

# Emergency appeal final report

## West Africa: Population Movement

### Final report

#### Emergency appeal n° MDR61007

#### GLIDE n° OT-2010-000255-CIV

#### 30 August 2013

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 23 December 2010 to 31 December 2012;

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 4,872,843

**Appeal coverage:** 73%; <click [here](#) to go directly to the final financial report, or [here](#) to view the contact details>

#### Appeal history:

- CHF 200,000 was initially allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.
- An information bulletin was issued on 22 December, 2010.
- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 23 December, 2010 for CHF 1,350,184 for 6 months to assist some 45,000 beneficiaries.
- Operations [Update no.1](#) covering the period 24 December 2010 to 3 January 2011 was issued and communicated about the regional coordination mechanism.
- Operations [Update no.2](#) covering the period 4 to 12 January 2011 highlighted the relief activities carried out in Liberia.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) to address increased numbers of refugees and internally displaced people was launched on 30 March, 2011 for CHF 3,977,698.
- [Operation update no.3](#) covering the period 20 January to 18 April, 2011 was issued on 21 April 2011. It focused on relief and WatSan activities mainly in Liberia and Ghana.
- A [6-Month Update](#) was issued on Period covered by this Ops Update: 23 December, 2010 to 31 July, 2011
- At the end of 2011, all relief activities were completed in Liberia, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Mali and Burkina Faso. Cote d'Ivoire was separated from this appeal to better respond to the dramatic rise in the needs of the affected populations in Cote d'Ivoire (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRCI003ea.pdf>).
- An [appeal revision](#) took place in December 2011 reflecting a significant shift in the operational strategy to accommodate the integrated, community-based recovery programme and the associated budget. Given the nature of the adjusted operational strategy, the appeal was exceptionally extended for 12 months (until the end of 2012).



*Water supply facility (Kit 5) installed by LNRCs trained volunteers and staff at Bortuo in Liberia. Photo IFRC*

**Summary:** The operational goal was to provide timely and appropriate disaster recovery assistance to restore living conditions of the targeted families (both refugees and host community members). The quality of the operation was supported through promoting the development, domestic capacities and future sustainability of

the Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS). The emergency operation also focused on strengthening the logistic and operational capacity of the LNRCS to assist refugees and the host population. Some of the key activities included training of volunteers in hygiene promotion, epidemic control, and using the epidemic control manual, in order to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases. Additionally, non-food items (NFI) were distributed, food security and livelihoods were supported, psychosocial support (PSS) was provided and throughout, National Society (NS) capacities were strengthened.

**Lessons learned:** The LNRCS reported important gains in terms of capacity building. Whilst the NS was going through a learning process of shifting from emergency to recovery operations, innovative approaches such as the cash transfer initiative were gradually introduced. This has enhanced the capacity of the NS in providing services, which are cost effective and efficient in serving the needs of vulnerable people. LNRCS's 20 headquarter and key field staff members underwent a three-day training on the cash transfer system. Trainees developed standard operating procedures (SOP) for future operations with support from a delegate seconded by the British Red Cross.

## The situation

The Cote d'Ivoire post electoral conflict of late 2010 resulted in mass population movements of refugees into neighbouring countries, namely Liberia, Guinea, Ghana, Mali and Burkina Faso. Other displaced persons sought refuge in Senegal, Togo, Benin and Nigeria. Many were unable to flee the country and so remained internally displaced within Cote d'Ivoire.

Liberia received the highest number of refugees from 70,000 in the beginning of crisis up to the maximum total of 182,000 refugees (UNHCR). The majority of the refugees are settled in the counties of Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland. Most refugees arrived with little over and above the clothes they were wearing. Some refugees (mainly from Nimba county) have been returning back to Cote d'Ivoire whose social political situation has improved but the majority of refugees remain in Liberia and are expected to remain even beyond 2012. The international community together with the Liberian government have made efforts to provide adequate facilities to host these refugees. While 6 refugee camps have been put in place, it is worth noting that the majority of refugees (nearly 70%) are still living within their host communities who are often relatives.

The Red Cross Movement, led by the LNRCS was one of the first humanitarian organisations to respond to the refugee crisis, following an assessment in December 2010, which identified initial needs in water and sanitation, tracing and First Aid. The IFRC, with the support of different donors, supported West African NS to develop contingency plans for population movement since 2005. The contingency plans have been activated and the preparedness activities developed under the contingency planning process have been crucial for the response to this crisis.

As the situation evolved, LNRCS, IFRC and the British Red Cross carried out another assessment in August 2011. In addition to outstanding relief needs that were not addressed then, and considering the uncertainty of the length of the situation, the assessment identified needs that required medium and long-term solutions. The assessment identified needs of the refugees and the residents of the host communities such as the need for livelihood enhancement, water and sanitation (WatSan), shelter, relief and PSS. The Government of Liberia supported the initiatives by defining and issuing a Strategic Direction and Rationale of the Refugee Programme in Liberia, which reflected changing context.

## Coordination and partnerships

### **Internal**

In Liberia, the population movement operation was coordinated by the LNRCS, closely with technical support from the IFRC West Coast Regional Representation (WCRR), the operational coordination in-country and the IFRC disaster management coordination at the Africa Zone office. With the LNRC taking the lead, IFRC and the ICRC effectively collaborated by ensuring the NS' regular and effective participation in national and sectoral coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors including UN agencies in Liberia both at the national and regional levels. The LNRCS also received technical and financial support through direct contributions from in-country PNS including British, American, Danish and Japanese Red Cross.

### External

The UN agencies, INGO's and the Red Cross Movement (RCM) met on a weekly basis to discuss operational strategy and implementation at cluster sector meetings. The following shows the clusters which were present in Liberia.

Sector	Chair	Remark
Protection and Shelter	UNHCR and UNICEF	RCM is member
Food and Logistics	FAO and WFP	RCM is member
Health and Nutrition	WHO and UNICEF	RCM is member
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	RCM is member
Education	UNICEF	

Coordination at the national level in Liberia was chaired by the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) with the technical support of the UNHCR. The Humanitarian Action committee (HAC) group met weekly chaired by the UN Country Humanitarian Coordinator with the presence of all organisations and agencies working in Liberia. This was the main forum where all activities related to refugee management in Liberia were discussed and solutions to challenges found and agreed. This collaboration has allowed a fruitful exchange of knowledge, skills and information between partners that enhanced synergies and complementarities which helped in avoiding duplication of efforts to a large extent.

The WCRR was a critical member of the consultation group in Abidjan under the auspices of OCHA and participated in the inter-agency standing committee (IASC) coordination meetings on the Côte d'Ivoire crisis. Regular communication was maintained with the UNHCR that ensured coordinated response at the regional level. Specific activities of the operation were planned in cooperation with UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and local and international NGOs.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The IFRC provided technical support to LNRCS throughout the implementation phase mainly in relief and NFI distribution, WatSan and hygiene promotion, food security and livelihood enhancement activities.

Regarding the distribution of NFI, a market analysis was carried out to study the possibility of increasing access to NFI through cash transfers. Hygiene promotion tools (hoes, cutlass, rack, wheel barrow) were hence distributed to a targeted 16 communities in the three Counties during the first six months of the recovery activities, which started in 2012. In addition a special campaign to increase knowledge and effective use of the latrines were called out in all communities. Previously the refugee and host communities regarded latrines special that children were not allowed to use them.

Upon the inception of the recovery phase, the regional disaster response team (RDRT) trained in food security were deployed to support the assessment carried out by IFRC and the British Red Cross team in 2012 and to select beneficiaries in three counties (Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland). In these counties selected beneficiaries were provided with seeds in two folds (vegetable for back yard garden and rice seeds for upland or lowland farms) including agricultural tools and cash grant of \$25 per family. The beneficiary families were trained on improved cultivation techniques and post harvest management. As a result, the lives of beneficiaries have dramatically changed and they are more or less self-sufficient as they are not receiving anymore any food assistance from WFP.

Through the provision of PSS, 16 communities in the three counties witnesses change in terms of integration of refugees with the host communities. It also promoted participation and collaboration in community based activities such as quilt and soap making for women. Children's needs were also taken into consideration evidenced by the implementation of recreational activities such as soccer for both boys and girls. All the activities reached more than 2,000 beneficiaries refugees and host community members as they took place in existing structure such as *pallava* huts and football peaches. The team of specialised care givers were recruited to support the recreational activities and monitoring them.

The capacity of the NS was enhanced through leading the operation, conducting assessments, monitoring of the activities, distributions and working with the communities. Enhanced warehousing facilities are in place after the construction of a store room in River Gee Chapter. This will help the field structure to stock relief material for future emergencies.

## Achievements against outcomes

Health and Care	
Outcome: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to refugees in 3 camps for 12 months where these needs are unmet (25% of refugee population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of community-based disease prevention and health promotion provision in 3 camps of Grand Gedeh and Maryland</li> <li>• Alignment of community-based disease prevention and health promotion provision with other actors to ensure all benefits are harmonised for all refugees</li> <li>• Recruit and train volunteers using existing ECV supervisors – 1 training per camp</li> <li>• Community sensitisation and targeting</li> <li>• Distribute mosquito nets – 1,100 HH (2 per HH)</li> <li>• Hang up and keep up – follow up to net distribution</li> <li>• Promotion of safe refuse disposal and composting (for agricultural inputs in the livelihoods component)</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to 1,000 most vulnerable households (5,000 people or 20% of total host community population) in 16 host communities in 2 counties for 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of community-based disease prevention and health promotion provision in River Gee and Maryland</li> <li>• Recruit and train volunteers using existing ECV supervisors – 1 training per community (16 in total)</li> <li>• Community sensitisation and targeting</li> <li>• Distribute mosquito nets – 1,000 HH (2 per HH)</li> <li>• Hang up and keep up – follow up to net distribution</li> <li>• Promotion of safe refuse disposal and composting (for agricultural inputs to the livelihoods component)</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Rapid epidemic assessment made in 14 communities in Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland, production of epidemic risk reduction tools (4)sets and 200 booklets per sets and also training of 30 supervisors on epidemic risk reduction were carried out during the emergency phase (none during recovery phase).

For the other health activities, the lack of implementation was as a result of shortage of funds.

Psychosocial support	
Outcome: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced and human dignity restored	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Mainstream and cross-cutting psychosocial support provided to 22,000 refugees (100% of the population) in 3 camps (Grand Gedeh and Maryland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed assessment and targeting in coordination with other actors in PSP</li> <li>• Rebuilding of the holistic person (the physical, moral &amp; mental) in terms of good counselling, one to one counselling and play therapy</li> <li>• Skills development in terms of literacy and quick impact skills training (e.g. soap production, quilt making)</li> <li>• Safe areas and recreational facilities for children</li> <li>• Communal activities aimed at bringing women together</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt,</li> </ul>

	UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies
Mainstream and cross-cutting psychosocial support provided to the 20% (9,000 people) most vulnerable host communities in 3 counties for 12 months (Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target host families for PSP support based on ongoing assessment</li> <li>• Rebuilding of the holistic person in terms of good counselling, one to one counselling and play therapy</li> <li>• Skills development in terms of literacy and quick impact skills training (e.g. soap production, quilt making)</li> <li>• Safe areas and recreational facilities for children</li> <li>• Communal activities aimed at bring women together</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Though the operation, LNRCS initiated recreational activities in order to boost psychosocial support among the refugee and host community. Through children's recreational activities, 16 communities in the three (3) counties jointly participated in activities such as quilt and soap making for women.

Four communities in Grand Gedeh and three communities in River Gee took part in the sport tournament with each Town receiving a set of jersey, half bag of rice, sack of water and \$40.00 for soup kind. In addition two (2) communities in Grand Gedeh and two (2) in River gee with 15 women from each benefited from soap making training, with each community receiving a bag of caustic, 10 gallons of oil, 1 large bucket, 15 pairs of gloves, 15 pairs of socks, 10 yards plastic sheet and 1 dozen plastic bags.

Community	Activities carried out	Number of People reached
Toffio, Jullue, Gbeyoubo, & Boundary (Grand Gedeh)	Sport tournament	10,000
Jensenville and Gbarbo town (Grand Gedeh)	Skill training	30 women
Wartiken, Tugbaken and Parken (River Gee)	Sport tournament	7500
Tugbaken and Parken (River Gee)	Skill training	30 women

In Maryland two (2) communities took part in the sport tournament. The tournament was between both boys and girls from each community. Each community received a bag of rice, 2 sets of jersey for boys and girls, 1 football, other associated materials and \$20.00 for soup. For all these activities, the winner of the tournament received a trophy and the runner-up received a football.

A total of 30 women, 15 from each community benefited for the soap making training. Each group of 15 women received a bag of caustic, 1 large bucket, 10 gallons of oil, 15 pairs of socks, 15 pairs of gloves, 10 yards of plastic sheet and 1 dozen plastic bags.

Community	Activities carried out	Number of People reached
Rock town and Glofarken	Sport tournament	5,000
Rock town and Glofarken	Skill training	30 women

### Shelter, Settlements and Non-Food Items

Outcome: Essential assets are provided to the most vulnerable refugees arriving into camps	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Essential household items / non-food items are provided (either through in-kind or via conditional cash transfers) to most vulnerable refugees (20% or 880 households) in 3 camps (2 camps in Grand Gedeh and 1 in Maryland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed assessment in coordination with other actors</li> <li>• Market survey and comparative study into the 2 potential mechanisms – in kind distribution or conditional cash or vouchers to meet objective</li> <li>• Targeting of 20% most vulnerable women</li> <li>• Procurement or design of cash based programme</li> <li>• Explore fuel efficient and environmentally sound options for cooking and consider distribution to camps</li> <li>• Register and verify the 20% of the targeted group (880 households in the three camps)</li> <li>• Distribution / implementation (cash, voucher or in-kind) – 880 HH. An NFI</li> </ul>

	<p>kit should contain: wrapper/clothing, clothing for children, footwear, mosquito nets, hygiene kits for women and eco-stove)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-distribution monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
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**Impact:** A market analysis was carried out to study the possibility to provide assorted NFI through cash transfer programming. Some 440 families representing 2,200 beneficiaries were selected to receive the non-food items that are purchased after a bid tendering process to comply on accountability.

Community	Achievements	Number of Beneficiaries
Beezon, Gbagbo, Jenseville, Toffio, Jaybo, Jellue, Gbeyoubo, and Boundary ( <b>Grand Gedeh</b> )	330 household from 8 communities in Grand Gedeh received relief items	1,650
Nikpachilu, Tumbiaken, Sawonken Sedeken and Gedetarbo ( <b>Maryland</b> )	81 household from 5 communities in Maryland received relief items	405
Rock town ( <b>Maryland</b> )	29 household from 1 community in Maryland received relief items	145
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,200</b>
<b>Items distributed</b>	Mat, Buckets, Hygiene kits, Kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans	

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to 20% of the population (1,000 HH or 5,000 people) in 16 communities in 2 counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed assessment and targeting in coordination with other actors in WATSAN / WASH</li> <li>• Tender and award contracts to construct the boreholes</li> <li>• Purchase and transport (from Monrovia) the equipment (rig) needed for borehole construction</li> <li>• Train LNRCS technical staff in the use and maintenance of the rig</li> <li>• Work with the WATSAN community committee to oversee the process.</li> <li>• Construct 10 boreholes (10 will service for 20% of total population or 5,000 people in 16 communities as each borehole provides water for 500 people)</li> <li>• Periodic water quality assurance (testing sampling)</li> <li>• CBM trainings on facility maintenance &amp; management</li> <li>• Baseline and end-line survey completed</li> </ul>
Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation provided to 500 HH or 2,500 people of the population in 16 communities in 2 counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct PHAST process (4 sessions) in the 16 communities (7 steps that includes facility user awareness)</li> <li>• Community mobilisation for local materials and labour contribution</li> <li>• Tender and contract for civil works</li> <li>• Carry out the works for 100 household double-cabin latrines and 75 bathrooms (25 people per toilet)</li> <li>• Work with the WATSAN community committee to oversee the process. Train on community-based maintenance for the committee.</li> <li>• Baseline and end line survey completed</li> <li>• Vector control activities completed by the community and WATSAN committees (identification and clean up of vector breeding areas)</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the whole population (5,000 HH or 25,000 people) in 16 communities in the 2 counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of the PHAST tools for hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Recruit, train and coach volunteers and WATSAN community committees</li> <li>• Procurement of hygiene promotion materials (WATSAN NFIs)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline and end line survey completed</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
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**Impact:** The IFRC/LNRCS deployed ten construction teams to repair and build wells, hand pumps and household latrines in LNRCS/IFRC targeted communities. The improved facilities have been providing the Liberian host population and Ivorian refugees' safe drinking water and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The operation also trained 50 Red Cross hygiene promoters in PHAST and was very active in hygiene and sensitization activities in the 16 target communities in Nimba.

The operation reached 7,700 families (38,500 beneficiaries) with clean water and sanitation representing 154% of the targeted beneficiary households for Liberia and a cumulative of 2,055 families (10,275 beneficiaries) reached in terms of latrine provision. A total of 45 double cabins latrines constructed in 16 communities (30 in Maryland, 11 in Grand Gedeh and 4 in River Gee), 10 bathrooms constructed in 8 communities (5 in Maryland & 3 in grand Gedeh and distribution of hygiene promotion to target 16 communities in the three Counties. About 21 persons from 4 of these communities and the chapter office were trained on clay brick making for the building of latrines. Two trained supervisors on hygiene promotion have successfully mobilized 340 host community women.

LNRCS enhanced its capacity in providing assistance to refugees and the host population. This was achieved by leading and participating in the training of volunteers in hygiene promotion, on epidemic control using the epidemic control manual to contribute to the reduction the risk of water-borne diseases. In addition materials and equipment such as for WatSan were procured to support and contribute to the implementation of planned water and sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities.

The water and latrine facilities provided to beneficiary communities contributed to the development of hygienic practices and improved health conditions. With management committees set up in each beneficiary community, it is expected that these communities will be able to sustain the facilities.

### Food Security and Livelihoods

<b>Outcome: Reduced food insecurity amount affected households</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Food security improved through support to female headed households to establish and maintain 9 communal vegetable gardens (3 per camp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed assessment and targeting in coordination with other actors in livelihoods</li> <li>• Setting up communal garden committees in each camp (3 per camp)</li> <li>• Advocate and agree with the camp committee for allocation of communal land for the vegetable garden</li> <li>• Procure/provide vouchers for vegetable seeds and tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 variety of seeds (pepper, okra, eggplant, corn, bitter ball)</li> <li>- 125KG for each communal garden</li> <li>- tools for 50 most vulnerable HHs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provision of technical support and training in collaboration with FAO and Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Communal garden committee and RC explore options for sale of vegetables in the local market (in additional to consumption)</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome: Livelihoods are restored among affected host community households</b>	
Dietary diversity is supported through support for female headed households and 16 communal vegetable gardens (1 per community) in Maryland and River Gee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed assessment and targeting in coordination with other actors in livelihoods</li> <li>• Working with existing community development committees – one per host community (16)</li> <li>• Procure/provide vouchers for vegetable seeds and tools for 15 most vulnerable female HH who will manage the garden</li> <li>• Provision of technical support and training in collaboration with FAO and Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community development committee and RC explore options for sale of vegetables in the local market (in additional to consumption)</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
<p>Agricultural livelihoods restoration package to 800 HH of the host communities in River Gee and Maryland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed assessment and targeting in coordination with other actors in livelihoods</li> <li>• Work with existing agricultural committees (or set up where needed) to design and implement project</li> <li>• Design of the agricultural packages with community input</li> <li>• Procurement / provide vouchers for agricultural inputs</li> <li>• A typical kit could include: 4 tool items and 25KG rice seed with a cash top up for seed protection</li> <li>• Community training on safe refuse disposal and composting</li> <li>• Post-distribution monitoring</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
<p>Livelihoods training for agriculture for same 800 households of host communities – post harvest management and improved farming techniques to increase yields of rice seeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training need assessment (baseline)</li> <li>• Training roll out – 10 trainings for ToT of Ministry of Agriculture extension workers, agricultural community representative etc. who can then train the 800 farmers (2 day training)</li> <li>• Train volunteers for technical follow up and monitoring</li> <li>• Post-training evaluation</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
<p>Natural resource management for more resilient livelihoods, reduced soil erosion and sustainable fuel sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed assessment and targeting in coordination with other actors</li> <li>• Community environment risk mapping for tree planting</li> <li>• Procurement of seedlings (acacia, papaya and cashew) 200 per community x 16 communities = 3,200</li> <li>• Community sensitisation for the growth, care and maintenance of the seedlings</li> <li>• Establishment of nursery in collaboration with the forestry ministry including training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poly bags</li> <li>- Fertiliser 100KG for all.</li> <li>- Insecticides – 2LT</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Planting of seedlings</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>

**Impact:** During the recovery phase, the RDRT food security member provided the necessary support to crosscheck the assessment carried out by the IFRC and British Red Cross teams in 2012. The RDRT member also facilitated the selection of beneficiaries in two Counties (River Gee and Maryland) where 44.31% (390 families) of selected beneficiaries (880HH) received seeds in twofold (vegetable for backyard garden and rice seeds (25 kg) for upland or lowland farms including agricultural tools (hoes, cutlass, rack, wheel barrow) and Cash Grant (\$20) for seed protection in 16 communities (1,950 beneficiaries). Agricultural livelihoods restoration package to 800 HH (only 390 received due to the level of funding). This intervention has significantly changed the lives of beneficiaries who are more or less self-sufficient as they are not receiving any food assistance from WFP anymore.

The communal vegetable garden project done was to improve on the nutritional status and increase income generation amongst women in the targeted communities. A group of 10 beneficiaries (host & refugee)/community were supported with seeds and tools to work together in a plot (2ha.).

Trainings were conducted for both vegetable and rice production. A total of 150 beneficiaries participated in a two days training in modern farming techniques and post harvest management. The same beneficiaries underwent four courses on improved farming techniques and post harvest management which they have implemented within their communities.

During the training the following were discussed and considered: Site selection, measurement, land preparation, nursery preparation, planting / transplanting, crop protection, importance of vegetable production and consumption, rice production management and post harvest management.

The food security and livelihood programme in the three chapters were part coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture sector coordinating unit of each County. There was understanding and collaboration between the LNRCS, IFRC other agencies such as FAO, MOA, OXFARM, CRS, and DRC etc. Expertise from the ministry assisted with technical issues during trainings. FAO has been the focal coordinating organisation for food crops and vegetable production, linking and updating progress data. IFRC/LNRCS have been participating in various workshops held by the ministry in collaboration with FAO.



*Training of beneficiaries - Photo IFRC*



*Community members preparing land for cultivation (left) and planting seeds in a nursery (right) - Photo IFRC*

Progress in farming practices made positive changes in the fields applied by beneficiaries. Rice cultivation has been prioritized by beneficiaries due to the phasing out of vegetables in the fields. Sales from okra and maize brought a big relief to beneficiaries in terms food and cash.

The communal individual farms and gardens increased direct availability and access to food for households (refugees and hosts), thereby decreasing their food insecurity. The Back yard gardens produced crops within three months and were easily manageable by families; they were potentially used as a relief intervention-quick implementation.

The communal garden and Farms were more successful when they were made of individual plots, complemented by additional shared (group) plots, due to greater commitment on the part of beneficiaries. The communal farms and vegetable gardens provided revenue and better food security as well as improved nutrition in the communities.

<b>National Society Capacity Building</b>	
<b>Outcome: Stronger disaster response capacities in 3 LNRCS Chapters (Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland)</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Establishment of a storeroom in River Gee Chapter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tender for contractor to design and construct the storeroom</li> <li>• Storeroom built and secure</li> <li>• Stock management system in place</li> <li>• Pre-position supplies for recovery programme</li> </ul>
Support to establishment of a Disaster Management Centre in Grand Gedeh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tender for contractor to design and construct the centre</li> <li>• DM centre built and secure</li> <li>• Office furniture purchased and installed</li> <li>• DM pre-positioned stock in place</li> <li>• Communications system set up</li> </ul>
Basic office equipment for River Gee and Maryland Chapters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess needs of 2 Chapters for basic office equipment</li> <li>• Procure and supply basic office equipment</li> <li>• 10 tables, 20 chairs, 5 shelves / cupboards, 6 whiteboards, 3 notice boards</li> </ul>
Improved communications capacity between Chapters and the NHQ to support early warning early action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and set up communication hardware needed by Chapters and NHQ to upgrade country-wide communications system</li> <li>• SoPs for internal communications established and disseminated</li> <li>• Set up a control room at NHQ</li> <li>• Communications training for all staff and volunteers</li> </ul>
Training and capacity development for Chapter staff/volunteer on PMER (ToT), ITC and logistics (warehouse and fleet management) in 4 Chapters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify trainers and training materials</li> <li>• Training roll out for selected staff and volunteers (relevant to topic)</li> <li>• Pre and post training evaluation</li> <li>• Identify and train trainers in each subject area for future sustainability</li> <li>• Electronic volunteer databases set up in all 4 counties</li> </ul>

**Impact:** LNRCS had an opportunity to learn about the implementation of the cash transfer programme in River Gee. With the support of the British Red Cross the senior management and some selected field key staff were oriented on the cash transfer process, starting the development of the SOP. An SOP on cash transfer programmes was drafted and is now part of the new approach to introduce on relief for relief and recovery activities. The cash transfer programming that has proven to be cost effective in other settings were the procurement and distribution on NFI is challenged.

A training of trainers (ToT) for 30 supervisors on epidemic risk reduction and surveillance was also carried out. A total of 63 First Aid volunteers from 50 community hygiene promoters and 30 tracing volunteer were also trained. The trainings provided have strengthened the capacity of local branches volunteers of the target beneficiaries. They facilitated effective implementation of the activities and to realize the set objectives and targets of the operation.

After the closure of the operation, the capacity building activities have lasting activities that will assist in sustaining the operations of the NS and community development activities. The trained volunteers will continue

supporting the recovery activities formerly supported through this operation. This is envisaged to foster the value of ownership within communities.

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## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

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### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDR61007 - West Africa - Population Movement

Timeframe: 22 Dec 10 to 31 Dec 12

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Dec 10

Final Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2010/12-2013/12	Programme	MDR61007
Budget Timeframe	2010/12-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>4,872,843</b>				<b>4,872,843</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		134,324				134,324	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		869,424				869,424	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		54,364				54,364	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		146,210				146,210	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		160,800				160,800	
<i>Kuwait Red Crescent Society</i>		745,494				745,494	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		82,223				82,223	
<i>Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates</i>		9,737				9,737	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,209				12,209	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		8,962				8,962	
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)</i>		658,955				658,955	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		109,005				109,005	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		394,142				394,142	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>3,385,849</b>				<b>3,385,849</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		75,000				75,000	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>75,000</b>				<b>75,000</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		27,293				27,293	
<i>Other</i>		28,816				28,816	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>56,109</b>				<b>56,109</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>		0				0	
<i>Programme &amp; Services Support Recover</i>		4,875				4,875	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>4,875</b>				<b>4,875</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>3,521,833</b>				<b>3,521,833</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>3,521,833</b>				<b>3,521,833</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		3,521,833				3,521,833	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-3,500,969				-3,500,969	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		20,864				20,864	

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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>4,872,843</b>			<b>4,872,843</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	296,066		296,066			296,066	0	
Construction - Facilities	21,500		48			48	21,452	
Construction Materials	40,601		40,601			40,601	0	
Clothing & Textiles	98,380		75,882			75,882	22,498	
Food	640		640			640	0	
Seeds & Plants	88,782		117,765			117,765	-28,983	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	649,981		312,469			312,469	337,512	
Medical & First Aid	15,251		791			791	14,460	
Teaching Materials	26,373		11,413			11,413	14,960	
Utensils & Tools	491,716		151,378			151,378	340,338	
Other Supplies & Services	84,825		77,414			77,414	7,411	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,814,115</b>		<b>1,084,467</b>			<b>1,084,467</b>	<b>729,649</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	12,586		12,493			12,493	93	
Computers & Telecom	57,483		29,883			29,883	27,600	
Office & Household Equipment	3,119		1,827			1,827	1,292	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>73,187</b>		<b>44,203</b>			<b>44,203</b>	<b>28,985</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	151,896		10,275			10,275	141,621	
Distribution & Monitoring	90,449		101,470			101,470	-11,021	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	395,398		379,078			379,078	16,320	
Logistics Services	19,361		20,055			20,055	-694	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>657,103</b>		<b>510,877</b>			<b>510,877</b>	<b>146,226</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	621,490		504,745			504,745	116,745	
National Staff	120,806		145,070			145,070	-24,264	
National Society Staff	252,189		204,489			204,489	47,700	
Volunteers	134,138		77,152			77,152	56,986	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,128,623</b>		<b>931,456</b>			<b>931,456</b>	<b>197,166</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	127,016		127,380			127,380	-364	
Professional Fees	14,046		41,971			41,971	-27,926	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>141,062</b>		<b>169,352</b>			<b>169,352</b>	<b>-28,290</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	260,237		86,621			86,621	173,617	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>260,237</b>		<b>86,621</b>			<b>86,621</b>	<b>173,617</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	130,667		147,395			147,395	-16,728	
Information & Public Relations	33,397		33,080			33,080	316	
Office Costs	125,495		120,430			120,430	5,065	
Communications	117,319		102,656			102,656	14,663	
Financial Charges	52,133		-10,279			-10,279	62,412	
Other General Expenses	42,100		39,664			39,664	2,436	
Shared Office and Services Costs			10,011			10,011	-10,011	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>501,112</b>		<b>442,957</b>			<b>442,957</b>	<b>58,154</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								

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**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>4,872,843</b>			<b>4,872,843</b>		
Programme & Services Support Recove	297,404		208,899			208,899	88,505	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	297,404		208,899			208,899	88,505	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			17,338			17,338	-17,338	
Pledge Reporting Fees			4,800			4,800	-4,800	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			22,138			22,138	-22,138	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>4,872,843</b>		<b>3,500,969</b>			<b>3,500,969</b>	<b>1,371,874</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,371,874</b>			<b>1,371,874</b>		

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Subsector:	*		

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**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	4,872,843		3,521,833	3,521,833	3,500,969	20,864	
Subtotal BL2	4,872,843		3,521,833	3,521,833	3,500,969	20,864	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,872,843</b>		<b>3,521,833</b>	<b>3,521,833</b>	<b>3,500,969</b>	<b>20,864</b>	