

Annual Report 2008

LIBERIA

May 2009

Executive Summary

1 Country Performance

The mandate of UNMIL as well as the UN arms embargo and travel ban list were extended for 12 months until September and December 2009 respectively. The political situation in the country is stable but remains fragile. UNMIL drawdown continued reducing the mission's military strength to 10,000, while in parallel efforts to rebuild the **security sector** and to establish and train national military and police forces with the capacities to gradually takeover responsibility for peace and stability continued. Civil reconciliation and peace-building measures are financed through the UN Peace Building Fund.

Progress on the **human rights** situation was made but partly hampered by delays in the establishment of an independent human rights commission, the introduction of the death penalty for some capital crimes, the remaining high incidence of gender based violence and incidents of mob violence and ritual killings. Government emphasizes its efforts to tackle these problems and to improve the situation of women in particular.

The **Truth and Reconciliation Commission** (TRC) completed the first round of public hearings and an EC supported conflict mapping exercise. On 21/12 it published the first volume of its final report including a list of "significant violator groups". Land issues and lack of transparency, accountability and participation in governance were identified as major risk factors for peace and stability.

Former dictator **Taylor's trial** in The Hague commenced without major public reactions in Liberia. However, the outcome of the trial may have significant impacts on the political stability of the country and the region as a whole.

The president declared the fight against **corruption** a government priority. Various instruments such as GEMAP, GAC and LEITI contributed to increased transparency and accountability. However, corruption remains systemic and widespread at all levels. Due to the prevailing weakness of the judicial and law enforcement systems only few prosecutions took place and corruption continues to threaten political stability and to undermine progress in economic and social development.

The **legislative process** was slowed down by leadership struggles in the Senate, the narrow majority margin of government support in the lower house and the lack of technical capacity of the legislative body. As a consequence key laws required in preparation of the 2011 elections and for the establishment of a human rights commission and a land commission were stalled.

The **president** continued to maintain a high profile at the international scene and to attract political attention and donor support. While the US and EU remain the country's largest contributors, China's role continues to increase, not only as a donor but also as a major investor. Regional cooperation through the Mano River Union and ECOWAS remains high on the political agenda focussing mainly on security issues.

At the Liberia Poverty Reduction Forum in Berlin in June donors endorsed the governments Poverty Reduction Strategy (**PRS**) which is based on the four pillars security, economic revitalisation, governance/rule of law and infrastructure/basic services development to be implemented over 3 years. Support levels continued to be high with USD 85-100 per capita. WB and AfDB made commitments for General Budget Support, a first EC assessment of the eligibility for a BS operation was positive.

HIPC Decision Point was reached in March and PRGF and EEF arrangement with the IMF were subsequently approved. Further progress was made on HIPC triggers and Completion Point is expected to be reached in 2010.

Major **concession** deals in the mining, rubber and timber sectors were concluded. Among those were an amendment to the Firestone Rubber concession and an agreement with China Union for the Bong iron ore mines, the so far largest investment contract. However, the economic slowdown puts many of these investments at risk. Major investors such as ArcelorMittal have announced to reduce and/or postpone their engagement in the country.

Kimberley Process implementation, supported under IFS funding, continued. However, trading volumes remain low. Another KP review is scheduled for 2009.

Liberia did not sign an interim **EPA** as it benefits from the Everything But Arms Initiative. However, government shows interest in negotiating a regional EPA with the EU under the umbrella of ECOWAS.

With a slump of GDP growth, decreasing revenues and remittance inflows as results of the global financial and economic crisis Liberia is unlikely to reach any of the MDGs by 2015. With oil and food prices peaking in 2008 the country's **economy** was put under severe stress with the risk of food insecurity, unemployment, poverty and social tensions increasing. Liberia remains one of the poorest countries in the world with a per capita GDP of only USD 135 (2007). Poverty incidence remained high with 55% of the urban and 68% of the rural population living in poverty. Unemployment is estimated at 85%.

Food insecurity affects every second household; malnutrition is widespread and affects almost 40% of children under the age of 5. With rice being the country's main staple food and 60% of the consumption needs imported, the food basket price rose by 22% between early 2007 and 2008 due to the global increase of agricultural commodity prices. A government Strategy on Global Food Price Increases was formulated in response to the emerging food crisis.

Social indicators remained poor. The **health** sector is in a precarious state. In rural areas only 10% of households have access to health care services. Countrywide only 32% of households have access to safe drinking water, 24% to sanitary facilities. Life expectancy at birth is only 45 years, child mortality which is one of the highest in the world has even increased and stands at 994 deaths per 100.000 live births, Malaria and diarrhoea being the main causes of death. Average HIV prevalence is estimated at 1.5% with a higher percentage of women than men infected.

The **education** sector was severely affected during the war, approximately one third of schools was destroyed. 35% of the population missed out on any form of formal education. In spite of the lack of infrastructure and qualified teachers primary school enrolment rates increased from school year 2005/6 to 2007/8 by 82%. School feeding programmes were introduced to reduce the number of school dropouts, adults literacy programmes were initiated in parts of the country.

Environmental issues are a cross-cutting theme under the PRS. The government is in particular committed to break with the past during which the mismanagement of natural resources and the wealth they created fuelled corruption and conflict.

2 Past and Ongoing Cooperation

The management of development funds and interaction with government and donor partners in the past years was severely hampered by the chronic understaffing of the **Monrovia Office**. The situation gradually improved during the second semester with the arrival of some additional staff in the Delegation. Under the EDF 10 AAP 2008 **global commitments** reached EUR 11.15 m (AfDB arrears clearance (B-envelope) and TCF) and a EUR 2 m Rider to the FC for Monrovia Grid Rehabilitation was introduced. An AAP for 2009 totalling EUR 90 m was prepared, including a EUR 60 m contribution to the Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund for roads and a EUR 30 m component for the health sector. Target achievement for **new individual commitments** was 112% with an amount of EUR 41.9 m contracted. **Payments** on ongoing and new individual commitments of EUR 14.7 m correspond to a target achievement of only 61% mainly due to the late receipt of advance payment requests under two major contribution agreements. Objectives for the **reduction of old RAL** were met with a decrease to 50% from 51% in the previous year.

A pre-assessment mission on **budget support** in August concluded positively and recommended a limited sector budget support operation targeted to the health sector. In December the president requested the EC to assess Liberia's eligibility for General Budget Support; an appraisal mission is scheduled for early 2009. If GBS eligibility is confirmed, an addendum to the CSP/IP will be required.

Accelerated implementation of EDF 9 funds was a priority during the reporting period. Progress made in the two **focal sectors** includes the conclusion of two contribution agreements with World Bank for the implementation of the AID and LCE components and the signing of a contribution agreement with UNDP for the decentralisation component LLD under the **County Development Programme (CDP)** (9.ACP.LBR.18). The Community Rehabilitation Component under EDF 9 Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Capacity Programme (9.ACP.LBR.03) continued and will be completed in early 2009. Under the **education programme ECSEL** (9.ACP.LBR.15) long-term TA was contracted. However, negotiations with UNICEF on a contribution agreement for the investment component failed. All possible efforts are made by the Delegation to avoid the **risk of partial decommitment** at D+3 (21/10/2010).

Programming of funds under EDF 10 focal sector LRRD was prepared as part of the AAP 2009. It will include a EUR 60 m contribution for the roads sector through the WB managed Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF) and a proposed EUR 30 m contribution to the health sector. A third component for GAC support was dropped and will be reintroduced under the AAP 2010. Instead a GBS component in the magnitude of EUR 10-20 m may be considered pending the outcome of the eligibility assessment. The preparation of the infrastructure and health components met with various difficulties: failure of the first identification missions, extended discussions with WB over the implementation modalities under the LRTF, lack of consensus between Delegation and headquarter on implementation modality for the health sector contribution.

Non-focal area support centers around Institutional Support and Capacity Building. Assistance to the **GAC** proved to be very successful. The institution's capacities were considerably enhanced and it produced 19 high quality audits, some of which are HIPC relevant. The current EC support finishes in July 2009. A continuation in order to cover the full four year term of the General Auditor until April 2011 is crucial for the success of the government's anti-corruption campaign and for safeguarding the EC's envisaged GBS operation. A rider to the ISCBP FC will be introduced for that purpose in early 2009. LTTA for the future **NAO** was procured, the contract commences in February 2009. Together with the TA and the designated NAO a roadmap for the transfer of NAO powers will be elaborated, based on milestones and indicators related to the increase of capacity within the NAO unit.

In a number of cases the tender processes for **Long Term Technical Assistance** was not successful and has to be relaunched: the LTTA for the health sector due to a lack of agreement on the offers within the Evaluation Committee, the tender for LTTA for the Bureau of Customs and Excise under the ISCBP due to non-compliance of the offers with the ToR. The award of the service contract for LTTA to the NAO office in the Ministry of Planning was delayed due to the unavailability of one of the proposed key experts. The tender for LTTA under the County Development Programme produced only two offers. This demonstrates that attracting external technical expertise of high quality still remains a challenge given the country's post-conflict context and risks perceived by external actors.

The EC contributes to the multilateral effort to Liberia's **external debt clearance** through the partial payment of EDF arrears to the EIB (EUR 3.14 m under 9.ACP.LBR.19-01) and through participating in the AfDB arrears clearance operation (EUR 7.34 m under EDF 10, to be disbursed in 2009).

The EC's contributions to increase **food security** considerably increased in response to the emerging food crisis. Additional funding was provided under the FSTP and the EDF 10 B-envelope for which an addendum is signed in January 2009. EC funding for food security now amounts to EUR 32.5 m and will require a food security expert to be based in the Delegation Monrovia in order to prudently manage the expected portfolio of 17-20 grant contracts and contribution agreements.

A major works contract for **Monrovia Grid Reconstruction** (EUR 10.8 m, 9.ACP.LBR.09-01) was signed in March. Implementation is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2009. Concerns about the availability of sufficient power generation and a functioning utility remain. In the water sector EC support for the secondary distribution network Monrovia continues through the AID component under the CDP. The component, which is managed by WB, will also take over some elements which could not be completed under the Programme

Estimate closed in May (9.ACP.LBR.07-04). Additional funding to the AIDP will be provided from savings realised under the CDP for which a Rider to the FC will be introduced in 2009.

Government in December requested the launch of formal negotiations for a **FLEGT VPA**. A launch session is scheduled for March 2009.

Dialogue with external actors was constrained during the first semester due to the Delegation's understaffing. During the second semester interaction and dialogue with government and donors intensified. Main fora are meetings of the ICGL, LRDC, PRS pillars, EU-MS and project meeting.

Efforts to increase **Aid Effectiveness** were supported by the endorsement of the PRS and harmonisation efforts surrounding the Poverty Reduction Forum. EC, WB and AfDB in consultation with government agreed on a better division of labour in the infrastructure sectors with the EC focussing on roads, WB putting emphasis on electricity/power and AfDB concentrating on urban water. The Delegation aims at channelling future support in the social sectors through existing pool arrangements, as interim steps on the trajectory from project towards budget support. The use of contribution agreements and trust fund mechanisms will continue but performance needs to be critically monitored.

1. Country Performance

1.1 Update on the Political Situation and Political Governance

The UN Security Council extended the **mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)** in September for a further twelve months until 30/9/2009, and authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the planned reduction of the operation's personnel. In his mission progress report to the Council, the Secretary General said that while the political situation remained generally stable and key economic and social indicators continued to improve, the overall situation remained fragile, with a number of risks threatening to undermine the current stability. These threats included challenges to security, rule of law, governance, economic development and unemployment among young people, including groups of ex-combatants who pose a serious threat to the Government's efforts to achieve sustained stability. Ethnic tensions that cut through many segments of society were also cited as well as risks deriving from political developments within the sub-region.

The pace of the **UNMIL drawdown**, which was a source of concern for the President, saw the military component reduced up to September 2008 by some 2,450 troops leaving the mission's troop strength at 11,728 before the second phase of drawdown. The Secretary-General's report further recommended the repatriation of 1,460 military personnel between October 2008 and September 2009 which would further reduce current troop strength to just over 10,000 personnel. The Secretary General has dismissed fears that the drawdown would create a security vacuum and assured that the process was being executed in a careful manner. Efforts were ongoing for the rebuilding of Liberia's new national army and national police but it remained uncertain when the new 2,000-troop army and 3,500 strong police force would be operational. In 2008 the first batch of the Emergency Response Unit (ERU), the only armed police force, with a target strength of 500, was commissioned.

Two former officers the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), General Charles Julu and Col Andrew Dorbor, were acquitted of attempting to overthrow the government in a retrial granted after a jury reached a unanimous verdict. At the time of the arrest of Dorbor the incident was considered the gravest threat to the Johnson Sirleaf government since the President took office in 2006.¹

A **UN arms embargo and the travel ban list** were extended for a further twelve months in December until 20/12/2009, while an assets freeze list on persons implicated in the excesses of the civil conflict remained in force. Another UNSC resolution renewed the mandate of the United Nations panel looking into the issues of

¹ The acquittal provoked a strong reaction from the Minister of Justice to the judge's ruling, calling him incompetent, and refuting that the evidence was insufficient.

diamonds, timber, sanctions, arms and security in Liberia for another six months. Government stresses that it is constitutionally unable to seize assets of listed persons pending prosecution.

A **UN Peace Building Fund (PBF)** was established with the Peace Building Office attached to the Ministry of Interior. USD 15 m were programmed for priority short-term reconciliation and conflict management measures. The EC Delegation is a member of the PBF Steering Committee.

During 2008 the **human rights situation** was mixed. It received considerable setbacks when the President signed into law an amendment making armed robbery, terrorism and hijacking, respectively, capital offences punished by the **death penalty** and when in September granted clemency to 14 persons convicted for murder in the course of trials by ordeal. The amendment on the death penalty, which was passed by both houses of the Legislature, came in the wake of a spate of violent crime in the capital and counties. The development came as a surprise as Liberia is a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, it transpired that this was never ratified by the Legislature. The decision of the government was condemned by HR organisations and a EU Troika demarche was carried out in August.

Other concerns for the human rights situation include challenges being faced in the criminal justice system including the courts and the Liberia National Police, delays in making the Independent National Commission on Human Rights operational, the high incidence of rape and genital mutilation and occurrence of mob violence and ritual killings. Government emphasizes its efforts to address the country's challenges in traditional socio-cultural practices, gender-based violence and rape and to improve the status women in general. It highlights the emphasis which is placed on girls' education and on an increased gender balance in governance (for example 30% of Cabinet members are female).

The **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)** held a series of public hearings in a process designed to determine which individuals and institutions were responsible for coups, instability and war from 1979-2003. No amnesty for former fighters was agreed when the Comprehensive Peace Accord that also established the TRC was signed in Ghana in 2003, meaning the commission's recommendations could include prosecutions. In December the TRC presented the first of several volumes of its final report containing findings and determinations made by the Commission to that date. It includes a list of "significant violator groups" but does not name individuals. However, half of the Commission disassociated themselves from the report, claiming that it did not meet a consensus. The TRC will establish a final consolidated report in additional volumes by the end of its tenure in June 2009. The report contains major findings, inter alia, on the root causes of the conflict, the impact of the conflict on Liberian society; responsibility for Gross Human Rights Violations and violations of International Humanitarian Law. The report also recommended that criminal prosecution for these violations and reparations were necessary and desirable to redress impunity, promote peace, justice, security, unity and genuine national reconciliation. The main issues identified as factors that could undermine peace by the Commission were land ownership, the lack of accountability and transparency, and poor communication between citizens and the government.

Violence connected to **land disputes** which the police force is unable to respond to, continued to pose a threat to stability in the counties with the worst incident involving the massacre of thirteen farm workers in Margibi County, in which a senator was among those indicated on murder charges.

The trial resumed in The Hague of former Liberian dictator **Charles Taylor**. The former Liberian leader was charged with 11 counts of Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes committed while exercising a command role over the Sierra Leonean rebels of the Revolutionary United Front. A verdict is expected by early 2010. In December Taylor's son was convicted in the US for torture crimes. While both trials attracted widespread public interest they did not spark immediate political reactions. However, the outcome of the Taylor trial in The Hague remains a risk factor for the stability of the country and the region.

Corruption continued to blight performance and confidence with a series of high-profile cases and allegations and examples of mismanagement of public funds in the wake of the submission of a number of ministerial

audits carried out by the General Audit Commission. The most eye-catching case was a chain of emails published by a local news site which purported to show a former Minister of State for Presidential Affairs soliciting a bribe from an Israeli businessman to win the contract to manage the maritime registry of Liberia. A board of inquiry was ordered by the President to investigate the allegation.

The President felt compelled to address the nation in December to highlight the measures taken by her government to stamp out corruption and the progress made to date. These included the maintaining of co-signing arrangements under GEMAP, the creation of a Governance Commission and an Anti-Corruption Commission, the activation of the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission and an independent General Auditing Commission. A further positive development was the establishment of the Liberian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI), to ensure that all payments to, and revenues received by the Government by extractive industries, were reported publicly. The President cited recognition of the government's commitment and progress that the World Bank, in its 2008 "Control of Corruption" Governance Indicator, moved Liberia up 72 places from where it stood three years ago.

The former transitional Head of State, Charles Gyude Bryant and former House Speaker, Edwin N. Snowe, were indicted on crimes of economic sabotage, theft of property, bribery and criminal conspiracy. The charges go back to the period between March 2004 and January 2006 when the accused were employed at the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company. The indictment alleged that almost USD1.3m were misappropriated or received in bribes. At the time of this report the case ended with acquittal of the accused following an unanimous jury verdict.

Several key bills were getting stalled in the **Legislature**. The Threshold Bill and Boundaries Harmonization Bill (relating to Municipalities, Counties, Districts, Townships, and Chiefdoms and other political subdivision of Liberia) were both foreseen to face debate and complications. It was recognized that delay in passing these bills would profoundly put into risk the timetable of Presidential and General elections of November 2011. Other crucial laws required to establish a Human Rights Commission, to follow up on TRC recommendations and to form a Land Commission are still not enacted. The delays in passing critical legislation in parliament are partly attributable to disputes over leadership which emerged in the Senate during the second semester, to the scattered political party landscape represented in parliament as well as capacity constraints of the legislative bodies.

1.1.1 External Relations

The international profile of **President** Johnson Sirleaf continued to rise throughout 2008 with the first US presidential visit in Liberia in thirty years. The US remained by far the country's closest partner and most important bilateral donor. She also paid a state visit to Denmark and held high-level talks with the British Prime Minister. The President maintained a busy international schedule which has strengthened relations with the international community and garnered considerable goodwill with donors, creditors and investors. Relations were established with Australia while Ireland announced the opening of a permanent mission in Monrovia.

At the **Liberia Poverty Reduction Forum in Berlin** hosted by the German government on 26 and 27 June, Liberia's Poverty Reduction Strategy, which sets out the priorities for promoting rapid, inclusive, and sustainable development, was endorsed by Liberia's international partners.

China continued to scale up its development aid, becoming one of the most prominent international donors and investors in the country; Libya also pledged increased support throughout the year.

At the sub-regional level Liberia continued to push forward closer cooperation within the **Mano River Union** through its presidency in 2008, focusing especially on peace and security and a comprehensive approach to tackle the food crisis. The President continued to encourage progress towards achieving African unity, and was one of the few regional leaders to condemn the situation in Zimbabwe calling for UN sanctions against President Mugabe. Cooperation with **ECOWAS** remained close in particular in the security sector with ECOWAS nations continuing to second commanding officers to the Liberian army.

1.2 Update on the economic situation and economic governance

The post-war economic recovery continued in 2008, but Liberia was significantly affected by the increase in world food and fuel prices in the first half of the year. In March 2008, after a major fund-raising effort, its long standing arrears to the IMF were cleared, voting rights were restored, and large Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) and Extended Fund Facility (EFF) arrangements were approved. At the same time Liberia reached the **Decision Point for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative**. Liberia was receiving substantial interim assistance from the IMF to keep cash debt service payments to manageable levels until the completion point, projected for 2010. Together with comparable debt relief from other categories of creditors, Liberia would eventually have more than 97% of its external debt stock cancelled. Liberia also commenced discussions with its commercial creditors on debt relief on terms consistent with those agreed with the Paris Club.

Liberia made progress towards achieving a number of **HIPC completion point triggers**. These include the finalisation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy, a revised investment incentive code to ban tax exemptions other than those specified in the Liberia Revenue Code; preparation of a comprehensive PFM law for legislative approval; adoption of a debt management strategy; adoption of legislation to establish an independent anticorruption commission; and made progress in public reporting of extractive industry financial flows consistent with EITI criteria. A high-level GEMAP continued to ensure implementation of macroeconomic and financial policy.

A full **Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)** was presented at the Liberia Poverty Reduction Forum in Berlin, with Liberia's partners announcing additional financial commitments to fund the country's development programmes. The PRS has four core strategic areas of intervention: peace and security; economic revitalization; governance and rule of law; and infrastructure and basic services. In addition, it pursues a number of priority crosscutting themes, including gender equality, peace-building, environmental issues, HIV and AIDS, children and youth, and monitoring and evaluation. One of the Government's most important goals over the PRS period is to promote the rapid creation of productive employment that will reduce poverty, ensure peace and stability, and enhance the overall well-being of the Liberian population.

Partners confirmed that their support to Liberia would be approximately USD 250-300 m for the first year of the PRS. Donor support levels for Liberia were still high at USD 85-100 per capita. Partners also announced increased budgetary support and contributed to financing for a cash buy-back of the country's commercial debt. The African Development Bank and the World Bank so far made firm commitments of USD 23 m for untargeted budget support.

Considerable challenges remain to achieve the country's poverty reducing goals. While real GDP has started to recover, it still remains below its pre-war levels and Liberia remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Social indicators are weak, and under present circumstances **Liberia remains unlikely to achieve any of the MDGs by 2015.**

Real GDP growth in 2008 reached 7.5%. Before the onset of the global financial crisis it was projected to rise to about 13% in 2009 with the expected resumption of logging and iron mining operations; inflation was projected to decline to single digits and the current account deficit to narrow as key import prices, especially for oil decline. Reserves coverage, in terms of months of goods and services imports, was projected to remain stable at a low level over the medium term. Risks to the growth forecast due to a sharper-than-projected slowdown in global growth or a decline in world commodity prices could reduce demand for Liberia's key exports, or delay investment activity in these sectors, more than projected. A slowdown in remittances or donor inflows could also negatively impact on economic prospects.

The **exchange rate** to the USD is managed by the Central Bank within a relative stable and narrow bandwidth. As a result the Liberian Dollar only slightly depreciated from 61.3 LD/USD in the previous year to 63.3 LD/USD.

The government took a number of measures to diffuse possible social tension as a result of rising **prices of food and oil**, including the suspension of rice import taxes and agricultural input tariffs that resulted in an estimated revenue loss of USD 10.5 m (4.9% of revenue). The government also applied a lower fuel tax than legislated in the code, which was expected to result in additional revenue foregone of USD 5 m in 2008/09. To further mitigate social distress, the government announced plans for the fast-track local production of rice, by suspending tariffs on certain agricultural inputs. While it is obvious that the global economic recession will impact negatively on the country, this is largely beyond the Government's control as falling demand impacts negatively on prices. Nonetheless, government is dedicated to take necessary action to address the expected fall-off in its revenues, a commitment which has also been acknowledged by the IMF during their performance reviews.

Liberia's US dollar-denominated **gross official reserves** rose substantially in 2008, to an estimated USD 96 m from USD 5 m in 2004 and USD 46 m in 2006. This improvement can be attributed to the robust measures taken by the Central Bank of Liberia to strengthen the banking system, enhance supervision and improve financial governance, in line with IMF recommendations. The improvement in the position of the capital account reflects the greatly strengthened financial management as well as the increased confidence and economic activity in the country. The position changed from net outflows of external remittances of USD 133 m in 2006 to net inflows of USD 42 m in 2008, while foreign direct investment increased from virtually nothing a few years ago to approximately USD 200 m in 2008.

There were a number of **major concession deals** announced during the year, the most important being a major deal in the iron ore sector with China Union, an investment conglomerate, for the rehabilitation and operation of the Bong Mines. At USD 2.68 bn, the deal is the biggest potential investment in the country to date and would make the company the largest employer, with 3,000 jobs being created over three years. The company announced plans to build a refining plant within one year with the capacity to process 1m tonnes of iron ore.

The Liberian government and Firestone **Rubber Company** finally signed a long-awaited amendment to the concession agreement which will elapse in 2041. Under the conditions of the agreement Firestone would construct new houses for employees, provide financial assistance to a high school in the county where the concession will be exploited and provide preference for employment to qualified Liberians at all skilled and management job levels within the company within a timeframe.

An MoU was signed with a Canada based company, Buchanan Renewables, to construct and operate an **electricity-generating plant** at Kakata, 50 km north-east of Monrovia, fired by old rubber trees, with a total capacity of 35 MW. The electricity generated by the plant will be sold by the company to the Liberian Electricity Corporation (LEC), which will distribute electricity to the capital Monrovia, in line with government policy to promote public private partnerships in service provision.

The government awarded contracts to two companies in the **timber** sector, to develop 57,000 ha and 59,000 ha respectively, both in River Cess County in the south-east of the country. The agreements promise over USD 20 m in investment and are expected to create more than 500 jobs. Development of the forestry sector forms a key aspect of the government's overall economic revitalisation strategy, with the sector expected to provide an important boost to jobs, infrastructure and demand for services in rural areas. The WB forestry expert estimates that the sector will potentially contribute 14 to 15 % of GDP and will be a main engine of rural economic growth.

The global recession, however, had already an impact on the operations of ArcelorMittal, one of the largest investors in the country, which has delayed the date of the expected first shipment from its **iron ore** mine at Yekepa by a year, to 2010. The company planned to produce 12.5m tonnes of iron ore per year from the Yekepa mine and started work on the rehabilitation of its facilities, including the railway that links the mine to the sea port of Buchanan.

Continued progress in the reform of the diamond sector under the **Kimberley Process**, following the lifting of UN sanctions in April 2007, resulted in a total of 39 shipments of rough diamonds between September 2007 and May 2008 which valued at USD 4.5 m. However, production suffered heavily from a sharp decline of market prices and indications are that the share of stones sold through non-licensed channels is rising. A KP review mission will take place in 2009.

In line with most West African countries, Liberia has not signed an interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). As a least developed country Liberia currently benefits from the "Everything but Arms Initiative" and although its position remained that an EPA would have a negligible effect on its economy, government showed signs of interest to participate in negotiations for a **regional EPA** between the EU and ECOWAS.

1.3 Update on the poverty and social situation

Despite substantial recovery efforts since the end of the civil conflict, the country remains one of the poorest in the world, with a **per capita GDP** of only USD135 in 2007.²

According to the 2007 Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) results, **poverty incidence** is high, with 68% of the rural population and 55% of the urban population living on less than 1 USD per day, with children and the elderly the largest groups living in poverty. Moreover, 56 % of the rural and 29% of the urban population fall below the extreme poverty line, i.e. they are not able to meet the cost of food needs based on a food basket providing 2,400 kcal/person-day. Poverty in Liberia as in many other poor countries has many dimensions, including low levels of income and consumption, poor nutrition and food security, low health and education status and inadequate infrastructure availability. It is reinforced by inequality, especially in access to justice and economic opportunities.

Food insecurity and malnutrition are widespread. The 2006 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS) revealed that every second household in rural and semi-rural Liberia is food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Chronic malnutrition is endemic affecting 39 % of children under the age of five, 27 % of children are underweight and 7 % are acutely malnourished. Food insecurity and malnutrition is mainly caused by income poverty, poor access to health, water and sanitation services; lack of education and inadequate care practices of infants and young children; and limited availability and access to food resulting from low agricultural productivity and the poor state of roads infrastructure.

Agricultural production has been undermined by inadequate infrastructure, structural weaknesses, poor policies of previous governments and the prolonged armed conflict. Physical access to markets due to poor roads remains a major constraint. Due to the collapse of effective demand, most markets have imploded as well. As a result, most farming households have failed to emerge from subsistence farming systems. Rice is the main staple food, accounting for 37% of the value of food consumption and 50% of daily calorific intake of the average household. Local rice dominates consumption of rural households, whereas imported rice (60% of the nation's consumption) dominates in urban areas. The global increase in the prices of cereals, particularly rice, adversely affected consumers – particularly the urban and non-producing rural population, which exceeds two-third of the entire population. Food prices in Liberia have been continuously on the rise since early 2007. While the general Consumer Price Index increased by 14 % in between January 2007 and 2008, the costs for the food basket climbed by 22 % within the same time period. The rice price remains a sensitive political issue as the rice riots which sparked the coups in 1989 still remains fresh in the Liberian collective memory.

The Government acknowledges it is the primary duty bearer for ensuring that rights to food and proper nutrition are fulfilled. In response to the food crisis of 2008, the Government in June issued developed Liberia's Response to Global Food Price Increases, with three strategic priorities, fully consistent with the PRS, aimed at i) Mitigating the impact of domestic price increases and ensuring consistent supplies, ii) Maintaining access to

² World Bank: African Development Indicators, 2007.

food and improved nutritional well-being for vulnerable households through safety nets, and iii) Promoting increases in domestic production.

A UN Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition Strategy was formulated to directly support efforts to address both the immediate food crisis situation and the three strategic objectives in the PRS regarding food security and nutrition.

Poor health continued to contribute significantly to poverty in Liberia, as health systems are in a state of disrepair in the aftermath of the conflict. Life expectancy at birth is just 45 years. According to the PRSP there were only 51 Liberian physicians and 297 nurse midwives (excluding trained traditional midwives) to cover public health needs. Out of the 325 health facilities available before the war, about 95% were partially or wholly destroyed. A survey undertaken in 2006 indicated that only 10% of communities reported having a health facility within the community, and more than 50 % of respondents claim to have no health facility in their community. Liberians' major concerns about the health sector revolve around their lack of financial and physical access to healthcare, as well as quality of healthcare delivery. In general, healthcare is more accessible and of better quality in urban than rural areas.

Child mortality stands at 235 per 1,000 live births,³ one of the highest in the developing world. Maternal mortality remains high and appears to have increased in recent years from 578 (2000) to 994 (2007) deaths per 100,000 live births. The main health factors contributing to the high level of maternal mortality include the acute shortage of skilled labour, inadequate emergency obstetric care, inefficient referral systems, and poor nutritional status of pregnant women, high fertility rates and extremely high numbers of teenage pregnancies. Moreover, less than half of births are attended to by health professionals. Although the total fertility rate in Liberia has decreased over the past two decades, fertility remains high at 5.2 children per woman and fertility in rural areas is significantly higher than in urban areas (6.2 children per woman as compared to 3.8).

HIV prevalence is estimated at 1.5%. The rate was found to be higher for women (1.8%) than for men (1.2%). About 0.9 % of young people 15 to 19 years old and 1.4 % of persons 20 to 24 years old were found to be HIV positive.

According to the CFSNS, overall 32 % of households have access to safe water sources, 24 % to sanitary facilities and only 10 % of the assessed communities have access to health care services. As a consequence malaria (42%) and diarrhoea (22%) are the two leading causes of child morbidity.

In rural Liberia there is no or very little access to sanitation facilities and very little understanding and use of good hygiene practices, with a direct impact on public health. The situation in greater Monrovia is even more critical, with thousands of people living in overcrowded slums with no or very little access to sanitation. The suburbs of Greater Monrovia are prone to cholera outbreaks during the rainy season, especially when localised floods occur.

Liberia's **education system** was seriously undermined by the war. More than 30% of public and 24% of community schools were totally destroyed, and a further 16% of public and community schools experienced major damage. Enrolment rates plummeted as a whole generation of children missed the opportunity to go to school. Almost 35% of the population has never attended school, including nearly 44% of females. Furthermore, about 56% of Liberians are considered functionally illiterate, including a staggering 59% of females. Today only 45% of classrooms in the public sector are in good condition. Teacher salaries are low, making retention difficult, and only 24 % of primary teachers in the public school system possess the minimum primary school teaching certificate.

Nevertheless, education made strong initial progress over the past two years. The Government introduced the Free and Compulsory Education Policy, which abolished tuition fees in public primary schools and significantly reduced them for public secondary schools. It introduced the Accelerated Learning Programme, a parallel

³ UNICEF: The State of the World's Children, 2008.

primary intervention designed to address the basic education needs of young adults who missed out on primary education. It sought to improve enrolment, attendance and retention through its school feeding programme. Overall, enrolment in public primary schools increased by 82% between 2005/06 and 2007/2008. Enrolment in secondary schools increased by 16% over the same period. The Government introduced adult literacy programmes in certain counties, and took initial steps to reduce dropouts, especially among girls. It made initial progress in increasing funding for the University of Liberia and other accredited universities, rehabilitating Regional Teacher Training Institutes, recommencing teaching training programmes, and establishing and accrediting institutions of higher learning.

No reliable statistics exist for **unemployment** although this is generally estimated at 85%. Liberia has an exceptionally large informal sector, currently generating as much as four times more employment than the formal sector. Many women, young adults and persons with disabilities work in the informal sector. Many workers have insufficient basic skills, including functional literacy, necessary for productive employment.

Liberia did not feature in the UNDP Global Human Development Report for 2007/08.

1.4 Update on the Environmental Situation

Environmental issues have been introduced as a cross-cutting theme featured under all four pillars of the PRS. The people of Liberia 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.

Since 2003⁴ significant and visible progress has been made in building Liberia's environmental governance framework and reforming natural resources management. Key achievements include:

- approval of the National Environmental Policy and adoption of two major environmental laws (Environment Protection and Management Law, and the Environmental Protection Agency Act), which came into effect in April 2003;
- development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- comprehensive assessment of Liberia's forest resources (Liberia Forest Reassessment) carried out by Fauna and Flora International in collaboration with government partners;
- active participation in multilateral environmental agreements, regional cooperation initiatives and implementation of projects supported by the Global Environment Facility;
- establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2003, which became fully functional with the formation of a Board of Directors and Policy Council in 2006;
- approval of the Forestry Reform Law in 2006;
- admission of Liberia into the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme and preparation of a draft Mining Law;
- publication of Liberia's first State of the Environment Report in June 2007, establishing a baseline for monitoring environmental conditions and trends;
- development of EIA administrative procedures;
- preparation of a national action plan and strategy to address land based sources of marine pollution;
- development of a National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change;
- preparation of a draft Integrated Water Resources Management Policy; and
- preparation of a draft National Energy Policy.

The PRS lays the foundation for sustainable protection and use of Liberia's natural resources and environment for the sake of improving livelihoods and wellbeing. The "**resource curse**" that characterized Liberia's past was characterised by mismanagement of the proceeds from extractive industries and their misuse that

⁴ A chapter on environment was not included in the previous report (AR 2007).

undermined national security, governance and rule of law and channelled most of the benefits of economic growth to a small elite. Eliminating this problem requires the establishment of proper administration and management of natural resource uses. The PRS also works to bolster government efforts to protect against natural disasters and emergencies, including climate change risks.

Land policy is one of the most sensitive and important policies for Liberia in the quest for rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth, and for consolidating peace and security. The challenges, however, are many and complex. There is no comprehensive national policy or strategy on land allocation and use, whether for private users, community, concessions, or Government. Laws pertaining to land are largely outdated and do not serve the country's development goals. However progress was made with respect to legislation improving the rights of widows to secure a share of marital property, which did not exist previously. These rights include land rights and of great importance given the central role that women play in agriculture.

In the past, concession agreements have had inconsistent provisions, often providing land areas significantly in excess of what can reasonably be developed, while local communities have experienced significant land pressure. Current provisions for the access to land and security of tenure by communities under customary tenure are inadequate. Residents feel that their livelihoods and security are threatened by current laws and practices, and those subject to customary law do not have equal protection as provided by the 1986 Constitution. A Land Commission with a mandate to reform the sector has still not been established.

2. Overview of Past and Ongoing Co-operation

2.1. Reporting on the Financial Performance of EDF Resources

While the EC's performance in development cooperation during the first semester remained constrained by the staffing crisis of the Monrovia Office, significant progress in terms of implementation and visibility was made during the second half of the year when staffing levels increased from 2 to 5 in the Operations Section.

New global commitments: due to the staffing constraints of the Monrovia Office, no global commitment target was previously specified for 2008. Instead, emphasis was placed on accelerated implementation of EDF 9 programmes, most of which were only committed during 2007. However, with the arrival of some additional staff at the Delegation during 2008 it was decided to introduce an AAP 2008 of limited scope in order to mobilise funding for priority projects and to send a positive signal to the Liberian government. A Financing Decision was obtained in December for an amount of EUR 11.15 m. The decision includes EUR 3.15 m (A-envelope) for a new Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) and EUR 8 m (B-envelope) for a contribution to AfDB arrears clearance. A third component originally included in the AAP, a EUR 2 m (A-envelope) Rider to the Financing Conditions for Grid Reconstruction in Monrovia was separated from the AAP, the Financing Decision is scheduled for January 2009.

In parallel to the preparation of the AAP 2008 studies were launched to arrange for the programming of the AAP 2009, including a EUR 60 m contribution to the Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF), a EUR 30 m contribution to the health sector and EUR 5 m for a continuation of institutional support to the General Auditing Commission (GAC). Decision was taken in December to separate the GAC component from the AAP 2009 to allow the preparation of a project design study without holding up the 2009 programming exercise. Instead a GBS component in the range of EUR 10-20 m will be considered. With the AAPs 2008 and 2009 69 to 82 % of the funds available under the envelope A and 68% under envelope B will be committed.

Realised EDF 10 Commitments 31/12/2008:

	Indicative allocation 10th EDF (M€)	Commitments planned in 2008 * (M€) (add in brackets planned share of SBS)	Commitments realised in 2008 (M€) (add in brackets effective share of SBS)	Realised/ planned (%) (add in brackets ratio realised/ planned SBS)	Disbursements realised in 2008 (M€)
Focal area 1 LRRD **	145	0	0	0	0
<i>Utility sector rehabilitation and reform</i>	30	0	0	0	0
<i>Transport sector support and reform</i>	55	0	0	0	0
<i>Health sector reform and reform</i>	30	0	0	0	0
<i>Governance, institutional strengthening and capacity building</i>	20	0	0	0	0
<i>General budget support</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Non focal areas	5	0	3.15	n/a	0
TCF	3.15	0	3.15	n/a	0
NSAs	1.85	0	0	0	0
Total A-envelope	150	0	3.15	n/a	0
Total B-envelope	11.8	0	8	n/a	0
Total 10th EDF NIP	161.8	0	11.15	n/a	0

New individual commitments: the Delegation committed EUR 41.9 m and met 112% of its 2008 target of EUR 37.5 m for new individual commitments. Among those major components are a works contract (EUR 10.8 m) under the Grid Reconstruction project Monrovia (9.ACP.LBR.9&17), two contribution agreements with WB for EUR 10.0 m and EUR 8.5 m (AIDP and LCEP) and one with UNDP for EUR 4.0 m (LDLD component) under the County Development Programme (9.ACP.LBR.18) and an amount of EUR 3.4 m under the EIB Arrears Clearance support operation (9.ACP.LBR.19). Another major component under the Education Programme (9.ACP.LBR.15, EUR 12 m), originally scheduled to be committed during the first half

of the year did not materialise due to failed negotiations for a contribution agreement with UNICEF. The risk adjusted target (low and medium risk) for new individual commitments in 2009 with EUR 12.2 m only slightly exceeds the 2008 targets. However, the figure might substantially increase if any commitments under the 2009 programmes, especially the planned EUR 60 m LRTF contribution, will be realised.

Payments on existing commitments: with EUR 14.7 m only 61% of the target of EUR 24.3 m for 2008 was reached. However, the 2008 objective was more ambitious than in the previous year and the result exceeded achievements of 2007 by 37% reflecting some improvements in the operational capacity of the office. Full target achievement was mainly hampered by substantial delays in the co-signature of the 2 WB contribution agreements and the corresponding advance payments totalling EUR 9.25 m being postponed into 2009. The risk adjusted payment target for 2009 is EUR 19.7 m (low and medium risk payments), not including partial payments on EUR 35 m on new global commitments for infrastructure and health (high risk) and any GBS payment tranche.

Objectives for the **reduction of the RAL** have been globally met with the ratio RAL to sum of global commitments slightly decreased from 51% in the previous year to 50% in 2008 against 49% targeted. As in previous years these results were achieved against conservative and realistic although slightly increased forecasts that took into account the difficult staffing situation of the Monrovia.

2.2. Reporting on General and Sector Budget Support

An EC Road Map Pre-evaluation Report (08/2008) made a positive assessment of the eligibility of Liberia for a limited (EUR 5 m) Sector Budget Support operation and proposed, as a test option, to specifically target urgent health infrastructure needs that are already identified and budgeted for the National Health Sector Policy. This would be consistent with the 10th EDF Indicative Programme which earmarks EUR 30 m for the health sector as sub-component of the LRRD focal sector under envelope A. The report recommends using one fixed tranche followed by annual variable tranches based on the development of performance indicators.

In December the President through a letter to Commissioner Michel requested the EC to consider General Budget Support; an EC appraisal mission to Liberia was scheduled for early 2009. A positive assessment of the eligibility criteria and a decision to provide GBS to Liberia requires as a next step a dialogue with the government on an addendum to the Country Strategy and Indicative Programme under EDF 10 to introduce GBS as a financing instrument. As the funds for GBS will have to be identified within the existing financial envelope, the original funding allocations of the Indicative Programme need to be modified. For some of the potentially affected sectors, especially in health, this could create difficulties as the EDF allocations were already considered under the respective medium term expenditure frameworks.

2.3 Projects and programmes in the focal and non focal areas

2.3.1 Focal Sectors

2.3.1.1 County Development

County Development Programme (9.ACP.LBR.18, EUR 25 m): the commitment of the Government to **decentralization** was stated in the PRS. Through the launch of the Liberia Decentralization and Local Development project (LDLD), co-financed by the EC through a Contribution Agreement with UNDP (9.ACP.LBR.18-2, EUR 4 m), the planning of the decentralisation process has been elaborated. Following broad consultations at regional and national level, the Governance Commission with LDLD support formulated a draft decentralization policy. Establishment of a national policy will require national consensus building and awareness raising resulting in the adoption of a legal and regulatory framework enhancing the functioning of county level governments. Its implementation will be subject to a constitutional amendment, which foresees a national referendum to be held in 2010.

The establishment of local administration at county level has only started. Superintendent offices have been formally established, but staffing and equipment are still ongoing. Part of the EC support to the decentralization

process is the assistance provided to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and county/district administrations (including setting up of County Statistics and Information Offices) in order to ensure consistency with the decentralization policy and legal framework. One of the key challenges will be the coordination of the various efforts related to County Development as there is a multitude of donor-supported projects linked to it, such as the UN County Support Teams and Civil Service Reform Process. Once the EC-funding is in place (procurement under negotiated procedure ongoing), it will provide essential support and assistance for different aspects of the programme.

Infrastructure funding under the County Development programme is channelled through Contribution Agreements with WB for the co-financing of the Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment, LACE, implementing small scale community projects of up to \$50,000 (9.ACP.LBR.18-3, EUR 8.5 m) and of the Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Programme, AID (9.ACP.LBR.18-1, EUR 10 m). Both agreements were signed by the EC in October.

Community Rehabilitation Component (9.ACP.LBR.03): the programme, financed under the 9th EDF Council Decision and operating in Bong, Lofa and Nimba counties has been a pioneer in developing and implementing a methodology involving local administration and community based organisations in the project cycle. After several extensions of the implementation period, the programme finishes in March 2009. Main achievements are: i) implementation of 42 small grant projects with local communities through which coordination and planning by decentralized institutions with communities improved; many of the involved communities are now in a better position to take initiative and make decisions on their own development matters; ii) 4 clinics, 6 schools, some rural access roads, 6 agricultural projects and 3 water schemes completed; iii) completion of three larger scale infrastructure projects with local contractors, which delivered 40 kilometres of feeder and main roads and one 32 metre long, multi-span concrete bridge. However, some activities have not been executed due to both external reasons (difficulties to raise a guarantee for direct labour operations, failed tenders) and understaffing of the EC Delegation failing to ensure a swift accompaniment (review and monitoring, approvals, payments) even if in the last phase of implementation period this accompaniment has been considerably improved. The lessons learnt and an operations manual produced by the programme will benefit relevant Ministries, local authorities as well as NGOs involved in county development activities.

2.3.1.2 Education

EC Support to the Education Sector in Liberia, ECSEL (9.ACP.LBR.15, EUR 12 m): the programme, formulated in mid-2005 and committed in October 2006, was considerably delayed. As a consequence there is a time gap of almost four years between the formulation and the arrival of the Long-Term Technical Assistant in mid-March 2009, again mainly due to staff constraints in the Delegation in previous years. In September 2007 a Short-Term Technical Assistance mission was assigned to support the launch of a quick impact component for the procurement of textbooks. However, due to failed negotiations for a Contribution Agreement with UNICEF in the first semester of 2008 and delays in the recruitment of an LLTA, the purchase of text books as well as the rehabilitation of 40 primary schools has in the meantime been funded by the Pool Fund for Education.

The LLTA upon arrival will revise and update the ECSEL programme. Each component of the programme needs to be adapted according to the progress and achievements made in the education sector. While an EC contribution to the sector pool fund would be the preferred option in terms of alignment, harmonisation and accelerated implementation, the only implementing option is the programme estimate foreseen in the Financing Conditions. The **risk of partial decommitment at "D+3"** (21/10/2009) therefore remains high and committing the available funds remains the highest priority for the Delegation. Due to the late start of the programme a rider to the Financing Conditions has to be introduced to extend the operational implementation phase, which currently ends on 31/12/2010, according to the requirements of the adjusted programme.

A rapid and preliminary assessment of ECSEL confirms that the three first components (institutional reform, quality assurance, policy-formulation/budgeting) are still relevant. Component four, curriculum and material development for primary education, is mainly being taken up by the Pool Fund. The execution of components

five and six (primary school teachers training and rehabilitation of primary schools) are financed through funding from USAID and Pool Fund, but only partly and therefore still relevant for the EC programme.

10th EDF: preparations for support to the Education sector have not been launched as priority is given to the implementation of EDF 9 funds available under ECSEL. At present, the Ministry of Education is finalizing a Country Status Report. The development of an Education Sector Policy and Plan is in progress and could be completed in 2010. A support of this Plan with 10th EDF funds through the Education Sector Pool Fund could be considered as part of the programming exercise 2010.

2.3.1.3 LRRD

Under the 10th EDF only one focal sector, **LRRD**, with an envelope of EUR 145 m was identified reflecting the need for greater programming flexibility in the context of Liberia's post-conflict situation and the transition from relief towards long-term development. The CSP/IP 2008 – 2013 allocates the funding available under envelope A indicatively to infrastructure/utilities, health, governance & institutional support and education. Following intensive discussions with GoL and in a joint attempt with international partners to better coordinate major infrastructure investments in the country, it was agreed to concentrate future EC funding under EDF 10 on support to the road sector. At the same time the ADB will focus on funding urban water infrastructure while the World Bank will put more emphasis on electricity by leveraging their IDA country allocation with regional funds.

Road Transport Sector: to meet the enormous funding requirements for infrastructure, especially for an overhaul of the country's primary and secondary roads network, World Bank established the Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF). The instrument allows the pooling of funds without earmarking and provides an incentive for smaller and non-resident donors to contribute to the realization of large scale infrastructure projects. The support of the EC to the trust fund is crucial to make the fund operational and to attract other donors and a EUR 60 m pledge to the LRTF was announced during the Liberia Poverty Reduction Forum. The EC contribution, which will be programmed as part of the AAP 2009, will be used to co-finance two priority road corridors from Robertsfield Airport to the port of Buchanan and from the outskirts of Monrovia to the Guinea border. The programming exercise met with severe difficulties as the first identification mission, initiated in April 2008, did not produce satisfactory results and had to be relaunched.

The World Bank as the trust fund manager has imposed a rather innovative solution for the implementation of the identified primary road projects – Output and Performance Based Road Contracts⁵. This marks a fundamental change in approach from traditional, short term delivery of roads construction through works contracts, to longer-term roads service provision. The Special Implementation Unit (SIU) of the Ministry of Public Works in November 2008 appointed consultants to investigate these proposals and prepare tender documents. Tendering for the contracts is expected to be launched in mid-2009. EC funding for these projects is crucial given the EC's political commitment to the LRTF in mid 2008 and the emphasis the Liberian government places on the trust fund as the major funding tool for large scale infrastructure as well as on the implementation of the two primary roads projects.

Through the Community Rehabilitation Component (CRC, 9.ACP.LBR.03), the EC supported the rehabilitation of **feeder roads** in the 'breadbasket' counties of Lofa, Bong and Nimba. The experience generated under this programme will feed into the feeder roads component of the AID programme (9.ACP.LBR.18-1) co-financed with World Bank for which a contribution agreement was signed during the last quarter and through which the EC will continue its support the rehabilitation of the secondary road network.

⁵ This form of procurement is a design, build and maintain contract and allows contracting entities to bring private funding for initial reconstruction of the roads, while receiving regular payments throughout the lifetime of the contract, spanning up to 10 years. Payments are not based on measured quantities of input, but rather on defined service levels, closely regulated by a monitoring consultant. This approach has proved successful in a number of more developed countries but there is little evidence of success stories in Africa and it remains to be seen whether these contracts will achieve the desired outcome.

Health Sector: the identification and formulation of the 10th EDF support to the National Health Plan met with several difficulties. As in the infrastructure sector, the first EDF 10 identification and formulation mission under Framework Contract delivered a poor and unacceptable report and had to be relaunched. The process was further complicated by several rounds of discussions between the Delegation and AIDCO particularly on the options for the implementation of this programme. It is recommended by Headquarter to reduce the duration of the programme from 5 to 3 years and to revise the budget downwards from EUR 30 to 20 m. The confirmed implementation mode now is project approach under centralized management as no consensus could be reached about the possibility to channel this support through the Health Sector Pool Fund which would be the government's preference. In line with the National Health Plan, the EDF 10 programme will support increasing access to basic health care services of acceptable quality, expanding the restructuring, rationalisation and development of human resources and the improvement of management capacities for the public health system.

2.3.2. Non-Focal Sectors

2.3.2.1 Institutional Support and Capacity Building

General Auditing Commission (GAC): support to the institution is provided through two components, a service contract for LTTA (9.ACP.LBR.20-03) and the funding of the General Auditor through a separate and direct contract with the EC (9.ACP.LBR.07-07). The EC support has significantly enhanced the capacity of the institution. In total 19 major audits were completed until the end of 2008, some of which are HIPC relevant. Further 9 audits have been commenced, 4 of them HIPC relevant. The audit reports gained wide publicity in the media, generated public interest country wide and gave a new momentum to the anticorruption campaign of the government. Some 107 new auditors have been recruited, trained and certified. GAC has adopted INTOSAI auditing standards and established links with AFROSAI. In 2008 focus was placed on training, monitoring, update of work plans and indicators and activities aimed at the consolidation of results.

The current EC support to the GAC expires in July 2009. A second phase was originally planned under EDF 10 funding as part of AAP 2009 (EUR 5 m). The component had to be dropped due to QSG requirements for a prior project design study. However, the uninterrupted continuation of the so far very successful GAC programme, including the direct funding of the General Auditor, is crucial given the EC's considerations regarding a future General Budget Support Operation and the institution's relevance for the success of GoLs anti-corruption campaign. This position is strongly shared by EU member states and other major donors. In order to avoid a gap in the EC support a rider to the Institutional Support and Capacity Building Programme, ISCBP (9.ACP.LBR.20, 7.4 m) will be introduced in early 2009 to pave the way for further EDF 9 funding until the requirements for a long-term contribution under EDF 10 are met. This component, for which most of the still uncommitted funds under the ISCBP will be used, bridges the remaining 21 months until the end of the tenure of the current General Auditor who was nominated by President and Parliament for 4 years until April 2011.

Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme (GEMAP): the EC co-funded the mid-term evaluation of GEMAP in August. The study concluded that institutions made considerable progress on GEMAP goals, particularly related to commitment control, institutional restructuring and strategic planning. Capacity-building, procurement and automation were seen as main challenges across institutions. It is planned to phase out GEMAP upon HIPC completion.

Procurement of the Long-Term technical assistance for capacity development of the office of the designated **National Authorizing Officer (NAO)** in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, MPEA was finalized in December. Signing of the contract was delayed due to difficulties in finding a replacement for one of the experts provided by the winning firm in their offer who became unavailable. The advisor team mobilises in February 2009. The support to the designated NAO will further deepen the Delegation's interaction with government in the field of development cooperation and prepare the future transfer of the NAO powers back to the Liberian government. The timing of this process largely depends on the creation of sufficient capacity within the Liberian administration, particularly that of MPEA, to take up this role and related responsibilities. It

is envisaged that this process will take place after the mid-term review of the LLTA programme, i.e. during the second half of 2010. Another requirement will be the completion of the Delegation upgrading and re-staffing, which could realistically be completed during the first quarter of 2010.

Health Sector: the first tender for the selection of the LLTA, which is crucial for the support of the health policies on decentralization, human resources and drugs, was cancelled because of strong differences of views on the bids among the evaluation committee members and the impossibility to harmonize these positions. Consequently, no offer passed the technical evaluation stage and a new tender has to be launched in 2009.

The **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)** continued its hearings throughout the year, its mandate was extended till the end of June 2009. The 1st Volume of its final report was submitted to the President and Legislature by 21 December. Volumes II and III will be established at the end of the commission's mandate. The EC funded a Short Term Technical Assistance for the TRC completing a countrywide conflict mapping exercise. This was a significant element to the truth and reconciliation process as it provides systematic and in-depth information on the root causes of the Liberian conflict. The information provided in the study report will impact on the recommendations of the TRC.

Procurement of LLTA for the **Bureau of Customs and Excise (BCE)** was initiated. However, none of the offers complied with the Terms of Reference and the tender needs to be re-launched in 2009. The new tender will take into account some changes in the support requirements of the Ministry of Finance/BCE which occurred in the meantime.

EDF 10: non-focal sector funding under the 10th EDF (EUR 5 m) is earmarked for a new Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) and support for non-state actors. A EUR 3.15 m TCF was programmed as part of the AAP 2008.

2.3.3. Support to Non-State Actors

EDF 9 does not foresee components specifically targeting non-state actors. Under EDF 10 institutional strengthening of non-state actors is an element of the non-focal sector component of envelope A. After programming the TCF an amount of EUR 1.85 m is still available for this purpose. Pending a decision on Liberia's eligibility for General Budget support and on the funding source for the instrument, this amount may be further reduced. Non-state actors are contracted as implementing partners under ECHO and various other budget line instruments (DCI-Food, ENV, FOOD). Liberia was included in the centrally managed CfP for NSA support which has not yet been completed.

2.4 Other Cooperation

a) EDF Regional/Intra-ACP programmes and Development Cooperation Instrument

WAPP programme: Liberia benefits from a EUR 4.8 m contribution from EDF 9 regional funds committed in 2008 for a programme linking 3 eastern counties to the electricity grid of Ivory Coast. It is expected that the action will provide power for up to 131,000 citizens in Maryland, Nimba and Grand Gedeh and foster local economic development in these areas.

b) Debt Relief and FLEX Funded under the EDF B-Envelope

The Financing Decision for an **AfDB arrears clearance** operation under the EDF 10 B-envelope was obtained in December 2008. This will lead to the disbursement of EUR 7.34 m in early 2009 as part of the multilateral clearance of Liberian debt owed to the AfDB.

c) Humanitarian or Emergency Assistance (EDF B-envelope and/or ECHO)

ECHO decided to extend its presence in Liberia until 2010 and remained a main contributor to the health sector. The ECHO programme helps substantially in bridging the needs during the transition of the health sector from relief to longer term development funding and in avoiding a gap until EDF 10 funding for the sector is in place. The ECHO programme also remained active in the area of food security through measures for livelihood

improvement and raising the nutritional status of malnourished groups mainly the Northwest and in Monrovia. In 2008 a total of EUR 19.5 m was provided for Liberia under the Global Plan (EUR 16.9 m), ad-hoc measures (EUR 1.6 m) and Food Aid (EUR 1 m).

EDF 10 Envelope B the food crisis response: EUR 4.14 m additional funds will be allocated for Liberia through an addendum to the CSP/IP signed in January 2009. The food security situation in the country significantly worsened during 2008 as a result of the recent surge of food prices. Poverty, vulnerability and food insecurity in the context of Liberia are closely related to increasing food prices. The country's vulnerability is exacerbated by its post-conflict environment and its high reliance in food imports. Liberia intends to address food security through the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (NFSNS) adopted in 2007 aiming at ensuring reliable access to sufficient food and at improved food utilisation. An Action Fiche for an Envelope B component supporting the NFSNS will be prepared during the first semester 2009.

The EC food security programme in Liberia is growing fast. The various components under the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), the Food Facility and EDF 10 B-envelope, which will reach implementation stage during 2009/10, total EUR 32.5 m and will result in 17-20 grant contracts and contribution agreements to be managed by the Delegation. Preparation of these components was partly delayed due to the fact that the Delegation Monrovia does not host a Food Security/Rural Development expert but completely relies on the support of the Delegation in Sierra Leone. This support was forthcoming; however, the growing food security portfolio in both countries is increasingly exceeding the management capacities of the only one available expert. It is therefore a positive signal that at the time this report was drafted the Delegation was informed about the decision to finance a temporary FS position for Liberia (until 31/12/2010) from Food Facility funds. However, capacity will be required beyond that date and throughout the implementation of the programme to ensure adequate monitoring and accompaniment.

d) EIB interventions (specifying possible payment arrears)

After Liberia reached HIPC decision point in February 2008, EUR 3.14 m from the EDF 9 A-envelope macroeconomic support component were provided for the **partial clearance of Liberian EDF arrears to the EIB** based on the financing decision of 2007.

EIB launched a **study for a regional WAPP interconnection** linking Liberia through a high voltage line with Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone/Guinea. The study is financed under the EU Infrastructure Trust Fund.

e) Other Community interventions (European Instrument for Democratic and Human Rights, Instrument for Stability, fishery agreements, etc.).

Electricity Sector: the EC's previous contributions to the electricity sector, in concert with other main donors, focussed on providing a quick impact, non-standard 11kV system with street lights but only few customer connections. The purpose was to achieve quick visibility and to support the president in fulfilling her pre-election promises during the first 150 days in office. However, during 2008, focus has shifted to provision of a system meeting ECOWAS standards, providing streetlights along the main thoroughfares of the capital city and the potential for the Liberia Electricity Company (LEC) to connect customers and to establish a viable utility under the outphasing Emergency Power Programme (EPP) II. Under the EPP II, the EC signed a contract with the Swedish firm Eltel Networks AB (EUR 10.8 m, 9.ACP.LBR.09-01 and 17-01) in March 2008 in order to construct a 66kV high voltage transmission network and up to four 22kV MV distribution network. This investment provides the backbone of the future electricity network in the capital city. Completion of the contract was scheduled for the 3rd quarter 2009; however, an addendum will be introduced in 2009 to accommodate additional works, partly committing EDF 10 funds already programmed for that purpose (10.ACP.LBR.2) and to extend the implementation period correspondingly until end-2009.

Major concerns remain, such as the availability of sufficient power to feed into the system upon completion and the capacity of LEC to operate and utilise the investment after programm. A risk mitigating factors is Norway's strong commitment to finance a management contract for LEC starting towards the end of 2009. A recent

agreement between government and a private investor, Buchanan Renewables, for wood chip based power generation to become operational in 2010/11 may to some extent address the EC's concerns regarding power availability.

Urban Water Sector: the EC's water sector investments are based on an MoU signed between GoL and donors and were implemented through Programme Estimates managed by Louis Berger from late 2006. However a number of factors, such as the chronic understaffing of the Delegation, several failed works tenders, a premature departure of the water engineer provided by the consultant firm and poor management and supervision resulted in significant delays to the tendering, contracting and implementation of some sub-projects. At the expiry of the Programme Estimate (9.ACP.LBR.07-04) in May some components were initiated or fully completed. The missing elements need to be finalised to allow all system components to be fully utilised. EC funding for the Monrovia secondary distribution network already available the under the AID component of the CDP (9.ACP.LBR.18-01) managed by the WB will be used for this purpose. In order to meet the additional funding requirements, the AID contribution will be increased using savings available under the LTTA budget line and Contingencies of the CDP. A Rider to the CDP Financing Conditions will be introduced in 2009.

Water sector reform and policy formulation currently lacks leadership and direction as the responsibility for water resources is spread across various ministries and institutions, a situation that needs to be urgently addressed by the government if development of the sector is to progress. Future donor involvement in urban water infrastructure will see the ADB taking the lead, allowing the EC and the World Bank to focus large scale infrastructure investments on the roads and energy sectors respectively.

DDRR: implementation of the programme was completed already in 2007, the outstanding final payments to UNDP under the 3rd contribution agreement and under the RRM component were completed after receipt of satisfactory final reports.

Kimberley Process: support is provided through a service contract financed under the **Instrument for Stability**. The intervention focuses on the Government Diamond Office (GDO) and the KP Focal Point, providing assistance for the implementation of KP recommendations and the introduction of procedural and system changes in the GDO. The project so far contributed to identifying major weaknesses in governance and enforcement mechanisms. Major progress was made through in strengthening internal control procedures and raising awareness among national KP stakeholders.

FLEGT VPA: the Government of Liberia in December 2008 requested formal negotiations leading to a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA); it was agreed to hold a launch session in Monrovia between 26-27 March. The Liberian Forest Development Authority (FDA) has asked for help from the EU to support the negotiation process. The ban on timber exports was lifted in 2006 and government is keen to see a resumption of forestry activities to open up employment and income generation opportunities for Liberians.

Trade Related Assistance (TRA): Liberia as a least developed country benefits from the Enhanced Integrated Framework Initiative (IF). A Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS), developed in parallel with the PRS was finalised in August 2008. The main operational output of the DTIS is an extensive Action Matrix covering all fields relevant to trade related technical assistance. A TCF funded STTA mission (9.ACP.LBR.16-08) was launched in November with the support of the trade expert in Abidjan to draw up terms of reference for 12 major support areas identified in the Action Matrix.

2.5. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)

Fisheries: a study assessing the feasibility of a Fisheries Partnership Agreement was initiated by DG FISH in 2007. The report of Oceanic Developpement and Megapesca in January 2008 concluded that institutional conditions in Liberia and the potential of fish stocks are not promising for a comprehensive FPA. Recommendations were made for an FPA on pilot basis for a limited number of species, such as tuna and deep water shrimp after improvements of sector policies and technical capacities. Opening negotiations on an FPA depend on a formal MS request which did not materialise during the reporting period. With US and WB

regional funding being provided for infrastructure and institutional support as well as for combating illegal fishing, a reassessment of the institutional and technical conditions for an FPA in the medium-term future may be justified. Royalties generated through an FPA would to some extent contribute to a stabilisation of the government's modest revenues which, due to the countries high dependency on extractive industries, particularly suffer from the ongoing global recession.

2.6 Dialogue in Country with the National Parliaments, Local Authorities and NSAs

Dialogue with **non-state actors** remained limited and linked to punctual events (preparation of the PRS, consultations on policies, plans and programmes in certain sectors). Moreover, this dialogue often involved essentially NGOs and, for the most part, international organisations.

Interaction with **national authorities** and other **donors** has essentially been built around the regular LRDC consultations, PRSP Pillar coordination meetings, dialogue with line ministries on two main themes: identification of the 10th EDF (infrastructure, health, institutional support) and programme implementation progress in infrastructure (water, electricity), social sectors (health, education) local development (CRC, county development and decentralisation), governance, institutional support and capacity building (GEMAP, General Auditing Commission, Truth and Reconciliation Commission). The intensity of dialogue and coordination with key donors (UN, World Bank) increased especially with the preparation of various co-financing arrangements.

Regular meetings of the **International Contact Group for Liberia (ICGL)** as the guarantor of the Accra Peace Accord, which is co-chaired by the EC and of which all major donors except China are members, provided another platform for the coordination of donor approaches in key policy areas supported by the EC, such as the Truth and Reconciliation Process.

A factor that will deepen the interaction with Government is the launching of the capacity building programme for the office of the **NAO**, leading to the future transfer of NAO authority to the Liberian government after an upgrade of the EC Office to a full Delegation and the creation of sufficient capacity with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA).

Interaction with the currently 5 **EU Member States** present (DE and FR with ambassadors, ES, SV and UK with political counsellors) was close. Political Dialogue under Art. 8 Cotonou Agreement included working sessions with the General Auditor, TRC Chairman, Minister of Finance and others.

Contacts with **EEA member state** representations were intensified following Norway's increasing donor interests in the electricity and forestry sectors and Switzerland's accession to the Schengen agreement.

2.7 Aid Effectiveness

EC Delegations **external presence** and interaction during the first semester remained severely diminished by the chronic staffing constraints of the Monrovia Office at that time (only 2 professional staff in the operations section), but gradually improved towards the second half of the year. With the arrival of additional personnel interaction with government and donors intensified during the second semester. Presence in dialogue fora and contributions to harmonisation efforts steadily increased.

Weekly coordination meetings with main international partners prior to the **Liberia Poverty Reduction Form in Berlin** in June advanced harmonisation efforts especially in the infrastructure sectors. A donor coordination group for the GAC initiated by the Delegation during the second semester facilitated a broadening of the support base for the institution in terms of political support and donor funding.

In mid-2008 the Delegation initiated an **aid mapping** exercise to establish a better picture on Member State contributions to Liberia. This helped to improve the database on the overall EU contribution and sectoral funding allocation, including contributions from MS without in-country presence.

The current use of **co-financing arrangements** and the envisaged channelling of significant EDF 10 resources through trust funds (LRTF) and pool funds (Health and Education Sector Pool Funds) would significantly

enhance further alignment with government policies, coordination with other donors, empowerment of government counterparts, efficiency of aid management and thus the principles of the Paris Declaration. The use of these mechanisms will provide the EC with opportunities to gain experience with government finance management mechanisms in pilot sectors which are more advanced in terms of policy reform and development of management capacity. It would mark a gradual and consistent move from traditional project and programme funding towards envisaged future budget support operations.

Experience with co-financing agreements with UN institutions is mixed. On the one hand these instruments enhance harmonisation of contributions and work programmes and help to bridge EC internal capacity constraints. On the other hand, however, many of these arrangements suffer from severe shortcomings in transparency regarding progress and results, lack of detailed reporting on the use of funds and from insufficient EC visibility.

The EC, World Bank and African Development Bank explored options for the further **harmonisation and division of labour** under their support to the infrastructure sectors. Agreement was reached to concentrate EC support under the 10th EDF on the roads sector, whereas WB within the framework of the Country Assistance Strategy 2008-11 intends to focus on electricity and will earmark up to USD 26m or 20% of the IDA country allocation for the sector. These funds might eventually be leveraged with additional USD 150-80 m from the Africa Catalytic Fund. AfDB is preparing long-term support to the water sector under their next multi-annual Country Assistance Strategy. The EC decision to strengthen its focus on the roads sector aligns with the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy priorities which place emphasis on infrastructure rehabilitation and in particular on the improvement of road access.

Annexes

- 1. Country at a glance:**
 - A.1 *Key macro-economic indicators*
 - A.2 *Country at a glance*

 - B. *Monitoring country performance, including key MDG indicators*

- 2. Aid effectiveness:**
 - A.1 *EAMR Aid Effectiveness Questionnaire Donor matrix*

 - B.1 *Donor matrix: Data Tables Donors by Project*
 - B.2 *Donor matrix: Data Tables Donors by Pillar*

- 3. Financial annexes: Ongoing and Pipeline Operations**

Country at a glance

Key macro-economic indicators

Annex 1

Country at a glance

Table of macroeconomic indicators

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Basic data				(Est.)	(Est.)	(Proj.)	(Proj.)
1 Population (in 1000)	3,222	3,241	3,283			3,489 ¹	
- annual change in %	1	1	1				
2a Nominal GDP (in millions US\$)	435	497	548	611.6	732.2	818.2	916.8
2b Nominal GDP per capita (in millions US\$)	135	153	167	...	...	...	...
2c - annual change in %	-31.3	2.4	8.5	...	...	...	...
3 Real GDP per capita (constant 1992 US\$)	...	...	...	121.0	126.4	131.7	138.6
4 Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	...	12.2	15.9	...	...	...	...
International transactions							
5 Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	30.5	34.8	36.6	25.8	31.0	40.7	54.3
- of which the most important: ... (in % of GDP)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Trade balance (in % of GDP)	-7.1	-33.1	-29.9	-39.7	-35.6	-62.4	-53.0
7 Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-18.2	-13.3	-19.9	-37.3	-34.9	-64.6	-63.4
8 Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in millions US\$)	...	...	...	6	120	397	407
9 External debt (in % of GDP)	773	752	667	823	645	576	513
10 Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)	52.8	62.3	76.6				
11 Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	-0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1
Government							
12 Revenues (in % of GDP)	11	14.1	17.7	15	22.1	24	25.6
- of which: grants (in % of GDP)	0.2	0.7	4.0	0.2	0.2	-	1.2
13 Expenditure (in % of GDP)				12.9	18.3	24.3	36.7
- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	4.7	2	1.7	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.4
14a Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	0.6	-0.4	0.4	2.1	3.8	-0.4	-11.2
14b Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	1.9	3.6	-0.4	-10.0
15 Debt (in % of GDP)	807	744	...				
- of which: external (in % of total public debt)	...	...	60.1				
Other							
16 Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %)	10.3	3.6	15	7.4	11.4		
17 Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)	1.6	1.8	2.3				
18 Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 US\$)	50.5	54.5	56.5	59.5	62.5	...	...
19 Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)	...	...	...	

Data source(s): IMF, World Bank, Central Bank of Liberia

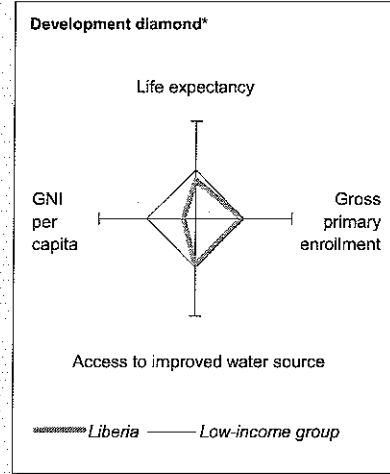
¹ 2008 census

Country at a glance

Liberia at a glance

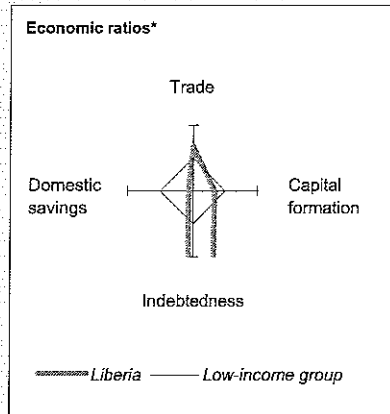
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	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
POVERTY and SOCIAL			
2007			
Population, mid-year (millions)	3.8	800	1,296
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	150	952	578
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	0.55	762	749
Average annual growth, 2001-07			
Population (%)	2.8	2.5	2.2
Labor force (%)	2.1	2.6	2.7
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 2001-07)			
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	..	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	59	36	32
Life expectancy at birth (years)	45	51	57
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	157	94	85
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	..	27	29
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	64	58	68
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	52	59	61
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	91	94	94
Male	96	99	100
Female	87	88	89



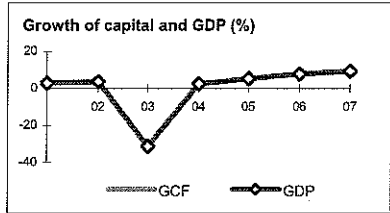
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1987	1997	2006	2007	
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.97	0.30	0.61	0.73	
Gross capital formation/GDP	..	..	..	..
Exports of goods and services/GDP	..	8.8	28.6	25.4	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	..	..	..	..
Gross national savings/GDP	..	..	..	..
Current account balance/GDP	..	..	-11.9	-14.6
Interest payments/GDP	0.7	0.0	0.0	..	
Total debt/GDP	175.2	679.9	435.5	..	
Total debt service/exports	3.7	0.7	0.5	..	
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	786.0	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	2752.1	..
(average annual growth)					
GDP	-20.6	3.1	7.8	9.4	8.9
GDP per capita	-21.1	-0.5	3.7	4.3	6.3
Exports of goods and services



STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1987	1997	2006	2007
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	38.1	77.0	..	..
Industry	23.3	10.2	..	..
Manufacturing	..	5.5	..	..
Services	38.6	12.8	..	..
Household final consumption expenditure
General gov't final consumption expenditure
Imports of goods and services	..	72.0	73.8	64.5
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture
Industry
Manufacturing
Services
Household final consumption expenditure
General gov't final consumption expenditure
Gross capital formation
Imports of goods and services



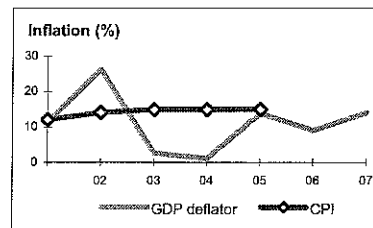
Note: 2007 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics LDB database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

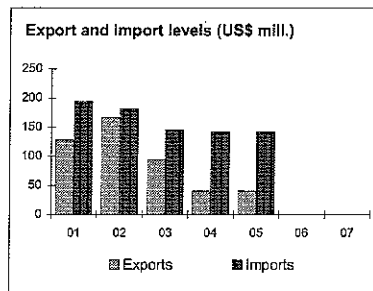
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1987	1997	2006	2007
Domestic prices (% change)				
Consumer prices	5.0	..	..	..
Implicit GDP deflator	6.1	-10.0	9.2	14.0
Government finance (% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	..	..	..
Current budget balance	..	..	..	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	..	..	..



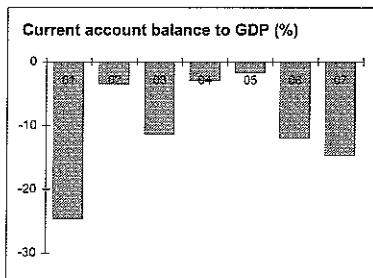
TRADE

	1987	1997	2006	2007
TRADE (US\$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)
n.a.
n.a.
Manufactures
Total imports (cif)
Food
Fuel and energy
Capital goods
Export price index (2000=100)
Import price index (2000=100)
Terms of trade (2000=100)



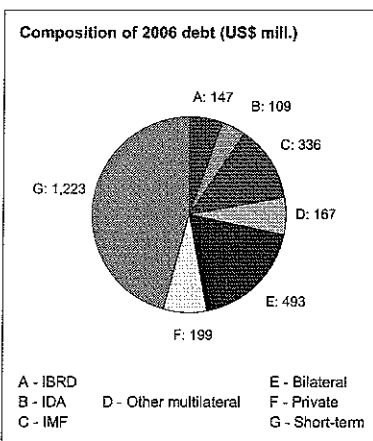
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1987	1997	2006	2007
BALANCE of PAYMENTS (US\$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	427	26	175	184
Imports of goods and services	386	213	453	467
Resource balance	42	-187	-278	-283
Net income	-183	-33	-137	-147
Net current transfers	..	..	..	..
Current account balance	..	..	-73	-106
Financing items (net)	..	..	79	111
Changes in net reserves	-40	0	-6	-5
Memo:				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	..	..	..	..
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	1.0	1.0	58.0	61.3



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1987	1997	2006	2007
EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS (US\$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	1,705	2,012	2,674	..
IBRD	147	136	147	0
IDA	105	102	109	77
Total debt service	16	0	1	..
IBRD	1	0	0	455
IDA	0	0	0	53
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	19	69	212	..
Official creditors	26	0	0	..
Private creditors	0	0	0	..
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	38	214	-82	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	0	0	0
Disbursements	8	0	0	0
Principal repayments	0	0	0	198
Net flows	8	0	0	-198
Interest payments	1	0	0	310
Net transfers	7	0	0	-508



Country at a glance

Monitoring country performance, including key MDG indicators

1.3 Key MDG Indicators, 1990-2015

Table of Key MDG Indicators											
Type	Indicator	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2013	2015
Impact	1. Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.5 (2)
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)	...	26.5 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4 (2)
	3. Under-five mortality rate	220 (2)	235 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 (2)
Outputs	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	32 (10/2)	34.7 (10/2)	34.7 (10/2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 (2)
	5. Primary Completion Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.6 (2)
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	primary education	39.4/65.02 (2)	40.8/59.2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
	secondary education	33.3/66/7(2)	41.0/69.5(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
	tertiary education	...	27.6/72.4 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel	91 (6/2)	50.9 (5)	89.1 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 (2)
	8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles	40 (9/2)	52 (5)	42 (13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
	9. HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 year old pregnant women	12.9 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.9 (2)
	10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	56 (1)	26 (8/2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 (2)

Source: See table 1.4

1.4 Detailed MDG Indicators, 1990-2015

Millennium Development Goals and Other Socio-Economic Indicators										TARGETS
	1990	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2015
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger										
Population below \$1 a day (%)	...	55.1 (7/2)	...	...	76.2 (2)	...	...	...	...	27.5 (2)
Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age)	...	14.8 (7/2)	6.8 (9/2)	26.5 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	7.4 (2)
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	...	42 (1)	...	...	...	...	46 (1)	...	...	0.35 (2)
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education										
Population with access to education (%)	...	...	40 (2)	40 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross primary enrolment ratio (%)	78 (10/2)	...	...	56.2 (10/2)	56.2 (10/2)	...	...	...	...	78.1 (2)
Net primary enrolment ratio (% of relevant age group)	32 (10/2)	43.9 (1)	...	34.7 (10/2)	34.7 (10/2)	34.7 (10/2)	...	34.7 (10/2)	...	60 (2)
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	...	...	...	...	31.2 (10/2)	31.2 (10/2)	...	...	...	80.6 (2)
Adult literacy rate (% of people 15 and older)	...	...	37 (6/2)	...	...	...	55.9 (1)	...	...	80 (2)
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	32.9 (10/2)	33.2 (10/2)	...	...	34.7 (10/2)	34.7 (10/2)	...	...	...	...
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women										
Gross primary enrolment ratio for girls (%)	...	...	...	72.5 (10/2)	...	35.5 (10/2)	...	...	...	...

Net primary enrollment ratio for girls(% of relevant age group)	...	...	...	18.7 (10/2)	...	14.5 (10/2)	...	...	...	...
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	...	72 (1)	...	71.9 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary education	39,4/65.02 (2)	...	...	40,8/59,2 (2)	40,8/59,2 (2)	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
Secondary education	33,3/66,7 (2)	...	...	41,0/69,5 (2)	71,9 (2)	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
Tertiary education	...	...	...	27,6/72,4 (2)	27,6/72,4 (2)	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
Adult literacy rate for women (% of people 15 and older)	...	...	24 (6/2)	26 (2)	26 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Youth literacy rate for women (% ages 15-24)	26,3 (10/2)	14,7 (10/2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	20,3/42,3 (2)	...	...	14,9/20,0 (2)	14,9/20,0 (2)	...	...	...	...	100 (2)
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	...	...	11,4 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 (2)
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5,6 (2)	...	11,1 (2)	8 (1)	8 (13)	8 (13)	8 (1)	8 (1)	13 (13)	25 (2)
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality										
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12)	40 (9/2)	...	...	52 (5)	69 (9/2)	57 (13)	52 (5)	42 (13)	...	100 (2)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	114 (3)	...	117 (2)	157 (5)	...	...	157 (5)	...	...	39 (2)
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	220 (2)	...	194 (2)	235 (5)	...	...	235 (5)	...	...	74 (2)

Goal 5: Improve maternal health										
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	260 (6/2)	...	578 (8/2)	1370 (9/2)	...	...	...	...	...	65 (2)
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	91 (6/2)	80 (7/2)	...	50.9 (5)	...	...	...	89.1 (2)	...	97 (2)
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases										
Population with access to health services (%)	...	...	69.4 (2)	69.4 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prevalence of malaria (%)	...	...	56.9 (2)	56.9 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	56.9 (2)
Death rate associated with malaria (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.1 (2)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	204.3 (1)	227.8 (1)	...	238.7 (1)	...	...	250.1 (1)	250.1 (1)	...	...
Prevalence of tuberculosis (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Death rate associated with tuberculosis (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (%)	...	46.2 (1)	40 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 (2)
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49)	...	...	...	5.1 (1)	...	8.2 (2)	5.9 (5)	...	...	8.2 (2)
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of pregnant women aged 15-24)	...	...	...	12.9 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	12.9 (2)
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)	5 (6/2)	...	16.8 (6/2)	10 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	60 (2)
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	...	1,500 (9/2)	...	28,000 (1)	...	2,100 (9/2)	36,000 (1)	36,000 (1)	...	2100 (2)

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability										
Internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic m.)	...	...	...	...	...	62,377 (13)	59,284.0 (5)	61,717 (13)	...	...
Access to an improved/safe water source (% of population)	56 (1)	58.4 (8/2)	26 (8/2)	26 (8/2)	...	...	...	...	...	63 (2)
Population with access to improved sanitation (%)	...	16.9 (2)	36.3 (2)	36.3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	67.9 (2)
Access to secure tenure (% of population)	...	...	54.3 (8/2)	54.3 (8/2)	...	...	...	...	...	91.8 (2)
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2 (1)	0.1 (1)	...	0.1 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	27.5 (2)
Forest (1,000 sq km)	...	...	...	34,810 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of land covered by forest (Million Ha)	...	...	...	3.4 (2)	3.4 (2)	...	...	...	...	3.4 (2)
Forest Area as share of land area (%)	...	...	...	36 (13)	...	...	...	...	33 (13)	...
Deforestation (average annual %)	...	...	...	2 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nationally protected areas to maintain biodiversity (million hectare)	0.129 (11/2)	0.129 (11/2)	0.129 (11/2)	0.129 (11/2)	0.129 (11/2)	0.129 (11/2)	0.192 (11/2)	...	...	...
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.7	...	...
GDP per unit of energy use (KWT/hr)	21.3 (12/2)	...	...	...	5.55 (12/2)	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population relying on traditional fuels (fire wood, char-	...	...	...	99.5 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...

coal, palm oil) for energy use (%)										
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development										
Aid per capita (current US\$)	46.9 (1)	26.3 (1)	...	21.7 (5)	...	...	31.7 (5)	31.7 (5)	...	...
Present value of debt (current US\$ billion)	...	...	...	2.1 (4)	...	...	2.7 (4)	...	...	...
Short-term debt outstanding (current US\$ million)	...	...	...	699.3 (4)	...	...	1,100 (4)	...	...	...
Debt service (% of exports)	...	1 (1)	...	0.5 (4)	...	...	0.1 (4)	...	...	...
External debt (US\$) as % of GDP	...	...	...	...	...	...	707.8 (2)	...	...	...
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	3.6 (1)	2.2 (1)	...	2.6 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	...	...	...	0.2 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unemployment rate (%)	...	...	...	88 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other										
Surface area (sq. km thousands)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	111.4 (4)	...
Population, total (millions)	2.4 (1)	2.9 (2)	...	3.1 (5)	...	...	3.4 (5)	3.4 (5)	...	...
Population growth (annual %)	...	...	...	2.8 (5)	...	...	2.4 (5)	2.2 (5)	...	...
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6.6 (8)	6.2 (8)	...	7 (13)	...	7 (13)	5.8 (5)	7 (13)	...	...
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	45.1 (1)	47.7 (2)	...	...	...	...	47.1 (4)	47.1 (4)	...	...

Sources:

- (1) World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, April 2005 (received from HQ)
- (2) UNDP, Republic of Liberia, Millenium Development Goals Report, 2004
- (3) UNDP Household Expenditure Survey, 2000
- (4) IMF, Art. IV Consultation Country Report, May 2006
- (5) World Bank, World Development Indicators, August 2005
- (6) Ministry of Planning and Economic Affaires
- (7) United Nations Common Country Assesment/UNDP, 1997/98
- (8) Ministry of Planning and Economic Affaires, Liberia Demographic and Health Survey, 1999/2000
- (9) Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and WHO, Report on safe motherhood needs assesments, 1999/2000
- (10) UNICEF and Ministry of Education surveys
- (11) Sayer et al. 1992 and Environment Protection Agency, 2003
- (12) Liberian Electricity Corporation
- (13) World Bank, DDI Indicators combining WDI and GEF, September 2006

Aid effectiveness

EAMR Aid Effectiveness Questionnaire Donor matrix

Annex C of EAMR: Questions on the EU Aid Effectiveness targets.

The Commission has to report its performance annually against the four EU targets on aid effectiveness. The data for this will be collected through the EAMR reporting system. You are therefore requested to complete the questions below with specific information as noted so that the current baseline we have from the July 2007 EAMR can be tracked annually. The information will also be important for you to exchange with your government colleagues, NGOs and with other donors, including MS.

Regional offices will have to complete Annex C separately for each country in their region.

Please note that the previous questionnaires for EU Target 2 coordinated technical Assistance/Cooperation and EU Target 3 Parallel Project Implementation Units have been replaced by the format for 'Mapping of significant Technical Cooperation operations and PIUs and TC/PIUs action plan 2009' (see Excel format). The questionnaires for EU target 1 "use of country systems" and EU target 4 "coordinated missions" are the same as the ones used for the January 2008 EAMR Annex C.

1. EU Target No 1

Channel 50% of government-to-government assistance through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of our assistance provided through budget support or SWAP arrangements

2. Introduction

The aim is to collect information that allows us to measure this target. The information that is needed is both the total amount of ODA provided, as well as the extent to which country systems are used in providing this ODA. For these purposes the country systems are defined as covering four main areas: (i) national budget execution procedures; (ii) national financial reporting procedures; (iii) national auditing procedures; and (iv) national procurement systems. By treating each of these four areas as having a 25% weight and dividing by the total amount of ODA provided the information required can be calculated (hence the division by four – see part 4 below). In all cases the necessary information can be collected using the same definitions as those in the OECD/DAC "Definitions and Guidance" (see attached page which includes an extract of definitions relevant to this indicator)

3. Questions and definitions

Question	Definition – OECD Ref	Response EUR
How much ODA did you disburse at country level for the government sector in FY 2007 (EUR)?	Qd2	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national budget execution procedures (EUR)?	Qd5	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national financial reporting procedures (EUR)?	Qd6	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national auditing procedures (EUR)?	Qd7	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national procurement procedures (EUR)?	Qd9	0

4. Definition of Indicator

$[(Qd5 + Qd6 + Qd7 + Qd9) \div 4] \div [Qd2]$ (please calculate and enter as response %)

Response %

5. Additional information

Are there any significant initiatives in your country to promote the use of country systems? If so provide a list and a short description. If not, highlight the constraints to use of country systems (use additional space as needed)

- EC co-funding of Liberia Community Empowerment Project (LCEF) under the 9th EDF County Development Programme, implemented through the Liberian Agency for Community Empowerment (LACE);
- EC co-funding of Agriculture and Infrastructure Development (AID) Programme (EDF 9) and envisaged to the Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF), implementation through existing Special Implementation Unit (SIU) within MoPW which will be transformed into an Infrastructure Implementation Unit (IIU), financial management through existing Project Financial Management Unit (PFMU) within MoF;

- envisaged contributions to government managed pool funds in the education sector under EDF 9 and to the health sector under EDF 10 through contribution agreements with IO;

- main constraints are (a) the centralised management mode currently applied in Liberia in the absence of a Liberian NAO which prevent direct contributions to government managed pool funds and (b) governance related: weak capacity in the public sector, dysfunctional institutions, lack of legal and regulatory frameworks due to years of civil war and neglect.

Definitions from "Definitions and Guidance" OECD/DAC

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc

ODA	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) includes all transactions as defined in OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 32 (see appendix), including official transactions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and ▪ are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25%.
Disbursements	<p>A disbursement is the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (see OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 15-18). Resources provided in kind should only be included when the value of the resources have been monetised in an agreement or in a document communicated to government. In order to avoid double counting in cases where one donor disburses ODA funds on behalf of another, it is the donor who makes the final disbursement to the government who should report on these funds.</p>
Government sector	<p>Administrations (ministries, departments, agencies or municipalities) authorised to receive revenue or undertake expenditures on behalf of central government.</p>
Disbursements for the government sector	<p>This category includes the disbursement of ODA in the context of an agreement with the government sector (see definition above), including works, goods or services delegated or subcontracted by government to other entities (e.g. NGOs, private companies).</p>
Use of national budget execution procedures (Q ^{d5})	<p>Donors use national budget execution procedures when the funds they provide are managed according to the national budgeting procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. This means that programmes supported by donors are subject to normal country budgetary execution procedures namely procedures for authorisation, approval and payment.</p>
Use of national financial reporting procedures (Q ^{d6})	<p>Legislative frameworks normally provide for specific types of financial reports to be produced as well as for the periodicity of such reporting. The use of national financial reporting means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for financial reporting. In particular they do <u>NOT</u> require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The production of additional financial reports. ▪ Periodicities for reporting that are different from government's normal reporting cycle. ▪ Formats for reporting that do not use government's existing chart of accounts.
Use of national auditing procedures (Q ^{d7})	<p>Donors rely on the audit opinions, issued by the country's supreme audit institution, on the government's normal financial reports/statements as defined above. The use of national auditing procedures means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for auditing.</p>
Use of national procurement procedures	<p>Donors use national procurement procedures when the funds they provide for the implementation of projects and programmes are managed according to the national procurement procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. The use of national procurement procedures means that donors do not make additional, or special, requirements on governments for the procurement of works, goods and services. (Where weaknesses in national procurement systems have been identified, donors may work with partner countries in order to improve the efficiency, economy, and transparency of their implementation).</p>

1. EU Target No 4

Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50%.

2. Introduction

The aim is to collect data on the number of uncoordinated EC Missions to your country. The information needed is (a) the total number of EC Missions to your country and (b) how many of these were coordinated.

The Paris Declaration **objectives** underlying the related indicator of progress for coordinated missions are: "In planning their missions to the field¹ it is important that donors: Conduct **fewer missions, coordinate timing of missions** with partner authorities and, where necessary, with other donors, *conduct more joint missions, avoid conducting missions during "mission free periods"*².

Coordinated mission is a mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly, or by one donor on behalf of another. In practice, the following 3 questions help to clarify what is meant by a mission:

1. Does the mission involve international travel to a beneficiary country? i.e. **this concerns only missions from HQ, not missions undertaken within the country by the Delegation.**
2. Does the mission involve a request to meet with government officials, including local government?
3. Is this mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly? Or is it done by an HQ service also on behalf of another donor?

The Definitions and Guidance of the OECD (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc) requires that missions undertaken by consultants contracted by AIDCO (or other DG's), if they meet the 3 above questions, must also be included.

3. Questions and definitions

OECD	ref: Q ^d 15	How many HQ missions to the field were undertaken in FY 2007? ³	
	Q ^d 16	How many of these were coordinated?	
Please provide a breakdown of missions the Commission and its services have undertaken to your country in FY 2007 in the table below:			
Missions by:		Coordinated	Uncoordinated
Members of Commission			
AIDCO			1
DEV			1
RELEX			2
TRADE			
ECHO			3
FISH			
OTHER DGs			
Consultants contracted by the Commission			
Total			7

¹ 'Field' refers to the country in general including missions to the capital only.

² The target set for 2010 for indicator 10 a) is to have 40% if donor missions to the field as joint.

³ This question applies to the missions from the HQ

4. Definition of Indicator

Q ^d 16 / Q ^d 15	2006	2007
Please calculate and enter in the column for 2007 and also include the figure for this indicator for 2006 ;		

5. Additional Information

Delegations are invited to list the dates for main HQ missions already planned for March 2009 to August 2009, indicating whether they are, or not, to be coordinated with other donors;

HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Coordinated (Yes/No)
Commissioners	March	Women's Colloquium	Yes
DEV/AIDCO	February	Budget Support	No

Delegations are suggested to indicate higher priority requests for HQ missions needed from September 2009 to February 2010, but not yet agreed with HQs, that the Delegation estimates serve better the coordination arrangements at local level and can yield more added value for the policy dialogue.

HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Donor(s) involved
AIDCO/DEV	Jan/Feb 2010	Infrastructure	EC/WB/AfDB

Delegations are asked to briefly inform if there are significant initiatives to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints.

Joint monitoring missions for projects co-financed with other donors (WB, UNDP)

Finally, Delegations are asked to assess the likelihood of meeting, by 2010, the twin targets for missions, ie. the OECD target of 40% and the EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions.

- OECD target of 40% likely to be met: No
- EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions: No

Delegations are asked to briefly indicate what additional steps HQ should be prepared to consider to help in achieving those targets at the level of the beneficiary country concerned:

Aid effectiveness

Donor matrix: Data Tables Donors by Project

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Budget Support										
African Development Bank				5,980,656						
Public Financial Management Reforms Support Program I	Jan-09	Dec-09	17,941,967	5,980,656	PFMRSP1 operation will support the PRS, under which the government has launched a medium-term Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform Programme, to strengthen and ensure transparent PFM, and a Revenue Administration Modernization Programme, to increase efficiency and improve revenue.	Growth and Macroeconomic Framework	II	In Budget	As per rest of budget	Ministry of Finance
World Bank				5,000,000						
Reengagement and Reform Support Program III	Jul-09	Jun-10	5,000,000	5,000,000	Budget Support to support government-owned ongoing reforms (articulated in the PRSP) to improve the country's fiduciary environment, rebuild public institutions, and improve the environment for private sector-led growth.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	In Budget	As per rest of budget	Ministry of Finance
Pooled Fund Contributions										
Ireland Cooperation				2,648,656						
MOH 0801 - Transitional Health Sector Pooled Fund	Dec-08	Dec-09	6,213,860	2,648,656	In close collaboration with partners, the Government of Liberia established a Health Sector Pool in March 2008. It is a supervised or co-managed pool fund under the oversight of a pool fund Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of Health & Social Welfare (MoH&SW). All allocations from the fund are based on proposals initiated by the Ministry of Health & Social Welfare (MoH&SW) for the purpose of implementing the National Health and Social Welfare plan.	Health	IV	MoHSW OFM	Steering Committee	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
German Cooperation				21,245,855						
Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF)	2008	2010	21,245,855	21,245,855	The Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF) is a multi-donor trust fund, administered by the World Bank, which provides support for meeting national priorities as defined in Liberia's Poverty Reduction Strategy, focusing infrastructure as well as capacity-building activities. Projects focus on a combination of roads, ports, the airports, urban works (including Water and sanitation), power and small infrastructure works including the provision of storage and agro-processing facilities to support agricultural marketing.	Roads and Bridges	IV	World Bank	Oversight Committee	Ministry of Public Works
United Kingdom Cooperation				5,062,193						
Health Pool Fund	Mar-08		10,029,075	1,446,341	See above	Health	IV	MoHSW OFM	Steering Committee	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF)*	Sep-09	Aug-11	14,721,074	3,615,852	See above	Roads and Bridges	IV	World Bank	Oversight Committee	Ministry of Public Works
Projects Executed By Government of Liberia										
African Development Bank				13,274,833						
Institutional Support Project for Governance, Economic Management and Poverty Reduction	Apr-08	Dec-09	4,485,492	794,833	The sector goal of the project is to strengthen the capacity of Liberia's public administration in economic management and governance, with a view to reducing poverty. The components of the project are: A. Strengthening capacity for macro-fiscal analysis and policy formulation, and revenue generation/monitoring; B. Strengthening capacity for budget preparation and monitoring of budget execution C. Strengthening capacity for national/sectoral strategic planning/programming and monitoring/evaluation of progress and support and support to the PRSP process; D. Strengthening capacity for the application of the rule of law and effective delivery of justice; and E. Project management	Governance and Rule of Law	III	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Labor-Based Public Works Project	Mar-08	Mar-11	24,961,000	12,480,000	Liberia's 14 years of civil war has clearly undermined its human development and devastated the country's infrastructure. To address this unfortunate situation, there is the need to rebuild infrastructure, human, institutional and societal capacities.	Roads and Bridges	IV	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Public Works
Irish Aid				127,609						
Support for the Implementation of the National Health Plan	Jan-08	Dec-09	3,266,940	127,609	Rebuilding health infrastructure nation-wide and purchase of drug	Health	IV	Department of planning, Research and Development/ Infrastructure Unit (MoHSW)	Department of planning, Research and Development/ Infrastructure Unit (MoHSW)	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Government of Norway				3,561,689						
EPP II Monrovia - Paynesville Extension	Jun-08		1,555,186	134,122	Expansion and upgrade of grid of EPP - 2 project.	Energy	IV	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
EPP II Gaps Monrovia*	Apr-09	Apr-10	6,408,058	3,427,567	Filling of gaps in the distribution net of Monrovia and add three (3) Mega Watt (MW) capacity	Energy	IV	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency				183,542						
LRDC Secretariat	Dec-08	Jun-11	500,306	183,542	Government Administration	Governance and Rule of Law	III	LRDC	LRDC	LRDC
World Bank				51,809,539						
Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Project	Aug-07	Dec-11	37000000 (IDA component of overall AIDP balance)	11,052,632	This project provides: Policy Reform and Institutional Support for infrastructure management and agriculture; Agriculture and Infrastructure Investments, including roads, bridges, water, market facilities and agriculture	Food and Agriculture	II	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance Public Financial Management Unit	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works
Community Empowerment Project II	Jun-07	Jun-10	5,000,000	1,518,750	Using a Community Driven Development approach, the project invests in community sub-projects focusing on basic infrastructure, and in capacity building at the community and local government level.	Roads and Bridges	IV	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment
Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (EPAG) Trust Fund #09254	Sep-08	Dec-12	4,650,000	1,000,000	This project will test two innovative approaches to promoting productive employment for the targeted beneficiaries. It will also strengthen the institutional capacity of government partners and implementing agencies.	Labor and Employment	II	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Gender and Development	Ministry of Gender and Development
Economic Governance and Institutional Reform Project	Mar-08	Aug-11	11,000,000	8,962,518	Provides technical assistance and resources in support of public financial management reform, including revenue administration, expenditure management, audit function, procurement and mineral sector governance; and civil service reform.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Emergency Food Crisis Response: Agricultural Productivity Support (TF605001)	Jun-08	Jun-12	3,000,000	695,455	The project will support Government's efforts in re-establishing basic infrastructure and reviving the agriculture activities. This is executed as cofinancing to the Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Project listed above.	Food and Agriculture	II	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Emergency Food Crisis Response: CEP Public Works (TF605001)	Jun-08	Jun-12	3,000,000	818,182	As part of the Government response to the social and economic emergency of Liberia, the Project will improve poor rural communities' access to basic infrastructure and provide economic opportunities for vulnerable households in urban and rural areas. This is executed as cofinancing to the Community Empowerment Project II (CEPII) listed above.	Roads and Bridges	IV	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Emergency Infrastructure Project	Aug-06	Aug-10	46,500,000	20,422,000	The project funds emergency rehabilitation and repair of critical infrastructure, including roads; and strengthening institutional capacity to carry out road management and maintenance functions and to improve the management of the Monrovia water supply.	Roads and Bridges	IV	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Public Works
Health Systems Reconstruction	Jun-07	Oct-10	8,500,000	2,393,976	This project supports 1) operational capacity within the MOHSW; 2) health human resources; 3) infrastructure and equipment, including essential facilities at JFK Hospital and Dogliotti College of Medicine.	Health	IV	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Integrated Financial Management Information System	Mar-09	Feb-12	3,700,000	3,295,000	Provision and installation of a computerized financial management information system in the Ministry of Finance and strengthening manual accounting systems in line ministries and counties.	Financial Sector Issues	II	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Liberia Debt Preparation	Jun-08	Jun-11	1,300,000	400,000	For GoL to cover the cost of engaging financial and legal advisors and related services to assist the Government of Liberia in the preparation of a proposed Commercial Debt Reduction Operation	Financial Sector Issues	II	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Senior Executive Service/ Civil Service Reform (TF 091041)	Oct-07	Oct-10	2,300,000	1,000,000	Technical and logistical support to the SES secretariat and financial support in the form of paying salaries for SES positions	Governance and Rule of Law	III	MoF PFMU	Civil Service Agency	Civil Service Agency
Support to PRS Preparation (TF091296)	Mar-07	Sep-09	722,675	251,026	Technical and logistical support provided to GoL on the preparation and monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategy	Governance and Rule of Law	III	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Projects Not Executed by Government of Liberia										
African Development Bank				12,302,610						
Monrovia Expansion and Rehabilitation of Three County Capitals Water Supply and Sanitation Study	May-08	Jun-09	1,975,822	397,298	This grant provides for the plans and designs for rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Systems and institutional development in Monrovia, Buchanan, Kakata and Zwedru	Water and Sanitation	IV	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
Monrovia Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Programme	Feb-08	Feb-11	5,980,656	3,747,716	This grant provides for the emergency rehabilitation of the water and sanitation systems and institutional development in Monrovia	Water and Sanitation	IV	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project*	Sep-10	Aug-12	29,903,278	7,495,432	This Grant provides for the extension and rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Systems and institutional development in Monrovia, Buchanan, Kakata, and Zwedru	Water and Sanitation	IV	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
Water Sector Reforms Study	Feb-09	Dec-09	1,628,449	662,164	This grant provides support for implementation of water sector reform	Water and Sanitation	IV	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Danish International Development Agency				8,500,000						
Danish Support to the Attainment of MDG3 in Liberia	Mar-09	Dec-11	20,000,000	8,500,000	This is the largest Danish development assistance programme to Liberia which provides funding as well as Technical Assistance Support to the implementation of three GoL and United Nations Joint Programmes. These include the Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition, Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Economic Empowerment and the Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Empowerment	Food and Agriculture	II	- United Nations Development Program - United Nations International Children's Fund	- Food and Agricultural Organization - United Nations Development Fund for Women - United Nations Development Program - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - United Nations Fund for Population Activities - United Nations International Children's Fund - World Food Program	Ministry of Agriculture
European Commission				16,690,773						
9.ACP.LBR.03- Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Capacity Building Programme	2003	2009	60,317,340	1,290,995	Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Capacity Building Programme			- European Commission - United Nations Development Program - United Nations International Children's Fund	United Nations Development Program	
9.ACP.LBR.09- Electricity Grid Rehabilitation Monrovia	2008	2009	10,097,522	2,577,957	Electricity Grid Rehabilitation Monrovia	Energy	IV	European Commission		Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
9.ACP.LBR.15- Support to education sector	2008	2012	12,000,000	927,030	Support to education sector	Education	IV	European Commission		Ministry of Education
9.ACP.LBR.17- Ceiling increase for 9.ACP.LBR.09	2008	2009	9,165,443	2,835,773	Ceiling Increase for 9.ACP.LBR.09	Energy	IV	European Commission		
9.ACP.LBR.18- Community Development Programme	2008	2012	38,836,625	7,992,972	Community Development Programme			European Commission	- United Nations Development Program - World Bank	
9.ACP.LBR.20- Institutional Support and Capacity Building Programme	2008	2013	1,553,611	328,804	Institutional Support and Capacity Building Programme			European Commission		

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
9.ACP.LBR.21- Ceiling increase for 9.ACP.LBR.20	2008	2013	9,942,030	494,406	Ceiling increase for 9.ACP.LBR.20			European Commission		
ENV- Strengthening Forest Management	2006	2010	2,848,525	242,838	Strengthening Forest Management	Forestry	II	European Commission		
French Cooperation				481,071						
Biodiversity Conservation Around SAPO National Park	2008	2010	1,175,604	353,596	Conservation and Scientific studies in the SAPO National Park	Forestry	II	Flora and Fauna International	Flora and Fauna International	Forestry Development Authority
Training of French Teachers	2008		389,699	127,475	Internships, Subsidies, Books	Education	IV	University of Besancon, Alliance francaise, Institute of French Studies	University of Besancon, Alliance francaise, Institute of French Studies	Ministry of Education
International Labor Organization				500,000						
TC RAM - Poverty Reduction through Decent Employment Creation	Feb-07	Dec-09	5,000,000	500,000	The Project has three interrelated components: 1. Local Economic Development through Labour Intensive Road Works and Cooperatives Development 2. Solid Waste Management, Entrepreneurship and skill Development 3. Strengthening the role of the Tripartite Constituents	Labor and Employment	II	International Labor Organization	International Labor Organization	Ministry of Labor
Irish Aid				4,624,544						
Civil Society Fund	Jan-08		873,327	219,838	Grants for Small to Medium Sized Projects	Peace and Security	I	- Carter Center - Global Witness	- Carter Center - Global Witness	Ministry of Justice
DEN-0801 Good Governance and Peace Consolidation	Jan-09	Dec-09	310,693	150,438	To build a constituency of people of people formation in pursuit of grassroots empowerment, economic justice, democratic development and gender equity.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	Development Education Network - Liberia	Development Education Network - Liberia	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MER-0801 Improve the Health Status of the Population of Grand Bassa County, Liberia	Jun-08	Dec-09	3,713,049	1,553,815	Increase Access to the Basic Package of Health Services and Improved Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence Services in Grand Bassa County	Health	IV	Merlin	Merlin	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MER-0801 Improve the Health Status of the Population of Montserrado County, Liberia	Jun-08	Dec-09	2,227,343	952,339	Increase Access to the Basic Package of Health Services and Improved Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence Services in Montserrado County	Health	IV	Merlin	Merlin	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Sight Savers	Jun-08		710,879	423,785	Grants for small to medium sized projects	Health	IV	Sightsavers International	Sightsavers International	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
WASH 0801- The Water and Sanitation Consortium (UK Govt also contributing to this consortium, see below)	Dec-08	Nov-10	2,330,197	1,324,328	The WASH Consortium was formed in 2007 by five NGOs (OXFAM GB, Tearfund, Concern Worldwide, ACF, and Solidarites) to collaboratively support the building of Government preventive health services and deliver water, sanitation and public health projects as one single, integrated strategy over a five year period. The five agencies have been working in Liberia for some time and OXFAM acts as the lead agency in the consortium	Water and Sanitation	IV	Oxfam GB	- Action Contre la Faim - Concern Worldwide - Oxfam GB - Tearfund	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works
Government of Norway				6,066,838						
Good Governance Sector*	2009	2010	1,490,246	745,123	Various	Governance and Rule of Law	III	Not Specified		
Liberia National Police (LNP) Development: Strengthening Personal and Community Security*	May-09	May-10	2,000,000	1,000,000	Additional funding for renovation and equipments for the 10 Police County HQ with WACP Units and the Police Academy	Peace and Security	I	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Justice
Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP 2008 - 2010) Phase II	Sep-08	Oct-10	5,148,711	968,660	School program for children and young people who missed schooling during civil war. Primary school in half the normal time location training, adult education (literacy), school buildings, teacher training, community mobilisation	Education	IV	Norwegian Refugee Council	Norwegian Refugee Council	Ministry of Justice
International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)	May-08	May-10	1,146,439	74,512	Support and Strengthen capacity of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Civil Society. Focus on transitional justice issue relating to women and children	Governance and Rule of Law	III	International Centre for Transitional Justice	International Centre for Transitional Justice	Governance Commission
The Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative (CHAI)	2007	2010	5,658,802	1,788,296	Support Liberia's National AIDS Control Program (NACP) in creating a strong foundation for the scale-up of care and treatment by providing clinical and managerial technical assistance, and helping to develop and implement national standards for care and treatment	Health	IV	The Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative	The Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Millennium Development Villages (MDG)	May-08	May-13	5,870,556	745,123	Support to establish one MDG village in Kokoyah District, Bong County to integrate the interventions needed to achieve the MD Goals at the district level in a five year time frame	Health	IV	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Education
Save the Children UK*	Oct-08	Sep-09	1,400,000	745,123	Support to 20 schools in Cong and Grand Gedeh. ALP and ordinary schooling	Education	IV	Save the Children UK	Save the Children UK	Ministry of Education
United Kingdom Cooperation				9,835,117						
Civil Service Reform		May-10	4,960,920	1,301,707	Lead technical support to Civil Service Agency for development and Implementation of Civil Service Reform Strategy	Governance and Rule of Law	III	Adam Smith International	Adam Smith International	Government of Liberia

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Civil Society Oversight of SSR	Apr-09	Mar-11	713,165	361,585	Establish capacity for civil society oversight services, including oversight board for LNP	Peace and Security	I	- Civil Society Network of Liberia - Search for Common Ground - Security Sector Reform	- Civil Society Network of Liberia - Search for Common Ground - Security Sector Reform	Government of Liberia
International Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Support to Health Services	Jan-09	Mar-10	6,329,114	4,049,754	Financial Support to three International Non-government Organizations (NGO) (Merlin, SCUUK, and IRC) to enable them to support and strengthen health services in the counties	Health	IV	- International Rescue Committee - Merlin - Save the Children UK	- International Rescue Committee - Merlin - Save the Children UK	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) Office of Financial Management (OFM)	Jan-07	Mar-10	4,066,989	723,170	Project to re-establish and strengthen Office of Financial Management (OFM)	Health	IV	PricewaterhouseCoopers	PricewaterhouseCoopers	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Security Sector Reform Trust Fund	Mar-07	Mar-10	4,280,183	1,446,341	UNDP managed Trust Fund to support implementation of Government's National Security Strategy	Peace and Security	I	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Justice
Training and Reintegration of Ex-combatants	Mar-07	Mar-10	2,821,030	361,585	Reestablishment of Tumutu Agricultural Training Centre and successful reintegration of young ex-combatants	Food and Agriculture	II	Landmine Action	Landmine Action	Ministry of Justice
WASH 0801- The Water and Sanitation Consortium (Irish aid also contributing to this consortium, see below)	Jul-07	Jul-10	7,117,231	1,590,975	The WASH Consortium was formed in 2007 by five NGOs (OXFAM GB, Tearfund, Concern Worldwide, ACF, and Solidarites) to collaboratively support the building of Government preventive health services and deliver water, sanitation and public health projects as one single, integrated strategy over a five year period. The five agencies have been working in Liberia for some time and OXFAM acts as the lead agency in the consortium	Water and Sanitation	IV	Oxfam GB	- Action Contre la Faim - Concern Worldwide - Oxfam GB - Tearfund	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works
UNDP				10,851,478						
Aid Coordination			250,000	130,000	Support National capacity development for aid management and aid coordination			United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	LRDC, Ministry of Finance, MPEA

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of Liberia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Driven CHM Support (PIMS 1839)	Mar-09	Aug-10	225,369	125,000	This project will enable Liberian assess capacity needs for implementing its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and obtain support for country driven CHM	Land and Environmental Policy	II	United Nations Development Program	Environmental Protection Agency	EPA
Decentralization and Local Development	2007	2012	60,000,000	4,000,000	Supports formulation and implementation of decentralization policy and capacity building of county/district administrations.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	MoIA, MPEA, MOF, Gc
Economic Policy and Management			2,721,105	994,000	Strengthen National capacities for MDGs planning, statistical development and economic policies	Growth and Macroeconomic Framework	II	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	LISGIS, MLME, MPEA, MoCI, MOF
Gender Project		Dec-09	2,196,570	951,578	Empowering women and advocating against SEA and GBV and facilitating the International Women's Colloquium			United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	MoGD, MoFA
Mainstreaming and Capacity Building for Sustainable land Management	Jun-08	Dec-10	475,000	150,000	This grant provides for the strengthening of institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable land management planning and implementation in Liberia	Land and Environmental Policy	II	United Nations Development Program	Environmental Protection Agency	MOF, MPEA
National Youth Volunteer Service	2007	2010	4,800,000	1,600,000	Recruitment, training and deployment of national volunteers to serve in the counties	Health	IV	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	MOH&SW
Public Administration Reform and Civic Engagement	2007	2011	825,000	900	Support interventions targeted at enhancing the governance framework, improved transparency and accountability and civil participation in the governance	Governance and Rule of Law	II	United Nations Development Program	- Civil Society Liberia - Governance Commission - Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission - National Election Commission	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC
Strengthening Rule of Law and Administration of Justice in Liberia	2007	2011	10,000,000	2,900,000	Support access to justice for all	Governance and Rule of Law	III	United Nations Development Program	- Civil Society Liberia - Ministry of Justice - The Judiciary - The Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC
UNICEF				14,397,740						
Access to Quality Primary Education and Gender Parity	Jan-08	Dec-12	10,005,157	1,825,000	Support Strengthening the existing Accelerated Learning Programme, and achievement of Gender Parity	Education	IV	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Education	MOE

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Child Justice	Jan-08	Dec-12		969,590	Support the development of the police child protection services alongside the social welfare and probation services and judiciary	Governance and Rule of Law	III	United Nations International Children's Fund	- Ministry of Gender and Development - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Ministry of Justice	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC
Implementation of Quality Improvement Initiative	Jan-08	Dec-12	16,897,929	1,825,000	Support child- friendly school approach and teacher professional development	Education	IV	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Education	MOE
Maternal and Child Health	Jan-08	Dec-12	21,328,277	5,310,450	Support to primary health care including immunisation, access to PHC clinics, malaria control, reproductive health and PMTCT	Health	IV	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	MOH&SW
Maternal and Child Nutrition	Jan-08	Dec-12	4,746,146	1,172,750	Prevention and treatment of malnutrition and micronutrients deficiencies	Health	IV	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	MOH&SW
Monitoring and Evaluation	Jan-08	Dec-12	2,313,000	771,000	Support the strengthening of GoL capacities for data collection, management, monitoring and evaluation	Governance and Rule of Law	III	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs	LISCIS, MPEA
Social Protection for Vulnerable Children	Jan-08	Dec-12	5,000,000	969,500	Support safe and protective environment for vulnerable children	Peace and Security	I	United Nations International Children's Fund	- Ministry of Gender and Development - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Labor - Ministry of Youth and Sports	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene(WASH)	Jan-08	Dec-12	4,991,931	1,554,450	Promote rapid and efficient approaches to fast track at scale use of basic hygiene, sanitation and safe water usage at household level	Water and Sanitation	IV	United Nations International Children's Fund	- LRDC - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy - Ministry of Public Works	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
United States Government				133,700,000						
Accelerated Learning Program PLUS (ALP PLUS)	Feb-04	Sep-09	32,000,000	3,000,000	Increase access to basic skills for over-aged, out-of-school youth	Education	IV	USAID	Creative Associate International Inc	Ministry of Education
Agricultural Sector Capacity	Sep-08		4,900,000	4,900,000	Support to the food crop sub-sector	Food and Agriculture	II	USAID		Ministry of Agriculture
Basic Education	Sep-08	Sep-11	8,100,000	6,100,000	Support to the MoE for implementation of Liberia Education Recovery Program	Education	IV	USAID		Ministry of Education

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Business Enabling Environment, Private Sector Capacity			3,500,000	3,500,000	Establish policies that reduce regulations that bar private sector growth among non-SOEs	Food and Agriculture	II	USAID		Ministry of Agriculture
Contribution to United Nations Civilian Police Unit	2005		3,000,000	2,000,000	High Level Advisors to the Liberia National Police (LNP)	Peace and Security	I	U.S State Department	PAE	Ministry of Justice
Early Grade Reading Assessment Plus for Liberia (EGRA-PLUS)	Oct-08	Oct-10	1,800,000	800,000	To provide actionable programing data to USAID, GoL and others	Education	IV	USAID	Research Training Institute	Ministry of Education
Enhancing Access to Justice, Judicial Training Institute	Apr-07		6,100,000	4,100,000	Train Judges, combat gender-base violence and support law reform	Government and Rule of Law	III	USAID	American Bar Association	Government of Liberia
Higher Education			2,300,000	2,300,000	Support for higher education in Liberia	Education	IV	USAID		Ministry of Education
Justice Sector Support for Liberia (JSSL)	Jan-06		7,000,000	2,500,000	Train and Mentor prosecutors, defense attorneys, and court administrators	Governance and Rule of Law	III	U.S State Department	PAE	Ministry of Justice
Liberian Integrated Assistance Program (LIAP)	2007		22,200,000	6,300,000	To provide seeds, tools, livestock, and food to farmers	Food and Agriculture	II	USAID	Catholic Relief Service	Ministry of Agriculture
Malaria Control, Basic Package of Health Services (RBHS) and others Health Related Activities	Oct-08	Nov-13	56,000,000	35,900,000	Integrated health care services	Health	IV	USAID	John Snow, Inc. & other partners	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Micro-Enterprise Productivity			5,100,000	5,100,000	Microenterprise training and development	Private Sector Investment	II	USAID		Ministry of Finance
Military Security Sector Reform (SSR) Programme	2005	2009	153,700,000	51,500,000	Rebuild Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL)	Peace and Security	I	- Department of Defense - U.S State Department	- Department of Defense - DynCorp International - PAE	Ministry of Justice
Participant Training Program	Sep-08	May-11	5,900,000	3,600,000	Skills development of targeted GoL staff and private sector entities	Education	IV	USAID	Academy for Educational Development	Ministry of Education
Training & Equipments for the Liberia National Police (LNP) Emergency Response Unit (ERU)	Feb-07		11,100,000	2,100,000	Train and Equip ERU	Peace and Security	I	U.S State Department	PAE	Ministry of Justice
World Bank				3,003,636						
Capacity Building for Judicial Services	Mar-08	Feb-10	750,000	370,000	Focus on several short-to-medium term and practical activities that are designed to 'kick-start' the judicial system to help meet their most immediate needs to deliver basic services by assisting the Liberian Judiciary in: (i) strengthening court management; (ii) capacity building for human resources; and (iii) assessing the needs of the judicial sector, including case management and the potential use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms	Governance and Rule of Law	III	World Bank	World Bank	Judiciary

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	Gol. Counterpart
Emergency Food Crisis Response: Support for Vulnerable women and Children (TF 605001) <i>This funding is executed by the World Food Program, and is included in the sums reported by the WFP in this report. This 2 million USD represents a new disbursement from the WB to the WFP in FY 09/10. This may lead to some double-counting if monies received by the WFP this year are also spent this year by the WFP</i>	Jun-08	Jun-12	4,000,000	2,000,000	The project will provide financing for a focused school feeding program in five Counties in the south-east of Liberia which exhibit the most severe chronic malnutrition rates. It will assist approximately 69,600 vulnerable women and children over two years by providing one school meal per day and take-home rations for female children. It will also provide food supplements for pregnant and lactating women. The program is a focused program and builds on the success of the national school feeding program that has been implemented by WFP since 2005.	Education	IV	WFP	WFP	Ministry of Education
Forestry Reform Project (TF 067099)	Oct-06	Sep-09	2,000,000	193,636	Technical and logistical support to FDA in law enforcement, institutional restructuring, community forestry, communications and decentralization.	Forestry	II	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Forestry Development Authority
Support for MOF Resource Management Unit (TF 067740)	Mar-07	Dec-09	2,500,000	440,000	Provides technical assistance to MOF in support of PFM reform	Financial Sector Issues	II	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Finance
World Food Program										
Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post-Conflict Liberia (PRRO - New Project)	Sep-09	Aug-11	37,200,000	25,960,000 19,300,000	The project contributes to the effort of the Government of Liberia (GOL) to attain Universal Primary Education (UPE) and to achieve sustainable food security while supporting institutional capacity building and infrastructure development.	Food and Agriculture	II	World Food Program	- Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post-Conflict Liberia (PRRO-10454.0) <i>Includes 400,000 from the World Bank's Emergency Food Crisis Response. Support for Vulnerable Women and Children project</i>	Jul-07		76,900,000	750,000	The project contributes to the effort of the Government of Liberia (GOL) to attain Universal Primary Education (UPE) and to achieve sustainable food security while supporting institutional capacity building and infrastructure development.	Food and Agriculture	II	World Food Program	- Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Purchase for Progress (P4P)	Jan-08	Dec-10	1,500,000	910,000	The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative of the World Bank Programme aims to support low income farmers by enhancing their linkage to markets and through agricultural development	Food and Agriculture	II	World Food Program	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Support to Education in Liberia, (Dev. 10733.0) <i>Includes 3,600,000 from the World Bank's Emergency Food Crisis Response: Support for Vulnerable Women and Children project</i>	Sep-08	Aug-11	15,000,000	5,000,000	The Programme will provide nutritious meals for pre-school and primary school children and distribute take home rations to girls in grades 4 to 6 as an incentive to keep them in school. The programme will strengthen the monitoring and management capacities of the Ministry of Education (MoE) at all levels	Education	IV	World Food Program	- Ministry of Education - United Nations International Children's Fund - World Food Program	Ministry of Education

Aid effectiveness

Donor matrix: Data Tables Donor by Pillar

Pillar I

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Development Partner	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Civil Society Fund	Jan-08		873,327	219,838	Grants for Small to Medium Sized Projects	Peace and Security	I	Irish Aid	- Carter Center - Global Witness	- Carter Center - Global Witness	Ministry of Justice
Liberia National Police (LNP) Development: Strengthening Personal and Community Security*	May-09	May-10	2,000,000	1,000,000	Additional funding for renovation and equipments for the 10 Police County HQ with WACP Units and the Police Academy	Peace and Security	I	Norway	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Justice
Civil Society Oversight of SSR	Apr-09	Mar-11	713,165	361,585	Establish capacity for civil society oversight services, including oversight board for LNP	Peace and Security	I	UK	- Civil Society Network of Liberia - Search for Common Ground - Security Sector Reform	- Civil Society Network of Liberia - Search for Common Ground - Security Sector Reform	Government of Liberia
Security Sector Reform Trust Fund	Mar-07	Mar-10	4,280,183	1,446,341	UNDP managed Trust Fund to support implementation of Government's National Security Strategy	Peace and Security	I	UK	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Justice
Contribution to United Nations Civilian Police Unit	2005		3,000,000	2,000,000	High Level Advisors to the Liberia National Police (LNP)	Peace and Security	I	US	U.S State Department	PAE	Ministry of Justice

Military Security Sector Reform (SSR) Programme	2005	2009	153,700,000	51,500,000	Rebuild Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL)	Peace and Security	I		- Department of Defense - U.S State Department	- Department of Defense - DynCorp International - PAE	Ministry of Justice
Social Protection for Vulnerable Children	Jan-08	Dec-12	5,000,000	969,500	Support safe and protective environment for vulnerable children	Peace and Security	I	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	- Ministry of Gender and Development - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Labor - Ministry of Youth and Sports	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC
Training & Equipment for the Liberia National Police (LNP) Emergency Response Unit (ERU)	Feb-07		11,100,000	2,100,000	Train and Equip ERU	Peace and Security	I	USG	U.S State Department	PAE	Ministry of Justice
Pillar I Total:				59,597,264							

Pillar II

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Development Partner	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Integrated Financial Management Information System	Mar-09	Feb-12	3,700,000	3,295,000	Provision and installation of a computerized financial management information system in the Ministry of Finance and strengthening manual accounting systems in line ministries and counties.	Financial Sector Issues	II	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Liberia Debt Preparation	Jun-08	Jun-11	1,300,000	400,000	For GoL to cover the cost of engaging financial and legal advisors and related services to assist the Government of Liberia, in the preparation of a proposed Commercial Debt Reduction Operation	Financial Sector Issues	II	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Support for MOF Resource Management Unit (TF 057740)	Mar-07	Dec-09	2,500,000	440,000	Provides technical assistance to MOF in support of PFM reform	Financial Sector Issues	II	WB	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Finance

Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Project	Aug-07	Dec-11	37000000 (IDA component of overall AIDP balance)	11,052,632	This project provides: Policy Reform and Institutional Support for infrastructure management and agriculture; Agriculture and Infrastructure Investments, including roads, bridges, water, market facilities and agriculture	Food and Agriculture	II	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance Public Financial Management Unit	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works
Emergency Food Crisis Response: Agricultural Productivity Support (TF605001)	Jun-08	Jun-12	3,000,000	695,455	The project will support Government's efforts in re-establishing basic infrastructure and reviving the agriculture activities. This is executed as cofinancing to the Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Project listed above.	Food and Agriculture	II	WB	World Food Program	World Food Program	Ministry of Agriculture

Danish Support to the Attainment of MDG3 in Liberia	May-09	Dec-11	20,000,000	8,500,000	This is the largest Danish development assistance programme to Liberia which provides funding as well as Technical Assistance Support to the implementation of three GoL and United Nations Joint Programmes. These include the Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition, Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Economic Empowerment and the Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Empowerment	Food and Agriculture	II	DANIDA	- United Nations Development Program - United Nations International Children's Fund	- Food and Agricultural Organization - United Nations Development Fund for Women - United Nations Development Program - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - United Nations Fund for Population Activities - United Nations International Children's Fund - World Food Program	Ministry of Agriculture
Training and Reintegration of Ex-combatants	Mar-07	Mar-10	2,821,030	361,585	Reestablishment of Tumutu Agricultural Training Centre and successful reintegration of young ex-combatants	Food and Agriculture	II	UK	Landmine Action	Landmine Action	Ministry of Justice
Agricultural Sector Capacity	Sep-08		4,900,000	4,900,000	Support to the food crop sub-sector	Food and Agriculture	II	US	USAID		Ministry of Agriculture
Business Enabling Environment, Private Sector Capacity			3,500,000	3,500,000	Establish policies that reduce regulations that bar private sector growth among non-SOEs	Food and Agriculture	II	US	USAID		Ministry of Agriculture

Liberian Integrated Assistance Program (LIAP)	2007		22,200,000	6,300,000	To provide seeds, tools, livestock, and food to farmers	Food and Agriculture	II	US	USAID	Catholic Relief Service	Ministry of Agriculture
Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post-Conflict Liberia (PRRO - New Project Includes 3,600,000 from the World Bank's Emergency Food Crisis Response - Support for Vulnerable Women and Children project)	Sep-09	Aug-11	37,200,000	19,300,000	The project contributes to the effort of the Government of Liberia (GOL) to attain Universal Primary Education (UPE) and to achieve sustainable food security while supporting institutional capacity building and infrastructure development.	Food and Agriculture	II	WFP	World Food Program	- Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

<p>Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post-Conflict Liberia (PRRO-10454.0) Includes 400,000 from the World Bank's Emergency Food Crisis Response : Support for Vulnerable Women and Children project</p>	<p>Jul-07</p>		<p>76,900,000</p>	<p>750,000</p>	<p>The project contributes to the effort of the Government of Liberia (GOL) to attain Universal Primary Education (UPE) and to achieve sustainable food security while supporting institutional capacity building and infrastructure development.</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>WFP</p>	<p>World Food Program</p>	<p>- Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</p>
<p>Purchase for Progress (P4P)</p>	<p>Jan-09</p>	<p>Dec-10</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>	<p>910,000</p>	<p>The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative of the World Bank Programme aims to support low income farmers by enhancing their linkage to markets and through agricultural development</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>WFP</p>	<p>World Food Program</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>

ENV- Strengthening Forest Management	2006	2010	2,848,525	242,838	Strengthening Forest Management	Forestry	II	EC	European Commission		
Biodiversity Conservation Around SAPO National Park	2008	2010	1,175,604	353,596	Conservation and Scientific studies in the SAPO National Park	Forestry	II	France	Flora and Fauna International	Flora and Fauna International	Forestry Development Authority
Forestry Reform Project (TF 057090)	Oct-06	Sep-09	2,000,000	193,636	Technical and logistical support to FDA in law enforcement, institutional restructuring, community forestry, communications and decentralization.	Forestry	II	WB	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Forestry Development Authority
Public Financial Management Reforms Support Program I	Jan-09	Dec-09	17,941,967	5,980,656	PFMRSP1 operation will support the PRS, under which the government has launched a medium-term Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform Programme, to strengthen and ensure transparent PFM, and a Revenue Administration Modernization Programme, to increase efficiency and improve revenue.	Growth and Macroeconomic Framework	II	ADB	In Budget	As per rest of budget	Ministry of Finance
Economic Policy and Management			2,721,105	994,000	Strengthen National capacities for MDGs planning, statistical development and economic policies	Growth and Macroeconomic Framework	II	UNDP	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	LISGIS, MLME, MPEA, MoCI, MOF

Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (EPAG) Trust Fund #09254	Sep-08	Dec-12	4,650,000	1,000,000	This project will test two innovative approaches to promoting productive employment for the targeted beneficiaries. It will also strengthen the institutional capacity of government partners and implementing agencies.	Labor and Employment	II	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Gender and Development	Ministry of Gender and Development
TC RAM - Poverty Reduction through Decent Employment Creation	Feb-07	Dec-09	5,000,000	500,000	The Project has three interrelated components: 1. Local Economic Development through Labour Intensive Road Works and Cooperatives Development 2. Solid Waste Management, Entrepreneurship and skill Development 3. Strengthening the role of the Tripartite Constituents	Labor and Employment	II	Dutch via ILO	International Labor Organization	International Labor Organization	Ministry of Labor
Mainstreaming and Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management	Jun-08	Dec-10	475,000	150,000	This grant provides for the strengthening of institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable land management planning and implementation in Liberia	Land and Environmental Policy	II	UNDP	United Nations Development Program	Environmental Protection Agency	MOF, MPEA

Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of Liberia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Driven CHM Support (PIMS 1839)	Mar-09	Aug-10	225,369	125,000	This project will enable Liberian assess capacity needs for implementing its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and obtain support for country driven CHM	Land and Environmental Policy	II	UNDP	United Nations Development Program	Environmental Protection Agency	EPA
Micro-Enterprise Productivity			5,100,000	5,100,000	Microenterprise training and development	Private Sector Investment	II	US	USAID		Ministry of Finance

PILLAR II Summary Table	
Financial Sector Issues	4,135,000
Food and Agriculture	56,269,672
Forestry	790,070
Growth and Macroeconomic Framework	6,974,656
Labor and Employment	1,500,000
Land and Environmental Policy	275,000
Private Sector Investment	5,100,000
PILLAR II: ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION	75,044,397

Pillar III

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Development Partner	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
Institutional Support Project for Governance, Economic Management and Poverty Reduction	Apr-08	Dec-09	4,485,492	794,833	The sector goal of the project is to strengthen the capacity of Liberia's public administration in economic management and governance, with a view to reducing poverty. The components of the project are: A. Strengthening capacity for macro-fiscal analysis and policy formulation, and revenue generation/monitoring; B. Strengthening capacity for budget preparation and monitoring of budget execution C. Strengthening capacity for national/sectoral strategic planning/programming and monitoring/evaluation of progress and support and support to the PRSP process; D. Strengthening capacity for the application of the rule of law and effective delivery of justice; and E. Project management	Governance and Rule of Law	III	ADB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance

LRDC Secretariat	Dec-08	Jun-11	500,306	183,542	Government Administration	Governance and Rule of Law	III	Sweden	LRDC	LRDC	LRDC
Economic Governance and Institutional Reform Project	Mar-08	Aug-11	11,000,000	8,962,518	Provides technical assistance and resources in support of public financial management reform, including revenue administration, expenditure management, audit function, procurement and mineral sector governance; and civil service reform.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Senior Executive Service/ Civil Service Reform (TF 091041)	Oct-07	Oct-10	2,300,000	1,000,000	Technical and logistical support to the SES secretariat and financial support in the form of paying salaries for SES positions	Governance and Rule of Law	III	WB	MoF PFMU	Civil Service Agency	Civil Service Agency
Support to PRS Preparation (TF091296)	Mar-07	Sep-09	722,675	251,026	Technical and logistical support provided to GoL on the preparation and monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategy	Governance and Rule of Law	III	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
DEN-0801 Good Governance and Peace Consolidation	Jan-09	Dec-09	310,693	150,438	To build a constituency of people of people formation in pursuit of grassroots empowerment, economic justice, democratic development and gender equity.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	Irish Aid	Development Education Network - Liberia	Development Education Network - Liberia	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Good Governance Sector*	2009	2010	1,490,246	745,123	Various	Governance and Rule of Law	III	Norway	Not Specified		

International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)	May-08	May-10	1,146,439	74,512	Support and Strengthen capacity of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Civil Society. Focus on transitional justice issue relating to women and children	Governance and Rule of Law	III	Norway	International Centre for Transitional Justice	International Centre for Transitional Justice	Governance Commission
Civil Service Reform	1-Jun	Mar-10	4,960,920	1,301,707	Lead technical support to Civil Service Agency for development and implementation of Civil Service Reform Strategy	Governance and Rule of Law	III	UK	Adam Smith International	Adam Smith International	Government of Liberia
Decentralization and Local Development*	2007	2012	60,000,000	4,000,000	Supports formulation and implementation of decentralization policy and capacity building of county/district administrations.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	UNDP	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	MoIA, MPEA, MOF, Gc
Public Administration Reform and Civic Engagement	2007	2011	825,000	900	Support interventions targeted at enhancing the governance framework, improved transparency and accountability and civil participation in the governance	Governance and Rule of Law	III	UNDP	United Nations Development Program	- Civil Society Liberia - Governance Commission - Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission - National Election Commission	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC
Strengthening Rule of Law and Administration of Justice in Liberia	2007	2011	10,000,000	2,900,000	Support access to justice for all	Governance and Rule of Law	III	UNDP	United Nations Development Program	- Civil Society Liberia - Ministry of Justice - The Judiciary - The Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC

Child Justice	Jan-08	Dec-12		969,590	Support the development of the police child protection services alongside the social welfare and probation services and judiciary	Governance and Rule of Law	III	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	- Ministry of Gender and Development - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Ministry of Justice	MOJ, GC, NEC, LACC
Monitoring and Evaluation	Jan-08	Dec-12	2,313,000	771,000	Support the strengthening of GoL capacities for data collection, management, monitoring and evaluation	Governance and Rule of Law	III	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs	LISGIS, MPEA
Enhancing Access to Justice, Judicial Training Institute	Apr-07	Mar-09	6,100,000	4,100,000	Train Judges, combat gender-base violence and support law reform	Government and Rule of Law	III	US	USAID	American Bar Association	Government of Liberia
Justice Sector Support for Liberia (JSSL)	Jan-06		7,000,000	2,500,000	Train and Mentor prosecutors, defense attorneys, and court administrators	Governance and Rule of Law	III	US	U.S State Department	PAE	Ministry of Justice
Reengagement and Reform Support Program III	Jul-09	Jun-10	5,000,000	5,000,000	Budget Support to support government-owned ongoing reforms (articulated in the PRSP) to improve the country's fiduciary environment, rebuild public institutions, and improve the environment for private sector-led growth.	Governance and Rule of Law	III	WB	In Budget	As per rest of budget	Ministry of Finance

Capacity Building for Judicial Services	Mar-08	Feb-10	750,000	370,000	Focus on several short-to-medium term and practical activities that are designed to 'kick-start' the judicial system to help meet their most immediate needs to deliver basic services by assisting the Liberian Judiciary in: (i) strengthening court management; (ii) capacity building for human resources; and (iii) assessing the needs of the judicial sector, including case management and the potential use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms	Governance and Rule of Law	III	WB	World Bank	World Bank	Judiciary
Pillar III Total:				34,075,190							

Pillar IV

Project Title	Start Date	Expected End Date	Total Value (USD)	Fiscal Year 2009/ 2010 Planned Disbursements (USD)	Description	PRS Sector	PRS Pillar	Development Partner	Financial Management	Implementation	GoL Counterpart
9.ACP.LBR.15-Support to	2008	2012	12,000,000	927,030	Support to education sector	Education	IV	EC	European Commission		Ministry of Education
Training of French Teachers	2008		389,699	127,475	Internships, Subsidies, Books	Education	IV	France	University of Besancon, Alliance francaise, Institute of French Studies	University of Besancon, Alliance francaise, Institute of French Studies	Ministry of Education
Save the Children UK*	Oct-08	Sep-09	1,400,000	745,123	Support to 20 schools in Cong and Grand Gedeh. ALP and ordinary schooling	Education	IV	Norway	Save the Children UK	Save the Children UK	Ministry of Education
Access to Quality Primary Education and Gender Parity	Jan-08	Dec-12	10,005,157	1,825,000	Support Strengthening the existing Accelerated Learning Programme, and achievement of Gender Parity	Education	IV	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Education	MOE
Implementation of Quality Improvement Initiative	Jan-08	Dec-12	16,897,929	1,825,000	Support child- friendly school approach and teacher professional development	Education	IV	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Education	MOE
Accelerated Learning Program PLUS (ALP PLUS)	Feb-04	Sep-09	32,000,000	3,000,000	Increase access to basic skills for over-aged, out-of-school youth	Education	IV	US	USAID	Creative Associate International Inc	Ministry of Education
Basic Education	Sep-08	Sep-11	8,100,000	6,100,000	Support to the MoE for implementation of Liberia Education Recovery Program	Education	IV	US	USAID		Ministry of Education

Early Grade Reading Assessment Plus for Liberia (EGRA-PLUS)	Oct-08	Oct-10	1,800,000	800,000	To provide actionable programing data to USAID, GoL and others	Education	IV	US	USAID	Research Training Institute	Ministry of Education
Higher Education			2,300,000	2,300,000	Support for higher education in Liberia	Education	IV	US	USAID		Ministry of Education
Participant Training Program	Sep-08	May-11	5,900,000	3,600,000	Skills development of targeted GoL staff and private sector entities	Education	IV	US	USAID	Academy for Educational Development	Ministry of Education
Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP 2008 - 2010) Phase II	Sep-08	Oct-10	5,148,711	968,660	School program for children and young people who missed schooling during civil war. Primary school in half the normal time location training, adult education (literacy), school buildings, teacher training, community mobilisation	Education	IV	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Norwegian Refugee Council	Ministry of Justice
Support to Education in Liberia, (Dev. 10733.0)	Sep-08	Aug-11	15,000,000	5,000,000	The Programme will provide nutritious meals for pre-school and primary school children and distribute take home rations to girls in grades 4 to 6 as an incentive to keep them in school. The programme will strengthen the monitoring and management capacities of the Ministry of Education (MoE) at all levels	Education	IV	WFP	World Food Program	- Ministry of Education - United Nations International Children's Fund - World Food Program	Ministry of Education

Emergency Food Crisis Response: Support for Vulnerable women and Children (TF 605001) <i>This funding is executed by the World Food Program, and is included in the sums reported by the WFP in this report. This 2 million USD represents a new disbursement from the WB to the WFP in FY 09/10. This may lead to some double-counting if monies received by the WFP this year are also spent this year by the WFP</i>	Jun-08	Jun-12	4,000,000	2,000,000	The project will provide financing for a focused school feeding program in five Counties in the south-east of Liberia which exhibit the most severe chronic malnutrition rates. It will assist approximately 69,600 vulnerable women and children over two years by providing one school meal per day and take-home rations for female children. It will also provide food supplements for pregnant and lactating women. The program is a focused program and builds on the success of the national school feeding program that has been implemented by WFP since 2005.	Education	IV	WB	MoF PFMU	- Ministry of Education - World Food Program	Ministry of Education
EPP II Monrovia - Paynesville Extension	Jun-08		1,555,186	134,122	Expansion and upgrade of grid of EPP - 2 project.	Energy	IV	Norway	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
EPP II Gaps Monrovia*	Apr-09	Apr-10	6,408,058	3,427,567	Filling of gaps in the distribution net of Monrovia and add three (3) Mega Watt (MW) capacity	Energy	IV	Norway	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy

9.ACP.LBR.09- Electricity Grid Rehabilitation Monrovia	2008	2009	10,097,522	2,577,957	Electricity Grid Rehabilitation Monrovia	Energy	IV	EC	European Commission		Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
9.ACP.LBR.17- Ceiling increase for 9.ACP.LBR.09	2008	2009	9,165,443	2,835,773	Ceiling increase for 9.ACP.LBR.09	Energy	IV	EC	European Commission		
Malaria Control, Basic Package of Health Services (RBHS) and others Health Related Activities	Oct-08	Nov-13	56,000,000	35,900,000	Integrated health care services	Health	IV	USG	USAID	John Snow, Inc. & other partners	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Millennium Development Villages (MDG)	May-08	May-13	5,870,556	745,123	Support to establish one MDG village in Kokoyah District, Bong County to integrate the interventions needed to achieve the MD Goals at the district level in a five year time frame	Health	IV	Norway	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	Ministry of Education
Support for the Implementation of the National Health Plan	Jan-08	Dec-09	3,266,940	127,609	Rebuilding health infrastructure nation-wide and purchase of drug	Health	IV	Irish Aid	Department of planning, Research and Development /Infrastructure Unit (MoHSW)	Department of planning, Research and Development/Infr astructure Unit (MoHSW)	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Health Systems Reconstruction	Jun-07	Oct-10	8,500,000	2,393,976	This project supports 1) operational capacity within the MOHSW; 2) health human resources; 3) infrastructure and equipment, including essential facilities at JFK Hospital and Dogliotti College of Medicine.	Health	IV	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

MER-0801 Improve the Health Status of the Population of Grand Bassa County, Liberia	Jun-08	Dec-09	3,713,049	1,553,815	Increase Access to the Basic Package of Health Services and Improved Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence Services in Grand Bassa County	Health	IV	Irish Aid	Merlin	Merlin	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MER-0801 Improve the Health Status of the Population of Montserrado County, Liberia	Jun-08	Dec-09	2,227,343	952,339	Increase Access to the Basic Package of Health Services and Improved Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence Services in Montserrado County	Health	IV	Irish Aid	Merlin	Merlin	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Sight Savers	Jan-08		710,879	423,785	Grants for small to medium sized projects	Health	IV	Irish Aid	Sightsavers International	Sightsavers International	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
The Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative (CHAI)	2007	2010	5,658,802	1,788,296	Support Liberia's National AIDS Control Program (NACP) in creating a strong foundation for the scale - up of care and treatment by providing clinical and managerial technical assistance, and helping to develop and implement national standards for care and treatment	Health	IV	Norway	The Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative	The Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
International Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Support to Health Services	Jan-09	Mar-10	6,329,114	4,049,754	Financial Support to three International Non-government Organizations (NGO) (Merlin, SCUUK, and IRC) to enable them to support and strengthen health services in the counties	Health	IV	UK	- International Rescue Committee - Merlin - Save the Children UK	- International Rescue Committee - Merlin - Save the Children UK	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) Office of Financial Management (OFM)	Jan-07	Mar-10	4,066,989	723,170	Project to re-establish and strengthen Office of Financial Management (OFM)	Health	IV	UK	PricewaterhouseCoopers	PricewaterhouseCoopers	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
National Youth Volunteer Service	2007	2010	4,800,000	1,600,000	Recruitment, training and deployment of national volunteers to serve in the counties	Health	IV	UNDP	United Nations Development Program	United Nations Development Program	MOH&SW
Maternal and Child Health	Jan-08	Dec-12	21,328,277	5,310,450	Support to primary health care including immunisation, access to PHC clinics, malaria control, reproductive health and PMTCT	Health	IV	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	MOH&SW
Maternal and Child Nutrition	Jan-08	Dec-12	4,746,146	1,172,750	Prevention and treatment of malnutrition and micronutrients deficiencies	Health	IV	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	MOH&SW
Community Empowerment Project II	Jun-07	Jun-10	5,000,000	1,518,750	Using a Community Driven Development approach, the project invests in community sub projects focusing on basic infrastructure, and in capacity building at the community and local government level.	Roads and Bridges	IV	WB	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment

Emergency Food Crisis Response: CEP Public Works (TF605001)	Jun-08	Jun-12	3,000,000	818,182	As part of the Government response to the social and economic emergency of Liberia, the Project will improve poor rural communities' access to basic infrastructure and provide economic opportunities for vulnerable households in urban and rural areas. This is executed as cofinancing to the Community Empowerment Project II (CEPII) listed above.	Roads and Bridges	IV	WB	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment
Labor-Based Public Works Project	Mar-08	Mar-11	24,961,000	12,480,000	Liberia's 14 years of civil war has clearly undermined its human development and devastated the country's infrastructure. To address this unfortunate situation, there is the need to rebuild infrastructure, human, institutional and societal capacities.	Roads and Bridges	IV	ADB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Public Works

Emergency Infrastructure Project	Aug-06	Aug-10	46,500,000	20,422,000	The project funds emergency rehabilitation and repair of critical infrastructure, including roads; and strengthening institutional capacity to carry out road management and maintenance functions and to improve the management of the Monrovia water supply.	Roads and Bridges	IV	WB	MoF PFMU	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Public Works
Monrovia Expansion and Rehabilitation of Three County Capitals Water Supply and Sanitation Study	May-08	Jun-09	1,975,822	397,298	This grant provides for the plans and designs for rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Systems and institutional development in Monrovia, Buchanan, Kakata and Zwedru	Water and Sanitation	IV	ADB	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
Monrovia Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Programme	Feb-08	Feb-11	5,980,656	3,747,716	This grant provides for the emergency rehabilitation of the water and sanitation systems and institutional development in Monrovia	Water and Sanitation	IV	ADB	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project*	Sep-10	Aug-12	29,903,278	7,495,432	This Grant provides for the extension and rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Systems and Institutional development in Monrovia, Buchanan, Kakata, and Zwedru	Water and Sanitation	IV	ADB	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy

Water Sector Reforms Study	Feb-09	Dec-09	1,628,449	662,164	This grant provides support for implementation of water sector reform	Water and Sanitation	IV	ADB	African Development Bank	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
WASH 0801- The Water and Sanitation Consortium (financed by both UK Gov't and Irish Aid, hence 2 entries)	Dec-08	Nov-10	2,330,197	1,324,328	The WASH Consortium was formed in 2007 by five NGOs (OXFAM GB, Tearfund, Concern Worldwide, ACF, and Solidarites) to collaboratively support the building of Government preventive health services and deliver water, sanitation and public health projects as one single, integrated strategy over a five year period. The five agencies have been working in Liberia for some time and OXFAM acts as the lead agency in the consortium	Water and Sanitation	IV	Irish Aid	Oxfam GB	- Action Contre la Faim - Concern Worldwide - Oxfam GB - Tearfund	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works

WASH 0801- The Water and Sanitation Consortium (financed by both UK Gov't and Irish Aid, hence 2 entries)	Jul-07	Jun-10	7,117,231	1,590,975	The WASH Consortium was formed in 2007 by five NGOs (OXFAM GB, Tearfund, Concern Worldwide, ACF, and Solidarites) to collaboratively support the building of Government preventive health services and deliver water, sanitation and public health projects as one single, integrated strategy over a five year period. The five agencies have been working in Liberia for some time and OXFAM acts as the lead agency in the consortium	Water and Sanitation	IV	UK	Oxfam GB	- Action Contre la Faim - Concern Worldwide - Oxfam GB - Tearfund	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	Jan-08	Dec-12	4,991,931	1,554,450	Promote rapid and efficient approaches to fast track at scale use of basic hygiene, sanitation and safe water usage at household level	Water and Sanitation	IV	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund	- LRDC - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy - Ministry of Public Works	LWSC, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy

Education (non-pooled fund)	29,218,288
Education (pooled fund)	4,046,841
Energy	8,975,418
Health (non-pooled fund)	56,741,067
Health (pooled fund)	8,164,987

LRTF (multi-sector infrastructure pooled fund)	10,730,000
Roads and Bridges	35,238,932
Water and Sanitation	16,772,362
PILLAR IV Total	169,887,896

Financial annexes: Ongoing and Pipeline Operations

Significant TC/PIU Mapping Table (Ongoing and Pipeline Operations) - January 2009

Country:

LIBERIA

Programme / Project		TC/PIU component (cf. page 2 for TC purpose table)					Quality Assessment Indicate: a = Very Good b = Good c = Has problems d = Serious deficiencies (cf. page 3 for quality criteria table)						Type of PIU For programmes / projects which have a PIU (Integrated and Parallel) (cf. page 3 for definitions & criteria)			
Programme / Project Title		CRIS / OLAS Number	Indicate TC Purpose 1/2/3/4	Actual / Estimated Implementatio n period of "TC Component" (Month/Year - Month/Year)	Amount in €	Contracting Authority / (EC or Partner Government)	Fits the context	Adequate ownership	Clear link to results / outcome	coordinated with donors	Appropriate Implementation Arrangement	Other quality pb / comments	Criterion 1 (Y/N)	Criterion 2 (Y/N)	Criterion 3 (Y/N)	Criterion 4 (Y/N)
Ongoing	1 LTTA for Management of Water and Electricity Rehabilitation	9.ACP.LBR.07	3	Dec 06 - Dec 09	1.6 M€	EC	b	c	c	b	b		Y	Y	Y	-
	2 LTTA to the GAC	9.ACP.LBR.20/03	1	May 08 - July 09	1.3M€	EC	b	b	b	b	b					
	3															
	4															
	1 LTTA for Education	9.ACP.LBR.15														
	2 SIU (PIU) for implemenetation of WB CA AIDP	9.ACP.LBR.18/01	3	Feb 09 - Dec 11	10 M€ (EC contribution to overall project)	PG	a	b	b	c	a	SIU is part of Ministry of Public Works set up in collaboration with the World Bank	N	Y	N	Y
	3 LACE (PIU) for implementation of WB CA LCEPII	9.ACP.LBR.18/03	3	Jan 09 - Dec 11	8.5 M€ (EC Contribution to overall project)	PG	a	b	b	b	a	LACE set up by the World Bank in collaboration with GoL	N	N	N	Y

TC Operation Starting in 2009	4	LTTA to the County Development Programme		1/2	Jul 09 - Dec 11	1.1 M€ (Original EC Contribution in the financing agreement)	EC	b	b	b	a	b	not yet contracted; the TA will be placed in Ministries of Internal Affairs and Planning	Y	N	Y	n/a
	5	LTTA to the NAO	9.ACP.LBR.21/03	1	Feb 09 - Dec 11	1,4 M€	EC	b	b	b	b	b	The LTTA to NAO will be placed in the Ministry of Planning	Y	N	N	n/a
	6	LTTA to the Health Sector	9.ACP.LBR.21	1			EC						not yet contracted				
	7	LTTA To the BCE	9.ACP.LBR.21	1	Jun 09 - Jun 11		EC	b	b	b	b	b	not yet contracted				
	8	IIU (PIU) for implementation of CA with LRTF		3	late 09 - 2012	60 M€ (EC Contribution to overall project)	PG	a	b	b	c	a	not yet contracted; IIU will evolve from SIU	N	Y	N	Y

TC/PIU Action Plan 2009

PART A / Technical Cooperation and PIU Action Plan at project/programme level

	Programme/Project Title (Please Insert Additional Rows as necessary)	Problems/ Constraints identified in TC Component (please indicate problems/constraints in relation to TC quality criteria on Page 3)	Specific Action/s needed to address identified TC problems/ constraints (including phasing out of parallel PIUs where relevant)	Deadline/ Participants
Ongoing TC Operations	1. LTTA for Management of Water and Electricity Rehabilitation	1. There previously constraints relating to the implementation of water projects, mainly relating to the reliability of the engineers to contract according to EC	The water components have now been terminated and the team leader of the TC changed.	
	2. LTTA to the GAC	PIF for continuation phase refused by QSG and dropped from AAP 2009, to be reintroduced as part of AAP 2010 after completion of project design study; gap to be bridged with available EDF 9 funding (ISCBP)		
	3.			
TC Operation Starting in 2009	1. LTTA for Education			
	2. County Development Component 1 : Agriculture Infrastructure Development Programme	Difficulties in communication between the SIU, the donor partners (WB/EC) and the LWSC (water company) have led to misunderstandings in procurement.	1. Increase meetings between the SIU, donors and LWSC. (WB/EC) 2. Increase donor coordination meetings for the urban water sector (LWSC)	
	3. County Development Component 3 : Liberia Community Empowerment Programme	No issues yet, but there could be monitoring and evaluation issues. As well as communication issues.	1. To hold regular meetings during World Bank missions. 2. To hold joint missions to monitor projects in the field (poss. With EC staff from Brussels).	
	4. LTTA to the County Development Programme	Starting the LTTA has been delayed due to the tender process still ongoing (about to enter into negotiation procedure)		
	5. LTTA to the NAO	The LTTA is about to start as the contract was signed		
	6. LTTA to the Health Sector	tender failed, to be relaunched		
	7. LTTA to the BCE	1. Current tender collapsed due to Terms of Reference issues. Furthermore the situation within the sector has changed, necessitating an adaption to ToR.	1. Need to adjust Terms of Reference 2. Regular SC meetings (monthly) and reporting to GEMAP.	1. By end-February ready for tender. 2. From contract signature.
	8. Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund programme	1. Lack of capacity in existing SIU to implement larger projects. 2. Potential road projects may use OPRC-type contracts, which are a pilot project for EC and therefore	1. Upgrade SIU to IIU - EC involved in recruitment process. 2. Increase number of regular EC missions to follow road project implementation.	1. 1st semester 2009 2. Once road contracts are in place - late 2009 - 2010

PART B / Technical Cooperation Action Plan - Crosscutting measures

	Country/Regional-level actions, not specific to a project but complimentary to the actions identified for each TC operation (such as: communication, workshops, country-level assessments...)	Deadline/ Participants
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		