

Most people in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 85%, lived in extreme poverty (defined in notes) at the latest estimates in 2005.

- ODA accounts for 59% of international resource flows to the DRC
- Domestic revenues are among the lowest in the world at \$97 (PPP 2014) per person
- Almost half of ODA is cash grants; IDA, the US, UK and EU provide the most overall

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE
POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE
GLOBALLY LIVE IN DRC?

56.4
million

WHAT RESOURCES ARE
AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$4.5bn

International

US\$4.1bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$88

See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

48%

Depth of poverty

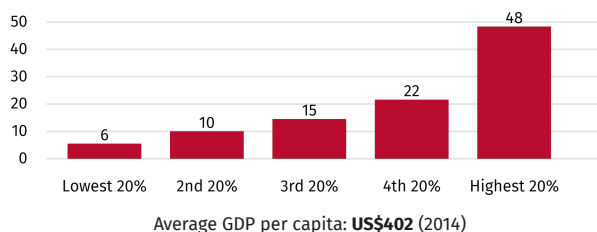
Over 85% of the population lived in extreme poverty at the last count, in 2005

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



The richest 20% of DRC's population has nine times the income of the poorest 20%

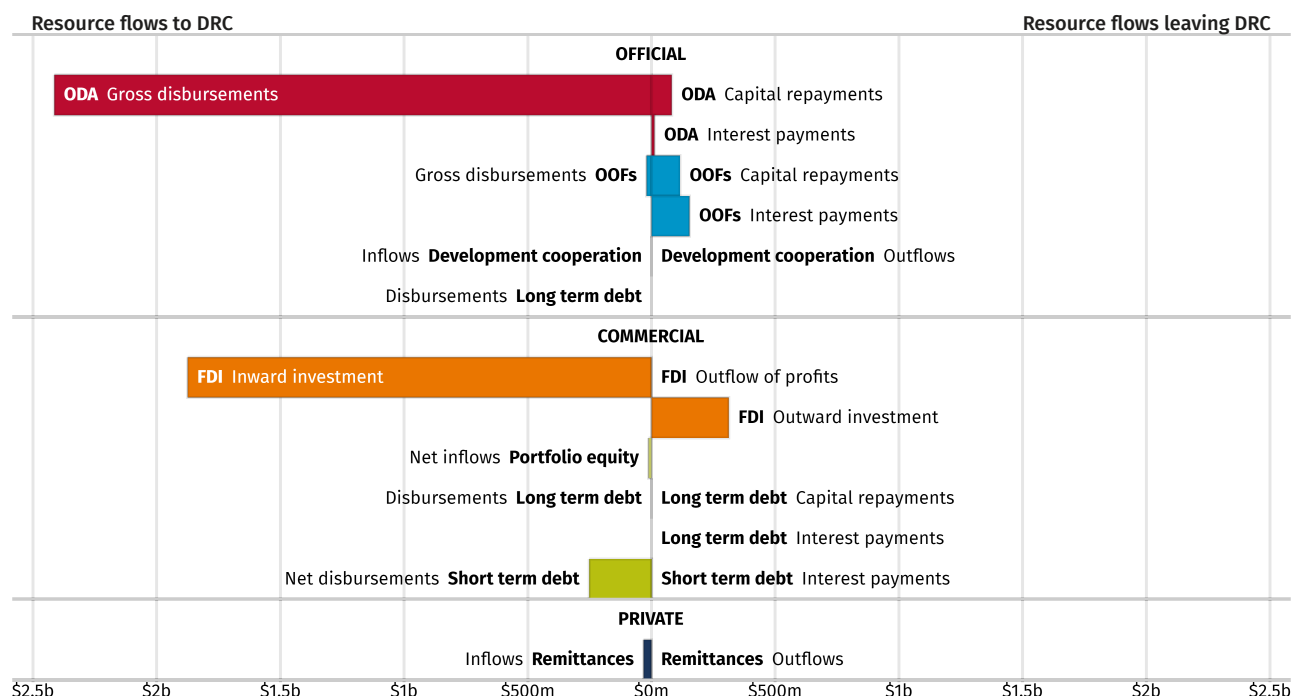
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from DRC

Almost all inflows to the DRC are either ODA disbursements or FDI; outward FDI represents the largest outflow

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: FDI: foreign direct investment; IDA: International Development Association.

Government finance

Government revenue collection is diversified, with income tax (23%), goods and services taxes (44%), non-tax (24%) and grants (9%) all accounting for significant proportions. Domestic and international financing are not significant sources of government resources. Recurrent spending accounts for almost 70% of expenditure, with wages making up almost half of that.

Important sources of revenue are from the extractive and telecoms sectors

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

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$4.9bn	revenue 91% of total US\$4.5bn	Non-Tax Revenue 24% of total US\$1.2bn	None 8% of total US\$0.4bn
			None 9% of total US\$0.4bn
			None 6% of total US\$0.3bn
		Tax Revenue 67% of total US\$3.3bn	Taxes on Goods and Services 43% of total US\$2.1bn
			Taxes on income profits and capital gains 23% of total US\$1.1bn
	Grants 9% of total US\$0.4bn	Project Grants 7% of total US\$0.4bn	

A significant amount of foreign financing repayment is from debt relief

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

Financing -100% of total US\$-0.4bn	Net External Finance -94% of total US\$-0.4bn	Amortization -94% of total US\$-0.4bn	None -38% of total US\$-0.2bn
			None -56% of total US\$-0.2bn
	Net Domestic Finance -6% of total US\$0bn	Bank Financing -6% of total US\$0bn	

'Other expenditure' makes up 22% and includes payments to the budget reserve and exceptional spending on security and elections

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

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$4.8bn	Recurrent Expenditure 70% of total US\$3.4bn	Wages And Salaries 33% of total US\$1.6bn	
		Goods And Services 17% of total US\$0.8bn	
		Subsidies And Transfers 13% of total US\$0.6bn	
		Interest Payments 7% of total US\$0.3bn	Interest 7% of total US\$0.3bn
	Capital Expenditure 8% of total US\$0.4bn	Domestically financed 6% of total US\$0.3bn	
	Other Expenditure 22% of total US\$1.1bn	Budget Reserve 8% of total US\$0.4bn	
		Exceptional Expenditure 14% of total US\$0.7bn	Domestically financed 14% of total US\$0.7bn

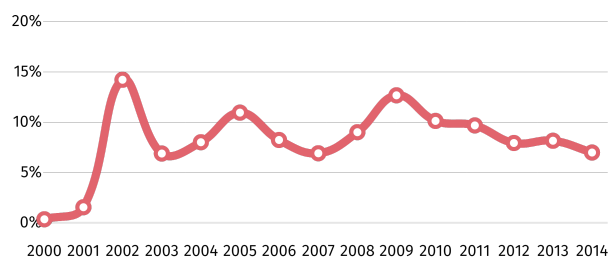
Notes: Year of data refers to the 2014 fiscal year running from January 2014 to December 2014. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

ODA

Gross ODA to DRC totalled US\$2.4 billion in 2014, down slightly from 2013 and equivalent to 7% of GDP. Almost half of ODA is cash grants, with mixed project aid making up over a quarter and commodities and food aid 11%. Four providers – IDA, the US, UK and EU – account for 56% of aid to DRC. 97% of ODA from IDA is grants, while 30% from the US is commodities and food aid. The health sector received the largest share, US\$616 million, provided mainly by the US, Global Fund and Gavi. Humanitarian assistance, infrastructure and governance and security combined received a further 45% of total ODA.

ODA has fallen from 12% of GDP in 2009 to 7% in 2014

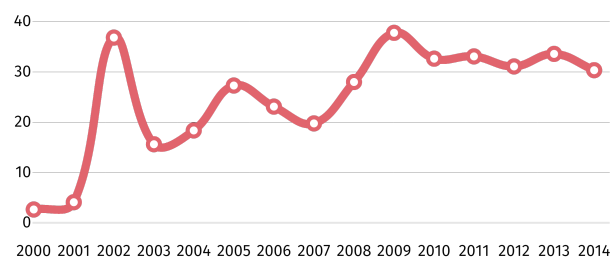
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

Aside from years of debt relief, ODA per capita has remained broadly constant since the early 2000s

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

44% of all aid received by the DRC is in the form of cash grants

2014, gross disbursements

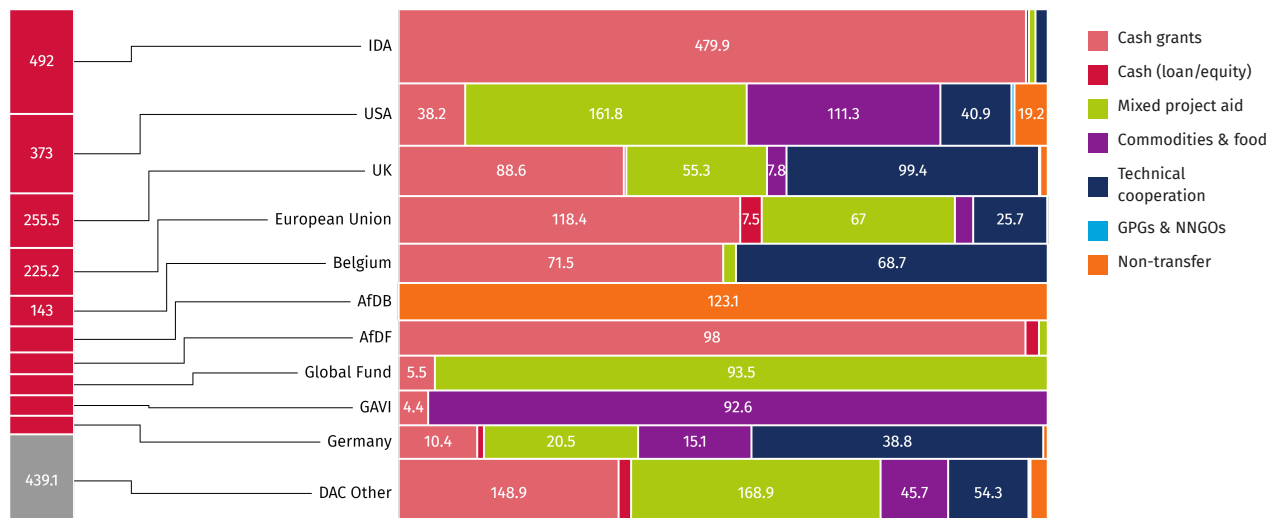


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

IDA provides 97% of its aid as grants; the largest portion of aid from the US and the UK is mixed project aid

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



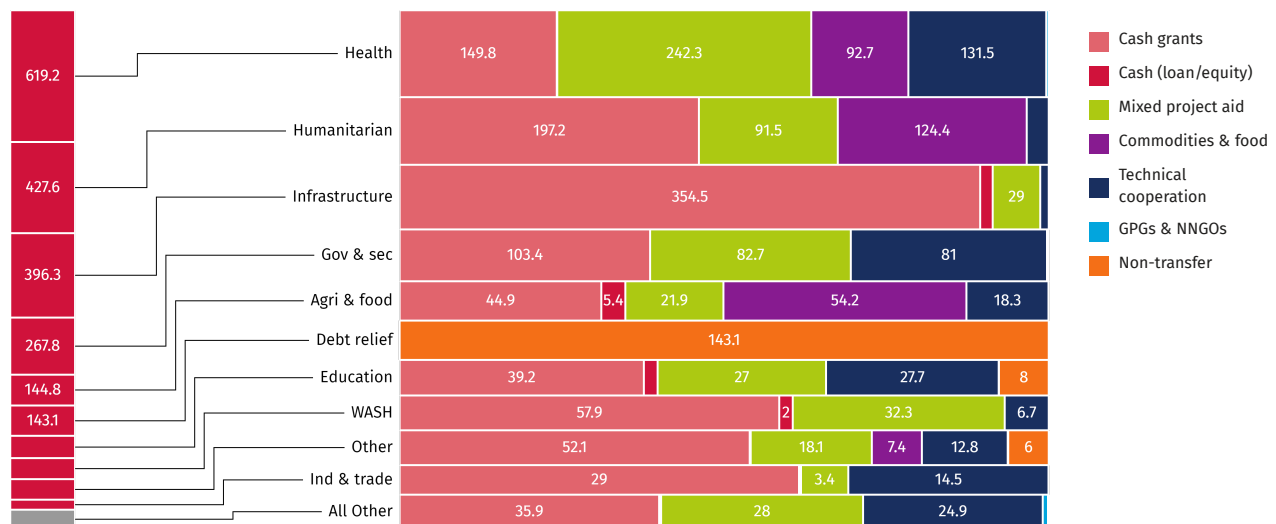
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.64% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.6% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$47 in sub-Saharan Africa. The spikes in ODA receipts in 2003 and 2011 are due to exceptional debt relief. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product.

What is aid spent on?

A quarter of all aid to the DRC goes to the health sector but most is reported as mixed project aid

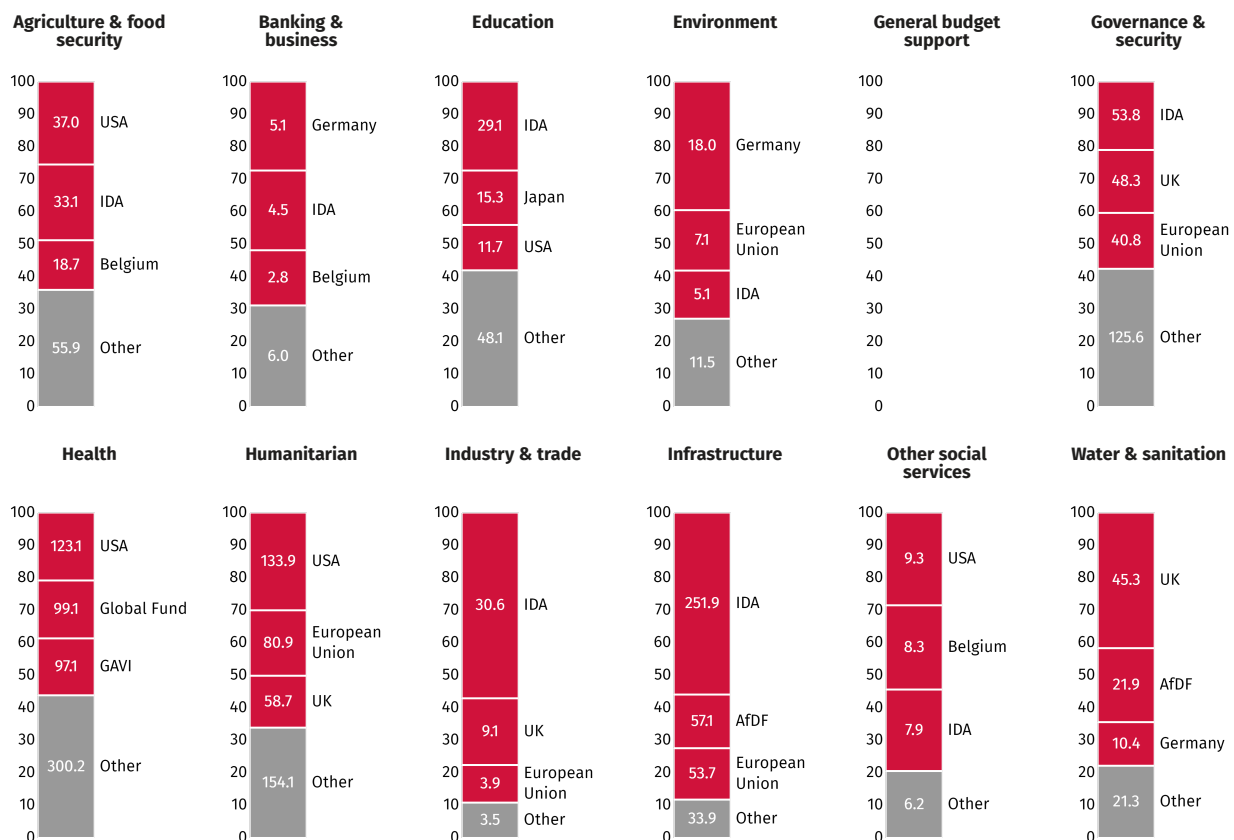
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The US and IDA are the largest providers of aid in eight sectors; no aid is provided to the DRC as budget support

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.