

# Grand Kru County Development Agenda

Republic of Liberia

2008 – 2012



### **County Vision Statement**

A unified, secured and prosperous County with equal opportunities and justice for all.



Republic of Liberia

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

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

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# A Message from the Minister of Internal Affairs



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

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

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

Ambulai B. Johnson, Jr.

Minister of Internal Affairs

# Foreword



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

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

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

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

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

Toga Gayewea McIntosh, PhD

Minster of Planning and Economic Affairs



# Preface



Most of the county's scarce resources and minimum basic services are concentrated in Monrovia and other urban communities. This situation doubtlessly resulted into our citizens immigrating in search of education, good health care and improved living conditions. Data collected as we know, is cardinal to development planning and resource allocation. The preparation and production of this this documentdevelopment package has opened a new chapter in the annals of our history as a nation. The Poverty

Reduction Strategy (PRS) process has enabled us as a countyCounty to galvanize our efforts and harness our meager resources, both human and material, to dialogue and chart a new course of action now referred to as the Grand Kru County Development Agenda.

It is therefore incumbent upon us to commend the Unity Party-led gGovernment through and Her Excellency Madam Ellen Johnson Sirleaf for her pursuing the vision to decentralize every sectordecentralization, which will stimulate rapid economic growth and national development. We cannot forget to thank the Ministers of Internal Affairs and Planning and Economic Affairs for their leadership guidance in the process. The intervention of our partners in progress (UN CST, UNDP, UNMIL, and International international NGOs) in this endeavor is also noteworthy.

This document would not have been possible without the tireless efforts and sleepless nights spent by our staff, headed by the Assistant Superintendent for Development. The efforts of our citizens from clan to district levels cannot be overemphasized. The We also recognize the immense contribution of the Grand Kru County Legislature Legislative Caucus is the last but not the least.

My fellow citizens, remember that small minds discuss people, big minds discuss events, but great minds discuss ideas. Let us not relent to in championing our own cause and decide our own destiny in order to accomplish our dreams and aspirations. Providence and posterity shall be our judge, if we fail to leave our footprints on the sand of time.

Rosalind Sneh

Superintendent, Grand Kru County



# Officials of Government in Grand Kru County

1. Hon. Rosalind Sneh	Superintendent
2. Hon. T. Michael Wisseh	Asst. Supt. for Development
3. Hon. Benedict S. Sayeh	Adm. Asst. to the Superintendent
4. Hon. John W. Mah	County Inspector
5. Hon. Jacqueline Nah	Land Commissioner
6. Hon. Christie W. Doe	Relieving Commissioner
7. Hon. Albert C. Nebo	Project Planner
8. Hon. Moses N. Bloh	Special Assistant
9. Hon. Peter N. Gipplay	Asst. Regional Inspector
10. Mr. Harry D. Doe	County Education Officer
11. Mr. Augustine Jimmy	County Health Officer
12. Mr. Wesmore T. Gonyon	Resident Engineer
13. Mr. Roosevelt C. Toe	GSA Coordinator
14. Mr. Simandra Juah	Labor Commissioner
15. Mrs. Anna J. Wreh	Gender Coordinator
16. Mr. Michael K.W. Tarwreh	County Coordinator, MRD
17. Rev. John T. Nyewan	Youth/Sports Coordinator
18. Mr. Orlando C. Toby	Revenue Agent
19. Atty. J. Gordon Nyema	County Attorney
20. Mr. Joseph C. Suduail	MNS ComM&Er
21. Col. Stephen Weah	LNP ComM&Er
22. Col. Winston T. Nimely	BIN ComM&Er
23. Col. Moses J. Flenneh	DEA ComM&Er
24. Mr. J. Karnbor Weah	Mineral Inspector

## **District Superintendents**

25. Hon. J. Seidewon Doe	Buah District
26. Hon. Borbor T. Wion	Forpoh District
27. Hon. D. Slaymu Blamoh	Dorboh District
28. Hon. Peter S. Nyon	Jloh District
29. Hon. A. Koffa Kun	Jrao District
30. Hon. A. Amajie Siakah	Trehn District

### **District Commissioners**

31. Hon. J. Koffa Worjedee	Barclayville/Picnicess
32. Hon. John N. Ponyeneh	Grandcess/Wedabo
33. Hon. James M Hne	Garraway (Confirmed)
34. Hon. Napoleon S. Toe	Trembo (Confirmed)
35. Hon. Amos C. Nyeka	Blebo (Confirmed)
36. Hon. Vincent N. Putu	Nrokia/Weslo (Confirmed)
37. Hon. Leo B. Toe	Felo/Jekwikpo
38. Hon. L. Slewion Wleh	Lower Jloh
39. Hon. Peter S. Nyon	Upper Jloh
40. Hon. P. Wiah Nimene	Fenitoe
41. Hon J. Toe Kieh	Bolloh
42. Hon Dixon T. Pannoh	Dorbor
43. Hon. Stephen Weah	Gee
44. Hon. Peter Wiah Tor	Kpi
45. Hon. Jerome Juwily	Buah
46. Hon. Jerry P. Weah	Dwehken
47. Hon. J. Klayplah Chea	Wrogba
48. Hon. T. Barfeh Wiah	Forpoh

# Executive Summary

Located in Southeastern Liberia, Grand Kru is the nation's most neglected county. The county is a land of vast forests irrigated by many rivers. Grand Kru has the potential for a much greater share of national economic activity, given its deposits of gold and timber reserves, but this potential is largely untapped. More than 70% of households are said to be food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. The county's top-most priority for development can be summed up in one word: roads. Many needed services such as clinics, schools, and WATSAN are absent only because the Government and development partners cannot reach the targeted populations. Today the county's vision is consolidating peace and security, fostering tribal reconciliation and unity, and improving the socio-economic lives of its citizens. 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.

# Key Statistics

<b>County Capital</b>	Barclayville
<b>Statutory Districts</b>	6
<b>Administrative Districts</b>	18
<b>Population</b>	58000
<b>Area</b>	2,298.78 sq. km
<b>Principal Local Languages</b>	Kru and Grebo
<b>Functioning Health Facilities</b>	12
<b>Functioning Schools</b>	140
<b>IDPs</b>	206
<b>Returnees</b>	393
<b>Ex-combatants</b>	128
<b>Existing Roads</b>	360 km.







## **PART 1 - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The socio-economic situation of Grand Kru County is fragile for the fact that the County is isolated from nearly all basic services and residents largely depend on subsistence farming for survival. A few government and NGO jobs are the only sources of wage employment. Like other parts of Liberia, Grand Kru has potential for logging and mining, but there have been no significant business investments made in the County since its creation. There are intertribal conflicts that are mainly centered around land or boundary disputes. Illicit gold mining and pit sawing are on the increase as the County's resources are unprotected due to the lack of adequate security. The County has long been referred to as the "Walking County", as more than two-thirds of the County is inaccessible by car. But with the implementation of the CDA, Grand Kru County has great potential for growth and poverty reduction.

### **1.2 History**

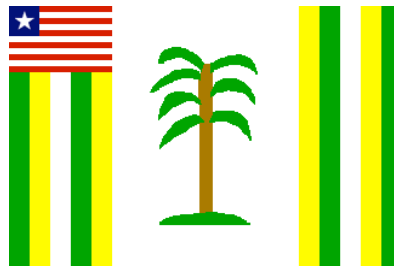
The creation of the County evolved from an understanding between members of the military junta and the People's Redemption Council (PRC), which in 1980 overthrew the Administration of President William R. Tolbert and suspended the Constitution of Liberia. It happened that the Chairman of the PRC came from Grand Gedeh County; the Vice Chairman from Sinoe County; and the Commanding General from Nimba County. The Speaker of the Council, Major General Nicholas Podier felt that it was only fair that the area of the country from which he came should be recognized as a County as well. On April 12 1980, Decree number 87 was published by the Interim National Assembly, declaring Grand Kru County to be the area covering the eastern portion of Sinoe County, Sasstown Territory; the community between Maryland and then Grand Gedeh, Buah Statutory District; and the western half of Maryland County along the Atlantic Ocean, Kru Coast Territory.

The town of Barclayville, which was considered centrally-located despite its lack of basic facilities and infrastructure, was selected as the capital. Its selection was aimed at overcoming the traditional and political rivalry between the two former capitals of Grandcress and Sasstown, and is seen as a union between the coastal population, mainly Kru, and the people of the hinterland, the Grebo.

The County emblem, the flag, has three colors: green, yellow and white. The flag has ten vertical stripes; four green, four yellow and two white, with a palm tree in the center. In the upper left-hand corner is the Liberian flag. The green represents the evergreen rain forest, the green vegetation and the savanna that represents the potential for huge private sector investment in the areas of logging and cattle breeding. The yellow depicts the long belt of gold deposits in the County, while the white represents purity.



### Grand Kru County Flag



## 1.3 Geography

Grand Kru County is located along the southern Atlantic Coast of Liberia. The Western boundary is with Sinoe County. To the North is River Gee County and the Eastern boundary is with Maryland County. Grand Kru County has a total land area of 891 square miles or 2298.78 square kilometers.

### Climature

The geographic position of Grand Kru County near the equator and proximity to the Atlantic Ocean determine the County's climatic condition. Average annual rainfall ranges between 107 inches in the Northern part of the County to 160 inches in the Southern part. The climate is characterized by little seasonal change in temperature and humidity, but by daily changes between day and night. The seasons (dry and rainy) are marked by variation in precipitation. The rainy season runs from April to September while the dry season spans between October and March. Generally the wind blows from the Northeast during the dry season and from the Southwest during the rainy season. Due to the equatorial location of Grand Kru County, the sun is overhead almost all the year. Average annual temperature is 25.5°C (77.5°F).

### Topography

The topography of Grand Kru is generally characterized by two major landforms: coastal plains and rolling hills. There are several hills, plains and valleys and one recognized mountain called Sawleh, in Dorboh Statutory District. There are many rivers, including Dorboh, Norh, Misnoh, Snoh, Neh, Chen, Barffor, Gen, and Gbatu, all with waterfalls. There is a lake in Sasstown called Trengbe.

### Geology

The geological structure of Grand Kru County is typical of South-eastern Liberia, which is generally classified as having rock of the Eburnean age, generally biotite rich. The major tectonic feature is the Dube Shear Zone, which has potential for mineral exploration.

Soil types found in the County are reddish-brown soil and gray to black soil. These soil types support the growth of variety of tree crops such as rubber, oil palm, coffee and other crops such as corn and rice. The southern part of the County is characterized by sandy soil.

## Vegetation

Forest resources in the County are vast and unexploited. Grassland includes a huge savannah spread over the coastal areas of the County suitable for animal husbandry.

### 1.4 Demography <sup>1</sup>

Households in Grand Kru County were recently reported to have an average membership of 5.8 persons, while nationally the rate is slightly lower at 5.6 persons. The County's dependency ratio is 1.61. Families or households in the County are headed mostly by males (90%), while Liberia is 87% and 13% for males and females respectively. Elderly-headed households in the County represent 7% of the total, higher than the national percentage. Some 4% of households in Grand Kru include chronically ill or disabled people, compared to the average of 9% across Liberia. However, the County has one of the highest percentages of chronically ill or disabled household head 29% (the rest of the country has 26%). Five percent of households sampled in the County reported orphans.

**Table 1: Demographic Indicators**

County	Demographic Indicators				
	HH size	Dependency ratio	Sex of HH head		Elderly headed households
			Male	Female	
Grand Kru	5.8	1.61	90%	10%	7%
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>8%</b>

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

Three major dialects are spoken in the County. These include Bassa (spoken by 1%), Grebo (spoken by the majority (65%), and Kru (spoken by 33%).

**Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Dialects spoken**

County	Language and Dialects Spoken													
	Bassa	Gbandi	Gio	Gola	Grebo	Kissi	Kpelle	Krahn	Kru	Lorma	Mano	Vai	Sapo	Other
Grand Kru	1%	0%	0%	0%	65%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>

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

**Table 3: Households with Disabled Members and Orphans**

County	Households with Disabled Members and Orphans				
	Chronically ill/disabled	No of chronically ill/disabled	Chronically ill/disabled HH head	Orphans	No of orphans
Grand Kru	4%	1.1	29%	5%	1.2
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Source: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2006

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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 4: Population Estimates by Districts**

Grand Kru									
District	Total	Population by status				Population by status - percentage			
		Locals	Returnees (Ref. and IDPs)	IDPs	Refugees	Locals %	Returnees (Ref. and IDPs) %	IDPs %	Refugees %
Buah	3384	3134	250	0	0	92.61%	7.39%	0.00%	0.00%
Barclayville	4745	4391	354	0	0	92.54%	7.46%	0.00%	0.00%
Sasstown	1150	788	362	0	0	68.52%	31.48%	0.00%	0.00%
Trehn	9871	9207	664	0	0	93.27%	6.73%	0.00%	0.00%
Dorbor	2553	1678	875	0	0	65.73%	34.27%	0.00%	0.00%
Forpoh	344	344	0	0	0	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Cess	2902	2724	178	0	0	93.87%	6.13%	0.00%	0.00%
Jloh	2149	1640	509	0	0	76.31%	23.69%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27098</b>	<b>23906</b>	<b>3192</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88.22%</b>	<b>11.78%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

Source: Norwegian Refugee Council January 2007

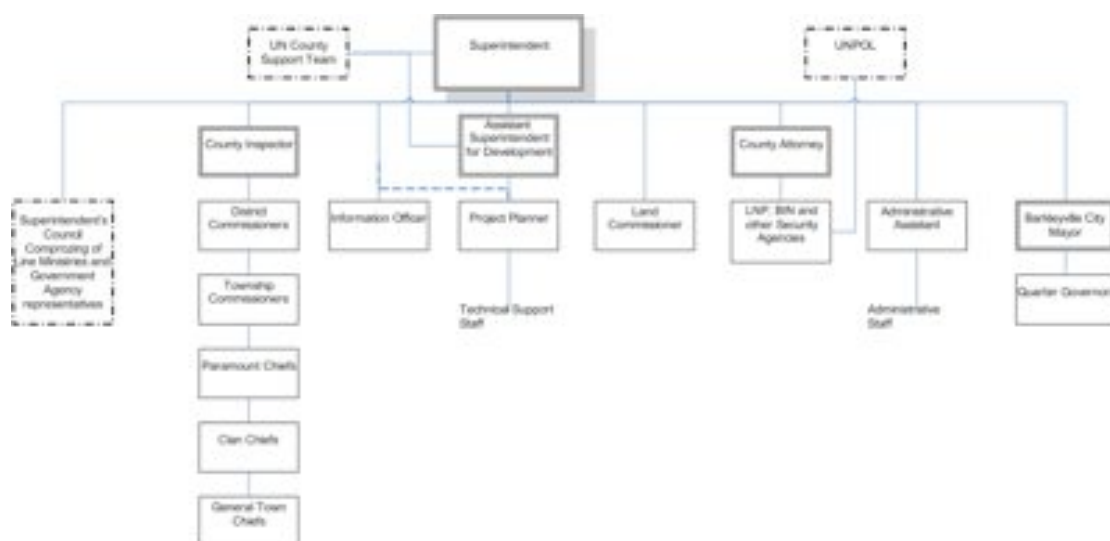
The total population of the County, according to a recent data, has increased to 58,342 (Source CHO) Further reliable demographic study on Grand Kru is an imperative. Such a study will validate the County's actual population figure. Presently, there are different sets of population data out there. What ever figures available for the County must be used with extreme caution as they may differ from study to study. The most recent 2006 population projection from LISGIS, which also includes households' projection for the same period, is widely used when doing ratios and analysis for this document unless otherwise specified.

**Table 5: Population Data Gender Distribution**

Grand Kru					
District	Total	Population by gender		Population gender percentage	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Buah	3384	1737	1647	51.33%	48.67%
Barclayville	4745	2460	2285	51.84%	48.16%
Sasstown	1150	475	675	41.30%	56.52%
Trehn	9871	5294	4577	53.63%	45.48%
Dorbor	2553	1275	1278	49.94%	50.06%
Forpoh	344	185	159	53.78%	46.22%
Grand Cess	2902	1546	1356	53.27%	46.73%
Jloh	2149	1051	1098	48.91%	51.09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27098</b>	<b>14023</b>	<b>13075</b>	<b>51.75%</b>	<b>48.25%</b>

Source: Norwegian Refugee Council January 2007

## 1.5 Institutional Structure



## 1.6 Methodology used in preparing the CDA

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

In Grand Kru County, the consultations covered the following Administrative Districts: Barclayville/Picnicess, Grandcess/Wadebo, Garraway, Trembo, Blebo, Nrokia/Weslo, Upper Jloh, Lower Jloh, Dorbor, Bolloh, Fenitoe, Buah, Kpi, Gee, Forpoh, Dwehken, and Wrogba. Delegates prepared clan-based timelines of development events in their areas as well as known resources and clan profiles. Cross-cutting issues such as gender sensitivity, HIV and AIDS were taken into consideration. Thereafter the districts considered challenges and, using SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and Problem/Solution Mapping techniques, developed the District Action Plans annexed hereon. These plans were then analyzed and consolidated at a County Development Agenda Consolidation Meeting that informed the County Action Plan below.





## Grand Kru County Consulations







Grand Cam/Welabo Action Plan

1. Road
2. Schools
3. Market Building

Challenge	Location	Action required	Lead	Collaborating parties	Time Frame
School		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reconstruct (rebuild) the existing makeshift School building in the district</li> <li>- Furnish School in district with necessary materials and equipment</li> <li>- provide trained teachers and recruitment for teachers</li> </ul>	Gidhane	Donor Citizens Innovators	2011 2012
Market	Grand Cam Gardien	- Construct Market building (2)	Citizens	Govt NGOs	2011 2012









## PART 2 - PRIORITIES, ISSUES AND ACTIONS

### 2.1 Development Priorities

The citizens of the County have stated that they prefer a bottom-to-top approach for implementation of its development agenda. The reason for this approach is to maintain the interest and comprehensive involvement of the citizens in the development process. They have been deprived for so long that waiting for development programs and benefits to trickle down will not sustain their enthusiasm and patience.

#### District Priorities

Priority needs emanating from each of the district consultations include the following, in this order:

- Roads
- Health
- Education

#### County Priorities

The priority needs as identified during the County Consolidation Meeting were the same as the district priorities, and in the same order of priority.

### 2.2 Security Pillar

#### Liberia National Police (LNP)

Grand Kru County has a total of ten operational LNP posts. The current strength of the LNP stands at thirty-five (35). LNP officers are presently deployed in Barclayville, Behwan, Geetugbaken, Sasstown, Grandcess and Dorboh. There is one operational vehicle and two motorcycles allocated to the LNP assigned to the County. UNDP (with funding from the Norwegian Government) has commenced the construction of a Police Station in Barclayville. The lack of office space, communications and the inaccessibility of most parts of the County creates a hurdle for LNP patrols and to the enhancement of security.

**Table 6: Status of LNP**

No. of LNP Stations	Location	Number of LNP in situ	Status of Station	Vehicles / Motor bikes for LNP
1	Barclayville	10	Under Construction	1 Pick-up patrol 1 motorbike
1	Grandcess	4	No Structure	None
1	Dorbor	5	No Structure	None
1	Behwan	6	No Structure	1 Motor Bike
1	Sasstown	5	No Structure	None
1	Gee City	5	No Structure	None

Source: Census of Rule of Law Facilities

## Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN)

Grand Kru County forms part of the BIN Region 5 Command Structure, which includes Maryland and River Gee Counties. There are fourteen BIN posts to man in the County; five entry posts and nine foot crossing paths. The BIN capacity plan demands a total of twenty BIN officers. There is one motorbike assigned to the County for BIN. The lack of logistics like communications and mobility coupled with inaccessibility is a problem to the BIN.

**Table 7: Status of BIN**

BIN Posts	Location	# of Men	Status	Vehicle/Motor Bike
1	Barclayville	4	No Structure	1 Motor Bike
1	Trehn	3	No Structure	N/A
1	Grandcess	1	No Structure	N/A
1	Sasstown	1	No Structure	N/A
1	Buah	1	No Structure	N/A

## Interventions – Security Pillar

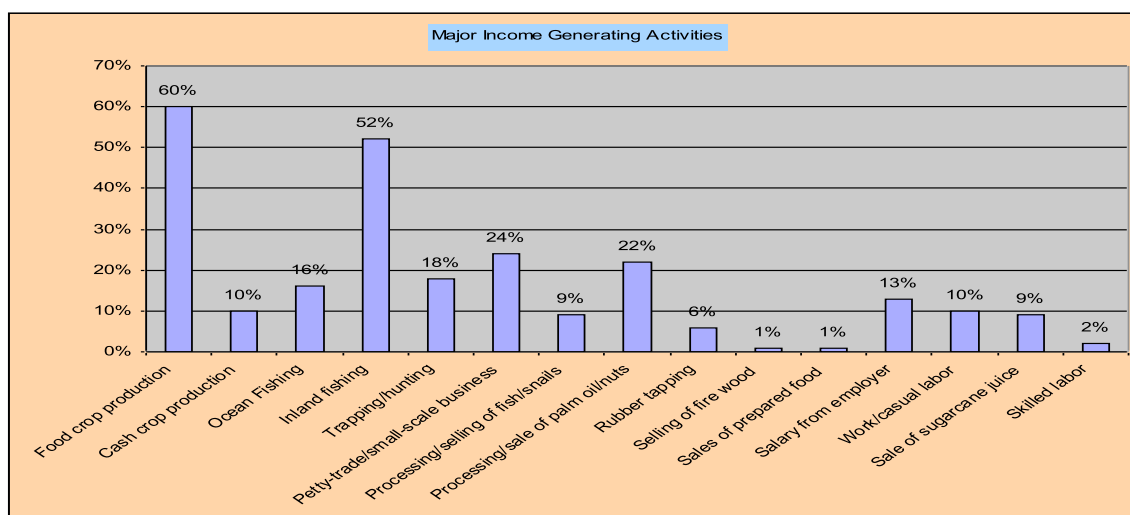
Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
<b>Goal: To create a secure and peaceful environment, both domestically and in the sub-region, that is conducive to sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth and development.</b>			
<b>Strategic objective 1:</b> To build the capacity of security institutions			
Training is still needed for some security institutions, security institutions lack logistics, equipment, and adequate remuneration for operation.	Construct police depots in each of the six Statutory Districts	2008-2012	LNP
	Construct a BIN Headquarters in Barclayville and posts at the fourteen crossing points	2008-2012	BIN
	Hire, train and deploy an additional 72 police officers to adequately cover the County	2008-2012	LNP
	Hire, train and deploy an additional 10 BIN Officers to adequately cover the County	2008-2012	BIN
<b>Strategic objective 2:</b> 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 security organs to improve their performance	2008-2012	Security Organs
	Supply all LNP and BIN posts with vehicles, motorcycles, communication sets, sleeping quarters, office furniture and supplies	2008-2012	LNP, BIN
	Conduct mapping exercises of all mining sites to verify the number of ex-combatants and foreigners present	2008-2012	LNP, MIA
<b>Strategic objective 3:</b> 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	2008-2012	LNP, MIA

## 2.3 Economic Revitalization Pillar

Grand Kru County is Liberia's most peripheral among the fifteen counties, and it was the least affected by displacements. This coupled with the difficult access has translated into low attention from development agencies, though the needs are high. More than 70% of households are said to be food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. The majority of households have poor and borderline food consumption as well as weak access profiles. Harvest in 2005 was severely hampered by a number of factors. One was the constant attack by groundhogs. The second was early and heavy rains resulting to soil erosion. The County has the highest rate of chronic child malnutrition at 47.3%. External agriculture assistance during this time was only 18%.

Subsistence agriculture is the chief occupation of some for 80-85% of the County's population, as only about 13% of the people have formal jobs. Hunting and small-scale businesses (petty trading), and processing of palm nuts/oil are also important occupations.

**Figure 1: Major Income Generating Activities**



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

### Agriculture

The two main staple crops cultivated are rice and cassava. Subsistence farming is usually conducted in community farms using a process of shifting cultivation. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been trying to introduce paddy rice farming (as opposed to upland farming).

Like most other counties in Liberia, in 2005 farmers in Grand Kru were cultivating the following food crops (by percentage of farmers): rice 82%, cassava 82%, sweet potatoes/eddoes 10%, plantain/banana 22%, and vegetables 11%. During this same period the following cash crops were cultivated: rubber 19%, coffee 1%, cacao 20%, sugar cane 27%, pineapple 12%, coconut 12%, plantain/banana 65%, palm nut/oil

5% and cola nut 3%. Eighteen percent of all households sampled in the County received agriculture assistance, mainly tools (16%) and seeds (6%).

**Table 8: Food Production Profile**

Name of Crop	Percentage Cultivated	Year Cultivated
Rice	82%	2005
Cassava	82%	2005
Vegetables	22%	2005

**Table 9: Crops Types/Livestock**

Food Crops producer	Cash Crops producer	Livestock
Rice	Rubber	Goat
Vegetables	Cocoa	Ducks
Cassava	Coconut	Chicken
Plantain/banana	Sugarcane	Sheep
	Pineapple	Pigs
	Plantain/banana	
	Palm/kola nuts	

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

**Table 10: County's Agriculture Constraints**

Lack of seeds	Lack of tools	Lack of fertilizer & pesticides	Lack of household labour	Lack of defense against Birds/ groundhogs	Plant disease / insect attack	Lost of harvest due to heavy rains	Lack of cash	HH engaged in other activities
64%	56%	1%	14%	8/55% respectively	1%	12	2%	28%

**Box 1: Food Consumption, access and security profile**

**Food consumption: poor (12%), borderline (58%), fairly good (26%), good (4%)**

**Food access: very weak (27%), weak (35%), medium (31%), good (7%)**

**Food security: food insecure (14%), highly vulnerable (58%), moderately vulnerable (36%), food secured (2%)**

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

Improved agricultural methodologies, provision of modern tools, access to extension training, the availability of loans or subsidy to farmers and the provision of seeds to replenish individual household's seed bank lost to the war will definitely set the pace for recovery in the County's agriculture sector, thereby improving food consumption and access profile among locals. Grand Kru has a relatively small population; as such the impact of any sustained intervention will be quickly seen and felt by both partners and beneficiaries.

While the current focus of farmers is on rice and cassava production, there are also rubber, cocoa, coffee, coconut and oil palm farms ripe for rehabilitation. The potential for cash crop cultivation is enormous, and represents a means to create sustainable economic growth. The potential for vegetable and fruit production is very high. Mechanized cassava production can yield high profits due to the county's comparative advantage in labor and supply. Tree crops in production in Grand Kru include oil palm, cocoa, rubber, sugarcane, and coffee, but plantations lie in ruin and need rehabilitation. Sugarcane and rubber production are currently on the increase because of their industrial nature, especially rubber. Rubber is a part of the commercial life-blood of the County, as an estimated 6% of households were involved in tapping in 2005, even as the industry languishes from lack of investment. Sugarcane is used to produce cane juice, a local beverage that is widely consumed. Decoris Oil Palm Plantation covers parts of Eastern Half of Grand Kru County.

### **Fishing**

Grand Kru County has a long coastline that has potential for mechanized ocean fishing, especially from the communities of Garraway, Po-River, Grandcess, Picniccess, Sasstown and Jloh. Traditionally, the Kru people on the coast are a fishing people, but today fish only on the artisanal level. Also inland fishing and aquaculture have huge potential in Grand Kru due to its many rivers, creeks and swamps. The industry is still in the earliest stages and needs material inputs and capacity-building to grow.

### **Livestock**

Grand Kru County has great potential for livestock breeding and poultry, as there are large savanna grasslands in the County. The County was historically known for the breeding of the livestock, especially cows, goats and sheep. Currently people are restocking on an individual basis in almost all of the major communities the County.



### **Natural Resources**

#### **Timber**

A good portion of Liberia's forest reserve is located in the southeastern region, of which Grand Kru is a part. The total forest cover for Maryland, Grand Kru and River Gee counties is 119,344 hectares. About 75% (89,508 hectares) of this forest cover is located in Grand Kru County. According to the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) the forest of Grand Kru can support logging activities for up to 25 years, and as

logging commences, plans will be laid for the implementation of a reforestation program to renew the resource. Presently the sector is not active, but Grand Kru County has chosen logging as one of its investment priorities. However, the export-dominated raw timber logging of the past is not desirable to the people of the County. In order to add value and increase employment, local timber processing is prioritized because of its labor-intensive nature. Timber can progressively be developed into manufactured processed wood products such as furniture. Many non-timber forest products are also found in abundance in Grand Kru County including bamboo, reed, rattan bush, meat, nuts berries, and materials for traditional medicines and local construction.

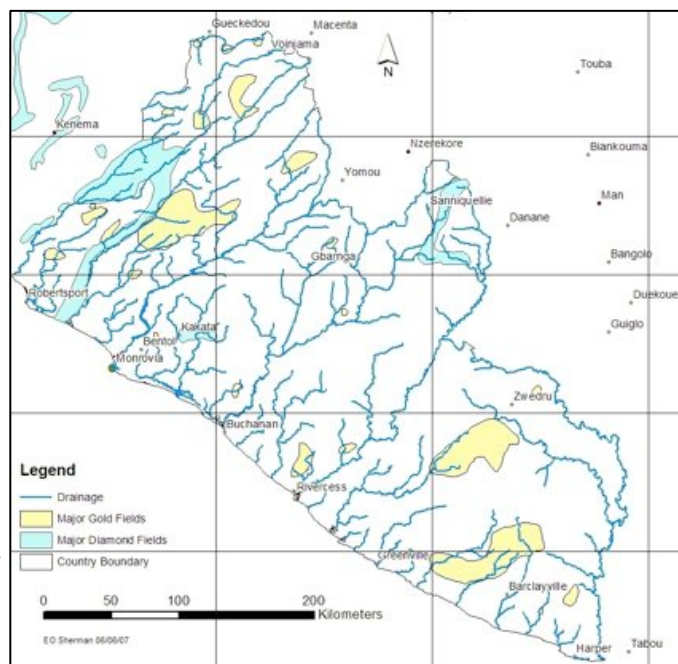
### Bio-fuel

Grand Kru County is endowed with fertile land that supports agricultural activities, particularly the cultivation of sugarcane, groundnut, oil palm, pineapple, and cocoa. The global quest to find alternative sources of energy, especially in the area of bio-fuel presents the opportunity for investment. Investment in bio-fuel will have a multiplier effect; there will be boost in agricultural activities as well as technological advancement, bringing job opportunities and improved quality of life.

### Mining

Exploration carried out in the County suggests huge deposits of gold and diamond. For example, reports from an exploration conducted by Liberty Gold Company reveal that Dugbo and surrounding areas including Clay-deeper are endowed with huge deposits of gold and diamond. Currently, there are only illicit mining activities ongoing, but investment in mining, especially in an organized fashion, presents a plethora of opportunities that will improve the socio-economic wellbeing of the County.

Grand Kru County has three mining agencies: Buah Mining Agency, Barforwin Mining Agency and Barclayville Mining Agency. There are eight mining claims, five survey clearances and three prospecting licenses in the three agencies. Liberty Gold is a private firm that has applied to the Government of Liberia and is now prospecting in Grand Kru County. Against the backdrop of the new Mineral Development Agreement (MDA), Grand Kru County has selected industrial gold mining as one of its major investment priorities in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) process.





## County Comparative Advantage and Investment Priorities

On the basis of identified strength in the County as far as potential for development is concerned the following constitute the County's comparative advantage as reference for investment priorities. The below Annex showing a detailed SWOT Analysis provides further justification.

- Forest
- Fertile Land
- Minerals (gold, diamonds)

Considering these advantages the County has identified three priority areas for investment, namely:

- Bio-fuel
- Timber/logging
- Gold and diamond mining

## Finance and Banks

The County presently does not have a bank, and the population has no access to credit. The need to create opportunities for women and youth to start and grow their small businesses is great. Most youth have left Grand Kru for Harper and Monrovia in search of better opportunities.

## Markets

The County is located far from the capital of Monrovia, and consequently, only two percent of households are involved with market transactions in Monrovia. Forty-two percent of households do their trading across the border in neighboring Ivory Coast, due to the County's proximity to that country. The average walking distance to market is 3 hours and 15 minutes, due to the absence of roads and public transportation. This is a long way to travel, especially where people are carrying heavy loads often on their heads. An estimated 95 percent of households go to market to buy food, while 67 percent are traders who go to sell farm products.

**Table 11: Households Access to Markets**

<b>Selling in Monrovia</b>	<b>Selling in urban centers across the border</b>	<b>Walking distance to weekly market in hours</b>	<b>Access to market</b>	<b>Buy food</b>	<b>Sell Food</b>
2%	42%	3.3	97%	95%	67%

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

## Customs Officials

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs and Excise in Monrovia reports that the County does not have any Customs ports.



## Revenue Agents

The Department of Revenue has 24 revenue collectorates across the country. One of these collectorates is situated in Grand Kru County. The Grand Kru collectorate has 6 revenue officers assigned.

## Employment Situation

Unemployment is a serious problem across the entire country and Grand Kru is no exception. There are no formal employments in the County apart from those who work for the GoL. Unlike other counties, Grand Kru has got large plantations (i.e. rubber and oil palm). Commercial activities are almost non-existent apart from gold mining. Petty trading, casual laboring and small-scale farm to market agriculture activities constitute the economic life-blood of the County. The CFSNS puts the percentage of household who generated income from employers in 2005 at 13%. This is a reasonably high percentage for an isolated County. We have no indication of what type of jobs or business the employers are or were engaged in to have provided salary for 13% of household.

## Interventions – Economic Revitalization Pillar

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
<b>Goal:</b> 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.			
<b>Strategic objective 1:</b> Develop more competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains and linkages to markets.			
Agricultural supply chains have collapsed due to fragmented markets, weak rural demand, no value addition, and few incentives for cash crop production.	Provide business development services and incentives to encourage business investment in the county, and to encourage the value addition/manufacture of goods for local consumption and export	2008-2012	MoL, MoA, MoCI
<b>Strategic objective 2:</b> 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 extension services to local farmers in the areas of training, tools, equipments, seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides to improve food security in the County.	2008-2012	MoA
	Provide food assistance to schools, health facilities, and vulnerable populations using locally-produced food wherever possible	2008-2012	MoA, MoE
	Provide tools for farmers across the County, such as cutlasses, axes, hoses, rakes, and shovels, in quantities based on pending statistics on existing farmers from the County Agricultural Office	2008-2012	MoA
	Train farmers in seed multiplication and on retaining seeds from own harvests for replanting, to address dependency on external seed supply	2008-2012	MoA

<b>Strategic objective 3:</b> 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.	Empower security agencies to curb illegal pit-sawing and enforce the new Forestry Law to curtail the hemorrhaging of timber resources	2008-2012	FDA, LNP, BIN
	Provide vocational training to ex-combatants	2008-2012	MoL
	Organize and publicize workshops/training for owners and workers of small and medium enterprises in the County, based on needs identified by the businesses themselves	2008-2012	MoL
	Regularize mining licenses and concessions where possible	2008-2012	MLME
	Provide incentives to the private sector and inputs to re-establish logging activities	2008-2012	FDA
	Provide incentives and inputs to open commercial gold and diamond mines	2008-2012	MLME
	Assign six additional Revenue Collectors equipped with the necessary logistics such as vehicles, motor-bikes, communication and office supplies	2008-2012	MoF
	Assign two Customs officers equipped with logistics at each of the coastal entry points of Jloh, Sasstown, Picnicess, Grandcess and Garraway	2008-2012	Customs
	Construct a branch of the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) in Barclayville	2008-2012	MoF
	Provide tax holidays to investors establishing themselves in rural agricultural areas	2008-2012	MoF, MIA, MoA
	Construct a central market building in Barclayville and eighteen market buildings in the Administrative Districts of the County	2008-2012	MoF, CBL
	Strengthen market infrastructure and policies to facilitate better-functioning markets, based on the input of marketers, and support marketing associations	2008-2012	MIA, MoL
	Facilitate the formalization of informal businesses through licensing, business development services	2008-2012	MoF, MoL
	Provide incentives and inputs to attract investment in logging in the districts of Trehn, Jloh, Dorbor, Buah, Forpoh and Barclayville	2008-2012	FDA
	Provide incentives and inputs to attract investment in rubber production	2008-2012	MoA
	Provide incentives and inputs to attract investment in mining	2008-2012	MLME
	Work with the National Investment Commission to design a strategy for attracting investors, including conducting a feasibility study for industrial wood processing	2008-2012	NIC, FDA

## 2.4 Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

State Authority is present in most parts of the countyCounty. But the activities of the countyCounty Administration (MIA) and Line Ministries and agencies deployed in the countyCounty has been hampered by capacity constraints, inadequate logistics and lack of office space. Giving the inaccessibility problem of Grand Kru County, Rule of Law institutions are affected by the result of inadequate reporting instances of human rights abuses. For instance, during the August Term of Court 2007 the Assigned Judge was unable to reach Barclayville due to the blockade of the Plebo-Barclayville Highway. For the same reason of inaccessibility, the twenty-eighty Magisterial Courts cannot be properly monitored. There are reported cases of extortion of money, illegal detention and unjust practices. Since crimes continue to be committed in the absence of recognized correction facilities, magisterial authorities have resulted to the detention of suspects and/or criminals in makeshift facilities. In the mining areas, it is alleged that there are a host of human rights abuses mainly involving children being

used as minors and plotters. The children are therefore vulnerable to child prostitution, teenage pregnancy, early marriages and school dropout. The inaccessibility situation has also made it difficult to monitor whether children of Grand Kru enjoy their rights to education particularly at the primary level for whom the free and compulsory education has been introduced. There are reported cases of trial by ordeal, which often result to illegal detention and forced labor.

### Rule of Law

There is a Circuit Court in Barclayville but it is not operational due to the absence of the Circuit Judge. There is no Resident Judge for the 12th Judicial Circuit Court. The November Term of Court was opened ceremonially without a judge. There is also a Debt Court, Traffic Court, Revenue Court and a Magisterial Court in Barclayville. There are twenty-eight magisterial courts, operated by 28 stipendiary magistrates and 56 associate magistrates in the rest of the countyCounty, all operating from private homes.

**Table 12: Court Facilities**

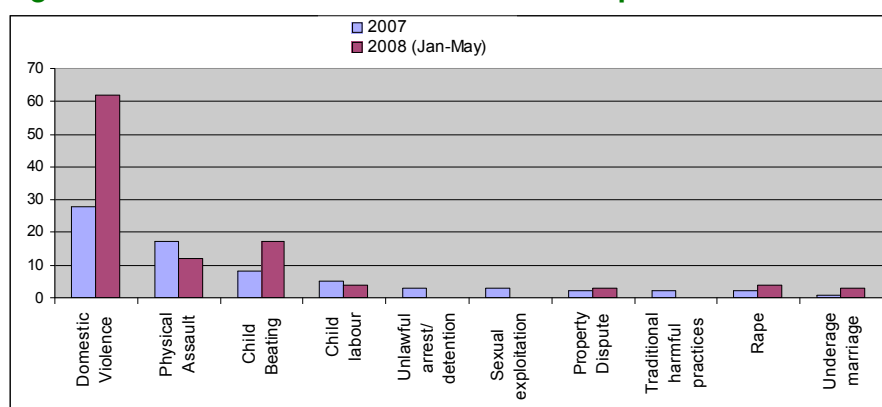
No. of Facilities	Type of Facility	Location	Status	No. of Officers
1	Circuit Court	Barclayville	No Structure	1 Judge
1	Debt Court	Barclayville	No Structure	1 Judge
1	Traffic Court	Barclayville	No Structure	1 Judge
1	Revenue Court	Barclayville	No Structure	1 Judge
28	Magisterial Courts	Operating from private homes	No Structures	28

Source: Census of Rule of Law

### Corrections

Grand Kru has no formal corrections system operational like her neighbor River Gee. The Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation signals the County among counties in Liberia without prison/correction facilities. In areas where formal correction set-ups are non-existent, local authorities result to improvising. In many instances what they can provide do not meet the minimum human rights requirements. Provision of a corrections facility is a need that must be met quickly.

**Figure 2: Number of Protection Incidents Reported in the County**



Source: UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring project

## Interventions – Governance and Rule of Law Pillar

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
<b>Goal:</b> 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			
<b>Strategic objective 1:</b> 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.	2008-2012	MoJ, LNP
<b>Strategic objective 2: To strengthen and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of public institutions and functionaries</b>			
Public institutions, for the most part, have been bloated, disorganized, weak and supportive of corrupt practices.	Build the capacity of judiciary to manage their caseload	2008-2012	MoJ
	Offer better conditions of service for the judiciary including living incentives to attract more qualified people to the profession	2008-2012	MoJ
	Train and deploy an adequate number of qualified male and female judges to staff all of the County's courts	2008-2012	MoJ
	Conduct capacity building training of the County Administration staff in the areas of leadership, project management, financial management and procurement, and service delivery best practices	2008-2012	MIA
	Complete the construction of the County Administrative Building and all necessary facilities such as electricity, water, communication and transportation to house and capacitate the County Authority and Line Ministries	2008-2012	MPW, MIA
	Construct a District Administrative Building in each of the six Statutory Districts: Dorboh, Forpoh, Boah, Trahn, Jrao, and Jloh	2008-2012	MPW, MIA
	Construct a Presidential Palace and a Guest House in Bar-clayville	2008-2012	MPW, MIA

<b>Strategic objective 3: To expand access to justice, and enhance the protection and promotion of human rights under the Laws of Liberia</b>			
There are significant shortcomings in the protection and promotion of human rights, and there is a lack of equal access to the justice system, as well as minimal public understanding of citizens' rights under the law.	Construct a Court House and Judicial Compound for the 12 <sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court and the Resident Judge in Barclayville	2008-2012	MoJ
	Construct a Corrections Center in Barclayville	2008-2012	Corrections

## 2.5 Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar

### Roads and Bridges

Roads are the top-most priority issue among the people in Grand Kru. The County has long been referred to as the “Walking County”, as more than two-thirds of the County is inaccessible by car. The situation has changed with the landmark construction and inauguration of the George W. Bush Bridge, but the lack of roads and bridges continues to hamper development as well as humanitarian assistance. Even though from 1990 to 2003, the County experienced the kind of logging exploitation that is often accompanied by improvements in road infrastructure, the County still makes due with crude log bridges, even over its largest rivers. Moreover, eight out of twelve months the County is completely isolated from the rest of the country due to bad roads precipitated by heavy rain.



**Table 13: Key Roads in Grand Kru**

Code	Name of Corridor	Length (Mile)	Link ID	Name of Link	Length (Mile)	Segment ID	Name of Segment	Length (Mile)	Surface / Category
RL115	Big Swen - Grand Cess	10	RL115-01	Big Swen – Grand Cess	10	RL115-01-001	Big Swen - Grand Cess	10	Laterite Primary
RL116	Pleebo – Barclayville	47.6	RL116-01	Pleebo - County Border	8.6	RL116-01-001	Pleebo - County Border	8	Laterite Primary
RL116	Pleebo – Barclayville	47.6	RL116-02	County Border – Blebo	17	RL116-02-001	County Border - Blebo	17	Laterite Primary
RL116	Pleebo – Barclayville	47.6	RL116-03	Blebo - Barclayville	22	RL116-03-001	Blebo - Barclayville	22	Primary
	Kanweaken - Barclayville			Kanweaken-Barclayville			Kanweaken-Barclayville		Laterite Primary
	Iron Bridge-Poe (Dorbor)			Iron Bridge-Poe (Dorbor)			Iron Bridge-Poe (Dorbor)		Laterite Secondary
	Dwehken-Parluken (Forpoh)			Dwehken-Parluken (Forpoh)			Dwehken-Parluken (Forpoh)		Laterite Secondary
	Wessah-Dorbor			Wessah-Dorbor			Wessah-Dorbor		Laterite Secondary
	Barclayville-Pinness			Barclayville-Pinness			Barclayville-Pinness		Laterite Primary
	Big Suehn-Wedabo			Big Suehn-Wedabo			Big Suehn-Wedabo		Laterite Secondary
	Behwan-Garraway			Behwan-Garraway			Behwan-Garraway		Laterite Primary
	Sasstown-Jloh			Felorkree to Betu			Felorkree to Betu		Savanna Secondary
	Nrokia-Sasstown			Nrokia-Sasstown			Nrokia-Sasstown		Laterite Primary

Source: Ministry of Public Works (MPW)

## Energy

The County does not have access to public electricity. The County is however endowed with many waterfalls and rivers with huge potential for power generation.

## Communications, postal services and telecommunications

There are no newspapers produced in the County, and as yet no coverage by commercial mobile phone companies. There are two (2) community radio stations: the “Voice of Grand Kru”, established in Barclayville with funds from MercyCorps, and the “Voice of Sasstown” established by Liberia Media Project in Sasstown. Both have only intermittent coverage due to challenges of procuring of fuel, equipment, and supplies.

## Health

Health services are severely limited, especially in the largely inaccessible districts of Buah, Forpoh, Jloh, Dorbor and Sasstown. This in combination with the food security problem means that the health of the people suffers. According to the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, more than 70 percent of households are considered to be food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Grand Kru also has the highest chronic child malnutrition rates (47.3%)<sup>2</sup> Access to health services such as immunization, Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming is extremely low, and infant and child feeding practices are poor due to poverty and lack of information.

**Table 14: Health Facilities In Grand Kru County and their Status**

# of Facility	Type of Facility	Location	Status	Supported by
1	Rally Time Hospital	Grandcress	Minor Renovation	GoL/ICRC
1	Barclayville Health Center	Barclayville	Needs Expansion	GoL/ICRC
1	Picnicess Clinic	Picnicess	Minor Renovation	GoL
1	Sasstown Clinic	Sasstown	Major Renovation	GoL
1	Garraway Clinic	Garraway	Minor Renovation	GoL/ICRC
1	Behwan Clinic	Behwan	Complete	GoL/ICRC
1	Blebo Clinic	Blebo	Minor Renovation	GoL/ICRC
1	Gbankan Clinic	Wadebo	Major Renovation	GoL
1	Gbalakpo Clinic	Filorken	Major Renovation	GoL
1	Newaken Clinic	Newaken	Major Renovation	GoL/CHAL
1	Nyankunpo Clinic	Dorbor	Major Renovation	GoL
1	Betu Clinic	Jloh	Major Renovation	GoL

<sup>2</sup> Mark The Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey was a joint effort led by the Government of Liberia and the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services in collaboration with FAO, HIC, UNICEF, UNMIL, WFP, WHO, CRS, GTZ and World Vision



**Table 15: Presence of Full Time MoH Health Workers in the County**

CM	Dentist	Dispenser	E.H.O.	Lab Aides	Lab tech	LPN	Nurse Aides	Nurse Anest.	Pharmacists	PA	Doctors	Registrar	RN	TTM	Social worker
2	0	11	1	3	2	1	50	0	0	3	0	11	1	15	0

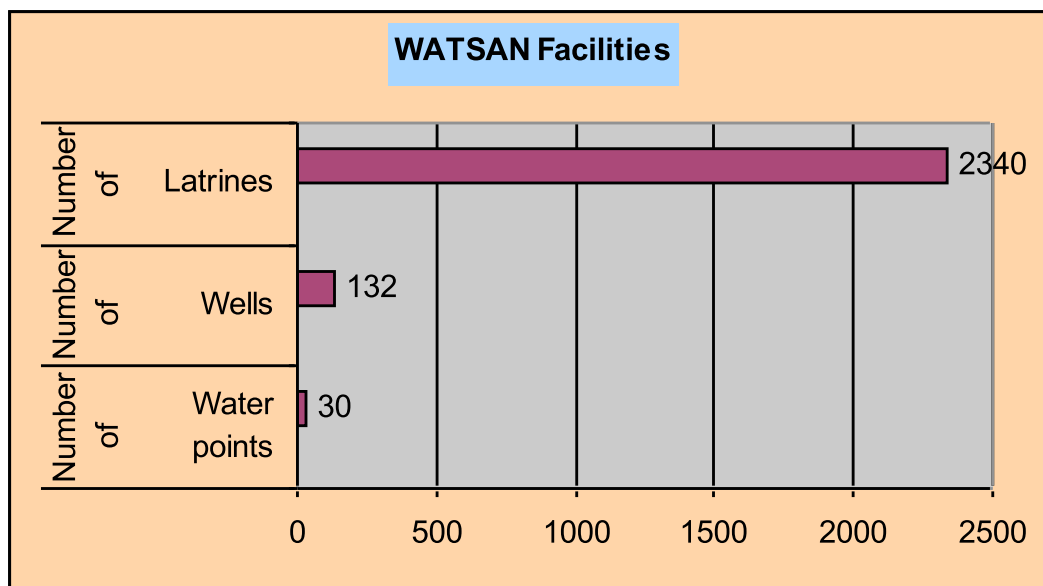
Source: MoH

The health sector is in dire need of assistance. Public health professionals are completely absent or inadequately trained in Grand Kru. The above table from the MoH pinpoints the huge gap that exists in this sector. The citizens have called for a deliberate and sustained effort at deploying trained health professionals across the district capitals and towns. The Ministry of Health recorded the presence of no medicine store and no pharmacy in the County in March of 2007.

### Water and Sanitation

Only an estimated 7% of the (58,125) population has access to safe drinking water, while 85% of the population has no access to proper toilet facilities. In 2004 the NGO Emergency Rehabilitation Services implemented a water and sanitation project with funding from the Emergency Response Fund. No agency implemented activities in the sector in 2005. In 2006, the Lutheran World Federation is digging 13 wells and UNHCR about 17 - 12 new and 5 rehabilitated by their implementing partner CARITAS. In 2006 the UNMIL QIP unit financed a US\$24,500 project through LADI (Liberian Agency for Development Initiatives) for six wells and three latrines in the communities of Behwan, Farina Town and Big Suehn, but did not complete the project.

**Figure 3: WATSAN Facilities in the County**



Source: Ministry of Health

To determine the population and household ratios to water and sanitation facilities, we rely on population figures from LISGIS:

### **Population and Household Ratio to Facilities**

**Table 16: Population Ratio**

Water points	Wells	Latrines
862-1	196-1	11-1

**Table 17: Household Ratio**

Water points	Wells	Latrines
144-1	33-1	2-1

Source: Ministry of Health (MoH)

Access figures for sanitary facilities in the County are encouraging, but access to safe drinking water remains appallingly limited. One advantage the County has is its relatively small population. This places them in a position where interventions by donors quickly pay off by making a real big difference in the lives of locals. Investments toward provision of safe water will mitigate water-borne diseases. See below for a comparative analysis of access to water and latrines in 2005 and 2006:

**Table 18: Population Access to Safe Water and Waste Disposal**

<b>Access to Safe Water</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Grand Kru	17.3	13.6

<b>Access to Safe Excreta disposal</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Grand Kru	1	1.1

Source: UNICEF

Most hand pumps and wells used by the local population prior to the war were destroyed during the conflict. The large majority uses water drawn from creeks and rivers for personal consumption. The below water and sanitation data was extracted from the Norwegian Refugee Council's needs assessment survey conducted in Grand Kru County between January 2006 and December 2006. Figures contained in here have not been verified by the Government of Liberia official statistics house LISGIS. They are entirely based on findings reported by enumerators from NRC and do provide some good insight into the water and sanitation sector in the County.

**Table 19: NRC Water Data**

Grand Kru			
District	Total	Hand pumps in use	Number of people per hand pump
Buah	3384	4	846 per one hand pump
Barclayville	4745	13	365 per one hand pump
Sasstown	1150	1	1150 per one hand pump
Trehn	9871	45	219 per one hand pump
Dorbor	2553	0	No hand pump
Forpoh	344	0	No hand pump
Grand Cess	2902	22	131 per one hand pump
Jloh	2149	0	No hand pump
<b>Total</b>	<b>27098</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>318 per one hand pump</b>

Source: NRC Needs Assessment Survey 2007

**Table 20: NRC Sanitation Data**

Grand Kru			
District	Total	Latrine in use	Number of people per latrine
Buah	3384	0	No latrines
Barclayville	4745	10	474 per one latrine
Sasstown	1150	1	1150 per one latrine
Trehn	9871	35	282 per one latrine
Dorbor	2553	0	No latrines
Forpoh	344	0	No latrines
Grand Cess	2902	4	725 per one latrine
Jloh	2149	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27098</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>541 per one latrine</b>

Source: NRC Needs Assessment Survey 2007

## Education

The County education supervisory team is now staffed with a County Educational Officer (CEO) and eight District Education Officers (DEOs). But throughout the County, most schools lack proper structures, chairs and tables, and remain in dire need of educational resources for both teachers and students. There are still only five schools equipped with desks and chairs. The lack of trained and qualified teachers especially for the senior high schools is an issue of high priority.

**Table 21: School/Students' Data – 2007/2008**

Number of Schools	Number of Students Enrolled	Number of Teachers	Number of Paid Teachers
166	25259	756	484

Source: Humanitarian Coordination Section, UNMIL

**Table 22: School Census**

Ministry of Education School Census 2006												
Grand Kru County												
District	Total	#Pre	#Pri- mary	# ALP	#Lower	# Up- per	# Multi	Number of Stu- dents			# of Teachers	
	Schools	Primary Schools	Schools	Schools	Secon- dary Schools	Secon- dary Schools	Lateral School s	Total	Total Male	Total Female	To- tal	React
Buah	23	23	22	0	1	0	0	3554	2305	1259	28	0
Upper Kru Coast	62	55	57	13	17	2	0	9313	5526	3787	454	114
Sasstown	15	12	11	0	4	1	0	2307	1412	895	118	53
Lower Kru Coast	10	9	10	2	4	0	0	1872	1134	738	109	41
Durboh	20	20	13	0	1	0	0	1890	1292	598		
County	130	119	113	15	27	3	0	18936	11669	7277	709	208

**Table 23: Level of Schools by district**

District	Total Number of Schools	Level of School			
		Kindergarten	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High
Barclayville	19	2	12	4	1
Trehn	25	1	14	10	--
Wedabo	20	2	13	5	--
Grandcess	11	5	4	1	1
Dorbor	11	--	9	2	--
Sasstown	10	1	7	1	1
Jloh	10	--	9	1	--
Buah	13	3	9	1	--
County	119	14	77	25	3

**Table 24: Reactivated and trained teachers**

Serial/No.	County	Total No. Teachers	No. Trained Male and Reactivated	No. Trained Female and Reactivated	Total No. Reactivated
6	Grand Kru	709	74	5	79

### Housing/Shelter

There is currently no assistance being provided for either shelter rehabilitation or reconstruction. The NRC Needs Assessment Report documented the following reflecting number of families per district without shelter during the past year (2006).



**Table 25: Shelter data**

Activities	Trehn district	Buah district	Barclayville district	Jloh district	Grand Cess/Wedabo district	Dorbor district	Sass-town district	Forpoh district	Total
Families without shelter	215	61	83	71	58	76	21	18	603

Source: NRC Needs Assessment Report 2007

## Interventions – Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
Goal: The rehabilitation of infrastructure and the rebuilding of systems to deliver basic services in order to create the conditions and linkages needed to achieve broad-based growth and poverty reduction.			
Strategic Objective 1: To ensure all roads are pliable year round, refurbish some public buildings and build capacity necessary for sustained road maintenance program			
The county’s road network is in a state of near-total deterioration.	Rehabilitate the Pleebo-Barclayville and Kanweaken-Barclayville roads	2008-2012	MPW
	Rehabilitate or construct of the following key roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Behwan-Garraway</li><li>•Big Suehn-Grandcess</li><li>•Big Suehn-Wedabo</li><li>•Barclayville-Picnicess</li><li>•Nrokia-Sasstown Beach</li><li>•Wessah-Dorbor</li><li>•Iron Bridge (Buah)-Poe (Dorbor)</li><li>•Dwehken-Parluken (Forpoh)</li></ul>	2008-2012	MIA, Agencies
	Construct smaller administrative units at civil compound of the eight administrative district headquarters	2008-2012	MIA
	Provide inputs and/or incentives to encourage GSM coverage of the County by mobile phone companies	2008-2012	MIA
	Construct, staff, and equip a post office in Barkleyville	2008-2012	
	Construct at least seventy-five two-bedroom low-income housing units in Barclayville	2008-2012	
	Strategic Objective 2: To reduce the water and sanitation-related disease burden in Liberia		
Only about 42% of the Liberian population has access to improved drinking water, Only about 39% of the population has adequate means of human waste collection, Operation of water and sanitation facilities currently unsustainable.	Construct one thousand hand pumps and five hundred sixty latrines throughout the County, amounting to about fifty-five hand pumps and thirty-one latrines in each of the administrative districts	2008-2012	MPW
	Carry out a survey of public wells and latrines to determine if the communities are using them properly, and sensitize the communities on their proper use	2008-2012	MPW

Issue	Interventions	Delivery Date	Lead Ministry / Agency
<b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> 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	2008-2012	MoH
	Upgrade the Barclayville Health Center to a fully-equipped hospital and upgrade the Behwan and Sasstown clinics to health centers, and construct, staff, and equip new clinics in Geetugbaken (Buah) and Nyankunpo (Dorbor)	2008-2012	MoH
	Provide scholarships and in-service training for health workers	2008-2012	MoH
	Organize workshops for the various groups in the County to enhance their understanding about HIV and AIDS	2008-2012	MoH
<b>Strategic Objective 4:</b> 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. Enrollment rates remain low, especially for girls. Only a small number successfully make the transition from primary to secondary education.	Rehabilitate or construct schools in adequate numbers to serve the population per the County Action Plan	2008-2012	MoE
	Construct high schools in Behwan, Geetugbaken, Nyankunpo, Garraway, and Dwehken, and equip the existing high schools in Barclayville, Grandcess, and Sasstown with libraries and laboratories	2008-2012	MoE
	Stock all schools with adequate materials and furniture, WAT-SAN facilities, teachers' quarters	2008-2012	MoE
	Provide all untrained teachers with adequate training	2008-2012	MoE
	Carry out a survey to ascertain the amount of trained teachers, books and materials needed, and to determine the number of girls and boys in each school	2008-2012	MoE
	Improve the incentives for teachers, especially those working in remote areas	2008-2012	MoE
	Construct a junior college/vocational institute in Barclayville	2008-2012	MoE, MoL
<b>Objective 5:</b> To provide reliable, sustainable and affordable energy services to all Liberians in an environmentally sound manner			
Grid electricity is non-existent outside Monrovia.	Construct a mini-hydro dam to provide electricity in each of the six Statutory Districts	2008-2012	MLME

## 2.6 Cross-Cutting Issues

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

## Gender Equity

The County is strongly committed to gender equity as a means to maintain peace, reduce poverty, enhance justice and promote development. Despite the progress since the end of the war, gender continues to play a decisive role in determining access to resources and services. Women and girls continue to have limited access to education, health services and judicial services, which has severely curtailed their participation in the



formal economy. Women and girls have been missing out on opportunities and participation in management and decision-making on all levels of the society. This trend has contributed to feminization of poverty in the County, and in Liberia as a whole.

Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) is blight on Liberian society and for many Liberian women and girls, the appalling violence they experienced during wartime still occur. Currently, rape is the most frequently reported serious crime in Liberia. In 2007, 38% of the protection cases reported by UNHCR/NRC monitors were SGBV related and reports from 2008 show similar trend. Domestic violence is endemic (26% of all reported protection cases) and Liberia has among the highest rates of teenage pregnancy in the world. Of the 116 protection incidents reported in the County during January-May 2008, 60.3% and 53.4% relate to SGBV and domestic violence respectively.

Destruction of institutions during the war affected all Liberians, but particularly limited women's and girls' access to education; today, the ratio of girls' to boys' enrolment is 95/100 at the primary level, decreasing to 75/100 in secondary schools<sup>3</sup> 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

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<sup>3</sup> UNESCO, 2007

political environment, including all aspects of protection and access to justice, health care, and education, the CDA includes measures for the prevention of and response to GBV including addressing the roots of the crime and the promotion of increasing the number of women in national security institutions. Toward the building of capacity, the County will support the mandate of the Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD) to take the lead in implementing and monitoring the National Gender Policy, the PRS, and international conventions as well as to mainstream gender in legal, constitutional, and governance reforms. The County authorities are committed to ensuring that all monitoring data collected are disaggregated by age and sex, where applicable.

### **Peacebuilding**

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





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

- ✿ Land conflicts – Land disputes have become a manifestation of conflict over identity and citizenship issues. There is a proliferation of land disputes over tenure and ownership, the reintegration of refugees and ex-combatants into communities in relation to property, the property rights of women, and private concessions.
- ✿ Youth – Young men and women have been denied education, have had their transition from childhood to adulthood interrupted by war, have few skills and are often burdened with many of the responsibilities of adults, particularly as heads of households and income earners. Unmet expectations with this group could trigger significant social unrest, not only in County, but across Liberia and the region.
- ✿ Political polarization – Reaching political consensus on the rules of the game, supporting reconciliation rather than polarization, and de-linking political and economic power are essential.
- ✿ Management of natural resources – The County's wealth of natural resources has not benefited the citizens as a whole but has served to create inequalities and resentment.
- ✿ The State and its citizens – The Liberian State historically has been more predatory in nature than protective of its citizens; it created and exacerbated social divisions by marginalizing and denigrating certain social groups, and consolidating the domination of elites.
- ✿ Weak and dysfunctional justice systems – The formal and customary justice systems do not provide justice and have created a system of impunity.

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

- ✿ Meaningful Inclusion and Participation – Creating space for ordinary citizens to speak on the issues that concern them through sustainable processes of consultation is fundamental to peace. This must be inclusive to all ethnic and identity groups such as women and girls, men and boys, ex-combatants, war-affected populations, political parties, and civil society organizations.
- ✿ Empowerment – In order for all Liberians to participate, disadvantaged, grassroots and rural groups need to be empowered by giving them the tools and capacities to participate and take ownership of decision-making processes.
- ✿ Consensus building – It is not enough to listen to different perspectives; somehow they must be translated into the public interest as a basis for collective action.

- Responsiveness – If no action is taken by local government in response to the concerns expressed by citizens, then the exercise of consultation is futile.
- Transparency and accountability – Local government actions must be visible to the public to ensure they are taken in the interest of all citizens and not simply for the sake of any personal or group advancement. The mismanagement of the past, in which a small elite gained economic advantage over the majority, was a key factor in the conflict.
- Fairness and impartiality – Rules and opportunities must apply to all citizens equally, regardless of status. The failure of the state in the past to be a fair and impartial mediator was another key source of conflict.

### **Environmental Issues**

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

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

### **HIV and AIDS**

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

While no county-specific data is available, a 2007 DHS estimates national HIV prevalence at 1.5 percent, or 1.8 percent for females and 1.2 percent for males. A previous estimate of 5.7 percent was based on the results of sentinel surveillance

among pregnant women and girls attending ten antenatal care (ANC) clinics in urban areas. Future studies will seek to reconcile these seemingly disparate findings.

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

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

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

### **Children and Youth**

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

Children make up the majority of the population of the County. Nationally, around 17 percent of child deaths are attributable to malaria and another 20 percent to preventable environmental diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. Almost forty percent of children are growth-stunted from poor nutrition, about one third of under-fives are severely underweight, and recent estimates indicate that one in five deaths in children under-five is attributable to malnutrition. Less than half of all births are delivered by a health professional, which contributes to an unacceptably high (and apparently rising) maternal mortality rate.

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

Many of the young people have spent more time engaged in war than in school. Nationally, almost 35 percent of the population has never attended school, including

nearly 44 percent of females. Illiteracy rates among children and young people remain high at 68 percent (male 55 percent and female 81 percent).

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

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

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





## Human Rights

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

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

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



## **PART THREE - IMPLEMENTATION**

### **3.1 Funding for County Development**

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

### **3.2 Building Capacity**

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

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

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

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

### 3.3 Managing Potential Risks and Constraints

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

### 3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

#### **Tapping Dormant Human Capital: Changing Minds, Changing Attitudes**

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

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

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

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



### **Monitoring impact**

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

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

### **Monitoring deliverables**

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

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

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

### **Strengthening the M&E Foundation**

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

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

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target <sup>1</sup>	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
<b>Pillar I: Security</b>							
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 <sup>2</sup>	Outcome	50%	60% each year	Annual	CWIQ	MoD, MoJ	-
Police:population ratio <sup>3</sup> (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 BIN Validation Report	BIN	-
<b>Pillar II: Economic Revitalization</b>							
<b>Poverty</b>							
Percent of population below national poverty line <sup>4</sup>	Outcome	64%	60%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	LISGIS	MDG 1
Incidence of extreme poverty <sup>5</sup>	Outcome	48%	44%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	LISGIS	MDG 1
<b>Growth and Macroeconomic Framework</b>							
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	-

<sup>1</sup> Anticipated date for achievement of target.<sup>2</sup> This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by sex.<sup>3</sup> This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by county and number of female officers.<sup>4</sup> This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by age of the individual, female/male head of household, and urban/rural.<sup>5</sup> This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by age of the individual, female/male head of household, and urban/rural.

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target <sup>1</sup>	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
<b>Agriculture</b>							
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	-
<b>Forestry</b>							
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	-
<b>Mining</b>							
Volume of iron ore produced	Output	0	3 million tons	End of PRS Period	MLME	MLME	-
<b>Land and Environment</b>							
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)	-
<b>Private Sector Investment</b>							
Number of new businesses registered <sup>6</sup>	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	-
<b>Financial Sector</b>							
Banking system deposits/GDP (%)	Output	21.4%	30.0%	End of PRS Period	CBL	CBL	-
Non-performing loans as a percent of total assets of the banking system (%)	Output	31.0%	15.0%	End of PRS Period	CBL	CBL	-
<b>Employment</b>							
Employment rate (% above the baseline as determined by MoL 2008/2009 labor market survey) <sup>7</sup>	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	-
<b>State Owned Enterprises</b>							
Net total transfers to SOEs/parastatals as % of Government revenue	Output	2.4%	1%	Annual	National Budget	MoF, BoB	-

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

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

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target <sup>1</sup>	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
<b>Pillar III: Governance and Rule of Law</b>							
<b>Governance Reform</b>							
% of public expenditure transferred to local authorities <sup>8</sup>	Outcome	6.1%	2009: 6.6% 2010: 7.1% 2011: 7.7%	Annual	National Budget	MIA	-
Percent of the population that perceives the Government of Liberia to be performing better than in the previous year	Outcome	TBD	60% Annually	Annual	Question will be added to future CWIQ surveys	CSA	-
Number of ministries, agencies and SOEs/ parastatals restructured based on revised, published and adopted mandates	Output	0	TBD	End of PRS Period	GC status report	GC, CSA	-
Score on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index	Outcome	2.1 out of 10	4.0 out of 10	End of PRS Period	Transparency International Corruption Perception Index	GC, ACC	-
<b>Rule of Law</b>							
Number of beneficiaries of legal aid (civil/ criminal)	Output	TBD	TBD	Annual	TBD	MoJ	-
Number of Circuit Courts and Magisterial Courts rehabilitated/constructed and functioning (judged by whether a legal proceeding has been completed in that court)	Output	Circuit Courts: 7 of 15 Magisterial Courts: 5 of 124	Circuit Courts: 13 of 15 Magisterial Courts: 43 of 124	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
Number of Judicial Officers trained and deployed at Circuit/Magisterial Courts (disaggregated by gender)	Output	336 Magistrates 22 Justices of the Peace	403 Magistrates 27 Justices of the Peace	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/MoJ Annual Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
% of Juvenile Offenders with access to rehabilitation services	Output	TBD	TBD	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-
% of cases successfully prosecuted	Output	21%	32% (Increase of 50%)	End of PRS Period	Judiciary Quarterly and Annual Reports/GC Status Reports	Judiciary, MoJ	-

<sup>8</sup> This indicator will also be tracked on a disaggregated basis by county.



Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target <sup>1</sup>	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
<b>Pillar IV: Infrastructure and Basic Services</b>							
<b>Roads and Bridges</b>							
Number of new miles of roads rehabilitated/reconstructed <sup>9</sup>	Output	N/A	Total primary: 1,187 miles (1,075 to be paved, surface dressing) All weather secondary roads: 300 miles Feeder roads: 400 miles Neighborhood roads: 212 miles	End of PRS Period	MPW progress reports	MPW	-
Person-months of roadwork employment created per year	Output	24,120 person-months/year	45,288 person-months/year	Annual	MPW reports	MPW	-
<b>Transportation</b>							
Number of buses regularly operating in Monrovia	Output	9	70	End of PRS Period	MTA Annual Report	MTA	-
Number of vessels entering and clearing Freeport of Monrovia per month	Output	28	32	End of PRS Period	NPA Monthly Statistics on Cargo and Vessel Traffic	MoT, NPA	-
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>							
Access to safe drinking water <sup>10</sup>	Outcome	25% <sup>10</sup>	Increase by 25% (to 50%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF, CWIQ	MPW	MDG 7
Access to improved sanitation <sup>11</sup>	Outcome	15% <sup>11</sup>	Increase by 25% (to 40%)	End of PRS Period	VPA, UNICEF	MPW	MDG 7
<b>Health</b>							
Child mortality rate	Outcome	111 per 1000	Reduce by 15% (to 94/1000)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 4
Maternal mortality rate	Outcome	994 per 100,000 live births	Reduce by 10% (to 895/100,000)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 5
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5) (stunting, wasting, height for age, weight for height, weight for age)	Outcome	Height for age: 39% Weight for height: 7% Weight for age: 19%	Improve weight for age by 15%	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 1

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

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

<sup>11</sup> Ibid

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target <sup>1</sup>	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
Contraceptive prevalence rate (disaggregated by method: any method, condom, pills, etc.)	Output	Any method: 11% Condom: 1.6%	15% (any method)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 6
HIV prevalence rate (disaggregated by sex and age)	Outcome	1.5%	Contain rate (no increase)	End of PRS Period	DHS	MoHSW	MDG 6
Doctors per 1000 persons	Output	0.03 (2006)	0.06	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
Nurse per 1000 persons	Output	0.18 (2006)	0.36	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
Midwives per 1000 persons	Output	0.12 (2006)	0.24	End of PRS Period	MoHSW Rapid Assessment	MoHSW	-
<b>Education</b>							
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (disaggregated by gender)	Outcome	Primary: 37% Secondary: 15%	Primary: 44.8% Secondary: 20%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	MoE/LISGIS	MDG 2
Gender Parity Index in primary enrollment	Outcome	43 girls for every 100 boys	48 girls for every 100 boys	End of PRS Period	2007-2008 School Census	MoE/LISGIS	MDG 3
Teacher to student ratio	Output	1:35	1:45 <sup>12</sup>	End of PRS Period	2007-2008 School Census	MoE	-
Youth literacy rate	Outcome	73%	85%	End of PRS Period	CWIQ	MoE/LISGIS	-
<b>Energy</b>							
Percentage of households with access to electricity	Outcome	0.6%	10.0%	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-
Total installed capacity (MW)	Output	2.6 MW	29.6 MW	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-
Percentage of rural households with access to electricity	Outcome	0.0%	2.0%	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-
Regional or cross border interconnectivity (miles of cross border transmission lines)	Output	0 miles	150 miles	End of PRS Period	MLME/LEC Annual Report	MLME, LEC	-
<b>Post and Telecommunications</b>							
Universal Access telecommunications coverage throughout Liberia	Outcome	14.9%	2009: 17.9% 2010: 21.5% 2011: 25.8%	Annual	Annual Blycroft Estimates Report	LTC, LTA	-
% of the population with local access to postal services	Outcome	2%	70%	End of PRS Period	MPT Annual Report	MPT, UPU	-

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

Indicator	Type	Baseline	Target <sup>1</sup>	Target Date	Source of Verification	Lead Ministry/ Agency	MDG Related?
<b>Urban and Other Infrastructure</b>							
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 - SWOT ANALYSIS

### Annex 1.1 Grand Kru County Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest</li> <li>• Fertile land</li> <li>• Grassland</li> <li>• Gold</li> <li>• Beaches</li> <li>• Rivers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tourist attractions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lake</li> <li>• Island</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Fishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disunity</li> <li>• High illiteracy rate</li> <li>• Conflict/land disputes</li> <li>• Tribalism</li> <li>• Lack of skilled manpower</li> <li>• Lack of transparency and accountability</li> <li>• Lack of patriotism</li> <li>• Laziness</li> <li>• Inaccessibility/poor road network</li> <li>• Lack of basic infrastructure and services</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peaceful political climate</li> <li>• Investment potential relative to strengths</li> <li>• Proximity to the coast and two port facilities (Greenville and Maryland)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmful cultural practices</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Bad roads</li> <li>• Early marriages/teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• Lack of rule of law (poor judicial system)</li> <li>• Domestic violence</li> <li>• Lack of communication</li> <li>• Insincerity/corruption</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 2 - COUNTY ACTION PLAN

### Annex 2.1 Grand Kru County Action Plan

Challenge	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame
		District	Clan	City/Town				
<b>Roads</b>	1. Rehabilitate road from Doubo to Gbanken.	Trembo	Gbanken	Doubo / Gbanken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		April 2008-April 2010
<b>Roads</b>	2. Rehabilitate road from Newaken to Soroken and Wutuken (through Pogbaken and Kannuken).	Trembo	Newaken, Soroken	Newaken, Soroken, Wutuken, Pogbaken, Kannuken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	April 2008-April 2010
<b>Roads</b>	3. Rehabilitate road from Big Suehn – Jlatwen through Gbanken – Juduken.		Gbanken, Zoloken	Big Suehn Jlatwen Gbanken Juduken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		May 2008-May 2009
<b>Roads</b>	4. Rehabilitate road from Big Suehn through Beloken to Grand Cess.	Grand Cess / Wedabo	Gbanken, Zoloken	Big Suehn Beloken Grand Cess	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		May 2008-May 2009
<b>Roads</b>	5. Construct a road from Grand Cess through Gbanken-Zoloken to Blebo.	Grand Cess / Wedabo	Grandcess	Grand Cess Gbanken Zoloken Blebo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		May 2008-May 2009
<b>Roads</b>	6. Construct a road from Chenrinken to Annaken.	Grand Cess / Wedabo	Annaken	Chenrinken Annaken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		April 2008-April 2011
<b>Roads</b>	7. Construct a road from Torwroken to Siaken.	Kpi	Taybue	Torwroken Siaken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		April 2008-April 2011
<b>Roads</b>	8. Construct a road from Taybue to Forpoh.	Kpi	Taybue	Taybue Forpoh	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		April 2008-April 2011

Challenge	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame
		District	Clan	City/Town				
<b>Roads</b>	9. Rehabilitate a road from Geetugbaken through Jarjloken.	Kpi	Geetugbaken	Geetugbaken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		June 2008-June 2011
<b>Roads</b>	10. Construct a road from Gissanken to Barclayville.	Gee	Jarken	Gissanken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	June 2008-June 2011
<b>Roads</b>		Gee	Geetugbaken	Barclayville	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		June 2008-June 2011
<b>Roads</b>	11. Construct a road from Geetugbaken to Siaken.	Gee	Warken	Geetugbaken/Siaken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2010
<b>Roads</b>	12. Rehabilitate a road from Newaken through Blebo Saywonken to Marpleken.	Blebo	Felorkree	Newaken/Blebo/Siaken/Marpleken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		April 2008-April 2010
<b>Roads</b>	13. Rehabilitate a road from Nrokwia - Dayokpo- Feloklie - Jekwikpo.	Felo/Jekwe	Garraway	Nrokwia / Dayokpo / Feloklie/ Jekwikpo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008- March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	14. Rehabilitate a road from Behwan to Garraway Beach.	Garraway	Piddy-Nyanbo	Garraway	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008- March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	15. Rehabilitate a road from Genoya to Pidd-Nyanbo.	Garraway	Klufuel / Po-River	Genoya, Pidd-Nyanbo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008- March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	16. Construct a new road from Genoya - Forlickpo - Po-River - Klufuel.	Garraway	Gissanken / Tortro	Forlickpo, Po-River, Klufuel	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		January 2008-January 2009
<b>Roads</b>	17. Rehabilitate Kanweaken-Sasstown Highway.	Buah	Planplanken	Sasstown	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		January 2008-January 2009
<b>Roads</b>	18. Rehabilitate the road from Geeken to Taybue.	Buah	Nyunoh	Geeken, Taybue	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2009

Challenge	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame
		District	Clan	City/Town				
<b>Roads</b>	19. Rehabilitate the road to Norweihn.	Buah	Topoh/Suehn	Norweihn	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	Feb. 2008-Feb.2009
<b>Roads</b>	20. Construct a road from Big Suehn to Filorken.	Picnices / Barclayville	Gbalakpor	Big Suehn / Filorken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	21. Construct a road from Kayken - Jarkarkpo – Togbaklec.	Picnices / Barclayville	Gbalakapor / Wakpeken	Togbaklec, Jarkarkpo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb.2009
<b>Roads</b>	22. Rehabilitate a road from Barclayville to Picnices Waterside.	Picnices / Barclayville	Niplikpo	Barclayville, Picnices	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	23. Construct a road from Dio-Sobo-Neroh-Niplikpo.	Lower Jloh	Flenwieh	Dio, Sobo, Neroh, Niplikpo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	24. Construct a road from Warkehkpo - Poe- Kaykpo-Jarkrkpo.	Bolloh	Putiah	Poe, Kaykpo, Jarkrkpo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb .2012
<b>Roads</b>	25. Construct a road from Jarkrkpo to Naykunkpo.	Bolloh	Kanwea	Naykunkpo, Jarkrkpo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2011
<b>Roads</b>	26. Construct a road from Wropluken through Parluken and Balivanun through Juayean.	Forpoh	Wasweh / Barmeneh, Katakpo	Wropluken, Parluken, Balivanun, Juayean	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	March 2008-March 2011
<b>Roads</b>	27. Construct a new road from Wessah through Nyankunkpo, Barforwin, New Town, Walpo and Government Camp in Sinoe County.	Dorboh	Jarblaken	Wessah, Nyankunkpo, Barforwin, New Town, Walpo, Government Camp	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb. 2011
<b>Roads</b>	28. Construct a road from Dwehken to Jarblaken.	Dwehken	Dorbodru, Gballeh	Dwehken, Jarblaken	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008- March 2011

Challenge	Action Required	Location			Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame
		District	Clan	City/Town				
<b>Roads</b>	29. Rehabilitate the road from Dwehken to Wropluken and construct road from Gbanken to Taybue.	Wrogba		Dwehken, Wropluken, Gbanken, Taybue	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb. 2012
<b>Roads</b>	30. Construct a road from Wropluken through Chenbetee, Doeswen, Jlateken, and Warwleken to Sebodo and Poe.	Fenitoe	Chenbettee	Wropluken, Chenbetee, Doeswen, Jlateken, Warwleken, Sebodo, Poe	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb. 2012
<b>Roads</b>	31. Construct a road from Karquekpo/Niplikpo to Nifu Beach.	Upper Jloh	Nifor	Karquekpo, Niplikpo, Nifu Beach	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2012
<b>Roads</b>	32. Construct a road from Sasstown to Betu Beach.	Upper Jloh	Gbatu	Betu	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb.2012
<b>Roads</b>	33. Construct a road from Dorbor to Betu.	Upper Jloh	Gbatu	Dorbor, Betu	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	34. Rehabilitate major road from Setken to Nrowkia.	Nrowlso	Weslo	Nrowkia, Wessah, Sleyon	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb. 2012
<b>Roads</b>	35. Rehabilitate the road from Nrowkia through Wessah to Sleyon	Nrowlso	Weslo	Nrowkia, Dayokpo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	March 2008-March 2012
<b>Roads</b>	36. Rehabilitate the road from Nrowkia to Dayokpo.	Nrowlso	Weslo	Wessah, Nyankupo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2009
<b>Roads</b>	37. Construct a road from Wessah to Nyankupo.	Nrowlso	Weslo	Wessah, Nyankupo	MPW, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		Feb. 2008-Feb.2012



### Remarks

The following three major road projects were previously planned. Though they are explicitly mentioned in the County Action Plan, it is important to include them here to avoid any project duplication.

- Barclayville to Pleebo Highway- Ministry of Public Works
- Kanweaken (Rivergee) through Nrowkia to Barclayville-German Agro Action (GAA)
- Big Sewen to Grandcess-UNDP

Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Education</b>	1. Rehabilitate Newaken Elementary and Junior High School.	Trembo	Newaken	Newaken		MOE, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	April 2008 to April 2009	
<b>Education</b>	2. Construct an Elementary and Junior High School in Sorroken.	Trembo	Sorroken	Sorroken		MOE, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	April 2008 to April 2009	
<b>Education</b>	3. Construct an Elementary School in Gbanken.	Trembo	Gbanken	Gbanken		MOE, GoL			April 2008 to April 2012	
<b>Education</b>	4. Reconstruct Gbanken Junior High School and upgrade to Senior High School.	Grand Cess/ Wedabo	Gbanken	Gbanken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2009	
<b>Education</b>	5. Reconstruct Jlatwen Junior High School	Grand Cess/ Wedabo	Gbanken	Jlatwen		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2009	
<b>Education</b>	6. Construct an Elementary School in Wedabo Beach	Grand Cess/ Wedabo	Zoloken	Wedabo Beach		MOE, GoL			Feb.2008-Feb.2010	
<b>Education</b>	7. Construct a Junior High School in Chenrinken and an Elementary School in Annaken and an Elementary School in Woloken # 2	Kpi	Annaken	Chenrinken Annaken Woloken # 2		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	8. Construct Elementary Schools in Geetugbaken, Norwieken and Jarjilken.	Gee	Geetubaken	Geetugbaken Norwieken Jarjilken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2010	

Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Education</b>	9. Construct a High School in Blebo. Junior High School in Jaywonken and an Elementary School in Karwoloken.	Blebo	Warlen	Blebo Jaywonken Karwoloken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	10. Reconstruct Weslo Elementary and Junior High School in Wessah; an Elementary School in Nrokwia and an Elementary School in Putu Town.	Nro Wleso	Weslo	Wessah Nrokwia Putu Town		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2009	
<b>Education</b>	11. Rehabilitate and furnish Sasstown High School and provide textbooks.	Felo/Jekwe	Jekwi	Sasstown		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2009	
<b>Education</b>	12. Construct an Elementary School in Jekwikpo and Dayokpo	Felo / Jekwe	Felo	Jekwikpo Dayokpo		MOE, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors		March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	13. Construct a new school building at Waterside Elementary Junior High School and Sweken. Construct an Elementary and Junior High School in Genoya.	Garway	Po-River Klufuel	Waterside Genoya Sweken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2011	
<b>Education</b>	14. Rehabilitate Buah Junior High School in Geetugbaken. Construct a Junior High School in Jlateken and an Elementary School between Torwroken and Taybue.	Buah	Geetubaken	Geetugbaken Jlateken Tarwroken Taybue		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2012	

Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Education</b>	15. Upgrade Barclayville Central High School to college level.	Barclayville/ Picnicss	Wakpeken- Setor	Barclayville		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2012	
<b>Education</b>	16. Construct a Multilateral High School in Picnicss.	Barclayville/ Picnicss	Gbalakpor	Picnicss		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	17. Construct a Primary Elementary and Junior High School in Sobobo, Jarkarkpo, Filorken and Fleneken.	Barclayville/ Picnicss	Kpoh	Sobobo Jrkarkpo Filorken Fleneken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	18. Reconstruct Dio Public Elementary School, Sobo Public Elementary School and Neroh Public Elementary School.	Lower Jloh	Wappi	Dio Sobo Neroh		MOE, GoL	Donors Concessionaires Contractors		March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	19. Construct a Junior High School in Kaykpo, Elementary School in Jarkarkpo, Elementary School in Klaydeeper, Elementary School in Poe and Elementary School in Sekloken.	Bolloh	Flenwleh Putiah	Kaykpo Jarkarkpo Klaydeeper Poe Sekloken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2012	
<b>Education</b>	20. Construct a Senior High School in Parluken, Elementary School in Sarteken and Elementary School in Chebaken.	Forpoh	Kanwea	Parluka Sarteken Chebaken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2011	

Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Education</b>	21. Reconstruct a Senior High School in Barforwin. Reconstruct a Junior High School in Nyankunpo. Reconstruct and Elementary School in New Town.	Dorboh	Barmench	Barforwin Nyankunpo New Town		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2011	
<b>Education</b>	22. Construct a Junior High School in Dwehken and an Elementary School in Jarblaken.	Dwehken	Jarblaken	Dwehken Jarblaken		MOE, GoL			March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	23. Construct an Elementary School in Gbanken and Junior High School in Wropluken.	Wrogba	Gballeh	Gbanken Wropluken		MOE, GoL			Feb. 2008-Feb. 2010	
<b>Education</b>	24. Reconstruct an Elementary School in Weayen. Junior High School in Jlateken, Junior High School in Doeswen, Junior High School in Warwleken and Elementary School in Sebodo.	Fenitoe	Chenbetee Kantorbo	Weayen Jlateken Doeswen Warwleken Sebodo		MOE, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	Feb 2008-Feb. 2011	
<b>Education</b>	25. Rehabilitate Niffu Elementary Junior High School and reconstruct Betu Elementary School and Botra Elementary School.	Upper Jloh	Nifor Gbatu	Niffu Betu		MOE, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	March 2008-March 2012	



Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Education</b>	26. Reconstruct the Elementary and Junior High School in Wessah. Also reconstruct the Elementary/Junior High School in Nrowkia.	Nrowslo	Wessah	Nrowkia		MOE, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	March 2008-March 2010	
<b>Education</b>	27. Construct Elementary School in Putu Town.	Nrowslo	Weslo	Putu		MOE, GoL	Donors Concessionaires Contractors	Labor	April 2008-April 2009	



Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Health</b>	1. Upgrade Barclayville Health Center to a hospital	Barclayville/ Picinness Felo/Jewkwe	Wakpeken	Wakpeken		MOH, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	June 2008 - June 2009	
<b>Health</b>	2. Upgrade Picinness Clinic to a Health Center	Barclayville/ Picinness	Gbalakpor	Picinness		MOH, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	3. Construct a clinic in Filoken and health posts in Flencken, Sobobo and Jarkarkpo.	Barclayville/ Picinness	Gbalakpor	Filoken Flencken Sobobo Jarkarkpo		MOH, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	4. Construct a clinic in Juduken.	Grand Cess/ Wedabo	Grand Cess	Juduken		MOH, GoL	Donors, Concessionaires, Contractors	Labor	April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	5. Construct a clinic in Zoloken	Grand Cess/ Wedabo	Zoloken	Zoloken			Labor		April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	6. Construct staff quarters for the Rally Time Hospital in Grand Cess	Grand Cess/ Wedabo	Grandcess	Grand Cess					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	7. Construct a clinic in Newaken.	Trembo	Newaken	Newaken					March 2008 - March 2009	
<b>Health</b>	8. Construct a clinic in Soroken.	Trembo	Sorroken	Sorroken					March 2008 - March 2009	
<b>Health</b>	9. Construct a clinic in Gbanken	Trembo	Gbanken	Gbanken					Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	10. Construct a clinic between Torwroken and Taybue.	Kpi	Taybu	Torwroken					Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	11. Construct a clinic	Kpi	Chenrenken	Chenrenken					Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	12. Construct a clinic in Woloken #2.	Kpi	Annaken	Woloken #2					Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	

Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Health</b>	13. Construct a clinic between Woloken #1 and Dayorken.	Gee	Wroplu	Woloken #1		MoH, GoL			Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	14. Construct a clinic in Jarjloken	Gee	Jarjloken	Jarjloken		MoH, GoL			Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	15. Construct a clinic in Planplanken	Gee	Planplanken	Planplanken		MoH, GoL			Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	16. Rehabilitate a clinic in Blebo	Blebo	Warken	Blebo					Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	17. Construct a clinic in Saywonken.	Blebo	Saywonken	Saywonken					March 2008 - March 2009	
<b>Health</b>	18. Construct a clinic in Karwoloken	Blebo	Karwalaken	Karwalaken					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	19. Rehabilitate Jekwikpo Health Center and supply with drugs.	Felo/Jekwe	Jekwi	Sasstown					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	20. Construct a clinic in Feloklie	Felo/Jekwe	Feloklie	Feloklie					March 2008 - March 2009	
<b>Health</b>	21. Construct a health post in Dayokpo.	Felo/Jekwe	Feloklie	Dayokpo					March 2008 - March 2009	
<b>Health</b>	22. Construct a clinic in Po-River.	Garraway	Po-River	Po-River					March 2008 - March 2009	
<b>Health</b>	23. Construct a clinic in Genoya	Garraway	Nemiah	Genoya					Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	24. Construct a clinic in Nemiah	Garraway	Nemiah	Nemiah					Feb. 2008-Feb 2009	
<b>Health</b>	25. Construct a clinic in Geetugbaken	Buah	Planplanken	Geetugbaken					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	26. Construct a clinic in Jlateken	Buah	Tortro	Jlateken					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	27. Construct a clinic in Norweihn	Buah	Nyunoh	Norweihn					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	28. Rehabilitate a clinic in Sobo	Lower Jloh	Wolo	Sobo					April 2008-April 2010	

Challenge	Action Required	Location				Lead	Collaborating Partner	Community Contribution	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
		District	Clan	City/Town	Village					
<b>Health</b>	29. Rehabilitate a clinic in Neroh.	Lower Jloh	Wappi	Neroh		MOH, GoL			April 2008- April 2010	
<b>Health</b>	30. Construct a clinic Kaykpo.	Bolloh	Flenwleh	Kaykpo					April 2008- April 2010	
<b>Health</b>	31. Construct a clinic in Poe.	Bolloh	Putiah	Poe					April 2008- April 2010	
<b>Health</b>	32. Construct a health center in Parluken.	Forpoh	Kanwea	Parluken					April 2008- April 2010	
<b>Health</b>	33. Reconstruct a clinic in Nyankumpo.	Dorboh	Barmench	Nyankumpo					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	34. Construct a clinic in New Town.	Dorboh	Kartakpo	New Town					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	35. Construct a clinic in Warkpo	Dorboh	Wasweh	Warkpo					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	36. Construct a clinic in Dwehken.	Dwehken	Powalaken	Dwehken City					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	37. Construct a clinic in Wrogba	Wrogba	Plunnoh	Wropluken					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	38. Construct a clinic in Doeswen.	Fenitoe	Kantorbo	Doeswen					April 2008 - April 2009	
<b>Health</b>	39. Construct a clinic in Sebodro.	Fenitoe	Fubo	Sebodro					March 2008 - March 2009	
<b>Health</b>	40. Rehabilitate Niffu Health Center.	Upper Jloh	Nifor	Niffu					March 2008 - March 2010	
<b>Health</b>	41. Rehabilitate a clinic in Betu.	Upper Jloh	Gbatu	Betu					March 2008 - March 2010	
<b>Health</b>	42. Construct clinics in Nrowkia and Wessah.	Nrowslo	Weslo	Nrowkia Wessah					April 2008 - April 2009	

BARCLAYVILLE HEALTH CENTER  
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