SAINT HELENA, ASCENSION & TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Saint Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha profile on the Development Data Hub:

http://devinit.org/country/saint-helena-ascension-and-tristan-da-cunha

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

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN SAINT HELENA, ASCENSION & TRISTAN DA CUNHA?

No data

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?
Domestic public
US\$...
International
US\$137.5m

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$

See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

19%

Depth of povert

Trends in extreme poverty

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

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0	
0	

The distribution of income

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population

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Average GDP per capita: US\$ (2014)

Resource flows to and from Saint Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Resource	flows to Saint Helena, Ascension	n & Tristan da Cunha	Resource flows leaving Saint Hele	ena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha
		OF	FICIAL	
	ODA Gross disbursements		ODA Capital repayments	
			ODA Interest payments	
		Gross disbursements OOFs	OOFs Capital repayments	
			OOFs Interest payments	
	Inflow	s Development cooperation	Development cooperation Outflows	
	Dis	bursements Long term debt		
COMMERCIAL				
		Inward investment FDI	FDI Outflow of profits	
			FDI Outward investment	
		Net inflows Portfolio equity		
	Dis	bursements Long term debt	Long term debt Capital repayments	
			Long term debt Interest payments	
	Net dis	oursements Short term debt	Short term debt Interest payments	
		PR	IVATE	
		Inflows Remittances	Remittances Outflows	
		ILI	LICIT	
			Trade mispricing Outflows	
			Illicit finance Outflows	
\$150m	\$100m	\$50m \$	0m \$50m	\$100m \$150

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.

Domestic resources

Revenue and grants 2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)
NO DATA AVAILABLE
Financing 2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)
NO DATA AVAILABLE
Expenditure 2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)
NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year. 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.

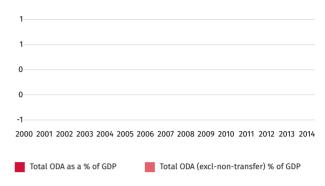
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP

100% 50% 0% -50% -100% 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 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



The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

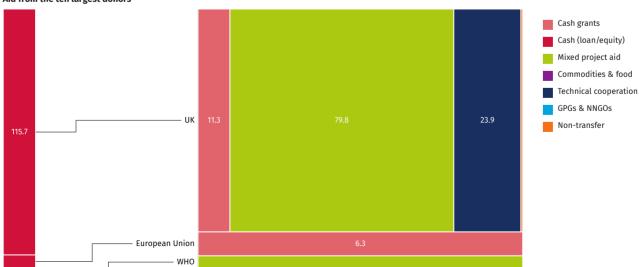


 ${\it Note:}~{\it GPGs, global public goods;}~{\it NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.}$

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements





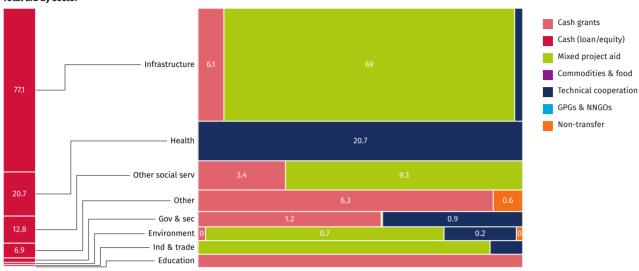
Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

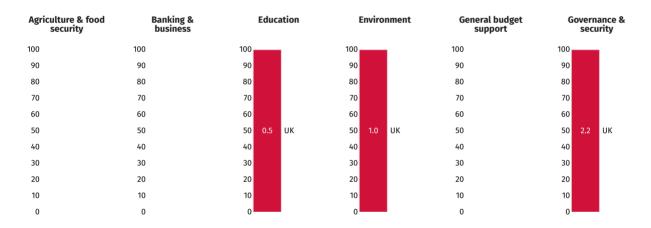
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

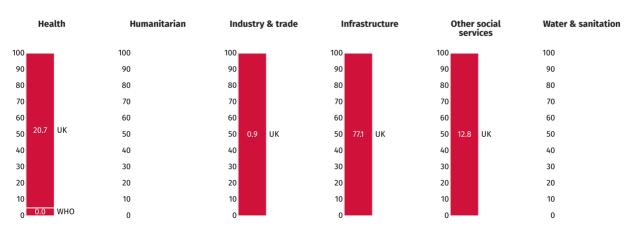




The largest providers to each sector

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\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 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.