

LIBERIA

Over half of the population in Liberia lives on less than PPP\$1.90 a day, according to latest estimates in 2013. The distribution of income is unequal with the poorest 20% holding 6.5% of total income.

- ODA is the largest source of international financing, accounting for almost half of inflows
- Liberia in one of the 10 countries in the world with lowest levels of government spending per person
- The US provides 45% of all ODA to Liberia but the main form of delivery of its aid is difficult to establish

Overview

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

3.1m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$447m

International

US\$2.3bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$350

See Notes

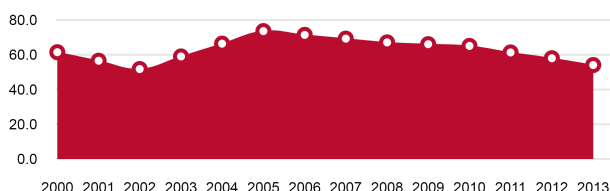
HOW DEEP IS
POVERTY?

20%

Depth of poverty

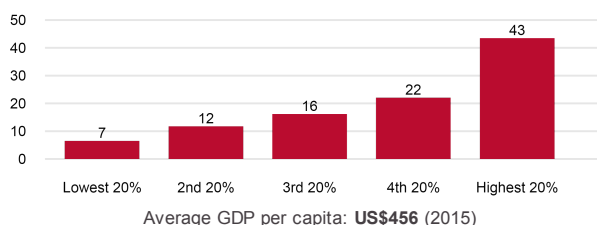
Poverty rates have been falling since they last increased in 2005, though they remain above 50%

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The poorest 20% of the population has 6.5% of total income

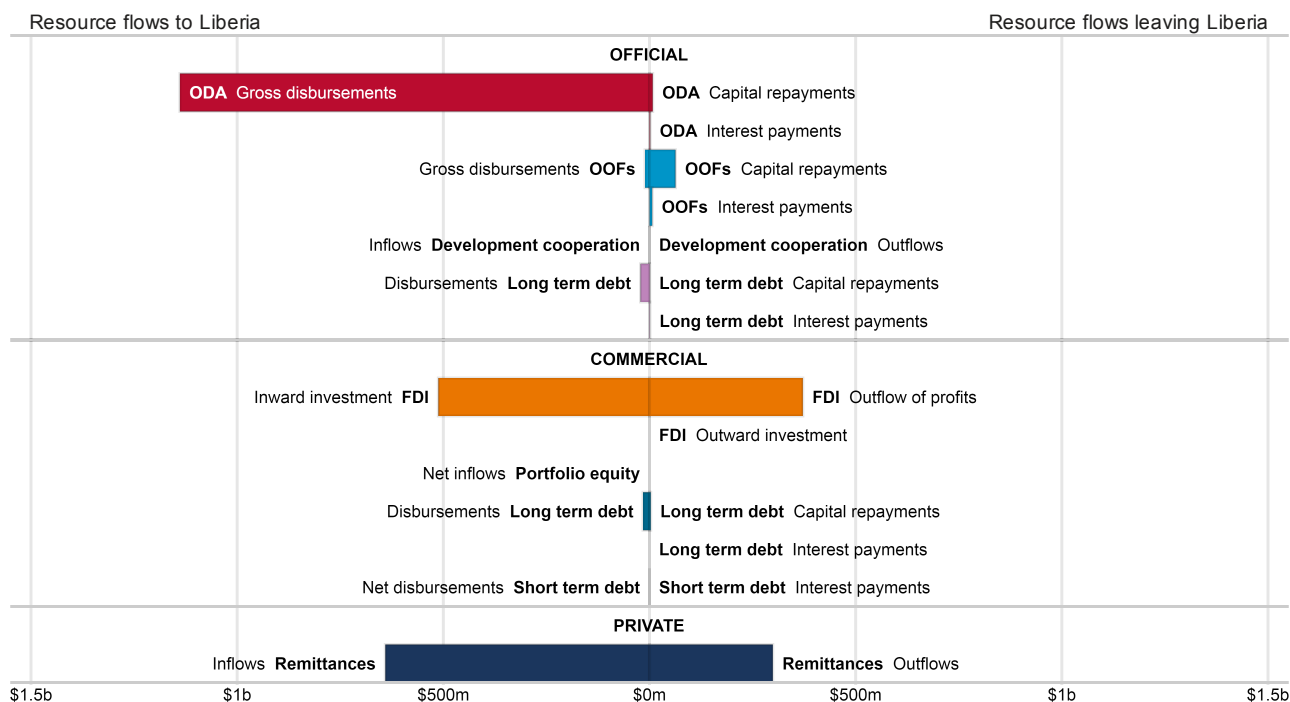
2007, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Liberia

ODA is by far the largest inflow of international resources to Liberia, followed by remittances and FDI

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



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance; US: United States.

Government finance

Grant funding accounts for over 30% of total government revenue. External concessional lending is the major source of budget financing. Development expenditure makes up 22% of total spending and is primarily externally financed.

Grant funding, previously off-budget, now accounts for almost a third of government revenue

2016, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$682m	Grants 31% of total US\$208m	Other Grants 9% of total US\$42m
		Budget Support Grants 10% of total US\$71m
		Ebola-Related Grants 14% of total US\$95m
	Revenue 69% of total US\$474m	Tax Revenue 62% of total US\$420m
		Non-Tax Revenue 8% of total US\$53m

Domestic borrowing is limited to the central bank and concessional borrowing dominates external finance

2016, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$91m	Net Domestic Finance -29% of total US\$-26m	Deposit Money Banks -32% of total US\$-29m	
	Net External Finance 129% of total US\$117m	Loans 130% of total US\$118m	Other Loans 66% of total US\$60m
			Budget Support Loans 32% of total US\$29m
			Ebola-Related Loans 32% of total US\$29m

Interest payments on debt only account for 1% of government expenditure

2016, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$773m	Capital Expenditure 22% of total US\$169m	Domestically Financed 8% of total US\$62m
		Externally Grant Financed 6% of total US\$46m
		Externally Financed 8% of total US\$63m
	Recurrent Expenditure 78% of total US\$602m	Goods And Services 30% of total US\$229m
		Subsidies And Transfers 12% of total US\$95m
		Wages And Salaries 35% of total US\$269m

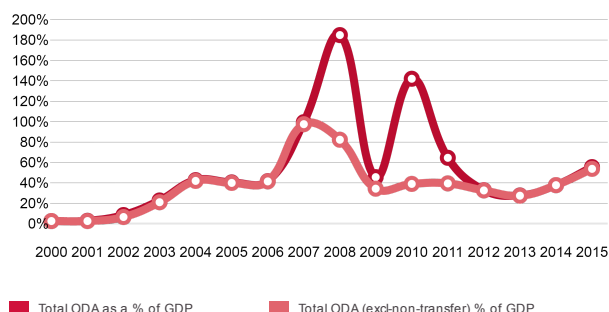
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2016 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA

ODA to Liberia grew 64% between 2014 and 2015, when levels stood at US\$1.1 billion. The increase was driven by growth in ODA to the largest two 2015 sectors, humanitarian assistance and health, in response to the Ebola crisis. Humanitarian assistance ODA is primarily a combination of mixed project aid and cash grants, while almost two-thirds of health ODA was in the form of loans and equity. The US, IDA and the IMF are the largest three donors to Liberia overall, with the US providing over 90% of humanitarian assistance in 2015. At US\$121 million, infrastructure was the third largest sector, and IDA was the largest donor to this sector.

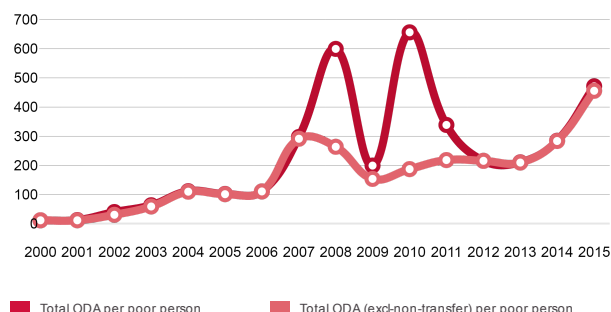
Having increased since 2013, ODA as a percentage of GDP reached 55.5% in 2015

Gross ODA % of GDP



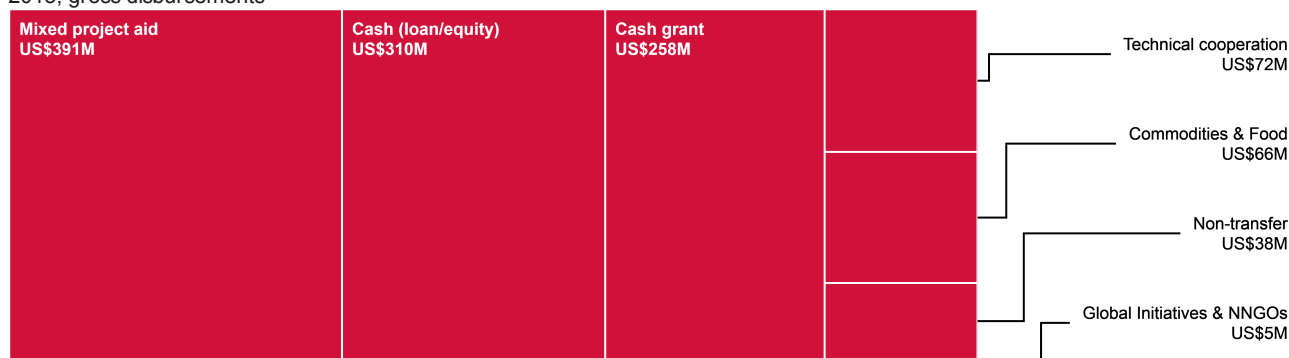
ODA per poor person more than doubled between 2013 and 2015

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



Loans and equity together with cash grants account for half of all ODA to Liberia

2015, gross disbursements

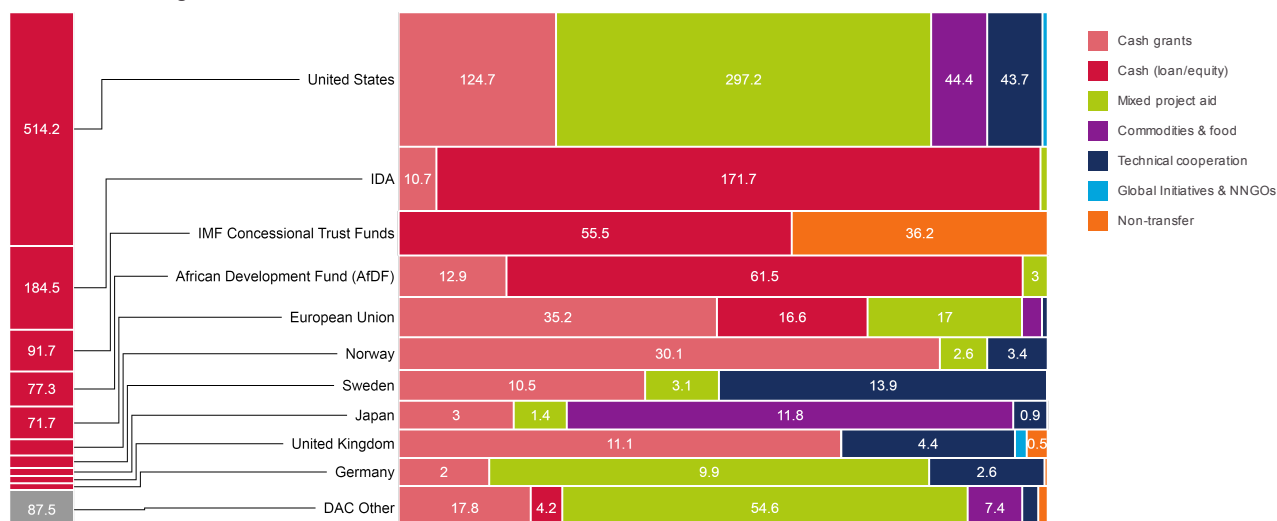


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

Three donors provide almost 70% of all ODA; debt relief accounts for all non-transferred aid from the IMF

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



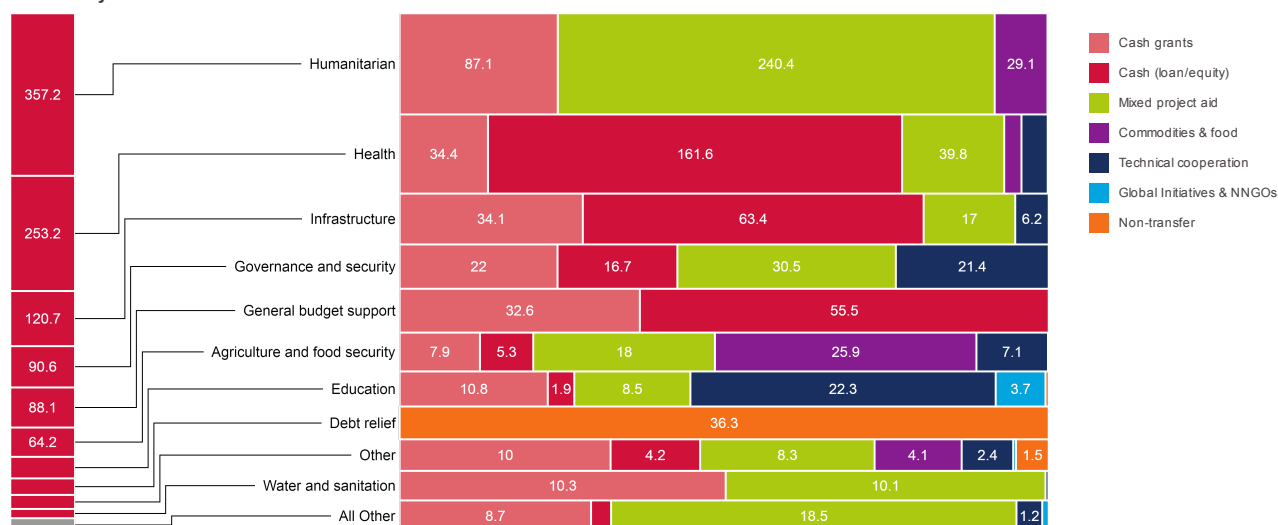
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: IDA: International Development Association; NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

More than half of all ODA goes to two sectors: humanitarian (US\$357 million) and health (US\$253 million)

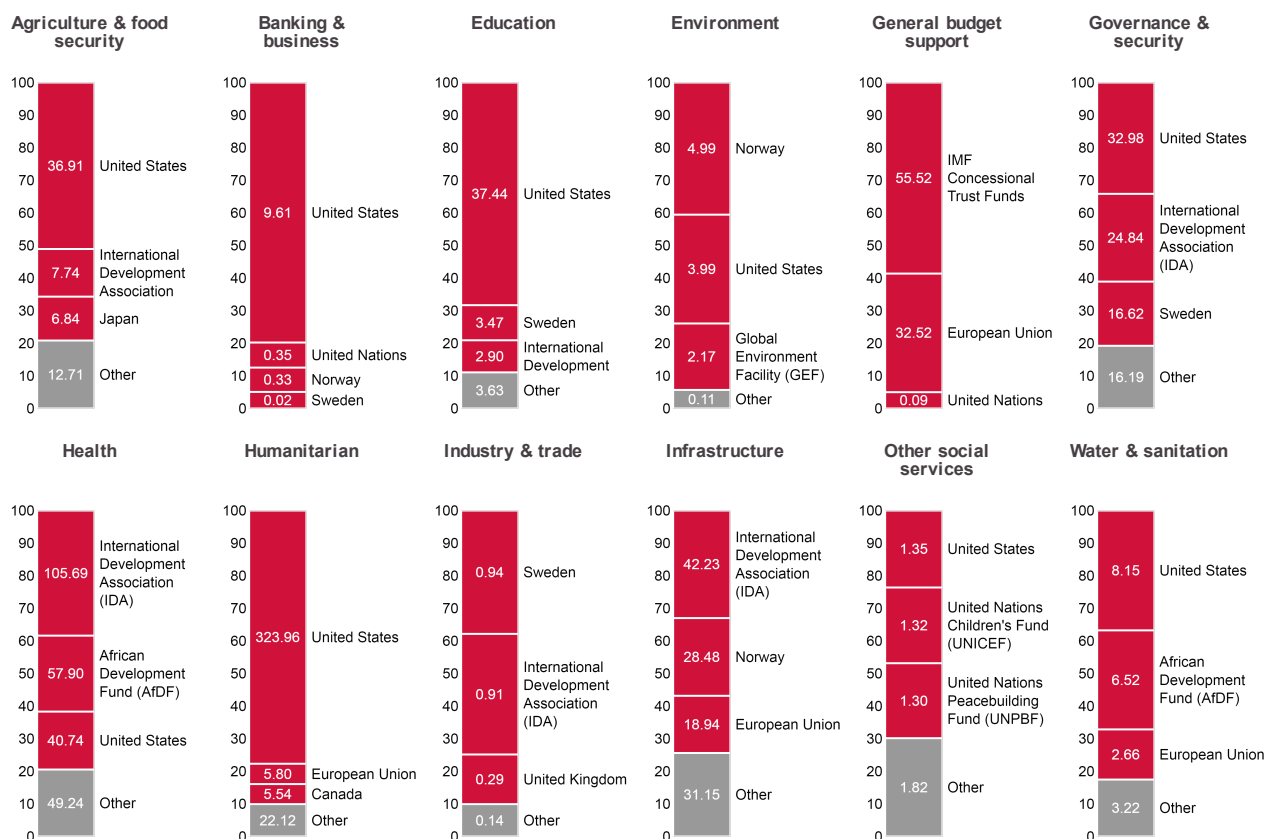
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



In the environment and banking and business sectors, three donors account for almost all ODA received

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.