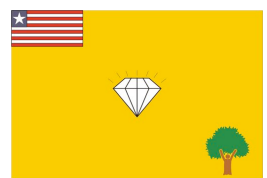




Gbarpolu County Development Agenda

Republic of Liberia

2008 – 2012



County Vision Statement

We envision a Gbarpolu County that is secure, unified, and effectively governed, for the sake of sustained socio-economic development.

County Mission Statement

Our mission is to ensure maximum and effective utilization and management of the resource potential of Gbarpolu County, for the betterment of its people.



Republic of Liberia

Prepared by the County Development Committee, in collaboration with the Ministries of Planning and Economic Affairs and Internal Affairs.

Supported by the UN County Support Team project, funded by the Swedish Government and UNDP.

Table of Contents

A MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.....	iii
FOREWORD.....	iv
PREFACE	vi
GBARPOLU COUNTY OFFICIALS.....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	ix
PART ONE - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	
1.1. Introduction.....	1
1.2. History.....	1
1.3. Geography.....	2
1.4. Demography.....	4
1.5. Institutional Structure.....	5
1.6 Methodology.....	5
PART TWO - PRIORITIES, ISSUES AND ACTIONS	
2.1. Development Priorities.....	7
2.2. Security Pillar.....	7
2.3. Governance and Rule of Law Pillar.....	10
2.4. Economic Revitalisation Pillar.....	12
2.5. Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar.....	17
2.6. Cross-Cutting Issues.....	20
PART THREE - IMPLEMENTATION	
3.1. Principle Guide for County Development Funding.....	29
3.2. Building Capacity.....	29
3.3. Managing Potential Risks and Constraints.....	30
3.4. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	30
ANNEX 1 - COUNTY ACTION PLAN	
Annex 1.1 Gbarpolu County Action Plan.....	39

ANNEX 2 - DISTRICT ACTION PLANS

Annex 2.1 Bopolu District Action Plan.....	43
Annex 2.2 Gbarma District Action Plan.....	47
Annex 2.3 Kongba District Action Plan.....	48
Annex 2.4 Belle District Action Plan.....	50
Annex 2.5 Bokomu District Action Plan.....	52
Annex 2.6 Gou-Nwolala District Action Plan.....	53

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 Gbarpolu 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 Gbarpolu 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 reflects the overriding desire of the Citizens of Gbarpolu County to be active participants in the noble national endeavor known as the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011. That document and process can be referred to as the blueprint of national reconstruction, the roadmap for Liberia's development, a golden opportunity for growth. The CDA is Gbarpolu County's contribution to the PRS effort, wherein the

people stand up and express their desires for development, and make a commitment to helping achieve their collective goals.

Like the PRS, this CDA identifies four priority areas, or "Pillars", of our effort to reduce poverty: Peace and Security, Economic Revitalization, Governance and the Rule of Law, and Infrastructure and Basic Services. The Citizens of Gbarpolu County have identified Pillar Four as the area most in need of immediate action.

As with any effort of this size and importance, preparing the County Development Agenda of Gbarpolu County has been a challenging exercise. It involved the active participation of numerous partners in local and international civil society, local and national Government, and the private sector. Additionally, Liberia's donor partners made great contributions to the process.

I extend my warmest thanks and appreciation to all the hard-working citizens of the County who took the time to participate in these consultations about our collective future. Special thanks go out to our donor partners for their engagement and support, to the the staff of the Central Administration of the County, and most especially to the staff of UNMIL Civil Affairs. The citizens are grateful for your assistance as we embark on this historic process to transform Bomi County, and indeed, the Republic of Liberia.

Gertrude T. Lamin

County Superintendent

Gbarpolu County Officials

Ministry of Internal Affairs	Hono. Gertrude T. Lamin	County Superintendent
	Hon. Moses Mononporlor	Development Superintendent
District Commissioners	Hon. D. Ajuba Siryon	Commissioner
	Hon. Isaac G. Taweh, Sr.	Commissioner
	Hon. Janathan B. Tarnue, Sr.	Commissioner
	Hon. Thomas G. Crawu	Commissioner
	Hon. Moses Wala	Commissioner
	Hon. David B. Zoe	Commissioner
City Mayor	Hon. William K. Marwolo, Sr.	City Mayor
Paramount Chiefs	Chief Jallah Lone	Paramount Chief
	Chief Joseph W. Boldoe	Paramount Chief
	Chief Dougbah-Kollie Naklee	Paramount Chief
	Koisee Guotoe	Paramount Chief
	Peter Z. Berkai	Paramount Chief
	John B. Try	Paramount Chief
	Blama Kporkor	Paramount Chief
	Charlie V. M. Konneh	Paramount Chief
	Zoe Folley	Paramount Chief
Clan Chiefs	Chief Momoh Kargbo	Clan Chief
	McGill Welleh	Clan Chief
	Fahn Musa	Clan Chief
	John D. Boakai	Clan Chief
	Sumo Gargarwoh	Clan Chief
	Morris Konneh, Sr.	Clan Chief
	Moses Taylor	Clan Chief
	Peter Z. Singbeh	Clan Chief
	John A. V. Bunday	Clan Chief
	Boimah Bono	Clan Chief
	Karmoh Wenta	Clan Chief
	Varney Jallah	Clan Chief
	Chief Sumo Yanquoi	Clan Chief
	David K. Flomo	Clan Chief
	James B. Gwagor	Clan Chief
General Town Chiefs	Winnie Dennis	General Town Chief
	Jallah Ballah	General Town Chief
	John B. Morris	General Town Chief
	Momoh Kamara	General Town Chief
	Ngobah Barnnah	General Town Chief
	Momoh Gebah	General Town Chief
	Zusah Tarnue	General Town Chief
	Abraham Kpangay	General Town Chief
	Jams Harris	General Town Chief
	Frederick Blameni	General Town Chief
	Folokula Gayan	General Town Chief
	Samuel Gokpolu	General Town Chief
	Flomo Tokpa	General Town Chief
Ministry of Health & Social Welfare	Dr. Joseph Dwana	CHO, County Medical Doctor

Ministry of Justice	Philip Z. Malik	County Attorney
Ministry of Gender & Development	Paul M. Kimba	County Gender Coordinator
Ministry of Finance	Musa Dorley	Paymaster
Ministry of Labor	Jackson P. Quoigbian	Labor Commissioner
Ministry of Lands, Mines, and Energy	Hannah S. Kamara	Ministry Representative
Ministry of Commerce	Cedric Fallah Pongay	Senior County Commerce Inspector
Ministry of Agriculture	Josiah K. Davis	County Agriculture Coordinator
Ministry of Youth & Sports	Regan A. Sirleaf	Youth Development Officer
Ministry of Public Works	Daniel G. Throe	Resident Engineer
Ministry of Education	C. Amara Jallah	County Education Officer

Executive Summary

The newest of Liberia's fifteen political sub-divisions, over the decades Gbarpolu County slowly became an isolated and impoverished place. It was also one of the worst affected by the war, suffering extensive damage to infrastructure and basic 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 seven District Development Consultation meetings that utilized the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method. In this process, Gbarpolu residents 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 and rehabilitation of health facilities with proper staffing and affordable services; and much-expanded education services. The CDA calls for concrete actions to be taken under the four Pillars of the PRS, namely Security, Economic Revitalization, Governance and Rule of Law, and Infrastructure and Basic Services. A number of cross-cutting issues are also considered, and guidelines are presented for implementation of the County's development plans. 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 ONE - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This section attempts to describe the County's history, its natural, social, and economic conditions at present, and identifies the areas of greatest need as a basis for action planning toward poverty reduction and sustainable growth. In spite of the glaring problems, the County is well-situated to emerge from its present plight, being endowed with ample natural resources.

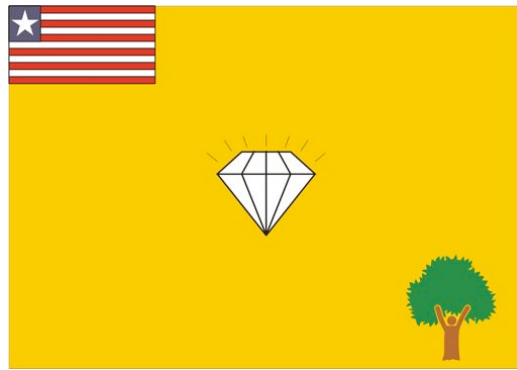
1.2 History

Created in 2003 from territory previously known as Lower Lofa County, Gbarpolu is the newest of Liberia's fifteen political sub-divisions. The County seat of Bopolu City is famous as the home and final resting place of King Sao Boso of the Kingdom of Suehn-Bopolu, who resolved the conflict between the settlers of the Mississippi Colonization Society and the natives, paving the way for their co-existence in the coastal areas. Bopolu also served as a stop along the route for the trans-Sahara trade. In spite of an illustrious history that far predates the arrival of the settlers from America, over the decades Bopolu and its environs slowly became an isolated and impoverished place.

The County was formed through the excision of two Statutory Districts, Bopolu and Gbarma, with five administrative districts – Gbarma and Kongba, and Bopolu, Belle and Bokomu respectively - from Lofa County, amalgamating them into six administrative districts - Bopolu, Gbarma, Kongba, Belle, Bokomu and Gou-Nwolala (the latter was excised from Bokomu District). The district seats are Bopolu City, which also serves as the County capital, Gbarma Town, Zuie Town, Belle Baloma, Gumgbeta and Palakwelleh respectively.

Most social services and infrastructure in Liberia have always been concentrated in Monrovia and a few coastal areas. The remainder of the country, including Gbarpolu County, has been largely neglected. The disparity in living standards between urban dwellers and those in the hinterland was a major cause of the civil conflict that took nearly a quarter of a million lives and left many homes and infrastructure destroyed. Gbarpolu County was one of the worst affected by the war.

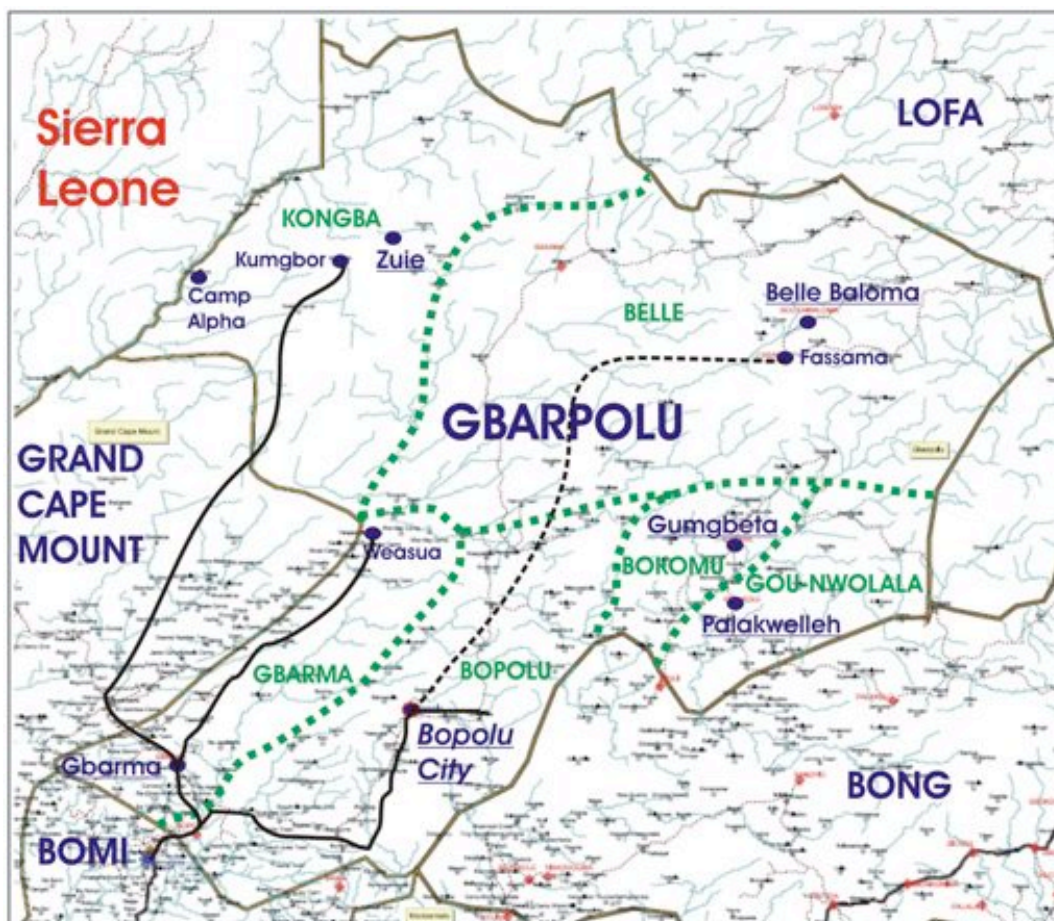
In support of the decentralization initiatives by the Government of H.E. President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) established County Support Teams (CST) in each county to ensure a participatory and consolidated approach to addressing County challenges, supporting government through the Superintendent's Office, and building the capacity of government institutions so that they can take over responsibility for security, reconstruction and development.



The County's flag consists of a gold background on which a centrally placed diamond is flanked on the right by a tree symbolizes the richness of its resources. Given these resources, Gbarpolu County is well placed to recover strongly from the long national crisis.

1.3 Geography

The densely forested County occupies an area of approximately 1,263 square miles, and is located in the western region of Liberia. The County has borders with Lofa to the North, Bong to the East, Bomi to the South, and Grand Cape Mount County and Sierra Leone to the West.



Climate

Like most of Liberia, Gbarpolu enjoys a tropical climate with a long rainy season between March and October. The average temperature is 28 degrees Celsius and the prevailing wind is from the Southwest.

Topography

The County has two main mountain ranges, Kpo and Fanyea, and three main river systems, the Lofa and St. Paul that form the boundary with Lofa, Bong and Bomi counties, and the Mahe River. It has many large creeks and streams that are tributaries of these main rivers, and two large waterfalls: Goma and Zalakai.

Geology

There are various mineral resources in Gbarpolu County; gold and diamonds are the most commonly exploited. Gold deposits are found in Henry's Town, Weasua, and Belekpalamu, while diamond deposits are found in Tarkpoima, Sirleaf Town, Smith Camp, and other sites. Iron ore has been discovered, and unconfirmed reports point to the existence of potentially valuable lead, manganese, silver, fluorite, graphite and copper deposits.

Vegetation

Gbarpolu contains significant portions of the Upper Guinea Forest. Most of this forest is deciduous and mountain in nature, covering all three main forest classes: class 3.1–forest with small agricultural; class 3.2–open dense forest; and class 3.3–closed dense forest.



1.4 Demography¹

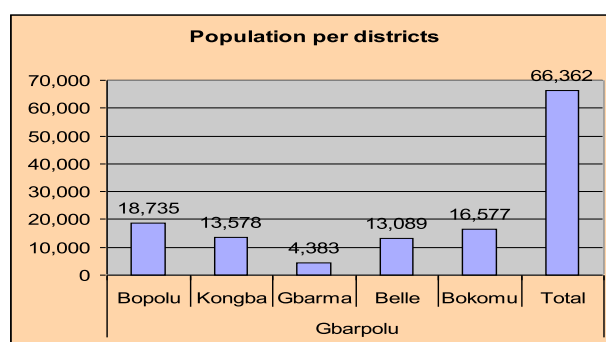
Population (General)

Until the results of the national census are published in 2008, we rely on older estimates. Prior to the war, the 1984 census placed the population of the area of Lower Lofa that eventually became Gbarpolu at 131,227, while a projection by the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Systems (LISGIS) estimated the population at 120,739 people. Households in Gbarpolu County are said to have an average size of 5.49 persons, higher than the national average of 5.6. The County's dependency ratio is 1.20. Households are headed primarily by men (91%), again higher than the national average of 87%. Elder-headed households account for some 8%, about the same as the national average.

Table 1: Demographic Indicators

County	Demographic Indicators				
	HH size	Dependency ratio	Sex of HH head		Elderly headed households
			Male	Female	
Gbarpolu	4.9	1.2	91%	9%	8%
Liberia	5.6	1.37	87%	13%	8%

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006



Source: Ministry of Rural Development/UNICEF Village Profile²

Ethnic Composition

The Kpelle form the majority ethnic group, with Belle and Gola making the next two largest groups. Kpelle and Gola are the main dialects spoken in the County.

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Dialects Spoken

County	Language and Dialects Spoken													
	Bassa	Gbandi	Gio	Gola	Grebo	Kissi	Kpelle	Krahn	Kru	Lorma	Mano	Vai	Sapo	Other
Gbarpolu	0%	1%	6%	31%	1%	2%	53%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Liberia	18%	2%	7%	6%	9%	4%	26%	4%	3%	7%	7%	4%	1%	1%

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

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.

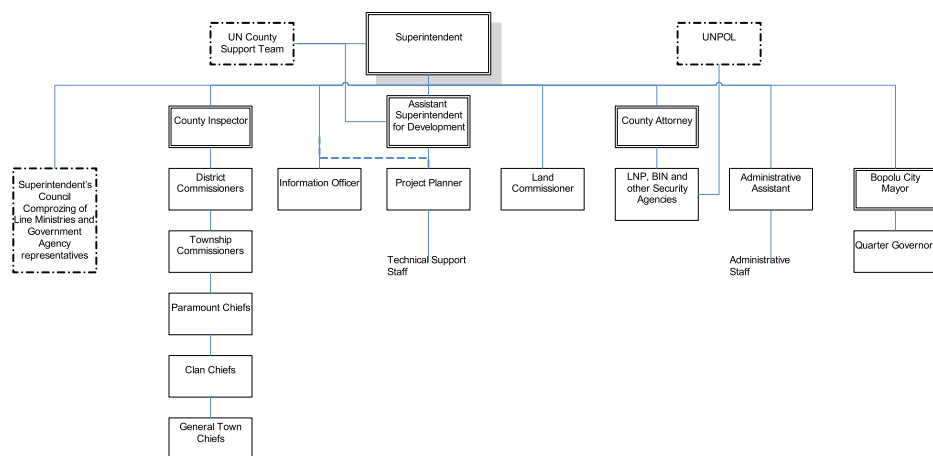
² The Government of Liberia through the Ministry of rural Development in collaboration with UNICEF conducted this village profile assessment from September 2004 to January 2005 across the country.

Religion

Although predominantly Christian, the County has a significant Muslim population and relationships between the religious groups and integration of traditional norms have been largely harmonious.

1.5 Institutional Structure

Gbarpolu's relative newness as a County, its remoteness and its geographic isolation from the seat from which it was previously administered (Voinjama in Upper Lofa) led to a relative lack of administrative institutions being founded. The County has eleven (11) chiefdoms and twenty-seven (27) clans.



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 Gbarpolu County, the consultations covered Bopolu and Gbarma Districts, Kongba District, and Belle, Bokomu and Gou-Nwolala Districts respectively. Delegates prepared clan-based timelines of development events in their areas as well as known resources and clan profiles. Crosscutting issues such as gender sensitivity, HIV/AIDS. Thereafter the districts considered challenges and, using SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and Problem/Solution Mapping techniques, developed the District Action Plans annexed hereon. These plans were then analysed and consolidated at a County Development Agenda Consolidation Meeting that informed the County Action Plan below.



PART TWO - 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 above, the County’s development priorities were decided 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, specific secondary roads, health facilities and educational facilities were prioritized for construction or rehabilitation among the various districts, as listed in the Annexes below.

2.2 Security Pillar

The County is largely calm and stable, although the lack of a proper road network in the County has prevented UNMIL peacekeepers, as the main security guarantor, to establish its presence in all areas. The land-locked districts and remote areas in Bopolu, Gbarma and Kongba Districts, mining areas and border transit points in particular complain of a lack of security agencies.

Liberia National Police

Police staffing in the County—although having risen from four officers in 2006 to 49 officers currently—is still inadequate to cover such a wide and diverse area. Facilities for the LNP officers are also inadequate. A new police station has been constructed in Bopolu City, replacing the palava hut they previously used, but no proper police stations or depots exist anywhere else in the County.

Table 3: Status of LNP in the County

No. of LNP Stations	Location	Number of LNP in situ	Status of Station	Vehicles/Motor bikes for LNP
1 Headquarters	Bopolu City	3	Completed	1 twin-cabin pickup & 1 motorcycle
	Henry Town	4	none	
	Gbarma	4	none	
	Kumgbor	4	UNMIL-QIP/UNHCR to construct in 2008	1 motorcycle

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN)

Like the LNP, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) is inadequately represented and equipped. The thirty-eight officers deployed to cover the County are inadequate to the task, given the long and porous border. Apart from one checkpoint

at Gbarma Town, Gbarma District, BIN lacks the capability of monitoring the ingress and egress, activities and movements of aliens in the County. Given that the UN disarmament and demobilization program did not reach Kumgbor and other parts of Kongba District, the continuing presence of arms the in the area may be a destabilizing factor in the consolidation of state authority and control over natural resources.

Gbarpolu County is a part of the BIN Region 2 command structure. The County shares a border with Sierra Leone, and uncontrolled cross-border traffic and unregistered aliens conducting illicit mining in Gbarma, Bopolu and Kongba Districts poses a risk to the hard-won peace in Liberia. Given the distance from Monrovia, the local BIN forces are in dire need of 4x4 vehicles, motor bikes, uniforms, generators, computer and communication equipment, as well as barracks for the officers in Bopolu, Weasua, Kumgbor and Gbarma.

Table 4: Status of BIN in the County

No. of BIN Detachments	Location	Number of BIN in situ	Status of Station	Vehicles/Motor bikes for BIN
1 Headquarters	Bopolu City	3	none	
	Gbarma	4	none	1 motorcycle
	Kumgbor	4	UNMIL-QIP/UNHCR to construct border post at Normor/Lain (international border) in 2008	

Corrections

The Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation counts Gbarpolu as one of the counties totally lacking of corrections facilities. Local authorities must result to improvising detention and transportation arrangements at great peril to their own safety, and cannot meet the minimum human/prisoner’s rights requirements.



Interventions: Security

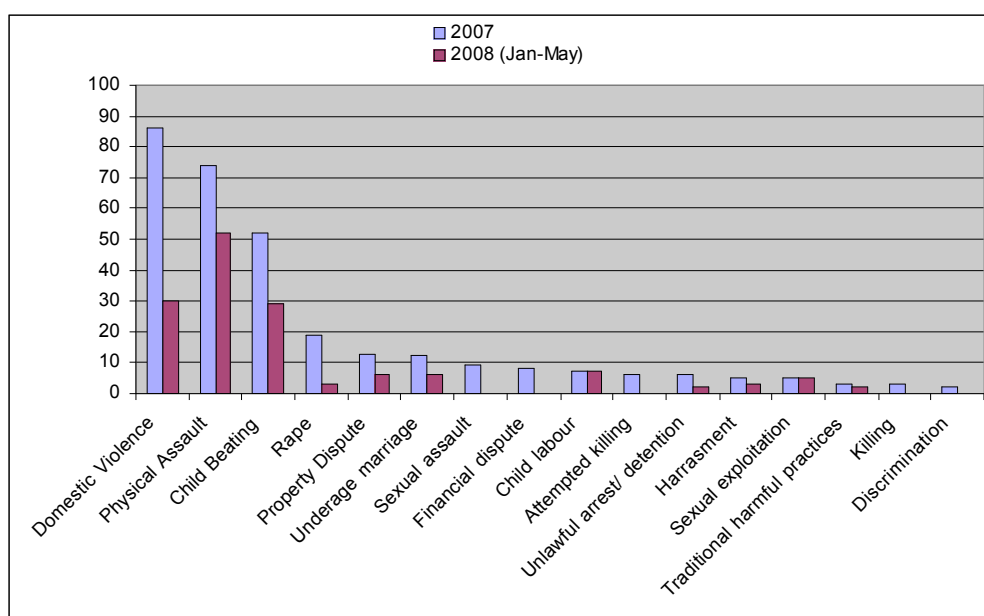
Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
Goal: To create a secure and peaceful environment, both domestically and in the sub-region, that is conducive to sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth and development.			
Strategic objective 1: To build the capacity of security institutions			
Training is still needed for some security institutions, security institutions lack logistics, equipment, and adequate remuneration for operation.	Construct LNP Substations in each of the five (5) District capitals namely Belle, Bokomu, Gbarma, Guo-olala and Kongba Districts. Construct LNP Depots in major towns such as Belle Baloma, Belle Fassama, Belle Yalla Yalla, Kpawolazu, Gatima, Gumbeta, Monlakwele, Forkpa, Palakwele, Kologbane, Fanyapolu, Nyaluwah, Gbarma, Wesua, Sawmill and Zuie, Kungbor and Nomodatundu Towns, as well as Timba Village and Camp Alfa	2008-2012	LNP
	Deploy an additional one hundred and twenty six LNP Officers in order to meet the full required strength of one hundred and sixty six	2008-2012	LNP
	Deploy additional number of BIN Officers at the border post at Nomodatundu (Normor) and in each of the six (6) support posts at Lain, Liberia falls, Vanabu, Fooyiema, Tonglay, Camp Alfa on the Liberia – Sierra Leone border	2008-2012	BIN
	Construct a border post at Nomodatundu (Normor) and six (6) support posts, and strengthen the detachment to adequately address its mandate in areas on the border	2008-2012	BIN
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.	Organize trainings for all the various security organs to improve their performance in the fields of: Human Rights, Community Policing, Women & Children Protection, Conduct & Discipline, Administration & Work Ethics, Utilization of Communication Equipment, Record Keeping & Report Writing	2008-2012	Security organs
	Supply all LNP and BIN posts with vehicles, motorcycles, communication sets, sleeping quarters, office furniture and supplies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one vehicle, office furniture, base radio, computer, printer and photocopier in Bopolu. • one vehicle to each of the substations in Belle and Kongba Districts • one motorcycle, furniture, base radio and a typewriter to each of the LNP Depots in major Towns. To sleeping quarters in each of the six district capitals, namely Bopulu, Belle, Bokomu, Gbarma, Gou-Walala and Kongba 	2008-2012	LNP, BIN
Strategic objective 3: To ensure institutional participation in security governance and functions			
Civilians and local authorities are excluded from participating in security governance.	Conduct awareness and sensitization meetings on community policing targeting communities in all the twenty seven clans in the County	2008-2012	LNP, MIA
	Increase reintegration projects targeting ex-combatants and women affected by the fighting forces, including supply-side labor market interventions such as trade skills and life-skills training, as well as demand-side interventions such as business development services and other steps to create an enabling environment for young entrepreneurs and businesses employing youth	2008-2012	MOL

2.3 Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

The consolidation of state authority in Gbarpolu has been hampered by the lack of administrative capacity and physical infrastructure, absence of personnel from their areas of responsibility, and poor communications infrastructure. The construction of an Administration Building in Bopolu City will address office accommodation needs for County officials and line ministry representatives, but similar structures are required at district level to address local government needs. Protracted absence of government officials or their lack of willingness to deploy permanently to the County has a detrimental effect on provision of services and implementation of programmes.

The recent completion of a UNMIL Quick Impact Project-funded Courthouse in Bopolu has assisted the Judiciary immensely in restoring rule of law in the County, as it houses both the 16th Circuit Court and the Bopolu District Magistrate's Court. Magistrates are also present in Gbarma, Weasua and Kumgbor, although they do not have courthouses from which to operate. Unfortunately, Belle, Bokomu and Gou-Nwolala have no magistrates or courts, and access to justice in these areas is immensely difficult. The lack of a County detention facility has been a severe impediment to the efficient operations of the Judiciary in the County. Suspects are currently remanded in Tubmanburg and Monrovia, and without a Corrections Officer with transportation the Judiciary find it hard to hear and conclude cases expeditiously, further aggravating the citizens' access to justice and human rights.

Number of protection incidents reported in the County



(UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring project)

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 by targeting communities in all the 27 clans	2008-2012	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 the judiciary to manage their caseload	2008-2012	MOJ
	Offer better conditions of service for the judiciary including living incentives to attract more qualified people to the profession	2008-2012	MOJ
	Train and deploy an adequate number of qualified male and female judges to staff all of the County's courts, including one Circuit Court Judge and six Magistrate Court Judges	2008-2012	MOJ
	Appoint judicial officers to cover Belle, Bokomu and Gou-Nwolala Districts	2008-2012	MOJ
	Enforce and facilitate residency requirements in their areas of responsibility for government officials	2008-2012	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.	Rehabilitate or construct administrative compounds in Bopolu City, Gbarma, Zuie, Belle Baloma, Gumgbeta, and Palakwelleh	2008-2012	MIA
	Construct courthouses in Gbarma, Weasua, Belle Fasama, Gumgbeta, Palakwelleh and Kumgbor, and reinforce the judicial establishments there	2008-2012	MOJ
	To construct one detention facility for one hundred inmates and deploy well trained and fully equipped BCR officers in Bopulu	2008-2012	Corrections

2.4 Economic Revitalisation Pillar

Gbarpolu County is situated in what was once known as the nation's breadbasket, and market women from Monrovia still travel regularly to the weekly markets in Bopolu, Gogala, Gbarma and Yangaryah. There is also some cash crop farming on small-scale rubber and palm plantations, whose potential have not been fully exploited. The Ministry of Agriculture and several non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are engaged in seed multiplication, development farms and animal husbandry projects in a bid to revive the agricultural sector in the County. Gbarpolu's many creeks and streams are also rich with fish, crocodiles, turtles and other aquatic animals. Traditional methods of fishing with nets, hooks, baskets and water fences are being augmented by NGOs with the introduction of ponds for fish farming in several towns. The abundance of game in the Kongba and Belle forests gave rise to a substantial "bush meat" trade that unfortunately has endangered some of the species. Traders from Monrovia still ply the route to Kumgbor and to Zorzor in Lofa County to buy meat from these forests.

Although the main source of livelihood in Gbarpolu is subsistence agriculture, Gbarpolu also has an abundance of exploitable timber and mineral resources.

Natural Resources

The County has a rich resource base, with significant amounts of timber, gold, diamonds and iron ore. Timber and mineral exploitation have played a significant role in the economic fortunes of Lower Lofa, and properly managed, these resources can be the prospective strategic drivers of the country's economic revitalisation.

Timber

The forest provides many resources for the County. As a part of the forestry reform program, the Government of Liberia (GOL) cancelled all concession agreements across Liberia. Consequently, there exists no large scale or formal forestry activity in the County, though small-scale pit sawing is evident in many areas. Apart from logs, people depend on the forest for raffia and medicinal herbs, charcoal and fire wood. Despite the economic importance of the forest, it is continuously depleted by shifting cultivation and unregulated logging.

Gbarpolu forests are deeded forests, meaning that the communities are the outright owners of the land. As this could have an impact on the exploitation of the forest reserves, the Forestry Development Authority has carried out a series of sensitization workshops on the New Forestry Law. Pit-sawing is having a negative impact on the potential yield from timber production. Most of the proceeds go to local chiefs who control the forests in their regions. There are also reports from FDA on illegal cross-border trade in timber and forest products from Kongba District. This has a negative impact on County's revenue and security. Other negative impacts are unregulated

timber felling for charcoal and firewood, and slash & burn agriculture, which renders the forests ecologically unsustainable.

Mining

Gold and diamonds are the most commonly exploited mineral resources in the County. Unregulated artisanal gold wells are present in Henry's Town, Weasua and Belekpalamu in Bopolu, Gbarma and Gou-Nwolala Districts, among others. There are also unregulated artisanal diamond mines in Tarkpoima, Sirleaf Town, Smith Camp, Ballah Camp and Weasua in Gbarma District; and Kumgbor, Camp Alpha, and Camp Kamara in Kongba District. The company American Mining Associates hopes to revive its diamond mining operations in Kumgbor, while the South African owned Mano River Resources Company has set up its diamond mining headquarters in Weasua. Two Liberian-owned mining companies with foreign backing, Liberty Gold Group of Companies and African Erica Resources Company, are hoping to establish gold mining in Henry Town, Bopolu District, and in Belle District. BHP-Billiton and Mittal Steel are exploring the possibility of establishing iron-ore mining operations in Gongbeya and Bondi-Mandingo Clan areas of Bopolu District.



Agricultural Products

Agriculture, especially rice farming, is the chief occupation of locals in Gbarpolu. Households grow vegetables, eddoes, bananas, plantains, sweet potatoes and cassava as food crops. Rubber, oil palm, coffee, cocoa, and plantain/banana constitute the major cash crops of the County (see Figure below). Palm nuts are processed into the staple palm oil for sale and domestic consumption. Two other

important sources of income are hunting and fishing. About 63% of households were engaged in inland fishing in rivers, creeks and swamps in 2005.

Among Liberian counties, Gbarpolu has one of the worst food access profiles after Bomi, Lofa and Grand Kru. The County has a high percentage of highly vulnerable food insecure people. The irony is the County has very fertile arable land that can produce tremendous yields to feed its people and others. According to the farmers, the real constraints to increased output are the lack of household labor, seeds, tools and access to capital.

- Provision of seeds and seedlings and tools to farmers (as up to 62% of household did not have seeds for the planting season in 2005)
- Provision of extension training in modern methodologies to mitigate pests, plant diseases, and animal attack
- Provision of low-interest rates loans to farmers for the hiring of extra labourers and other inputs

Three potential investment and employment generation projects were identified and presented for consideration during the CDA Regional Consultations:

- establishment of an agro-industry corporation to develop plantations, animal husbandry, and food processing in the appropriate areas in the County's six districts. Belle, Bokomu and Gou-Nwolala Districts have high potential for food crops while Bopolu, Gbarma and Kongba Districts have high potential for tree crops. There is adequate land available for plantations of both food and tree crops in all six districts. The County administration has requested the district administrations to identify "land banks" of at least 50,000 acres of land suitable for large-scale agricultural development.
- establishment of a Wood Processing and Furniture Manufacturing industry with facilities in the timber producing areas of the County. Gbarpolu has great forest product potential with commercially viable forests in Belle, Bokomu, Gou-Nwolala, Bopolu and Kongba Districts, where the FDA has intimated that Forestry Management Contracts (FMC) and Timber Sales Contracts (TSC) will be available under the National Forest Management Strategy. The County intends to promote processing of the timber products at sawmills and furniture manufacturing plants within the County so as to benefit from value-addition as opposed to raw timber, and to promote income generation and employment opportunities.
- developing tourism initiatives in forestry conservancy areas identified by FDA under the National Forest Management Strategy. Gbarpolu's forests have a diverse range of flora and fauna, scenic areas and an environment suitable for development of small eco-friendly hotels, get-away lodges and safari camps.

The County also intends to ensure proper management of her other mineral resources, mainly gold and diamonds, and invest the County proceeds from Mineral Development Agreements in expanding the road network, education and health infrastructure, and promote agriculture and other income-generation activities for the citizens. Individual illegal artisan alluvial miners conduct most of the County's mining activities at present, and the County will encourage these individual miners to legitimise and consolidate their enterprises into cooperative ventures to access benefits from economies of scale. Large-scale mining endeavours will benefit from cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Lands Mines and Energy.



- **Diamonds:** A relatively large area (60 x 120 km) along the western border with Sierra Leone between the Lofa River and the Mano River is underlain by the Archean Mano Craton, suggesting high potential of diamondiferous kimberlites, the primary source of diamonds. Two of Gbarpolu's six districts fall wholly within this area, and practically all river systems in the area carry diamonds and host extensive areas of artisanal diamond workings. Currently, Mano River Resources, the holder of the Kpo License, has conducted extensive geological field work and discovered 6 kimberlites in the Weasua area of Gbarma District, of which four are confirmed as pipes of diamondiferous nature, two with substantial surface areas. Numerous high-interest indicator mineral anomalies, which have not yet been sufficiently interpreted, are indicating that more pipes may remain to be discovered in the Weasua kimberlite cluster area. American Mining Associates is exploring similar potentialities in the Kumgbor area of Kongba District.
- **Gold:** Liberty Gold Group of Companies and Diamond Fields of Canada are actively exploring gold mining potential in Henry Town and the Ducor Minerals License area in Bopolu District.
- **Iron ore:** Potential iron ore deposits in the Bomi East and Bong Range may also provide the County additional mineral development opportunities. The government has yet to tender the exploration licenses in these areas, although BHP Billiton has been conducting some geological surveys in the Gongbeya Chiefdom area of Bopolu District, which would likely fall within these clusters.

Interventions: Economic Revitalization

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Strategic objective 1: Develop more competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains and linkages to markets.</p>			
<p>Agricultural supply chains have collapsed due to fragmented markets, weak rural demand, no value addition, and few incentives for cash crop production.</p>	<p>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, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of an agro-industry corporation to develop plantations, animal husbandry, and food processing industry in the appropriate areas in the six districts • to encourage the establishment of a Wood Processing and Furniture Manufacturing industry with facilities in the timber producing areas of the County. • to support the establishment of agricultural cooperatives in all the six districts by targeting farmers in all the eleven chiefdoms 	<p>2008-2012</p>	<p>MoCI</p>
<p>Strategic objective 2: Improve food security and nutrition, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five.</p>			
<p>High levels of food insecurity and child malnutrition impede socioeconomic development and poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Disseminate agricultural best practices through practical training of women and men farmers, using ToT methods in all the eleven chiefdoms in the County</p>	<p>2008-2012</p>	<p>MoA</p>
	<p>Provide tools for farmers across the County, such as cutlasses, axes, hoses, rakes, and shovels, in quantities based on pending statistics on existing farmers from the County Agricultural Office</p>	<p>2008-2012</p>	<p>MoA</p>
	<p>Support the expansion of aquaculture projects targeting communities in all the twenty seven clans in the county</p>	<p>2008-2012</p>	<p>MoA</p>
	<p>Train farmers in seed multiplication and on retaining seeds from own harvests for replanting, to address dependency on external seed supply in all the 27 clans</p>	<p>2008-2012</p>	<p>MoA</p>
<p>Strategic objective 3: Strengthen human and institutional capacities to provide needed services, create a strong enabling environment, and reduce vulnerability.</p>			
<p>Institutions remain largely ineffective at delivering services such as regulation, policy and planning, and research and extension.</p>	<p>Curb illegal pit-sawing and enforce the new Forestry Law to curtail the haemorrhaging of timber resources by deploying additional trained and equipped Forestry Development Authority (FDA) Rangers</p>	<p>2008-2012</p>	<p>FDA, LNP</p>
	<p>Regularize mining licenses and concessions in Bopolu, Gbarma, Kongba, Belle and Gou-Nwolala Districts</p>	<p>2008-2012</p>	<p>MLME</p>

2.5 Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar

Healthcare

In spite of some recent advances, access to healthcare in the County is limited and the quality of care is generally low, as the infrastructure was devastated in the war. Many facilities are in need of upgrading and rehabilitation, and staffing with adequate qualified personnel is a chronic problem. The recently completed Chief Jallah Lone Health center is the only hospital in the County. The County Health Team operates the hospital and 11 clinics with the assistance of Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) and Save the Children UK (SC-UK). Bopolu District hosts the hospital and has clinics in Henry's, Bamboo and Gbayarma Towns. There are clinics in Gbarma District in Gbarma, Yangaryah and Tarkpoima Towns, while in Kongba District the clinic is in Kungbor Town; Belle District has the Badee clinic; Bokomu District a clinic in Gbangay; and Gou-Nwolala District has a newly opened clinic in Kpayeakwelleh.



Education

Like the health sector, the education sector in Gbarpolu was devastated by the civil crisis. Most schools were destroyed and are not yet fully functional. There is also a chronic lack of trained teachers. The Bopolu Central high school in Bopolu and Zuo Mission high school in Gbarma are the only senior high schools in the County. There are junior high schools in Gbarma and Belle Districts, and twenty-four elementary schools in Bopolu, nineteen in Gbarma, fourteen in Kongba, seventeen in Belle, sixteen in Bokomu and ten in Gou-Nwolala.

Water and Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water is very poor in all parts of Gbarpolu. The majority of inhabitants depend solely on creeks for drinking and household use, and are therefore susceptible to water-borne diseases. The sanitary condition is equally desperate, as there are few proper latrine facilities in most communities.



Roads

The road network in the County is also very poor, becoming extremely difficult to traverse in the rainy season. Road access to Fassama in Belle District is possible only during the dry season, and due to the condition of the bridges on the route. There is no road access to Bokomu or Gou-Nwolala. President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf indicated during a visit to Bopolu and Belle Yalla this year that a road would be constructed from Bopolu to Belle Yalla during her administration, which would open up access to Belle and Bokomu Districts.



Communications

Mobile network access is very poor in the County, with access only at Sawmill Junction, Gbarma Town and some parts of Bopolu. LoneStar Cell has constructed towers at Bopolu City and Lofa Bridge and the service is available within a short radius of the towns.

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. Many needed public buildings are either non-existent or in need of rehabilitation.	Rehabilitate bridges and roads across the County, per the Annexes below, especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bomboma to Bopulu and 5 bridges (Gbanakoi, Mahe, Gissi Camp, Bomboma and Konneh-la). Bopulu to the Kokodolo Bridge and 40 bridges • Golita, Kpawolozu to Viah River and new bridge over the Viah River other 70 bridges • Sawmill to Compound Junction and 6 bridges • Bopulu to Fassama and 16 major and 20 minor bridges • Kpayeakwelleh to Molakwelleh and bridge over the St. Paul River at Gbanganyelintae and 3 major bridges (Kpayea, Negbo, and Tuma Creek) • Sawmill Junction to Lofa Bridge and Bomi Wood to Normor (Lain) and 38 bridges • Gbarma to Weasua and 10 bridges (Cassel Village, Ghondee, Weafua, Smith Camp, Gbanama, Ballah Bassa, Weagea, Yangayah Kor, Weamui, Weakpona) • New bridge from Golita to Lofa River over the Lofa River and other rivers • Tima Village to Zuie and 28 bridges • Zuie Junction to Mbarma and 6 bridges • Palakwelleh to Kologbani (Kpelekpeta) and 3 major bridges (Moryan, Yarkporlor and Nyenyah) • Kerleh to Kologbani and 2 major bridges (Nyenyah and Maitala) 	2008-2012	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	Conduct a survey of public latrines to determine if the communities are using them properly and sensitize the communities on their proper use, in all the 27 clans in the County	2008-2012	MOH
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 arrangement plans, and availability of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities in all the 6 districts	2008-2012	MOH
	Complete Bopulu Health Center and provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies, and establish Training Institute; construct health centres at Toikai and Gbarma and provide ambulance for outreach activities. Rehabilitate Kumgbor Clinic and convert to health center and provide equipment and medical supplies	2008-2012	MOH
	Provide all untrained health staff with adequate training and provide additional trained health personnel to all the health facilities in the County	2008-2012	MOH
	Improve the incentives for health staff, especially those working in remote areas	2008-2012	MOH

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
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.	Construct three elementary schools in each of the 6 Districts and rehabilitate some of the existing elementary schools	2008-2012	MOE
	Provide all untrained teachers with adequate training, for a total of about 181 volunteer teachers	2008-2012	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	2008-2012	MOE
	Improve the incentives for teachers, especially those working in remote areas	2008-2012	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.	Conduct a feasibility study for long-term sustainable electricity installation via mini-hydro or regional electricity network connections.	2008-2012	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 155 protection incidents reported in the County during January-May 2008, 25.2% and 19.4% 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 schools, 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.

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

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.

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 Action 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	-

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?
Wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total employment)	Outcome	TBD	TBD	Annual	MoL labor market survey	MoL	-
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, CSA	-
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	-

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 Juvenile Offenders with access to rehabilitation services	Output	TBD	TBD	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
% 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 Traffic	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

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?
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
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
Contraceptive prevalence rate (disaggregated by method: any method, condom, pills, etc.)	Output	Any method: 11% Condom: 1.6%	15% (any method)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 6
HIV prevalence rate (disaggregated by sex and age)	Outcome	1.5%	Contain rate (no increase)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 6
Doctors per 1000 persons	Output	0.03 (2006)	0.06	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
Nurse per 1000 persons	Output	0.18 (2006)	0.36	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
Midwives per 1000 persons	Output	0.12 (2006)	0.24	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
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	-

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?
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	-
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 Gbarpolu County Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead Collaborating Partner	Time-Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town			
Roads: Main road Bomboma to Viah River	Rehabilitate main road from Bomboma to Bopolu. Rehabilitate 5 bridges (Gbanakoi, Mahe, Gissi Camp, Bomboma and Konneh-la). Rehabilitate main road from Bopolu to the Kokodolo Bridge Rehabilitate 40 bridges Rehabilitate main road and construction of road to Goluta, Kpawolozu to Viah River Construct new bridge over the Viah River and rehabilitate 70 bridges	Bopolu and Belle	Gongbeya Bondi-Mandingo Komniga Lobezu Bartee	Bambooo, Bopolu, Gbarquoioi-ta, Bong County, Henry Town, Gainkpai, Fassama, Belle Baloma, Goluta, Kpawolozu, Gorlu	MPW		
Roads: Main road Sawmill to Compoundsu Junction	Rehabilitate main road from Sawmill to Compoundsu junction Rehabilitate 6 bridges	Bopolu	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo	Sawmill,	MPW		
Roads: Main road – Bopolu to Fassama	Construct new main road Construct 16 major and 20 minor bridges	Bopolu, Bokomu and Belle	Bondi-Mandingo, Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu, Bartee	Bopolu, Totoquelle Belepalamu, Molakwelleh, Gumbeta, Gbarga Gboketa, Monvordor, Belle Yalla	MPW		
Roads: Main road – Kpaycakwelleh to Molakwelleh	Construct new main road Construct bridge over the St. Paul River at Gbangayelintac and 3 major bridges (Kpayca, Negbo, and Tuma Creek)	Gou-Nwolala and Bokomu	Gou, Lower Bokomu	Kpaycakwelleh, Palakwelleh, Molakwelleh	MPW		
Roads: Main road – Sawmill junction to Lofa Bridge and Bomi Wood to Normor (Lain)	Rehabilitate main road Rehabilitate 38 bridges	Bopolu, Gbarma and Kongba	Zuo, Yangaryah, Mbarma, Tonglay, Normor, Zuite	Sawmill, Gbarma, Tima Village, Kungbor, Normor;	MPW		
Roads: Main road – Gbarma to Weasua	Rehabilitate main road Rehabilitate 10 bridges (Cassel Village, Ghondee, Wealua, Smith Camp, Gbanama, Ballah Bassa, Weagea, Yangaryah Kor, Weamui, Weakpona)	Gbarma	Zuo, Yangaryah, Tankpoima, Weasua	Gbarma, Zuo, Tankpoima, Weasua	MPW		

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead ing Partner	Time- Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village			
Roads: Main road – Golita to Lofa River	Construct new main road Construct new bridge over the Lofa River and other rivers	Belle	Lobezu	Golita, Toikai, Gbanyankai, Lowoma, Gauma, Sasazu		MPW		
Roads: Main road – Tima Village to Zuie	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 28 bridges	Kongba	Zuie and Mbarma	Tima Village, AMTEL, Beaden, Zuie		MPW		
Roads: Main road – Zuie Junction to Mbarma	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 6 bridges	Kongba	Mbarma	Mbarma		MPW		
Roads: Main road – Kumbor highway to Camp Alpha	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 3 bridges	Kongba	Tonglay	Camp Alpha		MPW		
Roads: Main road – Palakwelch to Kologbani (Kpelekpeta)	Construct new main road Construct 3 major bridges (Moryan, Yankporlor and Nyenyah)	Gou- Nwolala	Gou and Upper Deymah	Palakwelch, Gelegiasu, Gbarkorma, Kologbani, Kpelekpeta		MPW		
Roads: Main road – Kerleh to Kologbani	Construct new main road Construct 2 major bridges (Nyenyah and Maitala)	Gou- Nwolala	Nwolala and Upper Deymah	Gbarkorma, Fanyanpolu, Gomu and Kologbani	Kerleh	MPW		
Roads: feeder roads	Road rehabilitation and construction of new roads Rehabilitation and construction of bridges	Bopolu, Gbarma, Kongba, Belle, Bokomu and Gou- Nwolala	All	various	various	MPW / DDC		

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead Collaborating Partner	Time-Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town			
Health & WatSan: Hospitals	Complete Bopolu Hospital and medical supplies Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies Establish Training Institute Construct hospital and Doctors' Quarters Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies Provide ambulance	Bopolu, Belle, Belle	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo, Konniga, Lobezu and Bartec	Bopolu, Belle Baloma	MoH		
Health & WatSan: Health centers	Construct health centers at Toikai and Gbarma Provide ambulance Rehabilitate Kungbor clinic and convert to health center Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies Provide ambulance	Belle, Gbarma and Kongba	Lobezu, Bartec, Zuo, Tonglay	Toikai, Gbarma and Kungbor	MoH		
Health & WatSan: clinics	Rehabilitate and construct clinics Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies	Kongba, Belle, Bopolu, Gou-Nwolala, Bokomu	Zuie, Tonglay, Mbarma, Normor, Lobezu, Bartec, Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo, Konniga, Gou, Upper and Lower Deymah, Nwolala, Gbangay, Lower Bokomu, Upper Bokomu, Zalakai	Zuie, Mbarma, Camp Alpha, Tina Village and Normor, Kalata, Kpawolozu, Fassama, Totoquelle, Bambooo Town, Gbayarma, Henry Town, Gbalasua, Jallah-Lone, Mama-ta, Bomboma, Gbarquitoita, Gbeleta, Bong County, Gainkspai, Fanyanpolu, Kolobhani, Palakwelleh, Gungbeta, Gbangay, Forkpa-ta, & Molakwelleh	MoH		
Health & WatSan: Wells and latrines	Construct wells, hand pumps and/or provide bio-sand filters Construct latrines	Kongba, Belle, Bokomu, Bopolu, Gou-Nwolala	Zuie, Tonglay, Mbarma and Normor, Lobezu and Bartec, Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu and Zalakai, Konniga, Bondi-Mandingo, Gongbeya,	Belle Baloma, Fassama, Belle Yalla, Monvordor, Konjida, Kpawolozu, Toikai, Gbayankai, Guwoma, Golita, Kalata, Keneta, Lowoma, Gatima, Sasazu, Kondesu, Gbangay, Molowanu, Matumalakwelleh, Nyema, Dorcorusu, Mayamah, Salayah, Molakwelleh, Tonquah, Belepalamu, Gbayah, Kanyah, Gbarnga Gboketa, Forkpa-ta, Totekwelleh, Zalakai, Belle, Kollie-ta, Gungbeta, Tawalata, Henry Town, Gbele-ta, Bolo-ta, Gainkpai, Manawala, Woliata, Medina, Dwannah, Farsu-ta, Sarma, Bambooo, Totoquelle, Farwhen-ta, Guyan-ta, Gandama, Gbayarma, Bomboma, Gbalasua, Tummuelle, Boima, Ngor-ta, Mana, Malley, Varmah, Vomo, Fanyanpolu, Kolobhani, Palakwelleh, Kpayeakwelleh, Gbollic, Nyeluh, Gbetelenu, Gbarkorma, Dorkor-ta, Kpanta, Koniecapolu, Gelegasiasu, Kureh, Soc, Tangaita, Gomu, Niakai, Gbanpolu, Gbatlakwelleh, Vanlah, Vanlai, Kpelekpeta, Alfredta, Zugborkwelleh, Karekollicta	MoH		

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead Collaborating Partner	Time-Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town			
Education: Elementary schools	Rehabilitate and construct school buildings Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	Kongba, Belle, Bokomu, Gbarma, Gou-Nwolala	Zuie, Mbarma, Normor and Tonglay, Lobezu and Bartece, Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu and Zalakai, Gongbeyva, Bondi-Mandingo and Konniga, Zuo, Yangayah, Tarkpoima, Weasua, Dewah, Gou, Nwolala, Upper and Lower Deymah	Zuie, Jarwajie Barwo, Domammana, Bethwuo, Mbarma, Beaden, AMTEL, Tina Village, Camp Alpha, Kumbgor, Wango Village, Normor, Jarwajie Dekpah, Gbat, SLC, Konjida, Keneta, Monvordor, Kpawolozu, Sakpadai, Kondesu, Lowoma, Sasazu, Guwoma, Gbayankai, Tokai, Golita, Gbangay, Molowamu, Matumalakwelleh, Nyema, Dorconsu, Mayamah, Salayah, Molakwelleh, Tonquah, Belepalamu, Gbayah, Kanyah, Gbarnga Gboketa, Forpa-ta, Torlekwelleh, Zalakai, Belle, Gumbeta, Ngfor-ta, Gbalasua, Henry Town and Gbele-ta, Wolala, Gbarma, Zuo, Yangayah, Wealtiquah, Tarkpoima, Sirleaf, Smith Town, Ballah Bassa, Kerwuleh, Weasua, Njaboi, Wealtua, Weamawoe, Tindowah, Maboi, Dewah, Parker's Town, Beatoe, Karnley, Sawmill Yombo, Zuo Mission, Fanyanpolu, Kologbani, Palakwelleh, Kpayekwelleh, Gbolie, Nyeluah, Gbetelenu, Gbarkorma, Dorkor-ta, Kpaanta, Konleycapolu, Gelegasiasu, Kuteh, Soc, Tangaita, Gomu, Niakai, Gbanpolu, Gbatalakwelleh, Vanlah, Vanlai, Kpelekpeta, Alfreda, Zugborkwelleh, Karekollieta	MoE		
Education: junior high schools	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to junior high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	Kongba, Belle, Bokomu, Gou-Nwolala	Zuie, Mbarma, Lobezu and Bartece, Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu, Nwolala and Upper Deymah	Zuie, Gatima, Belle Yalla, Kalata, Fassama, Gbarnga Gboketa, Molakwelleh and Gbangay, Kologbani	MoE		
Education: senior high school	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to senior high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	Kongba	Zuie, Mbarma, Tonglay and Normor	Kumbgor	MoE		
Education: Multilateral high school	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to Multilateral high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	Belle, Bokomu, Gou-Nwolala	Lobezu, Bartece, Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu and Zalakai, Gou, Nwolala, Upper and Lower Deymah	Belle Baloma or Fassama, Gumbeta, Palakwelleh	MoE		

ANNEX 2: DISTRICT ACTION PLANS

Annex 2.1 Bopolu District

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Roads: Main road – (From Suehn Mecca) Bomboma to Bopolu	Gongbeya and Bondi-Mandingo	Bomboma, Compoundsu, Bamboo and Bopolu	Rehabilitate main road from Compoundsu to Bopolu Rehabilitate 5 bridges (Gbanakoi, Mahe, Gissi Camp, Bomboma and Konneh-ta)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1a
Roads: Main road – Bopolu to Gainkpai (through to Kokodolo Bridge)	Bondi-Mandingo and Komniga	Bopolu, Guyan-ta, Gbarquoi-ta, Vasala, Manawala, Bong County, Henry Town, Molly-ta, Gainkpai, Aaron Village	Rehabilitate main road from Bopolu to the Kokodolo Bridge Rehabilitate 40 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1a
Roads: Main road – Bopolu to Totoquelle (through to the Tuma Creek Bridge)	Bondi-Mandingo	Bopolu, Lowoma, Totoquelle	Rehabilitate main road Rehabilitate of 3 bridges and construction of a bridge across the Tuma Creek	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1b
Roads: Feeder road – Bopolu highway to Gbalasua	Gongbeya	Whiteflower, Gbalasua	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 5 bridges (Boi-yah, Boi-yah Kata, Zengbeh-yah, Bolo-yah and Dahn Pala)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Compoundsu to Godwoma	Gongbeya	Compoundsu, Godwoma	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 2 bridges (Mahe and Bombor)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Jallah-Lone to Farsu-ta	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo	Gokala, Weama-ta, Tumuquelle, Gbayarma, Ngfor-ta, Boima-ta, Tula-yala, Sarma, Farsu-ta	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 12 bridges (Gokala, Weama 1 & 2, Tumuquelle, Gotoma 1 & 2, Kane-yama, Saneva, Vene-yah, Tula-yah, Bolo-yah, Mahe)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1c

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Roads: Feeder road – Bondi-kai to Vanikongo	Gongbeya	Bondi-kai, Malley, Mana (Mabo), Fallah, Vanikongo	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 5 bridges (Bolo-yah, Zanzar, Kollie-yah, Gogomela, Bama)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Small Henry Town to Moibebe	Bondi-Mandingo	Small Henry Town, Small Bong Mines, Gibson, Gloria Scott, Small Sawmill, Norris, Moibebe	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 6 bridges (Ma Gba, Bolo-yah)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Dec'07	2009		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Dwannah Town to Bopolu	Bondi-Mandingo	Dwannah Town	Construct a new road Construct 5 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2010		1e
Roads: Feeder road – Guyan-ta to Gbayarma	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo	Guyan-ta, Bombor, Gbalasua, Gbayarma	Construct new road Construct 11 bridges	MPW	DDC	2008	2010		1c
Roads: Feeder road – Medina to Bopolu highway	Bondi-Mandingo	Medina	Road rehabilitation	DDC	MPW	Nov 2007	2009		1e
Roads: Feeder road – Henry Town to Woliata/Aaron Village	Konniga	Ballah, Bolo, Tawala-ta, Gbele-ta, Moie, Kerkula, Weagbarma, Woliata, Aaron Village	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 7 bridges	MPW	DDC	Nov 2007	2009		1c

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Education: Elementary schools	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo and Komniga		Rehabilitate all elementary schools Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC	2008	2010		2a
Education: Elementary schools	Gongbeya and Komniga	Ngfor-ta, Gbalasua, Henry Town and Gbel-ta	Construct new schools Provide trained teachers, equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC	2008	2010		2b
Education: Elementary schools	Konniga	Woliala	Rehabilitate school building Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC	Nov 2007	2010		2a

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Health & WatSan: Hospital	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo and Konniga	Bopolu	Complete Bopolu Hospital Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies	MoH	DDC	2008	2011		3a
Health & WatSan: clinics	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo and Konniga	Totoquelle, Bamboo Town, Gbayarma, Henry Town	Establish Training Institute Rehabilitate buildings Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies	MoH	DDC	2008	2009		3b
Health & WatSan: clinics	Gongbeya, Bondi-Mandingo and Konniga	Gbalasua, Jallah-Lone, Mama-ta, Bomboma, Gbarquoi-ta, Gbele-ta, Bong County, Gainkpai	Construct new clinics Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies	MoH	DDC	2008	2010		3d
Health & WatSan: Wells, Hand-pumps and latrines	Konniga	Tawalata, Henry Town, Gbele-ta, Bolo-ta, Gainkpai, Manawala, Woliata	Construct wells, hand pumps and latrines	MoH	DDC	2008	2012		3c
Health & WatSan: Wells, Hand-pumps and latrines	Bondi-Mandingo	Medina, Dwannah, Farsu-ta, Sarma, Bamboo, Totoquelle, Farwhen-ta, Guyan-ta, Gandama	Construct wells, hand pumps and latrines	MoH	DDC	2008	2012		3c
Health & WatSan: Wells, Hand-pumps and latrines	Gongbeya	Gbayarma, Bomboma, Gbalasua, Tummuquelle, Boima, Ngfor-ta, Mana, Malley, Varmah, Vomo	Construct wells, hand pumps and latrines	MoH	DDC	2008	2012		3c

Annex 2.2 Gbarma District Action Plan

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Roads: Main road – Gbarma to Weasua	Zuo, Yangaryah, Tarkpoima, Weasua	Gbarma, Zuo, Tarkpoima, Smith Camp, Ballah Bassa, Weasua	Rehabilitate main road Rehabilitate 10 bridges (Cassel Village, Ghondee, Weafua, Smith Camp, Gbanama, Ballah Bassa, Weagea, Yangaryah Kor, Weamui, Weakpona)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2010		1a
Roads: Main road – Sawmill junction to Lofa Bridge	Zuo, Yangaryah	Sawmill, Gbarma, Vaye	Rehabilitate main road	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2009		1b
Roads: Feeder road – Vaye to Yangaryah	Yangaryah	Vaye, Weamawoe, Weafua, Njaboi, Yangaryah	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2010		1c
Health & WatSan: Health center	Zuo	Gbarma	Construct health center Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies	MoH	DDC	2011	2011		2
Education: Elementary and junior high schools	Zuo, Yangaryah, Tarkpoima, Weasua, Dewah	Gbarma, Zuo, Yangaryah, Wealiquiah, Tarkpoima, Sirleaf, Smith Town, Ballah Bassa, Kerwuleh, Weasua, Njaboi, Weafua, Weamawoe, Tindowah, Maboi, Dewah, Parker's Town, Beatoe, Karnley, Sawmill Yombo, Zuo Mission	Rehabilitate school buildings Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2010		3

Annex 2.3 Kongba District Action Plan

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Roads: Main road – Bomi Wood to Normor (Lain)	Mbarma, Tonglay, Normor, Zuic	Bomi Wood, Tima Village, SLC, Daniel Village, Kungbor, Smith Village, Gola Village, Normor, Lain	Rehabilitate main road Rehabilitate 38 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1a
Roads: Main road – Tima Village to Zuic	Zuic and Mbarma	Tima Village, AMTEL, Beaden, Zuic	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 28 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1b
Roads: Main road – Zuic Junction to Mbarma	Mbarma	Mbarma	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 6 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1c
Roads: Main road – Kungbor highway to Camp Alpha	Tonglay	Camp Alpha	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 3 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1c
Roads: Feeder road – Normor Junction to Jarwajie	Normor	Normor, Jarwajie	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 7 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Mbarma to Bethwuo	Mbarma	Mbarma, Bethwuo	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 7 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Zuic Junction to Domannah to Jarwajie Bawar	Zuic	Domannah, Jarwajie Bawar	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 9 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Kungbor to Zuic	Zuic, Tonglay	Kungbor, Zuic	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 5 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Camp Alpha to Camp Kamara	Tonglay	Camp Alpha, Camp Kamara	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 7 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1d
Roads: Feeder road – Kungbor to Bombohun	Tonglay	Kungbor, Bombohun	Road rehabilitation Rehabilitate 15 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2012		1d

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Health & WatSan: Health center	Tonglay, Zuic, Mbarma and Normor	Kumgbor	Rehabilitate Kumgbor clinic and convert to health center. Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies. Provide ambulance.	MoH	DDC	2008	2009		2a
Health & WatSan: clinics	Zuic, Tonglay, Mbarma and Normor	Zuic, Mbarma, Camp Alpha, Tima Village and Normor	Construct clinics. Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies.	MoH	DDC	2008	2012		2c
Health & WatSan: Wells and latrines	Zuic, Tonglay, Mbarma and Normor	TBI by CHT/DDC	Construct wells, hand pumps, bio-sand filters and latrines.	MoH	DDC	Nov 2007	2010		2b
Education: Elementary schools	Zuic, Mbarma, Normor and Tonglay	Zuic, Jarwajie Barwo, Domannana, Bethwuo, Mbarma, Beaden, AMTEL, Tima Village, Camp Alpha, Kumgbor, Wango Village, Normor, Jarwajie Dekpah, Gbar, SLC	Rehabilitate school buildings. Provide trained teachers. Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials.	MoE	DDC and PTA	Nov 2007	2010		3a
Education: junior high Schools	Zuic, Mbarma,	Zuic	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to junior high school. Provide trained teachers. Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials.	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2010		3b
Education: senior high school	Zuic, Mbarma, Tonglay and Normor	Kumgbor	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to senior high school. Provide trained teachers. Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials.	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2010		3c

Annex 2.4 Belle District Action Plan

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Roads: Main road – Kokodolo Bridge to Belle Baloma to Viah River (Gorlu Town)	Lobezu and Bartee	Line Zero, Fassama, Belle Baloma, Keneta, Kalata, Golita, Kpawolozu, Gorlu	Rehabilitate main road and construct road to Golita, Kpawolozu to Viah River Construct new bridge over the Viah River and rehabilitate 70 bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	Nov 2007	2010		1a
Roads: Main road – Belle Baloma to Tuma Creek (Forkpa-ta)	Bartee	Belle Baloma, Konjida, Monvordor, Sakpadai, Belle Yalla, Forkpa-ta	Construct new main road Construct new bridges over the Tuma Creek and other rivers	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2012		1a
Roads: Main road – Belle Baloma to Lofa River (Hembah Clan)	Lobezu	Belle Baloma, Golita, Toikai, Gbanyankai, Lowoma, Gatima, Sasazu	Construct new main road from Golita Construct new bridge over the Lofa River and other rivers	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2012		1b
Roads: Feeder road – Gbanyankai to Sasazu	Lobezu and Bartee	Gbayankai, Guwoma, Sasazu	Road construction/ rehabilitation Construct /rehabilitate bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2012		1c
Roads: Feeder road – Sasazu to Kondesu to Gatima	Lobezu	Sasazu, Kondesu, and Moimazu	Road construction/ rehabilitation Construction/ rehabilitation of bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2012		1d
Health & WatSan: Hospital	Lobezu and Bartee	Belle Baloma	Construct hospital and Doctors' Quarters Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies Provide ambulance	MoH	DDC	2008	2010		2d
Health & WatSan: Health center	Lobezu and Bartee	Toikai	Construct health center Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies Provide ambulance	MoH	DDC	2008	2009		2b
Health & WatSan: clinics	Lobezu and Bartee	Kalata, Kpawolozu, Fassama	Rehabilitate Fassama clinic and construct new clinics Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies Provide ambulance	MoH	DDC	2008	2009		2a
Health & WatSan: Wells and latrines	Lobezu and Bartee	Belle Baloma, Fassama, Belle Yalla, Monvordor, Konjida, Kpawolozu, Toikai, Gbayankai, Guwoma, Golita, Kalata, Keneta, Lowoma, Gatima, Sasazu, Kondesu	Construct wells, hand-pumps and latrines	MoH	DDC	2008	2010		2c

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Education: Elementary schools	Lobezu and Barce	Konjida, Keneta, Monvordor, Kpawolozu, Sakpadai, Kondesu, Lowoma, Sasazu, Guwoma, Gbayankai, Toikai, Golia	Construct new school buildings Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	Nov 2007	2010		3a
Education: junior high schools	Lobezu and Barce	Gatima, Belle Yalla, Kalata, Fassama	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to junior high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2010		3b
Education: Multilateral high school	Lobezu and Barce	Belle Baloma or Fassama	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to multilateral high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2012		3c

Annex 2.5 Bokomu District Action Plan

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Roads: Main road – Goma Hill to Forkpa-ta (Tuma Creek)	Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu	Totoquelle (Bopolu) Mayamah, Gbarjah, Belekpalamu, Kanyala, Molakwelleh, Gungbeta, Gbarnga Gboketa, Forkpa-ta	Construct new main road Construct 8 major (Waykor, Mayah, Gato, Moilah, Genemoilah, Goma, Manneh, Tuma Creek) and 13 minor bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2010	1a	
Roads: feeder road – Mayamah to Molakwelleh	Gbangay and Lower Bokomu	Mayamah, Jimmi-ta, Gbangay, Molowamu, Matumakwelleh, Nyema, Tonquah, Molakwelleh	Construct new road Construct 7 major (Markpolo, Maitain, Maitumala, Waydea, Garlo, Marlo, Sallaypaya) and 8 minor bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2012	1c	
Roads: feeder road – Gungbeta to Salayah	Zalakai and Lower Bokomu	Gungbeta, Zalakai, Belle and Salayah	Construct new road Construct 1 major (Gomah) and 3 minor (Leleyah, Danyah and Zoryah) bridges	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2010	1b	
Health & WatSan: Wells and latrines	Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu and Zalakai	Gbangay, Molowamu, Matumakwelleh, Nyema, Dorcorsu, Mayamah, Salayah, Molakwelleh, Tonquah, Belekpalamu, Gbayah, Kanyah, Gbarnga Gboketa, Forkpa-ta, Torlekelleh, Zalakai, Belle, Kollie-ta, Gungbeta	Construct wells, hand-pumps and latrines	MoH	DDC	2008	2010	2a	
Education: Elementary schools	Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu and Zalakai	Gbangay, Molowamu, Matumakwelleh, Nyema, Dorcorsu, Mayamah, Salayah, Molakwelleh, Tonquah, Belekpalamu, Gbayah, Kanyah, Gbarnga Gboketa, Forkpa-ta, Torlekelleh, Zalakai, Belle, Gungbeta	Rehabilitate and construct school buildings Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2012	3a	
Education: junior high schools	Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu	Gbarnga Gboketa, Molakwelleh and Gbangay	Rehabilitate elementary school buildings and upgrade to junior high schools (Gbangay – new) Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2010	3b	
Education: Multilateral high school	Gbangay, Upper and Lower Bokomu and Zalakai	Gungbeta	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to multilateral high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2012	3c	

Annex 2.6 Gou-Nwolala District Action Plan

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Roads: Main road – Kpayeakwelleh to Dorkor-ta (Tuma Creek)	Gou	Kpayeakwelleh, Gbetelemu, Palakwelleh, Dorkor-ta	Construct new main road Construct bridge over the St. Paul River at Gbanganyelintae and 3 other major crossings (Kpayca, Negbo, and Tuma Creek)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2010		1a
Roads: Main road – Palakwelleh to Kologbani (Kpelekpeta)	Gou and Upper Deymah	Palakwelleh, Gelegiasia, Gbarkorma, Kologbani, Kpelekpeta	Construct new main road Construct 3 major bridges (Moryan, Yarkporlor and Nyenyah)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2010		1b
Roads: Main road – Gbarkorma to Kologbani	Nwolala and Upper Deymah	Gbarkorma, Fanyanpolu, Gomu and Kologbani	Construct new main road Construct 2 major bridges (Nyenyah and Maitala)	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2010		1c
Roads: feeder road – Palakwelleh to Nyeluah	Gou	Palakwelleh, Gbolie, Konicyeapolu, Nyeluah	Construct new road	MPW	DDC will coordinate community participation. Partner TBI	2008	2012		1d
Health & WatSan: clinics	Gou, Upper and Lower Deymah, Nwolala	Fanyanpolu, Kologbani, Palakwelleh	Construct 1 major bridge (Yarkporlor) Construct new clinics Provide trained personnel, equipment, and medical supplies	MoH	DDC	2008	2010		2b
Health & WatSan: Wells and latrines	Gou, Nwolala, Upper and Lower Deymah	Fanyanpolu, Kologbani, Palakwelleh, Kpayeakwelleh, Gbolie, Nyeluah, Gbetelemu, Gbarkorma, Dorkor-ta, Kpanta, Konicyeapolu, Gelegiasia, Kurlah, Soe, Tangaita, Gomu, Niakai, Gbanpolu, Gbatalakwelleh, Vanlah, Vanlai, Kpelekpeta, Alfredta, Zugborkwelleh, Karekollieta	Provide ambulance Construct wells, hand-pumps and latrines	MoH	DDC	2008	2010		2a

Challenges	Location		Action Required	Lead	Collaborating Partner	Timeframe		Estimated Cost	Comment (Rank)
	Clan	Town				Start date	End date		
Education: Elementary schools	Gou, Nwolala, Upper and Lower Deymah	Fanyanpolu, Kologbani, Palakwelleh, Kpaycakwelleh, Gbolie, Nyeluh, Gbetelenu, Gbarkorma, Dorkor-ta, Kpanta, Konicyeapolu, Gelegiasasu, Kurlah, Soe, Tangaita, Gomu, Niakai, Gbanpolu, Gbatalakwelleh, Vanlah, Vanlai, Kpekpeta, Afredta, Zugborkwelleh, Karekollieta	Rehabilitate and construct school buildings Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2012		3a
Education: junior high schools	Nwolala and Upper Deymah	Kologbani	Rehabilitate elementary school buildings and upgrade to junior high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2009	2010		3b
Education: Multilateral high school	Gou, Nwolala, Upper and Lower Deymah	Palakwelleh	Rehabilitate elementary school building and upgrade to Multilateral high school Provide trained teachers Provide equipment, furniture and instructional materials	MoE	DDC and PTA	2008	2012		3c



