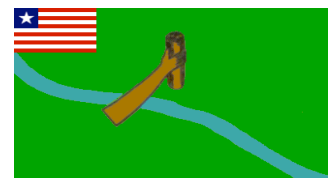


Lofa County Development Agenda

Republic of Liberia

2008 – 2012



County Vision Statement

Lofa County shall be a united, secure center of excellence in the delivery of social and infrastructure services and poverty reduction for all.

Core Values

- ✿ Equal access to opportunities for all Lofa citizens
- ✿ Restoration of peace, security and the rule of law
- ✿ Transparent and effective governance
- ✿ economic growth and job creation
- ✿ Preservation of natural resources and environmental protection



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 Lofa County came together to voice their opinions, express their hopes for a better future and determine the path to get them there. This County Development Agenda was produced with and by the people and reflects their good sensibilities and judgment.

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

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

Ambulai B. Johnson, Jr.

Minister of Internal Affairs

Foreword



This County Development Agenda marks a major shift in the history of Lofa 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

To the Citizens of Lofa County and Our Friends,

As we all recognize that development should be people-centered, with both the processes and the outcomes revolving around people, this County Development Agenda was forged through a process of citizen participation and collaboration. It is inextricably linked to the national Poverty Reduction Strategy, with the ultimate goals of achieving the Millennium Development Goals and consolidating peace and security, fostering ethnic reconciliation and improving local governance and economy.



The essence of development is to enhance people's choices and access to life-sustaining opportunities. Whether we are talking about a good road network, quality education for all, or access to health care, we must always ensure the active involvement of citizens in designing the systems that are meant to serve them.

The way we manage the interaction and participation of all stakeholders will determine the sustainability of our development in the long run. This will only happen through a process of consensus-building between the diversity of donors, local and international NGOs, citizens, the private sector, lawmakers and other stakeholders.

We can all agree that poverty reduction begins and is sustained with the ability to feed oneself. Before the war, fertile Lofa County was known as "The Breadbasket of Liberia" due to its high level of food production, especially of rice, the national staple. With a small measure of outside support from our development partners, I believe that Lofa County is capable of again being able to feed this nation on its own within a two- to four-year period.

The County is grateful to Ministers Ambulai B. Johnson and Toga McIntosh of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs respectively, for their guidance and moral support in making this document a reality. The People of Lofa also want to thank the European Commission's Community Rehabilitation Component 3, the UN County Support Team (CST) and all of our

international partners for their support. This document would not have been completed without the immense contributions of the Chairman and the members of the Lofa County Legislative Caucus of the 52nd Legislature; Assistant Superintendent for Development, Hon. Fofi S. Baimba; the staff of the County Administrators' offices; the leadership of the various districts; all the students', women's' and youth groups; the town chiefs; and of course, all the citizens of Lofa that walked long hours to participate in the consultations.

Fellow citizens, think big and we will live big—big in accomplishment, big in love and big in respect for each other.

Galakpai Woizee Kortimai

Superintendent, Lofa County

Lofa County Officials

Mr. Galakpai W. Kortimai, Superintendent, Mr. Fofi S Baimba, Assistant Superintendent for Development	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Andrew Tengbeh, Senior Revenue Collector Fredrick Kabbah, Senior Customs Collector	Ministry of Finance & Revenue
Dr. J. Karsor Jallah, County Health Officer	Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
Prince Ngombu, Labour Commissioners	Ministry of Labor
Augustus Y. Smith, County Education Officer	Ministry of Education
Esther G. Koryon, County Coordinator	Ministry of Gender & Development
Stephen K. Korhone, County Attorney	Ministry of Justice
John Dovee, County Coordinator	Ministry of Agriculture
Catherine Kargbo, County Senior Inspector	Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Richard Steward, County Commander	National Security Agency
Venicious Saa, County Commander	Ministry of National Security
Julius Kanuba, Commander	Drug Enforcement Agency
James Kullie, County Assistant Surveyor	Ministry of Land, Mines & Energy
James Y Morlu, County Coordinator	Ministry of Youth & Sports
Seth Quaye, County Engineer	Ministry of Public Works
Albert Smith, Election Magistrate	National Elections Commission
Cnl. Nathaniel Charlie, Commander	Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization
Cnl. Amos Kollie, Commander and Chairman of Joint Security Unit.	Liberia National Police
Joseph Cooper, Regional Integration Officer	LRRRC
James C. Mulbah, City Mayor	City Mayor
Elijah Kwaytah, County Post Master	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
Mariam W Teah, Officer in Charge	Central Bank of Liberia

Executive Summary

Lofa is Liberia's second largest County, and arguably the most severely affected by the 14 years of war, suffering extensive damage of infrastructure, basic social services as well as mass displacements and loss of life. As a key component of the recovery effort, the County Development Agenda is the local complement to the national Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011, and was prepared following a series of seven District Development Consultation Meetings that utilized the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method. In this process, Lofians managed to identify the critical interventions needed to move toward realizing the MDGs, including: paving of all primary roads and most secondary roads; the construction of new alternative routes from Lofa to Monrovia and new feeder roads to connect agriculture communities to market; construction and rehabilitation of health facilities with proper staffing and affordable services; and much-expanded education services, including a university in the county seat, high schools in every district headquarters, free quality primary education for all, and professional education at affordable prices. The CDA calls for concrete actions to be taken under the four Pillars of the national PRS, namely Security, Economic Revitalization, Governance and Rule of Law, and Infrastructure and Basic Services. The CDA also lists the specific priority projects that were identified for action at the District level.



PART 1 - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Lofa County has six political sub-divisions, namely: Salayea, Zorzor, Voinjama, Kolahun, Foya and Vahun; one Township, Zogolomai, and one additional pending District, Quadru Gboni. The capital of Lofa is Voinjama. At least six of Liberia's tribes (Lorma, Kissi, Gbondi, Mende, Mandingo and Kpelle) are resident in Lofa County. Traditional culture remains strong in Lofa with the Poro and Sande societies still playing a critical role in the education and initiation of boys and girls. The two largest tribes are the Lorma and Gbandi, which are largely Christian and Muslim respectively. The two coexisted peacefully prior the conflict, but current issues of land ownership, traditional practices and power sharing have led relations to deteriorate. Before the war, Lofa was considered the "breadbasket" of Liberia as a result of its high level of food production, especially of rice, the national staple food.

1.2 History

Lofa became a county by an act of the Legislature in 1964. Before this time the area was known as the Western Province, comprising of four Districts: Kolahun, Voinjama, Zorzor, and Swan Bopolu. Lofa County was for decades the largest county in Liberia, with eleven administrative districts and a population made up of at least eight of the sixteen major tribal groups in Liberia. Five administrative districts have since been redesignated to form what is now called Gbarpolu County. Lofa County currently consists of six administrative districts (Salayea, Zorzor, Voinjama, Kolahun, Foya, and Vahun) and Zogolimai Township. A chiefdom in Voinjama district is currently being transformed by an act of legislation into Lofa County's seventh district, to be called Guardu Gbondi. The County's population is now made up of at least six distinct ethnic groups, including the Kpelleh, Lorma, Mandingo, Kissi, Gbandi and Mende.

The symbol of Lofa County is a flag comprised of three colours: green, light blue and brown. In the middle of the flag there is a hand holding a stick, which symbolizes unity. The blue represents the river commonly known as the Lofa River, after which the county was named. The green represents the vast forest of Lofa County. Initially, before the declaration of Gbarpolu as a County, the total land area of Lofa County was 7600 square miles, or 19,683.90 square kilometres. From that time until now, the land area of Lofa County is not known.

1.3 Geography

Lying in the north-western corner of the country, Lofa is bounded on the east and north by Guinea, west by Sierra Leone and on the south by Gbarpolu and Bong counties. Lofa County is now the second largest County in Liberia. It is bounded on the east and the north by Guinea, on the west by Sierra Leone and on the south by Gbarpolu and Bong Counties.

Climate

The climate in Lofa County is tropical, hot and humid. Based on the prevailing precipitation, two seasons are differentiated. The rainy season lasts from mid-April to mid-October. The dry season begins in November and ends in April. The temperature normally ranges annually from 24C to 30C (75F to 85F). Data on winds in Lofa County is incomplete, but wind generally blows from the Northeast during the dry season and from the Southwest during the rainy season. The total wind mileage is greatest in the rainy season from July to September and lowest in the dry season during December and January.

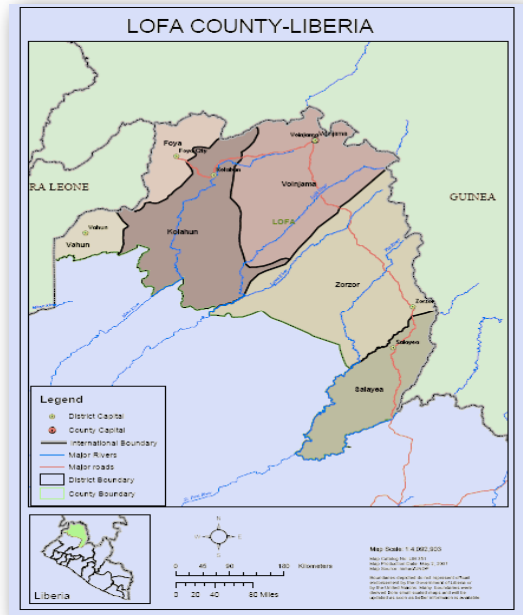
Lofa County has an average rainfall of around 115 inches (2,900mm). Three principal types of rainfall can be distinguished. First, heavy downpours occur at the beginning and at the end of the rainy season. Second, longer periods of precipitation with less turbulence occur, covering larger areas. The intensity of this kind of rainfall is increased through the drop of temperature during the afternoon and the night hours. Third, "Relief Rains" are produced by the friction between the topography and air masses which reach the county from the sea. Relief rains occur at mountain ranges and other relief features.

Topography

The plateaus and mountain ranges lie behind rolling hills. Table lands reach heights of up to 1000 ft-2000 ft (609.6 m) and mountain ranges are found up to 2000 ft. (600 m). Important ranges are the Wologisie, Wutivi and Wanigisi. The greatest width of this zone is 80 miles (130 km) between the Lofa and St. Paul Rivers. The belt of rolling hills parallel to the east zone has elevation in the order of 300ft (90 m). There are numerous hills, valleys and water courses in this zone.

Geology

All three kinds of soil produced by different conditions of climate and vegetation in Liberia are found in Lofa: clay loam, sandy clay loam, and loam.



Vegetation

Vegetation in Lofa is composed of tropical rain forest including high forest, broken forest and low bush. The type of forest most common to Lofa County is known as Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest. Some of the most common trees are the nesogordonia papaverifera, the limba (or terminalia superba), and the obechi (or triplochiton scleroxylon).

1.4 Demography¹

Population

Table 1: Population Estimates by Districts

District	Total	Population by status				Population by status – percentage			
		Locals	Returnees (Ref. & IDPs)	IDPs	Refugees	Locals %	Returnees (Ref. & IDPs)%	IDPs %	Refugees %
Foya	61642	1329	52787	7526	0	2.16%	85.63%	12.21%	0.00%
Kolahun	71648	5812	50857	14979	0	8.11%	70.98%	20.91%	0.00%
Salayea	70004	2651	17168	50185	0	3.79%	24.52%	71.69%	0.00%
Vahun	11964	95	11869	0	0	0.79%	99.21%	0.00%	0.00%
Voinjama	110827	6302	46682	57843	0	5.69%	42.12%	52.19%	0.00%
Zorzor	90088	2565	41708	45815	0	2.85%	46.30%	50.86%	0.00%
Total	416173	18754	221071	176348	0	4.51%	53.12%	42.37%	0.00%

Source: Norwegian Refugee Council January 2007

Ethnic Composition

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Dialects spoken

County	Language and Dialects Spoken													
	Bassa	Gbandi	Gio	Gola	Grebo	Kissi	Kpelle	Mendi	Kru	Lorma	Mandingo	Vai	Sapo	Other
Lofa	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	12%	6%	1%	0%	51%	3%	0%	0%	1%

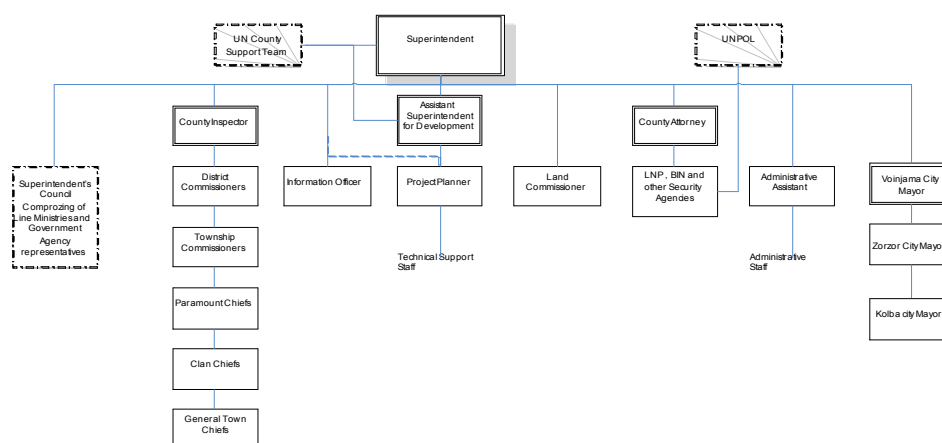
Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (October 2006)

Religion and Culture

While accurate statistics will only emerge from the 2008 Census, it is known that Lofa County is predominantly Christian with a sizeable Muslim minority, along with a few practitioners of other religions. The presence of these groups is felt in every part of the County. The people of Lofa have strong traditional cultural practices that provided some measure of social cohesion in the era before the civil crisis. During the war, some of these cultural practices tended to wane, but as normality is restored, the traditions are starting to come back. The Poro is a traditional school where the young men learn basic survival skills and civic responsibilities. The male graduation from the Poro Society is a cultural festival only compared to the carnival of the Caribbean Islands and Brazil. The citizens of Lofa often use their traditional and cultural traditions as a comparative advantage in agriculture, working in traditional kuu (cooperatives), as well as in education and family life.

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

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 Lofa County, seven District Development Consultation meetings were held in Voinjama, Zorzor, Salayea, Quadru Gboni, Vahun and Kolahun Districts respectively. Delegates at the consultations prepared timelines of development events in their areas, mapped the known resources and created clan profiles. Then the participants discussed the development challenges they face, using SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and problem/solution mapping techniques, and developed the District Action Plans annexed in this document. These plans were then analysed and consolidated at a CDA Consolidation Meeting that informed the County Action Plan below.

From the PRA process, Lofians unanimously concluded that to transform their quality of life, a number of critical interventions are needed now to move Lofa toward realizing the MDGs:

- Paving of all primary roads
- Paving of most (50%) of all secondary roads
- Gravel surface, compacted to all season passage with concert bridges for all feeders roads
- The construction of new alternative routes from Lofa to Monrovia (Vahun to Monrovia, Foya to Vahun to Tubmanburg)
- The construction of new secondary and feeder roads to connect agriculture communities to market
- Appropriate health facilities with proper staffing and affordable services
- A university in the county seat, high schools in every district headquarters, free quality primary education for all, and professional education at affordable prices



Lofa
County
Consultations





PART 2 - PRIORITIES, ISSUES AND ACTIONS

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

2.1 Development Priorities

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

While the security situation in Lofa has stabilized, seeds of past discord remain largely in place and new security challenges have arisen.

From Crisis to Opportunity (1989 – 2006)



In 1989, several armed factions roamed Liberia, with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) headed by Charles Taylor consistently overrunning Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) positions. In Lofa, the predominantly Mandingo group United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), was established in an attempt to counter the NPFL. The Lofa Defence Force,

predominantly Lorma, was constituted as a rival group against ULIMO. A split within ULIMO led to its early demise, but it would resurge as Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) when Taylor was elected president. LURD entered Lofa in 1999 from Guinea, setting off the last of the three periods of major combat in Liberian history.

In August 2003, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in Accra, which led to the exile of President Taylor, the inauguration of a two-year Transitional Government

(NTGL) with a power sharing arrangement between the major belligerents, and the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force. Free and fair elections held end 2005 brought Ellen Johnson Sirleaf to power. Vice President Joseph N. Boakai hails from Lofa.

UNMIL, UN and INGO Deployment

The UN military component was deployed to Lofa in April 2004. The Pakistani Battalion Headquarters are situated in Voinjama, with companies in Zorzor and Foya. UN Police (UNPOL) has been deployed in Voinjama, Zorzor and Foya. UN Military Observers (UNMO) and UN FPU are based in Voinjama. UNMIL civilian staff covers Lofa from UNMIL's Regional Headquarters in Voinjama. UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, FAO and WHO all have sub-offices in Voinjama, as do several larger humanitarian organizations including ICRC, IRC, IMC, ARC, GTZ, PWJ, CVT, MERCI, UMCOR, PMU, Samaritan's Purse, ACF, CCF, CWW, LWF, RTP, NRC, VIA, EU and SDC.

Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation

A total of 14,915 ex-combatants (including 1,113 CAFFs) have been disarmed and demobilized in Lofa. UNDP Trust Fund training opportunities are being provided through implementing partners to 4,872 beneficiaries in formal education and agricultural skills training categories, and parallel programs were also available from other funders including USAID. NCDDRR estimates that 6,018 beneficiaries participated in this type of programming. Over ten thousand ex-combatants and youth were provided jobs by UNMIL/RRR, UNDP and the World Bank for the rehabilitation of the Voinjama-Zorzor, Voinjama-Foya and Kolahun-Vahun highways between September 2006 and December 2007.

Repatriation and Resettlement, Context of Return

The turmoil in Lofa resulted in a massive exodus of people to neighbouring counties and countries. Lofa is a major area of voluntary and facilitated return and resettlement. The UNHCR-facilitated repatriation process ended in June 2007. Capacitating communities to deal with the often abrupt influx of former community members involves addressing a range of issues in both the short and long terms. While host communities have been sensitized and proved to be generally welcoming, they rely mainly on international organisations for provision of substantial support to returnees. Intra-communal tensions, surfacing as land disputes or other conflicts, are tentatively managed by official and traditional authorities with support of peace-building actors, but raise wider issues of concern. In the absence of a functioning regulatory social system, protection cases are mainly channelled through the UNHCR-led Protection Core Group and sub-clusters, which are comprised of national and international stakeholders. Efforts to restore social services and restore rule of law continue. However, gaps remain significant, largely on account of weak capacities of state institutions and a highly centralized governance culture.



Cross-border Challenges

Dealings with Sierra Leone and Guinea have focused traditionally on informal and formal cross-border trade. The economies of both countries remain fragile. A perceived lack of economic prospects is compounded by the decreasing presence of humanitarian and development organizations. In Guinea, the scramble for state authority is a major cause of uncertainties; there is a long-standing uneasiness within the political establishment and the military, and the health condition of long-time President Lansana Conte is reported to be poor. Sierra Leone's early recovery, the long and porous border with Guinea especially the disputed Yenga area, and persistent poverty all require careful attention. Liberian initiatives to foster cross-border reconciliation, trade and local security cooperation all contribute to enhance peaceful coexistence and minimize security threats in this crucial tri-border area for the sub-region as a whole. Meanwhile, massive population returns and a lack of economic prospects, coupled with low levels of respect for state authority and rule of law, have led to a surge in local and cross-border crime that law enforcement agencies and local authorities struggle to keep pace with.

Concerns raised during the CDA consultation: Security Pillar

Issues	Status
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual violence • Drug abuse • Theft (cattle, livestock, rubber, other) • Shortage of qualified security personnel • Corruption by security personnel • Lack of adequate support for security personnel including vehicles, accommodation, and communication • Lack of detention facilities for women and juveniles at the district level
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of ethics • Understaffing • Poor relations with citizens • Lack of public confidence/respect/trust • Corruption
Immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistical support, insufficient facilities, ineffective officers • Porous borders



Interventions – Security Pillar

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.	Provide training and adequate remuneration to all security sectors in the county: LNP and BIN Officers, Drug Enforcement Agency	2008-2011	Security Organs
	Provide logistics to security agents across all districts and along the borders	2008-2011	Security Organs
Strategic objective 2: To provide adequate territorial protection and law enforcement services to the general population of Liberia			
Inadequate presence of security officers throughout Liberia, security institutions are not yet in full control of security responsibility.	Construct an LNP station, a depot, and barracks in Barkedou Town of Quadru Gbondi District	2008-2011	LNP
	Construct an LNP station in Salayea	2008-2011	LNP
	Construct an LNP depot in Gorlu	2008-2011	LNP
	Construct an LNP depot in Ganglota	2008-2011	LNP
	Construct an LNP depot in Yealla	2008-2011	LNP
	Construct an LNP depot in Konia	2008-2011	LNP
	Construct a BIN Office in Voinjama, Foya: Mendicoma, Solomba, Foya Tengia; Zorzor: Yeala. Each office may be shared by the NSA, DEA and MNS	2008-2011	BIN
	Renovate the BIN office in Bolongaidu and Konedu	2008-2011	BIN
	Deploy more LNP officers to all districts, especially in Vahun, where only 4 LNP personnel are deployed. Currently there are 168 active among the total number of 180 LNP officers in the County, where the needed number is 250		LNP
	Deploy more BIN officers in each crossing point, especially Vahun, Salayea and Kolahun	2008-2009	BIN
	Provide motorbikes to LNP, BIN (7 working), DEA, NSA, MNS in each district as well as other logistics including office desks, computers, printers, communication equipment and stationery	2008-2009	Security Organs
	Provide vehicles to LNP and BIN	2008-2009	LNP, BIN
	Deploy more BIN officials in the major crossing points of Foya- Medikoma, Solomba; Vahun, where only 4 BIN officials are deployed; Zorzor – Yeala, Barwin, Konia; Quardu Gbondi- Sarkonedu, Bolongaidu; Sayfudu	2008-2009	BIN
	Increase the number of security personnel at each checkpoint and train staff on search and patrol skills	2008-2009	Security Organs
	Increase the number of Drug Enforcement Agency staff by 50% and strengthen capacity by providing them with basic training and equipment to search for drugs and other illegal goods	2008-2009	DEA
	Conduct workshops and training for all security staff on conflict resolution	2008-2009	Security Organs
Establish a system of regular and timely payment for security personnel	2008-2009	Security Organs	
Strategic objective 3: To ensure institutional participation in security governance and functions			
Civilians and local authorities are excluded from participating in security governance.	Conduct special workshops for civil society groups, especially youth groups, in consolidation of peace and national reconciliation	2008-2009	MIA
	Increase the number of workshops and trainings on conflict sensitivity and conflict resolution at the community level	2008-2009	MIA
	Establish vocational institutions for the 15,000 ex-combatants in Lofa County	2008-2009	MoL

2.3 Economic Revitalization Pillar

Natural Resources

Even though Lofa County still retains a good portion of its forest, there are no large scale forestry activities presently taking place in the County. Forest-related activities are mostly limited to burning and sales of charcoal and firewood, and pit sawing. These activities combined constitute only 1% of total household income.² Rubber is not produced or processed in Lofa County in significant quantities, unlike in Margibi, Sinoe, Bong and Nimba Counties. Timber and mining do not feature in the County's economy but have high potential. The Wologisie Mountain has not yet been exploited for minerals, but potential exists. Deposits of iron ore, gold, diamonds and other minerals are mined only illegally in Lofa, and the authorities lack the resources to control the problem. Some international companies including BHP Billiton have been assessing the mining possibilities in Lofa, which could lead to a major concession and significant investment and jobs creation.

Agricultural Sector

70% of Lofa's population is engaged in agriculture. In the 1980s, it was widely believed that Lofa County alone could provide enough food for the entire country.³ Today, Lofa has the highest number of food insecure people in Liberia, with 70% having poor or borderline food consumption levels according to the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey conducted by the Government. Last year, Lofa produced its first proper harvest since the end of the war.⁴ The County Agriculture Office has indicated that food production will double this year in comparison to the previous year, based on county-wide farm inspections. The main crops cultivated in 2005 included cassava, rice, sweet potatoes/eddoes, plantain/banana, corn, other vegetables (14%) and pulses (11%).

Lofa County's history of producing enough to export can now be realised again with strong support from the Government and other investors. The gradual shifting from traditional farming to mid-scale mechanized agriculture is critical to the creation of a sustainable economy for the County. The Foya and LISCO areas have over twenty thousand (20,000) acres of previously mechanized rice cultivation lands that can be reactivated to boost the national rice supply and reduce reliance on imports.

Strong and sustained growth in agriculture is particularly important since it can create employment for many low-skilled people. Therefore, small and medium-size Lofa farmers will be supported with quality extension services, access to agricultural financing/loans, tractors, accessories, renewable energy sources and other support to increase production of rice and other food crops to produce excess for export.

2 CFSNS p.114

3 Interview with officials at the Ministry of Agriculture

4 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutritional Survey (CFSNS), October 2006

Cocoa and coffee can also add value for Lofa farmers and our economy. These efforts will increase our County's and national foreign exchange earnings, create employment, raise the standard of living and contribute to the development of other industries.

Food Crops

The chief food crops in Lofa County are rice and cassava. Rice was cultivated by 95% of households in 2005 while 17 % of households cultivated cassava. Vegetable cultivation was put at 17% during this same period, while pulses were cultivated by 11% of households. Sweet potatoes, plantain/banana were cultivated by 6% of households while corn was grown by 7% and groundnuts by 1% of households. These figures can increase substantially through investments in agricultural development. In spite of the high potential for production growth, at present, food subsidies from WFP remain vital for the economic advancement of Lofa citizens, be they through school feeding, food-for-work, or other forms of food aid to the most vulnerable groups.



Cash Crops

In 2005, some 37% of households produced crops for cash. Of those households, coffee and cocoa are produced by 53% and 82% respectively. Other important cash crops included plantain/banana (produced by 12% of households), palm/nuts oil (10%), Cola nuts (5%), pineapple (3%) and rubber (1%). The palm nuts and palm kernel are processed into oil and sold mostly in neighboring Guinea and in Monrovia.

Agriculture Constraints

Access to fertile land is not a problem for most Lofians. The real problems, as shown in Table 3, are a lack of household labour, seeds, tools, and access to finance. This is why returnees could not produce enough crops in 2005. 2006 saw the first real harvest since the end of the war, made possible through the intervention of international and local NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs)⁵ who helped with swamp rehabilitation; clearing for palm, cocoa and coffee farms; planting of cassava, sweet potatoes and backyard gardens. Cash crop maintenance (underbrushing and shade reduction) is one key to increasing production for export, but farmers need access to credit to make this happen.

Table 3: Agriculture Constraints per Household

Lack of seeds	Lack of tools	Lack of fertilizer & pesticides	Lack of household labour	Lack of defense against Birds/groundhogs	Lack of cash	Household otherwise engaged
55%	59%	5%	59%	11%	47%	10%

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (October 2006)

Concerns Raised During the CDA Consultations: Economic Revitalization Pillar

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

Investment Areas

During the regional consultation of 4-5 February, 2008 in Gbarnga, the People of Lofa County identified three priority areas for investment, based on the comparative advantage of the County in terms of geographical location, natural resources endowment and market opportunities. Following sensitivity and comparative analysis, the two most effective project ideas were selected and prioritized. The other project was iron ore mining.

⁵ Employment Opportunities and Working Conditions of Rural and Peri Urban Youth in Liberia, UNDP 2006

	Investment Area A	Investment Area B
Lofa County	<p>Mechanized commercial farms and food processing</p> <p>Liberia will only reach agricultural self-sufficiency by adopting modern methods and equipment to maximize production. The transformation from traditional methods will occur gradually by providing inputs and training in new methods for farmers.</p>	<p>Forestry and wood processing</p> <p>Recognizing that Liberia has more remaining tropical rainforest than any of its neighbors, Lofa County is preparing to capitalize on the potential benefits from value addition to forest products. Wood processing will generate incomes and employment, and this can be achieved on a sustainable basis with the proper policy frameworks to protect the forest and timber industry workers, as set by the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) with the participation of the major stakeholders.</p>

Investment and Job Creation Potential

Natural Resources

Poverty reduction for Lofa depends on the County's ability to harness its natural resources in a smart and environmentally-friendly manner for maximum benefit to the widest array of citizens.

Mining

Lofa is endowed with sizeable diamond and gold deposits, according to the Ministry of Lands Mines and Energy (MLME). Diamond and gold mining at a commercial scale can bring economic growth, rapid development, employment and poverty reduction to Lofa in a relatively short time. On average, 25% of Liberian diamonds are rated to be of gem quality, 40% of near-gem quality, and 35% of industrial quality. Currently there is no commercial mining of diamonds or gold ongoing in the County, though there are illegal mining activities in some forest areas. Mount Wologisie is now thought to contain hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore and other minerals of commercial value that are yet to be explored. BHP Billiton and Mano River Resources have started exploration of mineral resources, and an MLME representative recently arrived in the County and will coordinate mining activities.

Timber

Timber production is another vital part of Lofa's poverty reduction strategy. Most of the forest is still virgin with no commercial-scale extraction of logs. Several wood species are of high commercial value, such as those known locally as waismo, lovoa, neagon, sapele, ayoloko, abura, and eke, as well as mahogany . The new forest resource sharing scheme proposed by the Government will give a boost to Lofa's development efforts, bringing tangible benefits in a short time. Local wood processing to add value to Lofian timber will be an important feature of future timber concessions, creating employment and reducing poverty through production for export items such as:

- ✿ Knockdown furniture
- ✿ Door frames

- ✿ Semi-finished furniture
- ✿ Custom wood pieces
- ✿ Panel doors
- ✿ Plane doors
- ✿ Soft board made of sawdust

Non-timber Forest Products

Bush meat, bamboo and rattan, materials for traditional and religious ceremonies, fruits, nuts, traditional medicines, and materials for construction are abundant in the dense forest of Lofa County, and these can be a major source of income for the local population. Bamboo is used mostly around the house in basket weaving and construction, but bamboo has tremendous trade potential in handicrafts, chopsticks, window blinds, flooring, furniture, panels, carpentry, charcoal and activated carbon. Bamboo and rattan have been collected for furniture, although may not through proper procedures, therefore there is a need to train the collectors on international standards for quality, processing, and efficient management. Bamboo and rattan yield a higher portion of value to the communities and primary processors than does timber in Lofa. Chinese government provided training courses (at the moment available in Monrovia) on weaving rattan and bamboo should be extended to Lofa County as well as there is need to establish commercial market for these kind of products.

Eco-Tourism

With its dense forest rich in flora and fauna, several mountain ranges and peaks, rivers suitable for canoeing and fishing, many waterfalls and other attractive features, Lofa is the natural eco-tourism destination in Liberia. The famous Vahun Bat Cave is home to millions of bats and other wildlife, and was once home to early man, as there is evidence of former habitation inside. Some believe that it stretches over two miles underground, and may contain several lakes. The stalactites and the stalagmites are a wonder to behold.



Agricultural Products

The County's sustainable development is directly dependent upon development of the agriculture sector. Fortunately, Lofa is endowed with sandy clay, clay loam and loamy soils with comfortable 'A' horizons rich in black topsoil suitable to sustain almost all tropical food and cash crops.

Rice

Rice is perhaps the most important agricultural product grown in the County; Lowland swamp rice can be harvested three times a year using improved short-durational varieties. Upland rice cultivation is heavily practiced in Lofa but should be discouraged as yields are much lower than swamp rice cultivation and may lead to deforestation.

With support from Government, investors and other donors, Lofa will be able to grow enough rice to minimize reliance on imports in four years, and enough for export in six years. Once the tree crops (cocoa and coffee) are rehabilitated and new farms are established, Lofa farmers will be able to significantly influence Liberia's foreign exchange earnings and increase the country's GDP.

Cooperative Farming

An important early priority in the effort to revitalize the agriculture sector is the 1000-acre per district community farming project, wherein every district in Lofa will cultivate a thousand acres of crops on a cooperative farm. These cooperative farms can greatly contribute to;

- ✿ Employment creation
- ✿ Reduced dependency on imported rice
- ✿ Economic empowerment of communities
- ✿ Production of export products to earn foreign exchange

The existing farmers' cooperative societies can also serve as an economic engine to drive Lofa County to rapid economic revitalization. These cooperatives are owned and managed by farmers and are a perfect entry point for external support in the form of extension services, agricultural financing, product marketing, capacity building, farm tools and fertilizers, farmers' stores and other necessary services. Recently, the African Development Fund has been funding the re-establishment and operation of Gbandi Farmers' Cooperative Society as a trial case, with plans to support other cooperative societies in Lofa. The Cooperative Development Agency (CDA) is also being assisted by the ADF to empower the following cooperative societies in Lofa:

- ✿ Intofawo Cooperative Society, Foya District
- ✿ Guma-Mende Cooperative Society, Vahun district
- ✿ Voinjama District Cooperative Society

The County is currently seeking funding of US\$100,000.00-\$150,000 for each of the seven cooperative societies for use in establishing sound management structures, rehabilitating warehouses and offices, and providing agricultural tools and small loans to farmers.

Fisheries

Lofa is a landlocked county and all fishing is fresh-water. Fishing is not now conducted on a commercial basis, though fisher folks do carry their surplus catch to market to supplement the community fish protein requirement. There is potential to develop the fresh-water fishing business for riverside communities, and the availability of abundant swamp lowland can also be exploited to develop commercial fish, shrimp, and frog farming.

Interventions – Economic Revitalization Pillar

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
Goal: Restoring production in the leading natural resource sectors, especially agriculture, while ensuring the benefits are widely shared; and reducing production costs to establish the foundation for diversification of the economy over time into competitive production of downstream products, and eventually manufactures and services.			
Strategic objective 1: Develop more competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains and linkages to markets.			
Agricultural supply chains have collapsed due to fragmented markets, weak rural demand, no value addition, and few incentives for cash crop production.	Provide agricultural inputs to farmers to expand production in vegetables, rubber, rice, poultry, livestock, fishery and other agricultural activities	2008-2011	MoA
	Train farmers on improved modern agricultural practices	2008-2011	MoA
	Revisit loan procedures and interest rates for small businesses	2008-2011	MoF
Strategic objective 2: Improve food security and nutrition, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five.			
High levels of food insecurity and child malnutrition impede socioeconomic development and poverty reduction.	Maintain the provision of food assistance to schools, health facilities, and vulnerable populations	2008-2011	MoE, MoA
	Maintain the provision of food-for-work and farm projects	2008-2011	MoA, MoL
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.	Provide incentives, inputs, and services to construct factories and reactivate old industry	2008-2011	MoCI
	Establish bank branches in rural communities and lower minimum balance required to open an account to 100USD	2008-2011	MoF
	Encourage formation of cooperative societies, with particular emphasis on women and youth	2008-2011	MoA
	Provide tax holidays to investors establishing themselves in rural agricultural areas	2008-2011	MoF
	Facilitate workshops and training for owners and workers of small and medium enterprises	2008-2011	MoL
	Facilitate the graduation of informal economy workers to the formal economy	2008-2011	MoL
	Increase number of revenue agents and strengthen the tax collection system	2008-2011	MoF
	Reactivate tourism sites in various locations indicated in the county profile	2008-2011	MIA
Encourage private sector to employ Liberian nationals	2008-2011	MIA	

2.4 Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

Local Government

While the presence of local government officials in Lofa County has gradually increased, in particular since the establishment of the new government in 2006, public sector capacity remains weak. The county's ministries and agencies are operating from temporary locations pending the rehabilitation of the County Administration building by GoL and USAID. The appointment of a superintendent in 2006 served as a catalyst for deployment of other ministry officials at the county and district levels. Lofa's UN County Support Team (CST) works alongside local authorities to support the Government's decentralization efforts. The CST process aims to ensure a coherent and consolidated UN approach to addressing county challenges, supporting the Superintendent's office, and building capacity of government institutions so they can increasingly take over responsibility for management of the security, reconstruction and development agendas.

Courts and Administration of Justice



Lofa County Circuit Court, Voinjama

Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms continue to play an important role in the absence of a fully functioning judicial system. There are eight magisterial courts in Lofa County, and one Circuit Court (the 10th Judicial Circuit Court). All courts operate on a skeletal basis with varying constraints related to office space, transportation, communication and job awareness. Prosecution at the magisterial court level is hampered by a complete absence of City Solicitors, while the sole County Attorney is entirely overwhelmed

with cases. The Lofa Circuit Court facility is in dire need of renovation including security arrangements for court documents, and furniture. Many staff including some clerks and sheriffs have long been working for the courts without ever having been on the official government payroll. There is a need for the establishment of a Justice of the Peace in those areas where the Magisterial Court is absent. Nearly all attorneys, police and prison staff are lacking the means of transportation and communication to carry out proper investigations, liaise with witnesses, and transport detainees.

Table 4: Court Facilities

No. of Facilities	Type of Facility	Location	Status	No. of Officers
1	Magistrate Court House	Foya	Not a government-owned building, dilapidated	3 Magistrates
1	Magistrate Court House	Kolahun	Not a government-owned building, dilapidated	2 Magistrates
1	Magistrate Court House	Salayea	Not a government-owned building, dilapidated	3 Magistrates
1	Magistrate Court House	Zorzor	Newly constructed	2 Magistrates
1	Magistrate Court House (Circuit)	Voinjama	Dilapidated	2 Magistrates
1	Circuit Court House	Voinjama	Dilapidated	1 Magistrate and 1 resident Judge
1	Magistrate Court House	Zogolimai Township	Not a government-owned building, dilapidated	3 Magistrates
1	Magistrate Court House	Lisco	Not a government-owned building, dilapidated	1 Magistrate
1	Magistrate Court House	Vahun	Not a government-owned building, dilapidated	3 Magistrates

Source: Lofa Circuit Court Clerk

Law Enforcement & Corrections

UNMIL has renovated LNP offices in Zorzor, Kolahun, Voinjama (in progress), and Foya. Currently, the LNP has 182 officers deployed in all districts (of an expected number of 250), of which only four are female. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) has 86 staff in all districts. The National Security Agency (NSA) has 15 staff deployed in Lofa and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has 28, though only three of the latter are currently on the payroll, having completed their training. Joint security coordination is part of the portfolio of the County Attorney. The many unmanned or poorly manned border crossings limit the ability of law enforcement agencies to monitor and secure borders, and joint patrolling with UN components only partially—and temporarily—fills this gap. Lofa’s prison facility, located in Voinjama, has been rehabilitated by UNMIL and is supported by WFP, ICRC and UNMIL CAU under various assistance programs.

LNP County Profile

There are 182 LNP officers deployed in Lofa County (April 2008/October 2007). These 182 officers are distributed as follows: Voinjama district District 68, Zorzor district District 28, Foya district District 26, Kolahun district District 24, Salayea district District 19 and Vahun district District 7. 10 LNP are on special assignment in the Office of the Superintendent and the Circuit Court. There are 4 female LNP officers deployed to Lofa County. Mobility of the County’s LNP is facilitated by 1 one Toyota 4 - runner (not working) and 3 motor bikes.

Media & Civil Society

With a lack of other local media, radio is the main medium for disseminating information in Lofa. The county has five community-based radio stations: Radio Kintoma (Voinjama), Radio Tamba Taikor (Foya), Radio Harleyngee (Kolahun), Radio

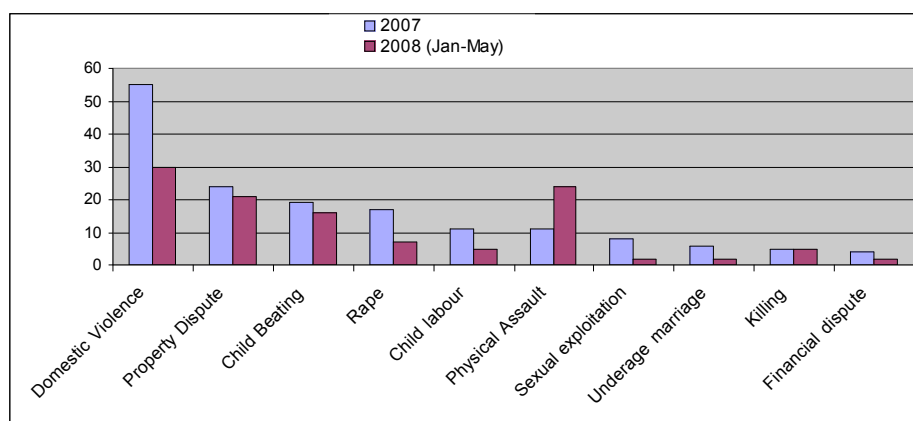
Life (Zorzor) and Vahun Community Radio (Vahun). Salayea district receives its coverage from Zorzor, and has no community radio station of its own. UNMIL Radio transmits from Voinjama and covers the major population centres in Lofa and beyond. UNMIL has MOUs (US\$2,400 annually) with Radio Kintoma, Radio Harleyngee and Radio Life to carry its programming that is produced in Monrovia. MOUs with Vahun Community Radio and Radio Tamba Taikor are currently in the works. A new community radio station will soon begin broadcasting from Voinjama (Radio Kaisah at 102 Mhz) pending registration with the Government. Star Radio and Talking Drum Studios have stationed reporters in Lofa, and their programming is carried by the various stations by contract. The communication masts of the GoL-owned Liberian Broadcasting System (LBS) are earmarked for rehabilitation with Chinese support.

A wide variety of Civil Society groups exist in Lofa County, including faith-based groups, youth and women’s organizations, health and advocacy NGOs, marketing associations and transport unions, among others. These groups mainly undertake reconciliation, awareness-raising or development-related activities. The vast majority of their initiatives receive no or limited support from external stakeholders. Capacity-building and tangible support is required for CSOs to fully play their role in peacebuilding and other needed social services.

Concerns Raised During the CDA Consultation: Governance Pillar

Issues	Status
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption
Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of competent judicial officials • Lack of knowledge of judicial procedures (by people) • Lack of knowledge of laws, e.g. rape laws • Ineffective court system (abandoned cases and delays) • Continued reliance on often harmful traditional methods of justice • Insufficient legal aid • Lack of defence lawyers • Human rights violations • Child labour
Land Conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure problems/ absence of land deeds
Civic Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of active women’s and youth participation in decision making

Number of Protection Incidents Reported in the County



UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring project

Interventions – Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

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.	Develop a strategy to support dialogue and collaboration between local and national authorities	2008-2011	MIA
	Institute land reform programs, reflecting equity, legality and tradition– Boundary harmonization within Districts, intra-Districts, Towns, Clans, and with other Counties. Land and Property Dispute Committee should be institutionalized to settle disputes	2008-2011	Governance Commission
	Ensure that returnees and former IDPs repossess their land and property, pending the confirmation of ownership	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.	Rationalize local governance structure and review staff performance		
	Develop a training policy and program for civil servants on issues of good governance, anti-corruption, management, leadership, public administration, etc at the District level.	2008-2009	MIA
	Rehabilitate the County Administration building immediately	2008-2011	MIA
	Rehabilitate the District Administration buildings in Foya, Quadru Gbondi, and Zorzor	2008-2011	MIA
Strategic objective 3: To expand Access to Justice, and enhance the protection and promotion of human rights under the Laws of Liberia			
There are significant shortcomings in the protection and promotion of human rights, and there is a lack of equal access to the justice system, as well as minimal public understanding of citizens' rights under the law.	Rehabilitate the Circuit Court building in Voinjama.	2008-2009	MoJ
	Recruit and deploy skilled and professional judges	2008-2009	MoJ
	Train the LNP on investigation and evidence gathering for court cases	2008-2009	MoJ
	Provide logistics to the Circuit Court including law books, including provision of security of documents	2008-2009	MoJ
	Build Magisterial Courts in the districts: Foya, Kolahun, Vahun, Quardu Gbondi, Salyea, Zglolimai Township and Lisco	2008-2011	MoJ
	Build juvenile and women's annexes at district detention centers	2008-2011	MoJ
	Deploy a Justice of the Peace in each district until Corrections facilities can be completed	2008-2009	MoJ
	Construct or rehabilitate corrections facilities in the Districts: Foya, Kolahun, Salayea, and Quardu Gbondi.	2008-2011	MoJ
	Train and better remunerate prison wardens	2008-2011	MoJ
	Increase awareness through sensitization on respect for the rule of law, new provisions in the law, and due process	2008-2009	MoJ
	Develop a strategy to discourage impunity in cases of ritualistic murder, rape and murder	2008-2011	MoJ & MIA

2.5 Infrastructure and Basic Social Services Pillar

The fourteen years of instability had a devastating effect on Lofa's infrastructure. Efforts are ongoing, both by the Government and the international community, to rehabilitate and construct public buildings, roads⁶ and other public property in order to meet the demands of a growing population in a recovering economy. However, much must still be done to undo the destruction of the past.

Health



The Ministry of Health through the County Health Team coordinates management and provision of health services, flanked by WHO and UNICEF with major support from INGOs. During the war, all 53 of Lofa's health facilities (4 hospitals, 6 health centres and 41 clinics) were destroyed. 49 of these facilities have been rehabilitated and are currently managed mainly by international organizations. Progress in health service coverage and quality has been made but the capacity of the Government to take over management of the clinics is still limited. The need for qualified medical staff cannot be understated, especially as international actors are scaling down their operations. Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) has reconstructed Lofa's main referral hospital, in Voinjama. According to a MOU signed between SDC and the government, the hospital will be run by International Medical Corps (IMC) and the County Health Team for two years. Within this time, IMC plans to extend the capacity of the hospital from the present 50 beds to 150 beds. The hospital will open in April 2008.

Table 5: Health Facilities

Name of County	No. Districts	LISGIS Pop. Projection 2006	Total # of Functional Hospitals	Total # of Functional Clinic	Total # of Functional Health Centre	Total # of Functional Maternity Centre	Total # of Functional Health Facility
Lofa	7	276,347	4	31	9		40 (51) HCS profile

Table 6: Presence of Full Time MoH Health Workers in the County

CM	Den-tist	Dis-penser	E.H.O.	Lab Aides	Lab tech	LPN	Nurse Aides	Nurse Anest.	Phar-macists	PA	Doctors	Regis-trar	RN	TTM	Social worker
26	3	24	7	7	12	25	70	1	4	18	6	29	2	68	25

Source: MoH

Table 7: Public Health Utilities (PHUs)

County	Pharmacy	Medicine Store
Lofa		3

Source: MoH

⁶ Under the CST umbrella, the Ministry of Public Works resident Engineer coordinates the Lofa Road Task Force with UNMIL RRR support.

Education

Educational services in Lofa rely heavily on external support. The County Education Office, in cooperation with UNICEF, coordinates sector support activities. These include emergency school feeding programmes; renovation of schools; provision of furniture, stationery and textbooks; and strengthening the managerial capacity of the Ministry. By the end of May 2007, there were 297 schools in Lofa County registered with the Ministry of Education, with a total enrolment of 48,164. With a rapidly growing school-going population, Lofa faces a shortage of trained and qualified teachers. As a result, the student-to-teacher ratio is unfavourably skewed, resulting in a poor quality of



service to the student. Rehabilitation of the Zorzor Teacher Training Institute has been pledged by USAID, while the Japanese government will fund rehabilitation of the Voinjama Multilateral High School. School feeding with support from WFP is ongoing in 172 schools.

Table 8: Public School, Teachers and Students

District	Total Schools	# Pre Primary Schools	# Primary Schools	# ALP Schools	# Lower Secondary Schools	# Upper Secondary Schools	# Multilateral Schools	# of Students			# of Teachers	
								Total	Total Male	Total Female	Total	# Reactivated
Foya	92	39	40	7	5	1	0	12099	7351	4748	239	54
Kolahun	127	49	60	11	6	1	0	16849	9350	7499	356	106
Salayca	47	15	15	9	6	2	0	5940	3358	2582	159	85
Vahun	22	11	9	1	1	0	0	769	423	346	58	0
V o i n- jama	95	34	38	14	6	2	1	10297	5874	4423	246	70
Zorzor	86	32	32	16	5	1	0	8988	5232	3756	293	110
County	469	180	194	58	29	7	1	54942	31588	23354	1351	425

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

Table 9: Literacy Rate and Enrolment

Literacy			
	Total	Male	Female
Adult (15+ yrs)	46.0	65.5	25.5
Youth (15-25 yrs)	69.1	81.9	53.3
Primary Enrolment (6-11 yrs)			
Net	50.3	53.4	47.0
Gross	115.4	138.4	91.5
Secondary Enrolment (12-17 yrs)			
Net	14.4	14.7	14.0
Gross	52.3	61.7	39.0

Source: Common Welfare Indicator Questionnaire data



Water & Sanitation

Boreholes with pumps, unprotected wells and creeks are the main sources of drinking water for the people of Lofa County. Improving access to reliable water sources is a key activity of many international organizations. There are an estimated 800 water points (the majority of which are unprotected and unusable during the dry season) and 500 proper latrines in the County. Efforts to ensure the sustainability of existing water points have been made, including the establishment of Community Water Committees (CWC) with the help of INGOs. These CWCs have responsibility for making minor repairs, carrying out hygiene promotion events and taking overall care of water pumps. LRRRC is currently steering the coordination efforts of the WATSAN sector, and the Ministry of Public Works will increasingly take over this responsibility.

Table 10: Type of Water Source

Piped into compound	Public Tap or Standpipe	Bore-hole or tube well	Protected well or spring	Unprotected well or spring	Surface water (river/lake/pond)	Collected rain water	Vendor/bottled	Other	Total improved water sources
1.0	32.3	23.7	12.6	4.2	23.7	2.6	45.8

Source: Common Welfare Indicator Questionnaire data

Table 11: Recorded WATSAN Facilities in the County

Water points	Protected Wells	Latrines
309	450	500

Source: Ministry of Health (2006)

Table 12: Type of Toilet Facility

None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Ventilated covered pit latrine (VIP)	Covered pit latrine (with slab)	Covered pit latrine (without slab)	Pan or bucket	Hanging toilet or over water	Other	Total improved sanitation
62.7	1.1	0.3	6.2	17.2	3.7	1.7	3.3	5.8	22.8

Source: Common Welfare Indicator Questionnaire data

Table 13: Population and Household Ratio to Facilities

Population Ratio

Household Ratio

Hand pumps	Protective wells	Latrines	Hand pumps	Protective wells	Latrines
894.33 - 1	614 - 1	553 - 1	149.05 - 1	102.35 - 1	92.11 - 1

As a result of the appalling WATSAN situation shown in the statistics above, water-borne diseases have become normal fact of life for many Lofians. Many gains have been made in the last few years, but many whole towns remain without any sanitary facilities or water points.

Table 14: Access to Safe Water and Excreta Disposal

Access to Safe Water			Access to Safe Excreta Disposal		
County	2005	2006	County	2005	2006
Lofa	26.4	42.2	Lofa	26.4	42.2
Liberia	17.08	25.2	Liberia	17.08	25.2

Source: UNICEF

Pop	GOL/ UNICEF Assessment (Water Points)	GOL/UNICEF Assessment Water Points Functional (2004)	UNICEF 2005 (New wells)	UNICEF 2006 (New wells as of Oct 30, 2006)	Total Water Points Func- tional	% Pop with access to safe water points- hand pumps (250 persons/hand pump)
91192	173	121	10	23	154	42.2

Pop	GOL/UNICEF Assessment Latrines Facilities	UNICEF 2005	UNICEF 2006 (as of Oct 30, 2006)	Total Latrine Facilities	% Pop with access to safe excreta disposal – pit latrines (8 persons/square hole)
91192	23	15	12	50	0.44

Electricity

Typical of a rural Liberian County, Lofa lacks any public provision of electrical power, and the little electricity generated comes from the private generators of the UN agencies, INGOs and private citizens. The President has donated a 65KVA generator for the County Administration compound and principal streets of Voinjama, but otherwise most people burn candles and oil lanterns for light.

Table 15: Type Lighting Fuel

Kerosene	Generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Palm oil	Other
26.3	0.6	0.7	11.3	3.9	56.5	0.7

Source: Common Welfare Indicator Questionnaire data

Post and Telecommunications

President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf broke ground for the new Post Office in Voinjama in March 2008, the construction of which will be funded by the Universal Postal Union. Postal delivery services in the county have resumed in a limited fashion. Mobile phone communication is provided by private companies including Lonestar, LiberCell, and Cellcom, and coverage from the Comium company will soon be established.

Concerns Raised During the CDA Consultation: Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar

Issues	Status
Roads and bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of improved roads (primary and feeder) Existing roads in disrepair High cost of transport
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of facilities Lack of trained teachers Lack of textbooks, materials Lack of access to adult education Lack of access to higher education
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of trained medical personnel Lack of medical supplies and equipment Lack of facilities Low salaries, incentives and benefits for health workers
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to safe drinking water Lack of public toilets
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of electricity

Interventions – Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar

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.	Construct or rehabilitate and maintain the entire road network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medikoma (Foya District) to St Paul River (Salayea District), rehabilitation, pavement and black surface • Foya Tengia to Koywahun • Yeala (Zorzor District) to Zorzor Town • Kolahun Road junction (Kolahun District) to Sierra Leone Border • Vahun to ULC Camp, Fenyorma to Sawmil (Gbarpolu) • Kolahun – Gelema – Gbarpolu • Populahun to Kailahun to Lukasu • Kolahun – Ngorkohun to Kpenhowah – Tahamba – Ngelehun – Banndenne – Makona River • Bravo Firm to Ghongyea to Kpayarquelleh (Salayea) • Barkedu to Sayfudu border road and bridge rehabilitation • Selega to Kondah border in Quardu Gbondi • John's Town to Bulor in Quardu Gbondi • Ganglota to Gbnoyea to Kparyaquilleh in Salayea • Salayea to Tinsue to Fassawalazu to Yeala (Zorzor) • Voinjama to Tobogissizu • Voinjama to Vonema 	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.	Develop a database on WATSAN	2008	MPW
	Establish water purification facility in Voinjama and distribution to other districts	2008-2011	MPW
	Construct hand pumps and sanitation facilities in remote areas	2008-2011	MPW
	Provide chlorine for the treatment of water distribution points	2008-2009	MPW
	Build latrines and pump wells for each school	2008-2009	MPW
	Rehabilitate all rural water systems	2008-2009	MPW
	Rebuild all the cities, supply pipe-borne water and install power generation in the Districts	2008-2011	MPW & LEC
	Allocate land for cemeteries in district town	2008-2011	MIA
Strategic 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.	Construct or rehabilitate hospitals, clinics, health centers and midwifery stations	2008-2011	MoH
	Improve the provision of medicines and other health equipment and materials	2008-2011	MoH
	Construct a hospital in Foya and Vahun Districts	2008-2009	MoH
	Renovate Kolahun Hospital	2008-2011	MoH
	Upgrade Barkedu Clinic, Foya Tengia Clinic, Vezala Clinic to health center	2008-2011	MoH
	Construct a health center in Kolahun, Lukasu, Kailahun	2008-2010	MoH
	Construct a clinic in Kpayarquelleh/Salayea, Sodu/Foya,	2008-2009	MoH
	Construct a clinic in Zeyelakpala/Zorzor, Korlea/Quardu Gbondi	2008-2011	MoH
	Train and offer incentives for the deployment of health workers, nurses and doctors in remote areas (especially in Vahun, Quardu Gbondi and Salayea Districts without any doctor, whereas Zorzor has three, Voinjama has four, Kolahun has one and Foya has one doctor).	2008-2009	MoH
	Improve training for health workers	2008-2011	MoH
	Increase the number of mobile clinics	2008-2011	MoH
Increase salaries and benefits and provide housing for health workers	2008-2011	MoH	

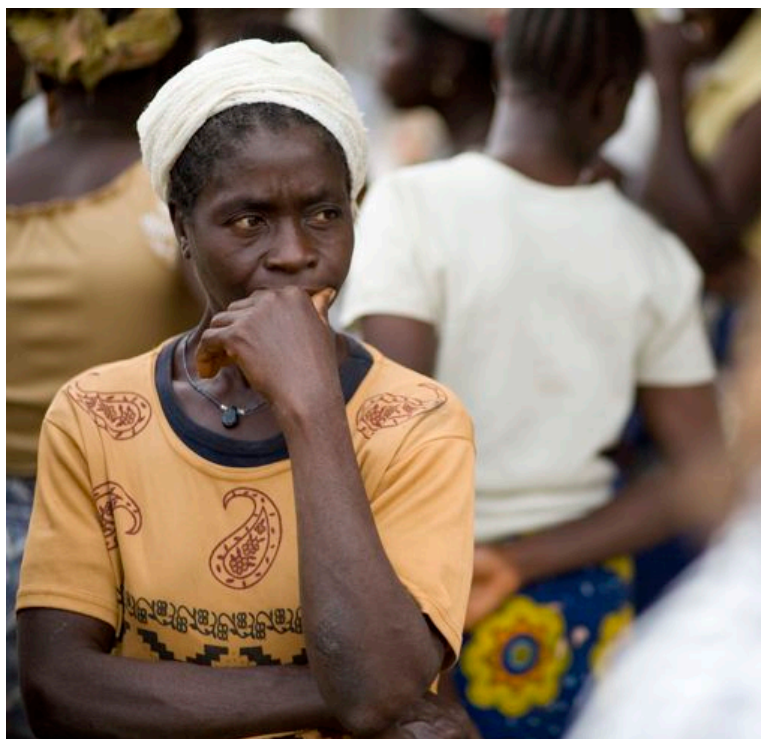
Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
Strategic Objective 4: To provide access to quality and relevant educational opportunities at all levels and to all, in support of the social and economic development of the nation			
Access is severely limited due to insufficient facilities and 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.	Increase salaries and benefits, ensure timely payment and provide housing for teachers. There are 1356 volunteer and 640 paid teachers working in Lofa.	2008-2011	MoE
	Increase the number of teachers in remote areas	2008-2011	MoE
	Improve the provision of text books and other school materials – none of the schools has sufficient text books or reading materials	2008-2011	MoE
	Construct more schools, especially in the remotest districts (Currently there are 2 Senior high, 9 junior high and 85 elementary schools for 24611 students in Kolahun; 2 Senior high, 11 junior high and 72 elementary schools for 21480 students in Voinjama; 1 Senior high, 7 junior high and 19 elementary schools for 11444 students in Salayea; 1 Senior high, 1 junior high and 3 elementary schools for 1980 students in Vahun; 1 Senior high, 8 junior high and 33 elementary schools for 14585 students in Zorzor; 2 Senior high, 5 junior high and 23 elementary schools for 12423 students in Foya).	2008-2011	MoE
	Enforce compulsory primary schooling	2008-2011	MoE
	Subsidize private schools	2008-2011	MoE
	Construct elementary and junior high schools in Kparyaquleh Town, Salayea, with furniture, text books, instructional materials, library facilities, trained teachers and teachers' quarters.	2008-2011	MoE
	Upgrade the Multilateral high school in Voinjama to College/University level with trained staff, improved library facility, modern science lab, text books, and teachers' quarters		
	Elevate the junior high school in Quadru Gbondi to the high school level, establish a modern library with sufficient text books and qualified teachers.		
	Upgrade ZRTTI in Zorzor to college/university level with trained staff, modern library and equipped science lab		
Construct a new elementary school in Malamu/Zorzor with textbooks, library, recreational materials, play ground, adequate trained teachers			
Renovate Central high school with more class rooms, a modern library, computer lab, text books, trained teachers, teachers' quarters			
Build Latrines and water pump wells for all other schools			
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.	Build mini-hydroelectric plants in the places where are major water sources and establish power supply mechanism	2008-2011	LEC/MLME
	Provide electricity to Voinjama City and other major population centers through use of alternative energy sources/solar power	2008-2011	LEC/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 144 protection incidents reported in the County during January-May 2008, 30% and 21% 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,⁷ 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

⁷ UNESCO, 2007

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 Funding for County Development

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.

- ✿ Building Sustainable Human Capacity: While short term programs such as the Senior Executive Service are targeted at redressing the issue of low capacity in the civil service, it is essential to give serious attention to improving the skills and competencies of civil servants and to infuse the civil service with more productive employees. To address this problem, the Government will establish training programs to increase the skills of workers. A dedicated proportion of participants in the ongoing Senior Executive Service (SES) program—consisting of senior Liberian civil servants drawn from both the current service and from outside it—will be allocated to work on the sub-national level.

Building Capacity in the Education Sector

Liberia's education sector is essential to building the human capital required to transform and develop the nation. However, the education sector faces many challenges: there are insufficient numbers of trained, qualified and motivated teachers and faculty; enrolment, attendance and completion rates are low, particularly among girls; facilities and basic equipment are in poor condition or scarce supply; and the sector suffers from weak management and governance. These challenges are significant, but must be overcome to provide broad-based and sustainable improvements in the capacity of the Liberian people, both of current and future generations.

To address capacity issues during the PRS period, the Government will take measures to improve access to and the quality of schools and universities, with a particular emphasis on promoting Universal Primary Education. In addition to targeting these traditional education systems, the Government will also address the needs of the current working-age population through vocational training programs.

As described in Chapter Nine of the PRS, the Government's reform agenda with respect to education will focus on the following broad objectives:

- ✿ strengthening school curricula;
- ✿ improving access to quality, safe and hygienic schools;
- ✿ recruiting and training qualified teachers;
- ✿ improving learning achievement and school completion rates;
- ✿ strengthening the quality and accessibility of skills and vocational training;
- ✿ improving the quality of tertiary education; and
- ✿ strengthening the overall governance, management and financial basis of the education system.

Strengthening Liberia's primary, secondary, and tertiary education systems is crucial to building the capacity of Liberia's workforce and governance structures over the long term. To complement these efforts, it is critical to also strengthen vocational and skills training to build capacity and enhance the skills of Liberian workers over the short and medium terms. Building workers' skills is also important for diversification and the realization of Liberia's growth potential as described in Chapters Four and

Seven of the PRS. Towards this end, the Government plans to refurbish and equip four existing multi-lateral high schools and two existing vocational and technical institutions. The focus of programs at these high schools and institutions will be training for fields for which there is demand for workers, including such fields as plumbing, auto mechanics, and construction and computer services.

Building Capacity in the Health Sector

Improving health underpins all aspects of development. A healthy population is capable of engaging in productive activities within the public and private domains, driving economic growth and contributing to the transformation of the nation. As in the education sector, capacity constraints plague the health system. Bolstering the capacity of health workers and managers is central to improving health service delivery in Liberia. As part of the National Health Plan's human resources strategy, the Government plans to:

- ✿ Develop personnel who are competent to respond appropriately to care needs, through efficient education and training programs. The Government aims to enhance the ability of health professionals to deliver approved health service packages at various levels of health care, and to better coordinate health personnel education programs. The head of the human resource unit of the Ministry of Health will establish a coordinating education committee including representatives of universities, Nursing Colleges, the Ministry of Education, health service providers, nongovernmental organizations and the public. Health care training and education programs will include the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, review, and coordination of all health personnel education programs.
- ✿ Develop and strengthen curricula for in-service and pre-service training: The Government will restructure primary health care training curricula to reflect community needs more accurately. Teaching will place greater emphasis on community empowerment and intervention programs that are results-driven.
- ✿ Promote equitable distribution of health personnel: The Government will aim to fill new and vacant posts at all health service delivery levels, targeting core cadres. Counties will be responsible for recruiting and placing health workers at the appropriate facility level within the county. The Government will reallocate budgets and personnel to under-utilized and underserved areas to address geographic and skills imbalances, and will develop a policy to guide mobility of personnel between positions in the district, county and national health services.
- ✿ Initiate a rapid hire plan (RHP): The Government is interested in implementing a rapid hire plan as an alternative for improving equity in worker distribution. Such a plan is a fast-track stop-gap measure that seeks to mobilize and bring on board additional health workers to combat such priority diseases as malaria, diarrheal diseases, HIV and AIDS, and TB. The Government will explore options, including the SES program, to attract qualified health workers from the Diaspora. It will also explore options to streamline the hiring process to facilitate rapid hiring and placement.

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

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

¹ Anticipated date for achievement of target.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Traffics	MoT, NPA	-
Water and Sanitation							
Access to safe drinking water ¹⁰	Outcome	25% ¹⁰	Increase by 25% (to 50%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF, CWIQ	MPW	MDG 7
Access to improved sanitation ¹¹	Outcome	15% ¹¹	Increase by 25% (to 40%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF	MPW	MDG 7

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 - Lofa County Action Plan

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Paving of main road and rehabilitation	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Honchun to Balalahun and kambalhun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Kambolahun to Fassavolu		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Kolahun to Gelema		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Servelahun to Kamatahun to Dodo		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Balahun to Nayanahun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Korwohun to Dodo		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Mgokorhun to Kolahun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Honeyahun to Wulokoha		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Nyanwahun to Yalahun Ngenge		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hembea	Glelema to Gohunsa		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hembea	Gondalahun to Pasololahun to Manina		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Fagunda to Mbalahun		MPW		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Lahuma to Ndambu		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Massabolahun to Mambo		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hassala & Lukasu	Popalahun to Kailahun to Lukasu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hassala	Porluwu to Kaintahun		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wulokoha	Nyandemalahun to Guinea Border		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Foya District	Tengia	Kolahun to Mendekorma		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Foya to Paycusba		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Shello to Sorlumba		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Shello to Wordobenga		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Rakollic	Mendekorma to Kortahun		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Foya Tengia to Koywahun		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District		Kondohangin to Kolbonbu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Salayca District	Palama to Gbarlin to Vavala	Beyan's Town to Sucromu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayca District	Palama	Tegeleh to KLC		MPW		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayca District	Gbarlin	Ganglota to Gbonyea to Kparyaqueleleh		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayca District	Gbarlin	Telemu to Lorma Village		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayca District	Palama	Salayca to Tinsue to Fassawalazu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayca District	Vavala	Telemai to Yarpuah		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayca District	Vavala	Gbanway to Kpaiyea		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Kolahun Junction to Vahun Town		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Memolahn to Seema		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Gbonibu to Mbaimbato		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Vahun Town to Fenyorma to Sowmill		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Central Guma	Vahun town to Sandalu Road		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Seema to Builuma		MPW		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town					
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Ngombulleh to Nykorlahun to Ngagbemah		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Seema to Builuma		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Ngombulleh to Nykorlahun to Ngagbemah		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Sucromu Town to Fissibu	Zorzor	MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Yeala to Fassawalazu	Zorzor, Killewu,	MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Zorzor District	Ziyecama	Borkeza Junction to Kpassagizia	Borkeza and Wakesu	MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Ziyecama	Barziwen to Ayema		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Konia to Soblima		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Zelemai Junction to Labiliba		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Gizzima and Bluyecama	Fassawalazu to Baloma		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Gizzima and Bluyecama	Luyecama to Vneyezu		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Gboni	Selegal to Korlela		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Gboni	John's town to Bulor		MPW		2008-2012	

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gboni	Gboni Quardu	Selegal town to Korlela		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gboni	Quardu	Selegal to Kondah boarder		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gboni	Barkedu	Barkedu to Sayfudu boarder		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gboni	Quardu	Yamakamadu to Mamekonedu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gboni	Quardu	Sarkonedu to Kondadu border		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gboni	Barkedu Gboni	Jayamai to Barkedu to Selegal		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gboni	Quardu	Voinjama to Bolomquadu border		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Paving of the main road and Rehabilitation of feeder Roads	Voinjama District	Bondi	Zango town Mawolo Town		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Korboita to Kpatusta		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Famederbor to Arkuta		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Voinjama to Tobogissizu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Voinjama to Vonema		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Lofada to Kporamai		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Tennebu to Mama Dulkly Village		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Kabata to Mamai		MPW		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town					
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Lower Worker	Zawardamai to Kpademai		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Kparbamai to Kormai		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Bazagazai to Wozayallambai		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	John Zumu to Koryamai		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Koigbeleta to Kparkuta		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Lower Worker	Voinjama to Loboba		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Morluyanta to Akuta		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Voinjama to kugbemai		MPW		2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Morluyanta to Yengema		MPW		2008-2012	



Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary and a junior high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Hembch	Gelema		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Upgrading of school to college with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Bolahun		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Lehuma		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Complete construction, provision of trained teachers, furniture and equipment	Kolahun District	Lukasu	Hangala		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Upgrade school to university with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Kolahun District	Tahanba	Kolowy		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of new elementary, junior and senior high schools, provision of furniture and school materials	Kolahun District	Tahanba	Fangalahun		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of new elementary, junior and senior high schools, provision of furniture and school materials	Kolahun District	Tahanba	Fassavalu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of new elementary, junior and senior high schools, provision of furniture and school materials	Kolahun District	Wulokoha	Nyendemoilahun		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of new elementary, junior and senior high schools, provision of furniture and school materials	Kolahun District	Hassala	Yalahun	Ayema, Kargbota, Fumbata	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Salayea District	Palama			MoE		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Salayea District	Vavala	Socromu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Gorlu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Gbanway		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Kparyaquelle		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Salayea District	Vavala	Gonglota		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Palama	Beyan's town		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Reconstruction of a school; provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin		Fatu's Village	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Gbanway		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Sarkonedu		MoE		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Sarkonedu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Jarmulor				2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Kanela		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Korlela		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Tusu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Bulor		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Wamanor		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Marvickonedu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Beyan Kesselly village		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	G'bagbadu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	G'bagbadu		MoE		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Kondadu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Mamekonedu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Barkedu	wangedu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Sazanar		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Barkedu	kamadu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Barkedu	kamadu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of a school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters and school materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Boloquidu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of senior high to a community college with trained teachers and teachers' quarters	Foya District	Rankollic	Foya airfield		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of a library, computers and technical support for Foya Polytechnic	Foya District	Rankollic	Shello		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, equipment and instructional materials	Foya District	Rankollic	Kpanbu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, equipment and instructional materials	Foya District	Tengia	Foya tengia		MoE		2008-2012		

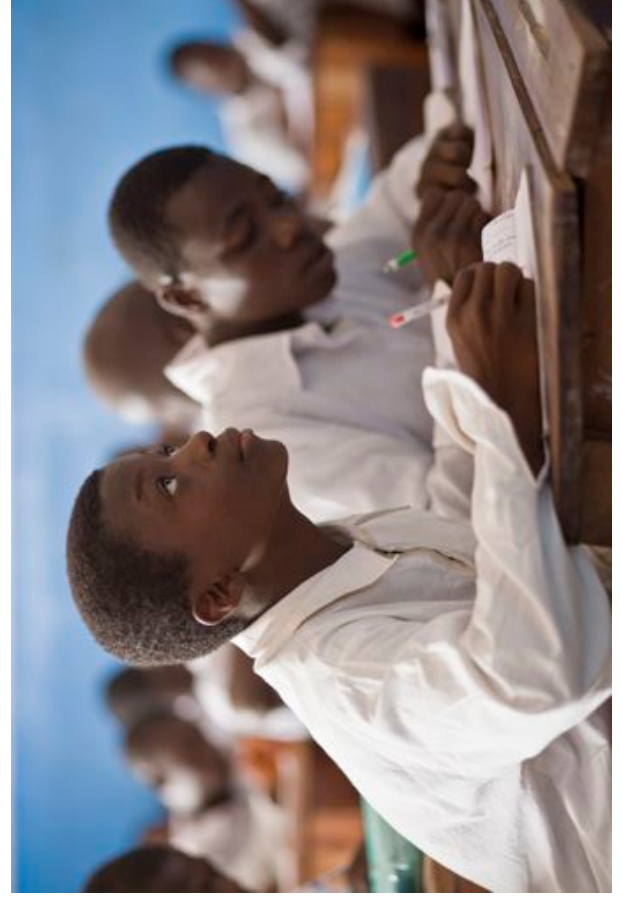
Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Foya District	Tengia	Sorlumba		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction, staff, teachers' quarters, recreations and school materials, etc.	Foya District	Tengia	Yengema		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Folima				2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an Elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Vahun District				MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Gbonibu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Nycama		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Mbaibata		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Kortuma		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, library, teacher quarters	Vahun District	Central Guma	Ngombutejje		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, library, teachers' quarters	Vahun District	Central Guma			MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Vahun District		Vahuntown		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Memounlah		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Vahun District				MoE		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Gbogoma		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Zorzor District	Upper Guma	Seematown		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, with trained teachers and equipment	Zorzor District	Upper Guma	Gondama		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Upgrading of ZRTTI to university	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Fissibu	Zorzor, Yeala, Borkeza, Konia, Boi, Zelemai, Wuomai, Wozi, Boda, and all the other towns in the district			2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of staff, teachers' quarters, recreation and educational materials	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zorzor	Yeala, Kilewu, etc.	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Fassama	Babazu, Bedwalazu, Wowama, Maboita	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Nyanlor	Gwama, Mamadeceta, Fekuta	MoE		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Malawu	Touta, Zubata, Wudiyeazu, Kokulobogita	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Upgraded to High school, staff, teachers' quarters, recreations and scholastic materials, etc.	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zolowo	Massawo, Zomai, Nawanzu, Kipecta, Wenwuta, Dadazu, Kpadeba, h pewuta, Mazu, Boyeata	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zomai	Zakamata, Makusu, Soycazu, Kezewum	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Ziycama	Kpassagizia	Wakesu, Kpaycata, Zubahta	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Ziycama	Barwein	Ayema, Kargbota, Fumbata			2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high, with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Ziycama	Borkeza	Wakisu, Kpasagizi	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Ziycama	Borkeza Junction		MoE		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high, with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Ziycama	Konia	Zigida, Boi, etc.			2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to high school with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Wuomai	Baloma, Worlowu mo, Zugbozaz awoba, Letaima, Kpotowu, Lorkpowu	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters, materials and equipment	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Boda	Libaliba, Soblima, Badazu, Wanlema			2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters, materials and equipment	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Soblma		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters, materials and equipment	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Balagwalazu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Kabata				2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high, with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Vezela		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Renovation of school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	LPMC		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Renovation of school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Mamai		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Tobogissizu		MoE		2008-2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Renovation of school, provision of trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Lawalazu		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Voinjama				2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Salaga		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of teachers' quarters, library, provision of trained teachers and instructional materials for kindergarten	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Voinjama		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Betiamai				2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of school to junior high with trained staff, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Bazagizia		MoE		2008-2012		



Lofa County Action Plan		Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town					
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Kolahun	Kolba City	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Korwuhun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Womba hawai		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	kamatahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Fassavolu		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hembeh	Gondalahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wulokoha	Nyandemoilahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Bolahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Fangonda		MoH		2008 - 2012	

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Lehuma		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hassala	Popalahun		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hassala	Kamatahun		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hassala	Kaintahun		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Lukasa	kailahun		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Lukasa	Mawasu		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayca District	Gbarlin	Barqueata		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayca District	Gbarlin	Barquelleh		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayca District	Gbarlin	Kpayarquelleh		MoH		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town					
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Palama	Ganglota		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Palama	Gorlu		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Barkedu	Barikedu town		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Sarkonedu		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Gboni	Jamula		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Gbondi	Tusu		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Gbone	Korlela		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Yamakmadu		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Gbondi	Samodu		MoH		2008 - 2012	

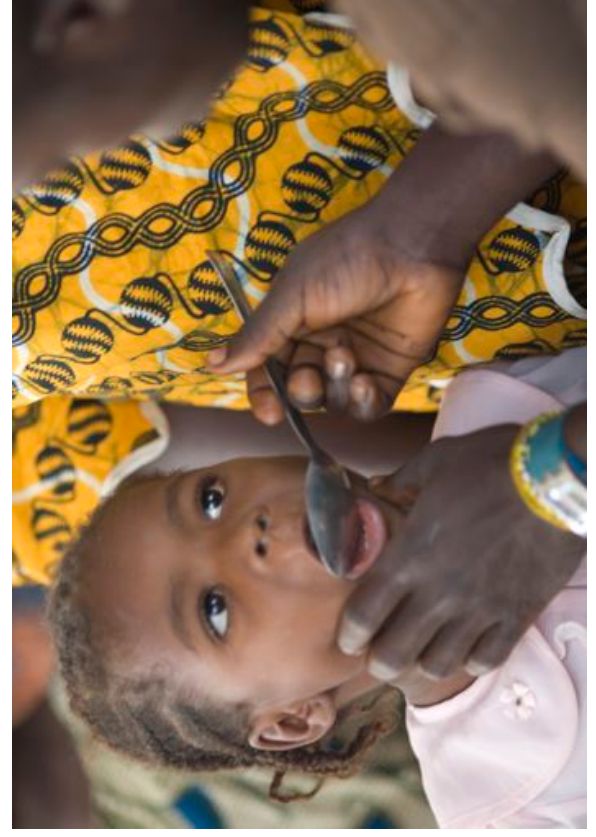
Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Marvikonedu		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Gbagbadu		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Rehabilitation of old hand pumps and construction of 1 pump for every 250 persons	Quardu Gbondi	All	All		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to a hospital; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Foya City		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Sodu		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Pkandu		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Shello		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Tengia	Lengamba		MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Tengia	Yekpedu		MoH			2008 - 2012	

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Tengia	Foya tengia		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Waum	Kporluma		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Waum	Solumba Borteloc		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to hospital; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Centra; Guma	Vahuntown		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Seema		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Sandalu		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Kamalah		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Mbaimbata		MoH		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Valun District	Lower Guma	Fenyoma		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Rehabilitation of old hand pumps and construction of 1 hand pump for every 250 persons	All	All			MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zeyclakpala	Killewu, Malawu, Woyeawoba, Fassama	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zolowo	Massawo, Zomai, Nawanzu, Kupeeta, Wenwuta, Dadazu, Kpadebah pewuta, Mazu Boyeata	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Fissibu	Nyanlor, Suota, Zaboibu	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Kpassagizia	Wakesu, Kpayeata, Zubahata	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Barwein	Ayema, Kargbota, Fumbata	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Ziggida	Fasayeazu, Bomihill, Nimolobu, Gboryanta	MoH		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Ziycama	Zelemai	Zelemai Junction, Wozi, Popowusu, Gombu, Zuwulor	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Wuomai	Baloma, Worlowumo, Zugbozazawoba, Letaima, Kpotowu, Lorkpowu	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Boda	Libaliba, Soblima, Badazu, Wanlema	MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Rehabilitation of old hand pumps and construction of 1 hand pump for every 250 persons	Zorzor District	All Clans	All Clans		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Zeneromai Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Kpakamai Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Kpotomai Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Veza Health Center		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Bondi	Kpedemai		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Bondi	Kazzar Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Bondi	David Selmata Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	Bazagazia Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	Lawalazu Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	Tobogizisu Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	Voinjama-Telleyan Hospital		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Rehabilitation of old hand pumps and construction of 1 hand pump for every 250 persons	Voinjama	All Clans	All Towns				2008 - 2012		



Annex 1.2 - Twenty One (21) Priority Projects for Lofa County

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town/Villages	Length (Miles)					
1	EDUCATION Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, equipment and instructional materials	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Tobogissizu		MoE		2008 - 2012		
2	EDUCATION Renovation of school; provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Lawalazu		MoE		2008 - 2012		
3	EDUCATION Provision of teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials, library. Kindergarten needs trained teachers and instructional materials	Voinjama	Upper Worker	Voinjama		MoE		2008 - 2012		
4	EDUCATION Conversion of elementary school to a junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Palama			MoE		2008 - 2012		
5	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Palama	Beyan's town		MoE		2008 - 2012		
6	EDUCATION Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Kparyaquelleh		MoE		2008 - 2012		
7	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school and junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Kolahun District	Hembch	Gelema		MoE		2008 - 2012		
8	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school, junior high, and senior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Kolahun District	Tahanba	Fangalahun		MoE		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead Partner	Contributing Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town/Villages	Length (Miles)					
9	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school, junior high, and senior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Kolahun District	Wulokoha	Nyendemoilahun		MoE		2008 - 2012		
10	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Marviekonedu		MoE		2008 - 2012		
11	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Barkedu	kamadu		MoE		2008 - 2012		
12	EDUCATION Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Sarkonedu		MoE		2008 - 2012		
13	EDUCATION Provision of library, computers and technical support for Foya Polytechnic	Foya District	Rankollie	Shello		MoE		2008 - 2012		
14	EDUCATION Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Foya District	Fengia	Sorlumba		MoE		2008 - 2012		
15	EDUCATION Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Foya District	Fengia	Foya tengia		MoE		2008 - 2012		
16	EDUCATION Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Polima			2008-2012	2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead Partner	Contributing Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town/Villages	Length (Miles)					
17	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Memounlah		MoE		2008 - 2012		
18	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Central Guma	Vahuntown		MoE		2008 - 2012		
19	EDUCATION Conversion of ZRITI to a university	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Fissibu	Zorzor, Yeala, Borkeza, Konia, Boi, Zelemai, Wuomai, Wozi, Boda, and all the other towns in the district			2008 - 2012		
20	EDUCATION Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Barwein	Ayema, Kargbota, Fumbata			2008 - 2012		
21	EDUCATION Conversion of junior high school to high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Bluyecama	Wuomai	Baloma, Worlowumo,	MoE		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town/Villages	Length (Miles)					
1	HEALTH Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Palama	Ganglota		MoH		2008 - 2012		
2	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Barquellch		MoH		2008 - 2012		
3	HEALTH Construction of new hospital; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District		Salayea Town		MoH		2008 - 2012		
4	HEALTH Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District		Konia Town		MoH		2008 - 2012		
5	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District		Bodah Town		MoH		2008 - 2012		
6	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District		Zeyelapala Town		MoH		2008 - 2012		
7	HEALTH Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama District		Vazala Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
8	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama District		Kazza Town		MoH		2008 - 2012		
9	HEALTH Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama District		Tubugissior Town		MoH		2008 - 2012		
10	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quadu Bondi District	Gboni			MoH		2008 - 2012		
11	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quadu Bondi District	Gboni			MoH		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town/Villages	Length (Miles)				
12	HEALTH Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quadu Bondi District	Quardu			MoH		2008 - 2012	
13	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba			MoH		2008 - 2012	
14	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hembah			MoH		2008 - 2012	
15	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wulokoha			MoH		2008 - 2012	
16	HEALTH Conversion of clinic to hospital; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Foya Community Health Center		MoH		2008 - 2012	
17	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Tengia	Sodu		MoH		2008 - 2012	
18	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Wuam	Mendicoma		MoH		2008 - 2012	
19	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Lower Guma			MoH		2008 - 2012	
20	HEALTH Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Center Guma			MoH		2008 - 2012	
21	HEALTH Conversion of clinic to hospital; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Cental Guma			MoH		2008 - 2012	

Lofa County Action Plan		Location					Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town/Villages	Length (Miles)	Lead				
1	ROAD Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Bluycama	Zelemai- Wozi- Wuomai- Balaqwalazu- Labalaba- Boda- Sobalima- Wanlema- Loboba	82.0	MPW		2008 - 2012		
2	ROAD Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Gizzima Bluycama	Zorzor- Kilewu- Zealakpala- Zowolo- Wenwuta- Fassawalazu- Boloma	55.0	MPW		2008 - 2012		
3	ROAD Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Ziycama	Barzewein- Barwen- Ayema- Caqbota	20.0	MPW		2008 - 2012		
4	ROAD Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Central Guma and Lower Guma		42.0	MPW		2008 - 2012		
5	ROAD Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Memolahn to Seema	6.0	MPW		2008 - 2012		
6	ROAD Paving of the main road	Vahun District	Upper Guma and Center Guma	Bolahun Town to Kebawana	47.0	MPW		2008 - 2012		
7	ROAD New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbond	Gboni	Selegal to Korlela		MPW		2008 - 2012		
8	ROAD New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbond	Gboni	John's town to Bulor		MPW		2008 - 2012		
9	ROAD New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbond	Quardu	Selegal to Kondah boarder		MPW		2008 - 2012		
10	ROAD New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker and Lower Worker	Voinjama - Lawalazuc- Vezella	15.55	MPW		2008 - 2012		
11	ROAD New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi - Lower Worker	Karza junction- Darbu- Kkpalan-ta	18.65	MPW		2008 - 2012		
12	ROAD New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker and Lower Worker	Morluyan Village- Kpakamai- Bagissia- Anku-Ta	10.8	MPW		2008 - 2012		

Lofa County Action Plan		Location				Lead Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town/Villages	Length (Miles)				
13 ROAD	Paving of the main road	Foya District	Tengia and Rankollie	Shelloe- yengbeenmai	22.0	MPW		2008 - 2012	
14 ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Rankollie and Waun	Foya City - Ngegar	37.0	MPW		2008 - 2012	
15 ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Rankollie and Waun	Foya City - Solomba	20.0	MPW		2008 - 2012	
16 ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Kolba City- geleinma- Gbarpolu County Border	53.45	MPW		2008 - 2012	
17 ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Walokoba	Homiahun- Nyandimoilhun- Guinea Border	18.65	MPW		2008 - 2012	
18 ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hassala and Lukasu	Kolahun- Karlahun		MPW		2008 - 2012	
19 ROAD	Paving of the main road	Salayea District	Gbarlin- Palama	Highway- Gbonyea- Kpayquelleh- Barquilleh- Koptotoc Village-Main Road		MPW		2008 - 2012	
20 ROAD	Paving of the main road	Salayea District	Varvala- Palama	Gbanway-m Kkpayea- Zorzor		MPW		2008 - 2012	
21 ROAD	Paving of the main road	Salayea District	Palama	Salayea-Tinsue-fassawalazue				2008 - 2012	

ANNEX 2: DISTRICT ACTION PLANS

Annex 2.1 Kolahun District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Paving of main road and rehabilitation	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Honchun to Balalahun and kambalhun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Kambolahun to Fassavolu		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Kolahun to Gelema		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Serveleahun to Kamatahun to Dodo		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Balahun to Nayanhun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Korwohun to Dodo		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Migokorhun to Kolahun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Honeyanhun to wulokoha		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Nyanwahun to Yalahun Nengga		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hembea	Gelema to Gohunsa		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hembea	Gondalahun to Pasololahun to manina		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Fagunda to Mbalahun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Lahuma to Ndambu		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Massabolahun to mambo		MPW		2008 - 2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town					
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hassala and Lukasu	Popalahun to kailahun to lukasu	MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Hassala	Porluwu to kaintahun	MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Kolahun District	Wulokoha	Nyandemalahun to Guinea Border	MPW		2008 - 2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary and a junior high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Hembch	Gelema		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	School converted to college with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Bolahun		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Lehuma		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Lukasu	Hangala		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion to university, provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Tahanba	Kolowy		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, junior high and high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Tahanba	Fangalahun		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, junior high and high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Tahanba	Fassavalu		MoE			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town				
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, junior high and high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Wulokoha	Nyendemoilahun	MoE		2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school, junior high and high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment, and educational materials	Kolahun District	Hassala	Yalahun	MoE		2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town				
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Kolahun	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Korwuhun	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Womba hawai	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Tahamba	kamatahun	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; Trained Staffs, Equipments end drugs; Staff quarter and Watson	Kolahun District	Tahamba	Fassavolu	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hembeh	Gondalahun	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wulokoha	Nyandemoilahun	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Bolahun	MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Fangonda	MoH		2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village				
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Wawoma	Lehuma		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hassala	Popalahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hassala	Kamatahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Hassala	Kaintahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Lukasa	kailahun		MoH		2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Kolahun District	Lukasa	Mawasu		MoH		2008 - 2012	

Annex 2.2 Foya District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Foya District	Tengia	Kolahun to Mendekorma		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Foya to paycusba		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Shello to Sorlumba		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Shello to Wordobenga		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Foya District	Rakollie	Mendekorma to kortahun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District	Tengia	Foya tengia to Koywahun		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Foya District		Kondohangin to Kolbonbu		MPW		2008-2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town					
EDUCATION	Conversion of high school to community college with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Foya District	Rankollie	Foya airfield				2008-2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of equipment and instructional materials to support the Foya Polytechnic	Foya District	Rankollie	Shello	MoE			2008-2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Foya District	Rankollie	Kpanbu	MoE			2008-2012	

EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials and Computer lap and text books	Foya District	Tengia	Foya tengia	MoE			2008-2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials and Computer lap and text books, and teacher Quarter	Foya District	Tengia	Sortumba	MoE			2008-2012	
EDUCATION	New school construction, staff, teachers' quarters, recreations and school materials, etc.	Foya District	Tengia	Yengema	MoE			2008-2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town/Village					
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to hospital; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Foya City	MoH			2008-2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Sodu	MoH			2008-2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Pkandu	MoH			2008-2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Rankollie	Shello	MoH			2008-2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Tengia	Lengamba	MoH			2008-2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Tengia	Yekpedu	MoH			2008-2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Tengia	Foya tengia		MoH			2008-2012	
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Waum	Kporluma		MoH			2008-2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Foya District	Waum	Solumba Borteloc		MoH			2008-2012	

Annex 2.3 Salayea District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Salayea District	Palama to Gbarlin to Vavala	Beyan's Town to Sucromu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayea District	Palama	Tegeleh to KLC		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Ganglota to Gbonyea to Kparyaquelleh		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Telemu to Lorma Village		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayea District	Palama	Salayea to Tinsue to Fassawalazu		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayea District	Vavala	Telemu to Yarpuah		MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Salayea District	Vavala	Gbanway to Kpaiyea		MPW		2008-2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town					
EDUCATION	Conversion of the junior high school to senior high level, with trained staff, Teachers' quarters,	Salayea District	Palama		MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Vavala	Socromu	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Gorlu			2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Gbanway	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Kparyaquelleh	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Vavala	Gonglota	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Palama	Beyan's town	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Fatu's Village	MoE		2008-2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Gbanway	MoE		2008-2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Barqueata		MoH		2008-2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Barquelleh		MoH		2008-2013		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Gbarlin	Kpayarquelleh		MoH		2008-2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Palama	Ganglota		MoH		2008-2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Salayea District	Palama	Gorlu		MoH		2008-2012		

Annex 2.4 Vahun District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location					Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village						
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Kolahun Junction to Vahun town			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Memolahn to Seema			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Gbonibu to Mbambato			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Reconditioning of feeder road, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Vahun Town to Fenyorma to sowmill			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Central Guma	Vahuntown to Sandalu road			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Seema to Builuma			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Ngombulleh to Nykorlahun to Ngagbemah			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Seema to Builuma			MPW		2008-2012		
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Ngombulleh to Nykorlahun to Ngagbemah			MPW		2008-2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town Village					
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Folima				2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District			MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Gbonibu	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Nycama				2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Mbaibata	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Kortuma	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Central Guma	Ngombutejje				2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Central Guma		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Central Guma	Vahuntown	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Memounlah	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District			MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Gbogoma	MoE			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to hospital; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Centra; Guma	Vahuntown		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Seema		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Upper Guma	Sandalu		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Kamalah		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Mbambata		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Vahun District	Lower Guma	Fenyoma		MoH		2008 - 2012		

Annex 2.5 Zorzor District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Paving of the main road	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Sucromu Town to Zangota	Zorzor	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Yeala to Fassawalazu	Zorzor, Killewu	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	Rehabilitation and maintenance	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Borkeza Junction to Kpassagizia	Borkeza and Wakesu	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Barziwen to Ayema		MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Bluyeama	Konia to Soblima		MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Bluyeama	Zelemai Junction to Labiliba		MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Gizzima and Bluyeama	Fassawalazu to Baloma		MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Zorzor District	Gizzima and Bluyeama	Luyeyama to Vneyezu		MPW			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Upper Guma	Secmatown		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Upper Guma	Gondama					2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	ZRI'TI upgraded to University	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Fissibu	Zorzor, Yeala, Borkeza, Konia, Boi, Zelemai, Wuomai, Wozi, Boda, and all the other towns in the district				2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zorzor	Yeala, Kilewu, etc.	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Fassama	Babazu, Bedwalazu, Wowama, Maboita	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Nyanlor	Gwama, Mamadeeta, Feeekuta	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Malawu	Touta, Zubata, Wudiyeeazu, Kokulo Boigita	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of junior high school to high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zolowo	Massawo, Zomai, Nawanzu, Kupeeta, Wenwuta, Dadazu, Kpadebah pewuta, Mazu Boycata	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zomai	Zakamata, Makusu, Soyeazu, Kezewumo	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Ziyema	Kpassagizia	Wakesu, Kpaycata,	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Ziyema	Barwein	Ayema, Kargbota, Fumbata				2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Borkeza	Wakisu, Kpasagizia	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Borkeza Junction		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Konia	Zigida, Boi, etc.				2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of junior high to high school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Bluycama	Wuomai	Baloma, Wortlowumo,	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Bluycama	Boda	Libaliba, Soblima, Badazu, Wanlema				2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Bluycama	Soblima		MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Zorzor District	Bluycama	Balagwalazu		MoE			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location					Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village						
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zeyelakpala	Killewu, Malawu, Woyeawoba, Fassama	MoH			2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Zolowo	Massawo, Zomai, Nawanzu, Kupecta, Wenwuta, Dadazu, Kpadebah pewuta, Mazu Boyeata	MoH			2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Gizzima	Fissibu	Nyanlor, Suota, Zaboibu	MoH			2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities;	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Kpassagzia	Wakesu, Kpayeata, Zubahata	MoH			2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Barwein	Ayema, Kargbota, Fumbata	MoH			2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Conversion of clinic to health center; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Ziggida	Fasayeazu, Bomihill, Nimolobu, Gboryanta	MoH			2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Ziyeama	Zelemai	Zelemai Junction, Wozi, Popowusu, Gombu, Zuwulor	MoH			2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Bluyeama	Wuomai	Baloma, Worlowumo, Zugbozawoba, Letaima, Kpotowu, Lorkpowu	MoH			2008 - 2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time Estimated frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village				
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Zorzor District	Bluyeama	Boda	Libaliba, Soblima, Badazu, Wanlema			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Rehabilitation of old hand pumps and construction of 1 hand pump for every 250 persons	Zorzor District	All Clans	All Clans				2008 - 2012	

Annex 2.6 Quardu Gbondi District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town					
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Gboni	Selegal to Kortela	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Gboni	John's town to Bulor	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Gboni	Selegal town to Kortela	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Selegal to Kondah boarder	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Barkedu	Barkedu to sayfudu boarder	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Yamakamadu to Mamekonedu	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Sarkonedu to Kondadu border	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Barkedu Gboni	Jayamai to Barkedu to Selegal	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Voinjama to Bolomquadu border	MPW			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town					
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Sarkonedu	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Sarkonedu	MoE			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town Village					
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Jarmulor	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Kanela	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Korlela	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Iusu	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District		Gboni Bulor	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	wamanor	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Marviekoncedu	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Beyan Kesselly village	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Gbagbadu	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Kondadu	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Mamekonedu	MoE		2008 - 2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town/Village					
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Barkedu	wanganedu	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Gboni	Sazanar	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Barkedu	kamadu	MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District			MoE			2008 - 2012	
EDUCATION	Construction of an elementary school with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, and equipment	Quardu Gbondi District	Quardu	Boloquidu	MoE			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town/Village					
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Quardu Gbondi	Barkedu	Barikedu town	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Sarkonedu	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Quardu Gbondi	Gboni	Jamula	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Gbondi	Tusu	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Gbone	Korlela	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Yamakamadu	MoH			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead Partner	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town/Village					
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Gbondi	Samodu	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Marvikonedu	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Construction of new clinic; provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Quardu Gbondi	Quardu	Gbagbadu	MoH			2008 - 2012	
HEALTH	Rehabilitation of old hand pumps and construction of 1 hand pump for every 250 persons	Quardu Gbondi	All	All	MoH			2008 - 2012	

Annex 2.7 Voinjama District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town/Village					
ROAD	Paving of the main road and Rehabilitation of feeder Roads	Voinjama District	Bondi	Zango town Mawolo Town	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Kporboita to Kpatusta	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Famederbor to Arkuta	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Voinjama to fobogissizu	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Voinjama to Vonema	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Lofada to Kporamai	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Tennebu to Mama Dulkly Village	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Kabata to Mamai	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Lower Worker	Zawordamai to Kpademai	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Kparbamai to Kormai	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Bazagazai to Wozayallambai	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	John Zumu to Koryamai	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Bondi	Koigbeleta to Kparkuta	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Lower Worker	Voinjama to Loboba	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Morluayanta to Akuta	MPW			2008-2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Voinjama to Kugbemai	MPW			2008 - 2012	
ROAD	New road construction, gravel surface and concrete bridges	Voinjama District	Upper Worker	Morluayanta to Yngema	MPW			2008 - 2012	

Challenges	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town/Village					
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Kabata	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Vezela	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Renovation of school; provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	LPMC	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Renovation of school; provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Mamai	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Tobogissizu	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Renovation of school; provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials and library	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Lawalazu	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Voijnjama	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Salaga	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Provision of trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Voijnjama	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Betamai	MoE		2008 - 2012		
EDUCATION	Conversion of elementary school to junior high with trained teachers, teachers' quarters, equipment and instructional materials	Voijnjama	Upper Worker	Bazagizia	MoE		2008 - 2012		

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Zencromai Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Kpakamai Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Kpotomai Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Lower Walker	Vezala Health Center		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Bondi	Kpedemai		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Bondi	Kazzar Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, drugs and WATSAN facilities	Voinjama	Bondi	David Selmata Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	Bazagazia Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	Lawalazu Clinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	TobogizisuClinic		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Provision of trained staff, equipment, and drugs	Voinjama	Upper Waalker	Voinjama-Telleyan Hospital		MoH		2008 - 2012		
HEALTH	Rehabilitation of old hand pumps and construction of 1 hand pump for every 250 persons	Voinjama	All Clans	All Towns		MoH		2008 - 2012		

