

# SIERRA LEONE

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 SIERRA LEONE?

**3.3m**

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

**US\$429.7m**

International

**US\$1.6bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

**PPP\$184**

[See Notes](#)

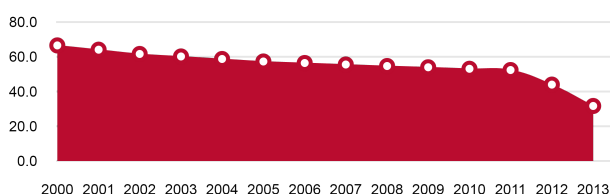
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

**8%**

Depth of poverty

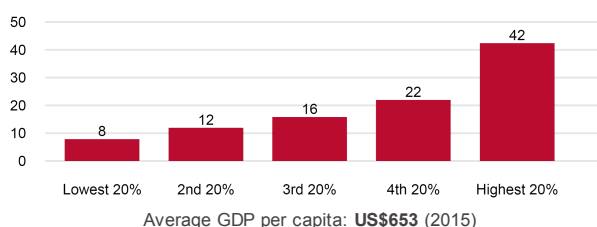
## Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



## The distribution of income

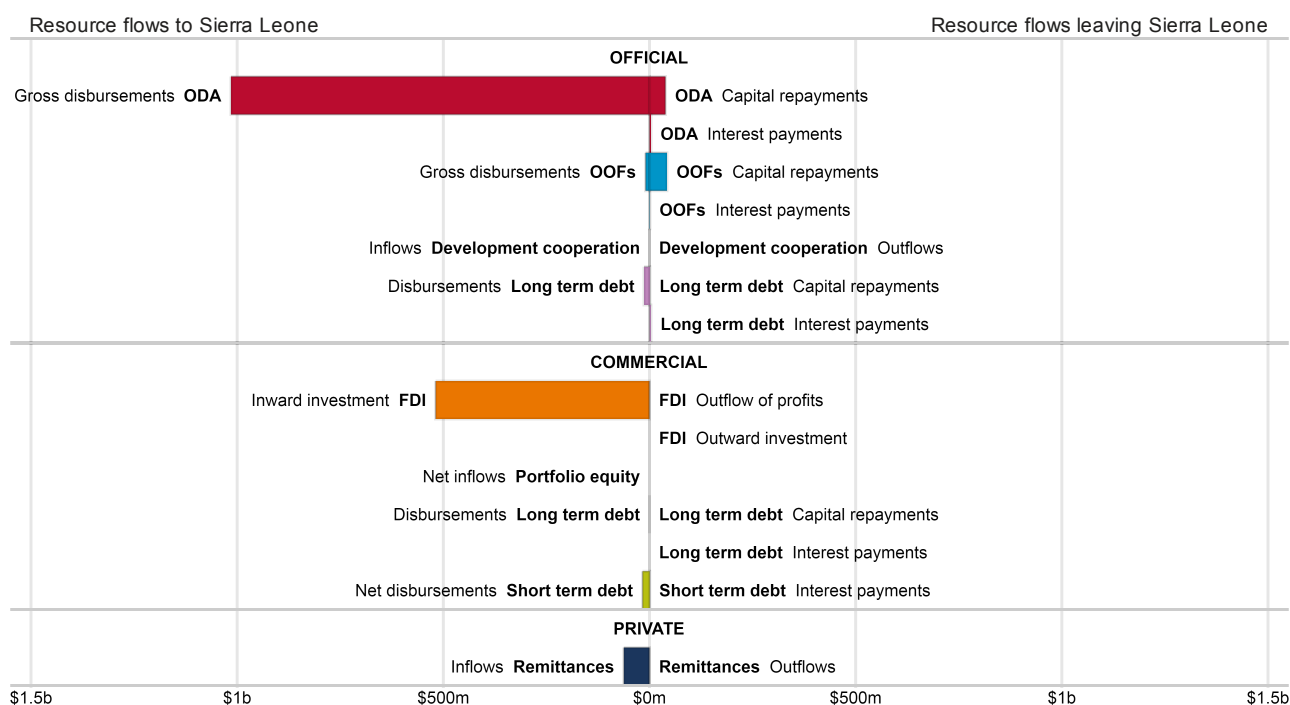
2011, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Sierra Leone

### Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$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: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

## Government finance

### Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total   US\$439m	Grants 19% of total   US\$85m	Project Grants 13% of total   US\$59m	
		Budget Support Grants 6% of total   US\$26m	
	Revenue 81% of total   US\$354m	Non-Tax Revenue 6% of total   US\$26m	
		Tax Revenue 75% of total   US\$328m	Excises 8% of total   US\$34m
			Mining Royalties And License 8% of total   US\$36m
			Import Duties 10% of total   US\$42m
			Taxes On Goods And Services 16% of total   US\$68m
			Corporate Income Tax 9% of total   US\$41m
			Personal Income Tax 23% of total   US\$102m

### Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$53m	Net External Finance 86% of total   US\$46m	Loans 111% of total   US\$59m	Projects 103% of total   US\$55m
			Budget 6% of total   US\$4m
		Amortization -25% of total   US\$-13m	
	Net Domestic Finance 14% of total   US\$7m	Nonbank Financing -74% of total   US\$-39m	
		Bank Financing 88% of total   US\$47m	

### Expenditure

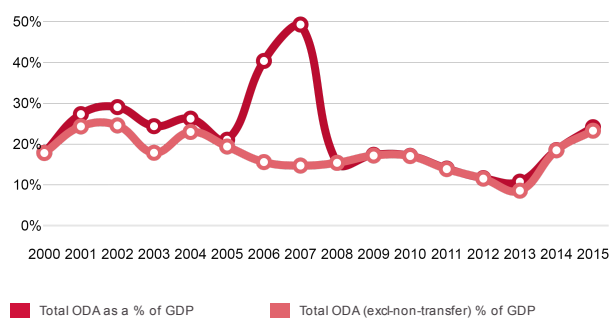
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$492m	Recurrent Expenditure 69% of total   US\$339m	Subsidies And Transfers 10% of total   US\$47m	
		Interest Payments 9% of total   US\$47m	Domestic 8% of total   US\$41m
		Goods And Services 16% of total   US\$81m	
		Wages And Salaries 33% of total   US\$165m	
	Capital Expenditure 36% of total   US\$178m	Foreign 23% of total   US\$113m	
		Domestic 13% of total   US\$65m	
		Net Lending -2% of total   US\$-10m	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 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>

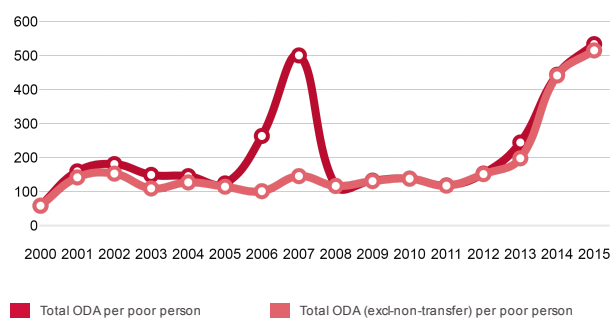
## ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



## ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



## The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

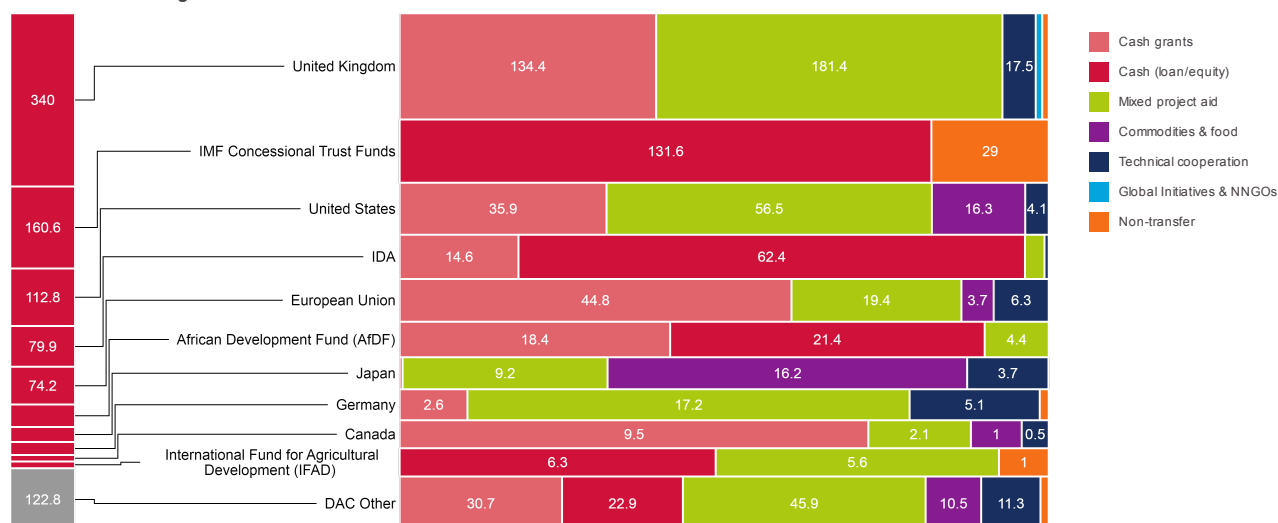


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

## The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



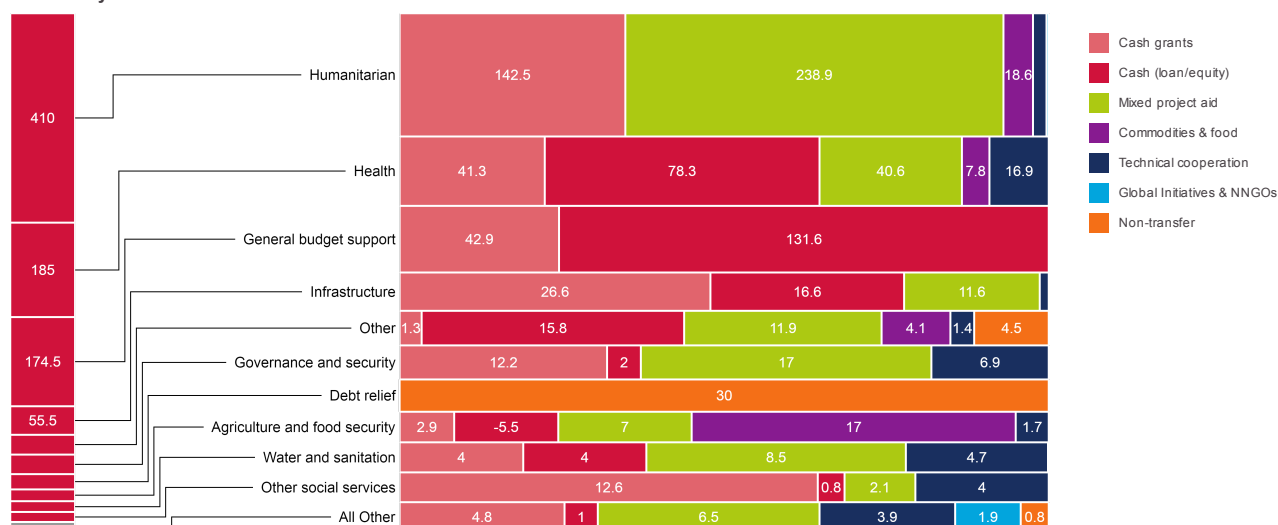
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

## What is aid spent on?

### The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

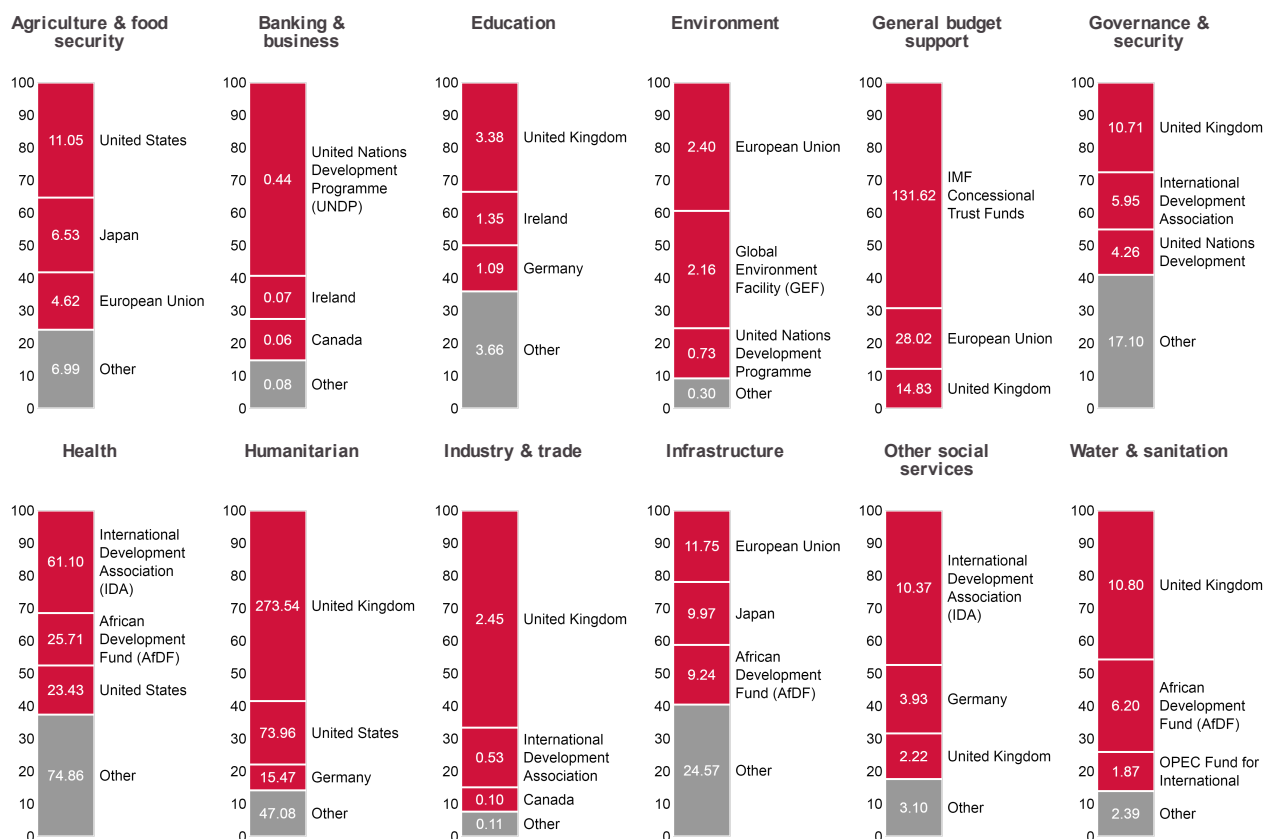
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### The largest providers to each sector

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.