

Over three-quarters of the population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) live in extreme poverty (defined in notes) according to the latest estimates in 2013. The distribution of income remains highly uneven.

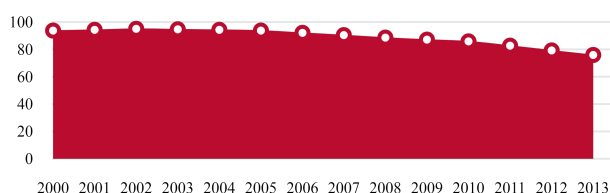
- ODA is the largest international resource flow; FDI is also significant, accounting for 36% of all inflows
- In 2015 spending by the central government equated to PPP\$122 per person, among the very lowest in the world
- 69% of ODA goes to three sectors; the largest (humanitarian) receives the vast majority in the form of cash

Overview



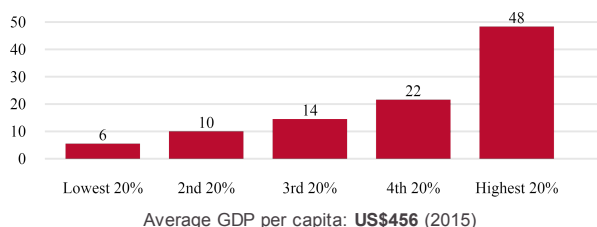
The share of people living in extreme poverty has been decreasing over time but remains high

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The poorest 20% of the population holds 5.5% of total income

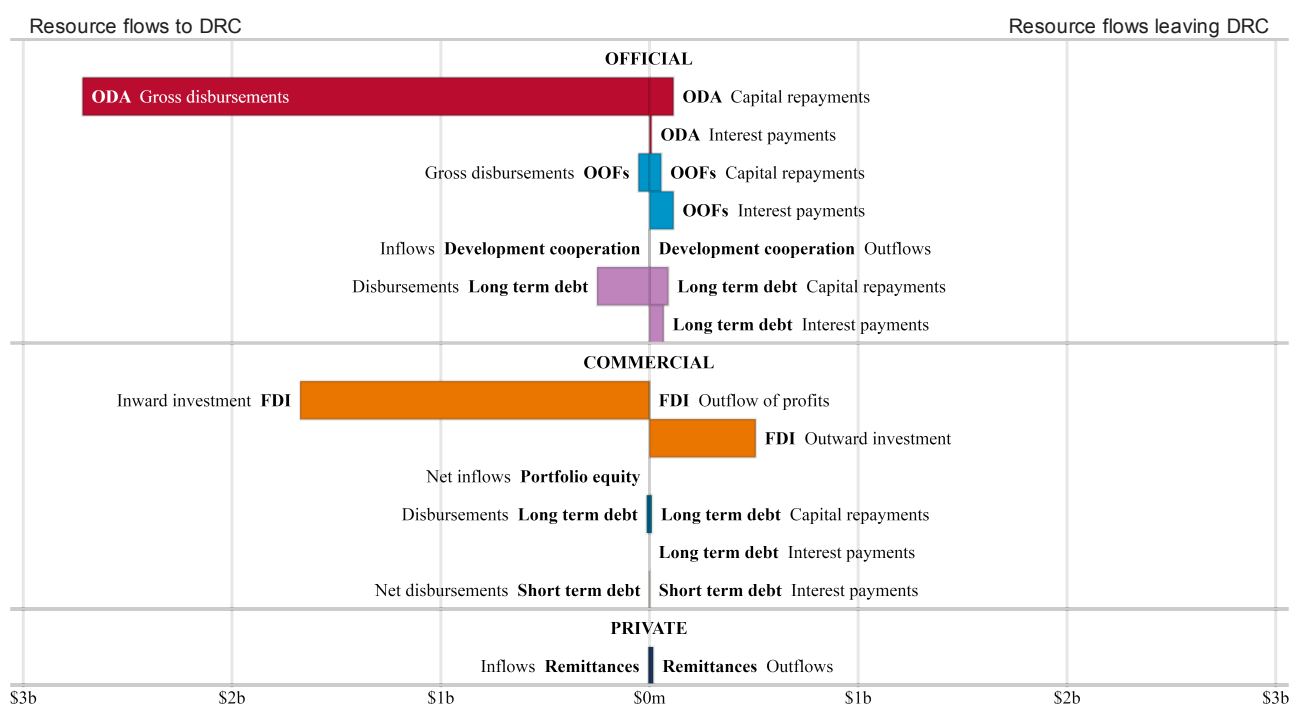
2012, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from DRC

ODA remains the largest international inflow of resources, while FDI is by far the largest outflow

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$1.90 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 PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. '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 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance

Government finance

Government revenue collection is diversified, with income tax (23%), goods and services taxes (43%), 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 70% of expenditure, and wages make up almost half of that.

Important sources of revenue come from the extractive and telecoms sectors

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$5bn	Grants 9% of total US\$454m	Project Grants 7% of total US\$386m	
	Revenue 91% of total US\$5bn	Tax Revenue 67% of total US\$4bn	Taxes On Goods And Services 43% of total US\$2bn
			Taxes On Income Profits And Capital Gains 23% of total US\$1bn
		Non-Tax Revenue 24% of total US\$1bn	Special Accounts And Budgets 8% of total US\$421m
			Revenue From Natural Resources And Telecoms 6% of total US\$301m
			Fees From Sectoral Ministries 9% of total US\$444m

A significant amount of foreign financing repayment is from debt relief

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing -100% of total US\$-446m	Net External Finance -94% of total US\$-418m	Amortization -94% of total US\$-418m	Debt Relief -56% of total US\$-249m
			Paid -38% of total US\$-169m
	Net Domestic Finance -6% of total US\$-28m	Bank Financing -6% of total US\$-28m	

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

2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$5bn	Recurrent Expenditure 70% of total US\$4bn	Wages And Salaries 33% of total US\$2bn	
		Subsidies And Transfers 13% of total US\$651m	
		Interest Payments 7% of total US\$347m	External 4% of total US\$202m
		Goods And Services 17% of total US\$891m	
	Capital Expenditure 8% of total US\$438m	Domestically Financed 6% of total US\$290m	
	Other Expenditure 22% of total US\$1bn	Exceptional Expenditure 14% of total US\$713m	Domestically Financed 14% of total US\$713m
		Budget Reserve 8% of total US\$421m	

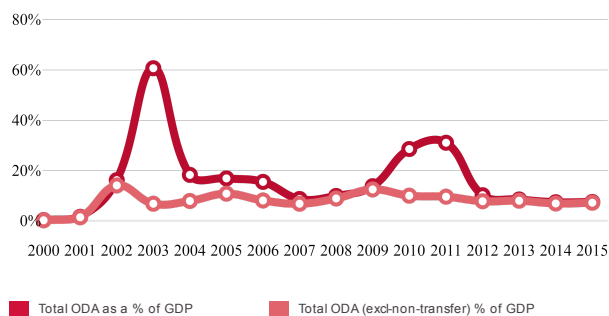
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA

Gross ODA to DRC totalled US\$2.7 billion in 2015, up 21% from 2014 and equivalent to 8% of GDP. Just over half of ODA is cash grants, with mixed project aid making up over a quarter and commodities and food and technical cooperation 15.5%. Three providers, the US, IDA and UK, account for half of aid to DRC. The humanitarian sector received the largest share in 2015, US\$816 million, almost a third of the total, with significant levels provided by the US. Health, infrastructure and governance and security combined received a further 48% of total ODA. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was the largest provider to health, IDA provided the most to infrastructure and EU institutions the most to governance and security.

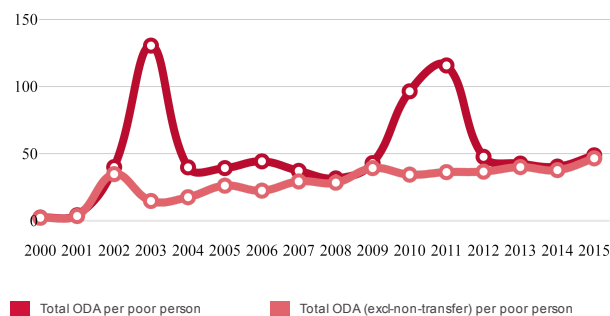
ODA as a percentage of GDP has remained relatively constant since 2013

Gross ODA % of GDP



Excluding non-transferred, ODA per poor person has followed an increasing trend since 2000

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



Grants account for just over half of all ODA, and commodities and food a further 7%

2015, gross disbursements

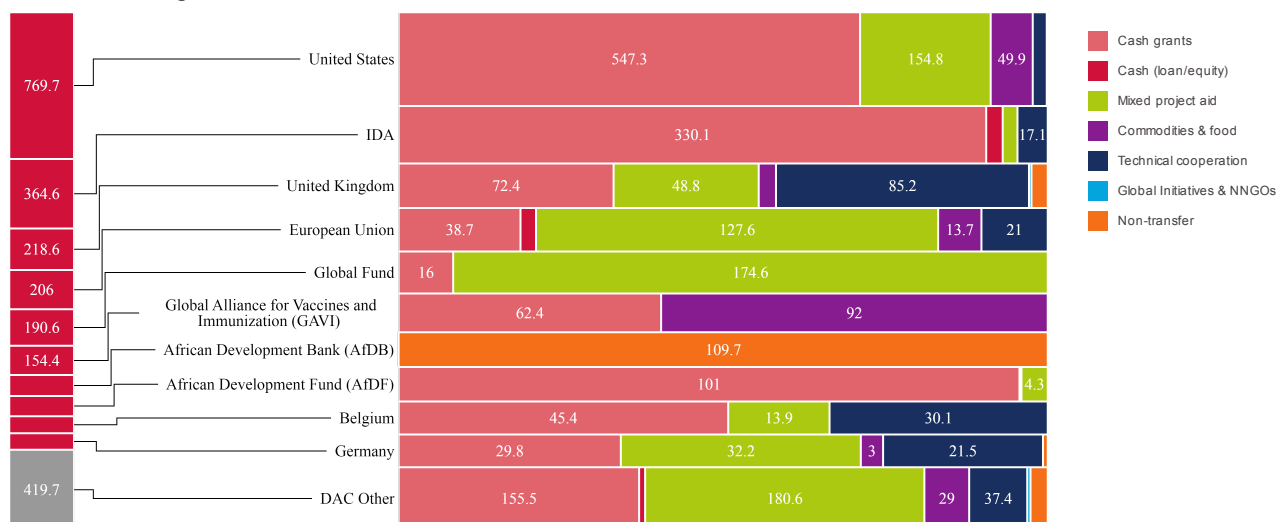


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

Three donors provide half of all ODA; the largest two (the US and IDA) deliver most of it as grants

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



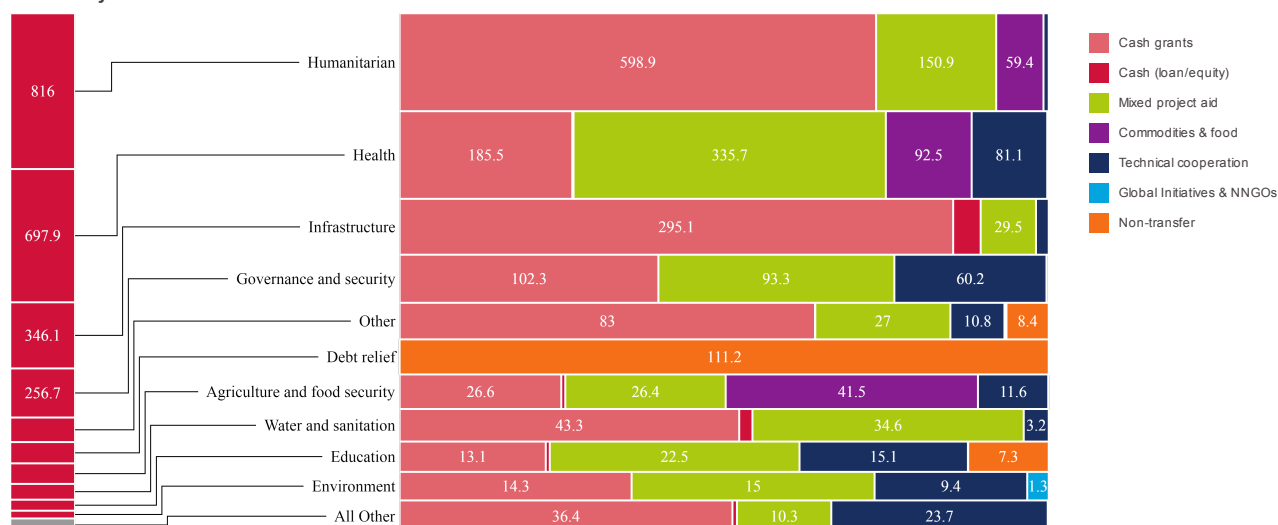
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: IDA: International Development Association; NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations; UK: United Kingdom; US: United States.

What is aid spent on?

30% of all ODA to DRC goes to the humanitarian sector, mostly in the form of cash grants

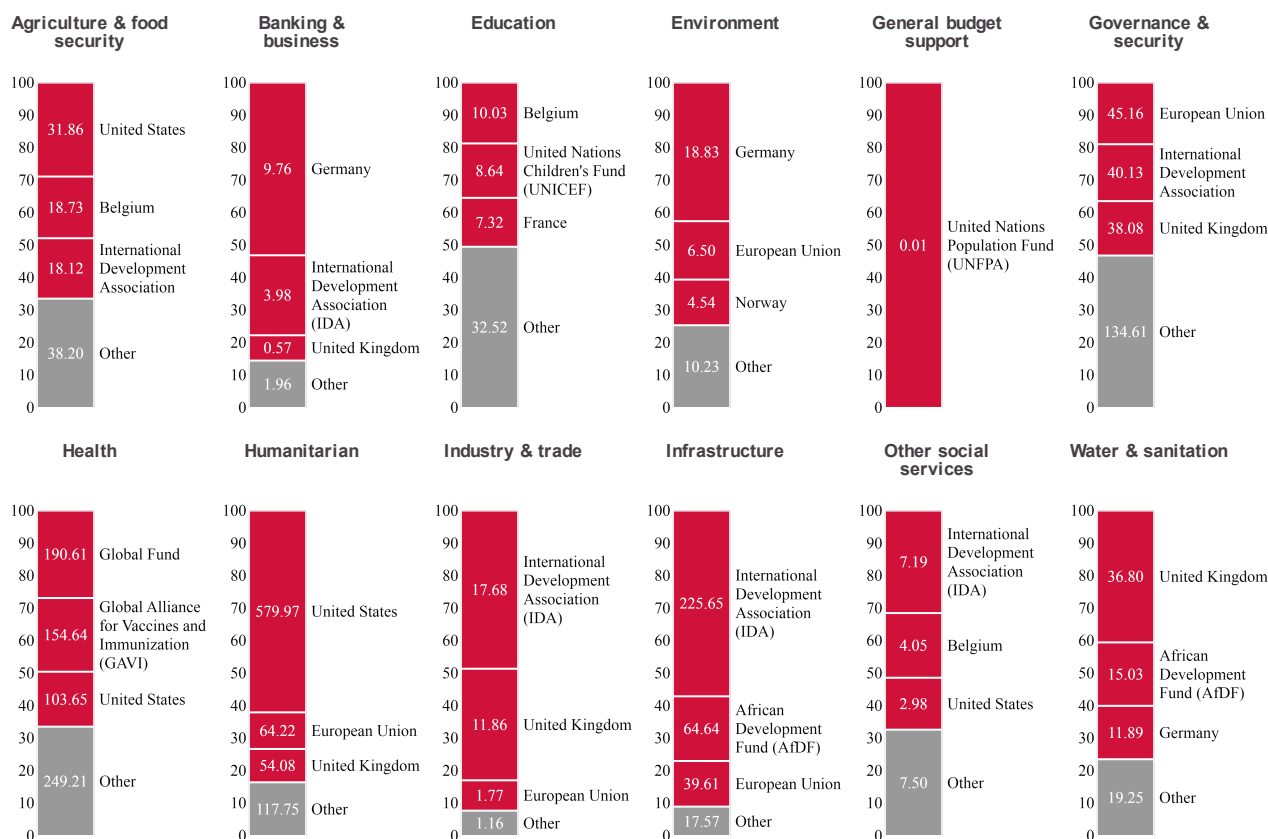
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The UK is among the three largest donors in five sectors; all budget support ODA is from the UN Population Fund

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions 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 UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). 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 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.