

Bomi County Development Agenda

Republic of Liberia

2008 – 2012



VISION STATEMENT

The people of Bomi envisage a County with good governance and rule of law, reconciliation, peace and stability, advancement in social, economic, political, cultural and human development, active participation of youth and women, rapid industrialization, provision of electricity, increased job opportunities and improvement of the standard of living of all citizens and residents.



Republic of Liberia

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

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

Table of Contents

A MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.....	iii
FOREWORD.....	iv
PREFACE	vi
BOMI COUNTY OFFICIALS.....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	ix
PART 1 - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	
1.1. Introduction.....	1
1.2 History.....	1
1.3. Geography.....	1
1.4. Demography.....	2
1.5. Institutional Structure.....	5
1.6. Methodology.....	5
PART TWO: PRIORITIES, ISSUES AND ACTIONS	
2.1. Development Priorities.....	9
2.2 Security Pillar.....	9
2.3 Governance and Rule of Law Pillar.....	11
2.4 Economic Revitalization Pillar.....	14
2.5 Infrastructure and Basic Social Services Pillar.....	20
2.6. Cross-Cutting Issues.....	27
PART THREE: IMPLEMENTATION	
3.1 Principle Guide for County Development Funding.....	35
3.2 Building Capacity.....	35
3.3 Managing Potential Risks and Constraints.....	36
3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	36
ANNEX 1 - BOMI COUNTY SWOT ANALYSIS	
Annex 1.1 Bomi County SWOT Analysis.....	47

ANNEX 2 - BOMI COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Annex 2.1 Bomi County Action Plan.....	48
--	----

ANNEX 3 - DISTRICT ACTION PLANS

Annex 3.1 Suehn Mecca District Action Plan.....	50
---	----

Annex 3.2 Dewien District Action Plan.....	51
--	----

Annex 3.3 Klay District Action Plan.....	52
--	----

Annex 3.4 Senjeh District Action Plan.....	53
--	----

ANNEX 4 - PRS FIELD CONSULTATION RESULTS

Annex 4.1 Bomi County PRS Field Consultation Results.....	54
---	----

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 Bomi 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 Bomi 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. Our success will depend on consistent planning and programming, prudent and honest use of resources, and perhaps most importantly, a collective will to succeed. The Liberian Government, for its part, remains committed to making the required reforms for fulfilling the people's vision for development: attracting investment to create jobs, promoting balanced growth countrywide, and decentralizing governance.

Our sincere thanks go to all the participants in these CDA exercises: County officials, Town, Clan and Paramount Chiefs, Legislators, representatives of the Ministries and Agencies, Civil Society organizations, international and local non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners. We would also like to thank all those who assisted our team in the CDA process: the staffs of the participating Ministries and

Agencies, cooks, cultural troupes, and students that ensured the success of CDA events. Finally, we thank our international partners, the UN Family, the EU, and USAID, among others who provided both financial and technical support to the entire process. Further such successful collaboration will be crucial as we move into the implementation phase of this historic and essential effort.

Toga Gayewea McIntosh, PhD

Minster of Planning and Economic Affairs

Preface



The County Development Agenda reflects the overriding desire of the Citizens of Bomi County to be active participants in the noble national endeavor known as the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011. That document and process can be referred to as the blueprint of national reconstruction, the roadmap for Liberia's development, a golden opportunity for

growth. The CDA is Bomi County's contribution to the PRS effort, wherein the people stand up and express their desires for development, and make a commitment to helping achieve their collective goals.

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

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

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

Mohammed Massaley

County Superintendent

Bomi County Officials

First Name	Last Name	Title	Agency
Mohammed	Massaley	County Superintendent	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Rebecca	Benson	Assistant Superintendent/Development	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Slyvester Sr.	Gray	Administrative Assistant	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Musu	Gray	Secretary	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Joseph	Lawson	County Inspector	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Abraham	Jones	Land Commissioner	Ministry of Internal Affairs
H. Gbelley	Marshall	Project Planner	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Gbelley	Karnley	City Mayor / Tubmanburg	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Boikai	Dukuly	District Commissioner/Suehn Mecca	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Alfred	Zinnah	District Commissioner/Klay	Ministry of Internal Affairs
George	Gbessie	District Commissioner/Dewoin	Ministry of Internal Affairs
James	Gbessey	District Commissioner/Senjeh	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Amos	Fully	County Education Officer	Ministry of Education
J. Bosco	Seh	County Gender Coordinator	Ministry of Gender & Development
Sieh	Thomas	Labour Commissioner	Ministry of Labor
Zusana	Clarke	Revenue Agent	Ministry of Finance
William Sr.	Fahnbulleh	Regional Forester	Forestry Development Authority
Dawelson	Hinneh	Resident Engineer	Ministry of Public Works
Christopher	Momo	County Agriculture Officer	Ministry of Agriculture
Atty. S. Nkumah	Tickay	County Attorney	Ministry of Justice
William	Ware	Circuit Court Judge	Ministry of Justice
Mohammed	Kemokai	Revenue Court Judge	Ministry of Justice
John	Kollie	Traffic Court Judge	Ministry of Justice
Sando	Sirleaf	County Health Administrator	Ministry of Health
John	Fayah	County Youth & Sports Coordinator	Ministry of Youth & Sports
Joseph	Gbarblow	LNP Commander	Ministry of Justice
Rebecca	Sirleaf	Township Commissioner/Klay	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Seh	Damago	Township Commissioner/Suehn Mecca	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Boikai	Siryon	Paramount Chief/Suehn Mecca Chiefdom	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Varney	Massalay	Paramount Chief/Klay Chiefdom	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Mannah	Bamadia	Paramount Chief/Deygbo Chiefdom	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Varney	Karsor	Paramount Chief/Blugbah Chiefdom	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Boima	Gboto	Paramount Chief/Senjeh Chiefdom	Ministry of Internal Affairs



Executive Summary

Before the war, Bomi County enjoyed a vibrant socio-economic life, and it is still one of the richest in Liberia, boasting ample natural resources. The proximity of Bomi to Monrovia rendered it vulnerable during the war as the various fighting groups struggled at various times to take control of the capital. The County suffered extensive damage to infrastructure and basic social services as well as mass displacements and loss of life. As a key component of the recovery effort, the County Development Agenda is the local complement to the national Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2011, and was prepared following a series of District Development Consultation Meetings that utilized the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method. In this process, citizens managed to identify the critical interventions needed to move toward realizing the MDGs, including: paving of all primary roads and most secondary roads to connect agriculture communities to market; construction and rehabilitation of health facilities with proper staffing and affordable services; and much-expanded education services. The CDA calls for concrete actions to be taken under the four Pillars of the national PRS, namely Security, Economic Revitalization, Governance and Rule of Law, and Infrastructure and Basic Services. Finally, the CDA lists the specific projects that were identified for action at the District level. The projects and priorities in the CDA should be taken as the principal targets for the county's development funding during the CDA implementation period.



PART 1 - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Bomi County is a predominately Gola-speaking region, though there at least 15 different dialects or languages spoken. The population is predominantly made up of four ethnic groups, namely Gola, Dei, Mandingo and Kpelle, though all of Liberia's 16 major groups are thought to be represented. Some 70% of the active workforce is engaged in agriculture. The proximity of Bomi to Montserrado County rendered it vulnerable during the war as the various fighting groups struggled at various times to take control of the capital. In the war years, the fighters committed serious atrocities against the people and lay waste to private property and public infrastructure. Nevertheless, Bomi County is well-situated to recover strongly from the war, being endowed with ample natural resources such as rubber, timber, diamonds, iron ore, gold, water, stone and sand, and fertile agricultural land.

1.2 History

Bomi County, formerly known as Bomi Territory, was annexed from Montserrado County by decree during the military regime of Samuel Doe in 1983 and later recognized by an act of legislation. Bomi means "light" in the Gola language, symbolizing the County's uniqueness as the first cradle for iron ore mining in Liberia. Before the national crisis, iron ore mining flourished in Bomi County, starting in the 1950s. Rubber has also long been an important export from Bomi, and the second largest rubber plantation in Liberia, the Guthrie plantation, is situated here.

The flag of Bomi shows a rich, fertile land crisscrossed with rolling hills, with trees in the background. The hills represent the rich iron ore, while the trees depict the fertility of the soil.

1.3 Geography

Bomi County is situated in the Northwestern region of Liberia and bordered by Gbarpolu County in the North, Grand Cape Mount County in the West, Montserrado County in the East and the Atlantic Ocean in the South. The capital city is Tubmanburg. There are four Administrative Districts (Klay, Dewien, Suehn Mecca and Senjeh), comprising five Chiefdoms and 18 Clans. Bomi County has an area of 755 square miles.



Climate

Bomi County is generally warm throughout the year. It has two seasons: the rainy season beginning in April and ending in October, and the dry season covering the months of November to March. The average annual rainfall of Bomi County is approximately 80 inches.

Topography

Bomi County is generally hilly with a few plains and valleys. The County is endowed with ample water resources to supply fish and other livelihood options, including the Atlantic Ocean and the Po, Wlein, Mahei, Lofa, and St. Paul Rivers, among others. Many of the rivers are suitable for mini hydroelectric generation to supply electricity to citizens and industry.

Geology

In general, Bomi County has a sandy clay soil type.

Vegetation

There are many valuable commercial timber species found in the County. However, currently there exists no large-scale logging activity. Timber processing and pit sawing are carried out only at a small scale. Bomi County is a fertile land with rolling hills. Approximately, 45% of the land is covered by grassland.

1.4 Demography¹

Population

The population of Bomi County will be known with greater certainty with the completion of the national census, which is currently underway. According to the 1984 National Housing and Population Census, Bomi County had a population of 99,200. A UNHCR/NRC count of December 2005 found a population of 105,345 persons. Meanwhile the Government's pre-war population count was reported at 91,615.

Table 1: Demographic Indicators

County	Demographic Indicators				
	HH size	Dependency ratio	Sex of HH head		Elderly headed households
			Male	Female	
Bomi	5.2	1.48	95%	5%	9%
Liberia	5.6	1.37	87%	13%	8%

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

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

Other Population Figures

The Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with UNICEF conducted a village profile assessment between September 2004 and January 2005. Bomi was found to have an estimated population of 159,779 persons. This number is a summation of 91,322 persons estimated to have been in Dewein district, 31,247 persons in Senjeh district, 25,549 persons in Klay district and 11,661 persons in Suehn Mecca district.

Table 2: Village mapping population figures

County	District	Population
Bomi	Dewein	91322
	Senjeh	31247
	Klay	25549
	Suehn Mecca	11661
	Total	159779

Source: Ministry of Rural Development/UNICEF Village Mapping 2005

The below population table is extracted from the Norwegian Refugee Council Needs Assessment report, "Returnees Monitoring Program" conducted in 2005. Figures contained here are solely based on what was reported by enumerators from NRC and have not been approved by the Government of Liberia official statistic house, LISGIS.

Table 3: NRC Population figures

Bomi									
District	Total	Population by status				Population by status - percentage			
		Locals	Returnees (Ref. & IDPs)	IDPs	Refugees	Locals %	Returnees (Ref. & IDPs)%	IDPs %	Refugees %
Suehn Mecca	16247	11434	4269	493	51	70.38%	26.28%	3.03%	0.31%
Klay	81191	47460	28864	4577	290	58.45%	35.55%	5.64%	0.36%
Total	97438	58894	33133	5070	341	60.44%	34.00%	5.20%	0.35%

Source: NRC Needs Assessment Report, January 2007

Table 4: NRC Population figure gender distribution

Bomi					
District	Total	Population by gender		Population gender percentage	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Suehn Mecca	16247	7588	8659	46.70%	53.30%
Klay	81191	39500	41691	48.65%	51.35%
Total	97438	47088	50350	48.33%	51.67%

Source: NRC Needs Assessment Report, January 2007

Table 5: Displacement and resettlement

County	Household Status					Times of displacements
	Never displaced	Displaced/refugee	Returned before 2005	Returned since 2005	Away from home but not displaced nor a refugee	
Bomi	0%	3%	20%	10%	2%	2.5
Liberia	14%	7%	57%	20%	2%	1.9

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006 & County Officials June 2007

Ethnic Composition

The four largest ethnic groups in the County are the Gola, Vai, Kpelle and Mandingo, although all sixteen of Liberia's main ethnic groups (Dey, Gola, Gio, Vai, Kpelle, Mende, Bassa, Gbee, Grebo, Kru, Krahn, Mandingo, Sapo, Loma, Kissi and Gbandi) are thought to be represented. The Golas are in the majority, followed closely by the Vai and the Kpelle, who are mainly settled in the boundary region between Bomi and Gbarpolu. The Mandingo are found under various Clans.

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Dialects Spoken

County	Language and Dialects Spoken													
	Bassa	Gbandi	Gio	Gola	Grebo	Kissi	Kpelle	Dey	Kru	Lorma	Mano	Vai	Sapo	Other
Bomi	2%	0%	1%	36%	1%	3%	21%	23%	0%	3%	0%	8%	0%	2%
Liberia	18%	2%	7%	6%	9%	4%	26%	4%	3%	7%	7%	4%	1%	1%

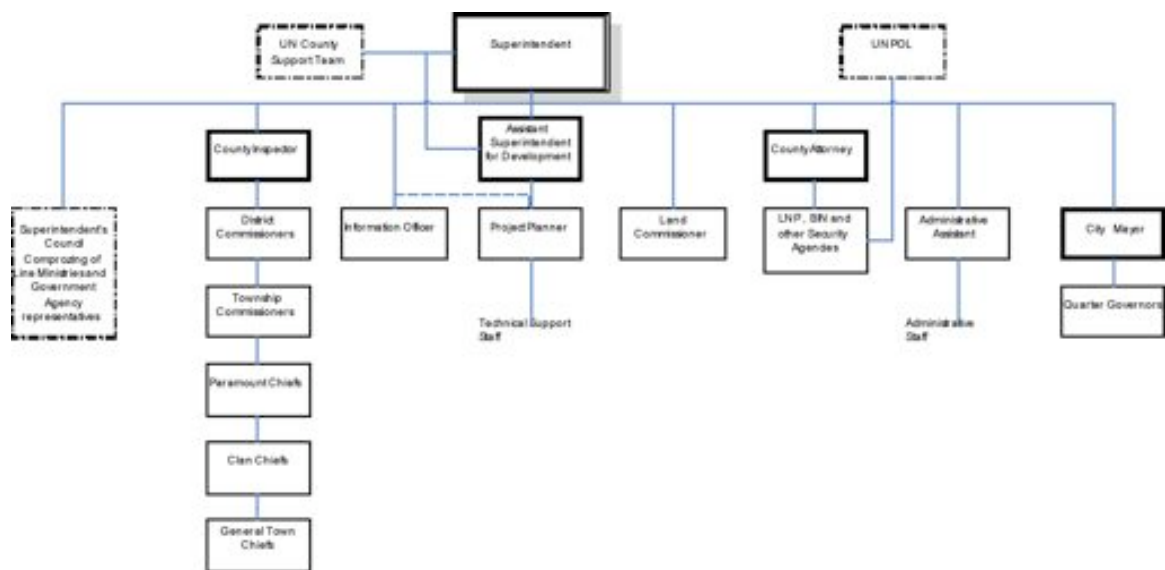
Source: County Officials, June 2007



Religion

The religion of Bomi County can be roughly sub-divided into two groups: Christians, estimated at 40% of the population, and Muslims, estimated at 60%.

1.5 Institutional Structure



1.6 Methodology

The Bomi 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 Bomi County, the District Consultative Meetings were held in Suehn Mecca, Dewein, Klay and Senjeh Districts, respectively. Delegates were drawn from a cross-section of stakeholders in the Districts, including the District Development Committees (DDC's); the Paramount, Clan and Town Chiefs; local NGO's and CBOs including women's, inter-religious, youth, and other interest groups in the County.

Key PRA techniques such as timelines, problem identification and ranking, and action planning were used to elicit information that forms the basis for this document. Participants broke up into sessions at Clan level to discuss historical events, and to identify the natural resources available, problems and root causes of the lack of development. Crosscutting issues such as gender sensitivity and HIV and AIDS were also discussed. Thereafter, SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis was used to present a scenario for the potential opportunities and challenges facing the various Districts in the County.

The District plans were further analyzed and consolidated at a County Consultative Meeting attended by delegates from the Districts in Tubmanburg, the Administrative headquarters of Bomi County. This workshop brought together NGO's, Ministries, Government officials, the Bomi Legislative Caucus, chiefs, commissioners, and youth and women's groups from the four administrative districts of the County to formulate a draft CDA.

The County Development Agenda (CDA) is centered around the four Pillars of the national Poverty Reduction Strategy, namely Security (Pillar 1), Economic Revitalization (Pillar 2), Governance and rule of Law (Pillar 3), Infrastructure and Basic Social Services (Pillar 4).



**Bomi County
Consultations**





PART TWO: PRIORITIES, ISSUES AND ACTIONS

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

2.1 Development Priorities

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

2.2 Security Pillar

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

The Security Sector Reform (SSR) is currently underway. A total of 15,000 plus men and women have been deactivated. This includes personnel from the police (LNP), special security services (SSS), and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), among others. 13,700 AFL soldiers were deactivated by December 2005. The first batch of 103 newly trained and vetted soldiers has completed basic training and a second class is currently in training. 38 are awaiting military occupational training, 23 are in medical training, and 44 are attending a Basic Non Commissioned Officers Course (BNCOC).² The targeted strength for this new army is 4000 soldiers. This is a drastic reduction, as the former AFL was over 15,000 men and women. As government revenue-generating capacity increases, the size will be augmented.

The government of H.E. Madame Ellen Johnson Sirleaf agreed with donors and other stakeholders that to build a new national army that is acceptable to all Liberians, the Army must be geographically balanced, allowing for a fair representation in its ranks of each one of the 15 political sub-divisions. Therefore, DynCorp International (DI), the international contractor implementing the Security Sector Reform program on behalf of the Liberian government, decided to go beyond Monrovia and hold recruitment sessions at the county level.

² Information provided by UNMIL G3 Plan

Liberia National Police

The United Nations Police (UNPOL) is recruiting and training the new Liberian National Police on behalf of the Government. According to UNPOL, there are now 62 LNP officers in Bomi County, but their work is hampered by a lack of vehicles, communication equipment and office furniture.

Table 7: Status of Liberia National Police

No. of LNP Stations	Location	Number of LNP in situ	Status of Station	Vehicles/Motor bikes for LNP
1 Headquarters	Tubmanburg	22	1 completed and 1 under construction	1 twin-cabin pickup and 2 motorbikes
1	Guthrie Plantation	20	None	N/A
1	Klay Junction	20	None	N/A

Source: County Authorities, June 2007

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN)

Nationally, the BIN recruited 1642 former officers and 5 new officers as a part of its restructuring. Training been provided for all those recruited, including IT refresher courses (137 officers), training of senior management (38 officers), and personnel at the airport (32 officers), recordkeeping (15 officers) and statistics (20 officers)³ Out of the 1647 BIN officers employed, the capacity-building plan for the BIN initially earmarked the deployment of 33 immigration officers in Bomi County. Presently there are 26 officers in Bomi. County command headquarters are in Tubmanburg, and there are two other detachments in Klay and Toma Town Beach.

A newly constructed BIN office has been handed over to the Government by the UNMIL Quick Impact Project and the BIN is already operating in it. This will help immigration officers to fully and better execute their duties and provide vital support for the region. However serious logistical and equipment constraints remain.

Correction Facilities

The County lacks a formal corrections system and facilities. In most instances, local authorities are forced to improvise in order to detain and transport suspects, and are unable to meet the minimum human/prisoner's rights requirements.

³ United Nations Police (UNPOL)

Security Interventions

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.	Create a forum for LNP, BIN, SSS, and other security organs to share information and compile a general report for the Government and those concerned.	2008-2011	Security Organs
	Build a police station in the remote Suehn/Mecca District to curtail the high crime rate.	2008-2011	LNP
Strategic objective 2: To provide adequate territorial protection and law enforcement services to the general population of Liberia			
Inadequate presence of security officers throughout Liberia, security institutions are not yet in full control of security responsibility.	Organize trainings for all the various security organs to improve their performance in security issues.	2008-2011	Security Organs
	Increase the number of LNP and BIN and provide the former with enough vehicles, motorcycles and fuel to patrol the whole County and the latter to monitor the borders against drug trafficking, human trafficking, and the smuggling of weapons and illegally-extracted natural resource products.	2008-2011	LNP, BIN
Strategic objective 3: To ensure institutional participation in security governance and functions			
Civilians and local authorities are excluded from participating in security governance.	Create awareness and sensitize the people on community policing to reduce the crime rate.	2008-2011	MIA, LNP

2.3 Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

Local Government Operations

The Superintendent's Office and at least 17 other Government Ministries are operating in the County, though few of them are adequately resourced or capacitated. Five key County Government positions are yet to be filled: Debt Court Judge, Associate Magistrate, Juvenile Court, Justice of the Peace and Curator. Nearly all local government officials including staff of the County Superintendent's office, Paramount and Clan Chiefs, DDCs and Ministries are badly in need of capacity-building on their duties and responsibilities, planning and coordination, good governance best practices, financial management, and computer literacy. Better pay and incentives are also urgently needed to improve governance.

District Development Committees (DDCs).

The District Development Committees (DDCs) were formed two years ago under elected leadership, and are supported by UNDP. Although the DDCs' role is to identify the development needs in each district, they have been handicapped by a lack of funding. The DDCs will be essential to CDA implementation.

Housing Committees

Bomi County's Housing and Properties Committees have been functional since 2004. The existence of these structures means that it is not necessary to refer many cases related to housing to the court system. Disputes are instead mediated by these local committees comprising of the Superintendent, Land Commissioner, Tribal Governors, Elders and CSOs.

Rule of Law

The judicial system in Bomi is in great need of reform, as the administration of justice is inadequate and inconsistent, and there is little capacity for prosecution of cases. There is a Magistrate and a Circuit Court operating in the County and a Justice of the Peace Court in Senjeh District, but the remaining three districts do not have courts at all.

Human Rights and Protection



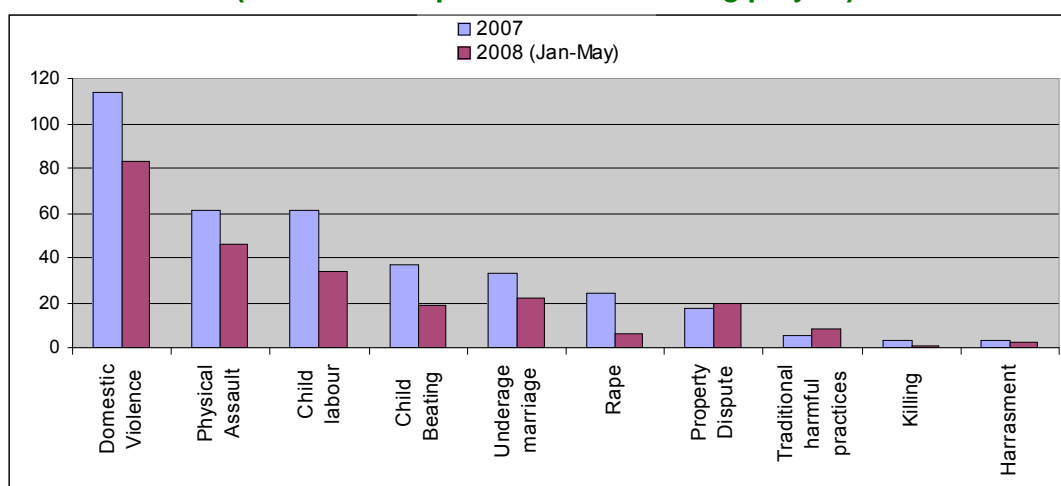
The human rights situation in the County remains dire. There is no juvenile holding cell, which puts minor detainees at great risk. Gross violations of women's and girls' rights such as rape, beating, sexual harassment and other sexual violence are rampant. There have been several efforts made to curb GBV, including the national rape law, but the judicial and law enforcement systems are unable to treat these cases adequately, and perpetrators often go with impunity.

Conditions in many of the County's orphanages are also dire. UNICEF, the Ministry of Gender and Development and other Child Protection stakeholders have completed a county assessment as part of a national effort on orphanages, and some have been asked to close. However, some continue to take in children in an improper fashion, and the conditions in many of these institutions are grossly inadequate.

The Rule of Law Task Force (ROLTF) was established to coordinate activities and address specific human rights issues. The Human Rights Section of UNMIL has an office in Tubmanburg, which supports gender activities such as HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions.

From January 2008 to May 2008 a total of 297 human rights and protection cases were recorded by the Norwegian Refugee Council in the County.

Figure 1: Number of protection incidents reported in the County (UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring project)



Source: Norwegian Refugee Council, June 2007

Governance and Rule of Law Interventions

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry /Agency
Goal: To build and operate efficient and effective institutions and systems, in partnership with the citizens, that will promote and uphold democratic governance, accountability, justice for all and strengthen peace			
Strategic objective 1: To increase and enhance citizen participation in and ownership of government policy formulation and implementation			
Given the current constitutional provisions, political and economic decision-making have taken a top-down approach for a long time with local leadership and actors playing a limited role in the process that impact their lives which has led to wide spread poverty and non-accountability in the use of public resources.	Increase the number of workshops and public sensitizations on human rights, community policing, the rule of law, social reintegration, good citizenship and development	2008-2011	MIA
Strategic objective 2: To strengthen and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of public institutions and functionaries			
Public institutions, for the most part, have been bloated, disorganized, weak and supportive of corrupt practices.	Train judges and offer better conditions of service including living incentives to attract more qualified people to the profession	2008-2011	MoJ
	Construct a new court building in Suehn/ Mecca District, Gbah, and Senjeh District	2008-2011	MoJ
	Construct a prison in Tubmanburg	2008-2011	MoJ, Corrections
	Expand the offices of the police station and the court in Tubmanburg	2008-2011	LNP
	Speed up rehabilitation of the administrative building to accommodate the Local Administration and Ministry officials	2008-2011	MIA
	Rehabilitate City Hall	2008-2011	MIA
Strategic objective 4: 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.	Increase the number of workshops and public sensitizations on human rights, community policing, the rule of law, social reintegration, good citizenship and development	2008-2011	MIA

2.4 Economic Revitalization Pillar

Agriculture and Food Security

Before the civil war, Bomi was essentially an agricultural zone, with 70% of the population actively engaged in subsistence agriculture and related activities. According to County officials, production of food crops in 2005 was very low compared to pre-war times. Rice, the staple food crop, was grown by 20% of households, while cassava and sweet potatoes/eddoes were produced by 60% and 3% respectively. About 3% of households produced corn, while 5% produced vegetables. Despite the County's great potential for agricultural production, the recent Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey points to Bomi as one of the counties with the highest vulnerability to food insecurity and chronic child malnutrition.

Several NGOs working in Bomi County including NRC, CCF, and ICRC/Liberia National Red Cross Society have distributed seeds and agricultural inputs for rice and vegetables over the last three years. The Chinese and Liberian governments also distributed tools and seed rice to 50 communities with seed rice of 18,122kg.

According to the Office of the Superintendent, the major constraints to agricultural production include a lack of seeds, tools, fertilizers and pesticides, farmers' returning late for planting, and bird and ground hog attacks. Additional constraints and their corresponding percentages were taken from the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutritional Survey (CFSNS).



Table 8: Agriculture Constraints

Constraint	Percentage
Lack of seeds	63
Lack of tools	45
Lack of fertilizer/pesticides	0
Lack of household labor	6
Bird/groundhog attacks	20
Farmers returned late for planting	60
Lack of arable land	3
Plant disease/insect attack	4
Lack of training	0
No market	0
Lack of cash	21
Engaged in other activities	42

Source: County officials (June 2007) and CFSNS (October 2006)

The Superintendent of Bomi County has recommended the supply of bird nets and pesticide for ground hogs in order to protect the seedlings for the next farming season.

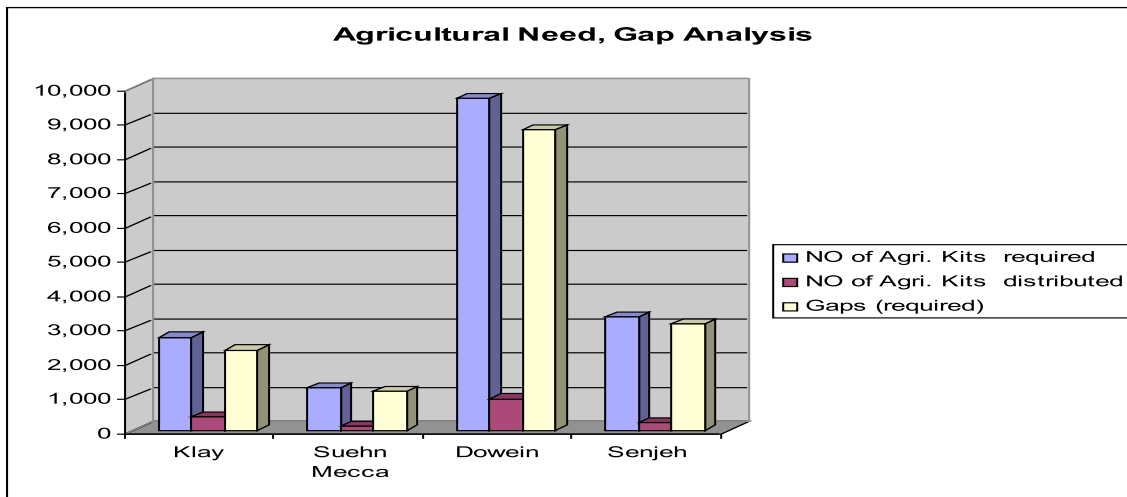
As mentioned earlier, before the war some 70% of the active population was engaged in subsistence agriculture and related activities. Today, continued disruption of agricultural systems due to the displacement of farming communities, limited access to food due to absence of market mechanisms, high unemployment and lack of economic opportunities, socio-economic dislocation and the breakdown of family and community coping mechanisms are creating serious food insecurity.

As the farming population gradually returns to the county, farmers are being encouraged to cultivate various food crops such as rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, plantains and vegetables. The Government has requested that Liberia's development partners assist farmers with tools, seeds, and extension services to increase production and self-sufficiency. UNHCR and NGOs including WWL, NRC, CCF, and Concerned Muslims for National Development have done so, but as illustrated below, the need for further support is great.

Table 9: Agricultural Need and Gap Analysis

District	Estimated Population	Estimated NO of families	Estimated No of farming families	NO of Agri. Kits (seeds and tools) required	NO of Agri. Kits distributed	Gaps (required)
Klay	25549	5110	2708	2708	396	2339
Suehn Mecca	11661	2332	1236	1236	109	1127
Dewein	91322	18264	9680	9680	910	8770
Senjeh	31247	6249	3312	3312	210	3102

Figure 2: Agricultural Need and Gap Analysis



Rice

The people of Bomi consume more rice than any other food, and farmers throughout the County grow rice at a subsistence level. About 85% of rice is grown upland, and international and local NGOs are promoting increased production of lowland (swamp) rice.

Cassava

Cassava is second only to rice in volume of production and consumption in Bomi County. With the high commercial value of fufu, farina or garri, which are produced from cassava, many farmers are now engaged in the mass production of this food crop. Many of the county's cassava products come from the Dewien District and parts of Klay District. Currently, many returning farmers lack the means to bring cassava sticks for their farms. The county is appealing to the Government of Liberia and NGOs, to assist these farmers by providing them cassava cuttings for their farms throughout the entire county.

Sweet Potatoes/Eddoes

These tubers are grown by farmers mainly for their own consumption. Few have engaged in production of these crops for market purposes, due to inadequate knowledge and appropriate technology for processing and preservation.

Plantains

Like sweet potatoes and eddoes, plantain production is constrained by a lack of farmer knowledge and appropriate technology for processing and preservation.

Vegetables

These food crops are grown throughout the county, tended mainly by women and girls, and used mainly for household consumption. Despite the potential for production of a wider variety of vegetables, output is mainly limited to tomatoes, peppers, potato greens, and a few more.

Rubber

Traditionally, rubber is one of the main sources of income for the County. But nearly all rubber farms, including traditional smallholder farms, Liberian-owned commercial farms and the foreign-owned Guthrie plantation were badly affected by the war. Prior to the war, the Guthrie plantation provided basic social and infrastructure services to workers and inhabitants of surrounding areas. Nearly all of the estimated 34,000 people residing on the plantation are presently unemployed, and little has been done to revitalize the farm.

Palm Oil

The County's palm farms, too, were badly affected by the war and farmers have so far been unable to rehabilitate/replant them. Palm oil is a staple of the local diet, but it is only produced at a small scale today. While before the war Bomi had its own functioning oil mill, consumers now depend on imports from other counties.

Livestock

Prior to the civil war, Bomi farmers raised livestock mostly for domestic consumption, including local-breed fowl, goats, and sheep.

Fisheries

Many fine rivers, streams and creeks meander through Bomi County, rich with a variety of local species of fish. The local population uses traditional methods of fishing such as sisal nets, water fences and basket setting. Artisanal marine fishery is also practiced along the beaches in Dewien District, south of Klay District. Lutheran World Service/World Federation and the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture collaborated to construct fish ponds in Klay Town to train farmers from all over the County in fish farming methods. The County Administration has recommended increased support to this kind of activity for local consumption and marketing of pond-grown fish.

Forestry, Rubber, and Mining

Several valuable timber species are available for exploitation in Bomi County. As a part of its reform program, the Government cancelled all forest concession agreements across the country, and consequently there exists no large-scale or formal forestry activity in Bomi.

An important cash crop in the County, rubber was being harvested by some 21% of households in 2005. Bomi is home to Liberia's well-known Guthrie Rubber Plantation, which was reclaimed by the Government with the assistance of UN peacekeepers after it had been illegally occupied and exploited by ex-combatants for about 3 years. The plantation has potential to be a major employer of Bomi County residents and workers from neighboring Grand Cape Mount County. Some residents of the two counties complain that workers have been imported from other parts of Liberia.

While mining has historically been an important economic activity in Bomi, the 2005 CFSNS found only 2% of households working in the sector.

Investment in the forestry, rubber, and mining sectors, especially the revitalisation of iron ore mining, will yield significant dividends to the County. Such investment has the potential to employing a good number of the county's young people, many of whom were formerly associated with the fighting forces in the civil war.

Markets

According to Table 12 (below), 5% of marketers in the county are engaged in business transactions in Monrovia and 27% are selling in urban centres. Where public transport is unavailable, households may have to walk for hours to reach a market.

Table 10: Access to Market

County	Selling in Monrovia	Selling in urban center / across the border	Walking distance to weekly market in hours	Access to market	If access, households ...	
					buy food	sell food
Bomi	5%	27%	2.0	100%	98%	47%
Liberia	8%	32%	2.6	98%	96%	55%

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

Customs Officials

According to the Bureau of Customs and Excise at the Ministry of Finance, there are no Customs or Ports officers in Bomi County.

Revenue Agents

The Department of Revenue has 24 Revenue Collectorates⁴ across the fifteen counties. Bomi County has one collectorate with six revenue agents covering the entire county as indicated in the table below.

Despite the significant recent increase in the level of revenue collection, the Bomi County Revenue Collectorate still faces a number of problems in its work: lack of vehicles and typewriters or computers, frequent confrontations with traders, lack of support from the Customs Bureau to deploy in leeward areas, insufficient staff, poor conditions of service, and limited office space. These problems are a strain on revenue generation for the County and contribute to the pervasive corruption problem.

Table 11: Deployment of Revenue Agents

No. of posts	Location	Status of Post	No. of officers assigned	Safes	Vehicles
1	Bomi Hills	Dilapidated	5	None	None

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue, MOF

⁴ Collectorates are revenue offices where agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue collect revenue for onward deposit in Monrovia

Access to Finance and Banks

Economic activity and self-sufficiency are hampered by a lack of access to credit, opportunities to accrue and mobilize savings, and business development products and services for micro- and small enterprises. Representing the majority of both the entrepreneurial class and the agricultural workforce, women in particular need access to these products and services.

Bomi County provided land to the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) for the construction of a branch office that now facilitates the encashment of civil servants' paychecks, in a project funded by UNMIL Quick Impact.

Employment Situation

The unemployment rate is dangerously high in Bomi County. Apart from work with the government and international NGOs, formal employment is hard to come by. The CFSNS put the percentage of households receiving salaries from employers at 4%, with the majority of this number serving as casual workers. Productive employment is the key to maintaining peace and security; once gainfully employed, the County's majority young people will not easily revert to conflict or criminality.



To date, employment-generation interventions have been few and piecemeal. From October 2006 to May 2007 the Ministry of Public Works in collaboration with UNMIL provided some 132 temporary jobs in the County, mainly roadside brushing and road maintenance on the Klay-Bo Waterside route. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture have established a blacksmith training center for ex-combatants not benefiting from other reintegration projects. Other agencies and NGOs have conducted entrepreneurship training and skills training for thousands of beneficiaries in various trades, but with a shallow economy and limited access to credit and business development services, the effect has so far been limited.

The county does have one successful water bottling company providing jobs to locals. Further such investments are essential for the sake of job creation, especially for young women and men.

Economic Revitalization Interventions

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.	Give advice to local farmers on best practices in agriculture including planting, harvesting, storage, and saving seeds.	2008-2011	MoA
Strategic objective 2: Improve food security and nutrition, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five.			
High levels of food insecurity and child malnutrition impede socioeconomic development and poverty reduction.	Provide support for vegetable production to women's groups in all districts	2008-2011	MoA
	Distribute seeds and tools to farmers	2008-2011	MoA
	Introduce large and small ruminants to small holder farms	2008-2011	MoA
Strategic objective 3: Strengthen human and institutional capacities to provide needed services, create a strong enabling environment, and reduce vulnerability.			
Institutions remain largely ineffective at delivering services such as regulation, policy and planning, and research and extension.	Support the Government in its effort to attract companies (such as a Malaysian company that has already shown interest) with the capacity to improve the County's yield of raw rubber; uproot the old rubber trees and replant new rubber trees.	2008-2011	MoCI, NIC
	Support the Government in its effort to attract companies with the capacity to revive iron ore mining.	2008-2011	MLME
	Build the capacity of law enforcement agencies to enforce the laws governing timber harvesting and diamond mining.	2008-2011	LNP, BIN, FDA, MLME
	Publish and publicize the laws governing timber harvesting and diamond mining for the benefit of the County.	2008-2011	FDA
	Develop a system for transferring the County's share of natural resources revenue collected in Monrovia to the County's accounts for the purpose of implementing the CDA.	2008-2011	MoF, MIA

2.5 Infrastructure and Basic Social Services Pillar

Roads and Bridges

The physical damage to roads and bridges, particularly following the rainy season, continues to limit the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide critical support, hinders the displaced/refugee return process and obstructs access to markets, thus impeding economic productivity and self-sufficiency. The problem is especially bad in the Suehn Mecca district. The Road Task Force has been instrumental in the assessment of about 30 farm-to-market (feeder) roads and has mobilized communities to rehabilitate these roads with WFP assistance. NGOs involved in road

and bridge rehabilitation and construction include WWL, GAA and Peace Winds Japan.

There is currently a free flow of transportation between Monrovia and Tubmanburg due to the good condition of the road. Transportation to other parts of the County is often severely hampered by the bad road conditions. Taxis and other commercial transport are nearly always overloaded, posing a hazard to human life.

Exact figures on the population centers that are inaccessible by vehicle are hard to come by. The NRC needs assessment report gives an insight on what the situation might look like, documenting 23 villages in Senjeh District, 18 in Klay District, 37 in Suehn Mecca District and 27 in Dowein District that are all inaccessible. County-wide, 105 villages are cut off from vehicular transport. Similarly, the County Assessment and Action Report (CARR) estimates the number of persons without access to a passable road at 20,000.

Energy

There is no grid electrical power anywhere in Bomi County. The very few consumers with access to electricity are serviced by small private generators.

Communications, postal services and telecommunications

The Ministry of post and telecommunications has rehabilitated the Post Office in Tubmanburg, but while it was recently opened officially by the Vice President, it is not known when the Post Office will begin operating. There is a popular community radio station “Radio Bomi”, located in Tubmanburg and disseminating useful information to the people of the County. The Lonestar and Libercell private wireless GSM networks are providing the only telephone services in the County.

Social Services

While small changes are being seen in recent months, social services in the County remain almost non-existent. The County lacks a system of organized transport services, electricity, pipe-borne water, sewage disposal, and waste collection, among others. In spite of some important recent interventions by the Ministries and international partners, access to quality education and health care is still very limited. Major investments over a long period by the Government and its partners will be required for the provision of basic services, even at minimum level. The construction and rehabilitation of social services infrastructure represents an important potential source of jobs for Bomi youth.

Health

Currently, less than 15% of the County’s population has access to health care. The County Health Team is led by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. One hospital and 16 functional clinics are providing services: nine of the clinics are run by World Vision Liberia (WWL), three by Save the Children UK (SCUK) and two by African

Humanitarian Action (AHA). Part of the hospital is also occupied by the Pakistani UNMIL battalion, who assist in rendering medical services to the community. There is one government doctor at the hospital, who is assisted by a gynecologist from St Luke's private clinic on an on-call basis. There is no proper pharmacy and only seven medicine stores to service the entire County.

Nutritional services are being provided by a few NGOs, though at a scale not nearly adequate to the need. WFP has been assisting with therapeutic feeding for malnourished children and mothers. The maternity ward of the hospital was rehabilitated by UNFPA, and AHA is in the process of rehabilitating the surgical ward. Monthly monitoring is being done by the Ministry of Health and NGOs, which has resulted in an improvement of service delivery. Still, much public and private sector investment is needed to bridge the enormous gap in access.

Table 12: Status of Functional Health Care Facilities

Health Facility Type	Total Facilities	Functionality		Owner Type	
		Functioning	Non Functioning	Public	Private
Health Clinic	15	15	0	14	1
Health Centre	1	0	0	1	0
District Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
County Hospital	1	1	0	1	0
Referral Hospital	1	0	0	1	0
Total	17	10	0	16	1

Source: CHT: Ministry of Health, 2006

Table 13: Presence of MoH assigned health workers in the county

CM	Den- tist	Dis- penser	E.H.O.	Lab Aide	Lab tech	LPN	Nurse Aide	Nurse Anest.	Phar- macist	PA	Doc- tor	Regis- trar	RN	TTM	Social worker
f/time	f/ time	f/ time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	f/time	
10	0	13	0	0	1	7	13	0	0	5	1	12	10	149	0

Source: MoH

HIV and AIDS

Reliable prevalence data on HIV and AIDS specific to Bomi County is not available. In order to guard against stigmatization of a particular county or tribal grouping, the National Aids Control Program (NACP) does not release county-specific HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, and analyses are instead done on the basis of age and sex⁵

In any case, experience in other African countries has shown that the proliferation of HIV has the potential to seriously undermine development gains, and thus the problem must be taken seriously. The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has expressed its intention to intervene in strengthening health systems and HIV programs, building the capacity of public and private health facilities at the county and district levels, increasing care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and their families, expanding VCT services, sexually transmitted infection

⁵ Interview with Mr. Augustine Parleh (NACP)

(STI) services, antiretroviral (ARV) treatment and services to prevent mother to child transmission (PMTCT)⁶.

Water and Sanitation

Access to water and sanitation is totally inadequate to meet the rising demand, especially because Bomi is among the counties of highest return for displaced persons and refugees. The situation has contributed immensely to the poor health of the inhabitants of the County. NGOs operating in this sector include NRC, Peace Winds Japan, WWL and CCF. UNHCR through its Community Empowerment Projects have assisted with hand-pumps, wells and latrines, mostly in areas of high return.



Table 14: WATSAN Facilities

Number of water points	Number of wells	Number of public latrines
134		141

Source: NRC Needs Assessment/ Returnees Monitoring Report (January 2007)

The WATSAN figures presented below were derived by the NRC from surveying 486 villages with a combined population of 24,438 persons.

Table 15: Population – Water and Sanitation Facilities Ratio

No. of person to Water point	Number of persons to public latrines
182-1	173-1

The situation illustrated in the above figures points to a high likelihood of water-borne diseases becoming endemic. Gains have been made, but much still needs to be done. See below for a comparative analysis of access to water and latrines in 2005 and 2006:

⁶ Descriptive text extracted from portion of GFTAM:HIV and AIDS – Round Six Grant (LBR-607-604-H) Program Summary

Table 16: Access to Safe Water

County	2005	2006
Bomi	0.3	1.2
Liberia	17.08	25.2

Source UNICEF

Table 17: Access to Safe excreta disposal

County	2005	2006
Bomi	9.1	38.5
Liberia	17.08	25.2

Source UNICEF

Table 18: NRC Water Data

Bomi			
District	Total	Hand pumps in use	Number of people per hand pump
Suehn Mecca	16247	30	541 per one hand pump
Klay	81191	104	780 per one hand pump
Total	97438	134	727 per one hand pump

Table 19: NRC Sanitation Data

Bomi			
District	Total	Latrine in use	Number of people per latrine
Suehn Mecca	16247	24	676 per one latrine
Klay	81191	117	693 per one latrine
Total	97438	141	691 per one latrine

Source: NRC Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

Education

Currently there are 105 functioning schools, of which 95 are primary and 10 are secondary level. During the war, some of these schools were burned to the ground, while others were looted and have only recently been rehabilitated. According to the County Education Officer (CEO), approximately 50% of primary schools have neither latrines nor safe drinking water.

Due to interest showed by young adults to continue school, night-school classes have been organized on an informal basis. NRC and UNICEF are also running Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) classes in the County. For its part, NRC has 22 ALP schools with a total of 1,843 beneficiaries. In the effort in support of girls' education nationwide, WFP assists with school



feeding and take-home ration programs for 1752 girls in grades 4, 5 and 6. UNICEF is also funding a 10-month skills training program for 230 children who were formerly associated with the fighting forces, who attend classes in the afternoon.

Table 20: Functioning Primary and Secondary School

District	Functioning Primary Schools				Functioning Secondary Schools			
	Private	Community	Public	Total	Private	Community	Public	Total
Klay	8	26	43	77	4	1	3	8
Suehn Mecca	1	5	12	18	-	-	1	1
Total	9	31	35	93	3	1	5	10

Source: County Education office June 2006

Table 21: School Census 2006

Ministry of Education School Census 2006												
Bomi County												
District	Total Schools	#Pre-Primary Schools	#Primary Schools	#ALP Schools	#Lower-Secondary Schools	#Upper-Secondary Schools	#Multi-Lateral Schools	Number of Students			# of Teachers	
								Total	Male	Female	Total	Reactivated
Klay	60	53	58	24	10	2	0	9756	5417	4339	2399	74
Mecca	17	17	17	1	1	0	0	2144	1170	974	55	17
County	77	70	75	25	11	2	0	11900	6587	5313	294	91

Source: Ministry of Education 2006

Table 22: Trained and Reactivated Teachers

County	Total No. Teachers	No. of Trained Male & Reactivated	No. Trained Female & Reactivated	Total No. of Trained Teachers Reactivated
Bomi	294	25	8	33

Shelter

During the course of the civil strife in Liberia, many houses and community structures were burnt or destroyed and household property abandoned or stolen. In most areas of the County, shelter and basic housing still fall well below acceptable standard. Most returnees construct makeshift mud houses with thatched roofs or tarpaulins. UNHCR, through its implementing partner NRC has given shelter assistance to approximately 900 households, including zinc, nails, doors and window frames, and employing local carpenters to help in the construction. Peace Winds Japan is targeting about 1000 more vulnerable households with housing assistance.

Infrastructure and Basic Services Interventions

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.	Make proper use of recently-acquired heavy equipment for the construction and rehabilitation of roads during the dry season, especially the Tubmanburg-Gbarpolu road.	2008-2011	MWP
Strategic Objective 2: To reduce the water and sanitation-related disease burden in Liberia			
Only about 42% of the Liberian population has access to improved drinking water, Only about 39% of the population has adequate means of human waste collection, Operation of water and sanitation facilities currently unsustainable	Carry out a survey of public latrines to determine if the communities are using them properly, and sensitize the communities on their proper use.	2008-2011	MoH
	Train all communities in the County to maintain their wells and protect their water pumps.	2008-2011	MoH
Objective 3: To expand access to basic health care of acceptable quality and establish the building blocks of an equitable, effective, efficient, responsive and sustainable health care delivery system.			
Liberia has a health workforce ratio of only 0.18 per 100,000 people. Access to health services is estimated to be 41 percent. Many of the current facilities are not equipped or designed for an optimal level of service delivery.	Carry out a survey of health facilities to determine the number of trained health personnel, availability of drugs, future management arrangement plans, and availability of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.	2008-2011	MoH
	Construct or rehabilitate health facilities per the County Action Plan	2008-2011	MoH
Objective 4: To provide access to quality and relevant educational opportunities at all levels and to all, in support of the social and economic development of the nation			
Access is severely limited due to insufficient facilities and supplies, facilities disproportionately located out of reach for some regions. Only one third of primary teachers in public schools have been trained. Enrolment rates remain low, especially for girls. Only a small number successfully make the transition from primary to secondary education.	Provide all untrained teachers with adequate training.	2008-2011	MoE
	Carry out a survey to ascertain the amount of trained teachers, books and materials needed, and to determine the number of girls and boys in each school.	2008-2011	MoE
	Construct or rehabilitate schools per the County Action Plan	2008-2011	MoE
Objective 5: To provide reliable, sustainable and affordable energy services to all Liberians in an environmentally sound manner			
Grid electricity is non-existent outside Monrovia.	Explore the possibility of building a dam or mini-hydro facilities to serve the County	2008-2011	MLME
	Provide generators capable of supplying power to the major towns	2008-2011	MLME

2.6 Cross-Cutting Issues

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

Gender Equity

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



Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) is blight on Liberian society and for many Liberian women and girls, the appalling violence they experienced during wartime still occurs. 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 297 protection incidents reported in the County during January-May 2008, 31.6% and 28% 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.

Land conflicts – Land disputes have become a manifestation of conflict over identity and citizenship issues. There is a proliferation of land disputes over tenure and ownership, the reintegration of refugees and ex-combatants into communities in relation to property, the property rights of women, and private concessions.

⁷ UNESCO, 2007

Youth – Young men and women have been denied education, have had their transition from childhood to adulthood interrupted by war, have few skills and are often burdened with many of the responsibilities of adults, particularly as heads of households and income earners. Unmet expectations with this group could trigger significant social unrest, not only in County, but across Liberia and the region.

Political polarization – Reaching political consensus on the rules of the game, supporting reconciliation rather than polarization, and de-linking political and economic power are essential.

Management of natural resources – The County's wealth of natural resources has not benefited the citizens as a whole but has served to create inequalities and resentment.

The State and its citizens – The Liberian State historically has been more predatory in nature than protective of its citizens; it created and exacerbated social divisions by marginalizing and denigrating certain social groups, and consolidating the domination of elites.

Weak and dysfunctional justice systems – The formal and customary justice systems do not provide justice and have created a system of impunity.

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

Meaningful Inclusion and Participation – Creating space for ordinary citizens to speak on the issues that concern them through sustainable processes of consultation is fundamental to peace. This must be inclusive to all ethnic and identity groups such as women and girls, men and boys, ex-combatants, war-affected populations, political parties, and civil society organizations.

Empowerment – In order for all Liberians to participate, disadvantaged, grassroots and rural groups need to be empowered by giving them the tools and capacities to participate and take ownership of decision-making processes.

Consensus building – It is not enough to listen to different perspectives; somehow they must be translated into the public interest as a basis for collective action.

Responsiveness – If no action is taken by local government in response to the concerns expressed by citizens, then the exercise of consultation is futile.

Transparency and accountability – Local government actions must be visible to the public to ensure they are taken in the interest of all citizens and not simply for the sake

of any personal or group advancement. The mismanagement of the past, in which a small elite gained economic advantage over the majority, was a key factor in the conflict.

Fairness and impartiality – Rules and opportunities must apply to all citizens equally, regardless of status. The failure of the state in the past to be a fair and impartial mediator was another key source of conflict.

Environmental Issues

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

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

HIV and AIDS

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

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

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

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

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

Children and Youth

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

Children make up the majority of the population of the County. Nationally, around 17 percent of child deaths are attributable to malaria and another 20 percent to preventable environmental diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. Almost forty percent of children are growth-stunted from poor nutrition, about one third of under-fives are severely underweight, and recent estimates



indicate that one in five deaths in children under-five is attributable to malnutrition. Less than half of all births are delivered by a health professional, which contributes to an unacceptably high (and apparently rising) maternal mortality rate.

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

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

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

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

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

Human Rights

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

The actions called for in this CDA and in the PRS 2008-2011 are intended to make further progress toward addressing the many human rights concerns that remain. Limited access to justice, and weak judicial and security systems continue to lead to incidents of mob justice, trial by ordeal, prolonged pre-trial detentions, and overcrowding in prisons. Access to quality health care and education is a constant challenge for most rural residents, as the number of schools, hospitals and qualified personnel do not meet basic needs. The epidemic of violence and harmful traditional practices against women and girls continues in spite of the enactment of a new rape law and other legislation.

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





PART THREE: IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Principle Guide for County Development Funding

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

3.2 Building Capacity

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

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

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

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

3.3 Managing Potential Risks and Constraints

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

3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

The baseline data have been generated for most of indicators, drawing where possible on quantitative and qualitative surveys conducted by LISGIS over the last year, including the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ), the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and Poverty Participatory Assessment (PPA). In some instances where baselines are not yet available, ministries and agencies will insure that those are being collected. Recently completed National Population and Housing Census will further provide a rich socio-economic data set disaggregated per county, district and even down to clan level.

Tapping Dormant Human Capital: Changing Minds, Changing Attitudes

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

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

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

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

Monitoring impact

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

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

Monitoring deliverables

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

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

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

Strengthening the M&E Foundation

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

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

PRS Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Note: with reference to the few indicators below marked To Be Determined (TBD), though no data currently exist to establish either a baseline and/or target for these indicators, the aim is to begin collecting this data during the PRS period. When available, a baseline will be entered into an updated M&E indicators matrix and a target will be identified in collaboration with the relevant Working Group and Pillar.

“End of PRS Period” connotes June 2011 unless otherwise indicated.

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	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	Outcome	50%	60% each year	Annual	CWIQ	MoD, MoJ	-
Police : population ratio (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	Outcome	64%	60%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	LISGIS	MDG 1
Incidence of extreme poverty	Outcome	48%	44%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	LISGIS	MDG 1

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
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	-
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	-

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
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	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	21.40%	30%	End of PRS Period	CBL	CBL	-
Non-performing loans as a percent of total assets of the banking system (%)	Output	31%	15%	End of PRS Period	CBL	CBL	-
Employment							
Employment rate (% above the baseline as determined by MoL 2008/2009 labor market survey)	Outcome	TBD	TBD	Annual	MoL labor market survey	MoL	-
Wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total employment)	Outcome	TBD	TBD	Annual	MoL labor market survey	MoL	-
State Owned Enterprises							
Net total transfers to SOEs/parastatals as % of Government revenue	Output	2.40%	1%	Annual	National Budget	MoF, BoB	-

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Pillar III: Governance and Rule of Law							
Governance Reform							
% of public expenditure transferred to local authorities	Outcome	6.10%	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	-

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Number of Judicial Officers trained and deployed at Circuit/Magisterial Courts (disaggregated by gender)	Output	336 Magistrates 22 Justices of the Peace	403 Magistrates 27 Justices of the Peace	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/ MoJ Annual Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
% of Juvenile Offenders with access to rehabilitation services	Output	TBD	TBD	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/ GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
% 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	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	-

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
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	Outcome	25%	Increase by 25% (to 50%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF, CWIQ	MPW	MDG 7
Access to improved sanitation	Outcome	15%	Increase by 25% (to 40%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF	MPW	MDG 7
Health							
Child mortality rate	Outcome	11 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

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5) (stunting, wasting, height for age, weight for height, weight for age)	Outcome	Height for age: 39% Weight for height: 7% Weight for age: 19%	Improve weight for age by 15%	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 1
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	1.50%	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

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Teacher to student ratio	Output	1:35	1:45	End of PRS Period	2007-2008 School Census	MoE	-
Youth literacy rate	Outcome	73%	85%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	MoE/LISGIS	-
Energy							
Percentage of households with access to electricity	Outcome	0.60%	10%	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%	2%	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	14.90%	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 - BOMI COUNTY SWOT ANALYSIS

DISTRICT	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESS	THREATS
Senjeh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rubber * Diamonds * Blue Lake (Tourism) * Gold * Agriculture/good soil * Iron ore * Rocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Diamond industry (e.g. Intel Gem) * Guthrie plantation * LBBC/Blue Lake * Radio Bomi * Crushed rocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bad governance * Roads * Lack of skilled labor * Lack of cooperation between communities * Lack of awareness or information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Conflicts * Corruption * Disunity * Land/boundary disputes
Klay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Diamond * Gold * Agriculture/good soil * Logs * Rubber * Rivers: fishing, electricity production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Agriculture * Fishery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Roads * Lack of skilled labor * Lack of logistics * Lack of cooperation between communities * Laziness * High illiteracy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Inequitable distribution of resources * Bad governance * Insecurity * Lack of cooperation * Lack of reconciliation * Marginalization
Dewien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fertile soil * Cooperative spirit * Water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Agriculture * Fishery * Improvement in government * Direct participation in decision-making process * Peace * Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of technical know-how * Lack of infrastructure and accountability * Lack of trust * Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Poverty * Inaccessibility * Corruption
Suehn Mecca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Diamonds * Gold * Agriculture/good soil * Logs * Rubber * Rivers: fishing, electricity production 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of logistics * Lack of cooperation, disunity * Laziness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In equitable distribution of resources * Bad governance * Insecurity * High illiteracy rate * Lack of cooperation * Lack of reconciliation * Marginalization

ANNEX 2 - COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Bomi County Action Plan		Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
Challenges	Action Required	District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Construction, rehabilitation of roads	Suehn Mecca	Gbojay, Gbore, Upper Mecca, Lower Mecca	Big Geveh to Yormo Town, Hamer to Glewo, Gbao to Seynodec, Cooper Town to Kpakla, Maloma to Guic Town, B-Village to Gbarpolu		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Construction, rehabilitation of roads	Dewien	Upper Zor, Lower Zor, Gbarvon, Kpitia, Mohifah, Deygbo	Lekpeh town to Majama Town, Sasstown to Blahn, Dagweh Town to Gbarbon, Hayestown to Gowein, Amadu Town to Blahn, Foday Town to Gbogbeh, Levuma to Bonjeh Town, Gangarma Town to Foday Town, Gbonuna Town to Wlewein Town, Gordec Town to Zohn Barmon		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Construction, rehabilitation of roads	Klay	Tehr, Kpo, Gobliah, Manna	Zordec Town to Gbarngbama, Zordec to Juejuah Town, Juejuah Town to Weawolo to DG Clarke Town		MPW		2008 - 2012		
ROAD	Construction, rehabilitation of roads	Senjeh	Upper Togay, Lower Togay, Zepch, Manoah	From Klay Town to Zordec Town, Weamoin Town to Monnon Town, Zordec Town to Gbar		MPW		2008 - 2012		

Bomi County Action Plan		Location					Lead 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	Hembeh	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		
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		

ANNEX 3 - DISTRICT ACTION PLANS

Annex 3.1 Suehn Mecca District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
ROAD	Construction; rehabilitation of roads	Suehn Mecca	Upper Mecca; Lower Mecca; Gbor; Gbojay; Gbore	Big Geveh to Yormo Town, Hamer to Glewo, Gbao to Scynodec, Cooper Town to Kpakla, Maloma to Guie Town, B-Village to Gbairpolu		MPW		2007-2008		
HEALTH CENTERS	Conversion of Suehn Mecca clinic to a health center	Suehn Mecca	Gbore	Suehn Town		MOH SW	SCF, World Vision	2007-2008		
EDUCATION	Conversion of two junior high schools in Suehn Mecca to senior level	Suehn Mecca	Gbojay	Cooper Town		MoE / DEO	LACE; NRC	2007-2008		

Annex 3.2 Dewien District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
Health Centers	Construction of Health Center	Dewoin		Jenneh # 3		MoH	AH A		2008-2012	
High Schools	Construction of High Schools	Dewoin		Jenneh # 3		MoE	NRC; LACE		2008-2012	
Roads	Rehabilitation and Construction	Dewoin	Upper Zor; Lower Zor; Gbarvon; Kpitua; Mohlah; Deygbo			MPW	Community		2008-2012	

Annex 3.3 Klay District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location					Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Time frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village						
Roads	Construction; rehabilitation of roads	Klay	Manna; Tehr; Kpo; Gorblah,	Guie Town to Maloma; Jawajeh to Denyodec; Klay Junction to Juejuah; DC Clark Town to Weawolo; Barmo to Borbor Town; Gbagba to Zordec; Amadu Town to Weajor; Kukay to Gbah		MPW			2008-2012		
Education	Construction of junior and senior high schools	Klay	Manna Kpo	Klay Town (Sr. High School), Voker Town (Jr. High School)		MoE	NRC; FRC		2008-2012		
Health	Construction of health center	Klay	Tehr	Klay Town		MoH	PMU; Catholic Health Secretariat		2008-2012		

Annex 3.4 Senjeh District Action Plan

Challenges	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Contribution of Community	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
Roads	Construction ; rehabilitation of roads	Senjeh	Upper Togay; Manoah; Zepeh; Lower Togay	William Village to Beatoc; Darmahn Junction to Beajah; Borbor to Bola; Befini to Zamaïn Town; Government Farm to Gbah		MPW		2008-2012		
Health	Construction of clinic	Senjeh	Zepeh Clan	Gaya Hill		MoH	AHA; WVL; IMC	2008-2012		
Education	Construction of junior high school	Senjeh	Manoah	Beafini		MoE	LACE; NRC	2008-2012		

ANNEX 4 PRS FIELD CONSULTATION RESULTS

Annex 4.1 Bomi County PRS Field Consultation Results

PRS Field Consultations: Bomi County		
Pillar I: SECURITY		
Facilitator/Reporter	Issues/Concerns	Action Points/ Suggestions
Facilitator: Frederick L.M. Gbemie Reporter: Jerome Bohlen	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity of persons/property • Poor enforcement of the law • Inadequate prison facilities <p>LNP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate police presence • Poor record of prosecuting criminals • Corruption • Poor relationship with other security services • Poor public image • Checkpoints used for extortion • Brutality during arrests • Undressing citizens during arrests • Poor response to emergency calls 	<p>LNP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy additional officers • Effectively prosecute criminals • Construct more detention facilities in all districts • Give more training • Improve salaries • Hold officers to code of ethics • Improve relationship with general public • Improve treatment of detainees • Provide constant training to officers • Improve response to emergency calls • Hold officers to a code of ethics <p>AFL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase percentage of women • Bring young former soldiers into the AFL as role models • Ensure full representation of Bomi citizens

PRS Field Consultations: Bomi County Pillar II: ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION		
Facilitator/Reporter	Issues/Concerns	Action Points/ Suggestions
Facilitator: Amadou V.S. Kpahn Reporter: Matthew Kollie	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of farm-to-market roads • Land ownership problems • Single-parent families and extended family pose financial burden <p>Banking/Financial Decentralization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust in banking system • Lack of access to banks <p>Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land degradation from pit mining • Ignorance of new forestry law 	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower local farmers with training and equipment; fertilizers • Provide agricultural loans • Deploy extension agents • Make land grants to those able to develop it • Improve road conditions • Build market places • Build storage facilities in local communities <p>Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide micro-credit to women petty traders <p>Banking/Financial Decentralization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize consumers on banking system and use of banks • Establish a bank in Bomi to channel government funds and make payments • GoL hire local contractors • County determine use of taxes; a proportion retained in county by law • Build roads; hospitals and schools with tax revenue <p>Employment/Labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a monitoring committee of workers to see how resources are controlled by government • Employers provide housing; health care and welfare • Create legislation to employ 80% of workers from local community <p>Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear old rubber trees and replant with high-yielding species • Require miners to refill pits; improve the exploited land using local labor • Create and enforce licensing system for small-scale miners

PRS Field Consultations: Bomi County		
Pillar II: ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION		
Facilitator/Reporter	Issues/Concerns	Action Points/ Suggestions
Facilitators: McNeil Wilson; William Jetty Reporter: Kay Schwendinger	<p>Rule of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of defense attorneys; public defenders • People ignorant of the court system • Traditional justice through elders/chiefs/etc. is commonly used in lieu of courts • Justice system is under-resourced • People are imprisoned without proper trial • Corruption in court systems • Child rights are not understood or respected • Time delay for trial and sentencing too great • Although legal aid is nominally available; it is only through bribing the lawyer that cases are fought <p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV rampant; especially in the home • Children are often made to work when they should be in school • Children are often exploited in school; forced to give sex or work on the farms of their teachers • In exchange for grades • Women not adequately involved in decision-making • Land tenure is a huge political and economic issue • Land is primarily owned by the government and few rich families; lays unused • Government has forced chiefs to sell land • Government claims land that is owned by others • Land disputes between counties ; individuals and communities are many • People from other counties get jobs on plantations • Government processes are too bureaucratic • Legislature fails to serve public • Culture of impunity is rampant 	<p>Rule of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train lawyers and judicial personnel • Award law scholarships in exchange for lawyer being obligated to practice for two years in the county • Recruit lawyers from the County itself • Conduct a sensitization campaign on the legal system; rights and obligations through media; workshops; town hall meetings • Offer improved incentives for judicial personnel • Hold referendum to determine constitutional reform • Teach constitution in schools • Better monitor judicial system and cases • Set time limit for court cases • Overhaul the judiciary <p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer employment services and job creation programs; especially to women and youth • Enforce compulsory education laws • Enact transparent and accountable land reform; mapping and demarcation of land • Limit land ownership to 500 acres for each person/ clan • Formulate and publish land development laws • Publish information on how government processes work; in order to combat corruption • Pass a law to keep 75% of revenues from taxes within the county <p>Civic Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategy for increasing citizen participation in governance • Hold municipal elections immediately • Empower Village Development Committees <p>Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a system to give citizens more control over natural resources. • Clarify the rules for granting mining licenses to prospectors

PRS Field Consultations: Bomi County Pillar II: ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION		
Facilitator/Reporter	Issues/Concerns	Action Points/ Suggestions
Facilitator: Assistant Minister for Education Reporter: Unknown	<p>Roads & Bridges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad roads render many areas inaccessible <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to public schools • No junior high or high school in many areas • Low quality of education • Inadequately qualified teachers • Choice of sites for school construction often politically motivated <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of community health workers • Lack of ambulances for emergencies • Malaria; diarrhea; blindness affecting many <p>Water & Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to safe drinking water • Lack of solid waste removal systems • Lack of latrines <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No electricity <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support for orphans 	<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing roads: main; feeder & farm-to-market roads • Brewerville-Swehn Mecca; Jahnkai Town; Lehpeh Town-Bo Town; Sass Town-Gbaigbon; Clay-Juon • Develop a system to encourage/require communities to assist in road rehabilitation through provision of labor; food; and security for materials <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High School should be built in every district • Elementary school should be in all districts • Establishment of skills-training institutions • Training programs for teachers/instructors • Better incentives for instructors/teachers • Provision of housing for teachers • Upgrading of Bomi Community College • Building a demonstration school <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a health center for the disabled • Convert clinics into health centers (Swehn Mecca; Clay; Jenneh; Gaya Hills; et al.) • Construct a school of nursing • Offer better incentives for health workers; including housing • Install or rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities • Install hand pumps in all areas • Conduct sensitizations on proper waste management • Central government funding budget for municipal operations • Provide electricity; cables underground to ensure safety <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct government orphanage facilities

