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FOREIGN AID TO LIBERIA

By

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The views expressed in this document are those of the author. They do not therefore necessarily represent those of the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs or of the Government of Liberia.

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J. R. Johnson

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgement.....	i
Introduction.....	ii - iii
I. Historical Note.....	1 - 3
II. Trends in Foreign Assistance to Liberia.....	4 - 19
A. Overall decline.....	4
B. Multilateral Versus Bilateral Assistance...	8
C. Sectors Aid Concentration.....	9
D. Increasing Government Contribution.....	11
E. More Loans, Fewer Grants.....	13
F. Greater need for feasibility studies.....	15
G. Toward more coordination.....	16
III. Foreign Aid and the Development Budget.....	20 - 23
IV. Appendixes and Tables.....	24 - 61

LIST OF APPENDICES AND TABLES

	Page
APPENDIX I.	
Major Foreign - assisted Projects, 1965-1969.....	24 - 32
APPENDIX II.	
PIPELINE I: Foreign - assisted Projects due to commence by 1970.....	33 - 34
APPENDIX III.	
PIPELINE II. Projects for which foreign..... assistance is now being sought....	35 - 40
APPENDIX IV. Summary of Development Expenditure 1969	
Tables on External Aid to Liberia, 1965-1970	
1. British Assistance to Liberia, 1965-1969.	
References.....	61

I. INTRODUCTION

A topic as broad in scope as the present would have required by far more time and resources than have proved possible to command. This writer has therefore modified the topic to render it more ~~manageable~~ and meaningful. Firstly, the period covered has been narrowed down to 1965-1970, the years for which firm facts and figures exist. However, a brief historical note has been included to highlight the beginnings and growth of foreign aid to Liberia.

As to the future level of external assistance, it would have been an exercise in futility to attempt projecting too far ahead. A number of major donors seem to be playing their "aid cards" rather close to the chest. They simply are not willing (or able) to make firm commitments several years hence. In this paper, therefore, the future has been limited to 1970-1971. However, the pipeline is defined here not from a standpoint of firm donor commitments alone, but also from the point of view of the Government's own priorities. That is to say, the prospects for the future as regards external assistance are based on:

- a) projects for which Government has received firm commitments from donors and which are sure to get underway in 1970 or 1971; and
- b) projects which have been presented to donors but are not yet approved and/or those still on the drawing board for which external financing will soon be sought. These two comprise the pipeline and are regarded here as prospective foreign assistance.

Between the recorded past and the slightly uncertain future lies the known present. In this paper, the present is defined as 1969. Such is the caprice of events in the world of external assistance that a project

cannot be considered underway before its implementation (with foreign aid and all) has actually commenced. Only in the recent past, too many projects that were assured of external financing, Government's backing and what have you - and were due to commence on a certain date - for one reason or another never quite got off the ground.

In short, this paper attempts to be no more than a very realistic resource material on the level of assistance yesterday, today, and tomorrow - almost literally. The time span of the paper has been kept tight to ensure its practical usefulness in planning through the prospective Plan Horizon.

The available data for the period covered reveal a number of important trends in foreign aid to Liberia. These include an overall declining level of aid and a move toward loans as opposed to grants. A good part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of these and other trends.

This paper is concerned only with assistance, in the form of loans and grants, from foreign governments and international agencies. It does not include the fairly substantial assistance of religious and other private charity groups operating in Liberia.

The concept of foreign aid as employed here circumvents the question whether or not public loans granted at market rates of interest should be considered aid, any more than loans by commercial banks. Similarly, the use of the term "soft loan" is intended simply to describe credits given at below-market rates of interest. Little or no attempt is made to determine or evaluate whether such loans, which generally require the purchase of goods and services from lending countries at frequently well-above-world-market prices, are in fact more favourable than "untied" loans at market rates.

I. HISTORICAL NOTE

Since the end of the Second World War, the Liberian Government has received quite substantial doses of foreign aid toward the country's development efforts. This aid has come from such countries as the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, and such international organizations as the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Areas covered by projects involving foreign assistance have included transport, communications, education, health, power, public administration, and agriculture.

The United States, Liberia's largest single donor of all time, led the way in the flow of foreign aid to Liberia. During the Second World War, Robertsfield (Airport) and some interior roads were constructed under the aegis of the U. S. Government. Lend-lease funds were also made available to build the Free Port of Monrovia. In all, the United States spent some \$28 million in Liberia between 1944 and 1951.

But the active role of the United States in the economic development of this country was never entirely, if at all, based on altruistic humanitarian motives. First, there was the War. United States military strategists found in Liberia an ideal site for the construction of an airfield. Next, once the troops were here, it was necessary to combat malaria, parasites and other health hazards. Thus a Public Health Mission was sent to Liberia. Although the functions of this Mission were later broadened in scope to include the treatment of Liberians, the health personnel had come, in the first instance, only to look after U. S. troops. According

to McLaughlin ^{1/}, even the construction of the Free Port of Monrovia can be traced to military roots. In 1942 there was a desire on part of U. S. Officials to set up a naval base in West Africa. Although the military conditions which prompted this desire subsided after 1944, the decision to build a port was implemented nevertheless.

In the immediate Post-War years, military motivations gave way to economic considerations, insofar as U. S. aid to Liberia. There can be no doubt as to the economic implications of the decision to construct the Port; or as to the Export-Import Bank loan to the Liberia Mining Company in 1948; or the importance of Liberian rubber to the United States during the war following the Japanese conquest of Southeast Asia; and the great promise and lure of Liberian iron ore deposits.

More recently, at the peak of the cold war years, as one African nation after the other became independent, the purely economic motive of U. S. assistance partially gave way, in turn, to what might be termed the ideological motive. Apparently, the U. S. went all out during this period (approximately covering the 1960's) to make Liberia a "model democracy" in Africa. This ambitious U. S. effort took the form of large-scale technical assistance toward capital formation, long-term teams of experts working in various sectors of the economy, the supply of commodities, fellowship grants, and so forth. No other donor has attempted institution building in Liberia to a comparable degree.

But in view of what appears to be a tendency toward "neo-isolationism" in the United States, it is now an open question whether or not

^{1/} McLaughlin, Russell U., Foreign Investment and Development in Liberia, N. Y., Praeger, 1966. P. 141

the magnitude of U. S. assistance to Liberia will remain in the 1970's what it has been in the 1960's.

Other bilateral donors, meanwhile, now seem to have reached a plateau in the level of their small assistance to this country. In fact, before the recent demise of colonialism, hardly any of them included this country on their list of aid recipients. And even after independence in Africa, a number of the colonial powers seem to prefer maintaining a "special relationship" with their former possessions.

Historically, the only other donor of any consequence has been the United Nations and its affiliated agencies. United Nations assistance to the Republic of Liberia began in 1951 when one of the Organization's Specialized Agencies (UNESCO) provided expertise to help establish a Division of Science in the Faculty of Liberal Arts at the University of Liberia, and to develop science ~~teaching~~ in schools around the country. By 1961, UNESCO had also succeeded in establishing an extensive cultural program which included a national museum and a library. However, although UNESCO had come to Liberia relatively early, a systematic effort towards economic development through United Nations assistance was not made until a permanent United Nations Mission was established in Monrovia in 1961. Since then, most of the Organization's Specialized Agencies, including UNESCO, have been active in the country. The International Labor Organization (ILO), The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) The World Health Organization (WHO), The International Telecommunications Union (ITU), The International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), The World Food Program (WFP) - all these currently provide substantial assistance to Liberia either directly through their Regular Programs or indirectly, through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) - or both.

II. TRENDS IN FOREIGN AID TO LIBERIA

A. Overall decline:

In very recent years, Liberia's net foreign aid receipts were far above the average for developing countries as a whole. In 1965, for instance, the net flow of public foreign assistance from multilateral agencies and members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was about \$6.2 billion 1/. With a total population of more than 1.4 billion in the non-communist countries, this aid was less than \$5.00 per capita. In the same year, Liberia's gross foreign aid receipts totalled some \$32 million. Payments of interest and principal on public debt was approximately \$10 million. The net flow of aid was therefore around \$22 million. With a population of slightly over a million at the time, this meant that Liberia received in aid \$20.00 per capita, approximately four times the average for the developing countries of the non-communist world.

A similar analysis for any year covering the period 1965 - 1968 would yield similar results. Foreign aid, as a percent of Government domestic revenues was also rather impressive during the period. In 1966, for instance, gross foreign aid was about 60 percent as high as Government domestic receipts.

More than that, for the period 1965-68, the terms of foreign assistance were quite favorable to Liberia. Over 40 percent was grant aid. Of the loans, the United States provided the majority on very soft terms - forty

1/ DAC donors are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United States, and the EEC.

See: OECD, Development Assistance Efforts and Policies of the members of the DAC 1966 Review (September, 1966)

(40) years to repay and a maximum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest. (Average financial terms of public loan commitments by DAC countries for 1962-1965 were $22\frac{1}{2}$ years to maturity with interest at 3.6 percent 1/). The German loans were slightly harder, though still concessionary as regards market interest rates.

But by early 1968 the picture as to the volume of aid had begun to change radically. Most of the larger public infrastructure projects in the Monrovia region recently in progress reached completion around that time. Others are now nearing completion. The \$25 million Mount Coffee Hydro-electric plant actually went "on line" in 1967. The Monrovia Water System Project was completed in late 1968, while the Monrovia Sewerage System is now due to be completed by the end of 1970. All three of these were financed by USAID loans. In addition, construction on the John F. Kennedy Hospital has been practically completed and the Hospital could open in late 1970. Construction of Catholic Hospital and the associated Monrovia-Turino College of Medicine was completed in 1967. Both institutions are now in operation. The highways financed by the World Bank and West Germany were also completed in 1968.

Similarly, the USAID-financed program of school construction, particularly the large Senior High School in Monrovia, was completed in 1968. To an overwhelming degree it was these projects with the Liberian contributions which were responsible for public sector gross investment of \$23 million in both 1966 and 1967. In 1967, foreign-aided projects alone accounted for about \$20 million of public sector capital formation, with \$18 million provided by loans and grants, and the remainder by Government

direct contribution. In 1969 however the comparable total is expected to be about \$11.3 million, with Government contributing \$1.3 million.

It is likely that 1970 will exhibit even lower totals for public capital assistance. The projects now underway will be largely finished and many of the large capital projects now being discussed with donors will probably not get underway until 1971 or later, considering the many feasibility studies still to be conducted.

On the other hand, the increasing importance of United Nations assistance must be noted. In 1969 two large new United Nations projects came into being. The World Food Program which began in late 1968 with its substantial distribution of food-stuffs, largely for school feeding and the new UNICEF Project to increase the competence of Liberia's teachers in evening classes, involving donations of supplies and cash subventions. In addition three Special Fund projects are now underway, and it is likely that at least two new ones will begin in 1970. As a result, total United Nations expenditures in Liberia are somewhere over \$1.9 million in 1969 as compared to \$1.2 million in 1968, and should be well over the \$2 million mark in 1970 and the years immediately following. All the same, there is now an overall downward trend also in total non-capital aid to Liberia. Technical assistance and commodity donations are expected to value about \$10 million in 1969, as compared with \$12.5 million in 1967.

To sum up, total aid (capital and non-capital) has decreased from \$31.5 million in 1965 to around 18.7 in 1969. What is worse, as aid has gone down, debt retirement has gone up, with the result that by 1970-71,

unless something radical is done to replenish the pipeline, foreign aid to Liberia will probably be zero or even negative, on a net basis. A major reason for this situation is the high level of debt servicing which will persist up to 1976. At present, an alarming one-third of Government's domestic revenues goes toward repayment of existing debt, leaving hardly anything for development.

With approximately 80% of public expenditures used for salary and other current expenditures, one might raise the question whether there is a substantial possibility for saving on current accounts for the benefit of development expenditure. Indications are that saving could be achieved on current accounts but the salary scale of government employees have been more or less frozen since 1963 and the maintenance and upkeep of the increasing capital stock of Government have been far from satisfactory due to lack of financial resources. Whatever possibilities there might be for saving on current account is therefore strongly needed to meet the "deficit" in other sectors of the current account, such as substandard salaries for, say teachers and nurses and to maintain and repair roads and buildings. The possibility of an immediate windfall in Government revenue seems rather remote in the nearest future.

Given the present budget constraint, it is difficult to foresee an appreciable capital investment financed over the budget in the near future. The obvious implication of the rising scale of debt retirement vis-a-vis the declining level of public foreign assistance is therefore that there is little hope for a revival of public investment up to pre-1968 levels.

This brings us back to the need to attract a higher level of external assistance. The fact that external aid has become increasingly project-oriented, suggests that development of infrastructure - that is capital investment - by the Government should continue to receive the benefit of such assistance. For the foreseeable future, given the magnitude of the public debt, the Government will not be able to finance any significant capital investment, without aid from abroad.

Those who feel that Liberia has already received "too much" foreign aid and has got "too little" to show for it, must look at history. Liberia has never been a colony and therefore has had no tradition of a European government investing in infrastructure and administrative cadres. In historical perspective, it has received far less assistance per capita than many other countries. If the balance is to be redressed, gross inflow of public foreign assistance may have to be increased appreciably in the near future. Aside from that, any possible increase in aid above current expected levels should take the form of grants or very long term credits at very low interest; e.g. those of the International Development Association and the United States Government.

B. Multilateral versus Bilateral Assistance:

The second important trend is toward "multilateralism". Several donors have indicated keen interest in combining their efforts to assist several recipient countries in package projects. One problem with this approach to external aid is that it generally leaves Liberia lying somewhere between here and there - i.e. nowhere. The former colonies of Britain and France have generally succeeded in attracting aid from their former masters in furthering their development. In Liberia's case, only the historical "Special

Relationship" (quite apart from economic considerations) between this, this country and the United States, has made the difference. The multi-donor multi-recipient approach may indeed prove to be a step forward but it must take full account of developing countries which do not have this special relationship with aid donors. The popular reference to French-speaking/English-speaking Africa often tends to be limited to former colonies. The United States, one should think, ought to keep this fact firmly in mind in deciding to go "multilateral" on Liberia. It should be stressed that several European countries currently enjoy a trade surplus with Liberia. Moreover, many European governments now receive substantial revenues from their national doing business in Liberia. The United States is therefore not the only donor country with a "special relationship" to Liberia, although this fact is not much reflected in these countries' assistance to Liberia.

C. Sectors of aid Concentration:

The sector receiving the highest aid expenditure over the years has been that of Transport, Communication, and Power. A total of 38.1 million dollars or nearly 35% of total public foreign aid expenditures from 1965-1968 went into this sector. Nearly all development activities in the sector were financed with borrowed capital, principally from the United States Government, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the World Bank Group. In general, the projects involved in this effort were mainly road construction, and the hydro-electric plant at Mount Coffee, near Monrovia. The road construction projects were almost entirely financed by loans from Germany and the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). These projects included: The Harbel - Buchanan

Road, the Greenville - Tchien Road (financed by loans from the German Government), the Kle - Tiene Road, and the Monrovia - Shiefflin - Robertsfield Road. These projects have provided new asphalt pavement as well as laterite surface roads of a total mileage of 234. The construction of the hydro-electric plant was financed through a loan from the United States Government.

In second place as regards high aid expenditures was Education. This is one of the sectors in which nearly every donor made some contribution. The nature of aid by the various donors in respect of this sector has varied. Some concentrated on the provision to Liberians of training opportunities abroad, while others provided experts in existing learning institutions in the country; other donors have done both. While these features of aid in this sector are significant, there is undoubtedly one leading factor that cannot be overlooked if one is to have a reasonably realistic picture with respect to the projects which contributed to such high expenditures during the four (4) years (1965-1968) in education. Nearly fifteen percent of total assistance expenditures in education went for the building of elementary, junior, and senior high schools. The construction of the schools was made possible through a credit agreement between Government and the Government of the United States. These facilities have made significant changes and developments in the national education programs, chiefly the astronomical level of school enrollment specifically in the Monrovia area.

The next sector receiving high assistance expenditures was Health, receiving about 15 percent of total aid from 1965-1968. This sector, like the preceding one, was financed by many donors. The assistance included

grants and loans. Significant of the expenditures was loan disbursements on the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital. The project received about 44 percent of total aid in the Health sector. The loan was again obtained from the Government of the United States.

Agriculture accounted for only 4 million dollars or about 4 percent of total aid expenditures for the period under review. **Many donors have begun to due recognition to Liberia's highest priority sector,** but there is much still to be done.

The remainder of total aid was expended in public administration, and a few other unclassified projects. Public administration consists mainly of administrative costs in operating foreign aid projects by donors. This includes high level salary and other benefits to expatriate personnel, technical assistance to the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs, technical assistance in police and fire services improvements.

D. Increasing Government Contribution:

In an attempt to evaluate net aid flow to Liberia, it is important to look at Government's required contribution to foreign aid projects. This contribution generally takes the form of actual cash payments toward local operating costs, interest and principal on existing debts, contributions for local travel of experts, housing, office space, provision of counterpart personnel, and secretarial services.

A major reason given by donors for insisting on fairly substantial counterpart contributions from developing countries is that such contributions serve as a measure of a Government's interest in, or commitment to, a given project. In this connection developing countries are usually

required to cover the local operating cost of a project while foreign loan is supposed to meet the need for foreign currency. When a developing country has an independent monetary system there could be some merit to this arrangement. Liberia, however, does not meet this test. When a foreign donor gives aid in kind, Liberia cannot increase its money supply to meet required counterpart contributions and to create a desirable increase in demand. All contributions Liberia is required to make is in dollars. This reduces both the money supply and demand, and represents a further drain on the country's limited foreign exchange reserves.

As a practical matter it is difficult to evaluate the attractiveness to Liberia of the different types of external assistance. United Nations assistance, while given as grants require relatively high counterpart contribution. United States loans, on the other hand, require relatively limited counterpart contribution; have a low interest rate, and are longer termed. The "tying" of the loans to United States contractors and United States goods which usually mean prices well above world market prices, and the tax exemption for these contractors make these loans much more expensive than the interest rate indicates. The world bank loans require the highest counterpart contribution, have a higher interest rate and shorter amortization period than the United States loans but they can be used freely to buy goods and services where they are cheapest. The choice of type of foreign loan assistance is therefore, very much a question of the purpose of the loan, not merely its availability.

E. More loans, fewer grants:

Loan expenditures during the period under discussion accounted for slightly over 60 percent of total expenditures for the period. This concentration deserves recognition in a paper such as this.

Credits made available to Government from external sources have come mainly from the United States, West Germany and the World Bank. During the period 1965-1968, loans contracted with the United States Government have been soft as compared to existing market rates. The loans are payable in forty years, with ten years grace period, and an interest rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent during both the grace period and the period of amortization.

The West German Government loans, though harder, were still concessionary (soft, relative to market rates of interest). The interest rate charged during 1965-1968 was between $3-4\frac{1}{4}$ percent. The rate is effective during the grace period and the period of amortization. The number of years for amortization varies from 15-25 years, while grace period on amortization range from 4-8 years.

World Bank (IBRD) loans were the hardest. They carried an interest charge at the rate of $5\frac{1}{8}$ percent per annum on that part of the loan already disbursed. There was a commitment charge of $\frac{3}{8}$ percent on the **undisbursed** proceeds of the loan. The loans are repayable in 10 years.

The fact that public loans to a developing country is considered aid is explained by the fact that these loans are ~~supposed to be~~ **given at more** reasonable terms than the government of the developing country achieve on the open market. When loans are tied to be used for import of goods

and service from the lending country it is ~~sometimes~~ difficult to say how much of the aid element in the low interest and long repayment period is compensated for through higher prices on the import of goods and service than world market prices.

Quite apart from the above considerations, some loans have produced, perhaps unwittingly, a number of "white elephants" in Liberia. When a lending country insists on influencing a developing country's decision as to which projects will be undertaken and when, it runs the risk of pushing that developing country into areas for which it is not prepared, but for which funds are said to be available. Anyone familiar enough with Liberia will agree that it is best not to stress this point too much, but to let the "white elephants" speak for themselves.

In sum, the trend toward more loans and fewer grants raises three basic questions:

- a) In view of the constraints now imposed on Government's limited financial resources should Liberia continue borrowing at the rate and levels now contemplated?
- b) If Liberia is to continue borrowing, should Government not have the last word on such issues as the use to which the loans should be put and how?
- c) What combination of loans, grants, and domestic resources would render a loan most viable?

This last question deserves some elaboration. In the recent past, nearly all capital projects undertaken in Liberia were financed by loans. Grants on the other hand were limited to technical assistance. Government's domestic resources in the meantime went toward the maintenance of the civil service (including Government), the retirement of the public debt, and counterpart support for foreign-assisted (if loans are defined

as aid) development projects. This trend continues, and may do so for the foreseeable future. The question is, what mix of these inputs would prove optimal, given that Government domestic revenues remain relatively fixed, grants less so, and loans more or less unlimited?

F. Greater need for feasibility studies:

More than ever, foreign aid has become heavily project-oriented. Most donors seem to be unwilling to consider any request that is not well-defined to the last detail. The day of the all-purpose grant or loan is gone. In its place has come the idea of development planning (in project terms). But even so, a mere identification of a project is seldom, if ever, sufficient nowadays to attract aid funds. Consequently, the most urgent need of Government today in its efforts to replenish the dwindling pipeline of development projects is for assistance toward feasibility studies. The Government itself lacks the expertise to conduct such studies. And if it had such expertise, it is quite unlikely that donors would accept their studies as a basis for providing aid to projects in the country. It is thus necessary for Government to look to external sources not only for assistance toward projects, but, in the first instance, for help in carrying out the pre-investment studies now required by all donors. In a real sense, the depletion of the pipeline today is due to a lack of suitable projects for which complete feasibility studies have been made. Little wonder that the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs is now going all out to accord highest priority to the need for feasibility studies to be made on a number of projects which have been identified.

G. Toward More Coordination

Government took in 1966 the final step in response to the need for systematic development by setting up a Department of Planning and Economic Affairs (DPEA). The process of planning for economic and social development started in Liberia around the early part of 1950 under a Technical Cooperation Agreement with the United States. But economic planning, in the sense of coordinated decision-making on national priorities, began only ten years ago when the Bureau of Economic Research was established. The Act creating this Bureau was amended in 1961, providing, among other things, for the Bureau to be redesignated the Bureau of Economic Research and Statistics.

Almost immediately, it became evident that the new Bureau was incapable of meeting the increasing demands of both the public and private sectors of the economy which were then experiencing extremely rapid expansion. It was therefore necessary to establish a more broadly-based planning organization. In response to this need, Legislation was enacted on May 8, 1962, creating a National Planning Agency. This Agency consisted of two bodies: 1) The National Planning Council with the President as Chairman and seven Cabinet Ministers as members and 2) The Office of National Planning (ONP), the staff arm of the Agency. The Director-General of the ONP was designated Executive Secretary to the Council which was in fact the decision-making body on all matters of economic policy and planning.

The functions assigned the Agency included, but were not limited to the following:

- 1) Establishing national economic priorities
- 2) Providing technical assistance to operating Governmental Agencies in the development of projects;

- 3) Evaluating in the light of overall national priorities all ongoing and proposed development programs and projects and conducting "special investigations", when necessary.
- 4) Reviewing and coordinating all external assistance programs
- 5) Preparing and supervising the Annual Development Budget

Before 1966, the National Planning Agency concentrated its energies on the development of its technical staff and the strengthening of procedures and institutions for economic decision-making and planning. In addition it sought through numerous special studies as well as statistical surveys. All this led to the production in 1967 of Liberia's first actual (Four-Year) Development Plan, 1977-1970, perhaps the Planning Agency's most ambitious undertaking to date.

The preparation of the Plan coincided with the raising of the Office of National Planning to departmental status. In recognition of the widening scope of its duties and responsibilities, and the crucial role of planning in the development of the country, the staff arm of the National Planning Agency was redesignated by an Act passed on August 1, 1966 as the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs (DPEA)

From its very inception to the present, what is now the DPEA has accorded top priority to the coordination of external assistance. And for good reason. Foreign aid in general has played a major role in the country's recent development efforts. It is only natural and sensible that Government should be keen on carefully coordinating this aid to ensure its maximum impact. The experience of the recent past has demonstrated quite clearly the need for the DPEA to continue working closely with

the executing Agencies of Government, in carrying out its coordination function. The fact that coordination has reduced waste in the public sector, encouraged better sectoral planning, facilitated project preparation and implementation, and helped to eliminate needless duplication, is generally conceded. But what is truly noteworthy is the fact that this trend toward greater efficiency through coordination has been enhanced largely by the increasing cooperation of executing agencies of Government and aid donors with the Department of Planning & Economic Affairs.

However, there is still room for improvement. This is true particularly as regards follow-up on development projects. It is not enough that the preparation of development projects is now well coordinated; it is also very important that the implementation of such projects be closely followed. In this connection, it may be well to consider renewing efforts to train Program Planning Officers for the executing Agencies. The Act creating the Department of Planning & Economic Affairs provides, among things, that

"There shall be established in each Agency of the Government a Program Planning Officer. The Program Planning Officers shall be appointed by the Agency heads in consultation with the Secretary of the (DPEA). The Program Planning Officers shall be responsible within their own Agencies to prepare programs and report on progress made on such programs and projects under the responsibility of their respective agency heads in a manner prescribed by the Secretary of Planning and Economic Affairs."

At this point, the non-existence of Program Planning Officers within Government Agencies renders it a rather tedious and ticklish task to acquire information on the progress of ongoing projects. It should be hoped that positive steps will soon be taken to improved the situation.

In the meantime, the Development Budget is proving to be a useful instrument for ensuring some degree of fiscal control over the implementation of development projects, more than two-thirds of which are foreign-assisted.

III. FOREIGN AID AND THE DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Total development expenditures in 1969 are estimated at \$29,452,798. Of these, public capital formation as conventionally defined, (building, equipment, land improvements, etc.) is expected to total about \$16.5 million, of which Government domestic revenues, both budgetary and agency self-financed, will account for about \$5.0 million. Foreign donors will account for the remainder. In 1967, total public sector capital formation was estimated at \$23 million. We have then an expected 28 percent decrease in capital formation in 1969 compared with 1967.

Expenditures by public foreign aid donors are expected to be \$23.8 million or 81 percent of total public sector development expenditures. The domestic resources complementing these donor expenditures are estimated at about \$3.9 million, or about one sixth of donor expenditures.

3.3 Total development expenditures from the budget (\$3.5 million) and from self-financed public agencies (\$2.2 million) are projected at \$5.7 million, or 19 percent of total development expenditures. 1/

The ambiguity of the concept "development expenditure" cannot be overstressed. In constructing the table below, we have pursued the realistic rather than the ideal. Hence the operating costs of new institutions, e.g., Monrovia-Turino College of medicine, have been included as a development budget item, because the institutions are new, i.e. "developing", and still receiving a very considerable amount of foreign assistance. On the other hand, expenditures for education are traditionally excluded from

1/ Much foreign aid expenditure is from loans which must be repaid. Hence donor contribution is exaggerated. Servicing of external public debt is scheduled at \$18.3 million in 1969, nearly a third of total Government domestic resources.

the Development Budget, although in many instances their productivity may exceed that of the average project included in the Development Budget.

A rigorous definition of development project expenditure as used in the Development Budget is extremely difficult. However, expected expenditures meeting one or more of the following criteria are nearly always included, while expected expenditures meeting none of these criteria have been systematically excluded: Expenditures on foreign-aided projects as conventionally defined by donor or Government; expenditures on capital formation within the public sector, including renovation of building expenditures on non-recurrent projects for training, institutional development, or transformation of techniques.

The Development Budget's point of departure is the idea that Government should promote the economic growth of Liberia by channelling resources to the maximum extent feasible into productive development expenditures. It reflects the state of the arts, the state of men's minds, and the complex of political forces in Liberia. To a great degree it is concerned with strategy in using the resources available to promote development in a context which permits limited maneuverability. Concretely, the Development Budget is explicitly concerned with maximizing the use of Liberia resources in combination with those of foreign assistance donors. One rationale for this concern is the conviction that in this way a "multiplier effect" on development of Liberia's resources will result.

Experience has shown that support of operational activities is generally not a desirable item for inclusion due to difficulty in monitoring them and the persistent suspicion that, often, funds for such activities

have not been effectively used. On the other hand, well-defined projects which do not repeat themselves, e.g. capital projects, are generally of such a nature that it is easier to ensure that budget funds are spent satisfactorily. This has led to the desirability of increasing the number of foreign aid projects in the Development Budget.

As has been stressed elsewhere in this paper, domestic resources available for the Development Budget will probably be more limited in the next three years or so than in the past, due in large degree to the extraordinary increase in debt servicing requirements with no foreseeable equivalent increase in Government revenues. Given such depressed availabilities, it is a desirable goal that domestic resources be almost exclusively used in foreign assistance projects, thereby ensuring a multiple complementary input for every dollar of Liberia's own resources. It is worth repeating that, such assistance should either be grants or soft loans. In this way the impact of Liberia's development dollars will be **maximized**. The perspective here is that, given well-formulated projects, foreign aid resources available would exceed what Liberia can match with her own resources. Under such conditions, use of exclusively Liberian resources in development projects may be wasteful. It is noteworthy that in 1967, as indeed in recent years, most of Liberia's development expenditures were already coupled with foreign aid: three quarters of the 1968 Development Budget resources were required complementary inputs to foreign aid projects. This goal only emphasizes and makes explicit what has been largely recent practice. The desirability of the goal is reinforced insofar as foreign aid projects have proved to be more productive on average than self-financed projects.

Most foreign aid is developmental in nature; e.g., non-routine expenditures to increase the stock of Liberia's capital, or skills, or knowledge of techniques, etc. This is clearest with respect to projects which increase physical capital. Government's cash contribution to such projects has always been included in the Development Budget. However, Government ~~contribution~~ to technical assistance projects have only recently been included, ~~Although these projects have~~ clearly always met the test for inclusion as Development Budget items; e.g., projects to develop important Government institutions or pre-investment surveys. Nevertheless, some technical assistance does take the form of meeting recurring operational needs; e.g., university professors, hospital physicians.

Rather than become involved in serious controversy concerning, first, which technical assistance projects belong in the Development Budget and second, the identification of Government expenditures used solely to support such development activities, the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs has this year produced Liberia's first "foreign assistance budget" which estimates donor expenditures for all foreign aid projects in 1969 as well as required Government cash contributions. These foreign aid data are the major component in the overall 1969 Development Budget which also includes projects with solely Liberian financing. In one definition, the result is an estimate of total public resources to be used for development in 1969, both Liberian and foreign.

An attempt is made in the appendix to present, in capsule form, most, if not all, development projects which have recently received, or are now receiving, or will soon receive the benefit of external assistance.

APPENDIX I

MAJOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROJECTS, 1965-1969

I. EDUCATION

a) Monrovia Consolidated School System: Advisory and operational assistance in the organization, administration and curriculum development of the Monrovia Consolidated School System, including construction of a 14 classroom school, equipment and training. Also includes the cost of constructing three other schools: Newport Street, Bassa Community, and Jamaica Road in Monrovia. (Loans & Grant) USAID.

b) Educational Advisory Services (Technical Assistance Education): Technical assistance broadly in all aspects of educational development, consists mainly of the services of USAID education staff technicians who work on a continuing basis with the Department of Education, the Universities, and other authorities in the education field. (Grant) USAID.

c) Rural Teacher Training Institutes: Assistance to increase the number and quality of elementary and secondary school teachers by: 1) supporting the development of two elementary teacher training institutes, 2) assisting an intensive vacation period instruction program for elementary and lower secondary teachers, and 3) financing of local scholarships for future secondary teachers. FY 1969 is last year of funding. (Grant) USAID.

d) Rural Educational Development: Until 1968, assistance was focused on improving the quality of education in Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties through advice on local school administration, support in construction and furnishing of school facilities, provision of some instructional materials.

j) Scholarships: Training programs or opportunities provided abroad usually in donors' own country. (Grant) All Donors.

II. AGRICULTURE:

a) PL-480: A Commodity loan, proceeds from which are required to be used in support of agricultural development projects as agreed upon by the U.S. and Liberian Governments: (Loan) USAID.

b) Assistance to Agriculture: Construction and operation of a paddy rice project in inland Liberia by experts from the Republic of China. The experts are developing land irrigation and training indigenous farmers in irrigation techniques and improved farming practices. (Grant) China.

c) Special Fund Assistance to College of Agriculture: The filling of important faculty positions by a team of F.A.O. experts, providing opportunities abroad for the training of Liberians to return as teachers in the College. Conducting important research and demonstration activities at the University Farm. (Grant) U.N.D.P./FAO.

d) Experimental Farming: Assistance through the Liberian Agricultural Corporation for research work in determining the technical and economic feasibility of producing rice, animal feed crops, and livestock in large scale production units. (Grant) USAID.

III. HEALTH:

a) Monrovia-Turino Medical College: This project grew out of discussions between representatives of the Liberian Government and Turino University in 1964. The Vatican financed the medical school construction and associated hospital. The Dogliatti Foundation equipped the medical school and the student housing. The University of Turino provides the expatriate staff who are paid by Government. (Grant) Italy & the Vatican.

and training. Since that time emphasis has shifted toward development of a rural transformation program designed to meet national aspirations in the rural areas. (Grant) USAID.

e) Professional and Higher Education (Terminated FY 68) Assistance to the University of Liberia and Cuttington College in improving their capacities to produce larger numbers of quality graduates. Includes technical assistance, construction, equipment, and U.S. scholarships to Liberian personnel who will later assume staff positions. (Grant) USAID.

f) Nimba Vocational School: As a result of a technical assistance agreement between Sweden and Liberia in 1962, The Liberian Swedish Vocational Training Center at Yekepa (Nimba) was completely constructed by 1965. The school provides a three-year course of study.

g) Peace Corps Teachers: Technical assistance provided by American Peace Corps Volunteers. Most of the volunteers are teachers mainly in elementary and secondary schools. A few work as instructors in higher institutions of learning. (Grant) U.S.P.C.

h) American Lecturers and Research Workers in Liberia: Under this program a substantial number of American lecturers and research workers are brought to Liberia on one-year programs to teach at the University of Liberia and Cuttington College. U.S. Educational and Cultural Foundation (USECF)

i) Students Upward-Bound Program: A program initiated two years ago to provide high school seniors with an insight into college education requirements. The students are also up-graded academically during this period. The program begins in January each year running for two months. The facilities of Cuttington College are used for this program. (Grant) USECF.

b) National Medical Center Development: Assisting the development of a National Medical Center, consisting of a hospital (JFK) and a paramedical training center (TNIMA). Includes technical assistance, supplies, equipment, scholarships to train hospital personnel and construction of the hospital. (LOAN & Grant) USAID.

c) Greenville Water Supply: A capital grant project to provide potable water service to the inhabitants of Greenville and its environs. (Grant) West Germany.

d) Harper Water Supply: Another capital grant project to provide potable water service to the people of Harper City in Cape Palmas. (Grant) West Germany.

e) Monrovia Sewerage: Construction of an expanded sewerage system for Monrovia and its environs. Also covers equipment. (Loan) USAID.

f) Monrovia Water Supply: Construction and equipping an expanded water system for Monrovia and environs. USAID made the loan to Government which in turn relents it at a higher rate of interest to the Public Utilities Authority. (Loan) USAID.

g) World Food Program: This assistance includes food from WFP for the feeding of senior high school students through out the country, colleges and university students, vocational schools, and economic research personnel. (Grant) U.N./FAO/WFP

IV. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

a) Government Organization, Training and Management: Assistance to help Government improve its organization, management, and administrative efficiency, including: 1) a more efficient distribution of functions within and among departments and agencies, 2) improved management policies and procedures, and 3) upgrading the managerial competence of middle level and upper level employees. In the past this assistance has consisted of technical advice and scholarships to SCOGO. It is possible that FY 1970

assistance will include the development of an Institute of Public Administration. (Grant) USAID.

b) Fiscal and Supply Management: Assistance to the Government in improving its financial and supply operations, with emphasis on budgeting, accounting, revenue collection, expenditure control, and procurement. This assistance consist largely of operational personnel employed in various departments of Government, plus scholarships for technical training. (Grant) USAID.

c) Customs Administration: Objectives to help Government advance its customs program through improved customs policies, regulations, procedures, and operating facilities. This assistance consist of technicians working with the Customs Bureau, plus fellowship grants to study in the U.S. (Grant) USAID.

d) Public Safety: Technical assistance, supplies, and training assistance to help improved the effectiveness of the Government's internal security program, including the National Police, the National Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. (Grant) USAID.

e) Special Fund Assistance to the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs: This assistance which began in 1964 comprises a team of economists recruited by the Harvard Development Advisory Service, which provides expertise in public Finance and Budgeting, Economic Planning and Statistics, Social Sector Planning, Natural Resource Development, and Development Economics. (Grant) U.N.D.P.

f) Labor Administration: Technical and Scholarship assistance to help develop the Labor Affairs Agency's capability in providing essential labor services, including the promotion of labor standards, the provision of employment services, and the collection and analysis of labor market information. (Grant) USAID.

g) Public Administration Technical assistance provided by Peace Corps Volunteers. Those involved in this program include lawyers, economists, accountants, etc., working in various Government agencies. (Grant) U.S. Peace Corps.

V: TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & POWER

a) Roberts International Airport Training: Assistance in improving the safety and operational efficiency of Roberts International Airport and the professional capacity of the Government's Bureau of Civil Aviation by providing technical training for operational and managerial personnel. (See section on development loans for anticipated capital improvements). (Grant), USAID, UNDP.

b) Public Works Development: Technical and support assistance to the Department of Public Works and Utilities to improve its capacity to plan, administer, and supervise the development of the Public Works infrastructure, including roads, ports and public buildings, to expand its capacity to render adequate maintenance services, and to assist in formulating, evaluating and administering specific public works projects. (Grant), USAID.

c) Capital By-pass: A 1.2 miles road, 4 lanes of bituminous macadam pavement with sidewalks. It will provide a route from downtown Monrovia, beginning at the end of Broad Street on Crown Hill, and ending at Tubman Boulevard at the University. It is intended to reduce the costly traffic congestion in the capital. (Loan) West Germany.

d) New Central Post Office: Assistance for the construction of a Central Post Office in Monrovia to consolidate postal activities and operations. The aid is nearly 40 percent of the total cost of construction. (Grant), Britain.

e) Freeway: Two-lane laterite surface for the By-pass road from the Freeport of Monrovia to Paynesville. (Grant), USAID.

f) Mount-Coffee Hydroelectric Plant: Architectural and engineering services and construction and equipment of a dam, power plant and distribution facilities to produce electricity for Monrovia and its environs. (Loan), USAID.

g) Harbel-Buchanan Road: A 49-mile, two-lane road of high design standards with asphalt pavement. The width of the pavement is 24 feet with 2.5 feet shoulders. At Harbel the road connects with the main highway system, this part providing Buchanan with an excellent road link to the rest of the country. (Loan) West Germany

h) Greenville-Tchien Road: A two-lane laterite road, about 113 miles long. The width is 26 feet from shoulder to shoulder. It provides Greenville with its first connection to the major highway system. (Loan), West Germany.

i) Kle-Tiene Road: 44 miles in length, 26 feet wide with a six-inch laterite surface. It parallels the coast from Monrovia northwest terminating about five miles from the frontier with Sierra Leone. (Loan), IBRD.

j) Schiefflin-Robertsfield Road: Provides an alternative route to Liberia's major airport with a total distance from Monrovia of 36 miles as opposed to the former 51 miles route through the Firestone Plantations at Harbel. The new road is 28 miles long, with two paved asphalt lanes of 12 feet each and 6 foot shoulders. (Loan), IBRD.

k) Monrovia Port Dredging: A \$3.6 million loan agreement between Government and IBRD for the dredging of the Port of Monrovia and for feasibility studies on the approaches thereto. The dredging is intended to accommodate large iron ore carriers. (Loan), IBRD.

VI. GENERAL RESEARCH

a) Demographic Survey: Assistance toward the development of data collection and analysis on current natality and mortality in Liberia. Further, to provide information on migration, literacy, school attendance, age sex distributions and marital status, particularly as related to population growth. (Grant), USAID.

b) Geological Survey and Appraisal: Assistance in preparing basis geological and mineral data maps of Liberia, evaluating the nation's mineral resources, and developing geological surveying and mineral evaluation capacity within the Bureau of Natural and Surveys. (Grant), USAID.

c) Mineral Survey: An assesment of the undeveloped mineral resources within an area of approximately 48,000 square kilometers in Western and Central Liberia. (Grant), UNDP.

VII. OTHER

a) Special Self-Help Development Activities: Assistance aimed at encouraging local initiative and promoting local participation in developmental activities by contributing modest amounts to economic and social development projects undertaken voluntarily by local people. (Grant), USAID, USPC,

b) Liberian Development Finance Institutions: Assistance in expanding private domestic and foreign investment in Liberia through the promotion of identifiable investment opportunities and through technical assistance to the Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment and governmental and private agencies concerned. (Grant), USAID, and USPC.

c) National Youth Organization: Technical assistance in the form of advisory service to the Bureau of Youth, an agency of Government. (Grant) Israel.

a) Demographic Survey: Assistance toward the development of data

collection and analysis on current natality and mortality in Liberia.

d) UNDP Technical Assistance: Various forms of technical aid are provided by the United Nations Development Program. These consist mainly of UN experts working in various Government Agencies, in various capacities. (Grant), UN.

e) Geological Survey and Appraisal: Assistance in preparing geological and mineral data base of Liberia, evaluating the nation's mineral resources, and developing geological surveying and mineral production capacity within the Bureau of Natural Resources. (Grant).

c) Mineral Survey: An assessment of the undeveloped mineral resources within an area of approximately 45,000 square kilometers in Western and Central Liberia. (Grant), UNDP.

VII. OTHER

a) Special Self-Help Development Activities: Assistance aimed at encouraging local initiative and promoting local participation in developmental activities by contributing modest amounts to economic and social development projects undertaken voluntarily by local people. (Grant), UNDP, UNCTAD.

b) Liberian Development Finance Institutions: Assistance in establishing private domestic and foreign investment in Liberia through the promotion of profitable investment opportunities and through technical assistance to the Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment and Governmental and private agencies concerned. (Grant), UNCTAD, UNCTAD.

c) National Youth Organization: Technical assistance in the form of advisory services to the Bureau of Youth, an agency of Government.

APPENDIX II

THE PIPELINE I PROJECTS DUE TO COMMENCE IN 1970 - WITH EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

As indicated earlier in this paper, events in the world of foreign aid are so unpredictable that a prospective project can scarcely be considered a reality before its actual implementation has commenced. Only in the recent past, a number of projects which seemed to be "all wrapped up" and in "the bag" have failed, for one reason or another, to materialize. The projects listed below should therefore be taken with a certain amount of caution. Their chances of implementation are above average, but anything could happen on the way to 1970.

a) Vocational Training: A pilot project involving the establishment at Klay (near Monrovia) of a Basic Crafts Training Center to train young Liberian school leavers in capentry, auto-machanics, masonry, electricity. The UNDP, the ILO, and UNICEF will assist Government. By 1972, if the experiment succeeds, this project will become a UNDP/SF supported activity expanding to cover five new centers around the country.

b) Rice Development: This prospective UNDP project is expected to be approved by the January meeting of the Organization's Governing Council. Also a pilot project, it will be a major step toward making Liberia self-sufficient in rice production. Assistance is expected from a number of bilateral sources, complementing the inputs of Government and the UNDP.

c) Teacher Training: A UNESCO Preparatory Mission is due shortly to assist Government in drawing up a project request to be submitted to the UNDP. UNICEF is currently assisting Government in the up-grading of rural elementary teachers. This is an in-service program. The project to be developed with the assistance of the forthcoming Preparatory Mission

will be concerned with pre-service training of elementary school teachers for the rural areas.

d) Housing: It is expected that as a result of the several missions sent to Liberia in recent years, a pre-project UN team will arrive here by July 1970 to assist Government in its proposed Housing Program. (See Pipeline II). Hopefully this pre-project phase will be short-lived, leading directly into a full-scale Special Fund project by early 1971.

e) Airport Development: A \$4 million loan to Liberia has been authorized by the US Government for capital improvements at Roberts International Airport. Due, however, to certain outstanding differences of opinion between the two Governments on the question of taxation, it now seems certain that this loan can materialize no earlier than 1970.

f) Road Construction: A loan of approximately \$1 million, authorized by the US Government toward the construction of two Liberian rural roads, is also caught up in the taxation wrangle. Like the Robertsfield project, the road construction should have gotten underway in 1969. But it now seems certain that no actual work will be started before 1970.

g) Maternal-Child Health Training: All plans have been concluded for the US Government to provide, beginning 1970, assistance in in-service training in Maternal-Child and family health services for nurses, midwives and other para-medical personnel at TNIMA.

APPENDIX III

THE PIPELINE II PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR WHICH EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE IS SOUGHT

As indicated earlier in this paper, the level of foreign aid to Liberia has been declining in recent years. To ensure a level of public investment commensurate with the present tempo of economic and social activity in the country, Government has recently identified the following priority projects for which, given the scarcity of domestic resources, it will be necessary to seek external financing.

A. AGRICULTURE

The Government of Liberia is actively considering a scheme that would eventually lead the country to self-sufficiency in rice production. The first stage will involve a pilot project supported by Government with the assistance of the UNDP/SF and several bilateral donors including the United States and China.

A Land-use Survey of Liberia is being contemplated as a project of high priority. This project would be a major undertaking, one for which... the Government has neither the necessary expertise nor the equipment. Its objective will be to classify the soils of the country in terms of areas best suited for the cultivation of particular crops.

Liberia plans to participate in the World Census of Agriculture, scheduled for 1970-'72. A project has been developed in this connection and could be implemented, provided external assistance covering off-shore costs were forthcoming. A number of pilot agricultural surveys have already been conducted over the last few years.

B. EDUCATION

The areas of highest priority in respect of developing a viable infrastructure for education in Liberia today have been identified as follows:

- 1) Construction at strategic points around the country of at least three rural secondary schools (enrollment: 500 students each, with boarding facilities for at least 50%).
- 2) Completion of construction work at what was to be the Webbo Teacher Training Institute, and converting it into a comprehensive junior high school. (Enrollment: 300 students, including 250 boarders).
- 3) Establishment of a post-secondary technical training course at Booker Washington (vocational) Institute, to meet the increasing demands of Liberian business and industry for higher level technicians.
- 4) Construction of a central office building for the Department of Education, with a view to increasing its administrative efficiency.
- 5) Development of Agricultural education programs throughout the country by strengthening the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Liberia. This project, would entail construction of facilities at the University's new site near Monrovia.

C. ROADS

In terms of the necessary and required improvements on the country's:

2400 miles of main roads as well as the new road construction and maintenance needs of Liberia, Government has recently identified the following as being of highest priority:

- a) Construction, at strategic points around the country, of road maintenance depots. This project would involve the provision of equipment, etc.
- b) Construction (or up-grading) of the following:
 - 1) Monrovia-Totota Highway
 - 2) Totota-Ganta road
 - 3) Tartuke-Karloke road
 - 4) Buchanan-Greenville-Harper coastal highway
 - 5) Monrovia-Bomi Hills road
 - 6) Mesurado Bridge*
 - 7) Port of Monrovia Freeway*
 - 8) Road between Mesurado Bridge and St. Paul Bridge.*

* The World Bank Group is currently financing feasibility studies on these projects. It is expected that once the studies are completed, Government would wish to receive assistance covering engineering and construction costs.

D. PORTS AND HARBOURS:

The increasing economic activity of Southeastern Liberia points to the need for better shipping facilities in Buchanan, Greenville, and Harper. The growing size of logging and iron ore operations in this part of the country provide the main justification for the desire of Government to construct or improved ports in Southeastern Liberia.

Buchanan: What is needed here are additional equipment (fork lifts, cranes, log loaders, vehicles, etc.), and facilities (warehouses, sanitary installations, etc.).

Greenville: Here, the project consist of enlarging the port basin or constructing a new breakwater with pier. During the transition, in order for the port to continue uninterrupted service, it would be necessary to have two barges of at least 100 tons capacity to handle operations on the road.

Harper: Minor improvements to the port consisting of dredging, installing a buoy berth, and repaving the existing area could increase the annual tonnage of logs from the present 20,000 to 100,000. However, depending on the necessity for it, construction of a new port could provide an annual capacity of 240,000 tons.

E. TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

In terms of improvements and expansion of facilities now deemed necessary, Government has identified the following.

1. Improvement and expansion of the microwave system. This project entails the replacement of the existing multi-channel tube-type equipment with simple radio equipment. The latter type of equipment is characterized by the exclusive use of solid state components, low power consumption (through the use of batteries for extended periods) and ease of installation and maintenance.

2. Establishment of a Telecommunication Authority. The assistance required is for the provision of a management team a) to ensure the efficient operation and maintenance of the existing telecommunication system; b) to reduce the operating deficit of the system by all appropriate measures; and c) to accelerate the training of Liberians in the operation, maintenance, and management of the system.

3. Telephone System: It is intended to expand telephone facilities and services as soon as possible in the following areas.

- i.) Bushrod Island - possibly by creating a small satellite exchange
- ii.) Monrovia - Main exchange - by 3000 lines
- Sinkor exchange by 250 lines
- iii.) System outside of Monrovia - by 880 lines
- iv.) Construction of nine new exchange throughout the country.

4. Telex Expansion: With the existing demand for telex services, the Government now wishes to embark on a program modernization of the telex system. This would require assistance from external sources in the provision and installation of the following:

- i.) An automatic teleprinter exchange at Monrovia, equipped for at least 100 subscribers and with capacity for expansion, as well as with provision for handling domestic (gentex) and international telex;
- ii.) Subscribers equipment for (a)
- iii.) International telex switching positions with sufficient capacity to handle the projected telex traffic and with room for future expansion;
- iv.) Additional ARQ TOR equipment, tone telegraph equipment, subdividers, FRXD etc. as may be necessary for operation of the telex circuits;
- v.) One 2 KW ISB radio transmitter and two IBS radio receivers (1 working + 1 spare) to activate the telex circuit with Abidjan:

In addition, it would be necessary to provide test equipment and recommended spare parts for all items above; as well as factory and on-the-job training of Liberian technicians in the operation and maintenance of the network.

F.. POWER

For quite sometime now, Government has considered as one of the most vital inroads to economic development the availability of an abundant, economical, and reliable supply of electric power. To this end, the Mount coffee Hydro-electric Plant was recently constructed. But already, the need for expansion has become evident. It is now proposed that the Mount Coffee Plant be progressively expanded from the present 17 megawatts, by installation of units 3,4,5, and 6, each with a 17 megawatt rating.

G. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT:

In view of the critical shortage of housing in Monrovia and other urban centers, Government now seeks to embark on a project to alleviate the situation as economically and expeditiously as possible. The program would entail the establishment of a viable Housing Authority, the establishment of a Housing Finance Institution, the development of local building materials industries, and the provision of land on credit basis. In pursuance, the project which has been drawn up largely with UNDP assistance, foreign aid is needed in the form of seed capital for the Housing Finance Corporation (\$1.0 million) and experts covering all areas involved (finance, management, building materials, architecture, etc.) and equipment and supplies.

H. RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER:

It is hoped that in the near future a center for rural studies can be established at Cuttington College. The work of such a Center would include a study of ways and means to enlarging the economic and social well-being of people in rural Liberia. It is expected that some, if not all, of the output of the Center would be translated by Government Agencies into concrete action programs. Establishment of the Center would call for the construction of several buildings, provision of staff, equipment, and the necessary research facilities.

For quite some time now, Government has considered as one of the most vital impetus to economic development the availability of an abundant, reliable, and reliable supply of electric power. To this end, the Mount Coffee Hydro-Electric Plant was recently constructed. But already, the need for expansion has become evident. It is now proposed that the Mount Coffee Plant be progressively expanded from the present 17 megawatts, by installation of units 3, 4, 5, and 6, each with a 17 megawatt rating.

I. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INSTITUTE (PAI):

It is the intention of Government to seek assistance covering the capital cost of constructing and equipping a proposed PAI. In the initial years, it will also be necessary to receive from abroad technical, consultancy, and instructional services. The proposed project calls for the establishment of an Institute possibly at the University of Liberia that would attempt to develop ~~executive~~ and secretarial skills, and executive or "top" administrative skills in the public sector.

contacts, Government now seeks to embark on a project to alleviate the situation as economically and expeditiously as possible. The program would entail the establishment of a viable training Authority, the establishment of a Housing Finance Institution, the development of local building materials industries, and the provision of land on credit basis. In performance, the project which has been drawn up largely with UNDP assistance, foreign aid is needed in the form of seed capital for the Housing Finance Corporation (\$1.0 million) and expert covering all areas involved (finance, management, building materials, architecture, etc.) and equipment and supplies.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER:

It is hoped that in the near future a center for rural studies can be established at Gittington College. The work of such a Center would include a study of ways and means to improving the economic and social well-being of people in rural Liberia. It is expected that some, if not all, of the output of the Center would be transmitted by Government Agencies into concrete action programs. Establishment of the Center would call for the construction of several buildings, provision of staff, equipment, and the necessary research facilities.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE 1969

Expenditures Using Regular Budget Resources:

1.	Explicit Cash Contribution to Foreign Assisted Projects	\$1,654,242
2.	Imputed Government Contribution for Housing and Local Travel of Expatriate Experts	\$ 325,000
3.	Development Projects Financed Solely from Budget Resources	\$1,554,556
	Total	\$3,533,798

Expenditures Using Non-Budget Resources:

4.	Self-Financed Cash Contributions of Public Agencies to Foreign Assisted Project	\$1,054,000
5.	Major Self-Financed Capital Projects of Public Agencies	\$1,100,000
6.	Total Expenditures Public Foreign Donors	\$23,765,000
	Total	\$25,919,000
	GRAND TOTAL	\$29,452,798

Table:- 1 PUBLIC FOREIGN ASSISTANCE 1965-1970
BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

(in thousands of \$)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Total
Education.....	6516	5227	6185	4438	4342	3414	30122
Agriculture 1/.....	1055	1533	756	770	616	1058	5788
Health 2/.....	2395	2800	7688	3335	3199	3134	19417
Public Administra- tion 3/	3532	4536	1797	2413	2122	2461	16861
Transport, Communica- tion and Power.....	14695	12605	8705	2064	5325	5492	48886
All others 4/.....	3172	3180	4150	5775	3101	3316	22694
Total.....	31365	29881	29281	18795	18705	18881	143768

- 1/ Includes Forestry and Fisheries
- 2/ Includes Water Supply Systems in Monrovia, Sinoe and Harper,
as well as the Sewerage System of Monrovia.
- 3/ Includes the Department of Planning and Administration of
Projects by some donors.
- 4/ Includes General Research.

Table-:2 BRITISH AID* TO LIBERIA, 1965 - 1970

(in thousands of \$)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	26	35	40	31	26	31
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration.....	11	14	3	43	40	43
Administration of Project.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication and Power.....	319	237	75	4	154	4
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	356	286	118	78	220	78

* Actual expenditures by sectors.

Table-:3 CHINESE AID* TO LIBERIA, 1965-1970
BY SECTORS

(in thousands of \$)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	-	-	-	7	-	-
Agriculture.....	90	160	160	217	200	220
Health.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of Project.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication and Power.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	90	160	160	224	200	220

* Actual expenditures of the Republic of China
(Taiwan) by sectors.

Table-:4 FRENCH AID* TO LIBERIA, 1965-1970

(in thousand of dollars)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	34	26	38	58	46	50
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health.....	-	-	10	6	12	18
Public Administration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of Project.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication and Power.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	34	26	48	64	58	68

* Actual expenditure by sectors.

Table-: 5 IBRD ASSISTANCE* TO LIBERIA, 1965-1970

(in thousand \$)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of Projects.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication and Power.....	806	1600	1337	250	2180	1000
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	806	1600	1337	250	2180	1000

* Actual expenditure by sector

Table-:6 IMF ASSISTANCE * TO LIBERIA, 1965-1970

(in thousand \$)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration..	29	45	45	45	45	45
Administration of Pro- ject.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communica- tion and Power.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Budgetary Suuport)	3000	1600	950	-	1400	1000
Total.....	3029	1645	995	45	1445	1045

* Actual expenditure by sector

Table-:7 ISRAELI ASSISTANCE* TO LIBERIA, 1965-1970

(in thousands of \$)						
Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	59	64	42	28	18	28
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health.....	1	12	2	2	5	6
Public Administration...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication and Power.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	60	76	44	60	47	64

* Actual expenditures by sectors.

Table-:8 ITALIAN/VATICAN AID* TO LIBERIA, 1968-1970

(in thousands of dollars)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	19	549	52	16	16	16
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health.....	400	-	-	13	20	20
Public Administration...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication and Power.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	419	549	52	29	36	36

* Actual expenditures by sectors.

Table-:9 WEST GERMAN ASSISTANCE * TO LIBERIA,
1965-1970

(in thousands of dollars)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	45	41	54	50	60	60
Agriculture.....	12	12	3	-	-	-
Health.....	150	-	-	30	600	500
Public Administration.	-	-	-	-	10	15
Administration of Pro- ject.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communica- tion and Power.....	4843	3293	3735	310	500	125
General Research.....	100	100	20	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	240	400	400
Total.....	5150	3446	3812	630	1570	1100

* Actual expenditure by sectors.

Table-:10 SWEDISH AID* TO LIBERIA, 1965-1970

(in thousand \$)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	259	231	226	200	187	180
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication and Power.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	259	231	226	200	187	180

* Actual expenditures by sectors.

Table :- 11 UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA, 1965-1970

(in thousands of dollars)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education.....	359	344	320	430	442	442
Agriculture.....	83	96	114	60	80	400
Health	150	110	121	80	90	100
Public Administration ..	248	388	385	440	420	420
Administration of Project	71	90	90	90	90	90
Transport, Communication and Power	98	103	112	-	-	-
General Research	-	-	88	-	80	600
Other	-	35	-	-	-	-
Total	1009	1166	1230	1100	1202	1610

* Actual expenditures by sectors.

Table:12 UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE* TO LIBERIA, 1965 - 1970

(in thousand \$)

Sector	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education	4509	4829	5713	3650	3547	2607
Agriculture	59	140	470	1350	336	438
Health	403	1574	7307	5060	2472	2490
Public Administration...	1348	1245	1340	1155	834	1062
Administration of Projects	1125	1378	1352	655	659	762
Transport, Communication and Power	13197	9742	3687	1500	2491	4363
General Research	2105	1343	1851	1790	683	676
Other		2321	764	1080	538	640
Total	22746	22572	22484	16240	11560	13038

* Actual expenditures by sectors.

Table 13

Foreign Aid Receipts and Debt Retirement, 1965-1970

	(millions of dollars)					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
(a) Foreign Aid Expenditures	31.4	30.2	29.5	18.9	18.7	17 to 19
(b) IMF Drawings	<u>3.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>
(c) Gross Foreign receipts (a plus b)	34.4	35.4	34.7	22.3	20.1	18 to 20
(d) Foreign Debt Retirement	10.2	10.3	9.8	12.1	14.0	14.3
(e) IMF Repurchases	<u>-</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>3.0</u>
(f) Total Foreign Debt Service (d plus e)	10.2	13.9	14.0	15.5	18.0	17.3
(g) Net Foreign Aid (a minus f)	24.2	21.5	20.7	6.8	2.1	.7 to 2.7

Table:- 1(A) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR, SOURCE OF FUNDS, SECTOR AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 1965

(thousands of dollars)

Donor	Sources of Funds	Sector									Type of Expenditure		
		Educa- tion	Agri- cul- ture <u>1/</u>	Health	Pub- lic Admi- nistra- tion <u>2/</u>	Admini- stra- tion of Pro- jects	Trans- port Communi- cations & Power <u>3/</u>	Gene- ral Re- search	Other	TOTAL	Physi- cal Capita- l Forma- tion	Scho- lar- ships	Other Ex- pendi- tures
China	Grant	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	5	7	78
France	Grant	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	5	28
West Germany....	Grant	45	12	150	-	-	48	100	-	355	200	120	35
West Germany ...	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	4,795	7	-	4,795	4,795	-	-
Great Britain ..	Grant	26	-	-	11	-	14	-	-	51	1	18	32
Great Britain ..	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	305	305	-	-
I.B.R.D.	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	806	-	-	806	806	-	-
I.M.F.	Grant	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29
I.M.F.	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 ^{4/}	3,000	-	-	3,000
Italy & Vatican.	Grant	19	-	400 ^{5/}	-	-	-	-	-	419	400	16	3
Israel	Grant	59	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	31	29
Sweden 6/.....	Grant	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	110	35	114
Switzerland.....	Grant	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	-
United Nations..	Grant	359	83	150	248	71	98	-	-	1,009	5	20	984
USAID	Grant	3,349	59	164	1,265	984	1,362	1,305	436	8,924	1,704	628	6,592
USAID	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	11,835 ^{7/}	-	-	11,835	11,835	-	-
US Peace Corps..	Grant	1,160	-	-	83	141	-	-	-	1,384	32	-	1,352
Other U.S.	Grant	-	-	239	-	-	-	800	-	1,039	-	-	1,039
Other U.S.	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Grants....	Grant	5,317	244	1,104	1,636	1,196	1,522	2,205	436	13660	2,463	881	10316
Total Loans.....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	17,741	-	3,000	20741	17,741	-	3000
GRAND TOTAL.....		5,317	244	1,104	1,636	1,196	19,263	2,205	3,436	34401	20,204	881	13316

1/ Includes forestry and fisheries

2/ Includes Plice, Fire Department, and Dept. of Planning

3/ Includes Post Office

4/ General budget support for debt servicing

5/ Vatican expenditure for Monrovia-Turin College of Medicine and Hospital.

6/ Expenditures of Liberian American Swedish

Minerals Company (LAMCO) excluded.

7/ Total for Mount Coffee Hydro-Electric Project.

Table:- 1(B) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR, SOURCE OF FUNDS, SECTOR AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 1966

(thousands of dollars)

Donor	Sources of Funds	Sector									Type of Expenditure		
		Edu- ca- tion	Agri- cul- ture 1/	Health	Public Admi- nistra- tion 2/	Admini- stra- tion of Projects	Trans- port Communi- cations & Power 3/	Gene- ral Re- search	Other	TOTAL	Physi- cal Capi- tal For- mation	Scho- lar- ships	Other Ex- pendi- tures
China.....	Grant	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	5	7	148
France	Grant	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	5	21
West Germany....	Grant	41	12	-	-	-	48	100	-	201	50	28	123
West Germany....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	3245	-	-	3245	3245	-	-
Great Britain...	Grant	35	-	-	14	-	30	-	-	79	3	25	51
Great Britain...	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	207	-	-	207	207	-	-
I.B.R.D	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	1600	-	-	1600	1600	-	-
I.M.F.	Grant	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
I.M.F.	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600 ^{4/}	1600	-	-	1600
Italy	Grant	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	530	16	3
Israel	Grant	64	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	76	10	28	38
Sweden 5/	Grant	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	39	192
Switzerland	Grant	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-
U.N.	Grant	344	96	110	388	90	103	-	35	1166	-	20	1146
USAID	Grant	3495	140	328	1126	1282	1118	543	459	8491	1688	459	6344
USAID	Loan	332	-	919	-	-	8624 ^{6/}	-	1038	10913	10913	-	-
U.S. Peace Corps	Grant	959	-	-	119	94	-	-	24	1196	-	-	1196
Other US	Grant	43	-	327	-	2	-	800	-	1172	-	18	1154
Other US	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 ^{7/}	800	-	-	800
Total Grants....	Grant	5861	408	777	1692	1398	1299	1443	518	13396	2288	647	10461
Total Loans	Loan	332	-	919	-	-	13676	-	3438	18365	15965	-	2400
GRAND TOTAL.....		6193	408	1696	1692	1398	14975	1443	3956	31761	18253	647	12861

1/ Includes forestry and fisheries

2/ Includes Police, Fire Department and Department of Planning

3/ Includes Post-Office

4/ General budget support for debt servicing; loan net of repayments

5/ Government of Sweden, net of LAMCO contribution

6/ Entire amount for Mt. Coffee Hydroelectric Project. 7/ Rice loan used as Government of Liberia donation to Mt. Coffee Hydroelectric Project;

Table:- 1(C) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR, SOURCE OF FUNDS, SECTOR AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 1967

(thousands of dollars)													
Donor	Sources of Funds	Sector								Type of Expenditure			
		Edu- cation	Agri- cul- ture ^{1/}	Health	Public Admini- stration ^{2/}	Admini- stration of Pro- jects	Trans- port Communi- cations & Power ^{3/}	Gene- ral Re- search	Other	TOTAL	Physi- cal Capi- tal For- maton	Scho- lar- ships	Other Ex- pendi- tures
China.....	Grant	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	5	7	148
France.....	Grant	38	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	48	1	8	39
West Germany.....	Grant	54	3	-	-	-	41	20	-	118	-	24	94
West Germany.....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	3694	-	-	3694	3694	-	-
Great Britain....	Grant	40	-	3	-	-	27	-	-	70	5	28	37
Great Britain....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	48	48	-	-
I.B.R.D.	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	1337	-	-	1337	1337	-	-
I.M.F.	Grant	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
I.M.F.	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950 ^{4/}	950	-	-	950
Italy.....	Grant	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	16	36
Israel.....	Grant	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	12	32
Sweden ^{5/}	Grant	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	22	204
Switzerland.....	Grant	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2
United Nations...	Grant	320	114	121	385	90	112	88	-	1230	-	15	1215
USAID.....	Grant	2814	470	524	1192	1200	990	825	400	8415	1825	549	6041
USAID.....	Loan	1544	-	6483 ^{6/}	-	-	2697	66	334	11124	11124	-	-
U.S. Peace Corps.	Grant	1191	-	-	148	115	-	-	30	1484	-	-	1484
Other U.S.	Grant	164	-	300	-	37	-	960	-	1461	-	71	1390
Other U.S.	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Grants.....	Grant	4945	747	960	1770	1442	1170	1893	430	13357	1837	753	10767
Total Loans	Loan	1544	-	6483	-	-	7776	66	1284	17153	16203	-	950
GRAND TOTAL		6489	747	7443	1770	1442	8946	1959	2714	30510	18040	753	11717

^{1/} Includes forestry and fisheries

^{2/} Includes police and fire departments and Dept. of Planning

^{3/} Includes post-office

^{4/} General budget support for debt servicing; loan net of repayments.

^{5/} Expenditures of Lamco excluded

^{6/} Of which 4,092 for construction of Monrovia Water Supply System.

Table:- 1(D) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR, SOURCE OF FUNDS, SECTOR AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 1968

(thousand dollars)

Donor	Sources of Funds	S e c t o r									Type of Expenditures		
		Edu- ca- tion	Agri- cul- ture ^{1/}	Health	Pub- lic Admin- istra- tion ^{2/}	Admin- istra- tion of Pro- jects	Trans- port Commu- nication and Power ^{3/}	Gene- ral Re- search	Other	Total	Physi- cal Capi- tal Forma- tion	Scho- lar ship	Other Expen- di- tures
China.....	Grant	7	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	7	217
France.....	Grant	58	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	17	47
West Germany...	Grant	50	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	15	65
West Germany...	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	310	-	240	550	550	-	-
Great Britain....	Grant	31	-	-	43	-	4	-	-	78	-	31	47
IBRD.....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	250	250	-	-
IMF.....	Grant	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Italy & Vatican..	Grant	16	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	16	13
Israel.....	Grant	28	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	60	-	28	32
Sweden ^{4/}	Grant	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	3	17
United Nations...	Grant	430	60	80	440	90	-	-	-	1,102	-	24	1,078
U.S.	Grant	3350	510	880	1155	655	1140	1210	870	9,770	1,680	390	7,700
U.S.	Loans	300	840	4180	-	-	360	580	210	6,470	6,470	-	-
Total Grants.....	Grant	4170	787	1011	1713	745	1140	1210	870	11676	7,270	531	9,216
Total Loans	Loan	300	840	4180	-	-	924	580	450	7274	1,680	-	-
GRAND TOTAL...		4470	1627	5191	1713	745	2064	1790	1320	18950	8,950	531	9,216

^{1/} Includes forestry and fisheries^{2/} Includes Police Fire Department, and Dept. of Planning^{3/} Includes Post Office^{4/} Expenditures of LAMCO excluded.

Table:- 1(E) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR, SOURCE OF FUNDS, SECTOR AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 1969

(thousand dollars)

	Sources of Funds	S e c t o r									Type of Expenditure		
		Edu- ca- tion	Agri- cul- ture ^{1/}	Health	Pub- lic Admin- istration ^{2/}	Admin- istra- tion of Pro- jects	Trans- port Communi- cation and Power ^{3/}	Gene- ral Re- search	Other	Total	Physi- cal Capit- al For- ma- tion	Scho- lar- ship	Other Expen- di- tures
China	Grant	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	200
France.....	Grant	46	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	14	44
West Germany.....	Grant	60	-	600	10	-	-	-	-	670	600	45	25
West Germany.....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	400	900	900	-	-
Great Britain.....	Grant	26	-	-	40	-	154	-	-	220	150	26	44
IBRD.....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	2180	-	-	2180	2180	-	-
IMF.....	Grant	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
IMF	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1400	1400	-	-	1400
Italy & Vatican.....	Grant	16	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	16	20
Israel.....	Grant	18	-	5	24	-	-	-	-	47	-	18	29
Sweden ^{4/}	Grant	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	187
United Nations.....	Grant	442	80	90	420	90	-	80	-	1202	-	35	1167
United States.....	Grant	3147	336	1272	834	659	401	513	238	7400	600	320	6480
United States	Loan	400	-	1200	-	-	2090	170	300	4160	3860	-	300
Total Grants.....	.....	3942	616	1999	1373	749	555	593	238	10065	1350	474	8241
Total Loans.....	.....	400	-	1200	-	-	4770	170	2100	8640	6940	-	1700
GF AND TOTAL.....	.....	4342	616	3199	1373	749	5325	763	2338	18705	8290	474	9941

1/ Includes Forestry and fisheries. 2/ Includes Police Fire Dept., and Dept. of Planning. 3/ Includes Post Office. 4/ Expend. of Lamco excluded.

Table:- 1(F) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR, SOURCE OF FUNDS, SECTOR AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 1970

(thousand dollars)

Donor	Source of Funds	S e c t o r									Type of Expenditure		
		Edu- ca- tion	Agri- cul- ture ^{1/}	Health	Pub- lic Admin- istra- tion ^{2/}	Admin- istra- tion of Pro- jects	Trans- port Communi- cation and Power ^{3/}	Gene- ral- Re- search	Other	Total	Physi- cal Capi- tal Forma- tion	Scho- lar- ship	Other Expen- di- tures
China	Grants	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	10	210
France.....	Grants	50	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	18	50
West Germany....	Grants	60	-	500	15	-	-	-	-	575	500	36	39
West Germany....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	400	525	-	-	-
Great Britain.....	Grant	31	-	-	43	-	4	-	-	78	-	31	47
IBRD.....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	1000	-	-
IMF.....	Grant	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
IMF.....	Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	-	-	1000
Italy & Vatican....	Grant	16	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	16	20
Israel.....	Grant	28	-	6	30	-	-	-	-	64	-	28	36
Sweden ^{4/}	Grant	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	180
United Nations.....	Grant	442	400	100	420	90	-	600	-	1660	-	40	1570
United States.....	Grant	2477	438	1390	1062	762	523	646	50	7348	-	300	7048
United States.....	Loan	130	-	1100	-	-	304	30	490	5590	5000	-	590
Total Grants.....	.....	3284	1058	2034	1615	852	527	1246	50	11566	500	479	9245
Total Loans.....	.....	130	-	1100	-	-	4965	30	1190	10715	6000	-	1590
GRAND TOTAL.....	.....	3414	1058	3134	1615	852	5492	1276	2040	18881	6500	479	10835

1/ Includes forestry and fisheries. 2/ Includes Police Fire Department, and Dept. of Planning. 3/ Includes Post Office.

4/ Expenditures of LAMCO excluded.

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