

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 MAYOTTE?

No data

WHAT RESOURCES ARE
AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$...

International

US\$...

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$

See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

%

Depth of poverty

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



Average GDP per capita: **US\$** (2014)

Resource flows to and from Mayotte

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

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

Resource flows to Mayotte					Resource flows leaving Mayotte				
OFFICIAL									
Gross disbursements	ODA	ODA	Capital repayments						
Gross disbursements	OOFs	OOFs	Capital repayments						
Inflows	Development cooperation	Development cooperation	Outflows						
Disbursements	Long term debt								
COMMERCIAL									
Inward investment	FDI	FDI	Outflow of profits						
Net inflows	Portfolio equity								
Disbursements	Long term debt	Long term debt	Capital repayments						
		Long term debt	Interest payments						
Net disbursements	Short term debt	Short term debt	Interest payments						
PRIVATE									
Inflows	Remittances	Remittances	Outflows						
ILLICIT									
		Trade mispricing	Outflows						
		Illicit finance	Outflows						
\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m

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

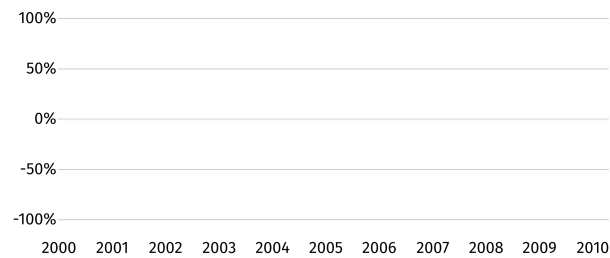
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

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

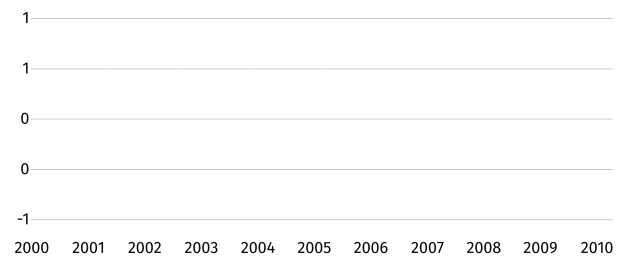
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ 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

NO DATA AVAILABLE

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

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors

NO DATA AVAILABLE

- Cash grants
- Cash (loan/equity)
- Mixed project aid
- Commodities & food
- Technical cooperation
- GPGs & NNGOs
- Non-transfer

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

- Cash grants
- Cash (loan/equity)
- Mixed project aid
- Commodities & food
- Technical cooperation
- GPGs & NNGOs
- Non-transfer

NO DATA AVAILABLE

The largest providers to each sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)

Agriculture & food security	Banking & business	Education	Environment	General budget support	Governance & security
100	100	100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0

Health	Humanitarian	Industry & trade	Infrastructure	Other social services	Water & sanitation
100	100	100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0

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.