

Extreme poverty (defined in notes) rates fell from 61% of people in 2001 to 51% in 2006, and have plateaued since, according to latest estimates in 2010. Almost 9 million people in Mali are estimated to be in the poorest 20% of the global population.

- ODA is the largest single source of international inflows; significant amounts of remittances are also received
- Government spending is among the lowest in the world, with indirect tax the primary revenue stream
- ODA to Mali has been equivalent to between 10% and 13% of GDP each year since 2007

Overview

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

8.9
million

WHAT RESOURCES ARE
AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$1.9bn

International

US\$2.6bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$296

See Notes

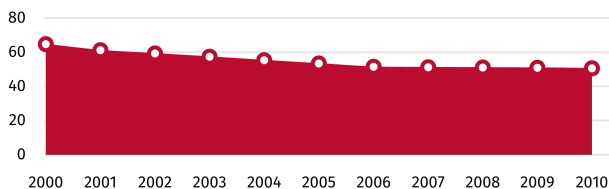
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

17%

Depth of poverty

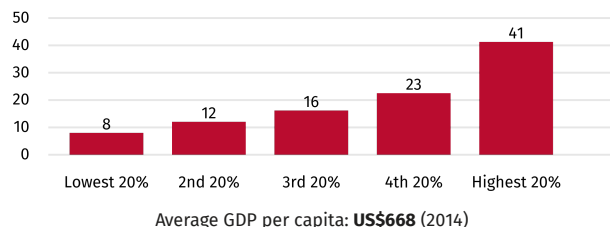
Extreme poverty rates fell from 61% in 2001 to 51% in 2010

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



The richest 20% of Mali's population has five times the income of the poorest 20%

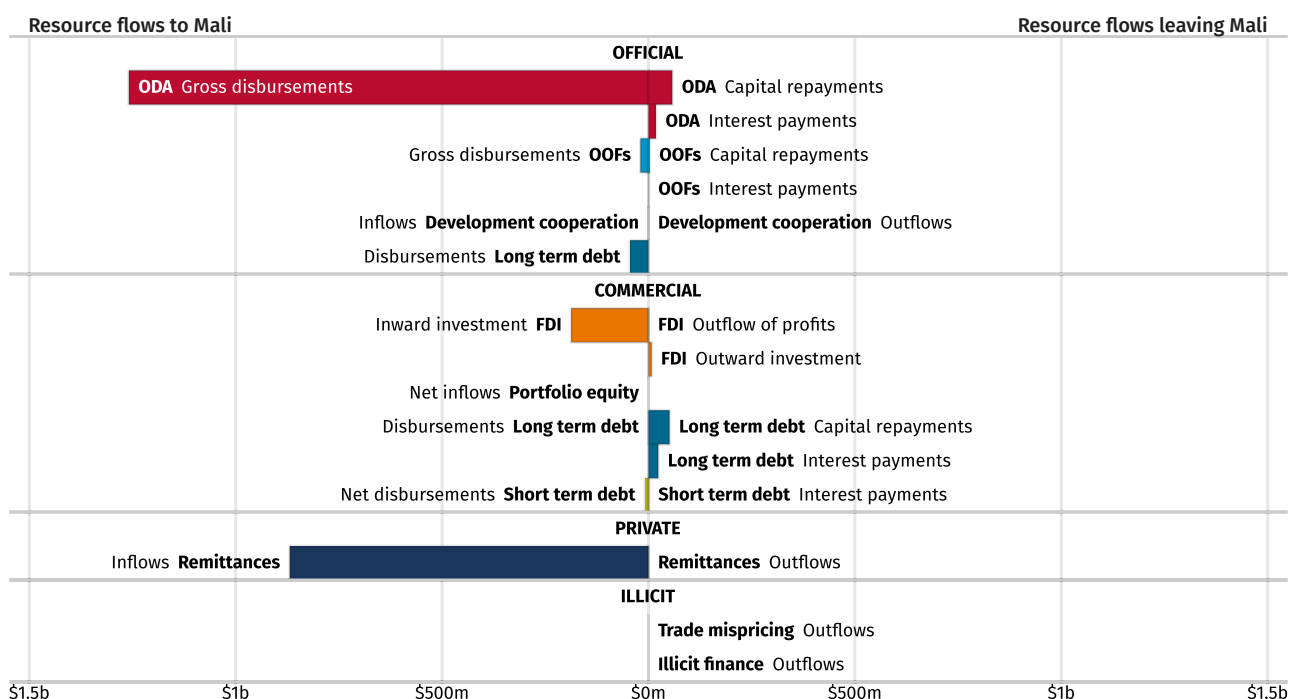
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from Mali

ODA (US\$1.3 billion) and remittances (US\$869 million) dominate among international inflows to Mali

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

Indirect tax accounts for almost half of total revenue including grants, with grants accounting for 13%. Financing makes up 13% of the total resource bundle, funded through domestic and concessional international finance. Capital expenditure accounts for 32% of total spending, with similar levels of domestic and international funding.

Revenue from gold accounts for 10% of the total

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

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$2.4bn	revenue 87% of total US\$2.1bn	Non-Debt Revenue 3% of total US\$0.05bn	
		Special Funds and Annexed Budgets 10% of total US\$0.2bn	
		Tax Revenue 73% of total US\$1.8bn	Indirect Taxes 47% of total US\$1.1bn
			Direct Taxes 27% of total US\$0.6bn
	Grants 13% of total US\$0.3bn	Budget Support Grants 8% of total US\$0.2bn	General 6% of total US\$0.1bn
		Project Grants 5% of total US\$0.1bn	

Foreign finance is all sourced through concessional means

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

Financing 100% of total US\$0.4bn	Net Domestic Finance 60% of total US\$0.2bn	Nonbank Financing 25% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Bank Financing 35% of total US\$0.1bn	
	Net External Finance 40% of total US\$0.1bn	Loans 68% of total US\$0.2bn	Project Loans 59% of total US\$0.2bn
		Amortization -30% of total US\$-0.1bn	

41% of capital spending is externally financed

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

Total Expenditure 99% of total US\$2.8bn	Special Funds and Annexed Budgets 8% of total US\$0.2bn		
	Capital Expenditure 32% of total US\$0.9bn	Externally Financed 13% of total US\$0.4bn	
		Domestically financed 19% of total US\$0.5bn	
	Recurrent Expenditure 59% of total US\$1.7bn	Wages And Salaries 22% of total US\$0.6bn	
		Transfers and Subsidies 18% of total US\$0.5bn	
		Goods And Services 17% of total US\$0.5bn	

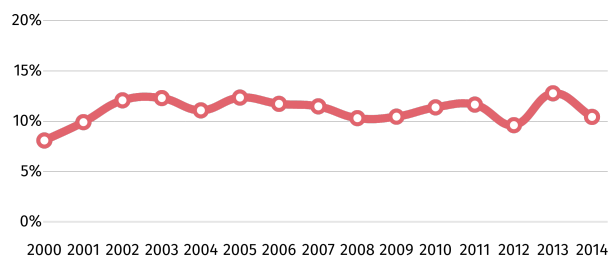
Notes: Year of data refers to the 2014 fiscal year running from January 2014 to December 2014. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. For labels that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data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

ODA

ODA inflows totalled US\$1.3 billion in 2014, down from US\$1.4 billion in 2013. Humanitarian assistance totalled 17% of ODA, mostly in the form of cash grants or food aid. The health sector received 16% of ODA, and agriculture and budget support received 14% and 13% respectively. The EU provided the most ODA, 23% of the total, followed by the US, who gave almost a third of its ODA as food aid. Two-fifths (41%) of EU aid to Mali was from a single US\$126 million budget support grant. Over half of Mali's ODA was in the form of cash (36% as cash grants and 16% as loans). A quarter of aid to Mali is classified as 'mixed project aid' as the data on some projects is insufficiently detailed to separate cash from aid in kind.

ODA fluctuated between 10% and 13% of GDP since 2007, totalling 11% in 2014

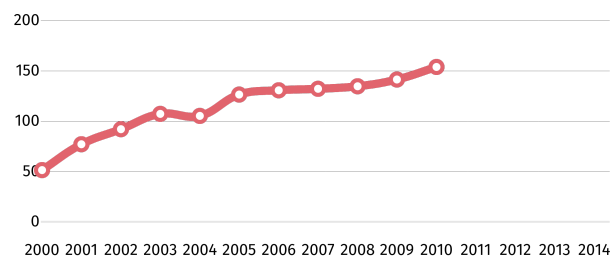
Gross ODA % of GDP



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

ODA per poor person in Mali has been increasing overall between 2000 and 2010

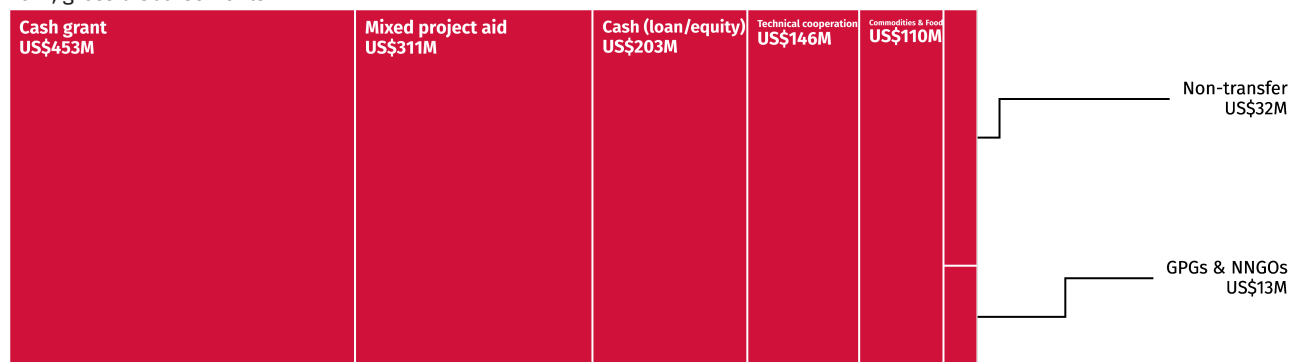
ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



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

Over a third of all aid received by Mali is cash grants

2014, gross disbursements

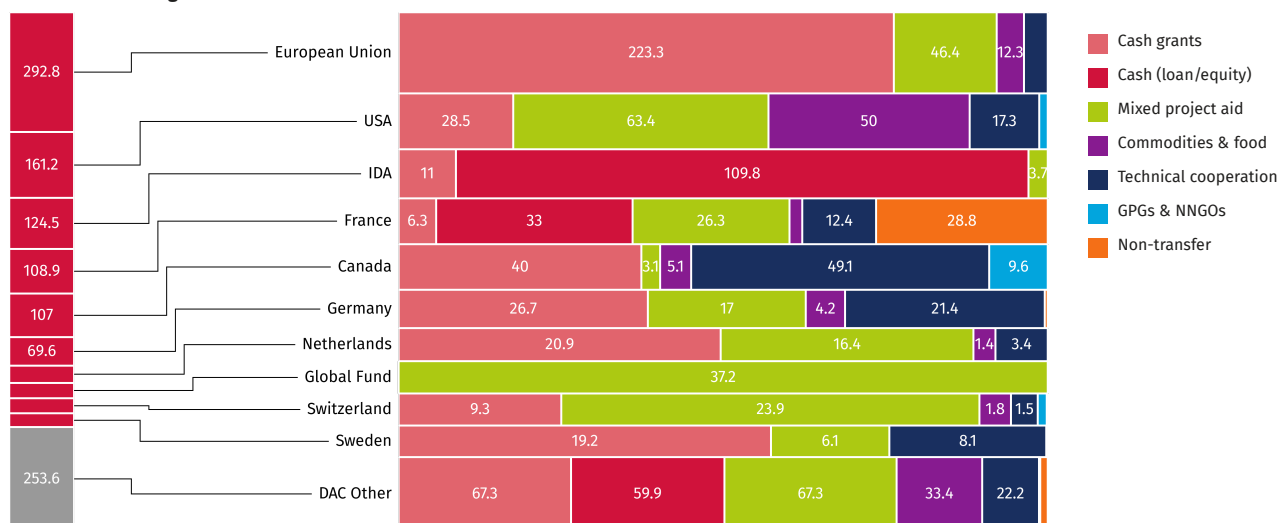


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The EU provides most of its aid in grants; the US provides 31% of its aid in commodities and food

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



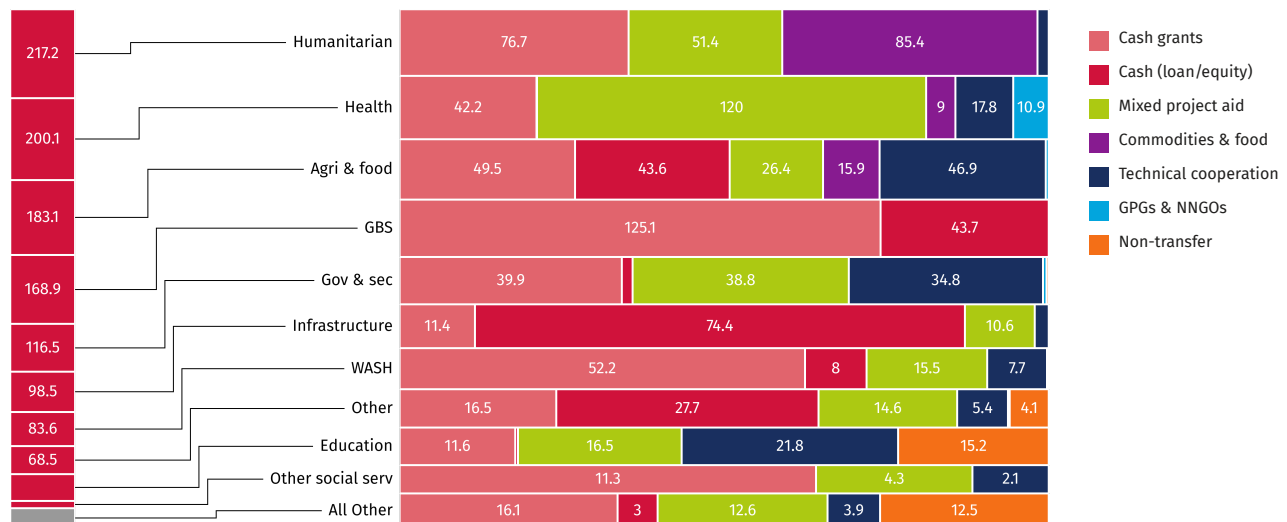
Note: The spike in ODA receipts in 2006 is due to exceptional debt relief. ODA is equivalent to 0.64% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.6% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014.

What is aid spent on?

40% of humanitarian assistance, the largest sector for ODA to Mali, is commodities and food aid

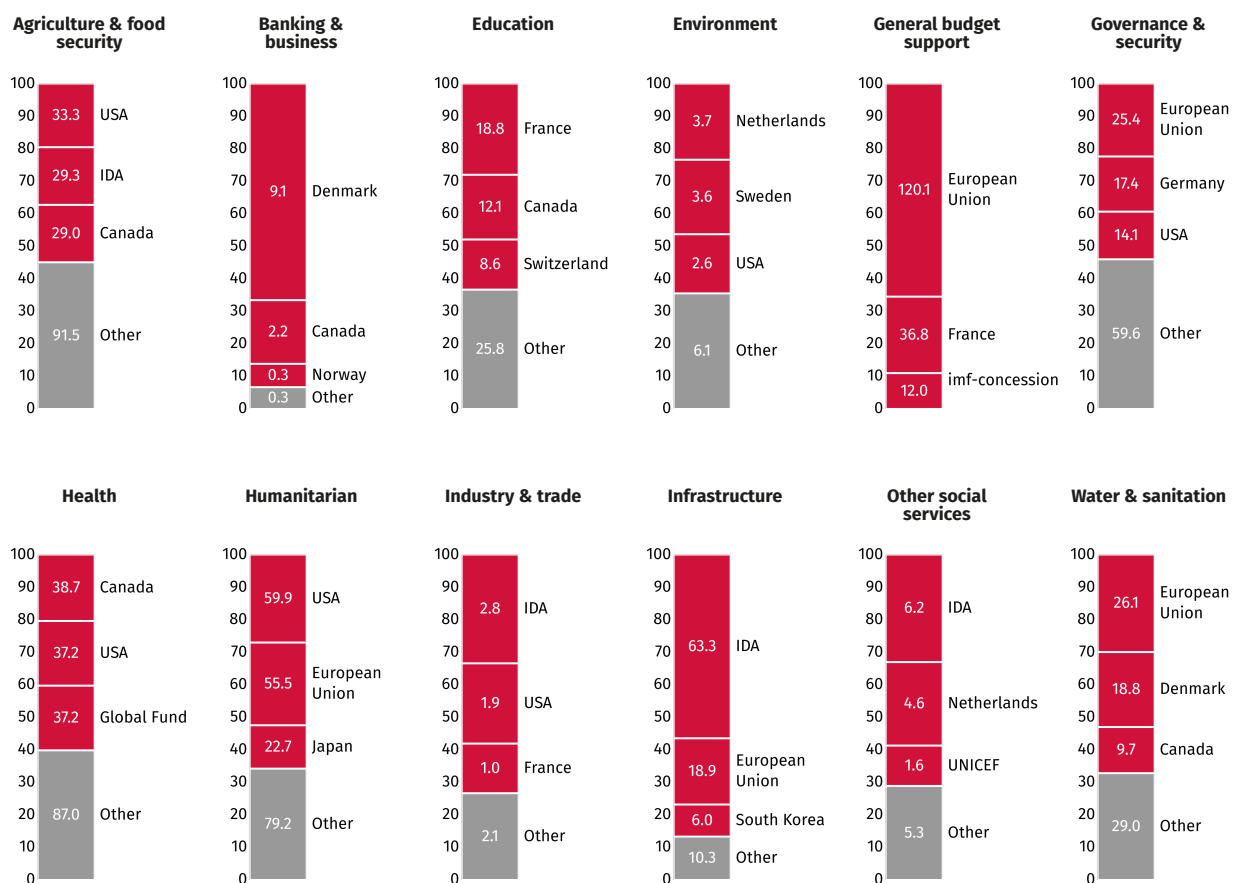
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The US and EU provide more than half of all humanitarian assistance; the EU also provides more than 70% of general 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.