

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1981

LIBERIA

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

MAY, 1979



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

USAID/LIBERIA

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TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$thousands)

Decision Unit USAID/Liberia

Development Assistance	FY 1979 Est.	FY 1980 Est.	FY 1981 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			Minimum	Current	AAPL	1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture Rural Dev. & Nutrition									
Grants	1,270	1,412	1,002	652	1,194	2,845	4,125	3,775	2,800
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population									
Grants	-	-	-	-	300	200	200	200	300
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health									
Grants	694	220	749	-	335	419	475	575	900
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	2,500
Education									
Grants	3,311	2,848	2,533	-	400	4,286	1,800	1,550	500
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Selected Dev. Activities									
Grants	1,340	550	535	-	300	250	400	400	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS									
Grants	6,615	5,030	4,819	652	2,529	8,000	7,000	6,500	4,500
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,500	5,500
Other DA Accts.									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA ACCOUNTS									
Grants	6,615	5,030	4,819	652	2,529	8,000	7,000	6,500	4,500
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,500	5,500
SSA									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA AND SSA	6,615	5,030	4,819	652	2,529	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I	-	(2,760)	(2,830)	-	-	(2,900)	(2,973)	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIGs (non-add)	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	-	(15,000)

TABLE I - Supporting Narrative - PL 480 Title I

In July 1978 the GOL requested 10,000 M/T of rice annually for a five year period commencing 1979. This was requested under Title I or Title III of PL 480. The underlying rationale for the request, as stated by the GOL, is to help facilitate its drive to increase domestic rice production. The Mission concurs in the basic rationale of the request and believes that a Title I program extended over four years 1979-1982, would allow the GOL the additional time they need to introduce appropriate technology to expand commercial production to a level where Liberia could increase self-sufficiency in rice, the national staple food.

It is the preliminary assessment of the USDA team assigned to the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture that, given the required improvement of the factors of production and a more widespread use of appropriate packages of technology, there exist sufficient capabilities in the country to enable it to produce rice to meet domestic consumption requirements at price levels competitive with current imports.

Supply and demand for clean rice in thousands (000) of metric tons for 1979-1983 are as follows:

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Supply	153.23	168.73	180.80	192.66	205.18
Demand	196.40	203.80	211.50	219.60	228.10
Deficit	-38.17	-35.07	-30.70	-26.94	-22.92

The GOL has four major projects/plans for increasing rice production. They are (a) improved irrigated rice through large scale mechanized farms, (b) improved upland and swamp rice production through small farmer development (c) improved upland and swamp rice through input credit to small farmers and, (d) irrigated rice production through mechanized, large-scale projects involving small farmers working together in a number of fairly large producer co-operatives.

The AID financed USDA Agricultural Sector Analysis Team believes the GOL can reach rice self-sufficiency but must put into production more irrigable land, adopt intermediate levels of technology and power utilization; and invest in additional and improved marketing and processing facilities. If a portion of the funds generated by PL 480 sales is used for programs and projects to expand rice production along the line indicated above, there would continue to be a logical and measured transition-of-production stimulus leading toward rice self-sufficiency.

The PL 480 Title I request is addressed on pages 3, 39, 47 of CDSS.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1979 - FY 1981
 (Thousands \$)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	I/G	DECISION UNIT				Minimum	FY 1981 Current	AAPL
		FY 1979	FY 1980	USAID/Liberia				
<u>Agricultural, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>								
669-0135 Agricultural Research	G	615	342	677	-	-	144	
669-0141 YMCA Agricultural Training (PVO)	G	-	100	-	-	-	100	
669-0145 Agricultural Credit Bank	G	200	320	-	452	-	-	
669-0153 Rural Development Training (PVO)	G	455	250	325	-	-	200	
669-0162 Dairy Heifer Development (PVO)	G	-	(600)*	-	-	-	-	
669-0163 Nimba County Rural Technology (PVO)	G	-	(550)*	-	200	-	350	
669-0164 Land Tenure	G	-	400	-	-	-	400	
		<u>1,270</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>652</u>		<u>1,194</u>	
<u>Population</u>								
669-0165 Health Delivery System	G	-	-	-	-	-	300	
		-	-	-	-	-	<u>300</u>	
<u>Health</u>								
669-0126 Health Management and Planning	G	694	220	221	-	-	-	
669-0165 Health Delivery System	G	-	-	528	-	-	335	
		<u>694</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>749</u>	-	-	<u>335</u>	
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>								
669-0130 Improved Efficiency of Learning I	G	1,301	573	784	-	-	-	
669-0131 Vocational Training	G	1,800	1,008	800	-	-	-	
669-0134 Rural Learning Delivery System	G	-	400	400	-	-	200	
669-0160 Youth-On-The-Job Training	G	210	285	-	-	-	-	
669-0161 Improved Rural Services	G	-	582	549	-	-	-	
669-0166 Improved Efficiency of Learning II	G	-	-	-	-	-	200	
		<u>3,311</u>	<u>2,848</u>	<u>2,533</u>	-	-	<u>400</u>	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>								
669-0132 Increased Revenue for Development	G	500	300	237	-	-	300	
669-0146 Low Income Housing	G	400	250	298	-	-	-	
669-0159 Navigational Aids at Principal Airports	G	440	-	-	-	-	-	
		<u>1,340</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>535</u>	-	-	<u>300</u>	

AID 130-12 (3-79)

* Assumes first year funds (FY-80) Available from AFR/RA Regional PVO Project 698-0386.

EXPLANATORY ANNEX TO TABLE III

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Change (+ or -)</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>Explanation of change in FY 1980 Funding Level</u>
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>		
669-0135	-178	- Reduction in Pipeline to fund new starts
669-0141	- 52	- Revised first year Phase II estimate
669-0153	-170	- Reduction in Pipeline to fund new starts
669-0162	+(600)*	- Not in 1980 C.P. Assumes first year funds
669-0163	+(550)*	- Not in 1980 C.P. (FY-80) available from AFR/RA regional PVO Project 698-0386
669-0164	+400	-Not in 1980 C.P. - New Project
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>		
669-0130	-375	-Reduction in pipeline to fund new starts
669-0131	-492	-Reduction in pipeline to fund new starts
669-0160	+285	-Not in 1980 C.P. - New Project
669-0161	+582	-Not in 1980 C.P. - New Project

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-RUNTIME EVAL	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979		GEN. PIPELINE	OBLG.	FY 1980		CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 APL OBLG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1982 & BEYOND	
		G/L	INITIAL			FINAL	OBLG.			EXPEND.	OBLG.					EXPEND.
DECISION UNIT																
USAID/Liberia																
669-0135	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	G	FY79	FY83	-	615	170	445	342	475	312	821	1/82	842	800	
669-0141	Agric. Research	G	FY77	FY82	10	-	-	10	100	105	5	100	1/82	100	-	
669-0145	YMCA Agric. Trng. & Dev.	G	FY79	FY82	-	200	150	50	320	272	98	452	1/82	578	-	
669-0153	Agric. Credit Bank	G	FY77	FY81	-	455	1,177	698	250	518	430	525	3/82	-	-	
*669-0162	Rural Dev. Training (10)	G	FY80	FY82	1,420	-	-	698	(600)	350	250	-	7/81	-	-	
*669-0163	Dairy Heifer Dev.	G	FY80	FY84	-	-	-	-	500	500	50	550	1/82	575	950	
669-0164	Nimba Co. Rural Technology Land Tenure	G	FY80	FY84	-	-	-	-	400	350	50	400	1/82	750	1,450	
<u>Population</u>																
669-0165	Health Delivery System	G	FY81	FY84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	3/82	200	700	
<u>Health</u>																
669-0126	Health Management Planning	G	FY76	FY81	544	694	293	945	220	701	464	221	9/81	-	-	
669-0165	Health Delivery System	G	FY81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	3/82	419	1,950	
669-0165	"	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																
669-0130	Improved Efficiency Learning I	G	FY78	FY82	825	1,301	1,090	1,036	573	858	751	784	2/82	955	-	
669-0131	Vocational Training	G	FY78	FY82	800	1,800	766	1,834	1,008	1,523	1,391	800	9/82	1,546	-	
669-0134	Rural Learning Delivery System	G	FY80	FY84	-	-	-	-	400	300	100	600	1/82	600	1,000	
669-0160	Youth-On-The-Job Training	G	FY79	FY83	-	210	-	210	285	150	345	-	1/83	-	-	
669-0161	Improved Rural Services	G	FY80	FY84	-	-	-	-	582	300	282	549	12/81	585	1,150	
669-0166	Improved Efficiency Learning II	G	FY81	FY85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1/82	600	1,700	
**932-0076	USAID/Liberia	G	FY78	FY78	(1,670)	-	(528)	(1,142)	-	(461)	(681)	-	9/82	-	-	
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACT.</u>																
669-0132	Increased Revenue for Dev.	G	FY78	FY81	161	500	476	185	300	466	19	537	5/82	-	-	
**669-0146	Low Income Housing (IFUP)	G	FY78	FY81	400	400	281	519	250	484	285	298	12/81	-	-	
669-0159	HAVAIDS	G	FY78	FY79	(124)	440	(104)	340	-	340	-	-	9/80	-	-	
AID YEAR (79)																

TABLE IV

Footnotes:

- * Assumption is made first year funds (FY-80) are available through the Africa Regional PVO Project 698-0386.
- ** AID/W Centrally Funded and included in USAID/Liberia project listing per STATE 087273. Assumption is made project received life-of-project funding (\$2.2 mil.) in FY-78. Expenditure information shown per estimates from OICI Chief-of-Party. No project nor obligation information available in USAID/Liberia.
- *** Split funded project. Per project paper IIPUP funds were to have been transferred to USAID/Liberia. This has not been the case as IIPUP funds are being administered through DS/H. It is anticipated that an additional \$200,000 IIPUP funds will be added to the project in FY-79.

TABLE IV Statement on FP Supplies

No additional contraceptives are required. There are enough undistributed supplies on hand for the next three (3) years. New MCH, FP programs are being developed. If additional requirements result from these, USAID will request them then.

There is no need now to store additional supplies here until they are needed. Pills and condoms do not improve by long-term storage in climatic conditions such as prevail in Liberia.

TABLE V - NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The CDSS contained three objectives. In order to reflect the views expressed during the CDSS review, one of the objectives is now modified and one additional is added. Thus, the four objectives that are addressed in the ABS are:

1. Increase rural income through greater agricultural production, improved health and education.
2. Accelerate the process of decentralization and improve the efficiency of services to the rural areas.
3. Provide skills training for rural and urban poor and stimulate employment opportunities in rural communities.
4. Address the shelter needs of the urban and rural poor.

In support of these objectives the Mission has four decision packages: the three shown in the formal ABS plus an informal package that lists the "shelf" items which have been identified and will be developed into project papers for funding consideration.

Even though this "shelf" package is not part of the budget submission, the combination and relationship of the projects to the overall program are discussed since, in the Mission's view this package supports the four objectives in the most balanced way and has the highest probability of success. The approach of developing a pipeline of shelf projects was one of the main themes discussed during the CDSS review. In this submission we are thus attempting to keep AID/W informed on the nature and content of this "shelf", while at the same time addressing the Minimum, Current and AAPL packages in the manner prescribed in the ABS FY 81 instructions.

Certain program and pipeline adjustments were made in the FY 79 and 80 funding plans in order to fund new starts within the approved levels. The FY 81 budget submission takes these decisions into account.

The Minimum Level

The combination of projects selected for this package seeks to maintain close to full support for objective 1 and partial support for objectives 2, 3 and 4. The constraints identified in the CDSS (pages 23 to 29) were the lack of skilled manpower, accessibility, administrative machinery, low productivity, and, finally, the possible limitation of the government to assume recurrent costs. Of all these, the lack of skilled manpower is the most consistently encountered problem and hence training is the key element stressed in almost every project and is central to the achievements of all the objectives.

The rationale for first choice among projects in the Minimum Decision Package is based on the realization that Liberia's education system is ineffectual and largely irrelevant to the needs of the rural people. As pointed out in the CDSS, pages 37-38, unless some imaginative lower-cost solutions are found, the sector will stagnate or regress because of the sheer magnitude of the problems and the rising costs of traditional education. Hence, our highest priority ranking is the experimental Improved Efficiency of Learning Project, Phase I. If this project succeeds and the government decides to introduce this system nationwide, it will, over the long run, do more to address all three objectives than any other single project. Its most direct effect will be on objective 1, but if children are to learn, they must also be fed. This is the truism that guided our second choice.

Like education, agricultural research by its very nature seeks long-run solutions. The decision to rank this project so high as opposed to others that address more urgent needs, took several factors into consideration. The design of this Project is heavily extension-oriented and there will be short-run benefits that address some of the immediate needs of the farmers. In addition, there are several USAID-supported agricultural efforts (loan or life-of-project grant-funded) that will be active during this period that will also deal with some of the more urgent needs of the rural poor; given this balance, it seemed developmentally sound and equitable to recommend that resources go into a project aimed at solving Liberia's long-run agricultural production problems.

The second truism that influenced our choice was that in order to be productive a population must be healthy. After some deliberation, the decision was made to put the element of the new Health Delivery System sector project, focussing on manpower training, ahead of the ongoing Health Management Planning project. While the later activity is still considered important and is within the Minimum package, its relative position was lower because the training of health field personnel, as opposed to health planning personnel, was felt to be more essential and basic to the achievement of objective 1.

Low-income housing was ranked in the top five because of the high priority of this activity to the government. Liberians recognize that urban pressures in Monrovia are building up to a potentially explosive level and are in need of urgent attention. The Easter riots served to underscore and validate this assessment. The technical assistance being provided in this area will pave the way for the Development Loan-HIG financed programs that will be the main thrust to achieving objective 4. The tax program was ranked high because it is effective and is helping to provide the government with the wherewithal to finance some of its own development. It is considered to be an indirect contributor to all the CDSS objectives. These five projects form the nucleus of the Minimum package.

The next five projects principally deal with manpower training and utilization, the most commonly identified development need for Liberia and the essential ingredient to achieve the CDSS objectives. Finally, the PL 480 Title I program has been included in this package since it is viewed as a modest request that can meet a relatively short-term need and comes at a time when the country can benefit tremendously from the extra infusion of expenditure for development that would result from programmed use of the sales proceeds. This should give the government the ability to move forward with whatever food production recommendations result from the agriculture sector analysis scheduled to be completed in FY 81 and will also allow them to implement a number of development projects to help alleviate unemployment, which is a real and growing concern.

This grouping of projects would allow AID to maintain a minimum presence and move forward in a modest way to train some of the specialized manpower needed to achieve the objectives. It would not, however, allow us to move very fast or very far down this path.

The Current Level

Only two additional elements have been included to arrive at this decision package: credit to farmers and the expansion of appropriate technology to a geographic area of the country where earlier pilot efforts have shown promising results. These would be supportive of the Minimum package but would not take us much beyond that minimal level below which our assistance would be too small to make any difference. The agricultural credit program was carried in the Current Level rather than the Minimum Level because the Liberians have put in sufficient initial capital and people to ensure that credit will flow to the rural areas. The AID financed part of the program is designed to assure that credit will be available to the small producers and that the bank develops a loan servicing capability that will more adequately ensure loan repayment. This project forms a key element of the strategy to increase the income of the small farmers. The Cooperatives project will help provide them with the organizational mechanism and the Credit project makes the necessary funds available, while the Land Tenure project provides them with the incentives to become commercial producers. In a sense, the Credit project is a follow-on to the development of agricultural coops and a forerunner to the land tenure effort, and it is an essential element of this three-pronged effort to increase rural income and the achievement of objective 1. The Nimba Rural Technology project, which is designed to develop small-scale commercial and industrial activities in rural communities, is one of the direct ways USAID hopes to stimulate the government's decentralization program and is thus an important element in the achievement of objective 2. Although this package adds some important elements that will help the overall effort to achieve the CDSS objectives, U.S. assistance at this level can only be marginally more effective than it would be at the Minimum Level.

AAPL Level

At this level U.S. assistance will begin to have a reasonably significant impact. The overall effort could, however, be far more effective, particularly in the health area, if some of the projects that have been forced down to the shelf level could be implemented. In fact, only a little over half of what has been identified as the levels and areas in the health sector where U.S. assistance could make meaningful impact is funded under this package. Nonetheless, the U.S. contribution should enable the Liberians to implement important segments of their National Health Plan which is now being developed, especially if it is assumed that WHO and other donors will continue to be forthcoming in this area. U.S. assistance at this level would permit additional in-country training to take place and put manpower targets within reach. A start could also be made to meet some of the more urgent up-country logistics and health infrastructure needs; but since only about \$1 million is programmed for these purposes, no major effort would be possible. A development loan will be the most likely way in which this element of the sector program will be funded; amounts are shown in FY 84 and 85 with this in mind. Nutrition is one area not specifically addressed in this package. However, as overall health conditions in the rural areas improve, this should begin to have a positive effect on farmer productivity. If this occurs, it is anticipated that one result will be a greater availability and variety of foodstuffs which will offer opportunities for improving the diets of the rural people. A shelf item nutrition project is being considered that would take advantage of such a situation, but no significant U.S. contribution is programmed within the AAPL.

A program designed to help the Liberians deal with the land tenure problems described on page 39 of the CDSS would be included within this package. It would tie in closely with the ongoing agriculture sector programs and would be an essential underpinning for downstream plans to stimulate agriculture, food and cash crop production. The other major new project that would begin within this level, assuming the success of the experimental project begun in FY 78, would be the second phase of the Programmed Learning/Program Teaching project. This would pave the way to introduce this proven methodology on a national scale and, together with the program in nonformal education (Rural Learning Delivery Systems), would bring educational opportunities to the rural areas at reasonable cost.

Simultaneously, the Vocational Training programs (BWI, OICI and Youth-on-the-Job Training) will be producing skilled workers to help fill the existing void. It is anticipated that the Nimba Rural Technology project, the Rural Enterprises project and that phase of the Low-Income Housing project which addresses rural shelter needs, will create increased demands for these skills in the rural areas. This group of projects is directly related to the achievement of objective 3 and also contributes to objective 2.

In order to start new projects within the levels described by the other two packages, many project elements had to be cut back. The AAPL Level would allow a more efficient scheduling of participant training, procurement and technician arrivals for these projects, and would include a number of items now deferred because of budget constraints. The overall program would be balanced and would address all of the CDSS objectives, although additional inputs would be needed to reach the targets within a reasonable time frame.

The "Shelf" Level

This level includes several major capital projects, on some of which the U.S. has implied commitments by virtue of its earlier actions and involvement. Technical assistance to the National Housing Authority only makes sense if there is a loan package to implement the policies and recommendations that come out of it. It is logical and reasonable for the Liberians to look to the U.S. to provide at least a substantial part of this through D/L and HIG, and this is a crucial element to the achievement of objective 4. (See CDSS, page 43.)

The Belle Yella to Kolahun road segment, being designed as part of Rural Roads III, is a project for which the Liberians will also be looking to the U.S. for funding. The CDSS identifies accessibility as one of the key constraint's to Liberia's development and discusses possible AID strategies and collaborative efforts to overcome these bottlenecks. This project would contribute to the overall effort to pursue objective 1. (See page 38 of CDSS.)

Provision has been made for a possible loan to the Agricultural Bank in FY 83 to augment the government's seed capital inputs. The idea of establishing a fertilizer distribution system is a relatively new one and is not specifically discussed in the CDSS, but is certainly consistent with its goals and objectives. Also under consideration within the health sector project is an element that would build on the impressive work already being done by the Liberian Biomedical Research Laboratory and offers opportunities for applied research to be carried out on some of the basic disabling endemic diseases prevalent in West Africa. A follow-on to the Lofa Integrated Rural Development project, the expansion of the OICI vocational training program and Agricultural Cooperatives Phase II are outgrowths of successful projects which can have significant spread effects if U.S., World Bank or other donor funds can be channeled to them at the right time. These projects would build upon the considerable progress already achieved.

Most of these efforts will require funding that goes well beyond the AAPL. The majority would be development loans. Liberia's present debt service ratio to GDP is considered reasonable by most economists (see CDSS, page 21) and the country has an excellent repayment record. Liberia should be able to service additional concessional loans with relative ease.

ABS FY 81

DECISION UNIT: 669 LIBERIA

Proposed Use of Regional Project FundsHEALTH1. Health Initiatives 698-0062

It is anticipated that this project can play an important part in helping to achieve the objectives of the health sector project - Health Delivery System, which is currently being designed by the Ministry of Health and USAID.

Budget

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
-	150,000	200,000

2. Strengthening Health Delivery Systems 698-0398

Over the past year USAID has been closely associated with this program. In Liberia, it has focused specifically on the following:

- a. Increasing skills and improving utilization of health personnel providing generalized health services at the supervisory and local levels; and
- b. Improving national disease surveillance and health demographic data collection and integrating them into Liberian rural health planning and delivery systems.

It is planned to support and stimulate continued cooperation between this regional program and the bilateral project.

Budget

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
-	50,000	50,000

3. Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases 698-0421

This project was an important supplemental effort to the Lofa County Rural Health Delivery Pilot Project that will be completed this fiscal year. It is anticipated that this regional project will continue to have an important function to play in the implementation of the new health sector project which is being designed with this expectation.

Project No. 698-0421

Budget

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
-	200,000	400,000

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

1. Improved Rural Technology 698-0407

This project provides a very valuable mechanism for introducing appropriate technology into rural Liberia. USAID and Peace Corps, in their work with the Ministry of Local Government, anticipate using this project extensively during the next few years. It is expected that many of the small scale projects that are successful can form the basis for future larger scale national projects.

Budget

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
100,000	200,000	200,000

2. Accelerated Impact Program 698-0401

In recent discussions with the Government of Liberia on the general subject of land tenure, several small "AIP type" projects were identified that deal with specific legal and technical aspects of the problem. These projects lend themselves to the kind of discrete and focused inputs that can be provided by this regional project and the Mission plans to develop proposals accordingly.

Budget

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
-	200,000	-

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

African Women in Development - Profile of Liberian Women
698-0388.11

The objective of the Africa Regional African Women in Development Project is to assist rural women to improve their welfare and to extend their potential as contributors in development. This objective cannot be met without adequate knowledge of how

rural women interact within their economic and social environment. The Profile of Liberian Women subproject seeks to bridge this information gap by funding a two-year research study covering women's activities in subsistence agriculture, cash cropping and marketing. Areas of study will include legal status, education, employment, family life, politics, etc.

Budget

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
135,000	68,000*	-

*If funds available in FY 79, this amount is requested for fourth quarter obligation.

PDS FUNDS BUDGET

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	25,000	20,000	14,000
Education and Human Resources	20,000*	22,100	8,000
Health	-	22,100	13,600
Special Development Activities	-	-	4,400
Total	<u>45,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>

*Requested

AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT 689-0384

Mission has been able to use the African Manpower Program effectively, both to fund pre-project training and to respond to the GOL requests for non-project-related training that provide support for the overall GOL and AID development effort.

Budget

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
155,000	186,000	223,200

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
	<u>Decision Package Minimum</u>							
	<u>*Terminated Projects with Pipeline</u>							
	669-0127 Agricultural Cooperative Dev.	T	G	FN	(239)	(239)		
	669-0137 Agricultural Analysis & Planning	T	G	FN	(362)	(601)		
	669-0138 Rural Roads Phase III	T	L	FN	(3,689)	(4,290)		
	669-0139 Upper Bong Co. Rural Dev.	T	L	FN	(4,200)	(8,490)		
	669-0142 Upper Iofa Co. Rural Dev.	T	L	FN	(1,723)	(10,213)		
	669-0160 Youth-On-The-Job Training	T	G	EH	(345)	(10,558)		
	Sub-Total (non-add)				(10,558)			
	<u>New and Continuing Projects</u>							
1	**669-0130 Improved Efficiency Learning I	O	G	EH	784	784		
2	669-0135 Agricultural Research	O	G	FN	677	1,461		
3	669-0165 Health Delivery System	N	G	HE	528	1,989		
4	**669-0146 Low Income Housing	O	G	SD	298	2,287		
5	**669-0132 Increased Revenue for Dev.	O	G	SD	237	2,524		
6	**669-0153 Rural Development Training (PVO)	O	G	FN	325	2,849		
7	**669-0131 Vocational Training	O	G	EH	800	3,649		
8	669-0161 Improved Rural Services	O	G	EH	549	4,198		
9	669-0134 Rural Learning Delivery System	O	G	EH	400	4,598		
10	**669-0126 Health Management Planning	O	G	HE	221	4,819		
11	PL-480 Title I				(2,830)	4,819		
12	Basic Workforce				-	4,819	29	45
	Total minimum package & related workforce				4,819		29	45
	<u>Decision Package Current</u>							
13	**669-0145 Agricultural Credit Bank	O	G	FN	452	5,271		
14	669-0163 Nimba Co. Rural Technology (PVO)	O	G	FN	200	5,471		

Bureau Code:

Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)			
					INCR	CUM	USDH		FNDH	
							INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
15	Workforce Increment Current Package				-	5,471	-	29	-	45
	Total Current Package & Related Workforce				652					
	<u>Decision Package AAPL</u>									
16	669-0165 Health Delivery System	N	G	HE	335	5,806				
17	669-0165 Health Delivery System	N	G	FN	300	6,106				
18	669-0165 Land Tenure	O	G	FN	400	6,506				
19	669-0132 Increased Revenue for Dev.	O	G	SD	300	6,806				
20	669-0166 Improved Efficiency Learning II	N	G	EH	200	7,006				
21	669-0135 Agricultural Research	O	G	FN	144	7,105				
22	669-0163 Nimba Co. Rural Technology (PVO)	O	G	FN	350	7,500				
23	**669-0153 Rural Development Training (PVO)	O	G	FN	200	7,700				
24	669-0134 Rural Learning Delivery System	O	G	EH	200	7,900				
25	669-0141 YMCA Agricultural Training (PVO)	O	G	FN	100	8,000				
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				2,529		-	29	-	45

*Unliquidated balance as of 9/30/80. This includes fully funded "on-Going" Projects for which no new funding requirements are anticipated.
 **Approved PP as of 4/30/79
 ***Does not include two regionally funded USDI.

18

USAID/Liberia
ILLUSTRATIVE
SHELF ITEMS
(\$ Thousands)

<u>Functional Account/Project:</u>	<u>LOP Estimate</u>
<u>Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition</u>	
Ag. Coop II	4,000
Cooperative Irrigated Rice (Loan)	3,500
Lofa Co. IRD II (Loan)	5,000
Rural Roads IV (Loan)	11,000
Fertilizer Production & Dist. (Loan)	5,000
Agriculture Credit Bank (Loan)	3,000
Rural Enterprises Dev. (Grant/Loan)	3,000
<u>Health</u>	
Health Delivery System (Grant)	3,600*
Health Delivery System (Loan)	4,000*
Nutrition Improvement	2,000
<u>Education</u>	
BWI Capital Project (Loan)	2,000
OICI Expansion/Vocational Trg.	1,500
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>	
Low Income Housing (Loan I)	4,000
Low Income Housing (Loan II)	6,000

*In addition to amounts programmed in the 5-year IPA levels.

PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS ^{4/}

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81		
					MINIMUM	CURRENT	
	13 ^{1/}	16 ^{1/}	22 ^{2/}	20 ^{2/}	18 ^{2/}	2	1
Implementation at Beginning of Year	6	6	5	6	1	-	1
Moving from Design to Implementation During Year	6	5	6	10	10	-	-
Design for Future Year Implementation	25	29	33	36	29	2	2
SUBTOTAL ▲	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
Number of Non-Project Activities	25	29	35	38	31	2	2
TOTAL ▲							

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81		
					MINIMUM	CURRENT	
Less than \$1 Million	1	2	3	2	-	-	-
\$1 To \$5 Million	3	3	2	4	-	-	1
\$5 To \$15 Million	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$15 To \$25 Million	-	-	-	-	3 ^{3/}	-	-
More Than \$25 Million	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
AID 1910 C (3 79)							

Project Summary

TABLE VI

Footnotes:

- 1/ Includes regionally funded WARDAs project.
- 2/ Includes regionally funded WARDAs, OICI and WID sub-project designed and monitored at USAID/L.
- 3/ Includes Health Delivery Systems project being designed at \$18.0 mil. only \$10.4 ml. of which will be within the 5-year IPA Level. The balance is carried as a shelf item.
- 4/ Does not include workforce effort for following activities:
 - African Manpower Development Program
 - Rural Intermediate Technology Program
 - Mano River Union Projects
 - Strengthening Health Delivery Systems
 - Development Assistance, Inc. Assessments
 - Human Rights Fund
 - African Development Foundation
 - Coordinating activities with other donors
 - Large number of visitors who regularly stop in Liberia and require USAID/L assistance

Table VII
OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL IN POSITIONS

FUNCTIONS	FY 77				FY 78				FY 79				FY 80			
	USDI	FNDI	US CONT	FN CONT	USDI	FNDI	US CONT	FN CONT	USDI	FNDI	US CONT	FN CONT	USDI	FNDI	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
Program Planning	6	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
Project Design	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1	-
Project Implementation	14	4	-	-	13	5	1	-	10	10	-	-	10	10	-	-
Financial Management	4	11	-	-	4	11	-	-	4	9	-	-	3	9	-	-
Mission Support	6	42	-	-	5	41	-	-	5	16	-	-	5	24	-	-
Non-Mission Specific	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	37*	61	1	2	33	59	2	-	32*	57	-	-	31	45	2	2
PLUS: PASA's (O.F. & Program)	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
LESS: JAO Details	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MODE Required	44	41	Approved MODE		19	41	Approved MODE		41	43	Approved MODE		38			

FUNCTIONS	FY 81 AAPL				FY 81 MINIMUM				FY 81 CURRENT			
	USDI	FNDI	US CONT	FN CONT	USDI	FNDI	US CONT	FN CONT	USDI	FNDI	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	3	1	-	-								
Program Planning	4	2	-	-								
Project Design	4	-	1	2								
Project Implementation	10	10	-	-								
Financial Management	3	9	-	-								
Mission Support	5	23	-	-								
Non-Mission Specific	2	-	-	-								
TOTAL	31	45	2	2	SAME AS AAPL							
PLUS: PASA's (O.F. & Program)	9	-	-	-								
LESS: JAO Details	-	-	-	-								
MODE Required	40											

11510-415/89
* Includes 1 IDI covered under AID/W Training Complement

TABLE VIII
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 77 (000)		FY 78 (000)		FY 79 (000)		FY 80 (000)	
	(\$000)	RELATED WORKYRS.						
US Direct Hire	1,568.6	32	1,982.8	32	1,726.8	33	1,685.2	30
FN Direct Hire	268.7	53	293.1	55	352.1	55	311.4	45
US Contract Personnel	1.6	.2	3.9	.5	8.8	.3	8.0	.5
FN Contract Personnel	12.3	.2	-	-	1.2	.1	2.0	.2
Housing	480.8	32	271.1	32	469.4	33	506.2	30
Office Operations	708.2	XXXX	476.1	XXXX	577.4	XXXX	520.9	XXXX
TOTAL REQUEST	3,040.2	32	3,027.0	32	3,135.7	33	3,033.7	30
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	-		-		-		-	

COST SUMMARIES	FY 81 AAPL		FY 81 MINIMUM		FY 81 CURRENT	
	(\$000)	RELATED WORKYRS.	(\$000)	RELATED WORKYRS.	(\$000)	RELATED WORKYRS.
US Direct Hire	1,564.8	30	1,564.8	30	1,564.8	30
FN Direct Hire	324.6	45	324.6	45	324.6	45
US Contract Personnel	8.0	.5	8.0	.5	8.0	.5
FN Contract Personnel	2.0	.2	2.0	.2	2.0	.2
Housing	526.8	30	444.3	30	526.8	30
Office Operations	540.3	XXXX	473.9	XXXX	540.3	XXXX
TOTAL REQUEST	2,966.5	30	2,817.6	30	2,966.5	30
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	-		-		-	

AID 1510-5 (3-79) (1) Includes Mission Director's Cost Reported on Lines 39-41
(2) Related Work Years USDH Only

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MISSION LIBERIA

ABS/MOB FY81

TABLE VIII (A)
Page 1 of 3

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET DETAIL

Expense Category	Line No.	Object Class	Expenses Related To	FY 80 BUDGET		FY 81 BUDGET (AAPL Level)	
				Units	Amount	Units	Amount
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	01	XXX			1,685.2		1,564.8
U.S. Citizens Basic Pay	02	110	USDH Workyears	30	1,005.4	30	981.0
Part-time, Temp. U.S. Basic Pay	03	112	USDH Workyears		-		-
Differential Pay	04	116			179.3		174.5
Living Allowances	05	118			82.0	30	80.2
All Other CODE 11	06	119			-		-
Education Allowances	07	126	No. of Dependents	28	72.0	27	72.0
Retirement - U.S.	08	120			70.4		67.8
All Other CODE 12 - U.S.	09	129			-		-
Post Assignment - Travel	10	212	No. of Assignments	12	23.1		
Post Assignment - Freight	11	22	No. of Assignments	12	110.3		
Home Leave - Travel	12	212	No. of Assignments	9	25.5	11	52.7
Home Leave - Freight	13	22	No. of Assignments	9	23.7	11	39.1
Education Travel	14	215	No. of Movements	7	18.2	6	17.8
R & R Travel	15	215	No. of Movements	42	48.6	41	50.1
All Other CODE 215 Travel	16	215			26.7		29.6
FOREIGN NATIONAL DIRECT HIRE	17	XXX			311.4		324.6
Basic Pay	18	114	FNDH Workyears		273.6		284.3
Overtime, Holiday Pay	19	115			11.6		13.0
All Other CODE 11 - FN	20	119			16.3		17.0
All Code 12 - FN	21	129			9.9		10.3
Benefits for Former Personnel	22	13			-		-
U.S. CONTRACT PERSONNEL	23	XXX			8.0		8.0
PASA Technicians	24	258	Workyears		-		-
U.S. Personal Serv. Cont. - Salary & Benefits	25	113	Workyears	.5	8.0	.5	8.0
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	26	255			-		-
F.N. CONTRACT PERSONNEL	27	XXX			2.0		2.0
F.N. Personal Serv. Cont. - Salary & Benefits	28	113	Workyears	.3	2.0	.3	2.0
All Other F.N. PSC Costs	29	255			-		-

TABLE VIII (A)
Page 2 of 3

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET DETAIL

Expense Category	Line No.	Object Class	Expenses Related To	FY 80 BUDGET		FY 81 BUDGET (ANPL Level)	
				Units	Amount	Units	Amount
HOUSING							
Rent	30	XXX			482.8		501.8
Utilities	31	235	No. of Res. Years	31	160.8	31	181.0
Renovation & Maintenance	32	235	No. of Res. Years	34	170.2	33	222.3
Quarters Allowance	33	259	No. of Res. Units	34	13.0	33	16.0
Purchases - Res. Furnishings & Equipment	34	127	No. of Allowances		-		-
Transportation (Freight) for Code 311	35	311	No. of Sets	4	92.5	2	55.0
Mission Director	36	22			46.3		27.5
Rent	XXX	XXX			23.4		25.0
Utilities	37	235			8.0		8.0
Renovation & Maintenance of Residence	38	235			8.3		9.1
Official Residence Allowance	39	259			1.2		1.5
Representation Allowance	40	254			4.5		5.0
	41	252			1.4		1.4
OFFICE OPERATIONS							
Rent	42	XXX			520.9		540.3
Utilities	43	234			-		-
Building Maintenance & Renovations	44	234			43.3		49.9
Office Furniture & Equipment	45	259			85.0		90.0
Other Equipment	46	310			29.5		10.0
Transportation (Freight)	47	319			-		-
Communications	48	22			14.7		5.0
Security Guard Services (NON PSCs)	49	230			11.0		11.5
Printing	50	259			83.0		86.0
International - Operational Travel	51	24			1.5		1.5
Domestic - Operational Travel	52	210	No. of Trips	28	56.0	29	61.0
Charter/Contract Transportation	53	210			9.0		9.5
Vehicles	54	259			-		-
Supplies & Materials	55	312	No. of Vehicles	4	31.0	5	40.6
FMS	56	22	No. of Vehicles	4	15.5	5	20.3
All other CODE 25	57	26			73.4		80.0
	58	257			40.0		45.0
	59	259			28.0		30.0

NOTE (1) In accordance with AID/W guidelines - No increase over FY 79
 (2) In accordance with AID/W guidelines - Travel held to a minimum

TABLE VIII (A)
Page 3 of 3

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET DETAIL

Expense Category	Line No.	Object Class	Expenses Related To	FY 00 BUDGET		FY 81 BUDGET (ANPL Level)	
				Units	Amount	Units	Amount
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	60			3,033.7		2,966.5	
RECONCILE by deducting from line 60 amounts not funded from Mission Allotment (line 65)							
Object Class 11	XX	XXX					
Object Class 12	61			1,184.7		1,155.5	
Net FMS (from line 50)	62			70.4		67.8	
Other Deductions	63			40.0		45.0	
	64						
NET ALLOTMENT REQUIREMENTS	65			1,738.6		1,698.2	
AID/W APPROVED BUDGET INCREASE (DECREASE)	XX	XXX					
	66						
	67						
	68						
	69						
	70						
OTHER INFORMATION	XX	XXX					
636(c) Requirements	71	32					
Administrative Reservations	72	XXX					
Trust funded PSC's Included in lines 23 & 27	73	XXX	Workyears				
Program funded PSC's	74	XXX	Workyears				
P.D. & S.Project: Obligations for Project Design	75	XXX					

NET ALLOTMENT REQUIREMENT BY QUARTER - FY 1980:

FIRST QUARTER :	\$523.5
SECOND QUARTER :	375.3
THIRD QUARTER :	505.6
FOURTH QUARTER :	334.2

PROJECTED OBLIGATIONS BY MONTH - FY 1980:

OCT 18	X	APR 5	X
NOV 5	X	MAY 12	X
DEC 7	X	JUN 12	X
JAN 12	X	JUL 5	X
FEB 5	X	AUG 7	X
MAR 5	X	SEP 7	X

TABLE VIII (B)

USAID/ Liberia
 FY 1980 NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY PROCUREMENT PLAN
 (O/C 310, 311, 312 & 319)

MOB LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS CATEG.	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS			Units to be/ Purchased			ACQUISITION COST		COMMENTS
			WARE- HOUSE	ISSUED	ORDER	TOTAL	C	A	NR	COMMODITY	
46	310	Cabinet, Safe	0	3	2		X	X	1,400	700	
46	310	Chair, Sec.	1	45	15		X	X	790	395	
46	310	Chair, w/arm	4	77	10		X	X	670	335	
46	310	Table, Wood	0	6	3		X	X	800	400	
46	310	Desk, Pedestal	0	56	10		X	X	2,200	1,100	
46	310	Desk, Sec.	0	27	10		X	X	2,200	1,100	
46	310	Desk, Ex. Wood	0	6	1		X	X	850	425	
46	310	Addg. Mach. Elec.	9	7	5		X	X	2,000	1,000	
46	310	Copying Mach.	5	8	2		X	X	11,000	5,500	
46	310	Dispenser, Water	2	12	6		X	X	1,210	605	
46	310	Typewriter, Elec.	6	33	6		X	X	3,450	1,725	
46	310	Typewriter, Man.	3	39	5		X	X	1,700	850	
46	310	Cabinet, Legal	2	81	10		X	X	1,320	660	
35	311	Bedroom set	0	41	12		X	X	17,000	8,500	
35	311	Diningroom set	0	41	4		X	X	5,752	2,876	
35	311	Livingroom set	0	41	4		X	X	6,956	3,478	
35	311	Refrigerators Elec	17	49	10		X	X	5,396	2,698	
35	311	Freezers, Elec.	17	37	6		X	X	2,850	1,425	
35	311	Range, Elec.	1	15	5		X	X	1,324	662	
35	311	Heater, Water	1	19	10		X	X	1,400	700	

1/ PURCHASE CODE: C = Purchase Based on Condition of Item
 A = Replacement Based on Age
 NR = New Requirement Due to Staffing Increase

USAID/ Liberia
 FY 1980 NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY PROCUREMENT PLAN
 (O/C 310, 311, 312 & 319)

MOB LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS CATEG.	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS				Units to be Purchased			ACQUISITION COST		COMMENTS
			WAVE-HOUSE	ISSUED	ORDER	TOTAL	C	A	NR	COMMODITY	TRANSPORTATION	
55	312	Vehicles	0	17	4		X	X		31,000	15,500	
47	319	Airconditioners*	16	34	37		X	X		21,800	10,900	
47	319	Airconditioners*	4	50	50		X	X		23,495	11,748	
47	319	Dehumidifier*	26	39	10		X	X		1,580	865	
47	319	Vacuum Cleaners*	0	0	30				X	4,950	2,475	

NOTE: Issuance under Code 311 include provision to 3 guest houses, 9 PASA employees and 5 contract employees with respective charges to either PASA or Contract.

1/ PURCHASE CODE: C = Purchase Based on Condition of Item *This MOB Line Item included in
 A = Replacement Based on Age Line Item 35.
 NR = New Requirement Due to Staffing Increase

USAID/ LIBERIA
 OFFICIAL RESIDENCE EXPENSES
 FY 1980 ESTIMATE

A. Number & Type of Full-Time Servants:

Salaries & Related Costs for Each	\$
<u>Cook</u>	<u>2,080</u>
<u>1st Steward</u>	<u>1,936</u>
<u>2nd Steward</u>	<u>1,517</u>

B. Number & Type of Part-Time Servants:

Salaries & Related Costs for Each

C. Costs of Other Authorized Items:*

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>EST COST</u>
Medical	400
Uniforms	450
Late work during official functions	<u>492</u>

TOTALS	<u>6,875</u>
Less 5% of Base Salary Director's contribution.	<u>2,375</u>
OE Requirement	<u>\$4,500</u>

* Include such things as cleaning supplies, paper products, light bulbs, small tools and items of insufficient value to require maintenance of property records.

Schedule VIII (E)

USAID/ LIBERIA
 U.S. CONTRACT PERSONNEL - FY 1980
 (Personal Services Contracts)

Contract No. (Where applicable)	TITLE (Type of Service)	Work Months FY 80	Work Months FY 81	FY 1980		REMARKS
				(MOB Line 25 - o/c 113)	Funding (MOB Line 26 - o/c 255)	
N/A	Project Design	3		\$ 5.0	\$	
N/A	Project Design		3	5.0		
N/A	Project Implementation	2		3.0		
NA	Project Implementation		2	3.0		

USAID/ LIBERIA
FOREIGN NATIONAL CONTRACT PERSONNEL - FY 1980
 (Personal Services Contracts)

Contract No. (Where Applicable)	TITLE (Type of Service)	Work Months FY 80	Work Months FY 81	FY 1980		REMARKS
				(MOB Line 28 - o/c 113)	Funding (MOB Line 29 - o/c 255)	
N/A	Project Design	3	-	\$	\$	
N/A	Project Design	-	3	2.0		
				2.0		

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
 POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS												DECISION UNIT				
	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			Current			AA/PL		USAID/Liberia		
	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			Current			AA/PL		USAID/Liberia		
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	AA/PL	AA/PL	USAID/Liberia
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION																	
<u>Director's Office</u>																	
	1		1		1												
Director																	
Deputy Director	1		1		1												
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	1	1	1	1												
Subtotal Executive Direction	3	1	3	1	3												
PROGRAM PLANNING																	
<u>Program Office</u>																	
Program Officer	1		1		1												
Deputy Program Officer	1		1		1												
Assistant Program Officer (Economist)	1		1		1												
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	1	1	1	1												
Subtotal Program Planning	4	1	4	1	4												
PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION																	
<u>Rural Development Office</u>																	
Agriculture Development Officer	1		1		1												
Project Officer - Asst. General Dev. Off.	1		1		1												
Project Design Officer - Ag. Economist	1		1		1												
Regional Project Off. - Gen. Dev. Officer	1		1		1												
Program Assistant		1		1													
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1													
Subtotal Rural Development Office		4		4													
<u>Multisector Office</u>																	
Multisector Officer	1		1		1												
Regional Housing Officer	1		1		1												
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1													
Subtotal Multisector Office		2		2													

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
 POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1981		
	Current			Current			Current			AAFL		
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<u>Health Office</u>												
Health Officer	1		1									
Public Health Advisor	1		1									
Project Officer - Health Advisor			1									
Program Assistant		1		1								
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1								
<u>Education Office</u>												
Education Officer	1		1									
Project Officer - Education Advisor	1		1									
Project Assistant - IDI	1											
Project Officer - Education Advisor			1									
Project Assistant		1		1								
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1								
<u>Capital Projects</u>												
Capital Projects Development Officer	1		1									
Assistant Capital Projects Dev. Officer	1		1									
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1								
<u>Engineering Services</u>												
General Engineering Advisor	1		1									
Civil Engineer	1											
Engineering Aide												
<u>Program Office</u>												
Assistant Program Officer (Design)	1		1									
Program Assistant		1		1								
Training Officer		1		1								
Subtotal Project Design & Implementation	16	10	16	10	16	11						

AID 1990-18 (3-79)

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
 POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	DECISION UNIT											
	USAID/Liberia DECISION PACKAGE											
	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981		Current		AAPL			
USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT												
<u>Controller's Office</u>												
Controller	1		1									
Deputy Controller	1		1									
Financial Analyst	1											
Budgeting and Accounting Officer		1										
Accountant		1										
Accountant		1										
Supervisor - Voucher Examiner		1										
Accountant		1										
Voucher Examiner		1										
Senior Accountant		1										
Accountant - Voucher Examiner		1										
Financial Analyst		1										
Accountant		1										
Subtotal Financial Management	4	9	3	9	3	9	3					
MISSION SUPPORT												
<u>Executive Office</u>												
Executive Officer	1											
Deputy Executive Officer	1		1									
Assistant GSO Officer	1		1									
Assistant GSO Officer	1		1									
C & R Officer	1		1									
Administrative Assistant		1										
Personnel Specialist		1										
Procurement Specialist		1										
General Services Specialist		1										
Property Management Specialist		1										
Maintenance Specialist		1										
All Other (Non-Professional)		30										
Subtotal Mission Support	5	36	5	24	5	24	5					
												17
												23

AID 1330-18 (3-79)

**TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981**
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1981		
	Milestone			Milestone			Current			AAFL		
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Total Increment*	32	57	31	45	31	45	31	45				
Cumulative Total*	32	57	31	45	31	45	31	45				

*Includes:

- 2 Regional Ceiling USDH FY 79, FY 80, FY 81
- 1 INI (AID/W) Ceiling FY 79

TABLE IX - WORKFORCE NARRATIVE

During FY 79 the Mission substantially altered the composition of its staff to reflect changing program needs. More emphasis was placed on technical functions and less on staff support. The absolute on-board U.S. direct-hire staff has been reduced and will go down to 29 by FY 81. Foreign National staff will also be reduced. By FY 81 the staff will already be at a minimum. Within this staffing level, four U.S. direct-hire will have project design as their primary function. No additional increment is planned in this area despite the fact that the design workload will be considerably higher than it would appear from the examination of the AAPL package alone, since the Mission plans to design most of the projects now shown as shelf items. It will be necessary to augment Mission design efforts with appropriate contract or AID/W expertise. In the Mission's judgment it will be more cost effective to use PDS money and the core Mission staff to handle the increased workload generated by the "shelf package" than it would be to bring on additional direct-hire personnel. At the same time, the importance of having permanent Mission staff deeply involved in directing and guiding the design of projects that will ultimately be the responsibility of the Mission to implement and monitor is well recognized. Thus, a fairly large portion of the Program, Capital Projects and Technical offices' staff time will be dedicated to design.

The Workforce tables have been prepared in accordance with the criteria set forth in the ABS instructions. The chart assigns individual staff to either design, implementation or Mission support, but it does not take into account the dual capacity of many staff members. Likewise, Table VI (Project Summary) cannot take into account the workload generated by the number of important and valuable activities which are outside the bilateral program but which nonetheless require Mission time to monitor, review and, in some cases, design. These would include such activities as African Manpower Development program, Rural Intermediate Technology program, Mano River Union projects, Strengthening Health Delivery Systems, the regional project which is becoming more active in Liberia, the assessments being done by Development Assistance, Inc., monitoring the activities financed by the Human Rights Fund and the African Development Foundation (when it comes into being), and a myriad of other regionally and centrally-funded activities which supplement bilateral efforts. Because country program budgets are so tight, these activities assume an even greater importance than before. Likewise, it is extremely important to achieve maximum results by coordinating programs with Peace Corps, FAO, UNDP, EEC, World Bank, African

Development Bank, and other donor organizations, all of which requires a commitment of staff time. This demand of staff resources is not reflected anywhere in the tables but has to be borne in mind when assessing staff needs.

TABLE X

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND PERCENTAGES OF OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(BUDGETS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

DECISION UNIT# 669 LIBERIA

APPROPRIATION: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6690131 VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 1800 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 1800
 FY 1980 - \$ 1500 FY 1980 - \$ 1000
 FY 1981 - \$ 800

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
1169	LTR0	97%	97%	94%	94%	94%
ADD	XILB	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
ADD						

APPROPRIATION: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6690134 RURAL LEARNING DELIVERY SYSTEM

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 210 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 400
 FY 1980 - \$ 400 FY 1980 - \$ 100
 FY 1981 - \$ 600

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
1082	LTRN	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ADD						
ADD						

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND PERCENTAGES OF OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(BUDGETS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6691135 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 500 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 515
 FY 1980 - \$ 520 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 542
 FY 1981 - \$ 527 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1981 - \$ 547

H. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
1166	X11B	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ADD						

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6691141 YMCA AGRICULTURAL TRAINING (PVO) APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 115 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 0
 FY 1980 - \$ 152 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 100
 FY 1981 - \$ 100 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1981 - \$ 100

H. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
1168	ATNL	22%		23%		20%
1167	LTBN	6%		6%		10%
1970	PVOU	100%		100%		100%
ADD						

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND PERCENTAGES OF OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(BUDGETS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6690153 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)

A. BUDGET IN CP:	FY 1979 - \$	455	BUDGET IN ABS:	FY 1979 - \$	<u>455</u>
	FY 1980 - \$	420		FY 1980 - \$	<u>450</u>
				FY 1981 - \$	<u>585</u>

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET		1980 BUDGET		1981 BUDGET	
		IN CP	IN ABS	IN CP	IN ABS	IN ABS	%
1166	ATNL	10*	\$	18*	\$	20%	
1165	LTRU	75*	\$	73*	\$	80%	
1971	PV00	100*	\$	100*	\$	100%	
ADD			\$		\$		
ADD			\$		\$		

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS - ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

DECISION UNIT: 669 LIBERIA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 669-0130 IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING APPROPRIATION: EHR

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981
<u>ATNL</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>92%</u>	<u>42%</u>				

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 669-0160 YOUTH ON THE JOB TRAINING APPROPRIATION: EHR

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981
<u>LTRN</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>				

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 669-0161 IMPROVED RURAL SERVICES APPROPRIATION: EHR

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981
<u>LTR0</u>	<u> %</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>				

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 669-0146 LOW COST FLOWING APPROPRIATION: SDA

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981
<u>ENVR</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>				

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 669-0165 HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS APPROPRIATION: POP

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1980	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1981
<u>PVOL</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>20%</u>				

TABLE XI

Country: Liberia

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

Commodities	FY 1979			Estimated FY 1980			Projected FY 1981				
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carryin to FY 1980 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carryin to FY 1981 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carryin to FY 1982 \$ MT		
<u>Title I</u>											
Rice	-	-	-	2,760	10	2,760	10	2,830	10	2,830	10

COMMENT: Shipments would arrive early in each fiscal year and there would be no carryin to the next fiscal year.

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Country: Liberia

TABLE XII
PL 480 TITLE I/III
Supply and Distribution
(000 Metric Tons)

<u>Stock Situation</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>Estimated FY 1980</u>
<u>Commodity - Rice</u>		
Beginning Stocks	Unknown	20.83
Production	Est. 158.23	168.73
Imports	Est. 59.00	50.00
Concessional	-0-	10.00
Non-Concessional	59.00	50.00
Consumption	Est. 196.40	203.80
Ending Stocks	20.83	35.76

Proposed Project Description, FY-81 ABS

EHR 669-0161

Title: Improved Rural ServicesFunds: Education and Human Resources DevelopmentProposed Obligation:

FY-1980: 582

LOP: 2,866

Project Duration:

START FY-1980

END FY-1984

PURPOSE: To improve the capability of government at both the central and decentralized levels to deliver essential services to the rural areas.

BACKGROUND: The quality and quantity of basic governmental services (schools, clinics, assistance to farmers, child health, nutrition, etc.) have improved over the past decade but continue to be grossly inadequate for many rural Liberians. Many factors contribute to this problem. However, the GOL recognizes that the lack of sufficient numbers of trained and motivated Liberian personnel is a key constraint which needs to be addressed urgently and vigorously. Many actual and potential services now exist that are inhibited by inadequate, untimely delivery systems, attributable mainly to poor planning arising from inadequately trained planners and implementors. Considerable headway has been made by the Civil Service Agency (CSA) and the Liberian Institute of Public Administration (LIPA) (both CSA and LIPA were previously supported by AID) in improving the performance of GOL Ministries and agencies in changing a highly personalized ad hoc public service into a functioning Civil Service. However, at the present time there is no organized and systematic way to provide the needed mid-level training.

A recent training needs survey of officials in GOL ministries and local government offices reveals the pressing need to upgrade the skills of existing middle level managers and project implementation personnel. This project will help create a manpower training program for selected GOL ministries and agencies responsible for programs affecting rural and urban poor. The existing facilities of the CSA and IPA will be utilized

in undertaking this comprehensive manpower training program. The focus will be on providing short term, practical and job-related training programs for middle level personnel in development oriented ministries and agencies and in the rural interior.

This project is designed to assist the GOL in implementing decentralization efforts required in Executive Order No. 1. This Order established a Rural Development Task Force to seek ways to permit the rural poor to participate in rural development decisions and projects that concern their own destinies. There is a great deal of training needed at this level if the task force is to be successful in its efforts.

The aim will be to effect an immediate and quantum jump in the performance of those civil servants that are most intimately involved in the delivery of government services to the poor majority.

Host County and Other Donors

The GOL will make available the necessary facilities, personnel, some logistic support and operating budget support. The UNDP in Liberia is providing advisory and training assistance specifically focussed on rural development-oriented training and consultancy; the EEC is making short-term training available for Liberian staff; while the U.S. Cultural Foundation is contributing training fellowships and research funds.

Beneficiaries

Approximately 200,000 rural and urban poor families will ultimately have better access to improved government services in health, agriculture, education, employment, youth/sports, local administration, physical infrastructure, and management of nature resources. The cost to AID over the life of the project is estimated at \$14.00 per family.

FY-81 Program

The project will be implemented with one fulltime AID advisor and a number of short-term consultants brought in for specific training assignments. The long-term advisor will work with the GOL implementing agency to coordinate, design and schedule in-country training programs. Some overseas participant training will be financed in order to augment the teaching staff and provide certain technical training that would not be readily available in country, but the emphasis of this project will be on in-service, in-country manpower development.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
1,500 middle managers, 350 top managers receive practical, applied, problem-oriented training.	1,850
Regular in-service training research established in the counties	
Personnel departments and logistical support units in eight service delivering agencies reorganized	X
300 middle managers receive promotions and/or merit increases based on improved performance	300
 <u>AID - Financed Inputs</u>	 <u>FY-1981</u>
<u>Personnel</u>	
One long-term U.S. advisor (12pm)	141,000
Eight short/medium term U.S. consultants (29pm)	300,000
One long-term local administrative assistant	9,000
 <u>Training</u>	
Non-academic short-term training of four trainers/consultants (12pm)	26,000
Non-academic short-term working attachments in U.S. of GOL participating agencies' personnel	48,000
 <u>Commodities</u>	
Equipment, materials, supplies	15,000
 <u>Other Costs</u>	
Local travel, maintenance, contingency	<u>10,000</u>
Total FY-81	<u>549,000</u>

Proposed Project Description, FY-81 ABS

ARDN 669-0162

Title: Dairy Heifer Development (PVO)Funds: Agriculture, Rural Development and NutritionProposed Obligation:

FY-1980: 600 Assumes funds available under AFR/RA PVO Project

LOP: 600

Project Duration:

START FY-1980

END FY-1981

PURPOSE: To introduce dairy heifers into Liberia to determine if dairy farming and milk production can be integrated into the farming systems of small farmers and domestically produced dairy products can provide additional protein to the diet of the rural and urban poor.

BACKGROUND: Liberia has been slow in adopting new cattle raising and milk production techniques. While much of the country is not suitable to dairy farming there are some areas that do have a good potential. The GOL is seeking new ways to improve the diet and protein intake of its poor. Exploiting whatever potential exists to domestically produce dairy products is one way the Ministry of Agriculture is attempting to contribute to this goal. The Ministry has been planning this project for a considerable time, and not until most facilities were in place and the required infrastructure completed did they file the first application with Heifer Project International (HPI-PVO) on November 6, 1978. These facilities which are located at Bentol include adequate pasture of newly established signal grass, a new concrete dairy barn with milk handling room and feed storage, technicians housing, sheds, farm machinery repair facilities and an extension center to serve the surrounding geographical area. It is anticipated the formal GOL proposal to HPI will be submitted the last quarter of 1979 and implementation will commence the first quarter of 1980.

Beneficiaries

The most immediate and direct beneficiaries will be the small farmers

who live in suitable grazing areas of the country and elect to participate in the program. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the 200,000 rural and urban poor families who will have access to new protein supplements to their diet.

FY-1981 Program

The cows are scheduled to arrive in FY-80. Short-term training will be given to those who will work with the initial herd at the Government's experimental farm at Bentol. In FY-81, it is planned to have the MDA dairy in full operation and an information campaign launched to explain to the small farmers in selected parts of the country how the program works and how they can participate.

The heifers and the cost of the dairy technicians as well as a substantial part of the training will be provided by HPI. AID will pay for the costs of transporting the cows to Liberia and provide additional funds for training and commodities needed to support the project.

Major Outputs:

Trained dairy technicians;

Dairy industry expanded to small farmers;

Increased nutrition in the homes;

Domestically-produced dairy products available on the urban and rural markets.

<u>AID - Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$000)
Training	90
Commodities	60
Other Costs (includes transportation)	<u>450</u>
Life-of-Project Cost	600

GOL Inputs:

They will finance the operating costs of the farm, dairy and heifer distribution system. The salaries and international travel costs of the participants will be paid by GOL.

Proposed Project Description FY 81 ABSARDN: 669-0163Title: Nimba County Rural TechnologyFunds: Agriculture, Rural Development and NutritionProposed Obligation:

FY 1980	550	- Assumes FY 80 funds available from AFR/RA PVO Project
LOP	2,625	

Project Duration:

Start:	FY 1980
End :	FY 1984

Purpose:

To increase the agricultural and off-farm incomes of the rural poor in Upper Nimba County.

Background:

This project will expand and extend broad range development efforts that are currently being undertaken by the Partnership for Productivity Foundation/Liberia (PFP). The organization has been active in Upper Nimba County for the past five years. This project will (1) maintain and expand current PFP programs in the area of rural industry and the development and application of appropriate technology, and (2) expand the program in agriculture and rural development, which is underway in the Yekepa area, to other parts of the county.

Using the model developed in Yekepa, the project will be carried out over a period of five years in the Yarmein and Schyi clan areas of Nimba County which has an estimated population of 55,000, of which 25,000 are in subsistence agriculture and 10,000 are unemployed or underemployed small rural town dwellers. The project will be designed to help the government in a very practical way to implement some of the recommendations of the Rural Development Task Force to bring about decentralized integrated rural development within this project area. Specific project activities will include:

1. **Appropriate Technology:** Continue and expand the research and development programs that were started in the Yekepa project.

These will include low-cost building technology, brick making, charcoal converters, roto-tiller assembly, simple systems of farm mechanization, etc. It is expected that the low-cost building materials developed in this project will have a direct tie-in to that phase of the Low-Income Housing project that will begin to focus on the shelter needs of the rural areas.

2. Rural Industry: Entrepreneurial development and training, management consultancy services, market development, accountancy training, economic and feasibility studies, and credit.

3. Cooperatives and Agri-business: Cooperative organization and support, credit marketing, and input supply. These two activities will be closely coordinated with the ongoing USAID-supported Agriculture Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank projects.

4. Farmer Training: Farmer training at existing demonstration/training farm, rural development skills training, in-service training of extension staff, and student intern training.

5. Extension/Rural Development: On-farm extension, organization of village development committees to implement self-help activities, and support for self-help projects.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries will be the approximately 4,500 farmers who live in the project area plus a number of small entrepreneurs and their employees who will engage in small business activities.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Farmers using improved rice seeds	2,500
Farmers growing improved swamp rice	500
Farmers growing improved tree crops	500
Trained farmers	1,250
New or improved rural enterprises	100

AID-financed Inputs:

FY 1984
(000s)

Personnel (PVO)

Project Manager	
Extension Consultant	
Appropriate Technology Consultant	
Low-cost Building Consultant	
Rural Industry Consultant	
Subtotal	<u>100</u>

Participants

None

Commodities

Vehicles	30
Machinery and Equipment	50
Agricultural Inputs	20
Development Inputs	25

Other Costs

Local Salary Support	120
Overhead and Technician Support	175
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	<u>30</u>
Total FY 1980	550

Proposed Project Description FY 81 ABSARDN: 669-0164Title: Land TenureFunds: Agriculture, Rural Development and NutritionProposed Obligation:

FY 1980 400

LOP 3,000

Project Duration:

Start: FY 1980

End : FY 1984

Purpose:

To assist the Government of Liberia to develop and implement a systematic policy of land registration and adjudication among the rural population.

Background:

Liberia has traditionally allocated land in the rural areas to the tribal councils to be administered by the different clan chiefs. This land is informally allocated on the basis of need and length of residence in the area. Normally, once the land is assigned it is not taken back; but since no deed or document is given, there is no guarantee of rights.

There is a system to acquire property by deed for private ownership, but the process is both time consuming and difficult, depending on a person's connections and ability to circumvent the maze of red tape and "normal procedures".

Recently, the President of Liberia issued statements to the effect that he wants all citizens to become land owners if they wish to do so; each person being entitled to at least ten acres of land. However, because the existing procedures are so cumbersome, this invitation has not created much excitement.

The Minister of Agriculture has begun to hold discussions with various groups with the view of developing a project to assist rural people, particularly small farmers to acquire the land on which they are living

and farming. At the same time the Ministry of Planning is working on a policy paper to be presented to the National Planning Council dealing with this issue and its implications for more equitable development.

USAID has been invited from the very beginning to participate in these discussions and has been specifically requested by the Minister of Agriculture to assist in rationalizing the Liberian land tenure system.

Host Country and Other Donors

The GOL will make available the necessary land and facilitate relationships with the traditional leaders in the rural areas. In addition, it will provide facilities, local personnel, some logistical support and operating funds. The EEC will continue to make the services of the chief planning advisor in the MPEA available. This economist works in the forefront of those who see the land tenure question as central to accelerated rural development and increased agricultural production. FAO will provide continued support by means of LANDSAT mapping services, while important bilateral donor countries in the agricultural sector (PRC, FRG, UK, Netherlands and Japan) have pledged assistance to accelerated smallholder development once the land tenure issue has been resolved.

Beneficiaries:

Approximately 120,000 rural families will ultimately have access to the services and outputs of this project. They will be able to acquire the land on which they live and farm in a reasonable amount of time, with a minimum of red tape and within the bounds of procedures they understand. The cost to AID over the life of the project is estimated at \$33 per family.

FY 80 Program

The land tenure team, consisting of a land tenure (legal) expert, an economist, a Landsat photo interpretation expert and a deed recording and filing technician, will work with the Ministries of Agriculture, Justice and Planning. Three long term training participants begin their studies in the US while a further three participants will be selected in FY 81. Deed records filing and storage equipment will be ordered; charter aerial surveys of selected areas will be carried out.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Land registration system functioning	x
Freeholder deeds for all land simplified	x
Legal procedures for clearing land titles established	x
<u>App - Financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
<u>Personnel</u>	<u>(000's)</u>
land tenure experts	42
economist	42
Landsat photo interpretation expert	31
records and filing technician	30
<u>Participants</u>	
Three long term	75
<u>Commodities</u>	
Filing and storage equipment	100
<u>Other costs</u>	
Charter air services	60
SVE and vehicle operation	20
Total FY 1980	<u>400</u>

Proposed Project Description, FY-81 ABS

HLTH/POP 669-0165

Title: Health Delivery SystemFunds: Health/PopulationProposed Obligation:

<u>Grant</u>		<u>Loan</u>	
FY-1981:	863 Health 300 Population	FY-1981	-
LOP:	3,232 Health 1,200 Population	LOP:	6,000 Health

Project Duration:

STATE: FY-1981

END: FY-1985

PURPOSE:

Strengthen GOL rural health services delivery capabilities.

BACKGROUND:

Low productivity among Liberians is in large measure due to the unsatisfactory health conditions among the low-income segment of the population. Debilitating animal vector diseases caused by poor health habits, contaminated surface water consumption, lack of sanitation facilities, general lack of preventive care, combined with low resistance to disease due to malnutrition, are common to most rural and urban poor. Much needs to be done in Liberia's public health sector to overcome, in time, the debilitating combination of malnutrition and disease before the bulk of the country's population can become more productive producers of foodstuffs, goods and services.

The current public health system is largely ineffectual. Most of the poor have inadequate access to health care delivery because of shortage of trained staff, not enough equipment and supplies, an inadequate number of health facilities, poor logistical support functions, few village health workers and extremely limited effort towards self-help because of ignorance of fundamental health practices. Liberia has the highest birth rate in West Africa and the largest mortality of children of weaning

age. The Ministry of Health has requested support in the areas of Maternal Child Health with family planning fully integrated in its services. In addition, current biomedical research aimed at eradicating diseases which afflict many of Liberia's poor (malaria, river blindness, snail fever, filariasis and others) is not progressing fast enough to respond to growing needs.

The proposed health delivery system project aims through a sector approach to alleviate the currently unsatisfactory situation by assisting a series of inter-related and mutually supportive activities and elements consisting of:

- health manpower development
- improved delivery of primary health care
- improved MCH/FM/Nutrition services
- increased and improved preventive services
- expanded environmental health programs and more widespread acceptance of improved health practices; and
- support for applied research in biomedical services and tropical medicine (shelf).

The aim will be to effect an immediate improvement in the quantity and quality of health services to the poor majority who have thus far disproportionately failed to have access to them.

Host County and Other Donors

The GOL will make available necessary facilities, personnel, some logistical and administrative support, and operating funds. UNICEF will continue to support child-centered health services such as:

- maternal and child health care/family planning
- improved child nutrition
- smallpox eradication and
- combating other childhood communicable diseases.

WHO will continue its support to eradicate river blindness, conduct demographic surveys, make epidemiological services available and undertake selected health sector training programs. Other bilateral donors (FRG, Netherlands and the UK) will continue to provide assistance in improved sanitation, environmental health, integrated village health projects, epidemiology and maternal and child health programs.

Beneficiaries

Approximately 200,000 predominantly rural and urban poor families will benefit in gaining better access to improved health services. The cost

to AID over the life of the grant is estimated to be \$22.00 per family.

FY-1981 Program

The 1981 MOHSW/USAID program will consist of the following elements:

- a) Strengthening the health infrastructure and manpower development of MOHSW through:
 - (1) paramedical training
 - (2) training of physicians and technicians
 - (3) upgrading skills of public health administrators and coordinators
- b) Development of rural community health services
- c) Improvement of additional health centers.
- d) Support for applied biomedical research (shelf item)
- e) Nutrition improvement (shelf item)

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Public Health residents trained in-country	35
Sanitation engineers trained in-country	6
Nutritionists trained in-country	10
Health educators trained	10
Pharmacists trained	10
Undergraduate nurses and midwives trained	100
Public health administration and coordination in MOHSW upgraded and functioning	X
Paramedical training centers created or expanded	3
Faculty for paramedical centers trained	X
Village sanitation, water safety, community health and traditional medicine drug safety programs implemented in selected villages	X

AID - Financed Inputs:FY-1981
(000's)Personnel

3 LT advisors (includes MCH/FP/Nutrition advisor)	300
10 ST Consultants (includes MCH/FP/Nutrition consultants)	300
Local administrative support	18

Training

LT Academic (US and third country)	90
ST Practical (US and in-country)	60

Commodities

Vehicles	100
Office and classroom equipment & supplies	150
Teaching equipment for MCH/FP	50

Other Costs

Local travel, maintenance, contingency	68
	<u>1,136</u>