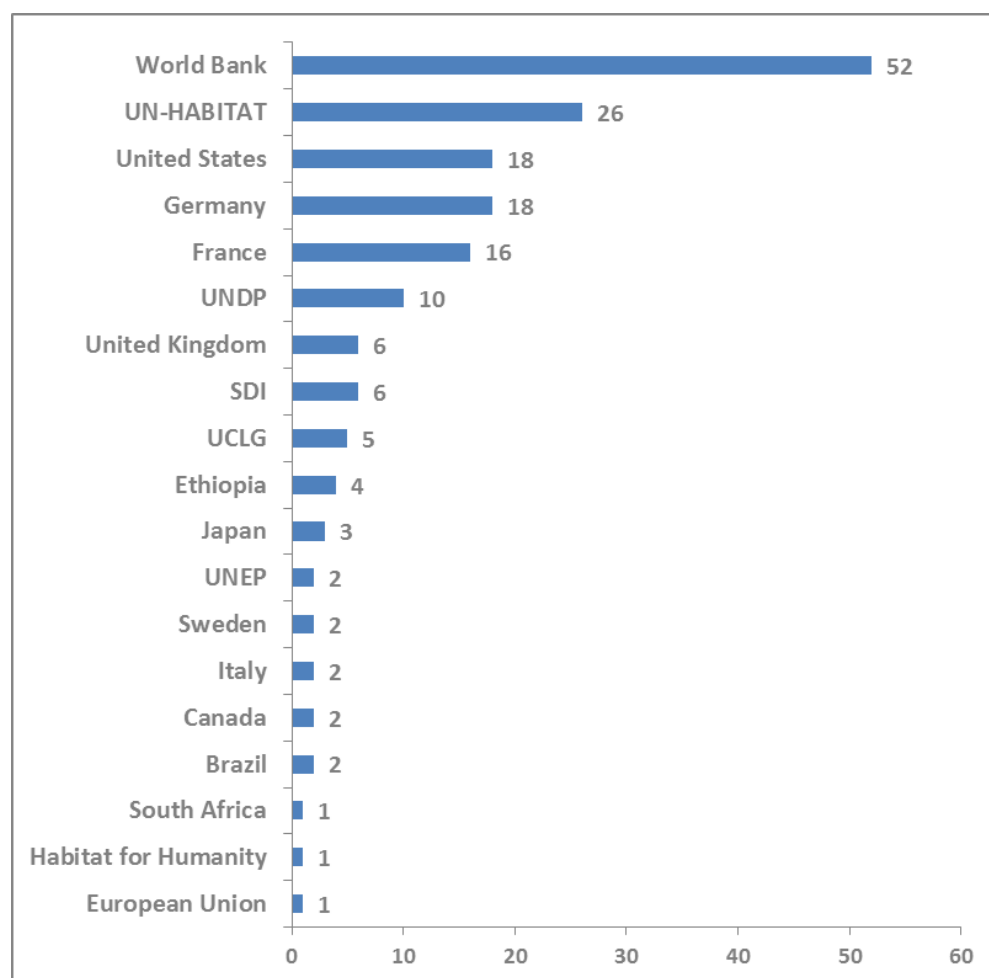
Note:

Cities Alliance portfolio refers to funding activities from FY 2000 – 2012, focusing on country-specific activities. The tables do not include grants for Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility (CLIFF) and Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF).

**Key Message 7:****Non-Governmental and Local Government Associations are emerging sponsors for CA operations in SSA (FY2009-12)**

The total number of country-specific grants sponsored<sup>6</sup> by CA members from FY 2000 – 2012 is illustrated in Figure 7. As of 30 June 2012, 19 members<sup>7</sup> sponsored country-specific projects. Of the 19 members, 6 sponsored ten or more projects.

**Figure 7: Project Sponsorship for Country-Specific Projects in SSA (FY 2000-2012)**



<sup>6</sup> Sponsorship is understood as a CA member supporting a proposal to the CA through the provision of co-funding or in-kind contribution.

<sup>7</sup> The list also contains names of former CA members, such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Kingdom, Japan and Canada.

The number of sponsorships for country-specific projects in SSA differentiated between organisational types of sponsorship (Bilateral sponsors, Local Government Associations, Multilateral Sponsors and Non-Governmental Organisations) is presented in Figure 8.

Until FY 2008, multilateral CA members sponsored the most new grants for country-specific grants in SSA with 58%. Bilateral CA members sponsored 40%, while Local Government Associations only sponsored around 2% of CA grants during this time.

The spectrum of sponsors changed significantly during FY 2009-2012. The sponsorship of multilateral CA members decreased to 41%, while bilateral CA members sponsored around 44% of all new country specific grants in SSA. The sponsorship of Local Government Associations (LGAs) increased slightly to 5%. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) emerged as a new group of sponsors for CA grants in SSA, with 10% of all sponsorship during FY2009-12.

**Figure 8: Project Sponsorship by Country-Specific Grants in SSA**

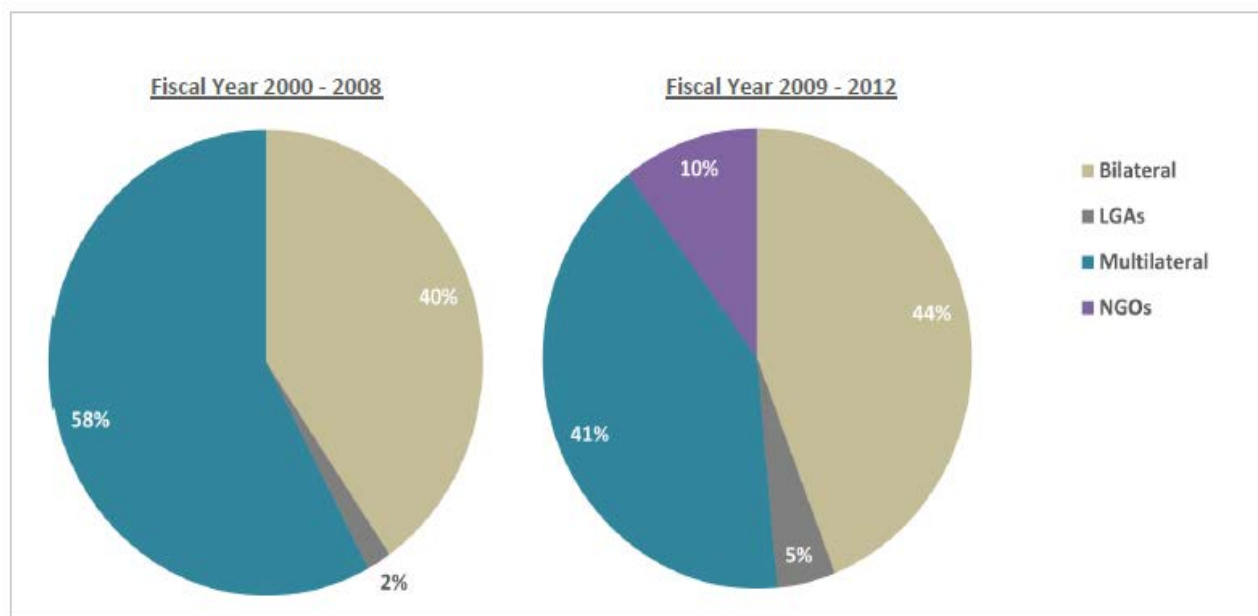
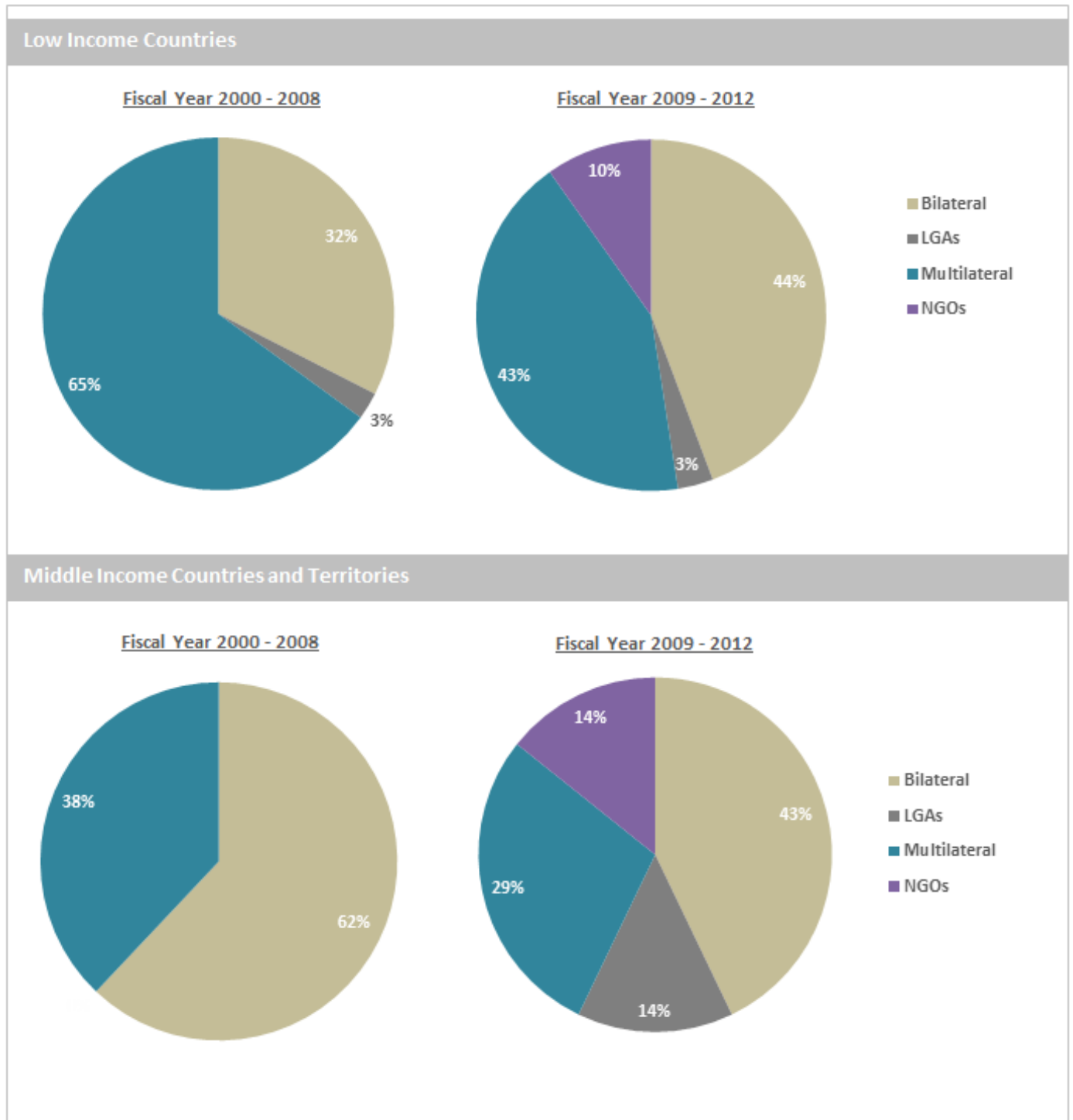


Figure 9 differentiates project sponsorships between Low and Middle Income Countries. It reveals that these new groups of sponsors, NGOs and LGAs, have been active in both Country Income Groups in recent years. Their participation in Middle Income Countries is, however, slightly higher than in Low Income Countries.

The charts also reveal that until 2008, multilateral partners were the main sponsors in LICs, while during the same period bilateral partners were the main sponsors in MICs.

Figure 9: Project Sponsorship by Country Income Group





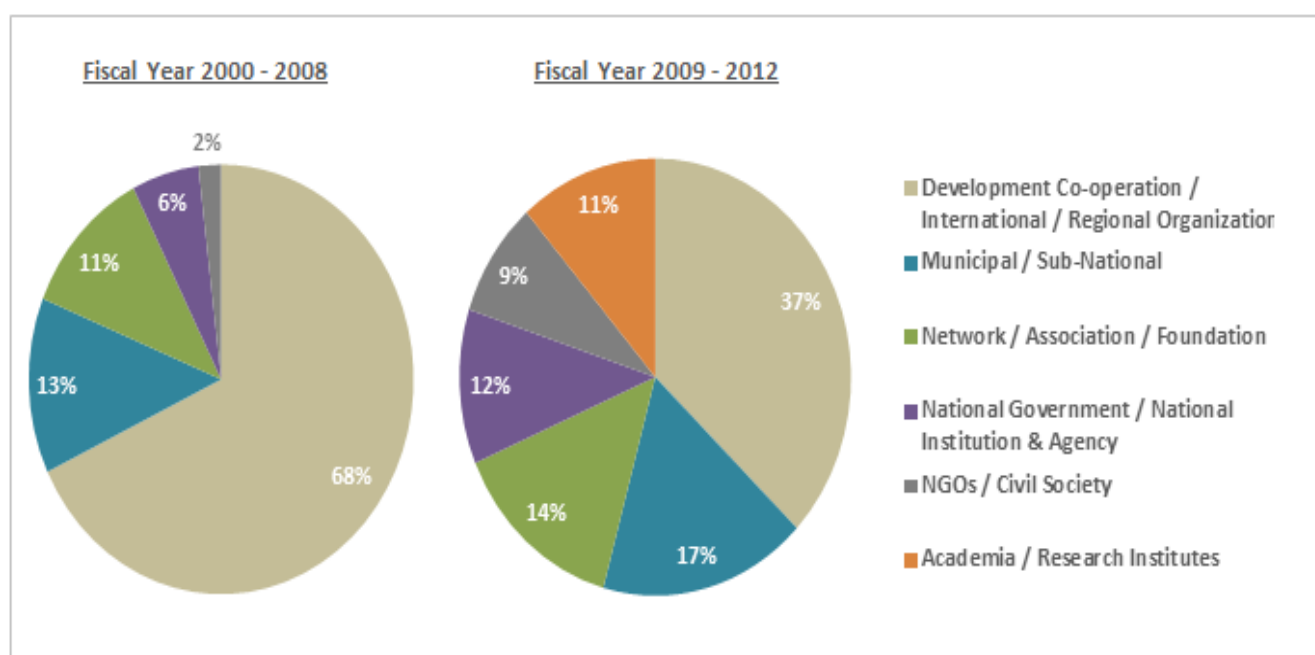
### Key Message 8:

Grant recipients have diversified; academia has become a new category of grant recipient in SSA (FY2009-12)

Figure 10 depicts the total number of grant recipients from FY 2000 – 2008 and 2009-2012 by category of organisations. Between FY 2000 – 2008, 68% of grants were signed by development and international/regional organisations (multi- and bi-lateral organisations). Sub-national and Local Government Bodies were the second largest group of recipients with 13%, followed by Local Government Associations (LGAs), National Governments and NGOs.

The allocation of CA grants to recipients changed considerably in FY 2009-12. The number of grants to bi-and multilateral organisations decreased to 37%, while other categories saw an increased role—Local Government Bodies (17%), LGAs (14%), National Governments (12%) and NGOs (9%). During this period, academia and other research Institutions emerged as a new group of recipients for Cities Alliance with 11% of all grants.

**Figure 10: Grant Recipients for Local and National Projects**



### The CA Country Programmes: The CA Partnership in Action

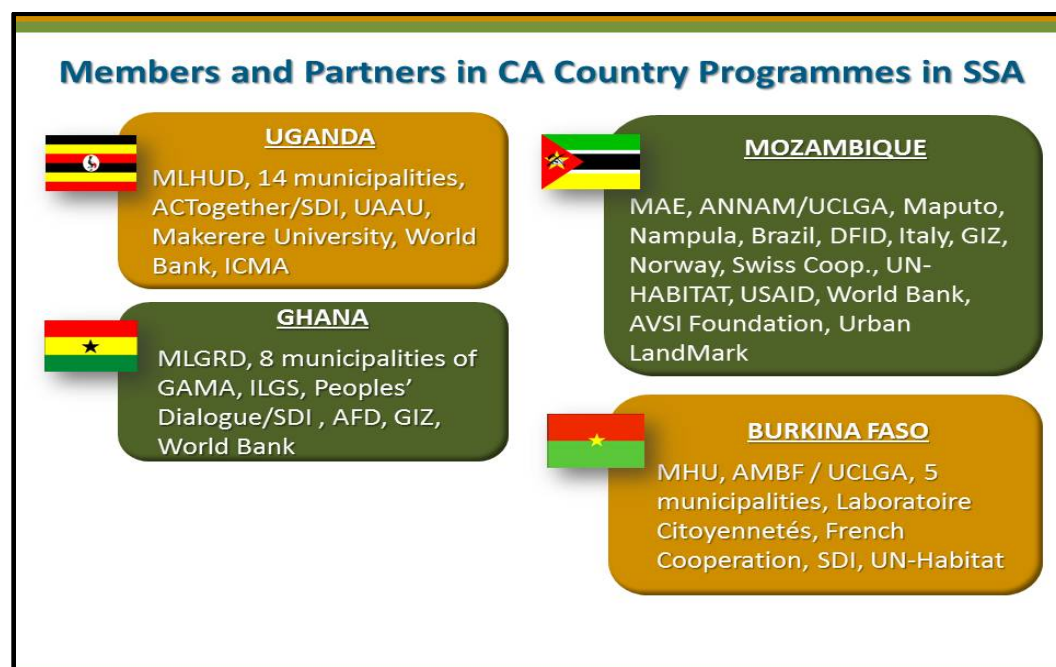
One of the major factors in this broadened scope for grant recipients is the emergence of Country Programmes. A Cities Alliance Country Programme (CP) is a longer-term, programmatic approach to addressing the specific urban development needs of a selected country, in the context of rapid urbanisation and the growth of urban poverty. With the inherent broad partnership bases of CPs, a wider spectrum of actors—and therefore grant recipients—are

implementing activities funded by the Cities Alliance. Because they involve the development of an institutional framework that creates the space for joint dialogue, CPs make it easier for all the partners to work together towards common objectives. This framework also allows CA members and donor institutions to better coordinate and target their technical and financial support. Partners may therefore include:

- National and city governments
- Urban poor communities
- Local government associations
- Training institutes and academic institutions
- NGOs
- Private sector
- Members of the Cities Alliance
- Other development partners, such as international development agencies and foundations

The geographic focus for developing Country Programmes is primarily in low-income countries, with priority given to Sub-Saharan Africa. There are currently programmes underway in Uganda, Ghana, Vietnam, Mozambique and Burkina Faso. These programmes focus on achieving four main outputs a) national policy frameworks; b) local inclusive strategies; c) building capacity of cities;, and d) mechanisms to engage citizens. Each output is achieved through a series of activities that are determined by partners according to specific country context, with a thematic and geographic focus.

**Figure 11: Spectrum of Partners in CA Country Programmes in SSA**



### **Key Message 9:**

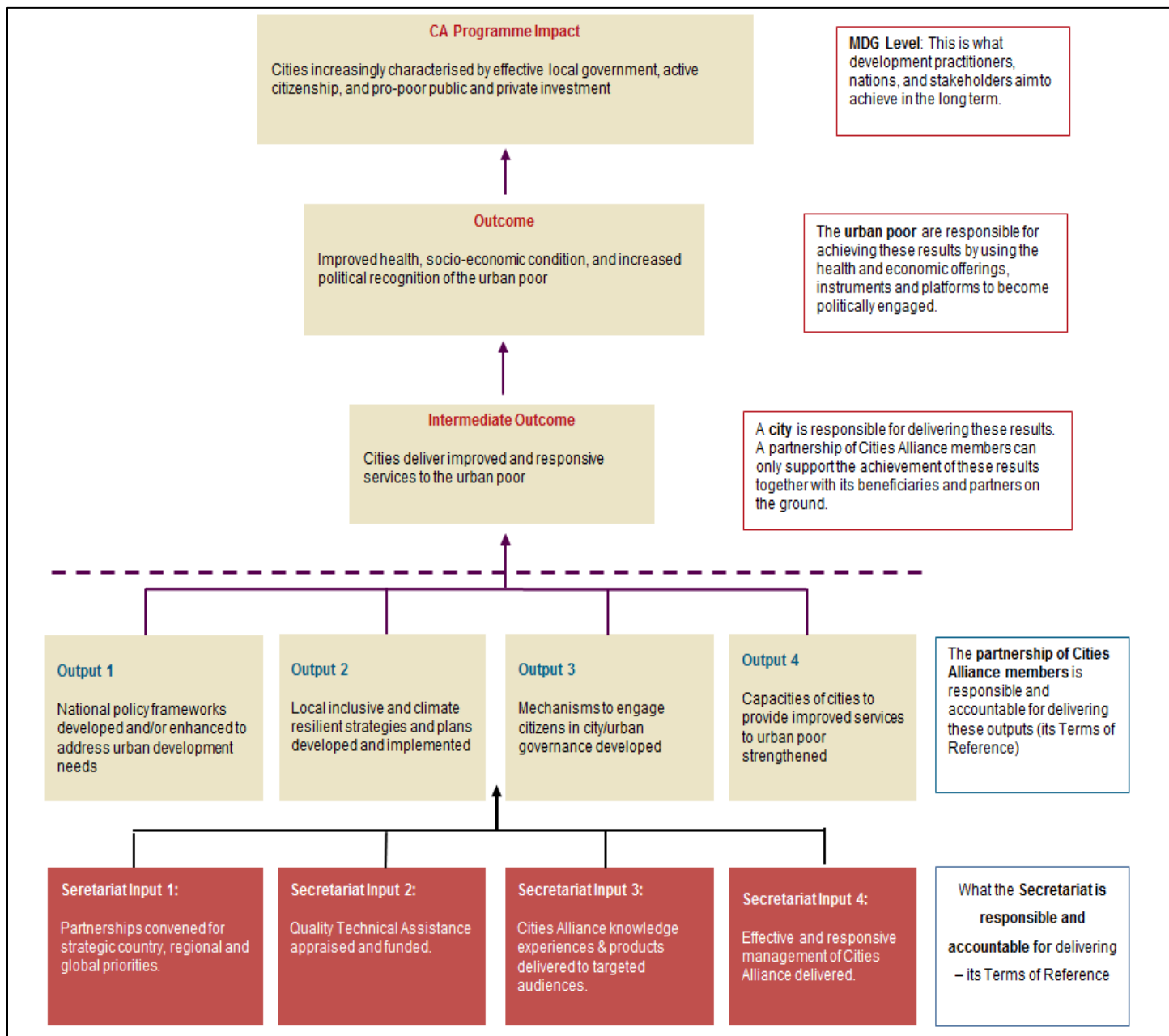
#### **Grants in SSA are chiefly geared towards the development of local capacities and national policy frameworks (2010-12)**

While the report has so far provided an empirical and descriptive overview of CA grant allocations in SSA, this section provides an interpretative view of the portfolio. It aligns the portfolio of FY 2009-2012 in SSA to expected results that the Secretariat has formulated to monitor its performance. Despite the fact the CA performance framework has not yet been fully finalised, a results-based snapshot of the most recent portfolio in SSA may strengthen the overall endeavour to identify strategic gaps in existing operations across the continent.

A key component of the Cities Alliance results management and monitoring system is the organisation's Theory of Change, an outcomes-based approach that helps the Cities Alliance determine how best to use its resources to achieve its medium- and long-term development goals (see Figure 12). In order to achieve those goals, the Cities Alliance delivers outputs in four main areas, by implementing a number of activities within each of the four Cities Alliance Business Lines (Country Programmes, the Catalytic Fund, Knowledge and Learning, and Communications and Advocacy).

The Results Chain breaks down the Theory of Change and shows how each step builds toward achieving the Cities Alliance's long-term goal: Cities increasingly characterised by effective local government, active citizenship, and pro-poor public and private investment. The Performance Indicators now under development for each level of the chain will enable the Cities Alliance to effectively monitor and evaluate the programme and form the basis for results-based reporting.

Figure 12: Our Results Framework



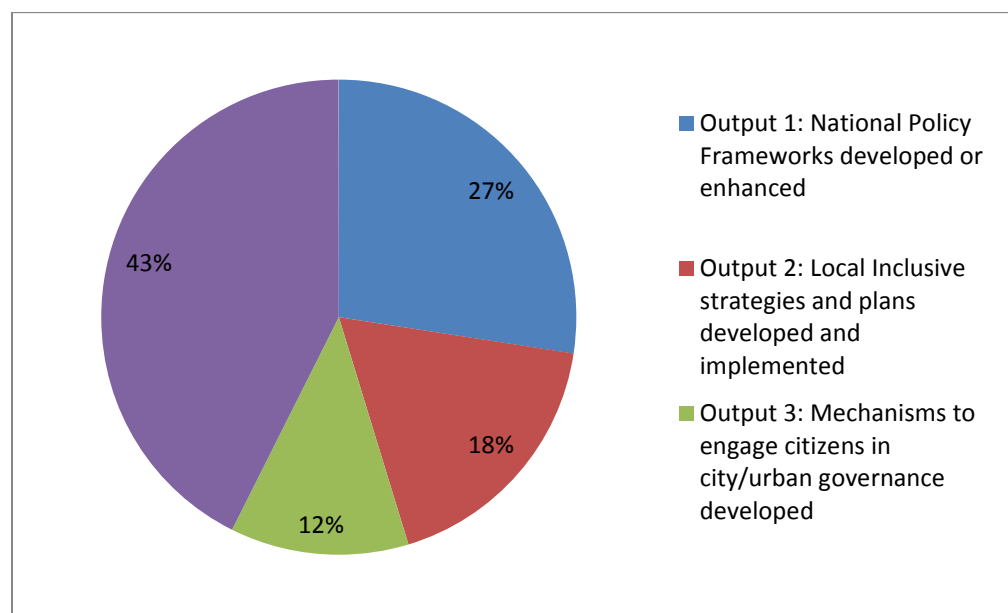
As illustrated in Figure 12, four outputs have been formulated to which the partnership of the Cities Alliance is committing itself. These outputs are defined as essential responsibility of the partnership:

1. National policy frameworks developed and/or enhanced to address urban development needs;
2. Local inclusive and climate-resilient strategies and plans developed and implemented;
3. Mechanism to engage citizens in city/urban governance developed; and
4. Capacities of cities to provide improved services to the urban poor strengthened.

Figure 13 below demonstrates that the portfolio can also be assessed through this results-oriented lens. It should be noted that the CA is currently formulating performance indicators for each of its outputs. In the absence of these indicators, the following assessment is based on a subjective interpretation and grading of outputs as stated in the grant agreement or the progress reports that have been sent to the CA Secretariat by the recipients. Even though this methodology is clearly not suited for valid evaluation and monitoring, it does provide a first step to categorising and highlighting the key aspects of the portfolio in FY 2010-12.

The portfolio under review includes a total of 46 grants. Figure 13 aligns these grants to the four aforementioned outputs.

**Figure 13: Average Coverage of CA outputs in a Grant in SSA (FY 2010-12)**



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## Annex

### Annex I: List of Middle and Low Income Countries in Africa

	West Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	Southern Africa
<b>Low Income Countries</b>	Benin Burkina Faso Cote d'Ivoire Ghana* Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	Ethiopia Kenya Rwanda Tanzania Uganda	Cameroon* Central African Republic Madagascar	Malawi Mozambique South Africa Zambia
<b>Middle Income Countries and Territories</b>	Ghana*		Cameroon*	Namibia Swaziland

Notes:

- A. Classification of Cities Alliance projects has been based on the most current list available at the time of project approval.
- B. Low Income Countries include the following country income groups: (1) Least Developed Countries and (2) Other Low Income Countries.
- C. Middle Income Countries and Territories include the following country income groups: (1) Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories; and (2) Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories.
- D. Cameroon rose into a higher income category on January 1, 2008.