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In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA022; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: May to September 2005; Appeal coverage: 42.3%; Outstanding needs: CHF 2,542,847 (USD 1,938,146 or EUR 1,643,197).

Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.

Programme Update no. 1 - http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA02201.pdf

Appeal target: CHF 4,408,413 (USD 3,501,500 or EUR 2,839,600).

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A

Programme Summary: The management structure of the Liberian Red Cross Society is once again under review. The resignation of the director of disaster management has provided the opportunity for the secretary general to review the structure taking into consideration, on one hand, the need for strong senior managers and, on the other hand, the need to consider the very real financial constraints. A decision on the revised structure was expected in October 2005.

The management structure at the chapter level has been confirmed with the field officer as the senior manager and all programme managers reporting to their respective field officer. The field officers report to the chapter governance, with a technical reporting line to the assistant secretary general. A decision has been made not to recruit bookkeepers at the chapter level due to funding problems.

The national society is reviewing its Constitution. The extraordinary General Assembly planned for December 2005 to approve the revised Statutes has been postponed as there is still work to be done on the document.

The first aid programme is now under the health and care department. Focus of the first aid programme has been the training of volunteers across the country in preparation to respond if needed during the upcoming general elections.

The food security programme continues with assistance from the ICRC as well as support from the Federation. An additional 1,079 farm family heads received tools and seeds during this reporting period.

The community-based health programme is working in a total of twenty-seven communities with a population of over 200,000. Activities in this programme include carrying out health and hygiene promotion, disseminating information on the transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS, provision of safe drinking water and construction of latrines.

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1 Liberian Red Cross Society- http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=103
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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents). All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation’s website at [http://www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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**Operational developments**

The Federation has maintained its approach of functioning as an integral part of the Liberian Red Cross Society instead of existing as a parallel structure. Below is the outline of the developments during the reporting period.

**Community-based health programme (CBHP):** The programme is now implemented in five counties and, through the health and hygiene, HIV/AIDS and Water and Sanitation (WatSan) components, reaches over 240,000 people. A director of the department has been recruited and has worked closely with the health delegate over the past few months. The health delegate will complete her mission in November 2005 and will not be replaced as the national society’s CBHP staff is capable of running the programme on its own.

**Disaster management:** The director of the disaster management department resigned in July 2005 and has not yet been replaced. Additional human resources required include a coordinator for relief and a food security officer. The Border Response Project, which aims at providing assistance to communities with a high returning population and developing trained volunteers to respond to population movements from neighbouring countries, was implemented in June 2005 and 21 communities have been identified. A list of the most vulnerable in each community has been developed. The food security programme continues to suffer from a lack of Federation funding but has been receiving support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

**Humanitarian Values:** Funding has been a critical issue with the Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation (CAR) programme. Plans for a second centre have been postponed. ICRC has included the CAR programme in its budget for 2006 as a delegated programme managed by ICRC. The Federation continues to try and access sufficient funding to maintain this as a Liberian Red Cross Society (LRCS) programme it supported. The youth programme has received funding from the Swedish Red Cross but, with a country whose population is 75% youth, more emphasis needs to be placed on this programme. Community Animation for Peace Support (CAPS) has been removed from the 2006 Appeal narrative and budget due to the necessity of reducing the budget. However, the situation in Liberia makes it clear that this is a vital programme for the communities around the country where ethnic tensions continue to mount.

**Organizational development:** The main emphasis in organizational development during this reporting period has been in completing the governance training workshops, the constitutional review and the development and implementation of a five-day management training workshop for field officers. Due to limited funding, other objectives have not been met. In late November 2003, a health delegate has been recruited to assist the LRCS in developing and implementing a community-based health programme. At the end of her mission in November, she has not been replaced as the CBHP unit is fully capable of managing the programme. In early March 2004, a Social
Welfare delegate arrived to work with the national society in addressing the needs of the traumatized youth. Her mission ended in March 2005 and funding has not been received to allow her to continue despite the need for a delegate to support the LRCS in the CAR programme. A finance development delegate joined in June 2004 to work with the LRCS to identify and implement a finance management system. The delegate also supports the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society. The delegates shared offices with their counterparts and provided expertise, guidance and coaching in their respective areas.

Health and care
Goal: The health of the vulnerable people in Liberia is improved through access to safe water, improved sanitation and increased awareness on the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other health related issues.

Objective 1: Through effective Red Cross health promotion, training and education of target groups, 60 selected communities in six chapters have increased their awareness and strategies to prevent illness in their families and communities.

Achievements
- A draft 2006/2007 CBHP/Clinic appeal and budget has been finalized and submitted to the secretary general, LRCS.
- Performance appraisals for CBHP/Clinic staff were completed.
- Twelve community-based organizations, with a membership of 7 to 12 persons have been formulated and trained in Margibi and Grand Bassa counties.
- Eight community health volunteers and seven community action aids volunteers have been identified and trained in each community in Grand Bassa (total of 48 Community Health volunteers and 42 Community Action Aids volunteers). The Community Health Volunteers conducted awareness sessions on the transmission and cause of malaria and dehydration and the importance of immunization.
- Eight Community Health Volunteers and seven Community Action Aids Volunteers have been identified and trained in each community in Margibi (total of 48 Community Health Volunteers and 42 Community Action Aids Volunteers). The Community Health volunteers carried out health and hygiene promotion focusing on diarrhoea and malaria.
- Five-hundred mosquito nets were distributed to pregnant women and children under five in six communities in Grand Bassa. This was the beginning of the distribution of approximately 2,500 nets this year. The nets have been provided by the Division of Malaria Control of the Ministry of Health, Liberia.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials have been developed on Health and Hygiene and have been submitted to the Ministry of Health, Division of Environmental Health for their comments and inputs.
- Four Health and Hygiene and HIV/AIDS officers from Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Margibi and Bong counties have received a 10-day motor bike training.
- The Community-Based Health volunteers of Montserrado Chapter conducted awareness sessions on the transmission and prevention of cholera in three communities for a targeted population of 20,800 persons.
- The CBH Programme is just under way in Bong County. The following table shows the activities and targeted population.

Table 1: Bong Chapter CBHP activities per district/community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Peer Educators/Youth</th>
<th>Topics Discussed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zorta</td>
<td>Belefania</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naama</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jorquelleh</td>
<td>St. Peter Orphan Home</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton Tree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kpaiyah</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 continued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Peer Educators/Youth</th>
<th>Topics Discussed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpaiyah</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>5 2</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantakpai Jorwah</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 12</td>
<td>5 16</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gbarngasiaquelle</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 12</td>
<td>5 15</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 2: Knowledge and understanding of HIV/AIDS/STIs among adolescent youth, adult men and influencing members (of various age groups) has increased and stigma and discrimination is reduced during 2005.

Achievements

- Twelve Community Action Aids Committees have been formed in Margibi and Grand Bassa to assist people living with HIV/AIDS. Peer Educators have been trained and play an advocacy role, along with the Committees, in reducing stigma and discrimination against People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).
- CBHP conducted a Training of the Trainer (ToT) workshop for CAR instructors and trainers. The training aimed at increasing the skills and knowledge of youth on HIV/AIDS/STIs transmission and prevention as well as reducing stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHA. The participants received handouts with key HIV/AIDS messages.
- A draft document on Work Place Policy on HIV/AIDS for Red Cross volunteers and staff is being developed and will be sent to relevant UN Agencies and other partners for input.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on HIV/AIDS/STIs have been developed and submitted to the National Aids Control Programme (NACP) for consideration and input.
- A total of 48 youth (male and female) and 72 adults (male and female) participated in a five-day training workshop on HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. One hundred and fifty (150) condoms were distributed after the workshop.
- Grand Bassa and Cape Mount youth sections have conducted each a two-day workshop for 50 volunteers on HIV/AIDS/STIs transmission and prevention with the objective of increasing knowledge and understanding, thus reducing stigmatization and discrimination in the work place.
- Two hundred and fifty T-shirts and 86 shoulder bags with HIV/AIDS messages have been distributed to 12 communities in Margibi and Grand Bassa.
- The HIV/AIDS programme coordinator attended a dissemination workshop organized by UNICEF in September 2005, in Monrovia. The objective of the workshop was to present the results of a survey on knowledge about HIV/AIDS, attitudes towards persons living with HIV/AIDS and sexual practices among young people in Liberia.
- LRCS is a member of a steering committee in the planning for World Aids Day 2005.

Objective 3: Through sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation, the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases have been reduced.

Achievements

- The WatSan unit, along with chapter representatives, conducted an assessment in six communities in Margibi and six in Grand Bassa counties, to gather relevant information on the number of functional and damaged hand pumps, latrines and beneficiaries in each community. According to the assessment, there were no available sources of safe drinking water from hand pumps nor was there a public latrine facility in Margibi.
- The unit has distributed four cleaning up tool kits consisting of 4 wheelbarrows, 4 shovels, 4 diggers, 4 axes, 4 cutlasses, 4 slashers, 4 pingalings and 4 buckets to two communities in Margibi County. These tools will be used to improve the sanitary condition of the communities.
• The unit has completed two hand dug wells mounted with hand pumps in two communities in Margibi County and one well was constructed and another repaired in Grand Bassa County.
• A memorandum of understanding has been signed between the LRCS’ WatSan Unit and the communities. The memorandum clarifies the role of each party during the provisions and maintaining of WatSan services in the communities.
• Committees have been developed in each community with the responsibility to manage and sensitize the community on the use of safe drinking water and the care of the constructed wells.
• In response to the cholera outbreak in Monrovia and its environs, the WatSan Unit and ICRC WatHab Department jointly conducted a three day random water quality assessment at 30 water points in Paynesville. Fourteen WatSan volunteers and three CBHP trainers were trained to help collect and analyze water samples, chlorinate selected wells and identify others for possible rehabilitation.
• One hundred and eleven volunteers from three communities have been trained in household chlorination targeting 10,000 households.
• Seven hundred and thirty-three open wells and fifty-six closed wells were chlorinated.
• Thirty-five thousands pamphlets on cholera, approved by the Ministry of Health, were distributed as well as 50 T-shirts.
• A ten-day training for WatSan programme officers was carried out for Bong Chapter.

Table 2 – Communities in which CBHP is operational

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/Chapter</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Targeted Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Bassa</td>
<td>Number 1</td>
<td>Gorr Town</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nor-you Town</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zoe Town</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number 3 B</td>
<td>Gaye Peter Town</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boeglay Town</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday Town</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margibi</td>
<td>Konemah</td>
<td>Gibed</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kwalakomah</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Borlorquelleh</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vahn-ya-mah 1</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yahn-ya-mah 2</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vartike-ta</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montserrado</td>
<td>Paynesville</td>
<td>Red Light</td>
<td>10,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garnesville</td>
<td>23,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clara Town</td>
<td>22,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Logan Town</td>
<td>28,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duala</td>
<td>34,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>61,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bong</td>
<td>Zota</td>
<td>Belefania</td>
<td>38,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Naama</td>
<td>3,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Netweh</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pantahkpa</td>
<td>4,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gbarngasiaquelleh</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jorwhah</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton Tree</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kpanyah</td>
<td>1,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kpaiyah</td>
<td>2,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>247,092</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Impact**

- The Water and Sanitation Committees that have been formed in the communities have clearly defined the roles of the community members in relation to the maintenance of wells and latrines – as well as what support they can expect from the LRCS.
- Since the last programme update, a Director for the Health and Care Department has been recruited and has been working closely with the Federation Health Delegate. As a result, the delegate, who ends her mission in November, will not be replaced.
- A recent visit to two communities in Margibi County highlighted an interesting result. The community in which the CBHP had only been operating for 6 weeks was asked what would be their reaction if they found out there was someone in their community infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. The community answered that they would expel the person. The second community where the programme has been operational for some months reacted differently, and said they would accept the person and provide whatever support he/she may need. This indicates that the HIV/AIDS programme is having positive results.

**Constraints**

- The lack of communication equipment in some chapters results in delays in sending reports and communication between chapters.
- The state of the roads during the rainy season slows down the implementation of programmes.
- Poor funding means that fewer communities can be reached.
- Report writing skills remain generally weak, both from the headquarters and chapter levels.

**Lessons Learned**

- Regular visits to the field have improved programme output.
- Programme officers and trainers are capable of planning and implementing community programmes.
- Community volunteers show sense of responsibility and ownership of the programme.
- Community members take ownership of the programme through the community-based committees.

**Disaster management**

**Goal:** The disaster management department of the Liberian Red Cross Society has reduced the number of vulnerable people affected by war and disasters through the extension and strengthening of services to all fifteen chapters.

**Objective:** Through the disaster management department’s effective training of chapter and branch volunteers and strengthening of the chapter’s emergency response system, the LRCS has increased its relief, food security and first aid response assistance. It has also reduced the vulnerabilities in communities identified by the results of the VCA in line with the principles of providing DM assistance to communities.

**Achievements**

- Twenty-one communities, with a high number of returnees, have been identified in four border counties (Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Bong) as part of the Border Response Programme. Community-based organizations have been established in these communities and a list of the most vulnerable in each community has been developed for the eventual distribution of non-food items such as tarpaulins, blankets and buckets.
- Clean-up campaigns have taken place in two of the communities and the CBOs have been provided with the necessary tools to carry out the clean-ups on a regular basis. The other communities will also be provided with the same tools.
- Four scaffold nurseries were constructed in Kakata, Margibi County.
- Five thousands grams of assorted vegetables were planted in the nurseries including 1,500 grams of hot pepper, 500 grams of cabbage, 1,200 grams of bitter ball, 1,000 grams of egg plant and 800 grams of callor.
- A three -day Food Security workshop was conducted in Kakata for 10 volunteers.
- A total of 1,079 farm family heads in seven chapters (Grand Bassa, Bomi, Cape Mount, Margibi, Montserrado, Nimba and Rivercess) received assistance of tools and seeds. The tools included cutlasses,
big and small hoes, rakes, watering cans, wheelbarrows, axes, shovels and metal files. The seeds included rice, peanuts, beans, vegetables and cassava.
• A total of 253 victims of fire and flood were assisted with assorted non-food items such as tarpaulins, blankets, mats, mosquito nets and used clothing.
• A Contingency Plan to respond to problems arising from the up-coming elections is being developed and will focus mainly on providing first aid support to the victims.
• The Director of Disaster Management has resigned and has not been replaced.

Impact
• LRCS will be prepared to respond to any eventuality during the up-coming elections.
• The Food Security programme, supported by the ICRC and the Federation, is having a positive impact on the farm families and their access to good nutrition. However, this group represents a very small percentage of the population in Liberia that needs this type of assistance.
• LRCS has been able to respond to natural disasters such as fires and floods but does not have any of its own NFIs and, therefore the response can be too slow.

Constraints
• The lack of pre-positioned NFIs results in delays in delivering assistance to the victims of disasters.
• Bad road conditions during the rainy season makes reaching certain communities very difficult.
• The Disaster Management Department is understaffed and currently has no coordinator for the relief section. The Food Security section requires an additional person.
• Funding has been very poor with only the Border Response Project funded by the Norwegian Red Cross and the Norwegian Government and funding from the British Red Cross for Food Security. This is an extremely critical issue, especially for a national society of a country bordering Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea.

Lessons learned
• To have an effective food security programme with emphasis on security, the programme must have a training component and a two-year minimum follow-up which entails assessing the impact of the CBHP on community health. The two departments are currently working on ways to monitor this.
• The impact of cooperatives versus individual farmers needs to be assessed.
• Some beneficiaries of Red Cross assistance tend to overstate their number of dependents in order to receive more assistance.
• Proper training on how to conduct assessments and verification of the beneficiary population prior to the delivery of assistance is a great need.

Organizational development
Goal: The Liberian Red Cross Society is a well-functioning national society, working in an efficient and effective way to improve the well-being of the most vulnerable and further foster its institutional growth.

Objective 1- Governance management and chapter development: Through the strengthening of the headquarters’ and chapters’ capacities in programme management, coordination, representation and governance, LRCS has improved its efficiency and effectiveness in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in Liberia.

Achievements
• Governance Training workshops were carried out for the Lofa, Montserrado, Margibi, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Bomi and Bong chapters, thus completing the initial Governance training for all chapters with the exception of Nimba which still has not had its 2004 Annual meeting and elections. Three workshops were carried out over a three-day period and a total of 136 Governance members were in attendance. Unlike the first two workshops, branch Governance members were invited to attend these workshops.
• A five-day management training workshop was conducted for field officers from eleven chapters. The remaining four chapters did not have permanent field officers in place. The training focused on human resource management, work planning, performance appraisals, feedback, problem solving, communication,
etc. At the end of the workshop, the field officers left with a three month-work plan developed and approved by their chapter chairpersons.

- LRCS Headquarters provided financial assistance to four chapters: Sinoe received assistance towards part payment of a lease agreement for its head office building; Maryland received assistance towards part payment of a lease agreement for its head office building, land for the construction of a permanent headquarters and office furniture; Rivercess and Gbarpolu received each assistance to complete the ongoing work on their headquarters buildings.
- The Constitution Review Committee has completed a nation-wide consultative process involving representative groups of the chapters and branches who made input to the revised document.
- The Secretary General has concluded an eight-day visit to the Ghana Red Cross. During this visit, the Secretary General was particularly interested in the Ghana Red Cross Contingency Plan for their recent elections. Lessons learned will be used to guide the LRCS to finalize its own contingency plan for the Liberian general elections scheduled for 11 October 2005.
- Interviews were conducted for the field officer position in Lofa but no successful candidate was found and the position has been re-advertised.

Impact
- The revision of the LRCS Constitution is an opportunity to address some weaknesses in the Statutes. For example, the present Constitution is silent on the chapters and branches.
- The complete consultative process in the review of the Constitution has cemented ownership of the document by the chapters and the branches; many of whom had not seen the document before.
- It is realized that during the May month celebrations, the chapters can reach out to large audiences through outreach activities in depressed communities to create health and hygiene awareness, HIV/AIDS and general information on the Movement.

Constraints
- Due to a funding shortfall, chapter rehabilitation plans for two of the five remaining chapters is yet to start.
- The recruitment of chapter bookkeepers is no longer part of the human resource planning for the chapters due to funding problems.

Lessons learned
- The success of the Governance training workshops has pointed out that these workshops need to include Branch Governance as well and that at least one workshop a year should be held for all chapters and branches.
- Formal celebration of the May month programme is one effective way to attract people to the Red Cross.

Objective 2 - Administrative and human resource services: Through improved administrative service delivery, LRCS has increased staff capacities to fulfil the requirements of their programmes in the delivery of services effectively and efficiently to the vulnerable.

Achievements
- The following personnel policies have been approved by the LRCS National Board and implemented: sick leave, bereavement leave, recruitment, vacation, emergency leave, and maternity leave.
- A Coordinator for Administration has been recruited as of September 1st. This will greatly enhance LRCS’ ability to move forward in the area of human resource management. The new administrator participated in the one-week Management Training Workshop for Field Officers.

Impact
- The approved policies will take the guess work out of decision making in these areas and ensure fairness of implementation.
- Now that there is a coordinator of administration, the support provided by the Delegation in this area should begin take root.
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Constraint
- Funding for OD has been very difficult and has delayed implementation of many objectives such as Field Officers training and financial training for the chapters.

Lesson learned
- Managers work better and more effectively when supported by proper policies and procedures.

Objective 3- Logistics: Through improved logistical support, LRCS has increased its capacity to respond effectively and efficiently to the needs of the most vulnerable in the communities.

Achievement
- Lack of funding means that no further progress has been made in this area.

Impact
- The LRCS has a large fleet of vehicles, two warehouses, many motorbikes, bicycles, generators, TVs, etc. A comprehensive logistical management system is absolutely required to ensure that all assets are logged, maintained and have a long life.

Constraint
- A theft of 192 bales of tarpaulins took place out of the LRCS main warehouse. A LRCS vehicle was used to carry the stolen tarpaulins and two LRCS staff as well as some of the security people were implicated. It appears that the thefts took place over a number of nights. A check of the vehicle log book on a regular basis might well have indicated that the vehicle was driven at night without authorization. Support is needed to assist the LRCS to develop and implement a solid logistics system.

Humanitarian values
Goal: The LRCS has increased the development and healing of youth, war-affected children and communities through rehabilitation, peace building and a youth development programme of the LRCS.

Objective 1- Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation (CAR) Programme: Some 150 children will have registered in the pilot CAR programme in Monrovia in 2005. The children will begin the process of healing their trauma and integration into society.

Achievements
- The CAR project completed the revision of the 2005 community sensitization plan and started the interlocking activities including reaching out to two communities, with a populace of 390,000 combined, through town-hall meetings, workshops and distribution of IEC materials depicting key advocacy messages on the rights of children.
- An interim committee of the CAR Parents Association has been selected and elections planned within two months to designate the new corps of officers.
- The Centre, through the efforts of the advocacy officer and three activists, has reunited a female beneficiary, who had earlier left the family home, with her family. With counselling, the relations between the family and their daughter continue to improve.
- The Centre celebrated the day of the African Child which was graced by the visiting guest from the Women and War Department of the ICRC in Geneva.
- The Director participated in Child Protection Working Group meetings at the Ministry of Gender and Development.
- The Director held discussions with the Programme Officer of the Swiss Government based in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The discussion centred on the proposed government grant in support of the CAR Programme.
- A Child Welfare Committee was established in Clara Town as a result of a CAR community sensitization workshop held in that community.
- The CAR activists continue with their interventions on behalf of the beneficiaries thus reducing the number of abuse cases in beneficiaries’ homes and communities.
Liberia; Appeal no 05AA022; Programme Update no 2.

Impact
- Knowledge of children’s rights and exposure to the Centre’s teachings has created positive changes in the attitude and behaviour of beneficiaries’ families towards their children.
- Beneficiaries’ changed habits in their own communities is a key determinant for more neighbours of the CAR children requesting permission for their children to be enrolled in the Centre.

Constraints
- The Centre is encountering difficulties in its operations as pledges made and monthly running costs are not forth-coming.
- The lack of funds has delayed the skills training component of the CAR programme. Thus, some children were not regular at attending classes.
- The three times weekly visitation schedule to family/communities of CAR beneficiaries is now reduced to once a week due to inadequate transportation means.
- Cost-effectiveness is not realized as the CAR Centre should renew its existing lease agreement with the owner of the building housing the Centre because planned construction of a new Centre did not take place.
- The heavy rain hampered students’ attendance at the CAR Centre.
- The inability to purchase the proposed CAR land may lead to the scouting of a different parcel of land for the first CAR Centre.

Lessons learned
- Good output capacity of activists in presenting ALP, SGBV/SRH, and in case management is proving that proper training and preparedness is a stepping stone to providing quality education.

Objective 2 – Youth Programme: The Liberian Red Cross Society youth officers’ units are reactivated with trained youth leadership; twenty-five school clubs are reactivated and established in Montserrado, Margibi and Grand Bassa counties. Youth have begun the capacity building and skills programmes among volunteers and vulnerable youth and communities.

Achievements
- The Youth Department collaborated with the Communication, Information and Dissemination Department to conduct four educational and dissemination sessions with forty school clubs from three counties; Montserrado, Grand Bassa and Margibi. Topics discussed were volunteerism, Red Cross Principles and IHL, peace building and leadership.
- The Youth Department organized and hosted a one-day football tournament under the theme: “Do the right thing”. Four teams from four communities participated in the tournament.
- A total of seventy-five youth from Cestos City, Rivercess County and the Rivercess Red Cross Youth Chapter participated in a two-day community service activity to give Cestos High School a face lift for the resumption of the academic school year. Activities carried out in the community included the painting of Cestos High School and the patching of a leaky roof and the distribution of sports and recreational material for the youth in the school.
- Youth from the Rivercess Chapter participate in a one-day session on the principles and values of the Red Cross, IHL, health and hygiene, peace building, volunteerism and tips for health living.
- The Youth are feeding a total of 45 residents of an Old People’s Home on a weekly basis from July to December.
- Twenty-five students underwent a two-day awareness session on developing new strategies on the concept of the Red Cross School Clubs in Central Monrovia.
- Youth groups from four communities participated in a one-day awareness session on the promotion of a youth network and community sensitization on the values of destitute children. Sixty youth took part.

Impact
- Through the outreach community service programmes in and around Monrovia, target communities have assumed the lead role in cleaning up their own communities.
- The dissemination of Red Cross knowledge is contributing to an increased number of school aged children being interested in the Red Cross.
The Youth programme is steadily transforming many youth in local communities and, at the same time, youth are adapting the concept of volunteerism.

The LRCS youth policy is creating a huge impact, both nationally and internationally, for youth work in Liberia.

Constraints

- Logistical problems, coupled with lack of funds, impede the monitoring of chapter officers’ activities and receiving reports at HQ.
- Though the youth group is the life-blood of the Liberian Red Cross, the lack of an approved budget for the youth component is a major constraint to its outreach community service activities.
- The national context of the age of youth is making it difficult to fully identify who is a youth, despite the LRCS adopting a specific age range.

Lessons learned

- The lack of funding for a core unit within the institution makes the programme stagnant.
- The youth community should seek other options for funding support to enhance its outreach and capacity to serve the communities and the vulnerable population.

Objective 3- Community Animation for Peace Support (CAPS): Through the implementation of a CAPS Programme, the Liberian Red Cross Society has increased peace building and development in 16 communities in two chapters.

Achievement

- A visit was made to Sierra Leone to draw from their experience in the peace building programme.

Constraints

- Lack of response to funding requests for the CAPS Programme means that the programme has not been implemented.

Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.
## CASH

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**TOTAL COVERAGE:** 42.3%

**SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH:** 1,517,339 CHF

## KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

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**SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES:** 348,227 CHF

## ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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**SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED:** 0 CHF

**ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET:** 7.9%