

MALI

Over half the population in Mali lives on less than PPP\$1.90 a day, according to latest estimates in 2013. Some 11.6 million people living in Mali are estimated to be among the poorest 20% globally.

- ODA continues to be the largest source of international financing, but remittances are also significant
- Mali is among 20 countries with lowest levels of government spending per person; indirect taxes are the main revenue stream
- A third of all ODA in 2015 went to two sectors: governance and security (18%) and health (15%)

Overview

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

11.6m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$2.2bn

International

US\$2.6bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$459

See Notes

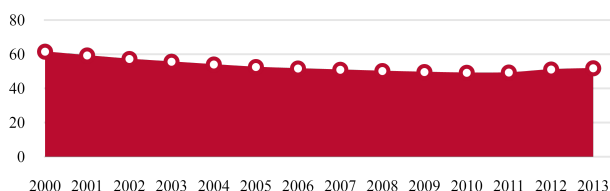
HOW DEEP IS
POVERTY?

17%

Depth of poverty

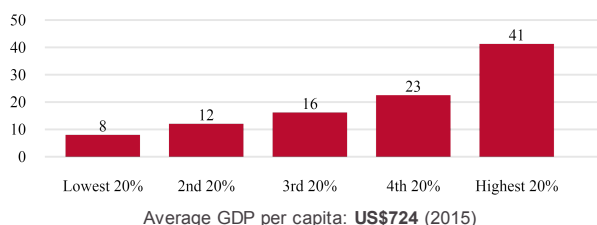
The share of the population living in extreme poverty has been increasing marginally since 2010

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The poorest 20% of the population has 8% of the income

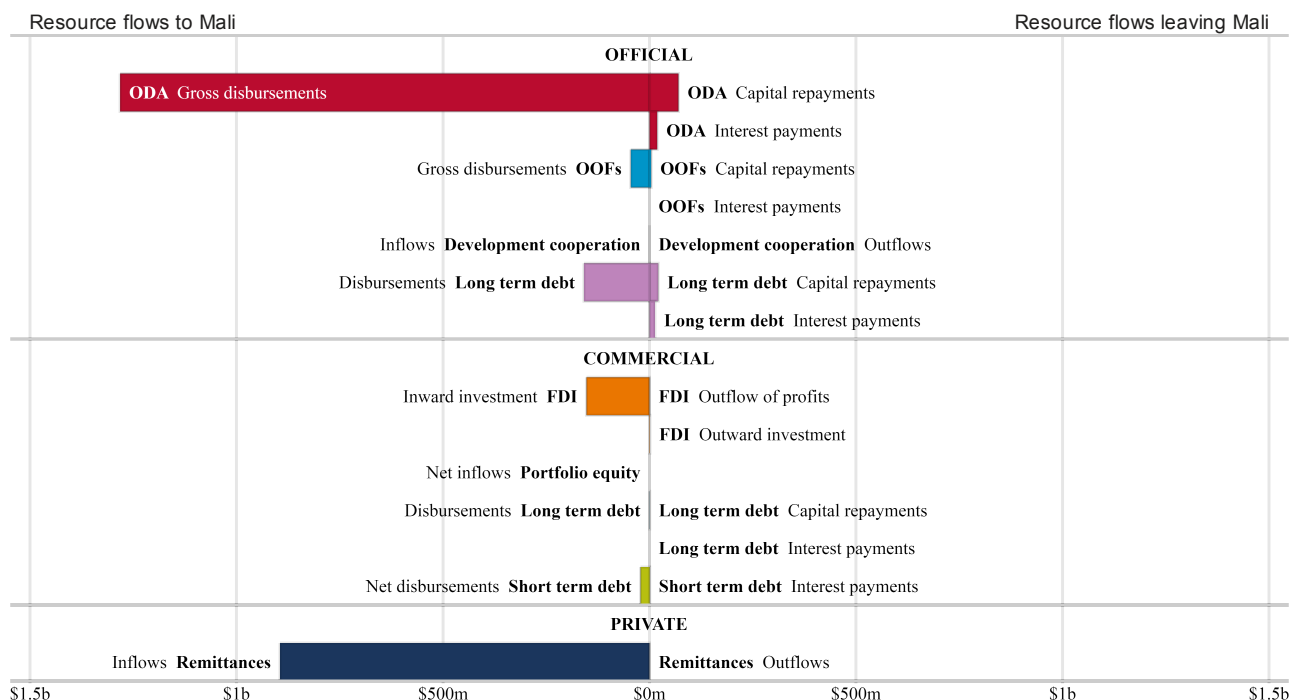
2009, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Mali

ODA accounts for half of all international resources; capital repayments on ODA dominate among outflows

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; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Indirect tax accounts for half of total revenue collected and grants account for 14%. Financing makes up 14% of the total resource bundle, mainly through international sources. Capital expenditure accounts for 35% of total spending, using similar levels of domestic and international funding.

Revenue from the gold sector accounts for 7% of the total, and budgetary support grants 5%

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

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$3bn | Revenue 86% of total US\$2bn | Tax Revenue 73% of total US\$2bn | Indirect Taxes 51% of total US\$1bn |
| | | | Direct Taxes 22% of total US\$560m |
| | | Special Funds And Annexed Budgets 9% of total US\$235m | |
| | Grants 14% of total US\$351m | Budget Support Grants 5% of total US\$116m | |
| | | Project Grants 7% of total US\$166m | |

External financing is all sourced through concessional means

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

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Financing 100% of total US\$421m | Net Domestic Finance 42% of total US\$175m | Bank Financing 24% of total US\$100m | |
| | | Nonbank Financing 23% of total US\$95m | |
| | Net External Finance 58% of total US\$245m | Loans 91% of total US\$381m | Project Loans 65% of total US\$272m |
| | | Amortization -39% of total US\$-165m | Budgetary Loans 26% of total US\$109m |

50% of capital expenditure is externally financed

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

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$3bn | Capital Expenditure 35% of total US\$957m | Domestically Financed 18% of total US\$482m | |
| | | Externally Financed 17% of total US\$476m | |
| | Recurrent Expenditure 57% of total US\$2bn | Goods And Services 16% of total US\$441m | |
| | | Wages And Salaries 22% of total US\$606m | |
| | | Transfers And Subsidies 16% of total US\$435m | |
| | Special Funds And Annexed Budgets 9% of total US\$235m | | |

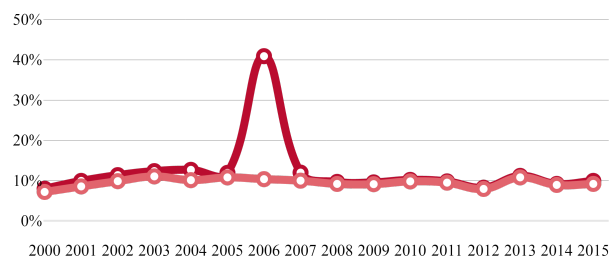
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2015 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer 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

ODA inflows totalled US\$1.3 billion in 2015, up from US\$1.2 billion in 2014. Almost half of Mali's ODA is in the form of cash (25% as cash grants and 23% as loans and equity). Just under a quarter of aid to Mali is classified as 'mixed project aid' as the data on some projects is not detailed enough to separate cash from aid in kind. IDA provides the most ODA in total at 19%, three-quarters of which is loans and equity. France and the US are the second and third largest donors. Governance and security is the largest sector, receiving 18% of the total, with IDA the largest donor to the sector. Health is the second largest sector with the US and Canada combined providing over half of its total.

ODA relative to GDP increased to 10% in 2015, with 0.8% accounted for by non-transfer ODA

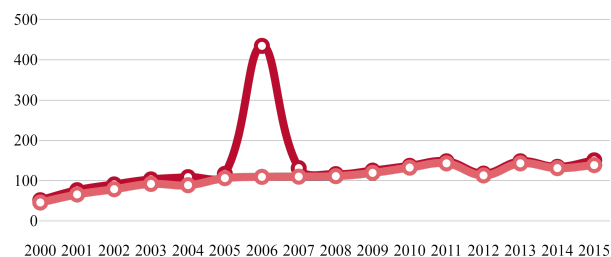
Gross ODA % of GDP



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

ODA per poor person has been fluctuating slightly since 2011

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



■ Total ODA per poor person ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) per poor person

A quarter of ODA is in the form of grants; 12% is in the form of technical cooperation

2015, gross disbursements

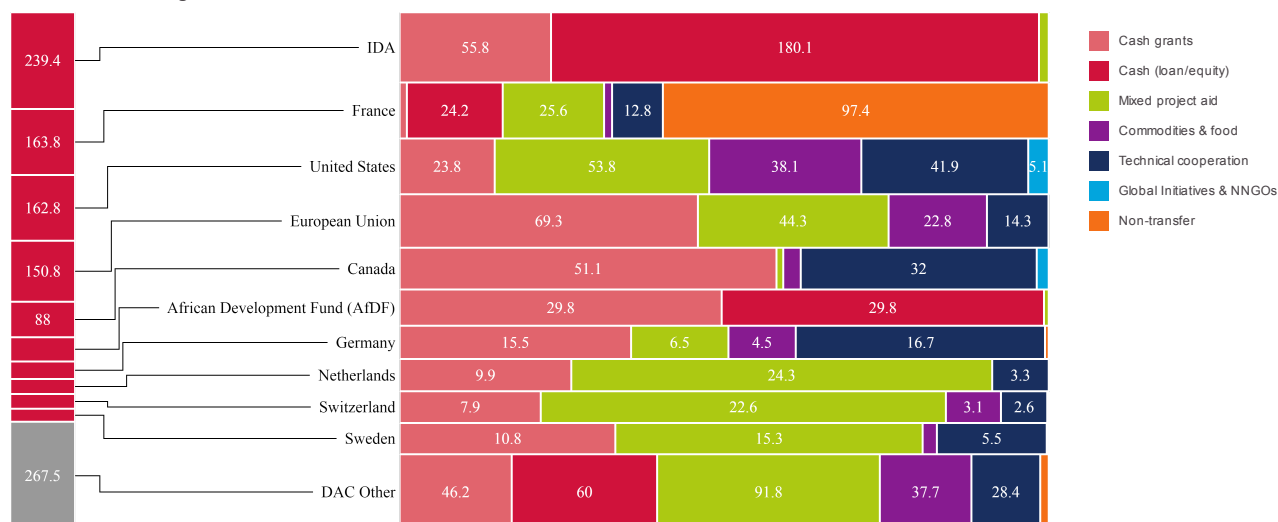


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

59% of all ODA from France was not transferred and consisted mostly of debt relief and scholarships

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



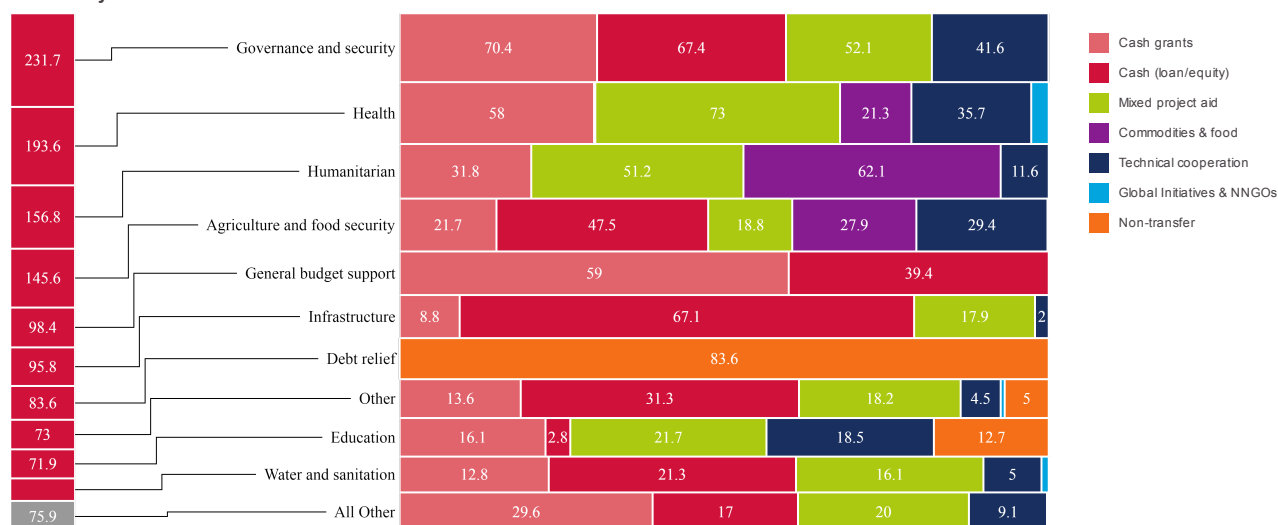
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: IDA: International Development Association; NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations; US: United States.

What is aid spent on?

Governance and security received US\$232 million in aid, 59% of which was in the form of cash

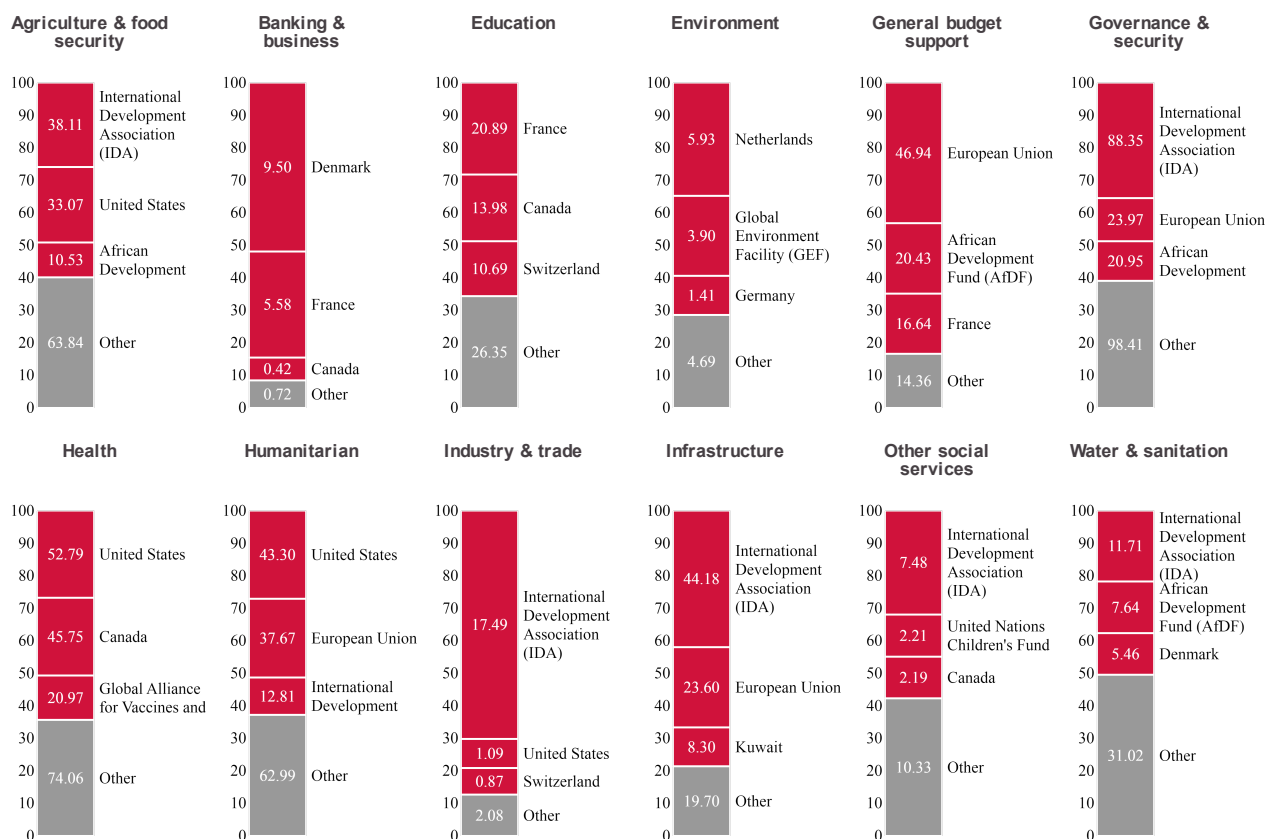
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



Governance and security received the most ODA in 2015, with IDA alone providing over a third of the sector total

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: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.