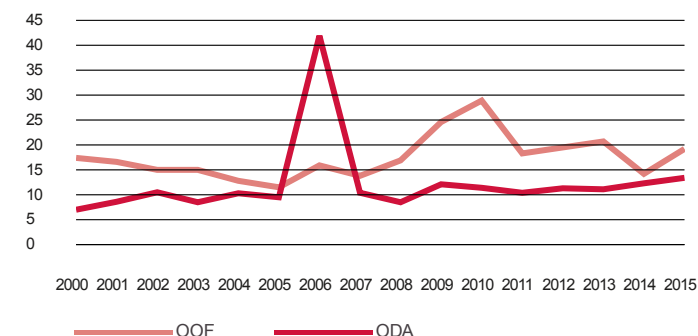


The World Bank Group agencies that report development assistance are the International Development Association (IDA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). IDA provides grants and concessional lending, reported as ODA (US\$13.4 billion in 2015), while IBRD and IFC provide less concessional financing that are reported as other official flows (OOFs). OOF disbursements from IBRD stood at US\$19.2 billion in 2015 (and OOF commitments from IFC stood at US\$9.7 billion).

Resource flows to developing countries

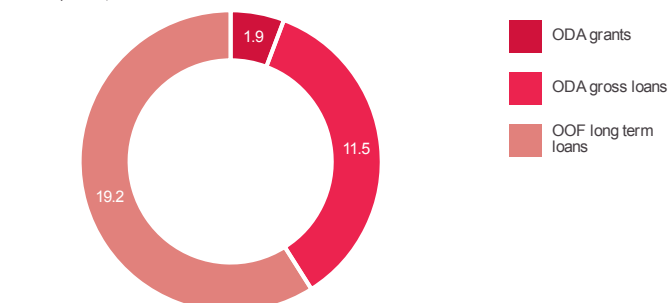
ODA from IDA has gradually increased over the last three years, reaching US\$13.4 billion in 2015; OOFs have fluctuated

US\$ billion, constant 2015 prices



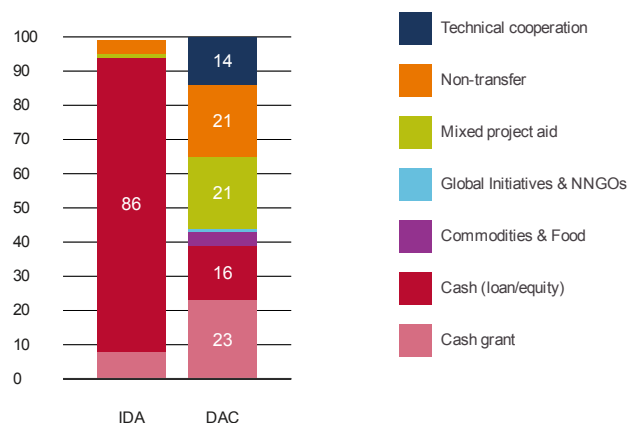
86% of ODA is gross loans; all OOFs are long-term loans

2015, US\$ billion



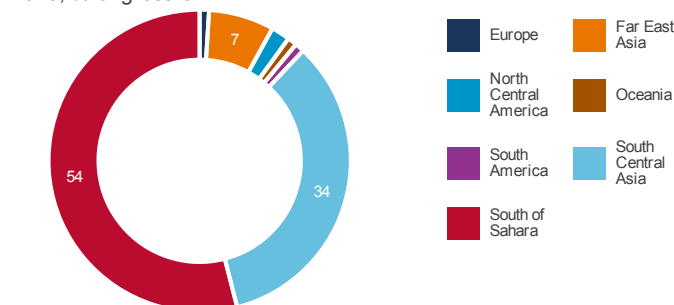
Cash (loan/equity) is the predominant form of ODA from IDA

2015, % of gross ODA



Sub-Saharan Africa and South and Central Asia are the largest two 2015 regional recipients

2015, % of gross ODA



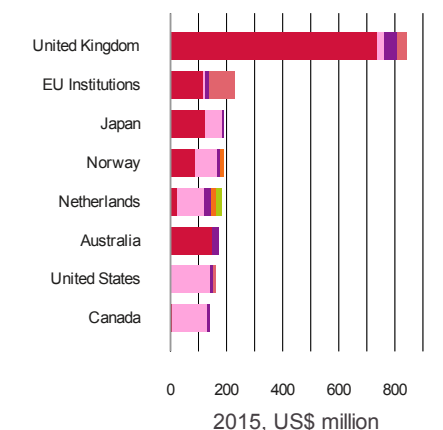
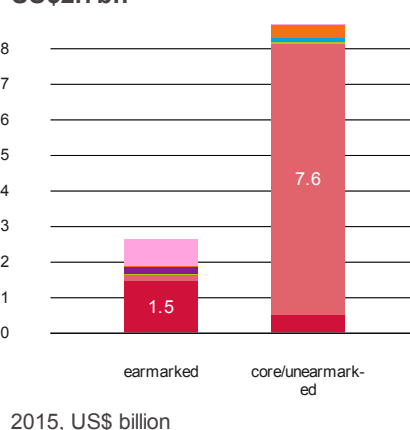
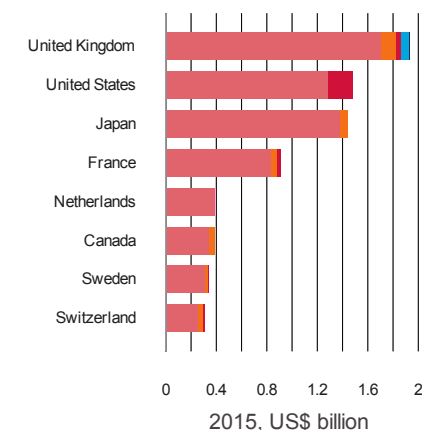
Notes: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, administrative costs and other forms. NGOs: Northern non-governmental organisations.

Resource flows to World Bank Group

The UK, the US and Japan are the largest donors of unearmarked (core) ODA

Unearmarked (core) ODA to the World Bank Group in 2015 was US\$8.7bn and earmarked ODA was US\$2.7bn

The UK, EU institutions and Japan are the largest donors of earmarked ODA



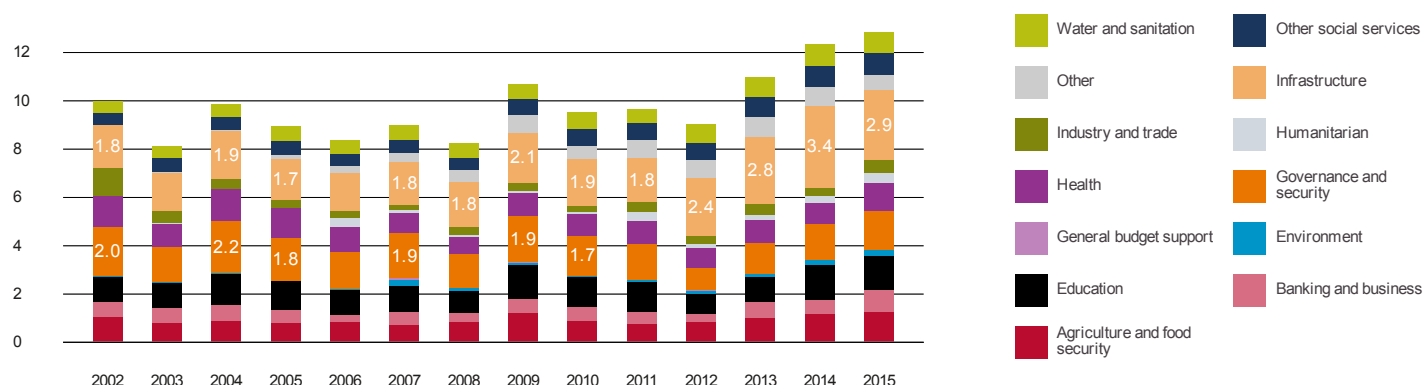
Notes: 'Unearmarked' (or core) ODA refers to money given from a donor to a multilateral agency that allows the latter to have complete freedom on deciding how the money is used. 'Earmarked' ODA is given to the multilateral organisation for a specific purpose set by the donor. Data is sourced from 'DAC members' total use of the multilateral system' table in the OECD DAC CRS.

How is ODA from World Bank Group spent by sector?

Significant levels of ODA from IDA have been disbursed to the infrastructure sector over the last three years. Debt relief was US\$33.5 billion in 2006. Large recipient sub-sectors in 2015 include road transport (US\$1.1 billion), public finance management (US\$789 million) and primary education (US\$570 million). Pakistan (US\$1.6 billion), India US\$1.2 billion) and Viet Nam US\$909 million) are the largest three 2015 recipients.

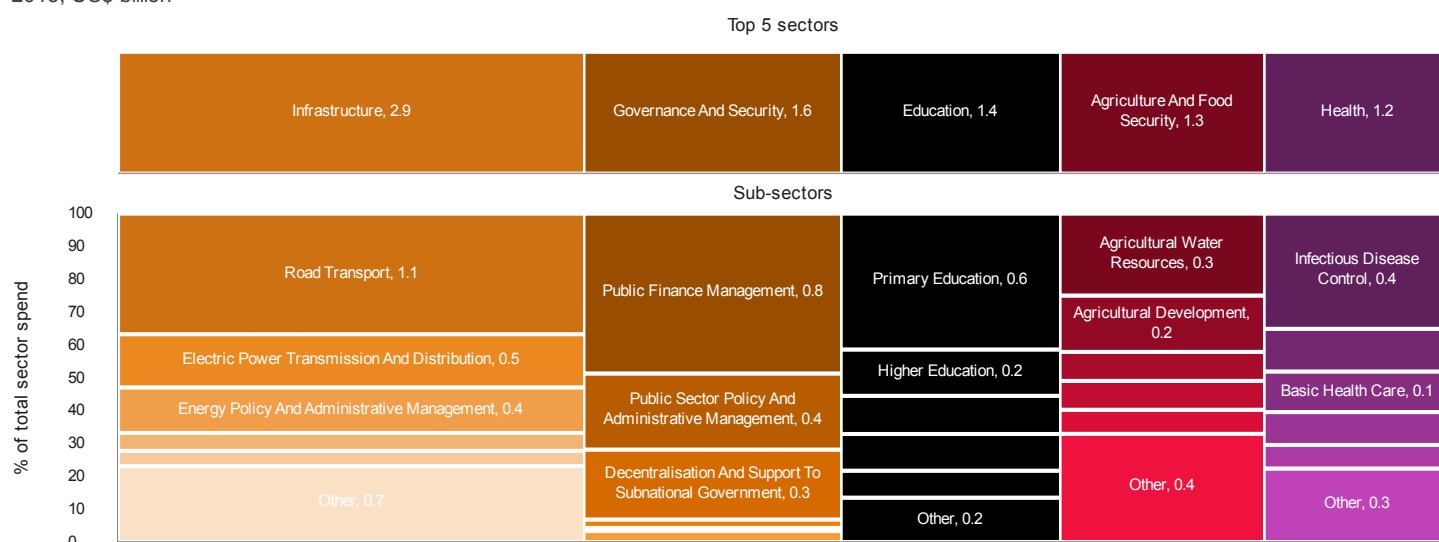
Infrastructure has been largest sector over each of the last three years

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices, debt relief from IDA is not displayed in the chart



Road transport and public finance management are the largest two 2015 sub-sectors

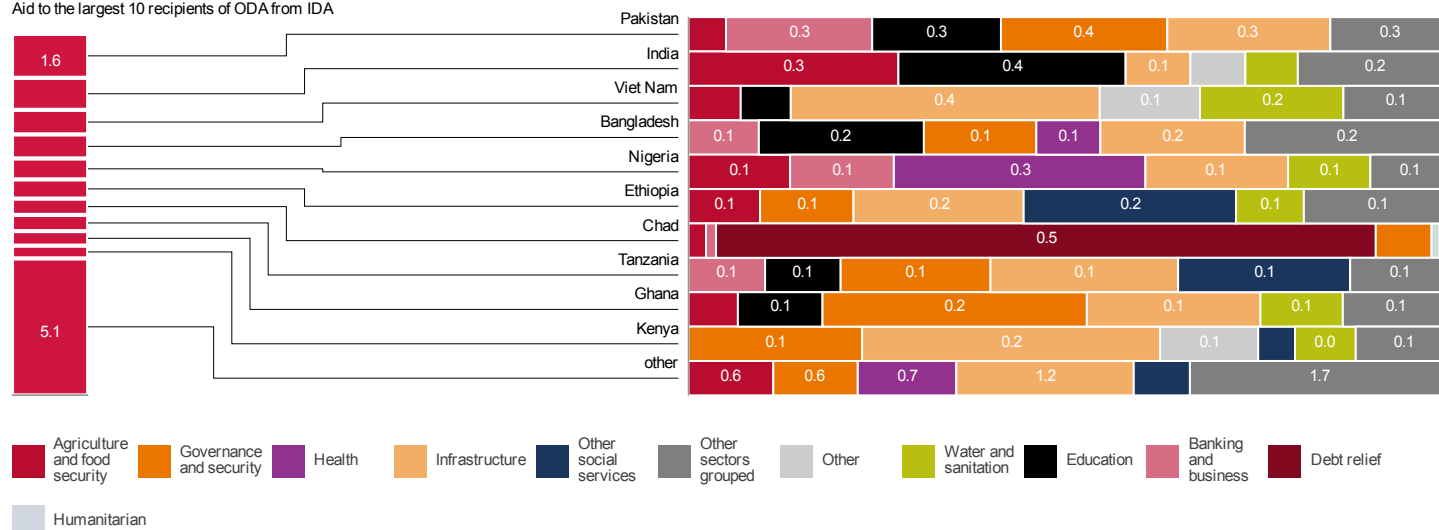
2015, US\$ billion



Pakistan, India and Viet Nam are the largest three 2015 recipients

2015, % of gross ODA, US\$ billion

Aid to the largest 10 recipients of ODA from IDA

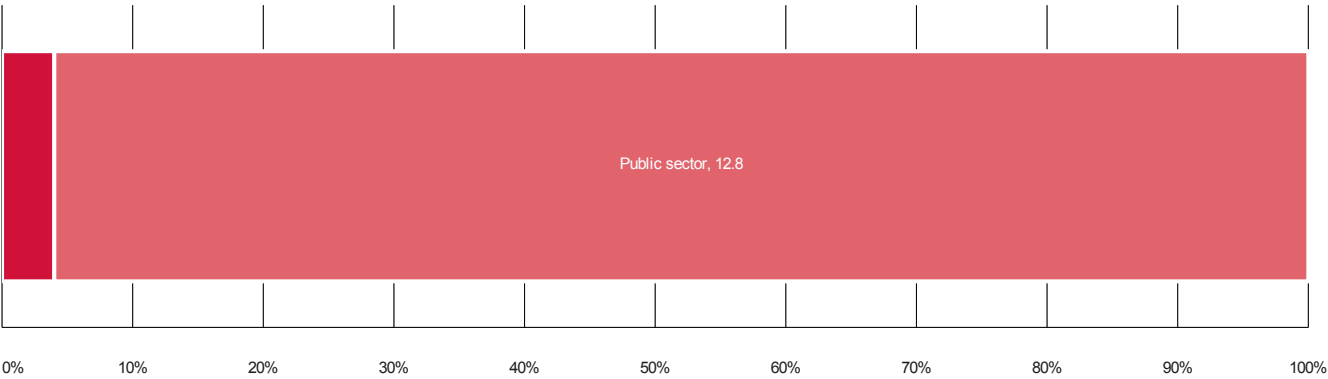


Notes: The sectoral breakdown shown on this page includes the grouping of certain OECD DAC sectors. Sub-sectors, also known as 'purpose names', provide a greater level of granularity on sectoral expenditure and are available in CRS data reporting. For more information on OECD DAC sectors and purpose names, see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>.

How is ODA from World Bank Group channelled?

The vast majority of ODA from IDA is channelled through the public sector (recipient governments)

2015, % of total bilateral ODA, US\$ billion

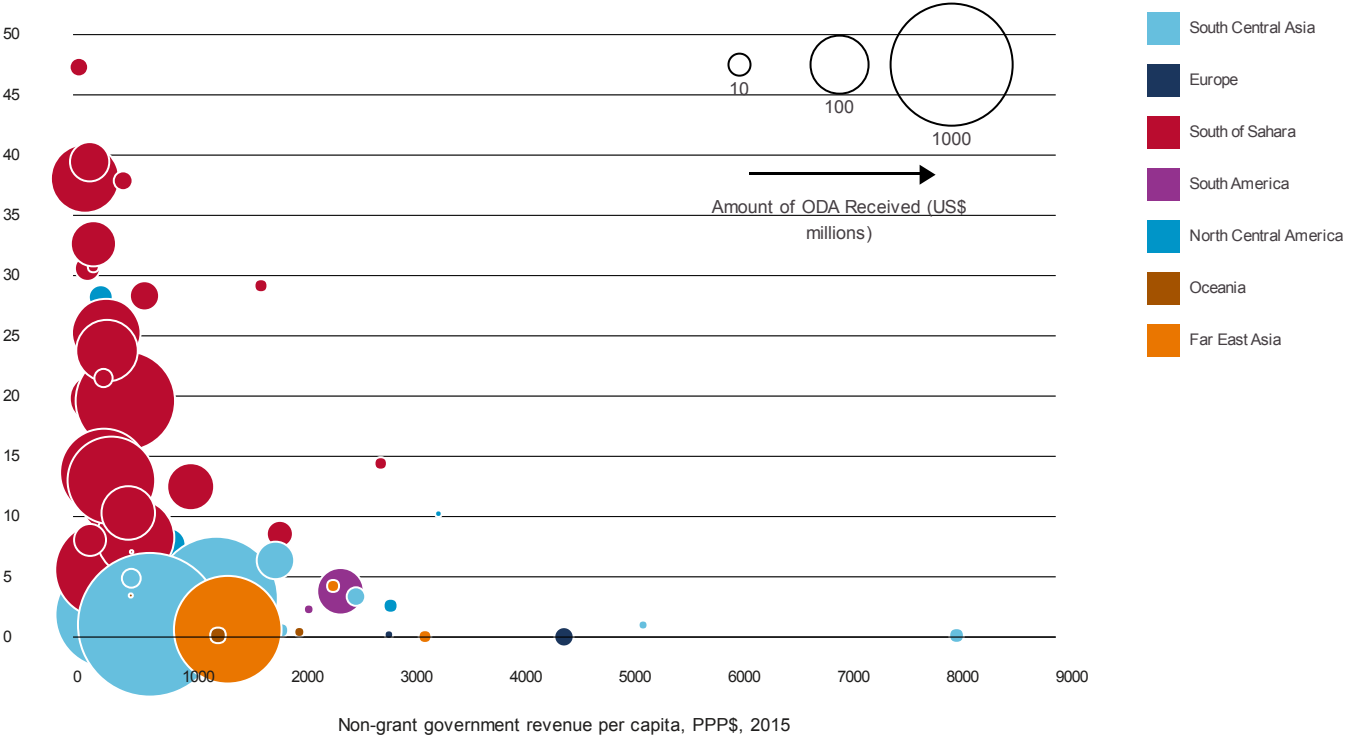


Notes: Channel of delivery refers to the first implementing partner of the ODA funds

How is ODA from World Bank Group targeted?

ODA by depth of poverty and non-government revenue per capita of recipient

Depth of poverty %



Notes: Depth of poverty data is sourced from PovcalNet and is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Government revenue data is sourced from the IMF and refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015; it is expressed in 2015PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF

Notes: All ODA and OOFs data shown in this profile is sourced from OECD tables DAC1, DAC2a, DAC2b or the CRS. The ODA and OOFs data used in this profile is disbursements (actual payments in each year from the donor) and is for the latest year available. Acronyms: CRS: Creditor Reporting System; DAC: Development Assistance Committee; ODA: official development assistance; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; UK: United Kingdom; US: United States; IMF: International Monetary Fund.