### **Asian Development Bank**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is an Asian regional development bank that aims to reduce poverty in Asia and the Pacific through loans, grants and technical assistance. ADB reports concessional ODA spending under the ADB Special Funds; levels stood at US\$2.7 billion in 2015. ADB also provides other official flows (OOFs), which stood at US\$9.8 billion in 2015.

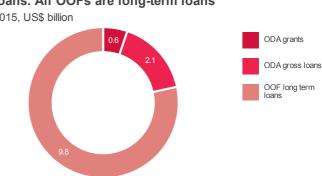
### Resource flows to developing countries

ODA and OOFs from ADB both peaked in 2015 at US\$2.7 billion and US\$9.8 billion respectively

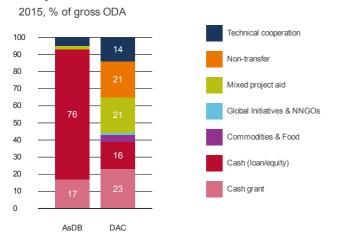
US\$ billion, constant 2015 prices



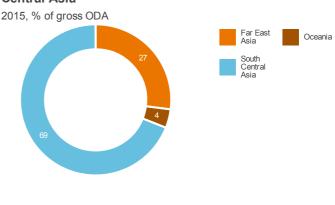
# Over three-quarters of ADB's 2015 ODA is in the form of loans. All OOFs are long-term loans $\,$



# Cash (loan/equity) is the largest ODA bundle component



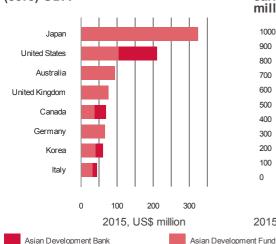
# Over two-thirds of ADB's ODA went to South and Central Asia



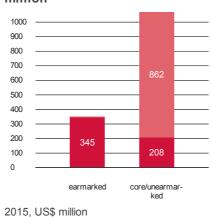
Notes: Non-transfer ODA includes debt relief, administrative costs and other forms of non-transferred ODA. NNGOs: Northern non-governmental organisations.

#### **Resource flows to Asian Development Bank**

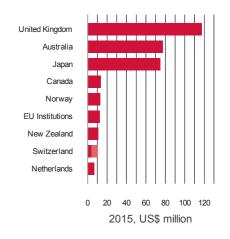
Japan, the US and Australia are the largest donors of unearmarked (core) ODA



Unearmarked (core) ODA to ADB in 2015 was US\$1.1 billion and earmarked ODA was US\$352 million



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



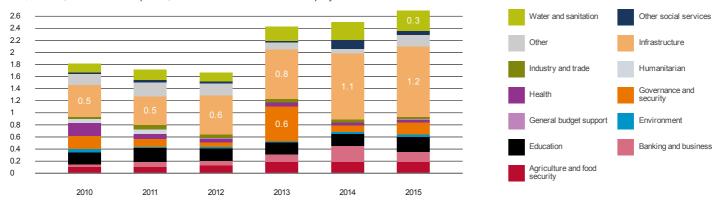
Notes: Unearmarked' (or core) ODA refers to money given from a donor to a multilateral agency that allows the latter to have complete freedom on deciding how the money is used. 'Earmarked' ODA is given to the multilateral organisation for a specific purpose set by the donor. Data is sourced from 'DAC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

#### How is ODA from Asian Development Bank spent by sector?

Infrastructure has been the largest recipient sector of ADB's ODA over each of the last six years. Water and sanitation, and banking and business, are also significant sectors. In 2015, the top three sub-sectors ADB's ODA was targeted to were road transport (US\$447mn), energy policy and administrative management (US\$351mn) and urban development and management (US\$150mn). The largest three recipients of ADB's ODA were Viet Nam, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

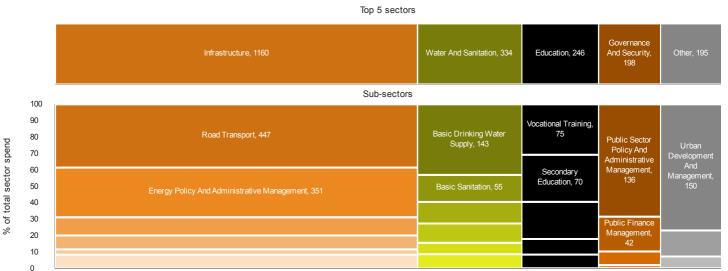
#### Infrastructure has been the largest sector over each of the last six years

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



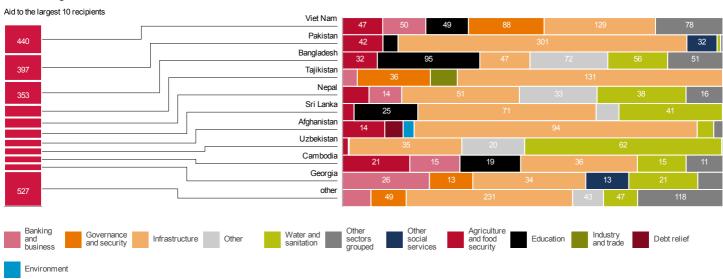
#### Road transport under the infrastructure sector is the largest 2015 sub-sector

2015, US\$ million



#### Viet Nam and Pakistan receive significant levels of infrastructure sector ODA

2015, % of gross ODA, US\$ million

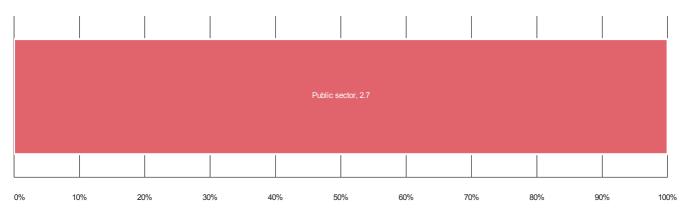


Notes: The sectoral breakdown shown on this page includes the grouping of certain OECD DAC sectors. Sub-sectors, also known as 'purpose names', provide a greater level of granularity on sectoral expenditure and are available in CRS data reporting. For more information on OECD DAC sectors and purpose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

### How is ODA from Asian Development Bank channelled?

Almost all ODA from ADB is channelled through the public sector (recipient governments)

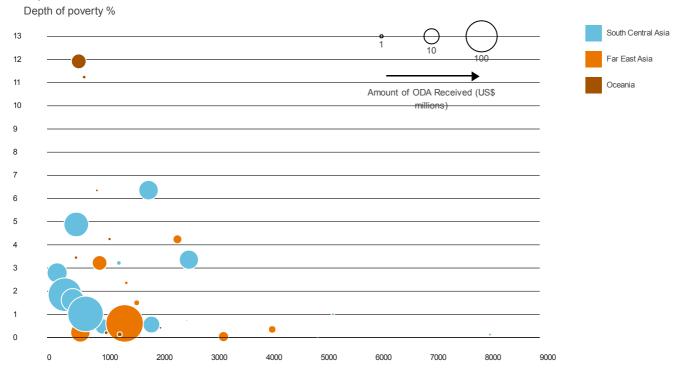
2015, % of total bilateral ODA, US\$ billion



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

#### How is ODA from Asian Development Bank targeted?

The majority of ODA from ADB is targeted towards countries with a non-grant government revenue per capita below \$1,500



Non-grant government revenue per capita, PPP\$, 2015

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 nongrant 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; OOFs: other official flows; UK: United Kingdom; US: United States; IMF: International Monetary Fund.