

# FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## WEST AFRICA: POPULATION MOVEMENTS

2 December 2005

### INTERIM FINAL REPORT

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.*

#### In Brief

**Appeal No. 27/2004; Final Report; Period covered: December 2004 to March 2005; Final appeal coverage; 4.7%. [Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List.](#)**

##### Appeal history:

- Launched on 23 December 2004 for CHF 411,236 (USD 358,652 or EUR 266,587) to assist 14,000 beneficiaries for three months- [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?04/2704.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?04/2704.pdf).
- Operations Update no. 1 issued on 4 February 2005- [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?04/270401.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?04/270401.pdf).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000.

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: See list on final page of this Report**

*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>*

##### **For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeals listed in final page of this Report.*

#### Background

Emergency appeal no. 27/2004 was launched after the civil unrest that began in Côte d'Ivoire in 2002 resurfaced in November 2004, after a period of calm, resulting in 64 deaths and 2,000 injuries. Anti-foreigner sentiments cued almost 10,000 Western nationals to leave the country while African nationals simultaneously started to leave for their home countries. Côte d'Ivoire, once one of the wealthiest and most economically stable countries in West Africa, attracted many people from neighbouring poor Sahel countries seeking better livelihoods. The people live and work in the country, making up to one third of its population.

Though official data on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and on people leaving the country for others bordering it was not forthcoming, reports from neighbouring national Red Cross societies indicated that about 25,000 had fled into Burkina Faso and Liberia in November 2004.

Prior to launching the appeal, the regional delegation for West and Central Africa in Dakar, Senegal issued three information bulletins<sup>1</sup> in November 2004. The Federation backed this initial support with a DREF allocation of CHF 100,000. Subsequently, affected national societies were able to carry out assessment missions at the border areas of the five countries that neighbour Côte d'Ivoire. The regional delegation in Dakar also organized a workshop in December 2004 where the national societies of Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea and Liberia developed their plans of actions alongside the Red Cross of Cote d'Ivoire which developed its plan of action (PoA) in collaboration with ICRC.

Further assessment revealed that the DREF funding was inadequate to cater for PoA budgets and the programme coordination and monitoring costs thus the launch of the Appeal in December 2004. The main focus of the operation was strengthening the capacities of national societies' branches in the areas bordering Cote d'Ivoire- through replenishment of equipment and recruitment and training of volunteers, supporting 15,000 refugees who had already arrived in Liberia and supporting 700 internally displaced people (IDP) in Burkina Faso who were victims of violent clashes caused by the population movements. The operation was also seeking support for the regional delegation to properly coordinate and monitor the activities without delay and thereby complying with its mandate as the coordinating body and service centre for national societies.

To date, only CHF 19,354 has been received, via the Danish Red Cross, towards this Appeal. One possible reason for such a poor response to the Appeal could be the Tsunami disaster in Asia on 26 December 2004.

## **Coordination**

The regional delegation for West and Central Africa, in Dakar, was the Federation's coordination point. At the country level, respective national societies coordinated their activities with the support from the Federation's representatives in the regional office and country delegations.

Through participation in coordination meetings and/or regular information exchange, the national societies maintained close contact with other humanitarian organizations and relevant government institutions concerned with population movements. The Burkinabe Red Cross Society conducted a joint operation with WFP while maintaining partnerships with other actors.

Generally, the Federation closely collaborated with ICRC and partner national societies (PNS).

## **Analysis of the operation- objectives, achievements, impact**

**Objective 1: Red Cross branches and volunteers in border areas are prepared to respond to population movements.**

### **Analysis**

After cooperation agreements were signed between the regional delegation and the six national societies participating in the programme, an initial amount of CHF 5,000 from the DREF was made available to each national society. Meanwhile, the Federation continued supporting the national societies through monitoring and support visits. The Federation also continued to participate in coordination meetings with the UN and other organizations and those organized by respective national societies.

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<sup>1</sup> Information Bulletin no. 1/2004 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?rpts04/wa041111.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts04/wa041111.pdf)

Information Bulletin no. 2/2004 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?rpts04/wa041112.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts04/wa041112.pdf)

Information Bulletin no. 3/2004 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?rpts04/wa041207.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts04/wa041207.pdf)

## **Ghana**

### **Achievements**

With reference to Cote d'Ivoire and Togo, where population movements started as result of internal political crises, Ghana Red Cross Society recruited and trained 27 emergency first aid team (EFAT) volunteers to respond to any mass population movement to Ghana. The training covered areas like disaster preparedness, registration of disaster victims, needs assessment, standard rations, the Code of Conduct, psychological support for disaster victims, contingency planning for population movement and coordination with other agencies. Participants were selected from the four regions: 8 from Volta, 8 from Western, 6 from Aflao and 5 from the North. 23 first aid kits were also provided while three staff members from the national society were trained in IT/Telecom.

Based on past experiences and limited resources, Ghana Red Cross Society headquarters harmonized its preparedness plans, leading to the revision of the initial plan of action and budget in February 2005. The harmonized approach offered the national society the possibility to provide initial support to Togolese refugees without prior and specific support from the Federation. The national society conducted site selection, planning missions and contingency planning processes with the national disaster management office (NADMO) and UN agencies.

### **Impact**

Ghana Red Cross Society now has 52 well-trained and prepared volunteers to respond to population movements. Thirty of them live in the Volta Region, bordering Togo, and provided very prompt response to Togolese refugees during the first days of the crisis in Togo.

As a result of additional funding for the Togo crisis, the national society's volunteers are currently helping the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in site selection and planning, needs assessment, immunization and water, food and non-food items distribution.

Due to logistical support from the Federation, in the form of vehicle repair, fuel and per diem, monitoring by the Ghana Red Cross Society and the regional office improved.

The involvement of the national society's secretary general in the design and implementation of the operation led to the harmonization of approaches both in the Western region- the Côte d'Ivoire crisis and the Volta region- the Togo crisis.

### **Constraints**

It was not possible to procure requested radio equipment due to underestimation of costs. There is a need to acquire the equipment, considering that radio networking between the headquarters and the branches is still vital for effective disaster management in Ghana.

## **Burkina Faso**

### **Achievements**

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society achieved all planned activities. Through the programme, 30 volunteers at border areas were trained in first aid and information, education and communication (IEC) and were each provided with an apron. IEC awareness sessions were held at the branches and communities that had already received or were likely to receive refugees and returnees. Monitoring of the operation was properly done by the national society.

### **Impact**

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society's committees in the most vulnerable border areas have been boosted with a well-trained and well-equipped network of volunteers.

The IEC concept is well disseminated in the border areas.

### **Constraints**

Implementation of the programme was delayed due to non-coverage of the Appeal.

## **Mali**

### **Achievements**

The Mali Red Cross conducted two first aid training sessions for volunteer leaders and established ten committees.

Awareness and preparedness were disseminated through the formation of 12 emergency brigades which were operating in nine communities.

The national society's 169 trained leaders disseminated information on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the essential rules of international humanitarian law (IHL).

### **Impact**

The first aid training provided by the Mali Red Cross helped the volunteers to professionalize and be able to respond to population movements and emergencies whenever needed.

The dissemination of humanitarian values, especially along the border areas, ensures that conflicts are avoided and refugees and returnees well-received and taken care of.

The programme also strengthened the Mali Red Cross's programme implementation, monitoring and reporting capacities.

### **Constraints**

The sites for trainings were remote and transport costs were high and therefore a burden for the programme. Implementation of some activities was delayed by late transfer of funds.

## **Guinea**

### **Achievements**

The Red Cross Society of Guinea formed two new 'groupe d'alerte de première urgence' (GAPU) in Banié and Mandiana, bringing their total number along the borders with Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone to 21. The two new GAPU were provided with basic emergency first aid equipment, with support from ICRC.

With financial and technical support from the Federation and ICRC, procedures for early warning, deployment of first aid workers and coordination between headquarters and the vulnerable areas have been revised and included in the newly updated contingency plan of the Red Cross Society of Guinea.

### **Impact**

With the formation of two new GAPU, the Red Cross Society of Guinea now has a total of 200 volunteers who are well-trained to respond to population movements and other natural and man-made disasters. The emergency response capacity of the national society has thus improved.

The national society is now in a position to deploy qualified human resources to respond to population movements, natural disasters and conflicts with little technical support from the Federation and ICRC.

The quality of border emergency preparedness and response skills of the Red Cross Society of Guinea's senior managers is now good enough to be exported. The same was evidenced by the successful technical support that the Red Cross Society of Guinea's DM coordinator provided to the Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau during the cross-border GAPU training- at the border with Senegal, Sao Domingo and with Guinea, Buruntuma and Sanconha.

### **Constraints**

More financial support is needed to test the new deployment procedures and bring the mechanism to an acceptable level of efficiency.

The logistics component of the readiness of the Red Cross Society of Guinea to respond to disasters is still to be reinforced while four additional GAPU are needed along the border with Guinea-Bissau.

## **Liberia**

### **Achievements**

Liberia Red Cross Society merged and harmonized the contingency plan and its border response project supported by the Norwegian Red Cross due to very low financial support received for the implementation of the plan and the fact that most of the 10,000 Ivorian refugees who crossed the border after the crisis in November 2004 could return to Côte d'Ivoire shortly after their arrival in Nimba county, Liberia.

34 volunteers from four chapters: seven from Bong; nine from Grand Gedeh; 11 from Lofa, and 11 from Nimba and four program officers from each of the chapter were screened and trained as trainers. Those who successfully passed the post-training test were assigned the responsibility to recruit, screen and train volunteers to form community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and community-based health programme (CBHP) supporting teams in target refugee and IDP communities.

Liberia Red Cross Society's 42 volunteers, together with representatives from the Liberia Returnees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC), provided first aid and reception services- including registration- to Ivorian refugees and Liberian returnees in Nimba County.

With financial support from the Impress Shoken Fund, the national society constructed and equipped one regional warehouse with a 7,500 cubic meters capacity in Monrovia.

### **Impact**

Merging the contingency plan and the border response project on one hand and developing a joint DM and CBHP approach on the other hand created new opportunities for the national society reduced the vulnerability of returnees, IDP and communities in border areas and high risk zones.

With proper monitoring, the ongoing formation of the CBDP/CBHP support-teams in target zones and their potential activities will lead to more resilience among returnees, refugees, IDP and their communities.

### **Constraints**

Apart from financial constraint, the DM programming is threatened by the lack of regular coordination/information sharing mechanisms with the governmental, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies.

There is still need to improve the disaster reporting capacity of Liberia Red Cross Society.

## **Cote d'Ivoire**

### **Achievements**

Through the programme, the Red Cross Society of Cote d'Ivoire has developed and disseminated assessment tools for a deeper understanding and mapping of the capacities and needs of the first aid teams throughout the country. The tools were discussed during a workshop held in Abidjan for the national society's officials, regional programme coordinators and ICRC representatives. The finalization phase is now ongoing.

Joint Federation/ICRC field assessment missions were conducted in 10 of 15 high-risk communities. The missions offered ground to pre-test some of the assessment tolls.

Four targeted brigades in Abidjan received refresher trainings, with financial support from ICRC, and four new brigades were formed and trained in the interior of Cote d'Ivoire.

### **Impact**

Through the training and workshops, the volunteers and leaders in the high-risk areas are better prepared to effectively respond to population movements and internal conflicts within 24 hours.

### **Constraints**

Due to the volatile situation of Cote d'Ivoire, restriction of movements throughout the country- as advised by ICRC- hindered prompt implementation and monitoring of activities.

The needs of the Red Cross Society of Cote d'Ivoire's brigades, in terms of first aid equipment and relief skills, are still to be identified through a nationwide systematic assessment process. Additional financial support from the Federation is therefore required to complement ICRC's contribution and ensure that the disaster management programme is not too much conflict needs-driven.

**Objective 2 (Liberia): The vulnerability of Ivorian refugees and Liberian host communities will be reduced by providing first aid, tracing services, improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and an increased awareness on the spread and prevention of water and sanitation-related illnesses and HIV/AIDS.**

Implementation of this programme objective was not possible due to lack of funding.

**Objective 3: The Burkinabe Red Cross Society is supported to assist over 600 women and children affected by internal violence in the province of Po.**

### **Achievements**

All planned activities were carried out, with some covering more beneficiaries than they were originally planned for. Sleeping mats and hygiene kits were provided to all affected women and children and instead of the originally planned 120, 262 families were assisted with food- mainly rice and maize.

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society's volunteers successfully carried out tracing services for the missing children.

A basic radio network has been established between the border area and the headquarters to enable proper and fast transmission of information on the situation on the ground.

### **Impact**

The condition of women and children as victims of the clash has improved considerably as they have started settling down permanently in the village.

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society's capacity to implement and monitor programmes has been strengthened through as the established basic radio network between the border area branches and the headquarters has enabled faster and cheaper communication.

By providing the beneficiaries with basic needs, the local branches of the Burkinabe Red Cross Society increased their profiles among the local authorities and non-governmental organizations working in the area.

### **National society capacity building**

The operational activities enhanced the capacities of the six national societies involved in the operation, especially in conducting assessment missions. The evaluation and planning workshop held in Dakar in December 2004 enhanced the programme planning ability of the national societies and gave them a sense of ownership of the activities. Similarly, the national societies acquired pragmatic programme implementation and narrative and financial reporting skills. The operation strengthened the volunteer network and their capacity through training and replenishment of equipment. New volunteers were recruited to increase the availability of human resources capable of responding to future crises and disasters.

### **Lessons learned**

The operation provided greater visibility of the national societies and the Movement at large. The public, beneficiaries and government authorities highly appreciated the services provided by the Red Cross.

The several crises and disasters that occurred- e.g. the locust invasion and food insecurity- demanded some of the national societies' time, resulting in delays in implementing the population movements programme.

Communication problems in the region- due to limited or lack of e-mail facilities, dysfunctional telephone lines and slow snail mail systems- also delayed the programme's implementation.

Complicated bank procedures resulted in late transfer of funds to some national societies. The funds for Liberia Red Cross Society, for instance, went through over four banks in Senegal, Paris, London, New York, and Monrovia.

Unavailability of qualified staff hindered timely implementation of programmes by the national societies. The Federation too has a limited human resource in the region. Had it availed one additional staff for the programme, the regional delegation would have provided better support to the national societies.

*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the following Federation Annual Appeals:*

- Côte d'Ivoire, 2005 Appeal no. 05AA019 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA019.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA019.pdf)
- Guinea, 2005 Appeal no. 05AA021 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA021.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA021.pdf)
- Liberia, 2005 Appeal no. 05AA022 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA022.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA022.pdf)
- Nigeria sub-regional programmes (includes Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo), 2005 Appeal no. 05AA025 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA025.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA025.pdf)
- Burkina Faso, 2005 Appeal no. 05AA026 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA026.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA026.pdf)
- Mali, 2005 Appeal no. 05AA029 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA029.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA029.pdf)
- West and Central Africa regional programmes, 2005 Appeal no. 05AA039 – [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA039.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_Appeals.pl?annual05/05AA039.pdf)

<p><b>Special note:</b> This Interim Final Report is being issued without the financial report. The Final Report, comprising of the final financial report and this narrative report, will be issued in due course.</p>
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# West Africa - Population movement

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 27/2004

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

09/08/2005

### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->	411,236		TOTAL COVERAGE 4.7%
DENMARK - RC	19,354	23.12.04	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH	19,354	CHF	4.7%

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES						
				0	CHF	0.0%

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED						
				0	CHF	