

Bong County Development Agenda

Republic of Liberia
2008 – 2012



VISION STATEMENT:

The people of Bong County, in partnership with the Government of Liberia, envisage rebuilding a County that is peaceful, secure, prosperous and inclusive, with economic opportunities for all.



Republic of Liberia

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A Message from the Minister of Internal Affairs



Today, as never before, development rests in the hands of the Liberian people. Citizens from all walks of life and all parts of Lofa County came together to voice their opinions, express their hopes for a better future and determine the path to get them there. This County Development Agenda was produced with and by the people and reflects their good sensibilities and judgment.

The Government of Liberia is making headway in the effort to transform how it represents and interacts with citizens. The national Poverty Reduction Strategy, which was produced through extensive consultations with the people, will guide national development 2008-2011. It establishes a new framework for action and partnership between Government, civil society, the private sector and the donor community. For the first time, a significant national strategy was developed in response to the needs and aspirations of the people. This is just the beginning of a new relationship between the Government and citizens.

Development is not easy. It will take many years of focused work to realize our dreams of a more prosperous country where our children and grandchildren all can live healthy, productive lives in a safe and peaceful environment. Success rests on three important factors: the soundness of our strategy, the resources to support our work and importantly the drive of our people to achieve the goals we've set forth. This document lays out the right strategy, and I appeal to our donors to provide us with the necessary support. But the real work is left to us, the Liberian people, and we must rise together to meet the challenges ahead of us.

Ambulai B. Johnson, Jr.

Minister of Internal Affairs

Foreword



This County Development Agenda marks a major shift in the history of Bong County. Up to now, Liberia's regional development has been a major disappointment: we never had a cohesive policy and strategy; leaders lacked vision and political will; governance and planning were highly centralized in Monrovia; and institutions were always constrained by a lack of adequate human resources.

The CDA represents an important step toward addressing these issues and achieving the sustained and inclusive national development described in the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011. The logical starting point was to have the people themselves articulating where they want the country to go, and in which areas they would like to see our limited financial and human resources focused. As you will read, a rigorous county-wide consultation exercise was undertaken in all fifteen counties between September and December 2007. Citizens representing the various clans, towns, districts and county government, along with our partners in development, interacted to identify the pressing needs and priority action areas to achieve sustained development.

While this process represents an essential first step, the CDA is meaningless if it is not backed with concerted action. This is not just another document to be placed on the shelf; it must be seen as a living framework for accomplishing our people's plan for accelerated growth and social development on a sustained basis.

The challenge is to ensure that the new expectations emerging from the CDA process are met in a timely and comprehensive manner. The call for a combined effort between Government, the private sector and the Citizenry could never have been louder than it is today. To fail in delivering on the expectations contained in this Agenda is not an option. Our success will depend on consistent planning and programming, prudent and honest use of resources, and perhaps most importantly, a collective will to succeed. The Liberian Government, for its part, remains committed to making the required reforms for fulfilling the people's vision for development: attracting investment to create jobs, promoting balanced growth countrywide, and decentralizing governance.

Our sincere thanks go to all the participants in these CDA exercises: County officials, Town, Clan and Paramount Chiefs, Legislators, representatives of the Ministries and

Agencies, Civil Society organizations, international and local non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners. We would also like to thank all those who assisted our team in the CDA process: the staffs of the participating Ministries and Agencies, cooks, cultural troupes, and students that ensured the success of CDA events. Finally, we thank our international partners, the UN Family, the EU, and USAID, among others who provided both financial and technical support to the entire process. Further such successful collaboration will be crucial as we move into the implementation phase of this historic and essential effort.

Toga Gayewea McIntosh, PhD

Minster of Planning and Economic Affairs

Preface



The County Development Agenda is one of the most ingenious development processes to have been carried out in our country. Since the founding of Liberia, the country has operated on a year-by-year basis. There has never been a long-range

planning process. All of the decisions for even short-range planning have been generated from Monrovia and sent down to the people. People have always felt left out and alienated; the plans were Government plans, not the people's plans. Therefore, the people did not fully participate in development programs or care about their outcomes.

This new process is different; the current "bottom-up" approach involves the people from the beginning and enables the Government to know what the people want. It began with the Government asking the people to say what they wanted. The Government, with help from the International Community, reached out to the people in the various towns and villages and asked them about the types of development initiatives they wanted undertaken in their communities, their districts, and their county. This information was used to create the five-year development plan, the County Development Agenda you now hold in your hand.

As a result of this coordinated and wholesome effort by the people of the County, we can safely say that those development projects in the CDA are projects of the people and by the people. Moreover, we can be assured that the people will fully participate in the implementation of these development projects and will own them. They will take better care of the property that results from these projects, because the property will no longer be seen simply as Government property.

We are grateful to this Government, as well as the people of Bong County, yea Liberia, for seizing this opportunity to unite and determine our own destiny together.

Renny Banama Jackson
County Superintendent

Lucia Hurbert

Assistant Superintendent for Development



Bong County Officials

Ministry of Internal Affairs	Renny Banama Jackson	County Superintendent
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Lucia Hubbert	Assistant Superintendent for Development
Ministry of Internal Affairs	David Caesar Gbilah	County Inspector
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Charles F. King, Sr.	Land Commissioner
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Henry G. Kleeme, Sr.	Agriculture Commissioner
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Nat. M. Queelyme	Project Planner
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Josephus C. Dormie	County Administrative Assistant
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Paul Gbarnga	Relieving Commissioner
City of Gbarnga	Esther Warbey	City Mayor
Ministry of Labor	James K. Too	Regional Labour Commissioner
Ministry of Health	Dr Garfee William	CHT Head
Ministry of Finance	Henry K. Doe	Revenue Collector
Ministry of Agriculture	Gurtie Sulunteh	County Agriculture Officer
Ministry of Land Mines and Energy	James N. Cooper	Regional Coordinator
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Varbah Duleh	Senior Commerce Inspector
Ministry of Public Works	Emulus A. Oliver	Resident Engineer
Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	Sam Ngukateh	Regional Post Master General
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Edwin Gbarbie	County Coordinator
Ministry of Gender and Development	Anita Lenny	County Coordinator
Ministry of Education	K.G.S Kabu	County Education Officer
Ministry of Justice	Selina Garlawolo	County Attorney
National Bureau of Investigation	Edwin M. Hodge	County Commander
Liberia Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation Commission	Allen Krumah	Reintegration Officer
Ministry of National Security	Lt. Darius Vonleh	County Commander
Liberia National Police	J. Nelson Freeman	Commander
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	Major. David Kollie	Deputy Commander
Drug Enforcement Agency	Major. Alfonso Ranse	Commander
National Security Agency	Syvester Mulbah	County Commander
National Security Agency	Edward M. Hodge	Regional Commander
National Commission on Demobilization, Disarmament, Rehabilitation and Reintegration	Reverend Too	Representative



Executive Summary

Before the war, Bong County enjoyed a vibrant socio-economic life, attracting the most investment in the country. Bong County is still one of the richest in Liberia, boasting natural resources such as gold, diamonds, iron ore and timber. Bong was one of the most severely affected by the 14 years of war, having suffered extensive damage to infrastructure and basic social services as well as mass displacements and loss of life. As a key component of the recovery effort, the County Development Agenda is the local complement to the national Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011, and was prepared following a series of District Development Consultation Meetings that utilized the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method. In this process, citizens managed to identify the critical interventions needed to move toward realizing the MDGs, including: paving of all primary roads and most secondary roads; the construction of new alternative routes from Lofa to Monrovia and new feeder roads to connect agriculture communities to market; construction and rehabilitation of health facilities with proper staffing and affordable services; and much-expanded education services, including a university in the county seat, high schools in every district headquarters, free quality primary education for all, and professional education at affordable prices. The CDA calls for concrete actions to be taken under the four Pillars of the national PRS, namely Security, Economic Revitalization, Governance and Rule of Law, and Infrastructure and Basic Services. Finally, the CDA lists the specific projects that were identified for action at the District level. The projects and priorities in the CDA should be taken as the principal targets for the county's development funding during the CDA implementation period.



PART 1 - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Bong County derives its name from Mount Bong. Its political and administrative capital of Gbarnga City is located about 200 km NE of Monrovia. The estimated total population of the County is 520,000, based on a survey conducted by the County Health Team. Before the war, the County enjoyed a vibrant socio-economic life. Second only to Montserrado County, Bong attracted the most investment in the country, even attracting economic migrants from different parts of Liberia. Bong County is still one of the richest in Liberia, boasting natural resources such as gold, diamonds, iron ore and timber. The war brought the economic machinery in Bong to a grinding halt. As in the rest of Liberia, unemployment is a major challenge, especially amongst young women and men. Revitalization of the once-productive economy will occupy a place of prominence on the development agenda, helping to maintain the peace at both the county and national levels.

1.2 History

Until 1964, present day Bong County was a part of Liberia known as the Central Province. Hon. Samuel B. Cooper was the last commissioner of Central Province, and the first Superintendent of Bong County was the late Hon. James Y. Gbarbea, who was instrumental in the construction of the Administrative Building in Gbarnga. The flag of Bong County is orange and purple with a hammer in the background as a reference to the traditional importance of mining to the local economy.

Over the years, many investments and development initiatives of national importance have been undertaken in Bong County, including:

- ✿ Bong Mining Company (BMC)
- ✿ Bong County Agriculture Development Project (BCADP)
- ✿ Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI)
- ✿ Phebe Hospital and School of Nursing
- ✿ Rubber Corporation of Liberia (RCI)
- ✿ Liberia Telecommunication Corporation (LTC)
- ✿ Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC)
- ✿ Cuttington University College (CUC)

The civil conflict was particularly cruel to Bong County, parts of which were contested by multiple militias over fourteen years, resulting in massive losses of life and egregious human rights abuses, especially perpetrated against women and girls. Bong County served for a time as the capital of would-be president Charles Taylor's "Greater Liberia", and the area provided perhaps a majority of the children and young women that were forced to join the various fighting forces. Most of the County's

public infrastructure and private property was looted or destroyed. While the situation has improved since the election of the current Government and the arrival of international peacekeepers, multilateral agencies and NGOs, there is still a dangerously high unemployment rate and a need for urgent improvements in health, education, and all sectors of the economy.

1.3 Geography

Bong County is situated roughly at the geographic center of Liberia. It is bordered by Lofa County on Northwest, Gbarpolu County on the West, Margibi County on the Southwest, Grand Bassa County on the South and South-East, and Nimba County on the East and the North-East. On the North, Bong County is bordered by the Republic of Guinea.



Table 1: Geographical Position

Bong County	Districts sharing borders with other counties and country	Geographical Position		
		Position	Neighbourhood Counties	Neighbourhood Countries
Bong				
Bong	Palala	North-East	Nimba	N/A
Bong	Kokoyah	North-East	Nimba	N/A
	Kokoyah	South-East	Buchanan	N/A
Bong	Tupkable	North-East	Nimba	N/A
Bong	Tupkable	East	Buchanan	N/A
Bong	Boensin	North-East	Nimba	N/A
Bong	Boensin	East	Buchanan	N/A
Bong	Zota	North-west	Lofa	
Bong	Zota	North (45 km length)		Guinea
Bong	Fumah	West	Gbarpolu	
Bong	Fumah	South-West	Margibi	
Bong	Panta	North (35 km length)		Guinea

Climate

The climate of Bong County is tropical, hot and humid. The temperature generally ranges from 65F to 85F. Based on the prevailing precipitation, two seasons are differentiated: rainy and dry. The rainy season lasts from mid-April to mid-October. The dry season begins in November and ends in April. However, with the planet experiencing climate change, a slight fluctuation in the timing of the seasons has been noticed.



Generally the wind blows from the Northeast during the dry season and from the Southwest during the rainy season. Wind mileage is normally greatest in the rainy season, sometimes bringing violent storms capable of destroying houses and crops.

Bong County has a conventional type of rainfall of around 70 to 80 inches. Toward the interior, the rainfall decreases because the air loses moisture except for high areas where the air forces rise causing some relief rain.

Topography

The County is said to be well watered by six principal rivers and a number of small streams. The St. John River runs through Bong County and rises in Guinea where it is known as Mano River, north-west of the Nimba Mountains. The Mano River receives much water from Naye River, the Zoi and Yja Creeks.

Geology

The soils of Bong County are mostly latosols, which occurs on undulating and rolling land and occupies about 18% of the total land area in Liberia. This soil is heavily leached and silica nutrients and humus are readily washed out.



Vegetation

Bong County is part of the high forest belt, which can be divided into an evergreen rain forest zone and the moist semi-deciduous forest zone. The evergreen forest receives an annual rainfall of 80 inches and consists of species that do not have a marked period of leaf fall. The tallest trees reach 200 feet.

The semi-deciduous forest is a transition to the deciduous forest type found in the Ivory Coast. The long dry season (4.5 – 5.5 months) forces many species to drop their leaves during part of this period to minimize evaporation. The occurrence of this vegetation in Bong County is based on soil conditions.

1.4 Demography¹

Population

As noted above, the current population of Bong County is estimated at 520,000 based on a census of the County Health Team, while an NRC needs assessment survey put the estimated population at 378,161. The NRC estimates annual population growth in the County at 4.5 percent. Traditionally, at certain times in the year, especially during the rains, people have moved in search of alternative sources of income, especially to the rubber plantations. The population is now thought to be decreasingly transient in nature.

According to the NRC, males are estimated at 40 percent, females 51 percent, about 46 percent of females are the children bearing age (15-49 years), fertilities rate of 6.7, children under five years is 15 percent. The County's dependency ratio is 1.41 according to the Information Management Office of Bong County (IMO), making it higher than Liberia as a whole, which has a ratio 1.37. Families or households in the County are generally headed by males at a rate slightly higher than the national average; the sex of household head is estimated at 84% male and 16% female, while the national figures are 87% and 13%. The percentage of elder-headed households in the County is the same as the national percentage, at 8%.

¹ Data and statistics provided in this document were based on estimates prior to the conduct of the 2008 National Population and Housing Census. These information will duly be updated when valid results are available and subsequent revisions shall be made.

Table 2: NRC Population Figures

District	Total	Population by status				Population by status – percentage			
		Locals	Returnees (Ref. & IDPs)	IDPs	Refugees	Locals %	Returnees (Ref. & IDPs)%	IDPs %	Refugees %
Fuamah	39224	13497	25244	483	0	34.41%	64.36%	1.23%	0%
Jorquelleh	117277	81274	33803	2200	0	69.30%	28.82%	1.88%	0%
Salala	23508	16495	4396	2548	69	70.17%	18.70%	10.84%	0.29%
Kokoyah	27745	23887	3293	565	0	86.09%	11.87%	2.04%	0%
Panta-kpa	46646	38923	7529	194	0	83.44%	16.14%	0.42%	0%
Sanayea	28567	9867	17067	1633	0	34.54%	59.74%	5.72%	0%
Zota	39522	10460	28385	670	7	26.47%	71.82%	1.70%	0.02%
Suakoko	55672	35730	17444	1748	50	64.18%	31.33%	3.14%	0.09%
Total	378161	230133	137161	10041	126	60.86%	36.27%	2.66%	0.03%

Source: NRC Needs Assessment Report, January 2007

Table 3: Demographic Indicators

County	Demographic Indicators				
	HH size	Dependency ratio	Sex of HH head		Elderly headed households
			Male	Female	
Bong	5.5	1.41	84%	16%	8%
Liberia	5.6	1.37	87%	13%	8%

Ethnic Composition

Ethnic groups found in Bong County include all of Liberia's 16 tribes. The Kpelle people represent the largest tribal block in the County, and members of many tribes speak the Kpelle language as a result. All of the tribes have over the years been interlinked mostly through marriage.

Table 4: Ethnic Breakdown

Ethnic group	Population in Bong	% of total of this ethnic group in Liberia	Ethnic group	Population in Montserrado	% of total of this ethnic group in Liberia
Kpelle	480,000.	98%	9 Belle	896	0%
Bassa	8500	0.25%	10 Gola	765	0%
Dan (Gio)	1200	0.02%	11 Mandingo	25000	0.76%
Kru	12500	0.02%	12 Kissi	860	0%
Grebo	840	0%	13 Vai	4500	0%
Mano	1400	0.03%	14 Gbandi	560	0%
Lorma	1300	0.02%	15 Gbani	345	0%
Dei	765	0%	16 Kran	300	0%
Sapo	450	0%			

Religion

Although both Islam and Christianity are practiced, with Christian constituting the majority, for the most part the two groups of practitioners live amicably together. The dominant Christian denominations operating in Bong County are: Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Pentecostal-Related, Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah Witnesses, Church of Christ, Mid-Baptist Church and The Church of the Lord/Aladura. The Gbarnga Central Mosque was built in 1964, and between 1960 and 1989, Islam had reached in every District of Bong County. Religious institutions have worked over the years to buttress Government efforts in the training of youth and other development activities.



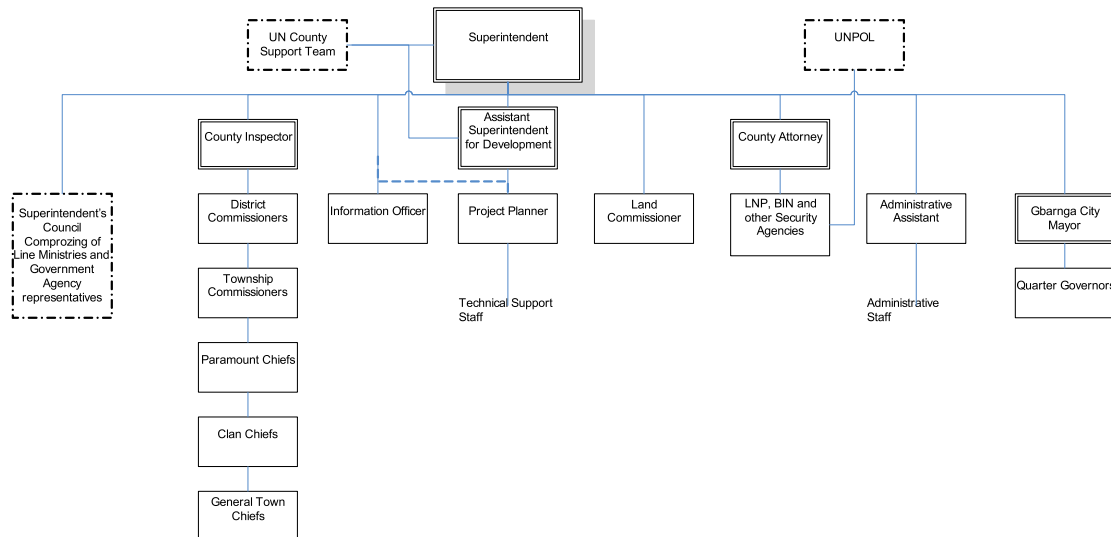
1.5 Institutional Structure

The County Superintendent heads the County Administrative Unit, while the District Commissioners head the districts. At the community level, the Paramount Chiefs head the chiefdoms, Clan Chiefs head the clans, and Town Chiefs head the towns. Community members elect the clan, town and paramount chiefs. The political sub-divisions are created by the acts of the National Legislature.

Currently representing the county administrative leadership are the positions of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent for Development, County Administrative Assistant, Special Assistant to the Superintendent, County Inspector, Agriculture Commissioner, Project Planner and City Mayor. These officials are supported by representatives of various national Ministries and Agencies deployed in the county. The County is divided into several political sub-divisions: one statutory district, twelve

districts, thirteen chiefdoms, forty-two clans and twenty-seven cities. Bong County has a total workforce of 751 civil servants. Of these, 269 are on the official government payroll, while 482 are not.

Bong County Structure of Government



1.6 Methodology

The County Development Agenda is the local expression of the national aspirations in the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011. The CDA was developed alongside the PRS and can be seen as the local strategy to carry the nation toward its PRS goals. The process started with a series of 132 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) workshops at the district level in all counties, where district development priorities were identified. Following these meetings, district representatives met in each County to identify three priority needs out of the priorities identified during the district workshops. Finally, a series of three regional meetings gathered representatives from the 15 counties to consolidate and harmonize county priorities into regional priorities, which served as the basis for the drafting of the PRS.

In Bong County, the district consultations involved 50 participants from each of the 12 administrative districts in the County, some with three districts and others with two districts. Delegates were drawn from a cross-section of stakeholders in the Districts, including the District Development Committees (DDC's); the Paramount, Clan and Town Chiefs; local NGO's and CBOs including women's, inter-religious, youth, and other interest groups in the County.

PRA tools used included timelines, community resource matrices, ranking, problem/solution trees and community action plans. In addition, the SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) analysis technique was employed to assess the comparative advantage of the various clans and districts. The workshops afforded the participants the opportunity to consider lessons of the past in the effort to plan for the next five years, prioritizing their needs and required actions to reach their goals.

Using the input of the participants of the consultations, the County Development Agenda (CDA) was drafted, centered around the four Pillars of the national Poverty Reduction Strategy, namely: Security (Pillar 1), Economic Revitalization (Pillar 2), Governance and rule of Law (Pillar 3), Infrastructure and Basic Social Services (Pillar 4).



Bong
County
Consultations





PART 2 - PRIORITIES, ISSUES, AND ACTIONS

Part Two lays out the development issues for action as identified by the citizens of the County. The three most urgent priorities for action are considered first, followed by the wider list of actions to be taken over the next five years, presented by Pillar area, as in the PRS. Finally, six major cross-cutting issues are considered, including discussion of the context and objectives for each.

2.1 Development Priorities

As discussed in the above, the County's development priorities were arrived at through a process of participatory consultation at the district level, followed by a process of consolidation at the county level. The three priorities for development that are common to all the districts in the County are 1) roads, 2) health facilities and 3) educational facilities. To bring about development in those priority areas, twenty-one secondary roads, twenty-one health facilities and twenty-one educational facilities were prioritized for construction or rehabilitation among the various districts, as listed in the Annexes below.

District Priorities

According to the district action plan, there are 144 roads and seven major bridges to be built or rehabilitated. In the areas of health and education, the citizens have identified a need to build or rehabilitate six high schools, 83 elementary schools, two teacher training centers, two nursing schools, 64 health clinics/health centers/midwifery clinics and two hospitals.

County Priorities

The county priorities reflect a consolidation of district priorities. District representatives met on October 29 & 30, 2007 in Gbarnga to discuss the six priority needs identified in the district consultation workshops, and created a ranking of the most important. Those priority needs were roads, education and health/WATSAN, and agricultural development.

2.2 Security Pillar

The security structure of Bong County has five key Government components: Liberian National Police (LNP), Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN), National Security Agency (NSA), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and the Ministry of National Security (MNS). Presently, UNMIL is responsible for security through its peacekeeping forces, UNPOL, and FPU, working closely with LNP. The LNP presence is still weak in many districts and the LNP generally lacks the needed logistical equipment. Communities have established vigilante groups to fill the gaps where UNMIL and LNP security patrols are not regularly present.

The key security concern in the County is the return of ex-combatants that have not yet benefited from reintegration services. Thus the urgent need for more projects to assist the ex-combatants and the communities they have resettled in.

Crime analysis within Bong County shows that the major crime rate is relatively low, but crimes like petty theft, burglary, simple assault, disorderly conduct and criminal mischief are on the increase. Rape and other forms of gender-based violence are recorded at epidemic levels, and cases and demonstrations following alleged ritualistic killings are also recorded. The remote districts of Panta, Kpaii, Boisen, Tuqbablee and Kokoya are widely known to be areas where the cultivation of narcotic plants is widespread.

Liberian National Police

UNPOL is recruiting and training the new Liberian National Police. The LNP strength is 94, with depots in Salala, Gbartala, and Bong Mines, and in Totota, where a private house is used as an improvised depot. UNHCR and UNMIL have assisted in the establishment and renovation of police depots at Bong Mines and Salala. These officers are assisted by 7 UN CIVPOL and 50 FPU deployed in Bong (in three districts and the headquarters). The Gbarnga headquarters is in use, but depots in other districts are deplorable and not in use.

Table 5: Status of LNP

No. of LNP Stations	Location	Number of LNP	Status of Station	Vehicles/Motor
1	Gbarnga Headquarters	40	Under renovation	2 vehicles/3 motorbikes
1	Suakoko	5		NIL
1	Gbartala	5		NIL
1	Palala	5		NIL
1	Gbalatuah	5		NIL
1	Forquelleh	5		NIL
1	Ganta Parking/Gbarnga	9		NIL
1	Iron Gate/Gbarnga	5		NIL
	Fuamah	15		1 Motorbike

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN)

Bong County is a part of BIN Region 3. As a part of its restructuring exercise nationwide, BIN recruited 1,642 former officers and five new officers. Trainings have been provided for all those recruited, including refresher courses (137 officers), training of senior management (38 officers), and personnel at the airport (32 officers), recordkeeping (15 officers) and statistics (20 officers). Out of the 1647 BIN officers employed nationally, 64 are presently deployed in Bong County. The Capacity building plan for the BIN initially deployed of 73 immigration officers in the county while 13 of them were deployed to the two key border check posts, namely Jorwah and Garmue.

Table 6: Status of BIN

No. of BIN Detachment/details	Location	Number of Bin	Status of Post	Vehicles/Motor
1	Gbarnga	21	Deplorable	1 motorbike
1	Salala	21	“	
1	Gbalatua	9	“	
1	Jorwa	8	“	1 motorbike
1	Garmue	6	“	1 motorbike
5	5	64		3

Repatriation

As a result of the civil war, the population was massively displaced. Following the return to peace, repatriation and resettlement has been taking place. According to UNHCR, as of 30 June 2007, the statistical distribution of returnees by district was as follows:

Table 7: Demography of Returnees

Resettlement Location	Returning From			
	Guinea	Ivory Coast	Sierra Leone	Ghana + Other
Fuamah	5	0	71	3
Jorquelle	1235	1	9	19
Panta-Kpai	1487	2	6	1
Salala	42	8	16	25
Sanoyea	86	0	11	10
Suakoko	198	9	21	16
Zota	2334	0	0	2

Source: UNHCR

As of 30 June 2007, the total number of assisted returnees to Bong County was 5,618, and the number of spontaneous returnees was 26,900, per NRC estimates. The six Bong County IDP camps (Maimu I, Maimu II, Maimu, III, EJ Yancy, Salala, Tumutu) were closed in March 2006. Cleanup at the former camp sites is being conducted by the Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA). The UNHCR field office in Gbarnga maintained one transit center, which was turned over to the Government in July 2007.

Concerns raised during the CDA consultations: Security Pillar

Issues	Status
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sexual violence ○ Drug abuse ○ Theft (livestock, rubber, others)
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of ethics ○ Understaffing ○ Lack of public confidence/respect/trust ○ Corruption ○ Lack of logistical support (accommodation, vehicles, communication) ○ Lack of detention facilities for women and juveniles
Immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of logistical support, insufficient facilities, ineffective officers ○ Porous border points ○ Corruption

Interventions - Security Pillar

Issue	Priority Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry /Agency
Goal: To create a secure and peaceful environment, both domestically and in the sub-region, that is conducive to sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth and development.			
Strategic objective 1: To build the capacity of security institutions			
Training is still needed for some security institutions, security institutions lack logistics, equipment, and adequate remuneration for operation.	Complete construction of and furnish Gbarnga police headquarters	2008-2011	LNP
	Construct new police depots in Kokoya, Sanoyea, Jorquelleh, Zota (Belefanai), and Fuamah (Hindi)	2008-2011	LNP
	Provide accommodation for officers to be deployed	2008-2011	LNP
	Provide communication equipment to all depots	2008-2011	LNP
	Rehabilitate and construct an annex to the County Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization head office in Gbarnga and sub-offices at Garmue, Jorwa entry points	2008-2011	BIN
	Provide motorbikes and a double-cabin pickup to enhance police patrols, with regular supply of fuel and maintenance service	2008-2011	LNP
	Rehabilitate/construct new offices for the BIN detail in Salala	2008-2011	BIN
	Supply BIN with basic logistics – communication sets and mobility	2008-2011	BIN
	Rehabilitate the Drug Enforcement Agency office block in Gbarnga as well as provision of Logistics (Vehicles and Motor Bikes) and office furniture	2008-2011	DEA
	Organize trainings for all the various security organs to improve their performance in security issues	2008-2011	Security Organs
Strategic objective 2: To provide adequate territorial protection and law enforcement services to the general population of Liberia			
Inadequate presence of security officers throughout Liberia, security institutions are not yet in full control of security responsibility.	Increase the number of LNP officers by at least 60 to be deployed in all district headquarters mentioned above	2008-2011	LNP
Strategic objective 3: To ensure institutional participation in security governance and functions			
Civilians and local authorities are excluded from participating in security governance.	Create awareness and sensitize the people on community policing to reduce the crime rate.	2008-2011	MIA

2.3 Economic Revitalization Pillar

Since the end of the war, Bong County has experienced greatly increased economic activity. Despite the great potential for agricultural production, Bong County is still vulnerable to food insecurity and chronic child malnutrition. Several NGOs working in Bong County have distributed seeds and agricultural inputs for rice and vegetables over the last three years, but the need is still great.

Presently, the bulk of the business conducted in Bong County is petty trading at the individual level. Investment in the forestry, rubber, and mining sectors, especially the revitalisation of iron ore mining, will yield significant dividends to the County. Such investment has the potential to employing a good number of the county's young people, many of whom were associated with the fighting forces in the civil war.



Employment Opportunities

There are currently limited formal employment opportunities available in the County due to the lack of domestic and foreign investment. The vast majority of the population is self-employed in the informal sector, with a few working with UNMIL, NGOs and the Government. In order to promote formal employment, there is a need to attract national and international investors, and for the Government and partners to introduce job-creation schemes.

Finance and Banks

For all but a small minority of Bong County residents, access to savings accounts, credit and other financial products is extremely limited. The County does not presently have a commercial bank, meaning that most consumers are resigned to

carry their cash overland to and from banks in Monrovia using private taxis, waiting in long lines and wasting valuable working hours or days. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), through its microfinance unit, and a handful of international NGOs have been engaged in microenterprise funding, but these interventions have been limited in scope.

Tax Collection

The Ministry of Finance has deployed thirty Revenue Agents to Bong County. Those located in Gbarnga City have oversight responsibility For Upper Bong, while those for Lower Bong are located in Shalala Town, Salala District.

Table 8: Status of Revenue Agents

Number of Office	Location	Number of Fee Tax Collectors	Status of Office	Vehicles/Motor
Head Office of upper Bong	Jorquelleh (Gbarnga, City)	2		
One sub-office	Suakoko	3	Deplorable	N/A
One sub-office	Kokoya	2		
One sub-office	Kpai	2		
One sub-office	Zota	2		
One sub-office	Panta	1		
One sub-office	Sanoyea	3		
One sub-office	Bong Mines	3		
Head Office of Lower Bong	Salala	9	Deplorable	
	Totota	3		
2 head offices and eight sub-offices	10	30		0

Revenues from tax collection have increased notably in the years since the end of the war. However, the persistent lack of mobility, bad road conditions, lack of communication equipment, and other challenges continue to limit revenues and encourage corruption among tax collection agents.

Customs

Bong County has a total of two Customs offices, situated in Jorwah and Gamue. Jorwah is the main port of entry, while Gamue is the sub-port. In each office, a Senior Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector, who lead a team of Collectors. Both ports are dilapidated and have no means of mobility for use in carrying the large amounts of cash that they must handle. Logistical challenges are said to be a major cause of corruption among Customs officers.

Table 9: Custom Officials in the County

No. of posts	Location	Status of post	No. of custom officer in situ	Vehicles of custom
1	Jorwah (Main Port)	Dilapidated	N/A	None
1	Gamue (Sub Port)	Dilapidated	N/A	None

Concerns raised during the CDA consultation: Economic Revitalization

Issues	Status
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of capital, seeds, materials and tools for farming ○ Lack of training on improved farming process ○ Outdated farming methods
Access to markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of good roads ○ Lack of storage and processing facilities
Rural financial issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of banks ○ Problems with susu system (unpredictable, benefits few) ○ Lack of access to credit
Taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of understanding of various taxes ○ All taxes taken to Monrovia
Employment/labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low salary/wages ○ Lack of proper training ○ High unemployment rate ○ Few employment opportunities
Mining/Forestry/Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Illicit mining ○ Concessions have not started yet, basic social services need to be provided by concessionaires
Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Payment/disbursement services still too centralized ○ Contracts for services not extended to local professionals; local expertise not fully utilized

Economic Growth, Investment and Job Creation Potential

Natural resources

Liberia's rich natural resources played a significant role in the conflict of the region, but also hold the key to its future development. Bong County has significant deposits of iron ore, diamonds, and gold, large stands of commercially valuable timber and ideal conditions for rubber tree cultivation, which when fully exploited in a transparent and equitable manner can play a pivotal role in bringing development and employment opportunities. As the chart below shows, a number of these natural resources have not yet been explored.

Agricultural Products

The agro-ecosystem of Liberia consists of four major zones, of which Bong County is situated in the Mountain and Plateau zones, where citizens traditionally grow rice, cassava, maize, oil palm, cocoa, coffee, rubber and sugar cane. Citrus and cereal crops are also cultivated in the County. The potential for these crops is quite high compared to the current output. As stated in the PRS, realizing this agricultural potential is one of the keys to reducing poverty.

In the area of livestock production, Bong County has large and small ruminants, pigs, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, ducks and guinea fowl, mostly raised on the domestic scale. The production of livestock has never been properly prioritized as compared to crops.



Like other counties in Liberia, Bong County is going through a seemingly unending food crisis, in spite of its great domestic agricultural potential. The agriculture sector at present is almost entirely made up of traditional smallholder farms and household gardens, and consumers in the County have long been accustomed to depending on imported rice and other staples, in spite of the fact that these crops can be readily grown in Liberia.

As shown in the below table, the main constraints to increased production reported by farmers are related to a lack of capital for seeds, tools, and other inputs. As mentioned previously, access to credit is extremely limited in the County.

Table 10: Agriculture Constraints per household

Lack of seeds	Lack of tools	Lack of fertilizer & pestilence	Lack of household labor	Birds/ groundhog attack	Plant disease/ insect attack	Lack of training	No market	Lack of cash	HH engaged in other activities
46%	40%	29%	23%	11&17% respectively	6%	0%	1%	30%	13%

Tree Crops

In pre-war times, farmers in Bong County always depended on cash crops for their livelihoods, to an even greater extent than food crops. The most commonly grown cash crops in the county are tree crops such as rubber, cocoa, coffee and palm oil. Like all other agricultural activities, the production of these crops ground nearly to a halt during the national crisis, and while the potential for growth is great, many farms are in dire need of rehabilitation.

Fisheries

Aquaculture was formally introduced in the early 1950s in Bong County with the training of fish farmers. The Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI) in Suakoko District has been in the vanguard of aquaculture development, constructing demonstration ponds and breedin and supplying local indigenous fingerlings such as tilapia and claria to local fish farmers. The industry is just being resuscitated following its complete destruction during the civil crisis.



Tourism

Bong County is blessed with several natural sites of interest, which when properly developed and maintained, could attract tourists and generate revenues for the development of the County.

Mining

Bong County has three alluvial diamond and gold mining areas with sizeable deposits: Wainsue, Jorpulu Clan, Jorquelleh District (gold), Totota, Salala District (diamonds and gold), and Kokoyah, Kokoyah Statutory District (gold). While the extraction of iron ore ceased with the departure of the Bong Mining Company during the war, there are still thought to be huge deposits of iron ore along the Bong Mines Belt in Fuamah District.

Table 11: Status of Mining Agents

No. of Office	Location	Number of Agent	Status of Station	Vehicles/Motor
1	Gbarnga	1	Good	N/A
1	Totota Town, Salala District	1	N/A	N/A
1	Dean Town, Kokoya District	1	N/A	N/A
3	3	3		

Industrial Growth Potential: Small, Medium, Large Enterprises

With the huge vacuum left by the destruction of the rubber processing factory in Gbarnga and the oil palm processing factory in Totota, the departure of Bong Mining Company and the collapse of the Liberia Produce Marketing Cooperative (LPMC), the small-, medium- and large-scale enterprises that supported these industries quickly failed. Opportunities for formal employment virtually disappeared altogether. Today there are positive signs for the formal employment market, with international investors expressing interest in the County's natural resources and the County Administration firmly committed to creating a business-friendly environment. Perhaps most conspicuously, the Chinese Government through Lee Group of Companies is presently constructing a large, modern rubber processing factory at the border of Montserrado County along the road from Gbarnga to Monrovia.

Table 12: Status of Small, Medium and Large Enterprises

Category	Industry/ Enterprise	Location	Status			Remarks
			Active	Inactive	Abandoned	
Large						
1	Bong Mining Company	Bong Mines, Fuamah District			X	Completely destroyed
1	Lee Group Company (Factory to produce plastic material)	Nyan Sorla, Nyan Forquelleh, Clan, Salad District.				Under construction
Medium						
1	Oil Palm processing factory	Totota				
2	Oil Palm processing factory	Kpatawee				
Small						

Table 13: Available Resources in Bong County

No.	Indicator	Explored	Unexplored	Comments
A Natural Resources				
1	Iron ore		X	
2	Diamond		X	
3	Gold	x		
4	Water	x		
5	Timber		X	
B Agricultural Products				
1	Rubber	x		
2	Coffee	x		
3	Cocoa	x		
4	Rice	x		
5	Cassava	x		
6	Palm	x		
7	Sugarcane	x		
8	Banana	x		
9	Livestock		X	
C Industries				
1	Rubber	x		
2	Palm oil	x		
3	Timber		X	
4	Diamond		X	

Priority Investment Projects

During regional consultations in Gbarnga 4-5 February 2008, representatives identified three possible investment areas based on the comparative advantages of the County's geographical location, natural resource endowments and market opportunities. Those areas were (1) mechanised commercial agriculture and agro-processing, (2) tourism, and (3) mining. In addition, the construction of an international airport was identified as a crucial project for the longer term.

Mechanised Commercial Agriculture and Agro-processing

Most Bong County residents are engaged in agriculture, in both food and cash cropping. Currently the County's agricultural systems are subsistence in nature, employing traditional tools and practices with an emphasis on intensive labor input. As the people of Bong County realize that the route to self-sufficiency in agriculture is through adopting scientific methods and mechanization to maximize production, traditional methods will be replaced gradually by providing training and extension services for farmers.

Liberia's tree crop sector offers considerable growth potential. High-value cash crops produced for international, regional or national markets provide access to the revenue and credit facilities to improve farm productivity and raise living standards. Tree crops have dominated the County's exports since the collapse of the iron ore industry,

becoming a major source of income for rural households. Tree crops are also important for food security and the rural economy because of the strong positive interactions between cash crop and food crop activities.

After rice, Liberia's second staple food is cassava, a crop which is easily grown in Bong County. Cassava can be processed to make fufu, dumb-boy and gari/farina, and can be stored for extended periods after processing using local technologies.

Tourism

The County is fortunate to contain a number of potential tourist draws, which when properly developed, will help boost the economy and provide jobs:

- Wonyan Falls on the St. John River, Kokoyah District
- Other sites on the St. Paul River in Zota, Fuamah and Sanoyea Districts
- Kpatawee Waterfall, Suakoko District (though also identified as a potential hydropower generation site)
- Dobil Island and Bong Range, Fuamah District
- Tortor and Kpingan Hills, Zota District
- Koya and Gbenyayea Forests in Jorquelleh District



The strategy for developing these tourist sites will necessarily include an inclusive process of local economic development (LED) dialogs to ensure that the surrounding communities bring their own contributions to bear, and to ensure maximum possible benefit for all stakeholders and protection of the sites.

Mining

Bong County has three alluvial diamond and gold mining areas with sizeable deposits: Wainsue, Jorpulu Clan, Jorquelleh District (gold), Totota, Salala District (diamonds and gold), and Kokoyah, Kokoyah Statutory District (gold). While the extraction of iron ore ceased with the departure of the Bong Mining Company during the war, there are still thought to be huge deposits of iron ore along the Bong Mines Belt in Fuamah District. Given the need to attract companies to explore the local mining potential, county authorities are committed to working with GoL to create an environment in Bong that is conducive to this growth industry, including taking steps to build the employability of the labor force. As concessions are granted and mining activities increase, an important priority will be the development of entrepreneurs and industries that support and benefit from the mining industry. These smaller enterprises will be supported with business development services and incentives to facilitate their activities.

While not included as one of the three areas for immediate priority investment, the construction of an international airport in Gbarnga is seen by Bong County residents as an important step toward developing the County's economy and was proposed as longer-term future investment.



Interventions - Economic Revitalization

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry /Agency
Goal: Restoring production in the leading natural resource sectors, especially agriculture, while ensuring the benefits are widely shared; and reducing production costs to establish the foundation for diversification of the economy over time into competitive production of downstream products, and eventually manufactures and services.			
Strategic objective 1: Develop more competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains and linkages to markets.			
Agricultural supply chains have collapsed due to fragmented markets, weak rural demand, no value addition, and few incentives for cash crop production.	Provide agricultural extension services to 500 small-holder farms per district on best practices in agriculture including planting, harvesting, storage, animal husbandry and saving seeds	2008-2011	MoA
	Encourage and support the rehabilitation of the palm oil industry in Kpatawee. Encourage and support the rehabilitation of the palm oil industry in Kpatawee. NIC to conduct feasibility study and if feasible attract investment	2008-2011	MoA
	Rehabilitate the Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI) in Suakoko District	2008-2011	MoA
	Establish seed multiplication farms in Kpatwee, at CARI, and also in all the districts through communal farming	2008-2011	MoA
	Expand and strengthen aquaculture projects including the Gbarnga Fish Pond	2008-2011	MoA
	Re-establish cooperatives in each district and Revitalize the Liberian Produce Marketing Cooperative (LPMC)	2008-2011	MoA
	Provide business development services and incentives to encourage business investment in the county, and to encourage the value addition/manufacture of goods for local consumption and export	2008-2011	MoCI
Strategic objective 2: Improve food security and nutrition, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five.			
High levels of food insecurity and child malnutrition impede socioeconomic development and poverty reduction.	Provide support for vegetable production to women's groups in all districts	2008-2011	MoA
	Distribute seeds and tools to farmers	2008-2011	MoA
	Introduce large and small ruminants to small holder farms in Zota, Jorquelleh and Fuamah districts to revitalise live stock industry	2008-2011	MoA
Strategic objective 3: Strengthen human and institutional capacities to provide needed services, create a strong enabling environment, and reduce vulnerability.			
Institutions remain largely ineffective at delivering services such as regulation, policy and planning, and research and extension.	Establish an agricultural bank branch in each district (such as the Agricultural Cooperative Bank that existed before the war)	2008-2011	MoF
	Relocate and reconstruct the market building in Gbarnga	2008-2011	MPW
	Facilitate the establishment of commercial banks to provide microcredit to farmers and small entrepreneurs	2008-2011	MoF
	Conduct a survey to identify ex-combatants who missed out on DDDR programming and link them with projects offering job opportunities to youth and ex-combatants	2008-2011	MoL
	Rehabilitate the MoF office in Gbarnga and the sub-offices in Suakoko, Kokoya, Kpai, Zota, Sanoyea, and Bong Mines, and provide vehicles and motorbikes to the revenue agents in each station	2008-2011	MoF
	Construct a hydropower station at Kpatwee waterfall to provide electricity to Gbarnga and its environs	2008-2011	MLME
	Identify sites for tourism and carry out local economic development (LED) dialogs with local residents toward development of the sites	2008-2011	MIA
	Rehabilitate the Customs offices in Jorwah and Gamue and provide the necessary incentives and logistics to enable them to carry out their work	2008-2011	Customs

2.4 Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

Local Administration

Bong County is made up of 12 political districts, 13 chiefdoms, 42 clans, 26 cities and 468 towns. The County Superintendent heads the County Administration, while District Commissioners head the districts. At the community level, the Paramount Chief heads the chiefdom, Clan Chief the clan, and Town Chief the town. The community members select the Town, Clan, and Paramount Chiefs. Thirteen national Ministries and eight Agencies are represented at the county level, primarily based in the larger towns and cities. Local county administration is yet to be fully operational, as a lack of basic infrastructure, capacity and logistics remains a problem.

Justice System

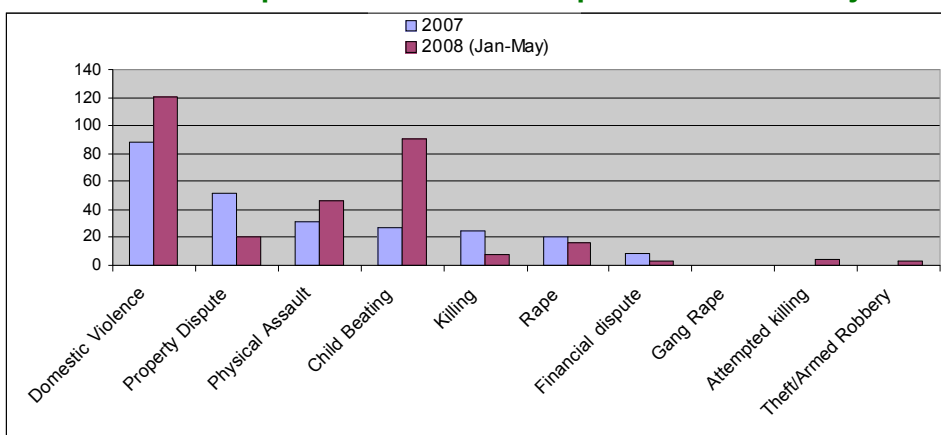
In Bong County as in other parts of Liberia, the justice system takes two forms: customary and statutory. Customary justice is meted out by traditional leaders such as the Paramount Chiefs and Clan Chiefs, who settle minor disputes within communities and families. This system is most prevalent in parts of the County that are most underserved by the organs of the statutory system: the courts and the security agencies.

The statutory justice system, is functional through its court system but faces numerous logistical and capacity challenges. Capacity of the judiciary is low, cases are often compromised, dropped, or delayed for long periods, and the system is challenged to attract and retain qualified staff. The physical structure of the Circuit Court building is old and needs urgent renovation. Four Magisterial Courts operate in the County, as well as Revenue and Traffic Courts, but their facilities are either dilapidated or non-existent.

Table 14: Court Facilities

Circuit Court	Open and functional
Magisterial Courts	8 open in all districts and the capital
Revenue Court	None
Debt Court	None
Traffic Court	None
Justices of the Peace	Open

Number of protection incidents reported in the County



(UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring project)

Corrections

The existing corrections facilities in the County are very poor, and Corrections staff capacity is low, leading to bribery, human rights violations, and “escapes” of detainees. UNHCR has commenced the construction of an annex at the central prison compound, which when completed will provide accommodation to 55 inmates. This will increase the capacity of the compound to 110 inmates and upgrade its facilities in line with international standards, including the requirement of separate cells for women and juveniles. Corrections authorities are hoping to provide prisoners with opportunities to access basic life skills training to become functional and contributing members of the community upon release. With the growing number of inmates, the present number of corrections staff must be doubled, at least. Currently there are about eight trained wardens and three are undergoing training at the academy. The Corrections system in Bong County is currently unable to provide transportation of inmates to and from court.

Table 15: Correction Facility

No. of Facilities	Name of facility	Location	Status of Correction Facilities	No. of Officers
1	Gbarnga Central Prison	Gbarnga	Partly renovated	8

Media

There are seven community-based radio stations in the County, namely: Radio Gbarnga in Gbarnga, Echo Radio (YMCA) in Gbarnga, Bunkies Radio in Phebe Community, Salala Community Radio in Salala, Totota Radio in Totota, Voice of Reconciliation in Palala, and Bong Mines Community Radio in Bong Mines. The Districts of Kokoya, Zota, Vahun and Salayea have no recognized operational radio stations. UNMIL Radio in Monrovia covers major areas in the County, and Star Radio and Talking Drum Studios in Monrovia have field reporters in Bong and some of their programs are carried locally by arrangement with local stations. There are no locally-produced newspapers.

Concerns Raised During the CDA Consultation under Governance Pillar

Issues	Status
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Corruption ○ Child labour
Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of competent judicial officials ○ Generalized ignorance of judicial procedures, and laws such as the rape law ○ Ineffective court system (abandoned cases, compromised cases, long delays) ○ Resorting to traditional methods of justice ○ Insufficient legal aid ○ Lack of defence lawyers ○ Human rights violations
Land Conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land tenure problems including the absence of land deeds
Civic Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of community participation in decision making, especially women and youth

Interventions - Governance and Rule of Law

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
Goal: To build and operate efficient and effective institutions and systems, in partnership with the citizens, that will promote and uphold democratic governance, accountability, justice for all and strengthen peace			
Strategic objective 1: To increase and enhance citizen participation in and ownership of government policy formulation and implementation			
Given the current constitutional provisions, political and economic decision-making have taken a top-down approach for a long time with local leadership and actors playing a limited role in the process that impact their lives which has led to wide spread poverty and non-accountability in the use of public resources.	Increase the number of workshops and public sensitizations on human rights, community policing, the rule of law, social reintegration, good citizenship and development	2008-2011	MIA
Strategic objective 2: To strengthen and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of public institutions and functionaries			
Public institutions, for the most part, have been bloated, disorganized, weak and supportive of corrupt practices.	Build the capacity of judiciary to manage their caseload	2008-2011	MoJ
	Offer better conditions of service for the judiciary including living incentives to attract more qualified people to the profession	2008-2011	MoJ
	Rehabilitate the Circuit Court building in Gbarnga	2008-2011	MoJ
	Develop a strategy to reduce the number of pre-trial detainees held in prison and the length of stay	2008-2011	MoJ
	Develop a system of monitoring of court operations to minimize corruption	2008-2011	MoJ, MIA
	Develop a system to ensure that only trained and qualified Magistrates and Associates Magistrates preside over the Magisterial Courts	2008-2011	MoJ
	Reconstruct and furnish Gbarnga Central Prison and deploy enough trained female and male correction officers	2008-2011	Corrections
	Build the capacity of County and District Officials including their support staff with training in office management, computer literacy, project management, and conflict prevention and resolution	2008-2011	MIA
	Construct the Gbarnga City Hall building with an annex for the City Mayor and staff	2008-2011	MIA
	Develop a system for enforcing residency requirements and evaluating performance contracts for government officials deployed to the County	2008-2011	MIA
	Complete construction of District Compounds in Fua-mah, Zota, Folloquelleh, Sanoyea, Salala, Yellequelleh, Follequelleh, Jorquelleh, Suakoko, and Kokoya	2008-2011	MIA
	Provide training for magistrates and offer better terms and conditions of service	2008-2011	MoJ
	Rehabilitate the Civil Compound and residence of the County Superintendent and Development Superintendent	2008-2011	MIA
Rehabilitate the Gbarnga Presidential Palace	2008-2011	MIA	
Strategic objective 3: To expand access to justice, and enhance the protection and promotion of human rights under the Laws of Liberia			
There are significant shortcomings in the protection and promotion of human rights, and there is a lack of equal access to the justice system, as well as minimal public understanding of citizens' rights under the law.	Construct courthouses and detention facilities in the Kokoya, Panta-Kpai, Kpai, Salala, Suakoko, Boensin, and Tukpablee District headquarters with separate cells for women and juveniles	2008-2011	MoJ, Corrections

Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar

Bong County has a complex network of about 25 roads that connect the districts, towns and cities. The deplorable condition of these roads impedes the free movement of persons, goods and services, and this problem is seen by the majority of Bong County residents as the major impediment to development. Some roads are undergoing rehabilitation financed by donors such as EU, while others are maintained by the communities themselves through WFP/FFW projects. Engineers from the Bangladeshi UN peacekeeping battalion (BANBATT) have graciously undertaken the periodic rehabilitation of the unpaved main highways connecting Bong with Lofa, Nimba and Margibi Counties, but the roads quickly deteriorate in the six-month annual rainy season.

There is no grid electricity in the County, and only a privileged few (UNMIL and UN Agencies, NGOs, and some private homes and businesses) have access to generators. A power systems project, however, is being considered with support



from World Bank.

No public telecommunications system exists in the county, although four private cellular phone companies (Lonestar, LiberCell, Comium and Cellcom) provide services to subscribers, but with limited coverage.

Education

Most of the school buildings in the County were damaged or destroyed in the war, and while there has been significant progress made in recent years, the education

students. A total of 800 teachers are deployed to these schools. There are also a number of private schools operating in the County, which provide employment for some 1,220 citizens. Cuttington University and Phebe School of Professional Nursing provide the only tertiary education in the County. In order to adequately respond to the ever-growing educational needs, the CDA process calls for the construction or rehabilitation of 83 elementary schools, 6 high schools and 2 teacher training institutes.

Health

As in the education sector, much has improved in health care delivery since the end of the war, but enormous gaps remain in both access and quality of care. No formal system of health administration has been established in Bong County. Health services are mainly provided in Gbarnga at Phebe Hospital with funding from the Lutheran Church and the Government of Liberia. Bong Mines Hospital in Fuamah District is run by the County Health Team. Thirty-three clinics are spread over the county, out of which 26 are supported by international NGOs. Phebe Hospital, being the major referral hospital in the County, provides VCT services and blood bank facilities. The only functioning x-ray machine resides at the UN BANBATT Level II Hospital. Many international NGOs collaborate with CBOs and the Government to carry out health related promotions and provide limited services, including GBV prevention and response, sexual



and reproductive health education and referrals, and life skills education including hygiene and water safety, and awareness around HIV and AIDS and lassa fever.

The health care delivery system is affected by a chronic lack of trained personnel and inadequate cold chain equipment. The ratio of physicians to the general population is estimated at an abysmally low 1:71,200, nurses at 1:9,800, and midwives at 1:9,300. Most qualified personnel are based in Monrovia and have little incentive to relocate to rural areas. To fill the gap and provide adequate basic coverage to the whole

population, the County requires an additional 64 health posts, 2 nursing training institutes and 2 hospitals.

Table 16: Presence of MOH assigned health workers in the county

CM f/time	Den- tist f/ time	Dis- penser f/ time	E.H.O. f/time	Lab Aide f/time	Lab tech f/time	LPN f/time	Nurse Aide f/time	Nurse Anest. f/time	Phar- macist f/time	PA f/time	Doc- tor f/time	Regis- trar f/time	RN f/time	TTM f/time	Social worker
28	1	34	2	9	9	32	53	2	3	10	6	28	44	21	13

Water and Sanitation

According to a recent UNICEF survey, water for domestic use comes mainly from unprotected sources (65%), yet only 35% of households purify their water before consuming it. Although 45% of households indicated that they use toilets, only 15% use ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines or flush toilets. The rest use traditional toilets: open field or bush. Gbarnga City does not have a pipe- borne water supply system. Hand pumps exist, though not in great enough numbers to serve the city and the districts, and many are non-functional. In general, proper water and sanitation measures are not taken by locals.



Table 17: Number of Hand Pumps and Open Wells, by District

District	Open Wells	Hand Pump
Fuamah	85	13
Salala	111	14
Sanoyea	12	7
Jorquelleh	118	52
Zota	22	19
Kokoya	39	11
Kpai	45	33
Suakoko	221	107
Total	653	257

Interventions: Infrastructure and Basic Services

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
Goal: The rehabilitation of infrastructure and the rebuilding of systems to deliver basic services in order to create the conditions and linkages needed to achieve broad-based growth and poverty reduction.			
Strategic Objective 1: To ensure all roads are pliable year round, refurbish some public buildings and build capacity necessary for sustained road maintenance program			
The county's road network is in a state of near-total deterioration.	Rehabilitate roads connecting clans with district headquarters	2008-2011	MPW
	Build a bridge connecting Haindii and Lorla Clan in Fuamah District	2008-2011	MPW
Strategic Objective 2: To reduce the water and sanitation-related disease burden in Liberia			
Only about 42% of the Liberian population has access to improved drinking water; Only about 39% of the population has adequate means of human waste collection, Operation of water and sanitation facilities currently unsustainable	Carry out a survey of public latrines to determine if the communities are using them properly, and sensitize the communities on their proper use.	2008-2011	MoH
	Train all communities in the County to maintain their wells and protect their water pumps.	2008-2011	MoH, MPW
Objective 3: To expand access to basic health care of acceptable quality and establish the building blocks of an equitable, effective, efficient, responsive and sustainable health care delivery system.			
Liberia has a health workforce ratio of only 0.18 per 100,000 people. Access to health services is estimated to be 41 percent. Many of the current facilities are not equipped or designed for an optimal level of service delivery.	Carry out a survey of health facilities to determine the number of trained health personnel, availability of drugs, future management arrangements plans, and availability of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.	2008-2011	MoH
	Establish Health centers in all 12 district headquarters and provide trained personnel, equipment, and supplies	2008-2011	MoH
	Support the already established Voluntary Counselling and Testing center (VCT) in Phebe Hospital	2008-2011	MoH
	Convert CB Dunbar Clinic in Gbarnga to a health center	2008-2011	MoH
Objective 4: To provide access to quality and relevant educational opportunities at all levels and to all, in support of the social and economic development of the nation			
Access is severely limited due to insufficient facilities and supplies, facilities disproportionately located out of reach for some regions. Only one third of primary teachers in public schools have been trained. Enrolment rates remain low, especially for girls. Only a small number successfully make the transition from primary to secondary education.	Provide all untrained teachers with adequate training.	2008-2011	MoE
	Carry out a survey to ascertain the amount of trained teachers, books and materials needed, and to determine the number of girls and boys in each school.	2008-2011	MoE
	Improve the incentives for teachers, especially those working in remote areas	2008-2011	MoE
Objective 5: To provide reliable, sustainable and affordable energy services to all Liberians in an environmentally sound manner			
Grid electricity is non-existent outside Monrovia.	Facilitate the construction of a hydroelectric plant at Kpatwee or St. John River in Kokoya District	2008-2011	MLME

2.6 Cross-Cutting Issues

In the public consultations that led to the development of the CDAs and the PRS, participants managed to identify a set of five cross-cutting themes for consideration in implementing local and national development plans: Gender Equity; HIV and AIDS; Peacebuilding; Environment; and Children and Youth. As part of the effort to mainstream these issues into all the development initiatives at the County level, this section lays out the context and objectives for each. The greater PRS document addresses in detail the specific steps to be taken under the four Pillars to address each of the cross-cutting issues.

Gender Equity

The County is strongly committed to gender equity as a means to maintain peace, reduce poverty, enhance justice and promote development. Despite the progress since the end of the war, gender continues to play a decisive role in determining access to resources and services. Women and girls continue to have limited access to education, health services and judicial services, which has severely curtailed their participation in the formal economy. Women and girls have been missing out on opportunities and participation in management and decision-making on all levels of the society. This trend has contributed to feminization of poverty in the County, and in Liberia as a whole.

Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) is blight on Liberian society and for many Liberian women and girls, the appalling violence they experienced during wartime still occur. Currently, rape is the most frequently reported serious crime in Liberia. In 2007, 38% of the protection cases reported by UNHCR/NRC monitors were SGBV related and reports from 2008 show similar trend. Domestic violence is endemic (26% of all reported protection cases) and Liberia has among the highest rates of teenage pregnancy in the world. Of the 395 protection incidents reported in the County during January-May 2008, 34.7% and 30.6% relate to SGBV and domestic violence respectively.



Destruction of institutions during the war affected all Liberians, but particularly limited women's and girls' access to education; today, the ratio of girls' to boys' enrolment is 95/100 at the primary level, decreasing to 75/100 in secondary schools² and twice as many women as men are illiterate. Despite the laws recognizing equality of the sexes, customary law and practices prevail, some of which are harmful to women and girls. Customary law infringes on women's and girls' rights, including the right to property.

The CDA lays the groundwork for the achievement of gender equity and women's and girls' empowerment, promoting equitable access to resources and benefits. Gender equity considerations will be incorporated in the development and implementation of the economic growth strategy, with the ultimate goal of promoting women's economic empowerment. To build a more effective responsive and supportive legal, social and political environment, including all aspects of protection and access to justice, health care, and education, the CDA includes measures for the prevention of and response to GBV including addressing the roots of the crime and the promotion of increasing the number of women in national security institutions. Toward the building of capacity, the County will support the mandate of the Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD) to take the lead in implementing and monitoring the National Gender Policy, the PRS, and international conventions as well as to mainstream gender in legal, constitutional, and governance reforms. The County authorities are committed to ensuring that all monitoring data collected are disaggregated by age and sex, where applicable.

Peacebuilding

While the CDA is an important mechanism through which peacebuilding can be integrated into poverty reduction, the CDA is itself an exercise in peacebuilding. The process of preparing the CDA and the PRS through broad-based participation and consultation, reaching consensus, and transparent and accountable decision-making inspires confidence in the government and in peaceful coexistence. These principles are central to building trust and consolidating peace.

While the causes of violent conflict are multi-faceted, deep-rooted and complex, there are six key issue areas which require focused attention in the implementation of the CDA to mitigate their potential to mobilize groups for violent action.

- Land conflicts – Land disputes have become a manifestation of conflict over identity and citizenship issues. There is a proliferation of land disputes over tenure and ownership, the reintegration of refugees and ex-combatants into communities in relation to property, the property rights of women, and private concessions.
- Youth – Young men and women have been denied education, have had their transition from childhood to adulthood interrupted by war, have few skills and are often burdened with many of the responsibilities of adults, particularly as heads of households and income earners. Unmet expectations with this group could trigger significant social unrest, not only in County, but across Liberia and the region.

² UNESCO, 2007

- Political polarization – Reaching political consensus on the rules of the game, supporting reconciliation rather than polarization, and de-linking political and economic power are essential.
- Management of natural resources – The County’s wealth of natural resources has not benefited the citizens as a whole but has served to create inequalities and resentment.
- The State and its citizens – The Liberian State historically has been more predatory in nature than protective of its citizens; it created and exacerbated social divisions by marginalizing and denigrating certain social groups, and consolidating the domination of elites.
- Weak and dysfunctional justice systems – The formal and customary justice systems do not provide justice and have created a system of impunity.

Integrating peacebuilding into local and national development planning requires the authorities to adopt a new set of principles which are central to the process of democratization, of improving governance and of consolidating peace. The media, civil society organizations, the private sector and all other institutions have an important role to play in ensuring that these principles are upheld:

- Meaningful Inclusion and Participation – Creating space for ordinary citizens to speak on the issues that concern them through sustainable processes of consultation is fundamental to peace. This must be inclusive to all ethnic and identity groups such as women and girls, men and boys, ex-combatants, war-affected populations, political parties, and civil society organizations.
- Empowerment – In order for all Liberians to participate, disadvantaged, grassroots and rural groups need to be empowered by giving them the tools and capacities to participate and take ownership of decision-making processes.
- Consensus building – It is not enough to listen to different perspectives; somehow they must be translated into the public interest as a basis for collective action.
- Responsiveness – If no action is taken by local government in response to the concerns expressed by citizens, then the exercise of consultation is futile.
- Transparency and accountability – Local government actions must be visible to the public to ensure they are taken in the interest of all citizens and not simply for the sake of any personal or group advancement. The mismanagement of the past, in which a small elite gained economic advantage over the majority, was a key factor in the conflict.
- Fairness and impartiality – Rules and opportunities must apply to all citizens equally, regardless of status. The failure of the state in the past to be a fair and impartial mediator was another key source of conflict.

Environmental Issues

The people of the County, and especially the poor, are critically dependent on fertile soil, clean water and healthy ecosystems for their livelihoods and wellbeing. This reliance creates complex, dynamic interactions between environmental conditions, people's access to and control over environmental resources, and poverty. In addition to being vulnerable to environmental hazards, the poor are usually confronted by economic, technological and policy-related barriers in deriving full benefits from their environmental assets. Taking strategic actions based on knowledge of the poverty-environment relationship is a prerequisite for enduring success in the effort to reduce poverty. Investments in the productivity of environmental assets will generate large benefits for the poor and for the enhancement of overall growth.



The CDA lays the foundation for sustainable protection and use of the County's natural environment for the sake of improving livelihoods and wellbeing. The "resource curse" that characterized Liberia's past was typified by mismanagement of the proceeds from extractive industries and their misuse that undermined national security, governance and rule of law; and channeled most of the benefits of economic growth to a small elite. Eliminating this curse requires the establishment or restoration of proper administration and management of natural resource uses.

HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS is a major challenge because the epidemic has the potential to slow the progress of many initiatives meant to build much-needed human capital and revitalize the economy. Ensuring that this does not happen requires that the citizens be empowered with the appropriate skills to arrest the spread of HIV and to minimize the impact. Integrating HIV and AIDS into poverty reduction strategies helps to create the necessary policy and planning environment for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral response.

While no county-specific data is available, a 2007 DHS estimates national HIV prevalence at 1.5 percent, or 1.8 percent for females and 1.2 percent for males. A previous estimate of 5.7 percent was based on the results of sentinel surveillance among pregnant women and girls attending ten antenatal care (ANC) clinics in urban areas. Future studies will seek to reconcile these seemingly disparate findings.

In any event, the war left most of the population severely challenged in meeting their social, cultural and economic needs, thereby making them vulnerable to a sharp increase in HIV prevalence, the likely result of which would be a negative impact on development: increased child and adult morbidity and mortality, increased absenteeism at the workplace and in schools, and lower economic output, among other effects.

HIV and AIDS-related vulnerability impacts a broad spectrum of the population, especially young people and females in particular, such that in Liberia as elsewhere, there is an increasing feminization of the epidemic.

By strengthening the health infrastructure at the County level, the CDA works to promote human development by reducing the impact of HIV and AIDS vulnerability, morbidity and mortality. County health and social welfare authorities will participate in the development and implementation of a new national multi-sectoral strategic framework led by the NAC, reducing new HIV infections through the provision of information, and scaling up access to treatment and care services, mitigating the impact of the epidemic on those already infected and affected.

Children and Youth

The County is strongly committed to reducing and laying the groundwork for eliminating child poverty as a key feature of the CDA and PRS. Children are at high risk of becoming the next generation of impoverished citizens unless substantive measures are taken to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Poverty reduction efforts must have children at the core.

Children make up the majority of the population of the County. Nationally, around 17 percent of child deaths are attributable to malaria and another 20 percent to preventable environmental diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. Almost forty percent of children are



growth-stunted from poor nutrition, about one third of under-fives are severely underweight, and recent estimates indicate that one in five deaths in children under-five is attributable to malnutrition. Less than half of all births are delivered by a health professional, which contributes to an unacceptably high (and apparently rising) maternal mortality rate.

Furthermore, young female citizens suffer the brunt of the epidemic of gender based violence (GBV). The majority of girls have their first child before reaching the age of 18 due to forced early marriages and rape. As a result, the HIV infection rate among pregnant female adolescents and young women was 5.7 percent in 2007.

Many of the young people have spent more time engaged in war than in school. Nationally, almost 35 percent of the population has never attended school, including nearly 44 percent of females. Illiteracy rates among children and young people remain high at 68 percent (male 55 percent and female 81 percent).

As discussed above, only a fraction of classrooms in the County is in good condition with furniture and functioning latrines, and textbooks are scarce. With educational levels low and youth unemployment on the increase, the County's young people lack the necessary tools to make productive contributions to the social and economic development of the nation.

Children and youth also have limited access to justice or the protection and enforcement of their rights under the legal system. Protecting the rights of children will contribute to achieving poverty reduction goals and ensure the active participation of children and young people in supporting good governance and the growth agenda over the long term.

County authorities will make special efforts to ensure that its institutions, policies and processes consider the needs of children and youth as a priority by implementing a human rights approach to development and an inclusive and participatory governance structure.

Human Rights

The Government of Liberia and county authorities are deeply committed to upholding internationally-recognized human rights standards. After many years of generalized deprivation and rampant, even systematic abuses, the country has made important progress towards the fulfillment of its human rights obligations. The overall security situation is now stable, control has been asserted in areas previously held by rebel groups, and a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has been established.

The actions called for in this CDA and in the PRS 2008-2011 are intended to make further progress toward addressing the many human rights concerns that remain. Limited access to justice, and weak judicial and security systems continue to lead to incidents of mob justice, trial by ordeal, prolonged pre-trial detentions, and

overcrowding in prisons. Access to quality health care and education is a constant challenge for most rural residents, as the number of schools, hospitals and qualified personnel do not meet basic needs. The epidemic of violence and harmful traditional practices against women and girls continues in spite of the enactment of a new rape law and other legislation.

As evidenced throughout the PRS, the Government will continue to enact progressive legislation and take policy steps toward the furtherance of human rights. Local and national officeholders will hold personnel of all sectors accountable to uphold international human rights standards. Civil society organizations and the private sector will play an important role not only in supporting government efforts in the human rights realm, but also in offering constructive input to policy development and implementation.



PART THREE - IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Principle Guide for County Development Funding

Being the embodiment of the needs and aspirations of the citizens of the County, and having been developed through a participatory process based on the input of a wide variety of stakeholders in the public, civil society, the private sector, and local and national government, the CDA can and must be taken as the principal guide to funding for development activities in the County. The projects and priorities identified above are those which should be the principal targets for funding from the County Development Fund, from donors and from local and international development partners during the CDA implementation period.

3.2 Building Capacity

The low capacity of the County's public and private institutions continues to be a constraint on effectiveness and development in general. The combination over many years of political patronage and conflict has left the County with high numbers of unskilled workers with little technical or professional capacity to produce goods and deliver services.

Over the implementation period of the CDA, agriculture and natural resource-based sectors will drive growth, but their continued development will require a more capable work force. As security conditions and basic services improve, members of the Diaspora may return and inject capacity within certain sectors, but the Government and the County must proactively take steps to increase capacity through strategic interventions, including vocational training and adult education.

The first hurdle in dealing with this lack of capacity is identifying personnel that are capable of addressing the problems. The Civil Service Agency (CSA) and other institutions which are trying to close the human capacity gap face the same constraints and challenges as other ministries and agencies. To be successful, qualified Liberians from across the Government must be recruited to engage in and lead the process and maximize transfer of knowledge and skills through on-the-job training. Donor and civil society assistance has and will continue to play a central role in supporting this process. Reforming the civil service and building human capacity across public institutions are components of a broader public sector reform process, which will address structural and institutional inefficiencies.

There are no quick fixes. The Government will develop a 10-year capacity building plan to organize national efforts and leverage support for Liberia's capacity development programs. This plan, to be completed in 2009, will articulate well-sequenced, strategic interventions to stimulate capacity development within the private and public sectors and to reform the civil service.

3.3 Managing Potential Risks and Constraints

A number of risks and constraints could derail the implementation of the CDA and frustrate the effort toward generating rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth. The major ones include shortfalls in external financing, limited leadership as well as administrative and technical capacity, and external and internal instability. Although these risks and constraints are real, the potential consequences arising from them can be reduced through their identification and the implementation of mitigation strategies.

3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure successful implementation of the CDA/PRS, a transparent and effective monitoring and evaluation system is required. While the County Development Steering Committees (CDSCs) have a central role in coordinating the CDA/PRS implementation, this forum, chaired by Superintendent and comprised of all line ministries and agencies as well as development partners in the county, is responsible for tracking progress towards CDA goals and objectives.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) document (Chapter 13) outlines the institutional framework and reporting mechanisms for monitoring of PRS key output and outcome indicators. This framework and the PRS Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators (see hereafter) have been developed through stakeholder consultations led by the PRS M&E working group chaired by LISGIS and LRDC Secretariat. To track progress and achievements towards the targets set in the PRS, outcomes as well as deliverables need to be monitored.

The baseline data have been generated for most of indicators, drawing where possible on quantitative and qualitative surveys conducted by LISGIS over the last year, including the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ), the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and Poverty Participatory Assessment (PPA). In some instances where baselines are not yet available, ministries and agencies will insure that those are being collected. Recently completed National Population and Housing Census will

Tapping Dormant Human Capital: Changing Minds, Changing Attitudes

*"In order to revitalize the economy, we ourselves have to transform our view of what government is."
– Hon. Julia Duncan Cassell, Superintendent, Grand Bassa County*

Much of Liberia's human capital sits idle as capable Liberians wait for someone – the Government, NGOs, or others – to improve their lives. A central thrust over the near term will be to encourage citizens to trade their feelings of dependency for a commitment to hard work and self-reliance.

In March 2008, the President stated, "Government can strive to create an enabling environment, to create the avenues for success. But it is you who must seize these opportunities, you who must put in the hard work to make our collective dream a reality. You must not wait for the Government to make your life better, but rather work to better your own life."

Through labor-based public works, SME support programs, work ethics lessons in the primary school curriculum, and other means, the PRS implementation period will stress the need for active commitment and hard work to reduce poverty. Poverty will only be reduced if the people themselves play an active role in governance, and in laboring to improve their own lives. In this context, the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism is pursuing an agenda it calls "Changing Minds, Changing Attitudes". Liberia will only be as strong as the hearts, minds, and working hands of its people.

further provide a rich socio-economic data set disaggregated per county, district and even down to clan level.

Monitoring impact

At the national level LRDC Secretariat will be the key institution responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of the PRS. Together with LISGIS, responsible for national statistics, the LRDC Secretariat will produce annual reports on progress towards each of the indicators for review by the Pillars, the Cabinet and the LRDC Steering Committee. The information will be published as part of Annual National PRS Progress Report for public dissemination and discussion, including at the county level.

Further LRDC and LISGIS will issue a periodic report based on County-disaggregated data emerging from line ministries and surveys conducted at national level. Along with administrative data and statistics collected at the county level, it will insure that County officials have quality data at their disposal, assisting with the CDA implementation.



Monitoring deliverables

Projects and programs under the PRS deliverables will be implemented at the county level. County authorities will play an essential role in contributing to the regular reports on PRS deliverables that will allow the Government and partners through Cabinet and LRDC Steering Committee to make adjustment to programs and activities where necessary.

The PRS took into account the county perspective and its development projects emanate from the CDAs where possible. Therefore, when county authorities track progress towards implementation of the CDA action matrixes (in Annex), they will at the same time provide input into monitoring of the PRS deliverables.

Both for the PRS and CDA, program and project level M&E reporting will originate from line ministry/agency representatives at the county level who will share their reports with the Office of the County Superintendent in addition to their respective ministries/agencies. These reports and information will be shared by the Office of the County Superintendent at the county level, among others through the CDSC meetings.

Strengthening the M&E Foundation



Over the implementation period for the PRS and CDA, the Government together with partners are committed to strengthen and support monitoring and evaluation capacity and institutional framework at the county level. The CDSC as the coordinating forum for implementation of PRS/CDA at the county level is in process of being established. County authorities capacity for information management and monitoring will be built, based on on-going initiatives.

Together with County Acton Matrix developed through CDA process, PRS M&E indicators provide the tool for monitoring at the county level. It will be accompanied with detailed manual on what information and data that are required and how it will be collected/compiled for tracking the progress towards these indicators and outputs.

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target ¹	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Pillar I: Security							
Annual NSSRL-IM benchmarks achieved	Outcome	National Security Threat Assessment	Achieve all benchmarks annually	Annual	NSSRL Annual Validation Report	MoD	-
Percent of the population that perceives the security situation to be better than in the previous year ²	Outcome	50%	60% each year	Annual	CWIQ	MoD, MoJ	-
Police:population ratio ³ (Population assumed at CWIQ estimate of 2,705,385)	Output	1:775	1:700	End of PRS Period	LNP Quarterly/ Annual Report	LNP	-
Ratio of arrests to reported major/violent crime	Outcome	1:1.79	1:1	End of PRS Period	LNP Quarterly/ Annual Report	LNP	-
Number of fully staffed BIN key border posts	Output	18	36	End of PRS Period	NSSRL-IM Annual Validation Report	BIN	-
Pillar II: Economic Revitalization							
Poverty							
Percent of population below national poverty line ⁴	Outcome	64%	60%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	LISGIS	MDG 1
Incidence of extreme poverty ⁵	Outcome	48%	44%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	LISGIS	MDG 1
Growth and Macroeconomic Framework							
Real GDP (USD)	Outcome	195.2	2008: 775.2 2009: 867.5 2010: 999.7 2011: 1175.3	Annual	Surveys ("National Accounts" in the future)	CBL	MDG 8
Export of goods, f.o.b. (Millions of USD)	Output	2007: 227	2008: 333 2009: 498 2010: 760 2011: 1027	Annual	Balance of Payments	CBL	MDG 8
Foreign Direct Investment (Millions of USD)	Output	2007: 120	2008: 397 2009: 407 2010: 339 2011: 339	Annual	Balance of Payments	CBL	-

¹ Anticipated date for achievement of target.

² This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by sex.

³ This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by county and number of female officers.

⁴ This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by age of the individual, female/male head of household, and urban/rural.

⁵ This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by age of the individual, female/male head of household, and urban/rural.

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target ¹	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Consumer Price Index (% change)	Outcome	9%	2008: 10.6% 2009: 9.0% 2010: 8.0% 2011: 7.0%	Annual	Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI)	CBL	-
Agriculture							
Volume of agricultural production (% growth), disaggregated by food and non-food crops, number of acres of land cultivation (commercial/private farms)	Output	7%	2008: 3.6% 2009: 3.7% 2010: 3.8% 2011: 3.8%	Annual	MoA	MoA	-
Forestry							
Volume of timber products [categories to be specified by FDA] produced (in '000 cubic meters)	Output	0	FY 08/09: 536 FY 09/10: 903 FY 10/11: 1327	Annual	FDA	FDA	-
Mining							
Volume of iron ore produced	Output	0	3 million tons	End of PRS Period	MLME	MLME	-
Land and Environment							
Review and reform by Land Commission of all aspects of land policy, law, and administration	Output	N/A	Completed reform of land policy, law, and administration	End of PRS Period	Land Commission annual report	GC, LC (when established)	-
Private Sector Investment							
Number of new businesses registered ⁶	Output	2007: 1047, 172	(Increase of 15% per year) 2008: 1204, 197 2009: 1227, 226 2010: 1411, 260 2011: 1622, 299	Annual	MoCI Annual Report	MoCI, NIC	-
Financial Sector							
Banking system deposits/GDP (%)	Output	21.4%	30.0%	End of PRS Period	CBL	CBL	-
Non-performing loans as a percent of total assets of the banking system (%)	Output	31.0%	15.0%	End of PRS Period	CBL	CBL	-
Employment							
Employment rate (% above the baseline as determined by MoL 2008/2009 labor market survey) ⁷	Outcome	TBD	TBD	Annual	MoL labor market survey	MoL	-
Wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total employment)	Outcome	TBD	TBD	Annual	MoL labor market survey	MoL	-

⁶ This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by Liberian/foreign-owned.

⁷ This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by sex and age.

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target ¹	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
State Owned Enterprises							
Net total transfers to SOEs/parastatals as % of Government revenue	Output	2.4%	1%	Annual	National Budget	MoF, BoB	-
Pillar III: Governance and Rule of Law							
Governance Reform							
% of public expenditure transferred to local authorities ⁸	Outcome	6.1%	2009: 6.6% 2010: 7.1% 2011: 7.7%	Annual	National Budget	MIA	-
Percent of the population that perceives the Government of Liberia to be performing better than in the previous year	Outcome	TBD	60% Annually	Annual	Question will be added to future CWIQ surveys	CSA	-
Number of ministries, agencies and SOEs/parastatals restructured based on revised, published and adopted mandates	Output	0	TBD	End of PRS Period	GC status report	GC, GSA	-
Score on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index	Outcome	2.1 out of 10	4.0 out of 10	End of PRS Period	Transparency International Corruption Perception Index	GC, ACC	-
Rule of Law							
Number of beneficiaries of legal aid (civil/criminal)	Output	TBD	TBD	Annual	TBD	MoJ	-
Number of Circuit Courts and Magisterial Courts rehabilitated/constructed and functioning (judged by whether a legal proceeding has been completed in that court)	Output	Circuit Courts: 7 of 15 Magisterial Courts: 5 of 124	Circuit Courts: 13 of 15 Magisterial Courts: 43 of 124	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
Number of Judicial Officers trained and deployed at Circuit/Magisterial Courts (disaggregated by gender)	Output	336 Magistrates 22 Justices of the Peace	403 Magistrates 27 Justices of the Peace	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/MoJ Annual Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
% of Juvenile Offenders with access to rehabilitation services	Output	TBD	TBD	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-

⁸ This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by county.

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target ¹	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
% of cases successfully prosecuted	Output	21%	32% (Increase of 50%)	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
Pillar IV: Infrastructure and Basic Services							
Roads and Bridges							
Number of new miles of roads rehabilitated/reconstructed ⁹	Output	N/A	Total primary: 1,187 miles (1,075 to be paved, surface dressing) All weather secondary roads: 300 miles Feeder roads: 400 miles Neighborhood roads: 212 miles	End of PRS Period	MPW progress reports	MPW	-
Person-months of roadwork employment created per year	Output	24,120 person-months/year	45,288 person-months/year	Annual	MPW reports	MPW	-
Transportation							
Number of buses regularly operating in Monrovia.	Output	9	70	End of PRS Period	MTA Annual Report	MTA	-
Number of vessels entering and clearing Freeport of Monrovia per month	Output	28	32	End of PRS Period	NPA Monthly Statistics on Cargo and Vessel Traffics	MoT, NPA	-
Water and Sanitation							
Access to safe drinking water ¹⁰	Outcome	25% ¹⁰	Increase by 25% (to 50%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF, CWIQ	MPW	MDG 7
Access to improved sanitation ¹¹	Outcome	15% ¹¹	Increase by 25% (to 40%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF	MPW	MDG 7
Health							
Child mortality rate	Outcome	111 per 1000	Reduce by 15% (to 94/1000)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 4
Maternal mortality rate	Outcome	994 per 100,000 live births	Reduce by 10% (to 895/100,000)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 5

⁹ This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by type: all-weather, feeder, neighborhood roads.

¹⁰ The CWIQ resulted in far higher figures for access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation than the 2004 Village Profile Assessment (VPA). Several sources of data in this area exist and are not necessarily comparable. Baselines and targets for these indicators may be adjusted during the PRS implementation period.

¹¹ Ibid

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target ¹	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5) (stunting, wasting, height for age, weight for height, weight for age)	Outcome	Height for age: 39% Weight for height: 7% Weight for age: 19%	Improve weight for age by 15%	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 1
	Output	Any method: 11% Condom: 1.6%	15% (any method)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 6
	Outcome	1.5%	Contain rate (no increase)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 6
Contraceptive prevalence rate (disaggregated by method: any method, condom, pills, etc.)	Output	0.03 (2006)	0.06	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
HIV prevalence rate (disaggregated by sex and age)	Output	0.18 (2006)	0.36	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
Doctors per 1000 persons	Output	0.12 (2006)	0.24	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
Nurse per 1000 persons	Output						
Midwives per 1000 persons	Output						
Education							
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (disaggregated by gender)	Outcome	Primary: 37% Secondary: 15%	Primary: 44.8% Secondary: 20%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	MoE/LISGIS	MDG 2
Gender Parity Index in primary enrollment	Outcome	43 girls for every 100 boys	48 girls for every 100 boys	End of PRS Period	2007-2008 School Census	MoE/LISGIS	MDG 3
Teacher to student ratio	Output	1:35	1:45 ¹²	End of PRS Period	2007-2008 School Census	MoE	-
Youth literacy rate	Outcome	73%	85%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	MoE/LISGIS	-
Energy							
Percentage of households with access to electricity	Outcome	0.6%	10.0%	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-
Total installed capacity (MW)	Output	2.6 MW	29.6 MW	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-
Percentage of rural households with access to electricity	Outcome	0.0%	2.0%	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-

¹² The teacher-to-student ratio is projected to rise from 1:35 to 1:45 for two reasons: concerns about the accuracy of the baseline figure and the expected increase in enrollment over the next three years.

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target ¹	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Regional or cross border interconnectivity (miles of cross border transmission lines)	Output	0 miles	150 miles	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-
Post and Telecommunications							
Universal Access telecommunications coverage throughout Liberia	Outcome	14.9%	2009: 17.9% 2010: 21.5% 2011: 25.8%	Annual	Annual Blycroft Estimates Report	LTC, LTA	-
% of the population with local access to postal services	Outcome	2%	70%	End of PRS Period	MPT Annual Report	MPT, UPU	-
Urban and Other Infrastructure							
Additional units of low-income housing constructed	Output	1,700 units	Construct 300 units to reach total of 2,000	End of PRS Period	NHA Annual Report	NHA	-
Administration buildings and palava huts constructed and rehabilitated.	Output	TBD	New or rehabilitated administration buildings in 45 districts and new or rehabilitated palava huts in 126 districts	End of PRS Period	Quarterly count reports	MIA	-



ANNEX 1 - COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Annex 1.1 Bong County Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
Road	Road rehabilitation and/or construction	Kpai	Kpai	Palala-Zowienta	Palala-Zowienta	MPW			Jan 2009-Jun 2010	25,000.00
			Kpai	Gantayea-Palala	Gantayea-Palala	MPW			Jan 2010-Feb 2011	25,000.00
			Zowienta	Zowienta-Danyec	Zowienta-Danyec	MPW			Jan 2011-Feb 2012	25,000.00
Road	Road construction	Panta	Panta	Foel-Ponota	Foel-Ponota	MPW			Jan 09-Feb 2010	25,000.00
			Panta	Foquelle-Kpoc	Foquelle-Kpoc	MPW			Jun 2008-Mar 2009	25,000.00
			Pant-Ganhmuc	Bellemoue-Nyantantla	Bellemoue-Nyantantla	MPW			Jan-June 2011	10,000.00
Road	Road construction	Sanoyea	Bonyormah	Borlon Farm-Gahn	Borlon Farm-Gahn	MPW			Nov 2008-Nov 2009	10,000.00
			Gou, Menquellch	Waterfall-Gou	Waterfall-Gou	MPW			Nov 2010-Jan 2011	10,000.00
			Goula, Sanoyea	Sanoyea-Boryorn	Sanoyea-Boryorn	MPW			Nov 2011-Feb 2012	10,000.00
Road	Road construction	Yellequele	Zeanseuc	Zeanseuc-Dencmah	Zeanseuc-Dencmah	MPW			Jan 2009-Dec 2009	10,000.00
			Zeanseuc	Zeanseuc-Palala	Zeanseuc-Palala	MPW			Nov 2008-Aug 2009	25,000.00
				Cotton Tree-Waryeamah	Cotton Tree-Waryeamah	MPW			Nov 2010-May 2011	25,000.00
Road	Construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges	Fumah	Lorla-Zulo	Kankalan-Ta-Degei	Kankalan-Ta-Degei	MPW			Oct 2008-Oct 2009	25,000.00
			Dobli-Lorla	Hindi-Degei	Hindi-Degei	MPW			Jan 2008-Jan 2011	25,000.00
			Zulo-Lorla	Gangama-Degei	Gangama-Degei	MPW			Dec 2010-Sept 2011	25,000.00
Road	Construction and rehabilitation of roads	Salala	Nyanforquellch	Salala-Sanoyea-Old road	Salala-Sanoyea-Old road	MPW			Oct 2008-Mar 2009	25,000.00
			Konowolala	Tokpai-Polu	Tokpai-Polu	MPW			Oct 2008-Oct 2009	10,000.00
			Kpatolec	Flechla	Flechla	MPW			Jan 2010-May 10	25,000.00
Road	Rehabilitation of Roads	Jorquellch	Gbarnaga	Gbarnaga-Kokoya Highway	Gbarnaga-Kokoya Highway	MPW			Oct 2008-Mar 2010	25,000.00
				Blameyca Junction-Jarkpanta	Blameyca Junction-Jarkpanta	MPW			Jan 2011-Mar 2012	25,000.00
			Gbarnaga	Gbarnaga-Gbanay	Gbarnaga-Gbanay	MPW			Jan 2012-Dec 2012	25,000.00

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		District	Clan	City/Town					
Road	Construction of road	Suakoko	Sanyea-Kayata-Voloblai	Sanyea-Kayata-Voloblai	MPW		Oct 2008-Dec 09	25,000.00	
Road	Rehabilitation of road	Turpablee	Gbondoi	Gbondoi-Gsanla	MPW		Oct. 2010-Oct. 2011	25,000.00	
Road	Rehabilitation of road		Soel	Botota to Jahn River	MPW		Apr 09-Apr 2010	25,000.00	
Road	Construction of road	Kokoya	Boinwein	Doc-Nagbo-Gonhla	MPM		Jan 2010-Jan 2011	25,000.00	
Road	Construction-rehabilitation of roads		Bandajepleh	Bandajepleyowthwon-Nagbo	MPM		Oct 2009-Oct. 2010	25,000.00	
Road	Rehabilitation of road	Boinsen	Senwein	Lowamue-Dowah-Doen-Manakpoli-Proko	MPW		Oct 2008-Oct 2009	25,000.00	
Road	Construction of road		Senwein	Saye Weah-Yolo-Quikape	MPW		Jan 2009-Feb 2010	25,000.00	
Road	Rehabilitation of road	Zota	Zota	Belafanai-Cowfarm	MPW		Oct 2008-Oct 2009	25,000.00	
Road	Bridge Rehabilitation	Zota	Zota	Gbansue Nyankai-Larwei	MPW		Sep 2008-June 2009	10,000.00	
Road	Bridge Rehabilitation		Zota	Naama-Mbeleguah	MPW		Oct 09-Mar 2010	5000.00	
Road	Bridge Rehabilitation		Zota	Naama-Mbeleguah	MPW		Apr 2011-Apr 012	3000.00	

Bong County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (USD)
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
	Construction of a high school and a vocational training center	Kpai	Waytuah	Palala	Palala	MoE		May 2008-May 2009	50,000.00	
	Construction of elementary school and a vocational training center		Zowenta	Zowenta	Zoenta	MoE		May 2010-May 2011	15,000.00	
	Construction of elementary school		Wolota	Fantec	Fantec	MoE		Oct. 2011-Aug 2012	10,000.00	
Education	Construction of elementary school	Panta	Wrumah	Kpoc	Kpoc	MoE		Jan-Oct 2009	10,000.00	
	Construction of a high school		Panta	Foeguquellch	Foeguquellch	MoE		Oct 2008-July 2009	25,000.00	
	Construction of elementary school		Wrumah	Gbata	Gbata	MoE		July 2011-May 2012	10,000.00	
Education	Construction of elementary school	Sanoyea	Sanoyea	Golla	Golla	MoE		Nov 2008-Jun 2009	9,000.00	
			Mengquellch	Gou	Gou	MoE		Apr 2010-April 2011	10,000.00	
			Gbongkomu	Sawmillkebebei	Sawmillkebebei	MoE		Oct. 2011-Apr 2012	10,000.00	
Education	Construction of elementary school	Yellequeleh	Garyea	Yaindawoun	Yaindawoun	MoE		Oct 2008-Aug 2009	10,000.00	
			Tongbeyah	Jorgey	Jorgey	MoE		Aug 2009-Jan. 2010	10,000.00	
			Zeansue	Garwoquellch	Garwoquellch	MoE		Aug 2011-May 2012	10,000.00	
Education	Construction of elementary school and a teacher training center	Salala	Kpotolee	Kuwa-Ta	Kuwa-Ta	MoE		Jul 2008-Apr 2009	10,000.00	
			Konowolala	Korlorboi	Korlorboi	MoE		Jan 2009-Oct. 2010	10,000.00	
			Konowolala	Bengkormah	Bengkormah	MoE		Mar 2011-Feb 2012	25,000.00	
Education	Construction of elementary schools Reconstruction of an elementary school	Jorquellch	Shansue	Shansue	Shansue	MoE		Oct 2008-Aug 2009	10,000.00	
			Gbanshay	Tamaya	Tamaya	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
			Jorpolu	Gbaney	Gbaney	MoE		Jan 2011-Mar 2012	8,000.00	
Education	Construction of elementary school	Fumah	Lorla	Deggei	Deggei	MoE		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	10,000.00	
			Zulo	Zulo Hill	Zulo Hill	MoE		May 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00	
			Zulo	Larmine	Larmine	MoE		May 2011-Jan 2012	10,000.00	
Education	Construction of elementary school	Suakoko	Suakoko	Gayea	Gayea	MoE		Aug 08-July 09	10,000.00	
				Galai	Galai	MoE		Feb 2010-Dec 2010	10,000.00	
				Geamue	Geamue	MoE		Mar 2011-Feb 2012	10,000.00	

Bong County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (USD)	
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village						
Education	Construction of elementary school	Tukpablec	Soel	Gwemcei	Gwemcei	MoE		Aug 2008-Aug 2009	10,000.00		
	Construction of a high school					MoE		Oct 2008-Mar 2010	50,000.00		
	Construction of elementary school					MoE		Cee-Win		May 2008-Feb 2009	10,000.00
Education	Reconstruction of a high school and an annex	Boinsen	Boinwein	Gbarta	Gbarta	MoE		Oct 2008-Aug 2010	50,000.00		
	Rehabilitation of an elementary school					MoE		Aug 2010-May 2011	10,000.00		
	Construction of elementary school					MoE		Manakpoli		Oct. 2011-Mar 2012	10,000.00
Education	Construction of an elementary school	Kokoya	Sawahl	Nagbo Town	Nagbo Town	MoE		Aug 2008-Apr 2009	10,000.00		
						MoE		Docta		Aug 2009-May 2010	10,000.00
						MoE		Kpelltaye		Oct. 2011-Jun 2012	10,000.00
Education	Construction of elementary school	Zota	Gwilapolu	Mbelequah	Mbelequah	MoE		Aug 2008-Sep 2009	10,000.00		
						MoE		Gbanusu Nyankai		Aug 2011-Jul 2012	10,000.00
	Elevate Gbokew Kollie elementary and junior high school to high school					MoE		Gbokew Kollie		Apr 2009-Dec 2011	50,000.00

Bong County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
Health	Construction of a health center	Kpiai	Weatah	Palala	Palala	MoH		Oct 2008-Sep 2009	25,000.00	
	Renovation of a school health center		Wrumah	Jorwah	Jorwah	MoH		Aug 2008-Sep 2009	15,000.00	
Health	Completion of clinic construction	Panta	Panta	Focquelleh	Focquelleh	MoH		April 2009-Dec 2009	8000.00	
	Provision of medical supplies to Gbarnga Siaquelleh public clinic		Wrumah	Gbarnga Siaquelleh	Gbarnga Siaquelleh	MoH		Oct 2008	5000.00	
Health	Construction of clinic	Sanoyea	Gbongkomu	Kelebei	Kelebei	MoH		Oct 2008-Mar 2009	7,000.00	
			Wallahum	Gbamokollie	Gbamokollie	MoH		Jan 2009-Dec 2009	7000.00	
			Boryormah	Borjorma	Borjorma	MoH		Feb 2010-Dec 2010	7000.00	
Health	Construction of clinic	Yequelleh	Zeansue	Gbokonima	Gbokonima	MoH		Aug 2008-Mar 09	7000.00	
			Yaidawon	Yaidawon	Yaidawon	MoH		Jan 2010-Sept 2010	7000.00	
			Tombeyea	Kornie	Kornie	MoH		Jan 2011-Sept 2011	7000.00	
Health	Rehabilitation of health clinic	Fumah	Lorla	Degei	Degei	MoH		Aug 2008-Mar 2009	7000.00	
			Zulo	Zulo Hill	Zulo Hill	MoH		Apr 2010-Dec 2010	7000.00	
			Dobli	Lamine	Lamine	MoH		Jan 2011-Sept 2011	7000.00	
Health	Construction of a health center	Salala	Konoyea	Yanniquelleh-Upper	Yanniquelleh-Upper	MoH		Aug 2008-Mar 2009	25,000.00	
			Konoyea	Ywanta	Ywanta	MoH		Jan 2008-July 2008	7000.00	
			Nyanforquelleh	Felenta	Felenta	MoH		Sept 2011-June 2012	7000.00	
Health	Construction of clinic	Jorquelleh	Jorpolu	Wainsue	Wainsue	MoH		June 09-Dec 2009	7000.00	
			Gbanshay	Tolonman	Tolonman	MoH		Aug 2010-May 2011	7000.00	
			Shansue	Mand Wainsue	Mand Wainsue	MoH		Jan 2011-April 012	7000.00	
Health	Construction of clinics	Suakoko	Kpatawee	Raymond Town	Raymond Town	MoH		Jan 09-Jul 09	7000.00	
			Kporvorquelleh	Karyata	Karyata	MoH		Oct 08-Mar 09	7000.00	
			Kporvorquelleh	Goneamah	Goneamah	MoH		Aug 2010-Mar 2011	7000.00	
Health	Construction of a clinic	Tukpabee	Vehn	Tukpah Town	Tukpah Town	MoH		Aug 2008-Mar 2009	7000.00	
Health	Construction of a clinic	Kokoya	Quekon	Rock Crusher	Rock Crusher	MoH		May 2008-Dec 2008	7000.00	
Health	Construction of clinic	Boinsen	Boinwein	Boepa Camp2	Boepa Camp2	MoH		May 08-Dec-08	7000.00	
			Senwein	Yolo Town	Yolo Town	MoH		May 2008-Dec 2008	7000.00	
Health	Construction of a clinic	Zota	Gwilapolu	Yowee	Yowee	MoH		Aug 2008-Mar 2009	7000.00	
	Elevate Belefanaï clinic to health center		Zota	Belefanaï	Belefanaï	MoH		Mar 2010-Dec 2010	15,000.00	

ANNEX 2: DISTRICT ACTION PLANS

Annex 2.1 Kpai District

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County			Village					
		District	Clan	City/Town						
	1 Elementary school and vocational training center construction each	Kpai	Zowenta	Zowenta	Zoenta	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May 2008	15,000.00
	1 high school and Vocational training center	Kpai	Waytuah	Palala	Palala	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May 2008	350,000.00
School	1 high school	Kpai	Wolota	Zowienta	Zowienta	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May 2008	350,000.00
	1 Elementary school and vocational training center construction each	Kpai	Wolota	Wolota	Wolota	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May 2008	15,000.00
	1 Elementary school	Kpai	Wolota	Lamco Camp	Palala	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May 2008	10,000.00
	1 Elementary school	Kpai	Wolota	Fantec	Fantec	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Jan 2010	10,000.00
	1 Elementary school	Kpai	Wolota	Yila	Yila	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Jan 2010	10,000.00
Road	Road rehabilitation and construction	Kpai	Kpai	Palala	Palala	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2008-Feb 2009	10,000.00
Road	Road rehabilitation and construction	Kpai	Kpai	Zoenta	Zoenta	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2008-Feb 2009	25,000.00
Road	Bridge Rehabilitation	Kpai	Waytuah	Nyanwolo-Kowai	Nyanwolo-Kowai	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2008-Feb 2009	25,000.00
Road	Bridge Rehabilitation	Kpai	Waytuah	Sanoorlor	Sanoorlor	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2008-Feb 2009	25,000.00
Road	Road rehabilitation and construction	Kpai	Waytuah	Seekata-Leleh	Seekata-Leleh	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Feb 2008-Dec 2008	10,000.00
Road	Road construction	Kpai	Waytuah	Yor-kpa-Gbrwwlu	Yor-kpa-Gbrwwlu	MPW	GoL-NGOs		April-Dec 2008	15,000.00
Road	Road construction	Kpai	Waytuah	Teata	Teata	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Feb-Dec 2008	15,000.00
Road	Road rehabilitation	Kpai	Waytuah	Palala-Zowienta	Palala-Zowienta	MPW	GoL-NGOs		May 2008-Jan 2009	10,000.00

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County								
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
Road	Road construction	Kpai	Wolota	Zowienta-Danyec	Zowienta-Danyec	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2008-April 2008	15,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Yopea-Yila	Yopea-Yila	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2008-April 2008	15,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Zowienta-Danyec	Zowienta-Danyec	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2008-April 2008	15,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Zowienta-Danyec	Zowienta-Danyec	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Mar 2008	15,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Zowienta-Minleuth	Zowienta-Minleuth	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Mar 2008	10,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Zowienta-Minleuth	Zowienta-Minleuth	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Mar 2008	10,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Liemah-Dankan	Liemah-Dankan	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Mar 2008	10,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Nyanwolo-Kowai	Nyanwolo-Kowai	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Mar 2008	10,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Sarlolor	Sarlolor	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Mar 2008	15,000.00	
Road		Kpai	Wolota	Palala-Zowienta	Palala-Zowienta	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Mar 2008	15,000.00	
(3) Civil Compound	Construction of Civil Compound	Kpai	Kpai	Palala	Palala	MIA-MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2010-Dec 2010	7000.00	
		Kpai	Kpai	Zoenta	Zoenta	MIA-MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2010-Dec 2010	7000.00	
		Kpai	Waytuah	Moangam	Moangam	MIA-MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2010-Dec 2010	7000.00	
Health	Rehabilitation of Hospital	Kpai	Wolota	Jorwah	Jorwah	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Manpower Jan 2008-July 2008	40,000.00	

Annex 2.2 Panta District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County								
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
(3) school	Elementary school construction	Panta	Panta	Kpou	Gbanrga Sjaquelleh	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Oct 2008	10,000.00	
	high school Construction	Panta	Panta	Foeg	Foeg	MoE	GoL-NGOs	April-Dec 2008	10,000.00	
	Elementary school construction	Panta	Panta	Foeg	Foeg	MoE	GoL-NGOs	April-Dec 2008	10,000.00	
	Construction of annex teacher training center	Panta	Panta	Suinyea	Suinyea	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2008-Jan 2009	15,000.00	
	Construction of teacher training center	Panta	Panta	Gbata	Gbata	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Apr 2008	15,000.00	
	Construction of Nursery school	Panta	Panta	Moagam	Moagam	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Oct 2008-Mar 2009	15,000.00	
	Rehabilitation of Elementary school	Panta	Wrumah	Gbanrga Sjaquelleh	Gbanrga Sjaquelleh	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Feb-May08	5000.00	
	Construction of Elementary school	Panta	Wrumah	Gbata	Gbata	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan-April 08	10,000.00	
	Construction of Elementary school	Panta	Wrumah	Jorwah	Jorwah	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan-April 08	10,000.00	
	Staff Increment and increase school supplies	Panta	Wrumah	Jorwah	Jorwah	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Feb-July 2008	10,000.00	
	One elementary school and trained staff	Panta	Suinyea	Suinyea	Suinyea	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Mar-Jun 2008	10,000.00	
	Staff Increment and increase school supplies	Panta	Gahmuc		Bellemuc	MoE	GoL-NGOs		5000.00	
	Staff Increment and increase school supplies	Panta	Gahmuc	Gahmuc	Gahmuc	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2009.-Mar 2010	5000.00	
	One elementary school and trained staff	Panta	Gahmuc	Korya	Korya	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2010-Mar 2011	5000.00	
	One nursery school trained staff	Panta	Gahmuc	Gahmuc	Gahmuc	MoE	GoL-NGOs		15000.00	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County								
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
(1).Road		Panta	Gahmuc	Bellehmuc-Dizzech	Bellehmuc-Dizzech	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Feb-June08	15.0000.00
		Panta	Gahmuc	Palaquellch-Gbashue	Palaquellch-Gbashue	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Mar08-May 2009	15.000.00
		Panta	Gahmuc	Gahmuc-Nyantarla	Gahmuc-Nyantarla	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Mar 2008-May 2009	15.000.00
	Road Rehabilitation	Panta	Gahmuc	Bellehmuc-Kwenimuburla	Bellehmuc-Kwenimuburla	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-Mar 2010	15.000.00
		Panta	Panta	Focula-Bellemu	Focula-Bellemu	MPW	GoL-NGOs			15.000.00
		Panta	Panta	Foculch-Shakpai	Foculch-Shakpai	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-June 2010	15.000.00
		Panta	Panta	Foeg-Wurneh	Foeg-Wurneh	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-June 2011	15.000.00
		Panta	Panta	Foculch-Kpoc	Foculch-Kpoc	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-June12	15.000.00
	Road construction	Panta	Panta	Focquellch-Fonutile	Focquellch-Fonutile	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-June 2010	15.000.00
		Panta	Panta	Guinyea-Gouhuan	Guinyea-Gouhuan	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-June 2011	
	Road rehabilitation	Panta	Wrumah	Tobaco camp-Ponota	Tobaco camp-Ponota	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-June 2010	
		Panta	Wrumah	Tobaco-Gbota	Tobaco-Gbota	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2011-Jun 2012	1.500.000
		Panta	Wrumah	Jorwah-Norwinyea	Jorwah-Norwinyea	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2010-Mar 2011	45.000.00
	Road construction	Panta	Wrumah	Bloarnga-Sinquellch-Gbansue	Bloarnga-Sinquellch-Gbansue	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2010-Mar 2011	60.000.00
		Panta	Wrumah	Jorwah-Seanyea	Jorwah-Seanyea	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2010-Mar 2011	50.000.00

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County								
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
(3).Health	Completion of self help clinic project	Panta	Panta	Foeg	Foeg	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2008-Aug 2009	7000.00	
	Employment of trained Nurse	Panta	Panta	Foeg	Foeg	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2010-Aug 2011	7000.00	
	Rehabilitation of hand pump	Panta	Panta	Kpou	Kpou	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Dec 2010-April 2011	7000.00	
	Medical supplies	Panta	Panta	Foeg	Foeg	MoH	GoL-NGOs		7000.00	
	Rehabilitation of clinic	Panta	Panta	Foeg	Foeg	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan-May 09	5000.00	
	Rehabilitation of hand pump	Panta	Panta	Moangalo	Moangalo	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Mar 2010-May 2011	1500.00	
	Trained Nurse and provide medical material along with three hand pumps and five latrines	Panta	Gahmme	Bellemue	Bellemue	MoH	NGOs	April 2011-Jan 2012	15.000.00	
	Annex construction and staff increment	Panta	Gahmme	Gahmme	Gahmme	MoH	GoL-NGOs	April 2010-Jan 2011	7000.00	
	Provide six latrines and four hand pumps	Panta	Gahmme	Gahmme	Gahmme	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Mar 2008-Mar 09	2000.00	
	Provide 4hand pump and 4 latrine	Panta	Gahmme	Kweiniwulor	Kweiniwulor	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2009-May 2010	6000.00	
	Rehabilitation of hospital	Panta	Gahmme	Gowhuan		MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2009-May 2010	15.000.00	
	Rehabilitation of hospital	Panta	Wrumah	Jorwah	Jorwah	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2008-May 2009	15.000.00	
	Rehabilitation of Clinic	Panta	Wrumah	Gbang Sicaquelleh	Gbang Sicaquelleh	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2010-May 2011	5000.00	

Annex 2.3 Sanoyea District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead Partner	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County		Village						
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
Road (1)	Road construction	Sanoyea	Menquellleh	Gou	Gou	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2009-Jan 2011	10,000.00
	Road construction and rehabilitation	Sanoyea	Walakoan	Tanasu worlorsu	Tanasu worlorsu	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2008- 2010	10,000.00
	Road construction	Sanoyea	Nyallai	Pieta	Pieta	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-May 2010	10,000.00
(3). school	Road construction	Sanoyea	Dingmah	Gbonokalai	Gbonokalai	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Oct 2008-Jan. 2010	10,000.00
	Side brushing and road construction	Sanoyea	Bonkomu	Gbansue-kelebah-Felakar	Gbansue-kelebah-Felakar	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Sep 2008-Sept 2011	10,000.00
	Road construction	Sanoyea	Borjormah	Borjormah	Borjormah	MPW	GoL-NGOs			10,000.00
	Road construction	Sanoyea	Sanoyea	Goilah	Goilah	MPW	GoL-NGOs			10,000.00
	Road construction	Sanoyea	Walahun	Tanasusue	Tanasusue	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Nov07-Jun 2008	10,000.00
	Road construction	Sanoyea	Walahun	Worlorsue	Worlorsue	MoE	GoL-NGOs		“	10,000.00
	Construction of Elementary school	Sanoyea	Bornyorma	Bornyorma	Bornyorma	MoE	GoL-NGOs			10,000.00
	Construction of elementary school	Sanoyea	Mengquellleh	Gou	Gou	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00
	Construction of junior high school	Sanoyea	Mengquellleh	Peterita	Peterita	MoE	GoL-NGOs		May 2008-May 2009	10,000.00
	Construction of elementary school	Sanoyea	Digma	Volomenie	Volomenie	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Nov0-Feb 2010	25,000.00
(2). Health	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Ngalai	Piata	Piata	MoE	GoL-NGOs		May 2008-May 2009	25,000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Gbongkomu	Sawmillkelebea	Sawmillkelebea	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Gbongkomu	Mnglogokpai	Mnglogokpai	MoE	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00
Clinic construction	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Gbongkomu	Sawmillkelebea	Sawmillkelebea	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-Mar 2011	5000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Gbongkomu	Kalabai	Kalabai	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Aug 2008-Mar 2009	7000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Gbongkomu	Kotoloma	Kotoloma	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Apr 2008-Mar 2009	7000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Nyallai	Piata	Piata	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Apr 2008-Mar 2009	7000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Mangulch	Gbnotagbeou	Gbnotagbeou	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jun 2010-Mar 2011	7000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Wallahum	Gbomokollie	Gbomokollie	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jun 2009-Mar 2010	7000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Boryormah	Borjorma	Borjorma	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jun 2009-Mar 2011	7000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Sanoyea	Blockmaking	Blockmaking	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan09-Mar 2010	7000.00
	Awareness and local malaria treatment	Sanoyea	Digma	Volomeni	Volomeni	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-Mar 2010	7000.00

Annex 2.4 Yellehqueleh District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County			Village					
		District	Clan	City/Town						
(1).Roads	Road construction	Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Dencmah	Denemah	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jun 2008-Dec 2010	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Tassai	Tassai	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-Dec 2010	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Dontah	Dontah	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Sep 2008-Feb 2009	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Tombbeyeah	Benitorla	Benitorla	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Oct 2008-Apr 2011	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Tombbeyeah	Jorgai	Jorgai	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Oct.07-May 2008	10,000.00
	Recondition of road	Yellequeleh	Tombbeyeah	Kornnie	Kornnie	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-Jan 2010	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Tombbeyeah	Nyan	Nyan	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2009-feb 2009	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Tombbeyeah	Delolehta	Delolehta	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan 2010-Dec 2010	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Garyca	Gbartala-Faimutola	Gbartala-Faimutola	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Feb 2010-Mar 2011	15,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Garyca	Edmoe-Gurec	Edmoe-Gurec	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Mar 2010-Mar 2011	15,000.00
(2).Clinic	Rehabilitation of Road	Yellequeleh	Garyca	Yaindawon-Taulor	Yaindawon-Taulor	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Feb 2011-Feb 2012	15,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Yaidawon	Belebrin	Belebrin	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jun 2011-June 2012	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Yaidawon	Ywelata	Ywelata	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Feb09-Mar 2010	10,000.00
		Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Kolila	Kolila	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Oct 2008-May 2009	7000.00
		Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Tassai	Tassai	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	7000.00
	Clinic construction	Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Gbokonima	Gbokonima	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Dec 2008-June 2009	7000.00
		Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Gbondoi	Gbondoi	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May. 2010	7000.00
		Yellequeleh	Zeansue	Garyca	Garyca	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Nov07-Mar 2008	7000.00
		Yellequeleh	Grayca	Palala	Palala	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	7000.00
		Yellequeleh	Grayca	Gwilly	Gwilly	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Dec07-June 2008	7000.00
Land space and labor force	Yellequeleh	Grayca	Benicornah	Benicornah	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May 2009	7000.00	
	Yellequeleh	Yaidawon	Nyata	Nyata	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May. 2011	7000.00	
	Yellequeleh	Yaidawon	Yaiddawon	Yaiddawon	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May 2012	7,000.00	
	Yellequeleh	Yaidawon	Gawoquelleh	Gawoquelleh	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan-May. 2011	7000.00	
	Yellequeleh	Tombbeyeah	Kornnie	Kornnie	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Nov 2008Mar 2009	7000.00	

Annex 2.5 Fumah District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County								
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
(1). Road	Road construction	Fumah	Dobli	Hindi-Degei	Hindi-Degei	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Jan 2009	25,000.00
		Fumah	Zulo	Gangama-Degei	Gangama-Degei	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Dec 2011	25,000.00
		Fumah	Lorla	Degei	Degei	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Jan 2010	15,000.00
Bridge	Reconstruction	Fumah	Zaweakamue	Bongmine-Ferry	Bongmine-Ferry	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Jan 2009	15,000.00
		Fumah	Konowolala		Sawyea-Polu	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Oct 2008-Oct 2009	2500.00
		Fumah	Dobli	Gangayma	Gangayma	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Jan 2011	2500.00
Bridge	Construction of Bridges	Fumah	Zulo	Zulohills	Zulohills	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Dec 2008-Dec 2011	2500.00
		Fumah	Lorla	Degei	Degei	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Mar 2010	2500.00
		Fumah	Zaweakomue	Zangbeyama	Zangbeyama	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Jan 2011	2500.00
Bridge		Fumah	Zulo	Galogreek	Galogreek	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Dec 2008-Dec 2011	1500.00
		Fumah	Dobli	Degei	Degei	MPW	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Mar 2010	2000.00
		Fumah	Lorla	Degei	Degei	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Mar 2009	5000.00
(3).Health	Rehabilitation of health clinic	Fumah	Zulo	Gbalala	Gbalala	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Apr 2008-Aug 2009	7000.00
		Fumah	Zaweakomu	Bomayou	Bomayou	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Jan-Marc 2009	7000.00
		Fumah	Dobli	Handi	Handi	MoH	GoL-NGOs		Dec 2009-May 2009	5000.00

Annex 2.6 Salala District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collabo rating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		District	Bong County	City/Town	Village					
(1).Road	Road construction and rehabilitation	Salala	Nyanforquelleh road	Salala-Sanoyea-Old road	Salala-Sanoyea-Old road	MPW		Oct 2008-Mar 2009	15,000.00	
	Road construction and rehabilitation	Salala	Nyanforquelleh	Marshusue	Marshusue	MPW		Oct 2008-Mar 2009	10,000.00	
	Road construction	Salala	Konowolala	Sawyeapolu	Sawyeapolu	MPW		Oct 2008-Oct 2009	15,000.00	
	Road rehabilitation	Salala	Konowolala	Tokpai-Polu	Tokpai-Polu	MPW		Oct 2008-Oct 2009	10,000.00	
	Road construction	Salala	Konoyea	Ywanta-Yanniquele	Ywanta-Yanniquele	MPW		Jan 2010-Dec 2010	10,000.00	
	Road construction	Salala	Konoyea	Feeyanwae	Feeyanwae	MPW		May 2011-May 2012	10,000.00	
	Road rehabilitation	Salala	Kpatolee	Flehla	Flehla	MPW		Ja. 2010-May 10	10,000.00	
	Road rehabilitation	Salala	Kpatolee	Kwata	Kwata	MPW		Aug 2008-May 09	10,000.00	
	(2).Education	Construction of Elementary school	Salala	Kpotolee	Gbai	Gbai	MoE		Jan-Ayg 2009	10,000.00
		Construction of Elementary school	Salala	Kpotolee	Japan	Japan	MoE		Nov 2008-Apr 2009	10,000.00
	Construction of High school	Salala	Nyanforquelleh	Salala	Salala	MoE		Oct 2008-June09	350,000.00	
		Salala	Nyanforquelleh	Yellepolu-Wennieta	Yellepolu-Wennieta	MoE		Oct 2008-Jun 2009	10,000.00	
	Construction of Elementary school	Salala	Konoyea	Ywanta/Lower Knoyea	Ywanta Lower Knoyea	MoE		Jan 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00	
		Salala	Konoyea	Santa/Upper Konoyea	Santa/Upper Konoyea	Citizens		Jan 2008-Dec 2008	10,000.00	
		Salala	Konowolala	Korlorlai	Korlorlai	Citizens		Jan 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00	
	Construction of teacher training center	Salala	Konowolala	Totota	Totota	Citizens		Jan 2008-Dec 2008	15,000.00	
(3).Health	Hospital construction	Salala	Nyanforquelleh	Salala	Salala	MoH		Jan 2009-Feb 2010	450,000.00	
	Construction of health center	Salala	Konoyea	Yanniqueleh-Upper	Yanniqueleh-Upper	MoH		Jan-July 2009	25,000.00	
		Salala	Konoyea	Ywanta	Ywanta	MoH		Jan-July 2009	7000.00	
		Salala	Kpatolee	Flehla	Flehla	MoH		Sept 2011-June 2012	7000.00	
	Construction of clinic	Salala	Kpatolee	Clay	Clay	MoH		Jul 2012-Dec 2012	7000.00	
		Salala	Nyanforquelleh	Kpakolo-Koyata	Kpakolo-Koyata	MoH		Jan-Dec 2009	7000.00	
		Salala	Konawolala	Totota	Totota	MoH		Jan 2009-Feb 2010	7000.00	
	Rehabilitation of health clinic	Salala	Konawolala	Tokpailo	Tokpailo	MoH		Jan-Dec 2009	5000.00	

Annex 2.7 Jorquelleh District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location						Lead	Collabo rating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County										
		District	Clan	City / Town	Village							
Road	Road construction	Jorquelleh	Bequelleh	Koryorfolota-Yemeyea	Koryorfolota-Yemeyea	MPW				Nov-Jan 2009	25,000.00	
	Road rehabilitation	Jorquelleh	Bequelleh	Ganta high Way-Gowaino	Ganta high Way-Gowaino	MPW				Nov-Jan 2010	25,000.00	
	Road rehabilitation	Jorquelleh	Bequelleh	Gbaota-Klepala	Gbaota-Klepala	MPW				Nov 2008-Mar09	10,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Bequelleh	Amos-Kpayai	Amos-Kpayai	MPW				Nov 2008May 2009	10,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Jarbata	Jarbata	MPW				Jan-May. 2010	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Tayeh	Tayeh	MPW				Jan-May. 2011	15,000.00	
	Road Reconstruction	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Nyaila	Nyaila	MPW				Jun-Dec 2009	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Tokpale	Tokpale	MPW				Feb 2009-April 2009	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Gbalah	Gbalah	MPW				June 2008-Dec 2008	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Shansue	Shansue	MPW				Jan 2009,June 2009	15,000.00	
	Rehabilitation of road	Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Morris	Morris	MPW				Dec 2009-Jan 2010	10,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Yarkala	Yarkala	MPW				Oct 2008-Jan 2009	10,000.00	
	Road construction	Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Gboeta	Gboeta	MPW				Oct 2009-Jan 2010	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Dorwuta	Dorwuta	MPW				Oct 2009-jan. 2010	15,000.00	
	Road rehabilitation	Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Denta	Denta	MPW				Oct 2009-jan. 2010	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Tomue	Tomue	MPW				Dec 2009-Apr 2010	10,000.00	
	Road construction	Jorquelleh	Torpolu	Gbarney	Gbarney	MPW				Oct 2008-May 2009	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Torpolu	Gbellehlah	Gbellehlah	MPW				Nov 2009-Jan 2010	15,000.00	
	Road Reconstruction	Jorquelleh	Torpolu	Gbarnee	Gbarnee	MPW				Nov 2009-Jan 2010	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Torpolu	Whangbih	Whangbih	MPW				Nov 2009-Mar 2010	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Torpolu	Kpai	Kpai	MPW				Nov 2010-May. 2011	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Torpolu	Wanakupala	Wanakupala	MPW				Jan-May 2012	15,000.00	
	Road construction	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Melekie-Weahnzue	Melekie-Weahnzue	MPW				Jan-May 2012	15,000.00	
	Road Lay out-Rehabilitation	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Gbainki	Gbainki	MPW				Jun-Dec 2008	15,000.00	

Challenges	Action Required	Location					Lead Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County			Village					
		District	Clan	City/Town						
		Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Gbanlelekpaya	Gbanlelekpaya	MPW		Feb 2009-April 2009	15,000.00	
	Road construction	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Dementa-Tomue	Dementa-Tomue	MPW		June 2008-Dec 2008	15,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Gbanga-Gomema	Gbanga-Gomema	MPW		Jan 2009-June 2009	25,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Gbarnga-Gbanai	Gbarnga-Gbanai	MPW		Dec 2009-Jan 2010	25,000.00	
(2).Health		Jorquelleh	Behquelleh	Jenipleta	Jenipleta	MoH		Oct 2008-Febr 2009	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Behquelleh	Gboata	Gboata	MoH		Oct 2008-Feb 2009	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Behquelleh	Nuayea	Nuayea	MoH		Jan-Mar 2009	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Baryea	Baryea	MoH		Mar 2008-June 2009	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Jarbata	Jarbata	MoH		Dec 2009-June 2010	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Lehlah	Lehlah	MoH		Jan 2010-Apr 2010	7,000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Mand Wainsue	Mand Wainsue	MoH		Jan 2011-Apr 2012	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Shansue	Shansue	Shansue	MoH		Jan 2012-Apr 2012	7000.00	
	Construction of Clinic	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Gbaniquelleh	Gbaniquelleh	MoH		Dec 2009-May 2010	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Tarmay	Tarmay	MoH		June09-Dec 2009	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Denta	Denta	MoH		Oct 2009-Jan 2010	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Tomue	Tomue	MoH		Feb 2010-May 2010	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Tolonman	Tolonman	MoH		Aug 2010-May 2011	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Beilar	Beilar	MoH		Oct 2009-Jan 2010	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Gbanshay	Dorwuta	Dorwuta	MoH		Aug 2010-May 2011	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Jorpolu	Wainsue	Wainsue	MoH		June09-Dec 2009	7000.00	
		Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Oumbar Gbangar	Oumbar Gbangar	MoH		Oct 2009-Jan 2010	7000.00	
	Construction of C.B. Dumbar Clinic, Gbarnga	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Melekie	Melekie	MoH		Feb 2010-May 2010	7000.00	
	Reconstruction of Midwifery center-Melekie	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Korya	Korya	MoH		Aug 2010-May 2011	7000.00	
	Reconstruction of Midwifery center-Melekie	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	David-Ta	David-Ta	MoH		Oct 2009-Jan 2010	7000.00	
	Construction of Midterm center	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Kollie-ta Wulah	Kollie-ta Wulah	MoH		Aug 2010-May 2011	7000.00	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead Partner	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County			Village					
		District	Clan	City/Town						
(3).Education	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Behquelleh	Klelepala	Klelepala	MoE		Oct 2008-Feb 2010	7000.00	
	school Rehabilitation	Jorquelleh	Behquelleh	Jenipleta	Jenipleta	MoE		Jan 2011-Feb 2012	5000.00	
	school Rehabilitation	Jorquelleh	Behquelleh	Kpanya	Kpanya	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	5000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Shansue	Shansue	MoE		Oct 2008-Feb 2010	10,000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Jabeta	Jabeta	MoE		Jan 2011-Feb 2012	10,000.00	
	Reconstruction of school	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Maro	Maro	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Reconstruction of school	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Tokpale	Tokpale	MoE		Oct 2008-Feb 2010	8000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Gomal	Gomal	MoE		Jan 2011-Feb 2012	10,000.00	
	Reconstruction of school	Jorquelleh	Shansue	Buita	Buita	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	8000.00	
	Rehabilitation	Jorquelleh	Gansay	Tolona	Tolona	MoE		Jan01--Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Gansay	Dornuta	Dornuta	MoE		Oct 2008-Feb 2010	10,000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Gansay	Tomue	Tomue	MoE		Jan 2011-Feb 2012	10,000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Gansay	Gbarwo	Gbarwo	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Gansay	Jarneah	Jarneah	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Gansay	Tamaya	Tamaya	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Reconstruction of school	Jorquelleh	Jorpolu	Gbaney	Gbaney	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Reconstruction of school	Jorquelleh	Jorpolu	Gbelepalah	Gbelepalah	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	8,000.00	
	Construction of school	Jorquelleh	Jorpolu	Wanakpala	Wanakpala	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Reconstruction of school	Jorquelleh	Jorpolu	Kpai	Kpai	MoE		Jan01-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Junior College construction	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Gbarnga	Gbarnga	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	25,000.00	
	Elementary school construction	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Davidta	Davidta	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Construction of Government high school	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Gbarnga	Gbarnga	MoE		Jan 2010-Mar 2011	250,000.00	
	Elementary school construction	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Jarme	Jarme	MoE		Jan 2009-Dec 2009	10,000.00	
	Elementary school construction	Jorquelleh	Jorquelleh	Koryah	Koryah	Citizens	Manpower	Dec 2008-Feb09	10,000.00	

Annex 2.8 Suakoko District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County							
		District	Clan	City/Town/Village					
(1).Road		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Laiwor Town	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Dec08-Dec 09	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Cooper Town	MPW	GoL-NGOs	May 08--May 09	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Dupor Town	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Apr 2010--Apr 2011	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Yeapolu Town	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2010-May 012	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Fetua	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2009-Jan 2010	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Yaloai	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Mar 2011- Sept 012	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Gayea	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 09-Feb 2010	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Gonikalasu	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Mar 09-Dec 0 2010	25.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Yanwele	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Jan 2011-Jan 012	25.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Galai	MPW	GoL-NGOs	Mar 2011- Sept 012	25.000.00	
(2).Education		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Waterfall	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan-July 09	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Cooper Farm	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2008-May 09	15.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Gayea	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2008-May 09	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Galiah	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Aug 2011-May 2012	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Fetua	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2010-May 2011	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Kpoloyala	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan -May 012	15.000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Mafela	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2011-May 012	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Kporyoquelleh	Danenai	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Dec 2008-May 2009	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Kporyoquelleh	Nyekala	MoE	GoL-NGOs	Jan-May 2009	10.000.00	
		Suakoko	Kporyoquelleh	Deneta	MoE	GoL-NGOs	May 2009-Oct 2009	10.000.00	
(3).Health		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Raymond Town	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Jul 2011	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Gorki Town	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jun-Dec 2012	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Kpatawee	Laiwor	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Feb-Aug 012	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Naai	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan-May 2011	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Gelegniasu	MoH	GoL-NGOs	May 2009-Oct 2009	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Galai	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Jan-Jul 2010	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Gaemue	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2011-Jun 012	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Fetua	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Feb -Aug 012	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Suakoko	Monitolenu	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2009-Jan 2010	7000.00	
		Suakoko	Kporyorquelleh	Karyata	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Oct 09-Mar 2010	7000.00	
	Suakoko	Kporyorquelleh	Voloblai	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Dec08--Mar 09	7000.00		
	Suakoko	Kporyorquelleh	Daneta	MoH	GoL-NGOs	Nov 2010-May 2011	7000.00		

Annex 2.9 Tukpablee District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County								
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
(1).Road	Rehabilitation	Tukpablee	Soel	Botota to Tuankan		MPW	GoL	Aug 2008-Feb 2009	25,000.00	
	Rehabilitation	Turpablee	Vehn	Botota to Ceewin	CEEWIN	MPW	GoL/NGOs	May 2009-Apr 2010	25,000.00	
	Rehabilitation	Turpablee	Vehn	Whea-Zeor- Willie Town		MPW	GoL/NGOs	Feb 2010-Mar 2011	25,000.00	
Health	Construction	Tukpablee	Soel	Gweemai		MPW	GoL	Mar 2011-Dec 2011	7000.00	
	Construction	Tukpablee	Vehn	Tukpah Town		MPW	GoL	Aug 2008-feb 2009	7000.00	
Education	Construction	Tukpablee	Soel	Gwemcei		MoE	GoL	May 2009-Dec 2009	10,600.00	
	Construction	Tukpablee	Soel	Malonkai		MoE	GoL	Feb 2010-Jan 2011	10,600.00	
	Rehabilitation	Tukpablee	Soel	Wesseh Garden school-Botota		MoE	GoL	Mar 2011-Jan 2012	10,000.00	
	Construction	Tukpablee	Soel	Peter Town		MoE	GoL	Feb 2010-jan. 2011	10,000.00	
	Construction	Tukpablee	Vehn	Cee-Win Zeo-Zeor	Cee-Win Zeo-Zeor	MoE	GoL	Aug 2011-Mar 2012	10,000.00	

Annex 2.10 Kokoya District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location					Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County			Village						
		District	Clan	City/Town							
Road	Nagbo Town	Kokoya	Sawahl			MPW	GoL-NGO		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	25,000.00	
	Construction and rehabilitation of Rock crusher to Cee-garta-Nagbor road	Kokoya	Sawahl	Rockcrusher		MPW	GoL-NGO		May 2009-Apr 2010	25,000.00	
Health	Construction of clinic	Kokoya	Sawahl	Naagbo Town		MoH	GoL		Mar 2011-Dec 2011	7000.00	
	Construction of clinic	Kokoya	Quekon	Rock Crusher		MoH	GoL		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	7000.00	
Education	Construction of school	Kokoya	Sawahl	Nagbo Town	Nagbo Town	MoE	GoL		Apr 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00	
	Construction of school	Kokoya	Quekon	1. Docta 2. Kpelltaye	1. Docta 2. Kpelltaye	MoE	GoL		Mar 2010-Feb 2011	35,000.00	

Annex 2.11 Boinsen District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County								
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
Road	Road rehabilitation and/or construction	Boinsen	Boinwein	Borbor-Fire Town		MPW	GoL-NGO		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	25.000.00
	Rehabilitation	Boisen	Senwein	Swamp to Deans		MPW	GoL-NGO		May 2009-Apr 2010	25.000.00
	Construction	Boisen	Senwein	Yolotodolo Saye John Weh River		MPW	GoL-NGO		Feb 2010-Mar 2011	25.000.00
Health	Construction	Boinsen	Boinwein	Boepa Camp11		MoH	GoL		Mar 2011-Dec 2011	7000.00
	Construction	Boisen	Senwein	Yolo Town		MoH	GoL		Apr 2009-Feb 2010	7000.00
	Construction	Boisen	Senwein	Saye-Weh town		MoH	GoL		Mar 2010-Feb 2011	7500.00
Education	Reconstruction and ANEX	Boinsen	Boinwein	Gbarta	Gbarta	MoH	GoL			7000.00
	Rehabilitation	Boinsen	Senwein	Yodo Town	Yodo Town	MoH	GoL		May 2009-Apr 2010	5000.00
	Construction	Boinsen	Senwein	1. Bahn 2. Queh 3. Saye Wehta	1. Bahn 2. Queh 3. Saye Wehta	MoE	GoL		Feb 2010-Mar 2011	45.000.00
Education	Construction	Boinsen	Boinwein	Boepa Camp11		MoE	GoL		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	15.000.00
	Construction	Boisen	Senwein	Yolo Town		MoE	GoL		May 2009-Apr 2010	25.000.00
	Construction	Boisen	Senwein	Saye-Weh town		MoE	GoL		Feb 2010-Mar 2011	15.000.00

Annex 2.12 Zota District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location					Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County		Village	City/Town	Village					
		District	Clan								
Education	Renovation of extension	Zota	Zota	Naama	Naama	Naama	MoE	GoL	Aug 2008-Feb 2009	20,000.00	
	Completion	Zota	Zota	Kollieta	Kollieta	Kollieta	MoE	GoL	May 2009-Apr 2010	12,000.00	
	Construction	Zota	Zota	Payeta & Gbnyankai	Payeta & Gbnyankai	Payeta & Gbnyankai	MoE	GoL	Feb 2010-Mar 2011	25,000.00	
	Extension of library	Zota	Zota	G.D. Boi and Pelele	G.D. Boi and Pelele	G.D. Boi and Pelele	MoE	GoL	Mar 2011-Dec 2011	25,000.00	
	Construction	Zota	Zota	Jokai	Jokai	Jarkai	MoE	GoL	Apr 2009-Feb 2010	10,000.00	
	Construction	Zota	Kpaquellie	Sgt. Town	Sgt. Town	Sgt. Town	MoE	GoL	Mar 2010-Feb 2011	8,000.00	
	Rehabilitation and construction of high schools-Elementary school	Zota	Kpaquellie	Gbalatuah	Gbalatuah	Gbalatuah	MoE				25,000.00
	Rehabilitation & construction of schools	Zota	Kpaquellie	Shankpallai	Shankpallai	Shankpallai	MoE	GoL	May 2009-Apr 2010	5,000,000.00	
	Construction	Zota	Gwilapolu	Mbelequah	Mbelequah	Mbelequah	MoE	GoL	Feb 2010-Mar 2011	10,000.00	
	Construction	Zota	Gwilapolu	Toquah	Toquah	Toquah	MoE	GoL	May 2009-Apr 2010	10,000.00	
Health	Equip & provide trained man power	Zota	Zota	Naama	Naama	Naama	MoH	GoL	Feb 2010-Mar 2011	9000.00	
			Kpaquellie	Gbalatuah	Gbalatuah	Gbalatuah	MoH	GoL	Aug 2008-Feb 2009	15,000.00	
	Rehabilitation of a clinic		Kpaquellie	Shankpallai	Shankpallai	Shankpallai	MoH	GoL	May 2009-Apr 2010	5,000.00	
			Kpaquellie	Gbasusutor-na	Gbasusutor-na	Gbasusutor-na	MoH	GoL	Feb 2010-Mar 2011	5,000.00	
	Clinic Construction		Gwilapolu	Yowee	Yowee	Yowee	MoH	GoL	Jan-Dec 2 2010	5,000.00	

Challenges	Action Required	Location						Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost USD
		Bong County			Village	City/Town	Bong County					
		District	Clan	City/Town								
Road	Rehabilitation of road	Zota	Zota	Belefanai-Cowfarm	Belefanai-Cowfarm		MPW/GoL	GoL		Sept 2011-June 2012	25.000.00	
	Bridge Rehabilitation	Zota	Zota	Naam-Fevery	Naam-Fevery		MPW/GoL	GoL		Oct 08-Mar 2010	25.000.00	
	Road construction	Zota	Zota	Belefanai-Jarkai	Belefanai-Jarkai		MPW/GoL	GoL		Apr 08-Apr 09	25.000.00	
	Construction	Zota	Zota	Jarkai-Naama	Jarkai-Naama		MPW/GoL	GoL		Feb-Apr 2009	25.000.00	
		Zota	Zota	Pellei-Kollieta	Pellei-Kollieta		MPW/GoL	GoL		Mar 2009-Apr 2010	25.000.00	
		Zota	Gwilapolu	Gbanguonai-Kployah	Gbanguonai-Kployah		MPW/GoL	GoL		Feb 2011-Mar 2012	25.000.00	
		Zota	Gwilapolu	Toguah-Dianneh	Toguah-Dianneh		MPW/GoL	GoL		Feb-Apr 2009	25.000.00	
		Zota	Gwilapolu	Focquelleh-Naama	Focquelleh-Naama		MPW/GoL	GoL		Mar 2011-Mar 2012	25.000.00	
		Zota	Gwilapolu	Yowee-Kpaai	Yowee-Kpaai		MPW/GoL	GoL		Feb-Apr 2009		
		Zota	Kpaquellie	Maponyea-Gbansue-Sulorma	Maponyea-Gbansue-Sulorma		MPW/GoL	GoL		Mar-Sep09	15.000.00	
		Zota	Kpaquellie	Sahnkpallai-Kolonta	Sahnkpallai-Kolonta		MPW/GoL	GoL		Jun 2008-Feb09	15.000.00	
		Zota	Kpaquellie	Gbansue-Nyai-Laweh	Gbansue-Nyai-Laweh		MPW/GoL	GoL		Aug 2008-Feb 2009	15.000.00	
		Zota	Kpaquellie	Nyaisue-Kolagnai	Nyaisue-Kolagnai		MPW/GoL	GoL		Feb 2009-Jan 2010	15.000.00	
		Zota	Kpaquellie	Waterside-Palatinah	Waterside-Palatinah		MPW/GoL	GoL		Jan 2010-Jan 2011	15.000.00	
		Zota	Kpaquellie	Shankpallai-Belela	Shankpallai-Belela		MPW/GoL	GoL		Feb 2011-Feb 2012	15.000.00	

