

Almost 9 million of the world's poorest people live in Sudan, equivalent to 20% of the country's population (this is based on survey data for 2009, before the secession of South Sudan). The 20% of the population who earn the most has over 42% of the income, while the 20% earning the least has less than 7%.

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is the largest inflow to Sudan, while ODA accounts for 38% of total international resource flows
- Over a third of government revenue is from taxes on goods and services
- Three sectors – humanitarian, agriculture and food security, and health – receive over three quarters of total aid

Overview



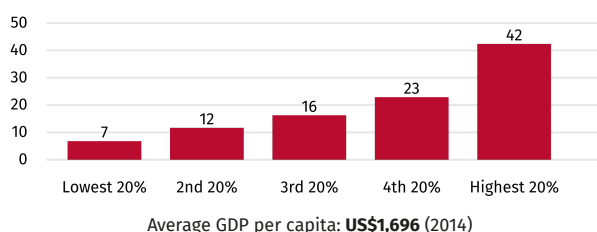
Almost 20% of people lived in extreme poverty at the last count, in 2009

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



The richest 20% of Sudan's population has six times more income than the poorest 20%

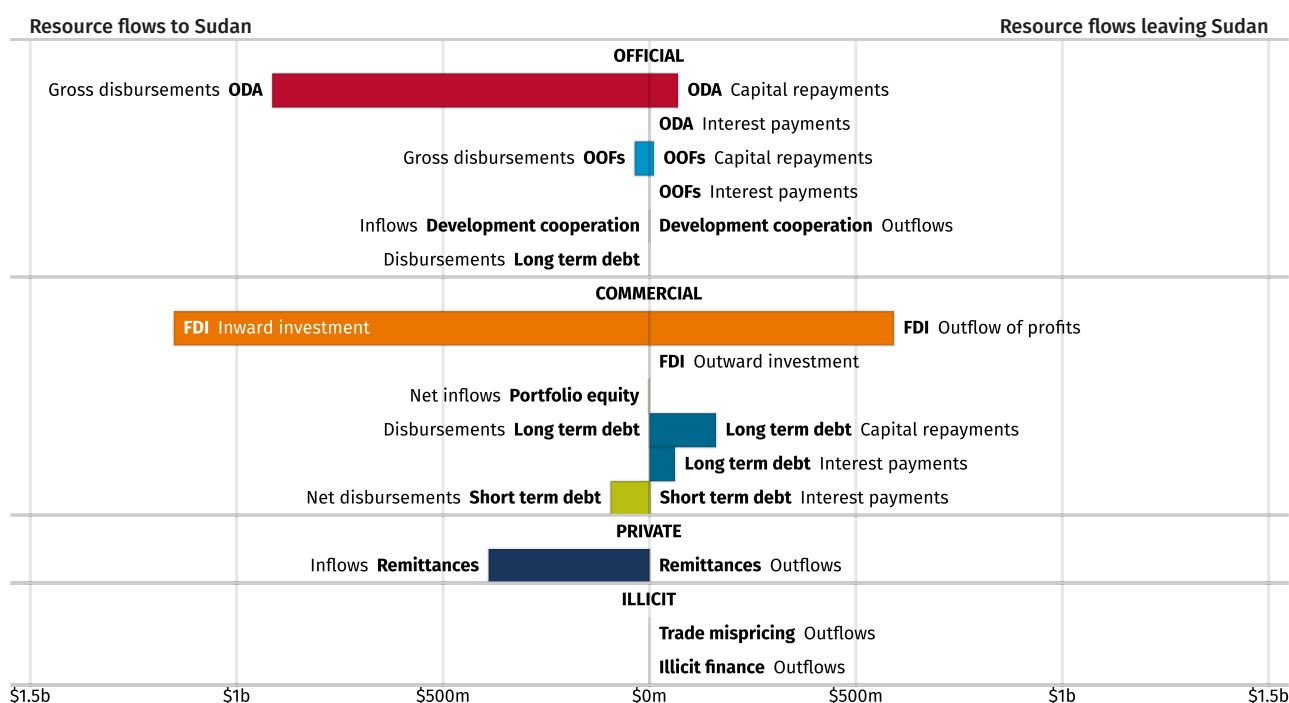
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from Sudan

FDI (US\$1.2 billion) and ODA (US\$914 million) are the largest international inflows to Sudan

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty 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 \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014. Across countries in sub-Saharan Africa the richest 20% of the population have 10 times the income of the poorest 20% on average. Acronyms: ODA: official development assistance.

Domestic resources

The secession of South Sudan and current conflict there has meant oil revenue in Sudan only made up 15% of the total raised in 2013. The central bank provides the major financing mechanism to the government. Spending on wages and transfers to states makes up over half of government spending.

Taxes on goods and services are the major source of revenue, accounting for 35% of the total

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Non-concessional borrowing was a major source of external finance in 2013 and the debt burden is high

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

16% of all spending was allocated to fuel subsidies

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

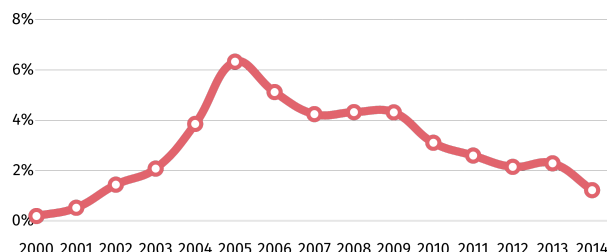
Notes: ODA disbursements have been decreasing overall since 2008. In 2014, total ODA to Sudan totalled US\$914 million, which is equivalent to 1.3% of national income. Sudan receives over 30% of its aid as commodities and food, while aid in cash – both as grants and loans/equity – accounts for 48% of the total. The US provides 50% of humanitarian assistance and over 92% of aid to the banking and business sector. The Arab Fund and the EU are the two other largest donors to Sudan.

ODA

ODA is equivalent to 0.64% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.6% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$47 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: AfDB: African Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association.

ODA fell from a peak of 4.1% of GDP in 2008 to 1.3% in 2014

Gross ODA % of GDP



Total ODA as a % of GDP

Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

After increasing between 2000 and 2008, ODA per capita has been decreasing overall

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



Total ODA as a % of GDP

Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

Commodities and food are the largest single form of aid received by Sudan

2014, gross disbursements

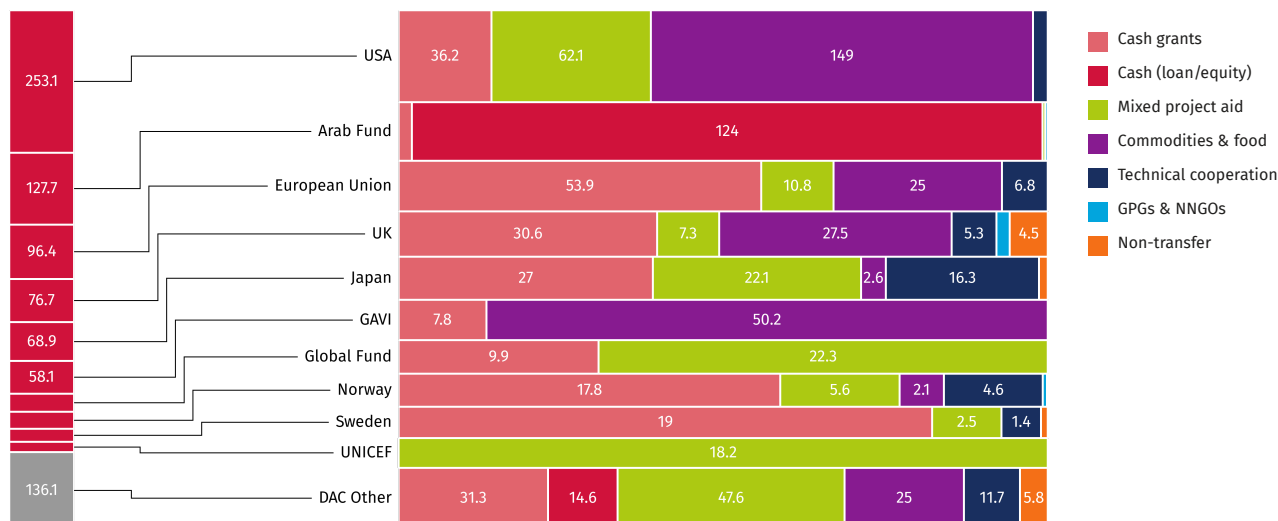


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The US provides mostly commodities and food; the Arab Fund provides 97% of its aid as loans and equity

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



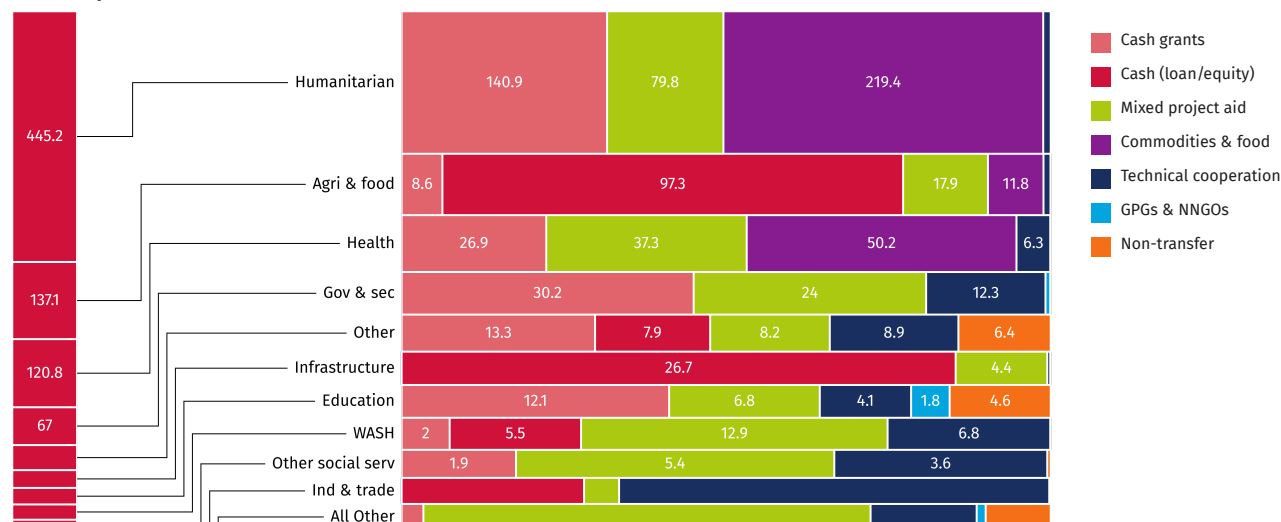
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What is aid spent on?

Almost half of all aid received by Sudan is humanitarian assistance, much of it as commodities and food

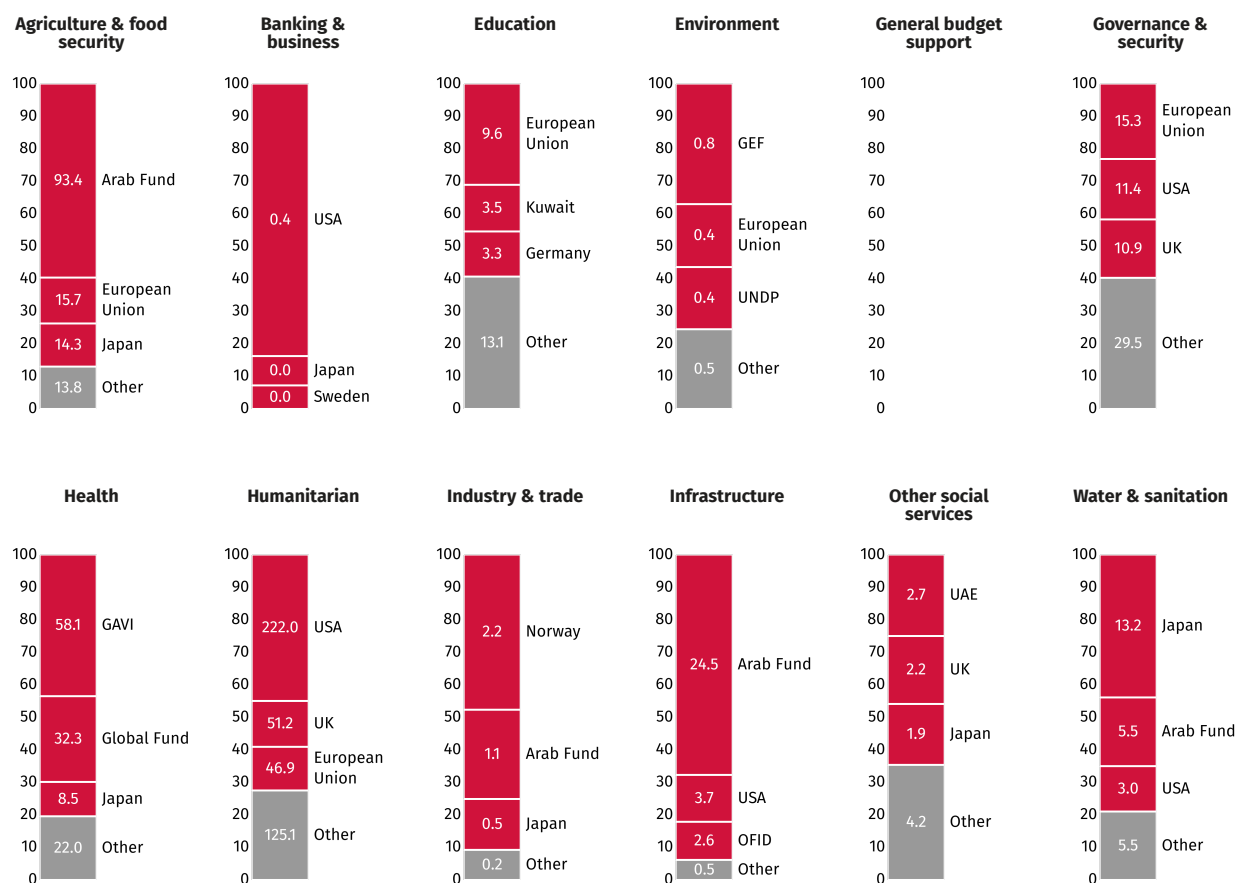
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The Arab Fund provides almost 80% of infrastructure aid; Norway provides 52% of aid to industry and trade

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.