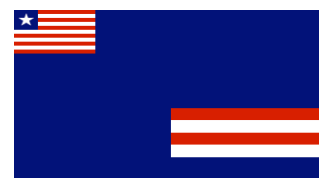


Grand Bassa County Development Agenda

Republic of Liberia

2008 – 2012



County Vision Statement

“We envisage a transformed, secured and prosperous County excellently governed with equal opportunities for all.”



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.

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A Message from the Minister of Internal Affairs



Today, as never before, development rests in the hands of the Liberian people. Citizens from all walks of life and all parts of Grand Bassa 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 Grand Bassa 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



This County Development Agenda is a manifestation of Liberia's new bottom-up approach, where development decision making is not left simply to the politicians, but instead starts with ideas and input from the people. To that end, the CDA was formulated through a participatory process starting with five district consultations and one consultation in the city of Buchanan. The ideas generated in those meetings were then delivered to a regional consultation. These meetings united people from various clans, soliciting the voices of numerous interest groups to contribute to the process of identifying development needs across the County and society.

As we close the first phase of this historic process and move now toward implementation, we the people of Grand Bassa County must take a moment to show our gratitude to the many friends who have helped us along the way, and whose help we count on for the future. We are grateful to the honourable Minister of Internal Affairs Ambulai B. Johnson Jr. and Minister Toga McIntosh of the

Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs for their guidance and moral support in making the CDA a reality. We must also acknowledge the tireless efforts of the UNMIL Civil Affairs and Planning officers attached to the County for their assistance in the preparation of this document. This job could not have been done without the valuable contribution of Madam Superintendent Julia D. Cassell and the Grand Bassa Caucus of the 52nd Legislature, whose comments and guidance we highly appreciated. We also need to thank Assistant Superintendent for Development Bailey K. M. Togba and staff for chairing the process. Finally, on behalf of the County Administration, I must express our fond appreciation to all the district leaders, women's and youth groups, chiefs and citizens of Grand Bassa County for their essential participation.

Julia Duncan Cassell

County Superintendent

Grand Bassa County Officials

Ministry/Agency	Position	Name
Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)	County Superintendent	Julia Duncan Cassell
	Asst. Superintendent for Development	Bailey Togba
	Project Planner	Christian Logan
	Adm. Asst. Superintendent	Charles S. Cole
	Political and Protocol Officer	Andrew D. Vah
	County Inspector	Isaac B. Narkinwhe
	Land Commissioner	James S. Harris
	County Information Officer	Eddie Williams
Ministry of Education (MoE)	County Education Officer	Chapman Adams, Sr.
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MHSW)	County Health Officer	Dr. Jerry F. Brown
	County Health Administrator	Isaac Duah
Ministry of Finance (MoF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Internal Revenue • Bureau of Customs 	Senior Revenue Agent	Moses S. Kpaima
	Senior Collector	Nathaniel Johnson
Ministry of Commerce (MoC)	County Coordinator	Charles B. Karmo
Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Labour Commissioner	H. Nyenswa Davis, Sr.
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	County Agriculture Officer	Amos Zeon
Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy (MLME)	Senior Mining Agent	Victor Mingly
Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD)	County Coordinator	Nettie Doepoe
Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)	County Coordinator	<i>Vacant</i>
Ministry of Justice (MoJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberian National Police (LNP) • LNP Criminal Investigation Division (CID) • Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) 	County Attorney	K. Karvin Zogan
	Detachment Commander	C/Sup. Tito Lolin
	Commander	Sylvester K. Tarpeh
	Regional Commander (R1)	Col. Zarzar E. Neewray, Sr
	County Commander	Ltc. Arthur Williams
Judiciary	Resident Judge	Benedict Holt
Ministry of National Security (MNS)	County Coordinator	Col. Andrew K. Gaye, Sr.
National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)	County Commander	Vah Pardom
National Security Agency (NSA)	County Commander	Col. John K. Borbor
Drugs Enforcement Agency (DEA)	County Commander	Ltc. Jeremiah P. Terter
Government Services Agency (GSA)	County Coordinator	Stephen M. Jallah
National Port Authority (NPA)	Buchanan Port Manager	James T. Dogba-Yassah
Forestry Development Authority (FDA)	Contract Administrator	Robert F. Wallace
Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BRC)	Prison Superintendent	Maj. V. Wremongar Logan
Fire Service	County Commander	Col. Timothy Doe



Executive Summary

Grand Bassa County was among the three counties that originally formed the Republic of Liberia. The two major tribes are Bassa and Kpelle, followed by the Kru. Previously one of the more economically vibrant counties, during the war most economic activities were halted and the infrastructure was looted. Traditional culture remains strong, with the Poro and Sande societies playing a major role in the education and initiation of boys and girls. As a key component of the recovery effort, the County Development Agenda is the local complement to the national Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011, and was prepared following a series of District Development Consultation Meetings that utilized the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method. In this process, Grand Bassa residents managed to identify the critical interventions needed to move toward realizing the MDGs, including: paving of all primary roads and most secondary roads to connect agriculture communities to market; 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 national PRS, namely Security, Economic Revitalization, Governance and Rule of Law, and Infrastructure and Basic Services. The CDA also lists the specific priority 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 Grand Bassa County's development funding during the CDA implementation period.



PART ONE - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

In the next few years, Grand Bassa County and its capital Buchanan will be at the core of the Liberian recovery. Before the war, the County enjoyed a vibrant economy. International companies such as the Liberian American Mining Company (LAMCO)/Liberian Mining Company (LIMINCO), the rubber plantation of the Liberian Agricultural Company (LAC), the palm oil plantation Liberian Incorporated (LIBINC), the logging concerns Oriental Timber Company (OTC) and National Milling Company all had operations in the County, and the harbor of Buchanan, Liberia's second largest port, was very active.

The civil conflict had disastrous consequences on all these activities, which virtually came to a halt. All the companies were looted and vandalized, while the County infrastructure suffered extensive damage, particularly at the port and the railroad connecting Buchanan to Yekepa.

Nowadays, there are encouraging signals. Besides the Liberian Agricultural Company (LAC) rubber plantation, which is instrumental in providing thousands of jobs and basic social services in Gorblee District, some economic activity has resumed in the former LAMCO/LIMINCO concession area with Arcelor Mittal Steel erecting a fence and rehabilitating some of the staff houses in readiness for reconstruction, which will include the reinstallation of the railroad between Buchanan and Nimba and the rehabilitation of the industrial side of the port.

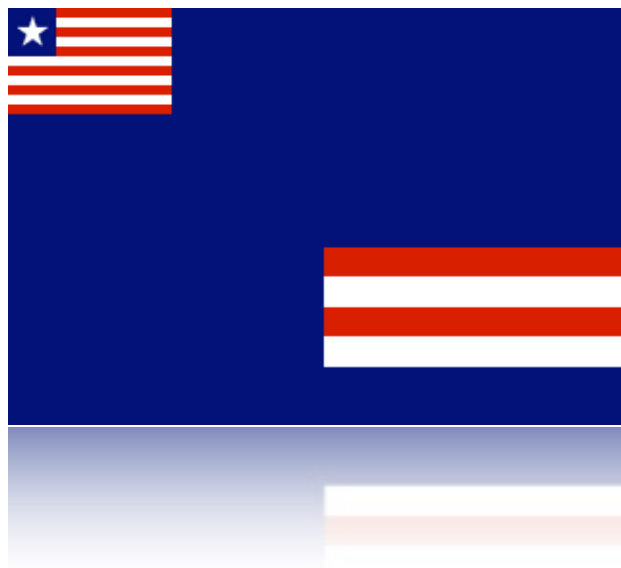
Irrespective these significant events, much remains to be accomplished, owing to the level of infrastructural damage. Access to health, education, water, and electricity is still a wish for many communities in urban and rural areas, making it difficult for returnees and inhabitants to reintegrate. It is within this context that the County Development Agenda of Grand Bassa County is being formulated.

1.2 History

Grand Bassa County is one of the three original counties, along with Montserrado and Sinoe, that first formed the Republic of Liberia. It was established in 1833 and its capital is Buchanan City, named for Thomas Buchanan, an American who served as the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia. The County's flag is a royal blue cloth with the Liberian flag inserted in the upper left corner and two red and two white stripes in the lower right. The dark blue stands for loyalty, while the stripes represent the four Grand Bassa delegates who signed Liberia's Declaration of Independence on 26 July 1847, namely Anthony Gardner, John Day, Ephraim Titler, and Amos Herring,.

The County went through a series of political and territorial metamorphoses over the years until, on 18 April 1985, during the administration of Samuel Doe, the part of the County known as River Cess was promoted to status as a County, thus splitting the region away from Grand Bassa. In October 2003, a few days before the end of the mandate of the 51st national Legislature, the County's previous four districts (District #1, #2, #3, and #4) were divided into its current five statutory districts, nine administrative districts, eleven townships, three cities (Buchanan, Edina, and St. John River City) and forty-five clans. This most recent restructuring has resulted in confusion for many citizens, who still tend to use the names of the previous denominations. Many organizations continue to organize their activities and collect data according to the old structure, contributing to the confusion.

Figure 1: Grand Bassa Flag



1.3 Geography

The County is located in the area from latitude 6°45' to latitude 5°30' North, and from longitude 10°30' to longitude 9°00' West (ISO 3166-2 geocode: LR-GB). On the Southwest of the County there is the Atlantic Ocean. Grand Bassa borders with four counties: Margibi on the Northwest, Bong on the North, Nimba on the East, and River Cess on the Southeast. The total land area the County is approximately 3,382 square miles (8,759 square kilometers).

Figure 2 – Grand Bassa County Location, Wikipedia, 2007



Figure 3 – Map of Grand Bassa, County Information Pack, 2007



Climate

The climate is tropical, hot and humid; Bassa is among the wettest counties of Liberia with an annual average rainfall of about 400 mm per year. Based on the prevailing precipitation, two seasons are differentiated – rainy and dry. The rainy season lasts from late April to October. The dry season begins in November and ends in April.

Topography

Grand Bassa has a flat coastline. A narrow coastal plain extends inland from the seashore, and the land gradually rises to the hilly hinterland of the County. High elevation regions have forest of evergreen and deciduous trees, including ironwood and mahogany.



The County has several major rivers. These are St. John, Farmingtohn, Merchin, New Cess, Ilor, Timbo, and Benson River. Consequently, the shore is broken by estuaries, tidal creeks, and rocky capes. The coastal region does not rise more than 60 to 70 meters, excepting occasional small hills. This situation makes several settlements near the sea—including Buchanan City—vulnerable to inundation and erosion. Moreover, Benson River and Merclin River overflow the banks in some areas during the rainy season. As a result, many villages remain inaccessible during certain periods of the year due to the deteriorated roads.

Geology

The County's soils can be categorized as laterite (55%), which is leached out, alluvial (19%) and sandy and loamy (26%). Alluvial soil is prevalent in the leeward districts. Two onshore sediment-filled basins are located along the coastline: Roberts Basin, which is filled with sediments of the Farmington River formation and Paynesville sandstone; and the Bassa Basin, which is filled with material from the St. John River formation.

Vegetation

The County is generally covered by green forest, but there is also savanna. The territory not covered by the forest is used for farming using traditional methods. Rubber trees and palms are also planted in the concession areas and on small private farms.



1.4 Demography¹

Population (General)

Estimates of the population of Grand Bassa County range from 332,064 (Measles Campaign 2006, Ministry of Health) to 200,556 (Norwegian Refugee Council – NRC, January 2007) to 182,937 (Ministry of Rural Development/UNICEF Village Profile, 2005). While the figures collected during the CDA workshops and included in the annexes indicate that the population size is closer to the higher estimates, all data are considered rough calculations pending completion of the 2008 national census. Most of the population appears to be concentrated around Buchanan and in Gorblee District, which is part of Wee Statutory District.

The average household size has been measured at 4.8 persons, quite small comparing with other counties in southeastern Liberia. The County has a dependency ratio of 1.33, lower than the national dependency ratio of 1.37. As in the rest of Liberia, households are overwhelmingly male-dominated, at 87%.

Table 1: Demographic Indicators

County	Demographic Indicator				
	HH size	Dependency Ratio	Sex of HH head		Elderly headed households
			Male	Female	
Grand Bassa	4.8	1.33	87%	13%	10%
Liberia	5.6	1.37	87%	13%	8%

Other Population Figures

The Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with UNICEF conducted a village profile assessment between September 2004 and January 2005, wherein Grand Bassa's population was estimated at 182,937 persons.

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

Table 2: Population per District

District	Population
District # 1	42975
District # 2	28616
District # 3	65666
District # 4	14245
St. John River	17014
Owensgrove	14242
Total	182937

Source: Ministry of Rural Development/UNICEF Village Profile, 2005

The following population table is extracted from the Norwegian Refugee Council Needs Assessment report, "Returnees Monitoring Program" conducted in 2005. Figures contained here are solely based on what was reported by enumerators from the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

Table 3: Population Data by Gender

Statutory District	Total	Population by gender		Population gender percentage	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Owensgrove	15434	7492	8171	48.54%	52.94%
District #01	21089	10706	10383	50.77%	49.23%
District #02	29516	14477	15039	49.05%	50.95%
District #03	88278	43732	44546	49.54%	50.46%
District #04	31365	14951	16293	47.67%	51.95%
St. John River	14874	7377	7497	49.60%	50.40%
Total	200556	98735	101929	49.23%	50.82%

Source: Norwegian Refugee Council, January 2007

Ethnic Composition

Bassa-speaking people are in the majority, making up 94% of the County's population. Other ethnic groups in the County include the Kpelle (5%), and the Kissi (1%), and small numbers of other groups. The Kru, often originating from neighboring Sinoe County, and Fanti fishermen and traders are also a part of the population.

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Dialects Spoken

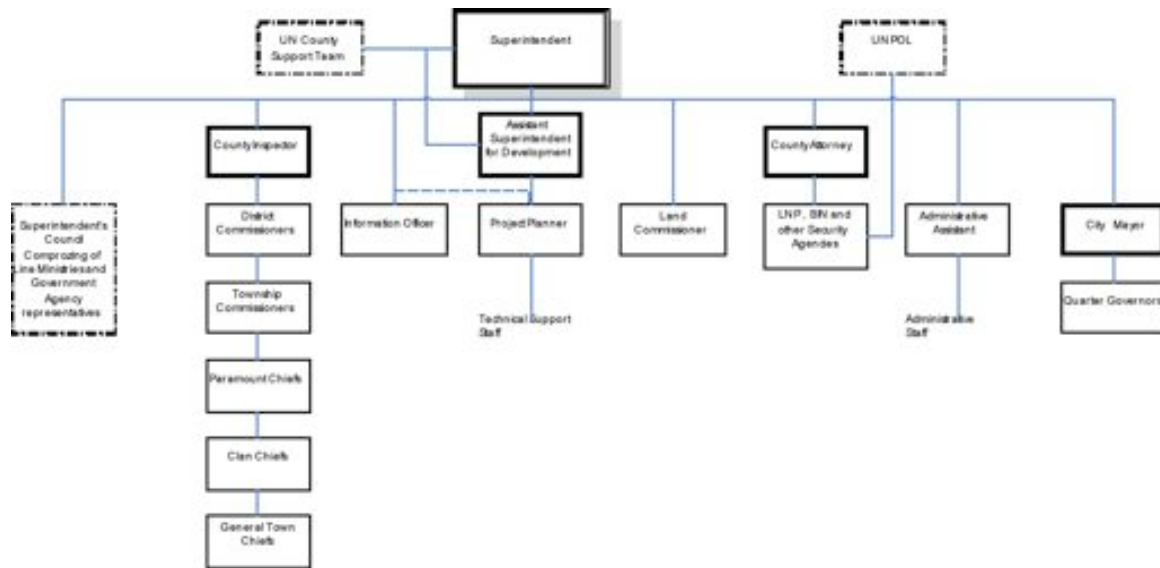
County	Language and Dialects Spoken													
	Bassa	Gbandi	Gio	Gola	Grebo	Kissi	Kpelle	Krahn	Kru	Lorma	Mano	Vai	Sapo	Other
Grand Bassa	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Liberia	18%	2%	7%	6%	9%	4%	26%	4%	3%	7%	7%	4%	N/A	1%

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

Religion

According to current estimates, the Christian religion is the most dominant at 93%, followed by an estimated 5% Muslim and 2% animist.

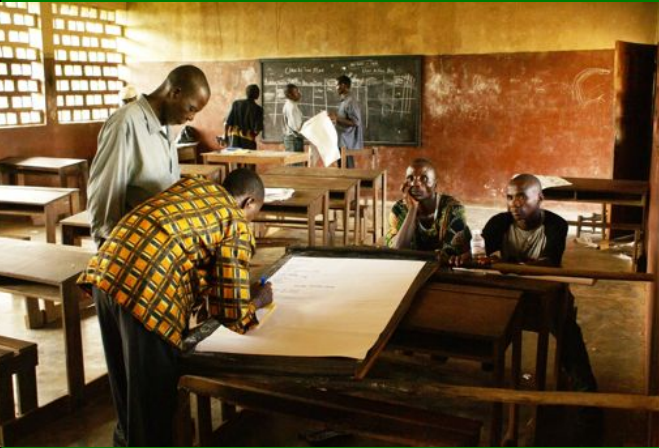
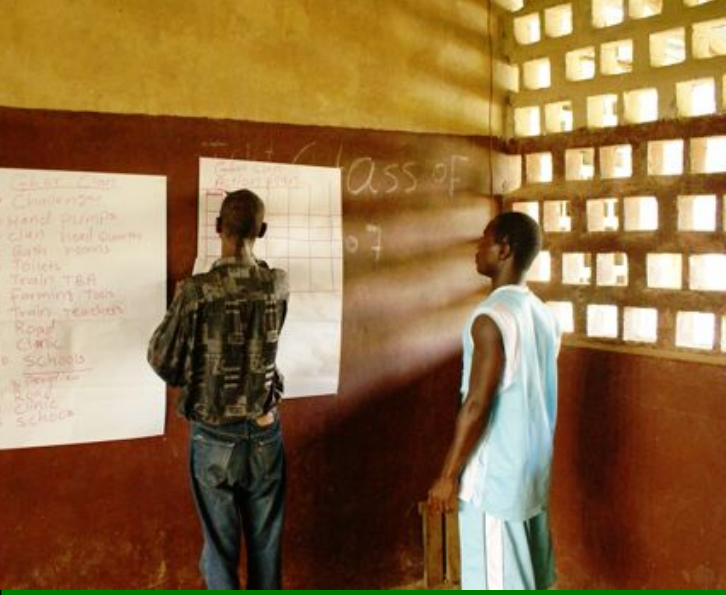
1.5 Institutional Structure



1.6 Methodology used in preparing the CDA

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 Grand Bassa County, the CDA merged data previously collected in the County Information Pack (CIP) and new primary and secondary data collected in six workshops held between September and October 2007 using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques. Specific PRA tools included timelines, community resources matrices, problem ranking and solution trees, and the drafting of nine district action plans and one action plan for Buchanan City and environs. Information gathered through these exercises was carefully scrutinized making use of SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunity and threat) analysis to paint an accurate picture of the state of development and to identify priority issues and challenges.





Grand Bassa
County Consultations





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

2.2 Security Pillar

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in Accra, Ghana, in 2003 called for the restructuring of the entire security sector in Liberia because every entity in the Liberian security apparatus, including the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), was heavily factionalized.

The Security Sector Reform (SSR) is currently underway. 13,700 old AFL soldiers were deactivated by December 2005. The first batch of 103 soldiers has completed basic training and a second class is currently in training. So far, 106 personnel are currently undergoing training as part of the new AFL; 38 are awaiting military occupational (MOS) training, 23 are in medical training, and 44 are attending a Basic Non Commissioned Officer Course (BNCOC). The targeted strength for this new army is 4,000 soldiers. This is a drastic reduction, as the former AFL was over 15,000 men and women. The reduced number according to the government (GoL) is based on budgetary constraints. As government revenue generating capacity increases, the strength will be augmented.

The security sector reform meanwhile affected every agency. A total of 15,000 plus men and women were deactivated. This included personnel from the Liberia National Police (LNP), Special Security Service (SSS), and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) amongst others.

The newly elected government headed by President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf agreed with donors and other stakeholders that to build a new national army acceptable to all

Liberians, the AFL must be geographically balanced, allowing for a fair representation of citizens from all 15 political sub-divisions. Therefore, DynCorp International (DI), the international contractor in charge of implementing on behalf of the Liberian government the SSR program, decided to go beyond Monrovia and hold recruitment sessions at the County level. Security in Grand Bassa County is provided by the UNMIL Bangladeshi Contingent BanBat 12. 800 BanBat soldiers are presently deployed in Buchanan and in the LAC rubber plantation.

Liberia National Police

At the end of August 2007, there were 110 police officers deployed in the County, 46 assigned at the headquarters in Buchanan. A new headquarters is being built and awaits dedication in Buchanan City. The project is funded by the Norwegian Government through UNDP. At the beginning of the year, the Owensgrove Police Station was renovated through a UNMIL Quick Impact Project (QIP), though mobility remains a major problem affecting LNP operations. One car was donated by the Federal Republic of Nigeria while bikes were donated to the Police detachment of Bassa. Lack of communication facilities remain an additional severe constraint.

Table 5: Status of LNP Police Stations in Grand Bassa

Status of the LNP Station	Owensgrove	District #1	District #2	St. John River	District # 3	District # 4
1 (1) Destroyed during the war and renovated by UNMIL QIP	0 (1) Destroyed during the war. Needs renovation	0 (1) Destroyed; a privately owned building is temporarily used	0 (0) Shares facility with District # 2	2 Monrovia Junction (private owned building), Buchanan (completed by Norwegian Government) Police Depot under construction in District #3 by UNHCR	1 Nyoubeh Town (private owned building),	

Source: LNP Detachment of Bassa, April 2008

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN)

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) recruited 1,642 old officers and 5 new officers as a part of its restructuring, and training has been provided for all recruits. The training included IT refresher courses (137 officers), training of senior management (38 officers), and personnel at the airport (32 officers), recordkeeping (15 officers) and statistics (20 officers).

Grand Bassa County is a part of the BIN Region 1 command structure. The command headquarters is in Buchanan. There is only one detachment and one border entry, which is the port of Buchanan. The detachment has 14 officers, but the regional command estimates it needs 50 more to conduct advanced patrols.

Meanwhile, as in other counties, the BIN in Grand Bassa has enormous needs, including the construction of headquarters and detachment, 4x4 vehicles and motorbikes, uniforms, power supply, computer and communication equipment.

Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation

The Buchanan Central Prison serves as the corrections center for the entire County. Six corrections officers are assigned to the prison, but an estimated number of 25 officers (17 males and 8 females) are needed to ensure three shifts per day. A further raise in the salary will increase the motivation of the staff. The facility was partly renovated by UNMIL QIP, but the construction of a gate lodge, an exercise area for convicts, and an additional office for the corrections officers are essential priorities, as is an electrical generator.

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 police stations, depots and accommodations in populated areas of the County, especially resource rich areas	2008-2011	LNP
	Increase the deployment of LNP Officers to adequately cover the County	2008-2011	LNP
	Increase the deployment of BIN Officers to adequately cover the County	2008-2011	BIN
	Construct and staff a static security post at the Port of Buchanan	2008-2011	Port of Buchanan
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 security issues.	2008-2011	Security Organs
	Supply all LNP and BIN posts with vehicles, motorcycles, communication sets, sleeping quarters, office furniture and supplies	2008-2011	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.	Create awareness and sensitize the people on community policing to reduce the crime rate	2008-2011	MIA, LNP

2.3 Economic Revitalization Pillar

According to the table below, 5% of marketers in the County are engaged in business in Monrovia and 14% are selling in urban centers. Many households have to walk about 3 hours or more to reach a nearby market point. While the market situation is improving gradually, the district markets are not yet fully functional. UNMIL facilitated the rehabilitation of two markets through QIPs, including markets in Buchanan City and Goyah. UNDP is currently funding the renovation of four more buildings in the general market in Buchanan. Goods available in the markets are locally grown dry and fresh pepper, cassava, eddoes, plantains, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruits as well as bush meat and palm oil. Onions, salt, stock cubes, rice, washing and bath soap, skin cream, slippers, tomatoes, and the majority of sundry items are carried from Monrovia.

Table 6: Access to Markets

	Access to Markets					
	Selling in Monrovia	Selling in urban centre/ across the border	Walking distance to weekly market in hours	Access to market	If access, households ...	
					buy food	sell food
Grand Bassa	5%	14%	2.8	100%	98%	55%
LIBERIA	8%	32%	2.6	98%	96%	55%

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

Bureau of Customs and Excise

The Bureau of Customs and Excise has only one office, in Buchanan City, while the office previously operated at the port was looted and vandalized during the war and is not currently operational.

Bureau of Internal Revenue

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) has 28 revenue collectorates across the fifteen counties. Revenue agents heads each collectorate. Grand Bassa County has one collectorate with 27 revenue collectors covering the entire County.

Despite the significant increase in the level of revenue collection, the lack of funds to deploy in leeward areas, the small number of staff, the lack of transportation and other logistics, and the poor conditions of service constitute key challenges for revenue collection, and often lead to corruption among staff.

Natural Resources

As reported by the clan representatives during the CDA consultations, Grand Bassa County is endowed with ample exploitable natural resources including gold, timber, diamonds, crude oil, uranium, sand and rock. Investments in these sectors will yield significant dividends to the people, helping to reduce the high level of youth

unemployment that, in addition to its social and economic costs, has also security implications.

Timber and gold are explored but on a small scale, while crude oil and uranium are unexplored. There are no mining and logging companies active in County at present. This is partly due to the ban on timber that was lifted not so long time ago, but also to lack of infrastructure and basic services, limited supplies, scarcity of qualified manpower, and security fears.

The beginning of the operations of large corporations and the rehabilitation of the basic infrastructure (Buchanan port, Monrovia-Buchanan highway, and the railway Buchanan-Yekepa) will facilitate the arrival of other companies in the County.

Timber

The County still retains a good portion of its forest area. This forest was exploited for years by big logging companies, but with limited benefit to the population. Concerns about Liberia's forest and mineral resources been used to fund aggressions in the West African sub-region led to the imposition of sanctions on the industry by the United Nations. As a part of the forestry reform program, the Government of Liberia (GoL) cancelled all concession agreements across Liberia. Consequently, there exists no formal forestry activity in the County. Now that the United Nations Security Council has partially lifted the ban on the forestry sector, hopes are high for the return of logging companies. The new agreements will focus on responsible logging, which considers the environment and the needs of local communities.



Mining

There is no comprehensive survey on mining activities taking place in the County, but 1% of households sampled in the CFSNS were involved in mining activities in 2005. It is expected that ArcelorMittal will export the iron ore mined in Nimba County through the port of Buchanan.

Tourism

Grand Bassa, like Grand Cape Mount County, does have some beautiful scenery along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, suggesting real potential for tourism. The coast at Buchanan has potential for the hospitality and food services industries, considering the number of expatriates that are expected to arrive with the companies. However some important coastal areas are seriously affected by sea erosion, which may intensify if left unattended.

Agriculture

Palm oil and food crops production are the most important livelihood activities in the County. Currently the palm oil is mostly produced by former employees and squatters of the concession area of Liberian Incorporated (LIBINC), also known as Palm Bay plantation. In the absence of any formal management control, residents of the concession area are harvesting in an unsustainable manner and the health of the trees is deteriorating. Negotiation has begun between the government and LIBINC, and hopefully the management will return to invest once again in the plantation. LIBINC was once the largest palm oil plantation in the country, and once reactivated, local production of palm oil and biofuel could provide important jobs and revenues.



The local office of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) reports a rise in the farming of cultivable land to 86% for 2007. This growth is a consequence of the provision of tools and seeds distributed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Program (WFP), the People's Republic of China and other donors. These efforts have resulted in an estimated 70% growth in rice farms over the past two years.

Access to agricultural land for cultivation was estimated at 81% in the 2006 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS). Of that percentage, some 83% of farmers did cultivate crops. The main crops cultivated were cassava (87% of farmers), rice (60%) and plantain/banana (7%). The main crops produced for household consumption included rice, cassava (used to make the traditional dumboy, gari and fufu dishes, which in Grand Bassa County is more popular than rice), plantain/banana, sweet potatoes and corn. Some 36% of households produced cash crops including cacao, plantain/banana, coffee, palm nuts/oil and coconut. Three percent of households' survey in the County owned goats, another 51% owned chicken and 8% owned ducks.

Rubber

The production of rubber provided income for some 4% of households sampled by the CFSNS in 2005. This activity is mostly connected with the Liberian Agricultural Company (LAC) rubber plantation, which is the second largest in the country. The restarting of LAC activities has been at the center of several controversies with communities living within and near the plantation. The company's plan to extend its operations beyond the current area is one reason for tension, while rubber theft against LAC is another. With the presence LAC, and with the replacement of old rubber trees being conducted by BRE, there is potential for processing of rubber into finished goods for export.

Fisheries

In the city of Buchanan the major economic activity is fishing, but it is only carried out on a small scale. There is a great potential for fishing industry in Buchanan, so far unexploited due in part to the lack of refrigeration facilities.



Agricultural Constraints

Among the major constraints to increased agricultural production, the local MoA office cites a lack of access to capital, a lack of inputs, a need for training in seed multiplication and other techniques, and late seed distribution. Bird and groundhog attacks are also a main case of concern for local farmers in the countryside, and even in the city.

Table 7: Agriculture Constraints

Lack of seeds	Lack of tools	Lack of fertilizer & pestilence	Lack of household labour	Birds/groundhogs attack	Returned late for planting	Lack of arable land	Plant disease/insect attack	Lack of training	No market	Lack of cash	HH engaged in other activities
21%	39%	10%	31%	13 & 34% respectively	3%	2%	12%	7%	4%	38%	15%

Box 1: Food Consumption, access and security profile

Food consumption: poor (1%), borderline (36%), fairly good (56%), good (7%)

Food access: very weak (11%), weak (29%), medium (38%), good (22%)

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

Access to Finance and Banking

With very few exceptions, the population does not have access to banking services. Lack of access to credit, opportunities to mobilize savings, and financial products for micro and small enterprises are major impediments to economic activity and self-sufficiency. Being the most active entrepreneurs, women in particular need access to banking services.

Banks are preparing to make investments in the County. The Liberia Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI) has a branch in Buchanan City that provides traditional services and remittance services, while ECOBANK has two branches, one within the Arcelor Mittal Steel compound and another on Tubman Street. Global Bank Liberia, one of the agents of Money Gram International Money Service in the country, has opened its branch in Buchanan City center. The Liberia Central Bank (GoL) has a branch office in Buchanan that facilitates the official transactions and the payment of the civil servants.

Employment Situation

As stated above, the majority of citizens are engaged in informal work in agriculture and/or petty trading. For now the main sources of formal employment in the County are the Government of Liberia and several non-governmental organizations, and the LAC rubber plantation provides jobs for a small number. It is expected that ArcelorMittal Steel, the Port of Buchanan, Buchanan Renewable Energy (BRE), and



LIBINC will offer many more direct and indirect job opportunities in the coming years. During 2007, the UNMIL Relief, Recovery and Rehabilitation (RRR) Section and the US NGO Mercy Corps provided a number of temporary job opportunities in a cleanup exercise of Buchanan City.

Interventions: Economic Revitalization

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
Goal: Restoring production in the leading natural resource sectors, especially agriculture, while ensuring the benefits are widely shared; and reducing production costs to establish the foundation for diversification of the economy over time into competitive production of downstream products, and eventually manufactures and services.			
Strategic objective 1: Develop more competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains and linkages to markets.			
Agricultural supply chains have collapsed due to fragmented markets, weak rural demand, no value addition, and few incentives for cash crop production.	Provide business development services and incentives to encourage business investment in the county, and to encourage the value addition/manufacture of goods for local consumption and export	2008-2011	MoL
	Provide capacity building support toward the formation of agricultural cooperatives	2008-2011	MoA
Strategic objective 2: Improve food security and nutrition, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five.			
High levels of food insecurity and child malnutrition impede socio-economic development and poverty reduction.	Disseminate agricultural best practices through practical training of women and men farmers, using ToT methods	2008-2011	MoA
	Provide food assistance to schools, health facilities, and vulnerable populations using locally-produced food wherever possible	2008-2011	MoA, MoE, MoH
	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	2008-2011	MoA
	Expand aquaculture projects through the provision of extension services and inputs	2008-2011	MoA
	Train farmers in seed multiplication and on retaining seeds from own harvests for replanting, to address dependency on external seed supply	2008-2011	MoA
Strategic objective 3: Strengthen human and institutional capacities to provide needed services, create a strong enabling environment, and reduce vulnerability.			
Institutions remain largely ineffective at delivering services such as regulation, policy and planning, and research and extension.	Organize and publicize workshops/training for owners and workers of small and medium enterprises in the County, based on needs identified by the businesses themselves	2008-2011	MoL
	Identify free land available for economic development use, with the consensus of affected communities and all relevant stakeholders	2008-2011	MIA
	Increase the number of tax revenue agents, supply them with logistical necessities and training	2008-2011	MoF
	Provide tax holidays to investors establishing themselves in rural agricultural areas	2008-2011	MoF
	Provide incentives for the establishment of bank branches in rural communities	2008-2011	MoF
	Work with banks to lower the minimum balance required to open an account to 100USD	2008-2011	MoF
	Revisit loan procedures and interest rates for small businesses	2008-2011	MoF
	Devise a scheme to provide special incentives for microloans for persons with disabilities, including working with commercial banks if possible	2008-2011	MoF, MoH
	Devise a scheme to link persons with disabilities to job opportunities, including skills training	2008-2011	MoL
	Strengthen market infrastructure and policies to facilitate better-functioning markets, based on the input of marketers	2008-2011	MIA, MoL
	Facilitate the formalization of informal businesses through licensing, business development services	2008-2011	MoF
Provide incentives and/or inputs for the establishment of tourism sites in the locations indicated in the County profile	2008-2011	MoCI	

2.4 Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

In concomitance with the national celebration for the 160th anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, a contractor funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) within the Liberia Community Infrastructure Project (LCIP) began the rehabilitation of the County Administration Building in Buchanan. The renovation is still in progress, delayed beyond its estimated 90-day working day period. Meanwhile, county officials, line ministry representatives, and staff of governmental agencies have been temporarily relocated to the Fair Ground Pavilion and other buildings in the city.

Recently there has been a significant improvement in the payment system of the civil servants, particularly of those in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) payroll. There is a rotational pay team from the Ministry of Finance permanently posted in the County. The team includes a male and a female and will rotate every three pay periods.

The Liberia Institute of Public Administration began an extensive capacity building exercise for staff of the County Superintendent's office, paramount and clan chiefs, district commissioners and members of the district development committees and line ministries, but the series has since lapsed. These workshops addressed educating officials on their duties and responsibilities, planning and coordination, good governance best practices, financial management skills, computer literacy and other refresher courses. Much further such training is called for.

Status of Governmental Officials

The office of the County Superintendent, nine District Commissioners and a battery of line ministry officials were appointed by the new Government in 2006 and are deployed in their duty stations. The five Statutory District Superintendents and the staff of their offices that were appointed by the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) have still to be confirmed in their posts pending the comprehensive reform of local governance.

Status of District Development Committees

In Grand Bassa District Development Committees (DDCs) have been established mirroring the Statutory Districts, but not at Administrative District level. This means that currently there are five DDCs operating in the County.

Housing Committee

The Housing and Property Committee is not working in Grand Bassa because of the ethnic composition of the County, which is largely Bassa, and the limited number of returnees.

Judiciary

The judicial system in Grand Bassa County is composed of a circuit court (the Second Judicial Circuit Court), a traffic court, a debt court, a probate court, a labor court and six magisterial courts: Owensgrove MC, St. John MC, LIBINC Palm Bay MC, LAC MC, Edina MC, and Buchanan MC. Each magisterial court should have one stipendiary magistrate and two associate magistrates, but this rule is only respected in Buchanan MC, while in the other magisterial courts one associate magistrate is generally missing. There are three city solicitors: one in Buchanan MC, one in LIBINC Palm Bay MC and one in LAC MC, and one defense counsel.

The County judicial system, according to the NRC Needs Assessment Report, January 2007 records the presence of justice of the peace courts in the County. There are four justices of the peace (JPs) in District # 1, eight JPs in District # 3 and three JPs in District # 4. Therefore there are fifteen JPs in the entire County. However the JPs have yet to receive a letter of appointment from the Executive to qualify them as JPs. They are currently active but operating illegally until the letter of appointment is received and the due qualifications are provided by the JPs.

Both the Buchanan Magisterial Court and the Circuit Court occupy the premises of the County Administrative Building following the rehabilitation work on the building funded by USAID. The Circuit Court is holding session in the Telephone Building opposite the County Administrative Building. Renovation work is ongoing at the Circuit Court Building in Upper Buchanan by UNHCR.

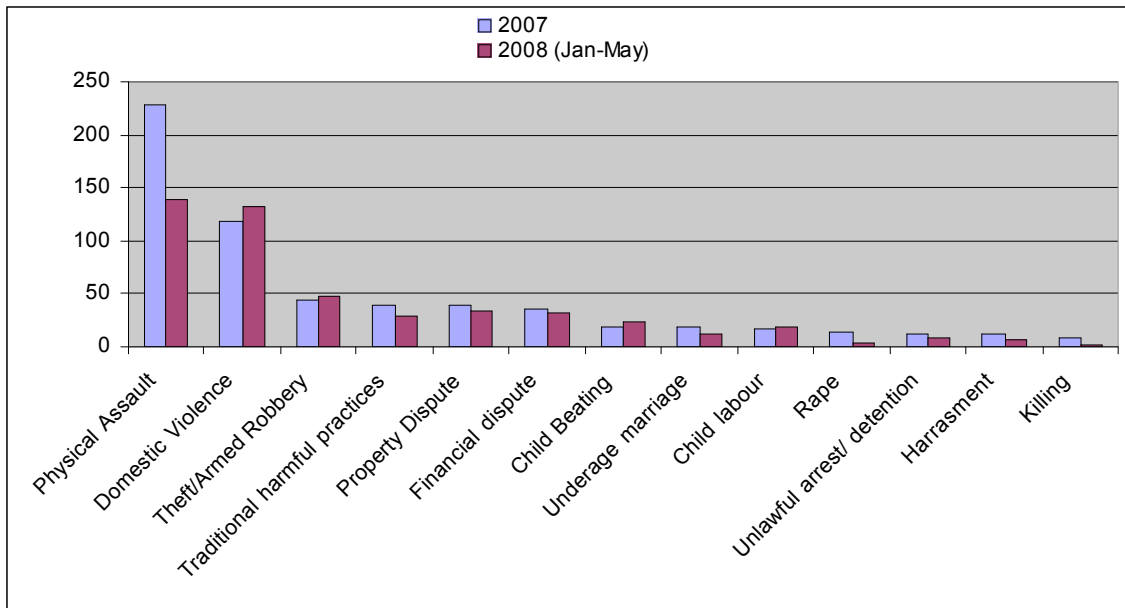
The Circuit Court did not hear any jury (criminal) trials during the August Term of Court, due to lack of space. This situation added to the burden on Buchanan Central Prison of pre-trial detainees waiting for trial. This also contributed to the slow pace and over-congestion of cases tried in the Circuit Court. This has hampered the dispensation of justice as many of these cases, including charges such as murder and rape, will be dismissed on the basis of a wrongfully long pre-trial detention.

Human Rights and Protection

From January to May 2007, the Norwegian Refugee Council recorded a total of 95 Human Rights and Protection abuses.

The Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (JPC) have an office in the County that has been active for a number of years now. See below for Human Rights and Protection abuses as reported by the NRC.

Figure 4 – 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	2008-2011	MIA
	Raise awareness and sensitize communities on the needs of people living with disabilities, and to devise local-level plans of action to meet the needs	2008-2011	MoH
	Provide material support for the establishment of a County commission made up of persons living with disabilities to represent their own interests	2008-2011	MIA
Strategic objective 2: To strengthen and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of public institutions and functionaries			
Public institutions, for the most part, have been bloated, disorganized, weak and supportive of corrupt practices.	Build the capacity of judiciary to manage their caseload	2008-2011	MOJ
	Offer better conditions of service for the judiciary including living incentives to attract more qualified people to the profession	2008-2011	MOJ
	Train and deploy an adequate number of qualified male and female judges to staff all of the County's courts	2008-2011	MOJ
Strategic objective 3: To expand access to justice, and enhance the protection and promotion of human rights under the Laws of Liberia			
There are significant shortcomings in the protection and promotion of human rights, and there is a lack of equal access to the justice system, as well as minimal public understanding of citizens' rights under the law.	Construct or rehabilitate courthouses	2008-2011	MOJ
	Rehabilitate detention and correction facilities and deploy fully-equipped Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation officers	2008-2011	Corrections

2.5 Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar

Roads remain the key challenge for Grand Bassa, as identified by a majority of participants in the CDA consultations. The major highway linking Buchanan to Monrovia is in deplorable conditions, with many nearly-impassible spots. Roads to outlying areas are also badly damaged and in some areas completely impassable or non-existent. Before the war the County was connected to Nimba and Bong Counties via a railroad, but during the conflict the system was badly damaged. With the signing of the new ArcelorMittal Steel concession agreement, the company will rehabilitate the railway, to again become a vital route for transportation in and out of Bassa. The reconstruction of the Buchanan-Monrovia Highway was awarded to a Chinese company that has already begun preparatory work.

During the CDA exercise many clans lamented being cut off from the main roads, and feeder road construction or rehabilitation unanimously emerged as their first priority. The actual number of population centers that are inaccessible is difficult to estimate, but the NRC report gives some insight.

Table 8: Inaccessible Villages

District	Owensgrove	District #1	District #2	St. John River	District # 3	District # 4
Number of villages not accessible	101	194	39	54	80	116

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

Buchanan Port

Before the war, the Port of Buchanan was one of the most important ports in Liberia, mainly used for the transport of timber and iron ore. The entry channel is 60 metres



long and has three sections: the commercial pier, the iron ore key, and oil jetty. The commercial pier has a length of 320 metres and a depth of 10 metres, and can take ships with 38-40 summer dead weights (SDW). The iron ore quay is 257 metres long and has a depth of 13.58 metres with capacity to service ships with 43-53 summer dead weights (SDW). The oil jetty is 126 metres long and 9.12 metres deep. The SDW capacity of the oil jetty is 20-25. There are a number of wrecks in the port that must be removed for full reactivation of the port; however, currently ships can still make port calls and be serviced. Most of the building infrastructure at the port was damaged or vandalized during the war and must be rehabilitated to ensure that the port becomes fully operational.

ArcelorMittal has contracted a company that is now surveying the port in advance of works for reactivation of the iron ore quay can take place. The commercial pier will not be rehabilitated by ArcelorMittal according to the terms of the concession agreement with the Government of Liberia.

Once the port is fully operational, it will become a vital and much less expensive option for nearby companies such as LAC that are presently using the Freeport of Monrovia to export their goods. The port will become once again the gateway for Grand Bassa and the neighboring counties.

Energy

A typical rural Liberian County, Grand Bassa does not have any access to public electricity. Private generators are the main sources of power, available only to the few who can underwrite the fuelling and servicing costs. The main source of energy is charcoal made from the wood of local trees.

Communications, Postal Services and Telecommunications

The city of Buchanan has no public telephone system, but it has GSM mobile coverage from the private mobile telephone service providers Lone Star, Cellcom, Libercell and Comium. One of the companies has coverage that includes St. John's River Bridge and Compound 1 on the Buchanan-Monrovia Highway as well as the area around LAC rubber plantation.

With the inauguration of the County postal office on 26 July 2007, postal services have been officially restored in Grand Bassa.

The city of Buchanan has three community radio stations, and one in the LAC concession area. These are Radio Gbehzohn (FM 106.3), Radio One (a.k.a Magic FM 99.3) and Bassa Christian Radio Broadcast or Radio Dukpa (FM 89.1) of the Christian Education Foundation of Liberia, recently reactivated. MercyCorps provided some of the equipment for radio Gbehzohn. The stations are managed by advisory boards. All the three stations broadcast mostly in English and Bassa with only a few programs in other local dialects. UNMIL Radio has a repeater station in Buchanan and reaches

some of the districts. None of the rest of the FM radio stations transmitting from Monrovia can be received in Grand Bassa, but Radio Veritas and Star Radio might be reached through AM frequencies. There are no locally produced newspapers.

Basic Social Services

The availability of basic social services remains a serious challenge. There is little organized transport, and transport is mostly provided by private cars. Local access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities outside Buchanan and the main roads is minimal. The health and education systems have improved somewhat, but remain in very poor shape.

Health

The 75-bed Government-owned hospital is fair condition and continues to play an important role in the health sector. The second hospital is presently managed by ArcelorMittal. The governmental hospital as well as all other clinics in the County is supported by international non-governmental organizations, with the government playing a leading role through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW). There are 31 functional health facilities in the County according to the County Health Team. The County is divided into seven health districts (Owensgrove, District #1, #2, #3, #4, Buchanan, and Camp wood), districts that do not match either with the current administrative boundaries or with the old administrative boundaries that still are used by Norwegian Refugee Council for its statistics. This complicates the comparison of data of different sources.

HIV and AIDS

Accurate data on HIV and AIDS prevalence does not exist for Grand Bassa or any of Liberia's rural counties. The National AIDS Control program (NACP) deliberately guides against publishing county-specific data on HIV and AIDS in order to prevent the stigmatization of specific tribal groups. HIV and AIDS prevalence analyses are rather done by health facility, age group and sex.

The only local-level data available, the Liberian Government Hospital in Buchanan tested a total of 587 persons for HIV in 2006. Of this number, 38 tested positive. 491 males tested negative, while 14 tested positive and 58 females tested negative while 24 tested positive. But it would not be statistically safe to base any findings on these partial figures.

The County is in dire need of a Voluntary Counselling and Testing Center (VCT) and services for people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). The Global Fund on HIV has expressed its intention to help strengthen health systems and HIV programs; building the capacity of public and private health facilities at the County and district levels, increasing care and support for PLWHA and their families, expanding VCT services, sexually transmitted infection (STI) services, antiretroviral (ARV) treatment and services to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

Water and Sanitation

Prior to the war Buchanan had a water and sewage system that was limited to the city. Due to long years of neglect, the entire system has broken down, leaving the population in great need of improved water and sanitation facilities. The Comprehensive Food Security and Nutritional Survey in 2006 estimated access to improved water at 10% and improved sanitation at 7%. Below is a presentation of water and sanitation facilities reported by MoHSW in March 2007. An analysis of the population and household ratio by LISGIS is also presented in tables below.



Table 9: WatSan Facilities in the County

Number of water points	Number of Wells	Number of latrines
299	2498	unknown

Source: County Health Team, September 2007

LISGIS population and household projection 2006 for Grand Bassa are as follows: 165,493 and 27,582.21 respectively. From these figure we derive the below findings:

Table 10: Population and Household Ratio to Facilities

Table 11: Population Ratio			Table 12: Household Ratio		
Hand pump	Wells	Latrines	Water Points	Wells	Latrines
281.4 - 1	13 - 1	12 - 1	1689 - 1	76 - 1	71 - 1

Source: MOHSW

From the above figures, we see there is an urgent need for additional intervention in the WatSan sector to reduce the risk from water-borne diseases.

The NRC provided additional data on the WatSan sector in the County which is shown below:

Table 11: Water and Sanitation Data

District	Total	Hand pumps in use	Number of people per hand pump	Latrines in use	Number of people per latrine
Owensgrove	15434	11	1403	1	15434
District #01	21089	23	916	5	4217
District #02	29516	21	1405	8	3689
District #03	88278	104	848	55	1605
District #04	31365	16	1960	10	3136
St. John River	14874	4	3718	0	0
Total	200556	179	1120	79	2538

Source: Norwegian Refugee Council, January 2007

Education

The County educational system was once fairly functional. Today, there is a shortage of educational facilities. The available schools often face a problem of overcrowdedness. Availability of trained and qualified teachers is also a serious problem. Due to poor incentives, many teachers left the classrooms in search of greener pastures. Currently there are 257 functioning educational facilities in the County, but as it was confirmed by the CDA consultations, many are operated by volunteers in makeshift facilities such as churches and private accommodations, and do not have desks or chairs.

Table 12: Ministry of Education School Census 2006 Grand Bassa County

Ministry of Education School Census 2006												
Grand Bassa County												
District	Total Schools	#Pre-Primary Schools	#Primary Schools	#ALP Schools	#Lower Secondary Schools	#Upper Secondary Schools	#Multi-Lateral Schools	Number of Students			# of Teachers	
								Total	Male	Female	Total	Reactivated
Owensgrove	22	19	19	0	5	3	0	5191	2862	2329	103	23
District #2	52	50	50	2	1	0	0	6050	3498	2552	157	24
District #3	146	137	140	11	29	12	0	30349	16816	13533	1019	60
District #4	37	35	37	1	2	0	0	5408	3183	2225	166	28
County	220	206	209	13	35	15	0	41590	23176	18414	1279	107

Source: Ministry of Education (with technical support from NIMAC)

Shelter

During the course of the civil war, homes in every part of the country were looted and subsequently burnt. As of 2006 December, the NRC found 4,574 families living without proper shelter. More recently about 50 houses in Buchanan Small Fanti Town are threatened by the alarming speed of the coastal erosion, and a relocation plan is necessary for the whole affected community.

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 County Action Plan	2008-2011	MPW
	Provide affordable housing units for persons living with disabilities	2008-2011	MPW
Strategic Objective 2: To reduce the water and sanitation-related disease burden in Liberia			
Only about 42% of the Liberian population has access to improved drinking water, Only about 39% of the population has adequate means of human waste collection, Operation of water and sanitation facilities currently unsustainable	Construct or rehabilitate latrines and hand pumps in adequate numbers to serve the population	2008-2011	MPW
	Carry out a survey of public wells and latrines to determine if the communities are using them properly, and sensitize the communities on their proper use	2008-2011	MPW
Objective 3: To expand access to basic health care of acceptable quality and establish the building blocks of an equitable, effective, efficient, responsive and sustainable health care delivery system.			
Liberia has a health workforce ratio of only 0.18 per 100,000 people. Access to health services is estimated to be 41 percent. Many of the current facilities are not equipped or designed for an optimal level of service delivery.	Carry out a survey of health facilities to determine the number of trained health personnel, availability of drugs, future management arrangement plans, and availability of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities	2008-2011	MOH
	Organize workshops for the various groups in the County to enhance their understanding about HIV and AIDS	2008-2011	MOH
	Facilitate workshops for security components and Christian and Islamic communities on sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence	2008-2011	MoGD
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.	Rehabilitate or construct schools in adequate numbers to serve the population per the County Action Plan	2008-2011	MOE
	Stock all schools with adequate materials and furniture, WATSAN facilities, teachers' quarters	2008-2011	MOE
	Provide all untrained teachers with adequate training		
	Carry out a survey to ascertain the amount of trained teachers, books and materials needed, and to determine the number of girls and boys in each school	2008-2011	MOE
	Improve the incentives for teachers, especially those working in remote areas	2008-2011	MOE
	Establish learning institutions that cater to people living with disabilities, and offer targeted scholarships for persons with disabilities for attending other educational institutions	2008-2011	MOE
Objective 5: To provide reliable, sustainable and affordable energy services to all Liberians in an environmentally sound manner			
Grid electricity is non-existent outside Monrovia.	Conduct a feasibility study on the installation of hydroelectric power plant(s) on the St. John River or other rivers across the County	2008-2011	MLME

2.6 Cross-Cutting Issues

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

Gender Equity

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



Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) is blight on Liberian society and for many Liberian women and girls, the appalling violence they experienced during wartime still occur. Currently, rape is the most frequently reported serious crime in Liberia. In 2007, 38% of the protection cases reported by UNHCR/NRC monitors were SGBV related and reports from 2008 show similar trend. Domestic violence is endemic (26% of all reported protection cases) and Liberia has among the highest rates of teenage pregnancy in the world. Of the 545 protection incidents reported in the County during January-May 2008, 26% and 24% 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 Grand Bassa County Action Plan

Challenge	Location		Action Required	Lead Actor	Partners	Time Frame		Est. Cost USD	Comment/Community Contributions
	District	Clan/Township/City				Start	End		
Road	Gorblee	Gee Robert to Zuehgar, Dorzohn to Newcess	Reconstruction of major highway	Citizens	GoL and partners	2008	2009		Citizens will provide unskilled labor, food, sometimes fuel
	Blazee	Leegba to Whorgba	Upgrading of all feeder roads						
	Nyuin-wein	Pay u Way to Gannie, Sayrene to Taylue							
	Kporkon	Civil Compound to Worr River	Construction and renovation of bridges						
	Worr	Yeargar to Binda, Saywein to Quaye							
	Yeabloe	Zahn to Civil Compound 2							
	Geegbahn	Civil Compound to Gogowein, Gogowein to Jungle							
	Doegbahn-Glaydor	Behn to Civil Compound 4, Civil Compound 4 to Korkor David							
	Kpocwein	Gio Town to Little Kola							
	Buch. and Environs	Sanwein to New Cess, Logan to Barchuc, Big Joe to New River, Four Houses to Zor, Mardehdyu to Pickup, James Henry to Debbah							

Challenge	Location		Action Required	Lead Actor	Partners	Time Frame		Est. Cost USD	Comment/Community Contributions
	District	Clan/Township/City				Start	End		
Education	Gorblee	Primary school in Wayzohn	Provision of one college, 9 high schools (one per district) 51 primary and junior high schools Courses or subject offered will reflect gender balance The renovation of other schools Adequate training for teachers	Citizens	GoL and Partners	July 2008	Jan. 2009		
	Blazec	Primary school in FDA Junction							
	Nyuin-wein	Primary school in Gardour							
	Kporkon	Primary school in Gorsuah/Barh							
	Worr	Primary schools in Betto, Toto, Worr, Norwein							
	Yeabloc	Primary school in Civil Compound 2							
	Geegbahn	Primary schools in all the clans							
	Doegbahn-Glaydor	High school in Korkor David high primary schools in all the clans							
	Kpoewein	High school in Civil Compound 4, primary schools in all the clans.							
	Buchanan and Environs	A college in Buchanan and 7 primary schools (one each in Bleewein, Yuahgar, Big Joe, Daygana, Zoegar, James Henry and Area T)							

Challenge	Location		Action Required	Lead Actor	Partners	Time Frame		Est. Cost USD	Comment/Community Contributions
	District	Clan/Township/City				Start	End		
Health	Gorbee	Hospital in Wayzohn	Construction of two hospitals and 27 clinics for each clans and rehabilitate some of damaged clinics	Citizens	GoL and Partners	Nov. 2007	Apr. 2008		
	Blazee	Clinic in Leegba							
	Nyuin-wein	Hospital in St. John	Provide drugs and training for health workers						
	Kporkon	Nevelene/Workpee							
	Worr	Clinics in all the five clans							
	Yeabloc	Health Center in Civil Compound 2							
	Geegbahn	Clinics in all the five clans							
	Doegbahn-Glaydor	Clinics in all the five clans							
	Kpoewein	Health Center in Compound 4							
	Buch. and Environs	Clinics in Sanwein, Zeon, P. Hill, Daygana, Brown, Blaybgahn and Area U							

