

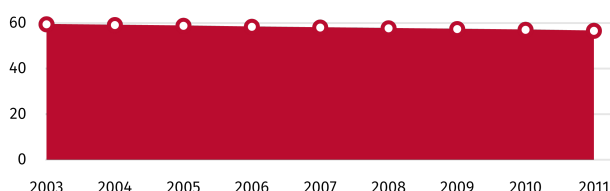
This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview



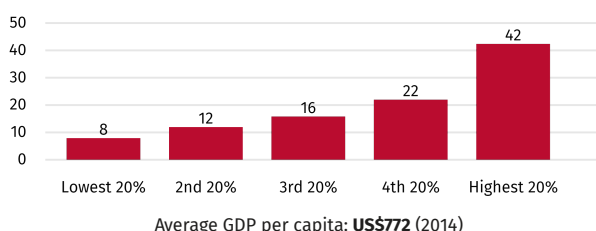
Trends in extreme poverty

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



The distribution of income

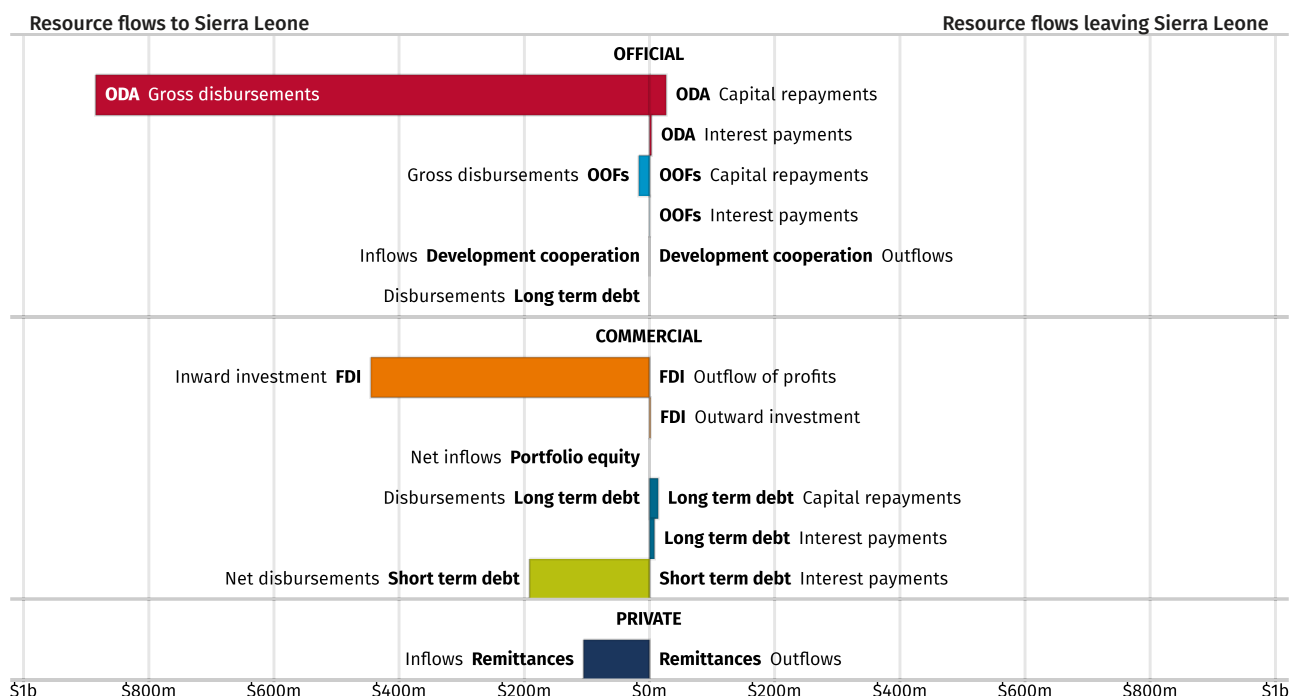
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from Sierra Leone

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

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.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

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

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$0.6bn	Grants 19% of total US\$0.1bn	Budget Support Grants 6% of total US\$0bn	
		Project Grants 13% of total US\$0.1bn	
	revenue 81% of total US\$0.5bn	Non-Tax Revenue 6% of total US\$0bn	
		Tax Revenue 75% of total US\$0.5bn	Mining Royalties and License 8% of total US\$0.1bn
			Excises 8% of total US\$0bn
			Taxes on Goods and Services 16% of total US\$0.1bn
			Corporate Income Tax 9% of total US\$0.1bn
			Import Duties 10% of total US\$0.1bn
	Personal income tax 23% of total US\$0.1bn		

Financing

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

Financing 100% of total US\$0.1bn	Net External Finance 86% of total US\$0.1bn	Amortization -25% of total US\$0bn	Projects 103% of total US\$0.1bn
		Loans 111% of total US\$0.1bn	
	Net Domestic Finance 14% of total US\$0bn	Nonbank Financing -26% of total US\$-0.1bn	
		Bank Financing 88% of total US\$0.1bn	

Expenditure

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

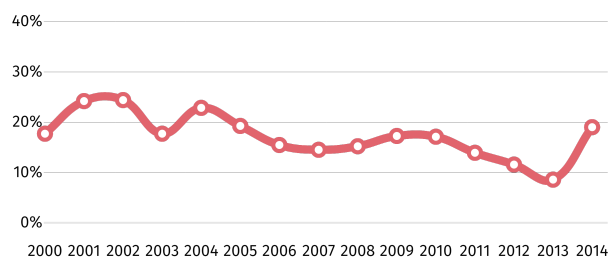
Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$0.7bn	Recurrent Expenditure 69% of total US\$0.5bn	Subsidies And Transfers 10% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Wages And Salaries 33% of total US\$0.2bn	
		Goods And Services 16% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Interest Payments 9% of total US\$0.1bn	Domestic 8% of total US\$0.1bn
	Capital Expenditure 36% of total US\$0.2bn	Domestic 13% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Foreign 23% of total US\$0.2bn	
Net Lending -10% of total US\$0.05bn			

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 running from January to December and is sourced from: Sierra Leone: Third and Fourth Reviews Under the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement and Financing Assurances Review, Requests for Waivers for Nonobservance of Performance Criteria and Modification of Performance Criteria, and Requests for Rephasing and Augmentation of Access Under the Extended Credit Facility-Press Release; and Staff Report November 24, 2015. 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

ODA and national income

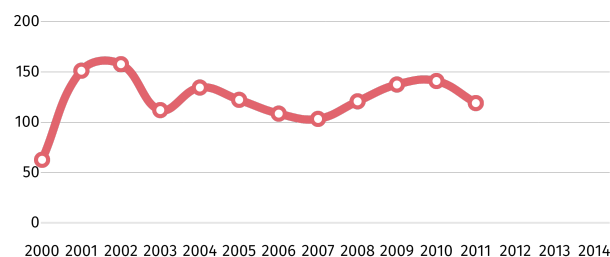
Gross ODA % of GDP



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

ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



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

The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

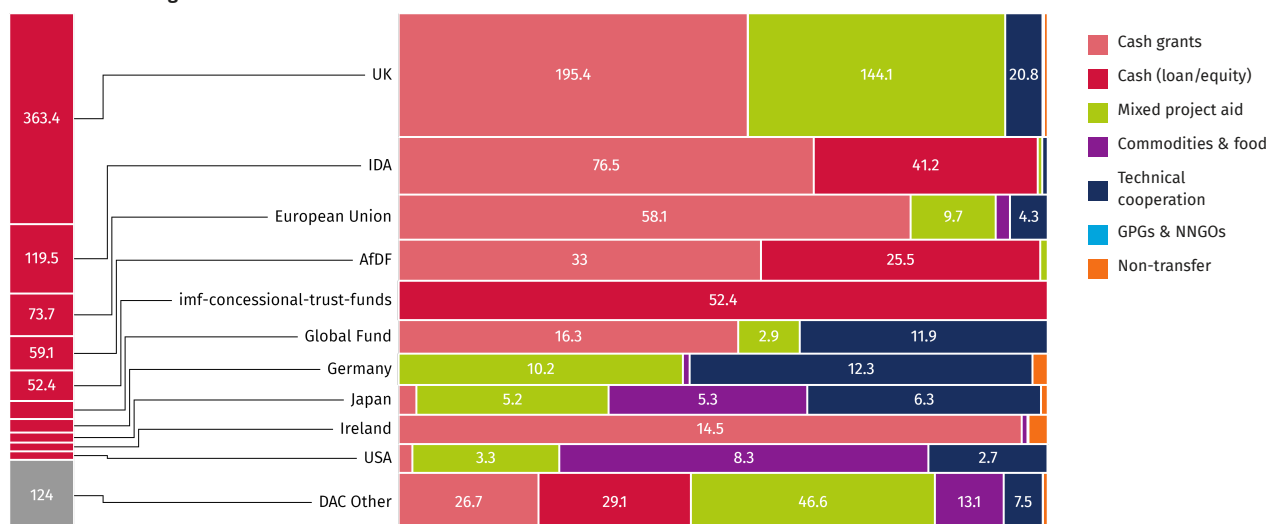


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



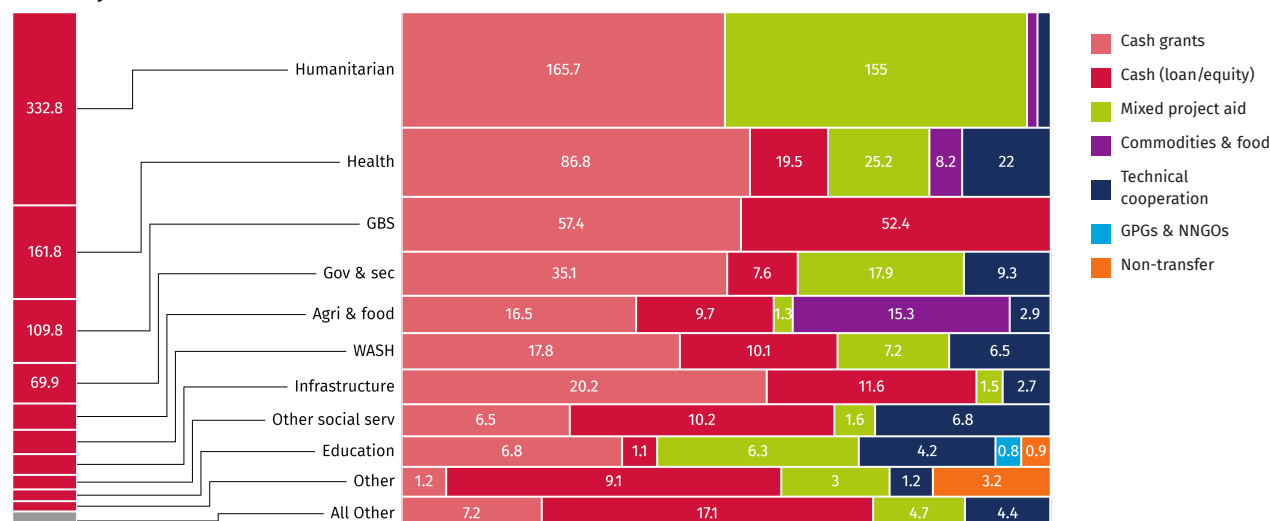
Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

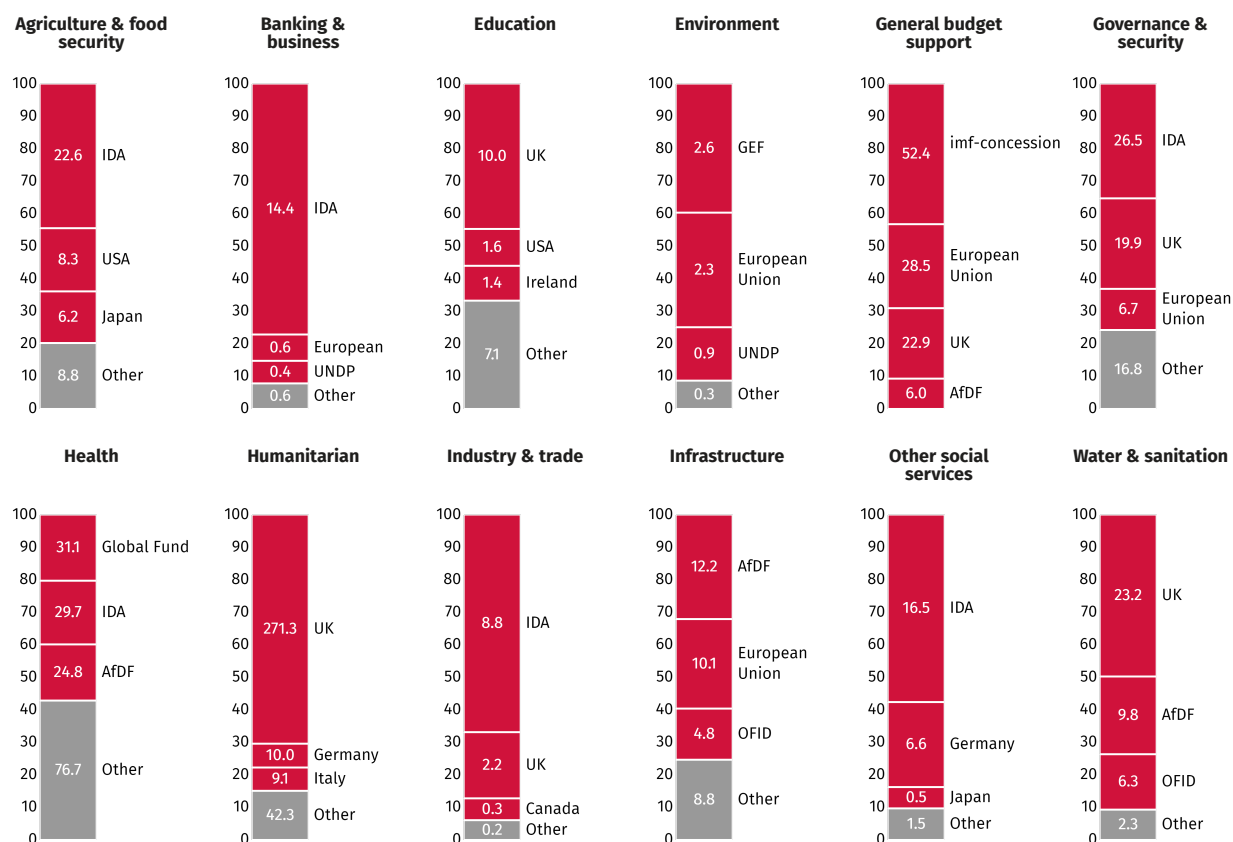
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

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.