How much international funding is going to support financial inclusion in MENA?

Trends in regional commitments (by funder subtype, 2015-2021)

Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2015-2021, n=31 funders
Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD using end-of-year exchange rates. For further information, please refer to the Funder Survey methodology at https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/CGAP_Funder_Survey_2021_Methodology.pdf.
How do international financial inclusion funders fund in MENA?

Financial inclusion funding instruments (2015-2021)

Trends in commitments by instrument

Funding composition by instrument

Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2015-2021, n=31 funders

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD using end-of-year exchange rates.
Other = if none of the specified instruments apply or the instrument is undefined.
Who do international financial inclusion funders fund in MENA?

Financial inclusion funding recipients (2015-2021)

Trends in commitments by recipient type

Trends in average project size by recipient type

Funding composition by recipient type

Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2015-2021, n=31 funders

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD using end-of-year exchange rates. FSPs = Financial service providers; NBFI = Non-bank financial institution.
What do international financial inclusion funders fund in MENA?

Commitments by funding purpose (2021)

**DIRECT TO PROVIDERS**
- $2.0bn Growing loan book + On-lending for adjacent sector outcomes

**SUPPORT FUNCTIONS**
- $1.1bn Pooling funds, delegating investments, market building, crowding in to FSPs
- $680M Use/improve financial sector for crisis response and other sector outcomes + payments systems and market infra.
- $99M Using a dev. pgm, init., or fund to support mkt bldg.
- $74M De-risk lending

**POLICY / RULES**
- $156M Financial inclusion/sector policies, capacity building of policymakers/regulators
- $44M Market building, support functions (e.g., incubators, TA), public goods (e.g., research), capacity building institutions, payments systems and market infra.

Number of projects by theme (2015-2021)

- **MSEs**
- **Women**
- **Youth**
- **Green**
- **Digital**
- **Rural Agri**
- **Resilience**
- **Responsible finance, consumer protection**
- **Migrants**
- **Asset finance**
- **WASH, health, housing**
- **Informal finance**
- **Islamic finance**

Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2015-2021, n=31 funders

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD using end-of-year exchange rates. New for 2021, funding purpose has been derived by cross-referencing a project’s funding instrument(s) and primary recipient type. More than one theme may be associated with the same project. **MSEs** = Micro and small enterprises.; **Rural Agri** = Rural and agricultural finance. For full definitions of themes and further information on the funding purpose typology, please refer to the Funder Survey methodology at [https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/CGAP_Funder_Survey_2021_Methodology.pdf](https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/CGAP_Funder_Survey_2021_Methodology.pdf).
Where do international financial inclusion funders fund in MENA?

### Funding composition by country (2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Funding Commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>$1.556M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>$776M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicountry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>$394M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>$214M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza</td>
<td>$163M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>$127M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>$15M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen, Rep.</td>
<td>$10M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>$10M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total regional commitments:** **4.2bn**

10% of total reported financial inclusion commitments in 2021

**Source:** CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2015-2021, n=31 funders

**Notes:** Data reflects project commitments converted to USD using end-of-year exchange rates. Regions are classified according to the World Bank’s analytical grouping.