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# Emergency appeal

## West Africa: Population movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Emergency appeal n° MDR61007 GLIDE n° OT-2010-000255-CIV 12 December 2011

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 4,872,842 in cash, kind, or services to support the National Societies in Liberia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, and Mali to assist some 11,500 families (57,500 beneficiaries) for the first 12 months of the operation until the end of 2011, and an additional 13,400 families (67,000 beneficiaries) in Liberia during 2012. The operation will be completed by the end of December 2012. An interim report will be made available by mid-2012, and a final report submitted by the end of March 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).

The budget has been revised to reflect the separation of Côte d'Ivoire from the Regional Appeal, as needs in Cote d'Ivoire are being addressed through a separate Emergency Appeal launched on June 17, 2011. It also reflects the completion of emergency interventions in Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Mali and Burkina Faso and the results of an assessment and planning process to meet recovery needs throughout 2012, targeting a caseload of 13,400 families, both refugees and host families, for recovery programming support in Liberia.

The operational goal has been expanded to provide timely and appropriate disaster recovery assistance to restore the immediate and vital living conditions of 22,000 refugees and to sustainably restore 45,000 host community members to their pre-disaster capacities prior to the influx of refugees in Liberia. The quality of the operation will also be supported through protecting and promoting the Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) development, domestic capacities and future sustainability.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget;](#)  
[here to link to a map of the affected area; or](#)  
[here to view contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- CHF 200,000 were initially allocated from the International Federation 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 03 January 2011 was issued focusing on the regional coordination mechanism.
- Operations Update no. 2 covering the period 04 to 12 January 2011 highlighted the relief activities carried out in Liberia.



Red Cross provides livelihoods and food security support to both host and refugee families in Liberia. IFRC

- A revised appeal to address increased numbers of refugees and internally displaced people was launched on 30 March, 2011 for CHF 3,977,698.
- Operations Update no. 3 covering the period 20 January to 18 April, 2011, was issued on 21 April, 2011, highlighting the relief and WATSAN activities mainly in Liberia and Ghana..
- Under the current emergency appeal, all relief activities will be completed by the end of 2011 in Liberia and are already completed in 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'Ivoire (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRCI003ea.pdf>). This appeal revision therefore reflects a significant shift in the operational strategy to accommodate the LNRCS integrated, community-based recovery programme and the associated budget. Given the nature of the adjusted operational strategy, the appeal is being exceptionally extended for 12 months (until the end of 2012).

## 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 while others had to seek refuge in third countries like 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 the 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. The Red Cross Movement, led by the Liberia National Red Cross Society (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 Federation, with the support of different donors, has been supporting West African NSs 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. Currently, some refugees (mainly from Nimba county) are returning back to Cote d'Ivoire where fragile peace exists but the majority of refugees remain in Liberia and are expected to remain until at least mid 2012 and even beyond. 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, the majority of refugees (nearly 70%) are still living within their host communities who are often relatives.

Achievements in Liberia to date through the implementation of activities under the current Emergency Appeal include:

- Livelihoods and food security: distribution of seeds (low and up land rice and tools) to 1,250 families (70% host & 30% refugees) and provision of a cash value of 17.5 USD per family for seed protection measures.
- Health: rapid epidemic risk assessment in 14 communities in Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland, production of epidemic risk reduction tools (4 sets) and 200 booklets per set. Training of trainers of 30 supervisors on epidemic risk reduction.
- Relief distribution: 1,449 families in Nimba, 468 in Maryland and 800 families in River Gee.
- WATSAN: Latrines: 211 for 4,420 beneficiaries in Nimba and 45 for 1,800 beneficiaries in Maryland. Water system: installation of two emergency water treatment kits for 15,000 people and rehabilitation of 49 water source points alongside construction of 20 new water points.

As the situation has evolved, LNRCS, IFRC and the British Red Cross carried out a new assessment in August 2011. In addition to outstanding relief needs that have not been addressed yet, and considering the uncertainty of how long the situation will continue, the assessment identified needs that require medium- and long-term solutions. The assessment identified needs of the refugees and the residents of the host communities, concerning Livelihoods, WATSAN, Shelter & Relief, and Psychosocial support. The Government of Liberia has issued a Strategic Direction and Rationale of the Refugee Programme in Liberia, which reflects the changing context in country. These form the basis for this revised emergency appeal and the recovery programme described in this appeal.

## Coordination and partnerships

### **Internal**

The activities in Liberia will continue to be coordinated by the LNRCS, linked to the Federation Regional Representation and Country Delegation. The overall coordination of this operation will be carried out by the Federation's Regional Representation in Dakar, Senegal, with support from the Regional Representation in Abuja, Nigeria and the Africa Zone Office in Johannesburg.

With the Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) taking the lead, the International Federation and the ICRC have been effectively collaborating in ensuring the national society's 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. A weekly coordination meeting of the Movement components including Partner National Societies (PNS) in-country takes place at the national society headquarters to discuss support to the LNRCS. The Netherlands Red Cross is working bilaterally with the LNRCS on a WATSAN ECHO funded project in Nimba County targeted at host communities. The Danish Red Cross is also providing bilateral support to the LNRCS.

UN agencies, INGO's and the Red Cross Movement meet on a weekly basis to discuss operational strategy and implementation at cluster sector meetings at national and county levels. The following shows the clusters present in Liberia with the lead chair agency and notes in which ones the RCM is an active member.

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

### **External**

The Sahel Regional Representation is part of a consultation group in Dakar under the auspices of OCHA and participates in the inter-agency standing committee (IASC) coordination meetings on the Côte d'Ivoire crisis. Regular communication is also maintained with the UNHCR to ensure a coordinated response at the regional level. Specific activities of the present operation have been planned in cooperation with UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and local and international NGOs.

Coordination at the national level in Liberia is chaired by the Liberia Refugee Repatriation & Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) with the technical support of the UNHCR. The Humanitarian Action Committee (HAC) group meets weekly and is chaired by the UN Country Humanitarian Coordinator with the presence of all organisations and agencies working in Liberia. The Refugee Operation Coordination weekly meeting takes place at the UNHCR with the active coordination role of the LRRRC. This is the main forum where all activities related to refugee management in Liberia are discussed and solutions to challenges found and agreed.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In the aftermath of the population movement and escalating political post election crisis in Cote d'Ivoire, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies mobilised its members to support the different affected countries that were receiving displaced people as well as Cote d'Ivoire itself.

An Emergency Appeal was immediately launched on a preliminary basis in December 2010 for CHF 1,350,184 for 6 months to assist some 45,000 beneficiaries. This appeal was revised in March 2011 to address needs of increased numbers of refugees and internally displaced for CHF 3,977,698. The revised emergency appeal included outcomes for Liberia and neighbouring countries as well as for Cote d'Ivoire. The outcomes for Cote d'Ivoire have been removed as these are being addressed through a separate country appeal launched in June 2011.

## Progress towards outcomes.

The plan to meet humanitarian needs in Liberia and neighbouring countries for the first 12 months of the operation was as follows:

<b>Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: up to 7,500 of the most vulnerable refugee families and 4,000 host families (11,500 families/57,500 beneficiaries) in Liberia and neighbouring countries benefit from the distribution of non-food items as required.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
At least 11,500 affected families with refugees have receive appropriate non-food items sets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the National Societies to conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Acquire and transport 11,500 sets of non-food items (NFI); with each set comprised of 2 blankets and 2 sleeping mats, 3 soap, Jerry can, Buckets and kitchen utensils.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies as required and control supply movements from point of dispatching to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor relief activities and report.</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>

<b>Emergency shelter</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: 5,000 of the most vulnerable refugee families in Liberia and neighbouring countries (25,000 beneficiaries in total) have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of appropriate emergency shelters, shelter toolkits and guidance on improved building techniques.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
5,000 vulnerable refugee families are in appropriate emergency shelters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing assessment of the shelter needs and appropriate shelter solutions.</li> <li>• Train national shelter teams on shelter construction techniques.</li> <li>• Procure, transport and store 500 family tents and distribute to most vulnerable refugee families.</li> <li>• Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate programming methodologies, as and when required and in partnership with other agencies already active in this field.</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable shelter where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities.</li> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe and adequate shelter response programming with the National Societies and affected communities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with Movement partners and UNHCR in country as well as NGO partners involved in shelter programmes.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on shelter activities.</li> <li>• Develop and implement an exit strategy.</li> </ul>

<b>Emergency health and care</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: The health risks to 7,500 refugee families and 4,000 host community families (11,500 families/57,500 beneficiaries) are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-based health services for one year.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The adverse effects of the disaster on the health of 57,500 refugees and hosts are reduced through epidemic control and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out a baseline study in the population as a result of the population movement.</li> <li>• Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, health needs and risk of communicable diseases.</li> <li>• Training of 30 supervisors on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (EVC) from the affected districts and other epidemic prone districts.</li> </ul>

community-based health and firstaid services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide First Aid and referral services for affected communities through 250 volunteers in the coming year.</li> <li>• Acquire and distribute 200 first aid kits + replenishments</li> <li>• Distribute 23,000 mosquito nets to 11,500 families within 6 months accompanied by key health messages and follow up activities through trained volunteers.</li> <li>• Purchase, transport, store and distribute Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) for 5,000 families for 3 months.</li> <li>• Monitor and supervise activities from headquarters and at district level.</li> </ul>
Psycho-social support is provided to up to 10,000 refugees and staff / volunteers of National Red Cross Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychological support and accommodation for refugee children and their parents at the first encounter.</li> <li>• Provide psychological and other support to single female-headed households.</li> <li>• Providing the means enabling children to participate in social activities.</li> <li>• Referral to specialised services.</li> <li>• Organise child support activities and set up child friendly spaces.</li> <li>• Organise counselling for staff.</li> <li>• Create women groups and peer support.</li> </ul>

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome 1 : The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 5,000 refugee families and 5,000 host community families (50,000 beneficiaries in total) in neighbouring countries with a focus on Liberia for 12 months.</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 10,000 refugees and host families as damaged systems are restored and new ones constructed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for 96 water points in refugee affected areas.</li> <li>• Distributing 10,000 Jerry Cans, 10,000 buckets, 10,000 water guards and 30,000 bars of soap to 10,000 families. .</li> <li>• Preposition &amp; installation of three (3) water and sanitation Kit 2 or equivalent for the provision of clean water to affected population.</li> <li>• Provide 40 new hand dug wells with handpumps to affected population</li> </ul>
Improved sanitation for 10,000 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 250 pit latrines for refugees and host population.</li> <li>• Construction of 120 emergency pit latrines for refugees and host population</li> </ul>
Improved sanitation for 10.000 Affected population receives coherent messaging on good hygiene practices to enable safe behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the National Societies develop/use the relevant tools to assess beneficiary locations and other information relating to the needs of 10,000 families</li> <li>• Train 50 community-based volunteers on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and the International Federation WatSan Software in Liberia.</li> <li>• Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behavioural change and targeting affected communities, including host and refugees' population through the use of posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the Movement partners and UNICEF in country as well as NGO actors/partners involved in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.</li> </ul>
The scope and quality of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct 8 trainings on PHAST, water supply, sanitation and CBHFA</li> </ul>

National Red Cross Societies' water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and first aid services are improved	for 150 volunteers, coaches and staff in the affected branches within in the next 6 months.
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### Livelihoods

**Outcome 1: The food availability to most vulnerable families in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Guinea is improved through the support of household coping mechanisms.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
4,000 vulnerable (displaced and host) families have self-sustainable food growing opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase and distribute seeds and tools to 4,000 vulnerable families in villages where displaced are hosted and access to farm land is secured.</li> </ul>

### Logistics

**Outcome: The local logistics and transport capacities of the Red Cross Societies to respond with relief items are strengthened through pre-positioning of standard items together with technical assistance to effectively manage the supply chain from arrival of relief items, through to clearance, storage, forwarding and distribution.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated mobilization of relief goods.</li> <li>Coordinated reception of all incoming goods.</li> <li>Coordinated warehousing centralized provision of standard vehicles as required; and coordinated an efficient dispatching of goods to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>Acquire and transport 11,500 sets of non-food items (NFI); with each set comprising 2 blankets and 2 sleeping mats, 3 soap bars, a jerry can, buckets and kitchen utensils.</li> <li>Procure, transport and store 500 family tents and distribute to most vulnerable refugee families.</li> <li>Purchase, transport, store and distribute Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) for 5,000 families for 3 months.</li> <li>Procure water purification tablets and support communities sensitization on their use</li> <li>Procure 200 first aid kits + replenishments</li> <li>Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatching to end user.</li> <li>Carry out reception of relief goods and arrange warehousing and transportation to distribution points following the International Federation logistics procedures.</li> <li>Store non-food items and pre-position NFI sets in warehouses for maximum efficiency, in compliance with Red Cross policies and procedures.</li> <li>Liaise and coordinate with other key actors to ensure repair of damaged bridges and roads.</li> <li>Construct temporary warehouse to position relief items.</li> <li>Support the review and improvement of National Societies' capacities including systems and local procurement procedures.</li> <li>Coordinate with the Movement partners and WFP in country as well as other actors/partners (International and National NGOs).</li> <li>Provide reporting on logistic and transport activities.</li> </ul>

### Human resources

**Outcome: Sufficient Human Resources in place to support National Societies to respond to the crisis and emergencies now and in future**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Hire the required Human Resources to ensure quality staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit an Operations coordinator to be based in Liberia for nine months support.</li> </ul>

to support the response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit a Watsan delegate with developmental programming and engineering knowledge for 6 Months.</li> <li>Recruit a logistics coordinator in Liberia for three months.</li> <li>Engage three Resource persons for 12 weeks to support the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire (RCSCI) as well as Guinea (CRG) and to promote coordination with ICRC.</li> <li>Agree with the National Societies to identify consultants to provide surge capacity to ensure that other non emergency programmes do not suffer.</li> <li>Recruit regionally Emergency Coordinator, Finance Officer and Emergency Assistant for six months support to ensure that other non emergency programmes do not suffer.</li> <li>Recruit National Coordinators, Finance Assistants, Emergency Assistants and IT assistants to support National Societies headquarters and branches with specialised and on the job training.</li> <li>Recruit Communication Assistants to support efforts and to increase National Societies' capacities in communications.</li> <li>Engage a regional reporting officer to support the National Societies' reporting requirements.</li> </ul>
Ensure Administration, Finance, Human Resources and other procedures are in place when deploying RDRT, staff and delegates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RDRT Relief, watsan and health deployments.</li> <li>Administration and Human Resources support to deployments: briefing, procedures, briefing, debriefing.</li> </ul>

### Information systems and services (ISD)

**Outcome: National Societies' capacities in information systems and services are adequate to ensure effective response to the current crisis and for the future.**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Societies and the emergency operations room are properly equipped to ensure regular monitoring of population movements and National Societies' response.</li> <li>National Societies' chapters and branches offices in operation areas are adequately equipped to ensure regular monitoring of population movement and response.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the National Societies headquarters with selected branches with computers, radios, printers, internet and other software to bridge the digital divide in emergencies and disasters.</li> <li>Emergency room: equip with radios, computer, hardware, GPS, maps.</li> <li>National Societies' chapters and branches offices: Equip with communication and transport means.</li> </ul>

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The NS and regional communications offices will conduct awareness and publicity activities including field trips to sensitize the public and media on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. They will also work with programme teams to develop beneficiary communications that support programme objectives in decreasing the vulnerability of the affected populations.

<b>Outcome: NS and Federation visibility are improved</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the National Societies to develop communications tools in hygiene promotion, video footage, articles, photos and to produce materials to communicate to refugees and IDPs about</li> </ul>

<p>stakeholders is maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The communications capacities of the National Societies are improved.</li> <li>• Appropriate communications tools are developed</li> </ul>	<p>hygiene, sanitation and other practices including gender based violence to ensure their wellbeing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the national society communication assistants' capacities to support the emergency appeal operations and profile the work of the National Societies.</li> <li>• Support the National Societies in its media relations in positioning the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and profiling its life saving activities.</li> <li>• Produce and upload information bulletins on the Federation and make available for NS websites.</li> <li>• Share regular updates and learning studies with other stakeholders.</li> <li>• Organize media field trips to the key areas.</li> <li>• Produce communications materials for the media including stories, photos, and video footage.</li> <li>• IFRC delegate in Abidjan to act as spokesperson for international media and gather communications materials to support the profiling of the appeal.</li> <li>• Interviewees, spokespersons, hard data/numbers/facts, opinion pieces and podcasts from the field with a focus on Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia.</li> <li>• Monitor media coverage and monitoring of activities.</li> <li>• Produce and air radio/TV spots, print adverts/supplements.</li> <li>• Organise regular press briefings in capital cities and Dakar.</li> <li>• Support the volunteers involved with visibility materials (T shirts/ tabards).</li> <li>• Discuss and agree with ICRC on "working together in Côte d'Ivoire + 5".</li> <li>• Organise a regional and 2 in-country donor meetings to support the appeal.</li> </ul>
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### **Reporting, Monitoring and evaluation**

**Outcome: The activities are properly implemented, monitored and reported on to ensure effective management of the operation and accountability to the vulnerable populations and donors.**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<p>Monitoring visits conducted, and information utilized in management of the operation.</p> <p>Reports produced to share information with stakeholders on operation status, opportunities and challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct monitoring visits to 6 National Societies.</li> <li>• Prepare regular and final situational reports, updates and reports.</li> <li>• Evaluate the relief operations with a view to improving current and future response.</li> </ul>

The implementation of the activities within the plan of action of the emergency appeal for the last 8 months is as follows:

**In Burkina Faso and Mali**, and as part of preparedness measures, the IFRC pre-positioned emergency stock for 500 families in each country in anticipation of the influx of displaced persons arising from the conflict in Cote d'Ivoire. The stock consisted of essential non-food items such as sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, soaps, mosquito nets, and shelter kits including tarpaulins and buckets. The contingency plans of both Burkina Faso Red Cross and Mali Red Cross were updated after the main population movements and assessment data found that the majority of displaced people were either returning or were living with relatives and host families. The assessment concluded that there was no need for a humanitarian intervention and

therefore the pre-positioned emergency relief items were donated to the NS as contingency stocks for future emergencies.

**In Ghana**, more than 8,348 people were registered arriving from Cote d'Ivoire as they sought refuge in the four main camps and with host families. Through the support of the West Coast Regional Representation of IFRC, the Ghana Red Cross Society (GRCS) updated its contingency plan and was active in the interagency committee in Ghana in responding to some of the needs of the refugees residing in the camps. A needs assessment was conducted and a plan of action developed through which the following activities were implemented:

- 10 volunteers were trained in each refugee camp in teams comprised of both Ghanaians and Ivoirians (70/30 ratio respectively) with an equitable gender composition. Topics included hygiene promotion, relief distribution, first aid and information management.
- A total of 18 volunteers with medical backgrounds were mobilised and involved in the treatment of about 600 refugees residing in the camps with minor health ailments with some medical consumables supplied by the Ghana Health Service. A follow-up for referral medical treatment through daily household visits by volunteers facilitated the sick gaining access to camp health facilities.
- Through regular and active participation to the inter-agency meetings, the partnership between GRCS and UN agencies was strengthened, especially with UNHCR.
- Epidemiological control at different camps were conducted by the Ghana Red Cross Society after it had entered into an agreement with the World Health Organization (WHO) to conduct disease surveillance at the camps. WHO is providing technical and financial support. The Red Cross volunteers are providing health promotion to 9,180 females and 4,760 children under five years.
- Under restoring family links, 37 messages were sent by the Ghana Red Cross from refugees at Ampain to their relatives and friends in Cote D' Ivoire.
- At least 400 families have benefited from non-food items (NFIs) distributed by the Ghana Red Cross Society through IFRC support. The table below presents the summary of items distributed:

<b>Camps</b>	<b>Items</b>						
	<b>Blankets</b>	<b>Buckets</b>	<b>Mosquito nets</b>	<b>Mats</b>	<b>Jerry cans</b>	<b>Soap</b>	<b>Tarpaulins</b>
<i>Ampain</i>	300	300	1,500	300	300	150	300
<i>Eagle Star</i>	10	100	NIL	100	100	50	100
<i>Fetantaa</i>	400	400	400	400	400	200	400
<b>TOTAL</b>	800	800	1,900	800	800	400	800

It is worth mentioning that the Ghana Red Cross Society has increased its membership by 40% in the affected districts where the camps are situated. The recruitment of Ivorian refugees as Red Cross volunteers has promoted effective interaction at the community level which in turn enabled efficient Red Cross activities at the camps.

**In Guinea**, the IFRC supported the Guinea Red Cross Society (GRCS) in its effort to prepare for an influx of refugees. Approximately 3,000 refugees moved into Guinea from Cote d'Ivoire mainly settling with host families with almost 200 households supported with shelter assistance by UNHCR in Nzerekoré. With a long-standing experience in hosting Sierra Leonians and Liberian refugees in the Guinea forestier, 30 Red Cross volunteers members of GAPU (the action group for emergencies) were mobilised and received refresher training. The teams were equipped with first aid kits and provided with means of communication and logistics including cell phone air time (credits), 4 motorbikes and 15 bicycles. These GAPU teams were established through the regional contingency planning process supported by the Federation since 2005. In collaboration and with support from ICRC and the Danish Red Cross present in the country, the GRCS was able to assist most of the households alongside a total of 1,500 households who were supported through pre-positioned emergency stock. The teams have been actively involved in tracing and monitoring the influx into Guinea.

**In Liberia**, since December 2010, the International Federation has supported the national society in carrying out assessments in Nimba, Maryland and River Gee while assessment in Grand Gedeh was done by the ICRC. The IFRC recovery assessment, supported by the British Red Cross, highlighted the increase in the influx of refugees in the country. The Federation continues to support the LNRCS in implementation of activities mainly

in water and sanitation, livelihoods, hygiene promotion as well as distribution of relief non-food items. 1,250 beneficiary host (80%) and refugee families (20%) out of 2,400 targeted beneficiary families have been provided with seed rice, farming tools as well as seed protection cash package of USD 17.5 (approximately CHF 16.25) per beneficiary household in 16 remote communities in the Nimba County of Liberia after an assessment was conducted in April 2011. The vegetable backyard phase of the livelihoods programme is on hold due to funding constraints. Plans are underway for livelihoods interventions in Maryland and River Gee.

The national society supported by the Swiss Red Cross has distributed family kits to 486 refugee families while 1,449 additional host and refugee families have received relief items including soap, buckets, blankets, jerry cans and water guards in target communities in Nimba. Distribution of NFIs in Maryland (468 families) and River Gee (800 Families) were carried out in August and October 2011. The potable water distribution kit and 5 treatment plants in Butuuu have been replaced with fifteen hand pumps. The operation has rehabilitated 49 water points and constructed 20 new points in target communities in Nimba. Increased rehabilitation and construction activities are planned in Nimba with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross and ECHO. Plans have been developed to implement the same activities in Maryland and River Gee.



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

With the completion of 85 single latrines targeting 2,125 beneficiaries in 6 communities in North Belegeh District, Nimba County during the first phase of the operation, the Red Cross has also completed the construction of 63 additional double cabin latrines in 4 communities targeting 3,150 beneficiaries. 45 latrines (1,800 beneficiaries) have also been completed in Maryland County, with the facilities now being used by the beneficiary communities. Trained Red Cross volunteers including community volunteers are also carrying out good hygiene and sanitation sensitization activities in these communities. Health related activities commenced during the month of June with a rapid epidemic risk assessment in 14 communities covering Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland. Production of epidemic risk reduction tools (4 sets) and 200 booklets per set alongside a TOT for 30 supervisors on epidemic risk reduction has been completed. Shelter activities in Maryland and other counties were suspended following the Government policy instructing all humanitarian actors to orient all refugee related housing construction into the camps.

The national society continues to collaborate with ICRC in restoring family links by phone and through transmission of “safe and well” messages back to Côte d’Ivoire as well as working to identify non-accompanied children, separated children and others with tracing needs. ICRC is supporting the LNRCS in water and sanitation activities as well. The Netherlands Red Cross delegation in Liberia is supporting the national society to assist the affected population in the provision of water and sanitation facilities especially in Nimba county, while other partner national societies working in the country such as the Danish Red Cross continue to provide support to the LNRCS.

There has been some international media coverage, including from Eljazeera in February, BBC Worldnews in June and Euronews in October, both in Cote d’Ivoire and Liberia. Additional to these, the IFRC media team has been profiling the operation with a series of web stories while the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners have been receiving weekly operational updates.

However there is a need to orient the response activities in the camps with a continuous presence in host communities, as more and more refugees are hosted by families, where they will receive the necessary assistance.

#### **Challenges and lessons learned:**

- The complexity of the situation made the regional coordination difficult noting also the differences in language.
- Different national societies involved at different level of capacity to cope with the emergency operation and allocation of resources as earmarked funds are not flexible to the realities on ground with needs.
- Logistical challenges in terms of delays on procurement and transportation due to bad road with the rainy season somehow impeded to the delivery of services. Nevertheless, the logistical support from the Dakar hub unit has been helpful to address some of the issues.

- Sound financial management without a finance delegate on the ground had raised some concerns and the banking system sometimes was not reliable for payment of a number of suppliers. Some discrepancies had to be raised with delays of submission of justifications increasing breakdown of financial information flow with the field.
- Coordination of the overall operation with the hub concept that is still in its early stage without full and adequate personnel to consolidate the implementation of activities consistently.

## The needs

### *Beneficiary selection:*

The emergency operation throughout 2011 has worked with a total of 44 communities in Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland counties in Liberia. Nimba will no longer be targeted for the recovery programme in 2012 due to the large number of humanitarian actors present in the county and the existing signs that refugees (approximately 25% to date) will return to Cote d'Ivoire. For Grand Gedeh, the recovery programme will focus on psychosocial support only; the ICRC is working with the LNRCS and will scale up its WATSAN and EcoSec programming in Grand Gedeh county to cover 15 communities with WATSAN and 10 communities with EcoSec (food security and livelihoods) in 2012 and so it is preferable not to 'overburden' the LNRCS Chapter with additional activities. Instead, existing capacity needs to be consolidated and sustained. The IFRC and LNRCS psychosocial support component of the recovery programme will be implemented in all 3 counties (Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland). To avoid duplication, the other programming sectors will focus on the host communities in River Gee and Maryland counties only.

The recovery programme will seek to build the resilience and support the recovery of 16 communities and will equally contribute to the humanitarian efforts of sustaining and building resilience of the refugee communities in 3 camps where gaps have been identified. Some activities will be focused to select most vulnerable households within these host communities using transparent criteria and selection processes. The programme has been designed to provide equitable support to both host communities and the refugee population. In line with the targeting rationale above, the programme will work where current gaps have been identified, in one camp in Maryland and in 2 of the 4 camps in Grand Gedeh (there are no camps currently in River Gee).

Coordination meetings are ongoing to ensure adequate service provision in the camp settings. Gaps will surely exist and the LNRCS will work to meet some but not all of these gaps according to its own capacities and strategic direction. Based on past experience of working in camps with UNHCR, the LNRCS will support the refugees with clear time bound interventions that have a clear and communicable exit to avoid raising expectations around their long term engagement with the camps. The LNRCS will shifted their focus to capacity building in WATSAN and knowledge transfer to communities for the use and maintenance of appropriate WATSAN facilities via PHAST and hygiene promotion working through WATSAN committees. The IFRC recovery assessment in August noted that the majority of humanitarian agencies engaged in WATSAN are focusing on camps and therefore recommended to provide WATSAN support in the host communities to ensure appropriate balance. The LNRCS and IFRC will actively advocate to other humanitarian actors on the unmet gaps in service provision in camps to try to get a coordinated response to the needs.

The recovery programme is both focused and targeted to ensure a concentration of efforts. With the exception of PSP, the majority of the planned activities are targeted on the most vulnerable sections of the communities. Whilst selection criteria will be developed with the community themselves and based on further and ongoing assessment, vulnerable groups are likely to be as follows: female headed households, any child headed households, chronically ill, physically and/or mentally impaired, people living with HIV/AIDS, and the elderly. The same categories will be applied in both host and refugee communities.

### **Recovery assessment findings and needs identified**

A recovery assessment was completed in Liberia in August 2011 by a multi-sectoral team comprised of specialist members to cover livelihoods and food security, water and sanitation, shelter and health. Secondary and primary data was collected and analysed by the team and a total of 16 communities were assessed: 5 in Grand Gedeh, 8 in Maryland and 3 in River Gee.

With the longer term activities planned in Grand Gedeh by LNRCS and the existing emergency operation being well established in Maryland and River Gee, the assessment concludes that “longer-term recovery programmes should target up to 20 communities in Maryland and River Gee” and notes that the “refugees in Maryland and River Gee were overall more vulnerable than in Grand Gedeh”. The recovery programme will conduct a small selection of activities in Grand Gedeh, including psychosocial support and some essential asset support/communal vegetable gardening to refugees, with the main thrust of the integrated programme in Maryland and River Gee Counties. The assessment also notes the following as the top three priority unmet needs for the refugee populations assessed — 61% cited health, livelihoods, NFIs as their priority - and for the host communities assessed – 56% cited water and sanitation, health, livelihoods as their priority.

**Psychosocial support:** The development of both refugees and host communities must be promoted for people to re-establish their routines and gain a sense of control over their lives with participation of women and children at the heart of what we do. There is a need for safe and recreational facilities for children, quick impact skills training such as vegetable gardening, soap production, quilt making and communal farming to enable women to share problems, save together and pursue their own development.

**Livelihoods and food security:** The majority of registered refugees are receiving food aid but there remains a gap for many in terms of their access to essential and productive assets. The most vulnerable are female headed households with dependants, handicapped, chronically ill and those refugees from urban areas in Cote d'Ivoire who are residing in rural communities. Host communities who were vulnerable before taking in refugees have had their asset bases depleted by doubling household sizes as well as national factors of seasonal food shortages and high food and commodity prices in the markets.

There is a need to distribute seeds and tools to women to provide a nutritional supplement to the household diet and a potential source of income. Communities also need increased purchasing power through cash based programming for the most vulnerable households to purchase food and non-food items. Where cash grants are not feasible, commodities should be locally procured for distribution. Agricultural training for farmers in host communities in post-harvest management and improved farming techniques followed by rice seed with seed protection distribution will support more resilient agricultural livelihoods to cope better with lean periods and rising food prices. To improve food security and increase diet diversity, communal gardens will be selected to promote community cohesion whilst women will still be targeted. Risk reduction measures are needed to recharge forestry resources and provision of improved and protected seeds potentially through local purchase using a voucher mechanism.

**Shelter, settlements, and non-food items:** Refugees moving into camps are likely to leave any NFIs received with the host families who initially took them in. Therefore there will be a need for distribution of essential NFIs (including eco-stoves) to the most vulnerable refugees arriving into the camps.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** The lack of WATSAN in the refugee impacted areas is at a critical level. Any effective water supply intervention has to be based on a shift from shallow to deep wells/boreholes and needs to include drilling and rehabilitate boreholes with community-based management (CBM) training for all water points. Sanitation interventions require a more developmental approach as temporary facilities are no longer appropriate so there is a need for construction of household and some communal latrines and bathrooms and promotion of safe refuse disposal. Hygiene promotion is also needed along with vermin and vector control activities. .

## The proposed operation

This section covers the additional 2012 recovery programme in Liberia. A Plan of Action for the Liberia Recovery Programme 2012 is available upon request.

**OPERATIONAL GOAL:** The goal of the operation in 2012 is to provide timely and appropriate disaster recovery assistance to restore the immediate and vital living conditions of 22,000 refugees and to sustainably restore 45,000 host community members to their pre-disaster capacities prior to the influx of refugees in Liberia.

## Health and Care

<b>Outcome: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
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>

## Psychosocial support

<b>Outcome: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced and human dignity restored</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
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, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>
Mainstream and cross-cutting psychosocial support provided to the 20% (9,000 people) most vulnerable host communities in	<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</li> </ul>

3 counties for 12 months (Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland)	<p>to one counselling and play therapy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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### Shelter, Settlements and Non-Food Items

<b>Outcome: Essential assets are provided to the most vulnerable refugees arriving into camps</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
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 kit should contain: wrapper/clothing, clothing for children, footwear, mosquito nets, hygiene kits for women and eco-stove)</li> <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>

### 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 endline 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</li> </ul>

	<p>bathrooms (25 people per toilet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the WATSAN community committee to oversee the process. Train on community-based maintenance for the committee.</li> <li>• Baseline and endline 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> <li>• Baseline and endline survey completed</li> <li>• Coordination with relevant international and national actors – Govt, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, community structures and representative bodies</li> </ul>

### 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> <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</li> </ul>

	representative bodies
Agricultural livelihoods restoration package to 800 HH of the host communities in River Gee and Maryland	<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>
Livelihoods training for agriculture for same 800 households of host communities – post harvest management and improved farming techniques to increase yields of rice seeds	<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>
Natural resource management for more resilient livelihoods, reduced soil erosion and sustainable fuel sources	<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>

### National Society Capacity Building

<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>

Capacity building of the LNRCS is central through each and every programme activity as well as the specific outputs in this section.

New volunteers will be selected and recruited from within the communities in line with the IFRC CBHFA approach. Moreover, trained volunteers will replicate the acquired knowledge in the affected communities and in camps. In each programming sector. Specific capacities through knowledge transfer and training will be built ensuring that volunteers are experienced in multi-sector integrated programming that is built on a community development approach. The purchase of the WATSAN rig equipment along with training for the LNRCS in its use and maintenance will ensure sustainable capacity that can be available for ongoing programming, be used to generate income for the NS and also be a resource available to the wider West Africa region. Whilst the LNRCS has an intensified capacity building project as part of its ongoing programming, the counties in this recovery programme are not included here. This and the IFRC recovery assessment SWOT analysis of LNRCS Chapter capacities is the rationale for specific capacity building support to be targeted at the relatively weaker branches of Maryland and River Gee. Capacities will be sustainably grown to ensure delivery of this recovery programme.

## Logistics

<b>Outcome: Sufficient logistics capacity is in place to support LNRCS to respond to crisis both now and in the future and to be able to implement the recovery programme</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Resource overview</b>
Existing and built capacities in logistics are sufficient to implement the recovery programme according to IFRC standards and procedures and to ensure sustainable capacity building for the LNRCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Warehouses (1 existing in Maryland and 1 to be built in Grand Gedeh)</li> <li>2 Storerooms (1 to be built through the recovery programme in River Gee and 1 in Grand Gedeh is planned through the LNRCS long term programme)</li> <li>7 vehicles - 7 field vehicles (4 hardtops, 2 pickups, 1 truck of 17 tones)</li> <li>2 motorbikes (1 existing and 1 additional to be supplied)</li> </ul>

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. The communications activities in this appeal are aimed at supporting the National Society to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations. These activities are closely coordinated

with the Communications department of the IFRC's Secretariat in Geneva and the communications coordinator in the Africa Zone.

### Capacity of the National Society

The LNRCS has a long history of providing support to refugees from neighboring countries. The LNRCS volunteer network has increased in number (approximately 120 volunteers per chapter) and expertise, with new skills and knowledge. The LNRCS has functional chapters in all the 4 counties that are hosting refugee populations, especially that of Nimba where the LNRCS has one of its biggest DM Centres. The LNRCS is structured into the National Headquarters which deals with strategic orientations of the society and coordinating 15 operational chapters that are grouped into 5 geopolitical regions and reaching communities through branches with a clear decentralized approach.

This operation requires competent and experienced human resources that can handle both emergency response for displaced population as well as an integrated long-term development approach with the affected communities. The 2012 Liberia Recovery Programme builds on the emergency response operation in 2011, which has strengthened the capacities of the National Society to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population. The recovery programme will engage a total of 196 volunteers and 28 volunteer supervisors, for three days a week for a total of 52 weeks. The operation will also employ staff to strengthen the existing capacity of the National Society, provided sufficient funding is raised. This staff includes a recovery manager, one WATSAN coordinator and one WATSAN technician, one livelihoods and food security coordinator and one officer, a PSP coordinator and three PSP officers, three chapter field officers, as well as support staff, including a finance manager, two finance cashiers, one logistics coordinator and one logistics officer, and seven drivers. Some of this staff is already providing services in the National Society.

### Capacity of the IFRC

The emergency phase has been supported by the IFRC operational team in country led by an Operations coordinator, supported by the regional structures of West Coast and Sahel Regional Representations, the technical team at the Africa Zone level in Johannesburg and global level in Geneva. The regional representation of Sahel serves also as the DM hub which provides logistical support with procurement, clearing and forwarding, fleet management from its sub-regional base in Dakar, as well as human resource mobilization, especially of the RDRT members (a data base of approximately 50 active members) that are deployed to the operation. The use of RDRTs has not only reduced the cost and improved the timeliness in comparison with an international recruitment process, but has also had the additional benefit of bringing in similar competencies and knowledge of the context and region, which has proved as a valuable asset. The IFRC operation coordination in Liberia is also providing capacity development and coaching for the long-term sustainability of activities and knowledge sharing.

In this recovery phase, the IFRC will continue to support the implementation of the operation through its Regional and Zone offices. It will also recruit, provided sufficient resources are available, additional staff to provide support in country. This includes an operations coordinator, a WATSAN, livelihoods and food security, PSP, finance, and logistics delegates, as well as one reporting officer. The operation has also considered the deployment of three RDRTs to provide additional capacity to the National Society.

### Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

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### Click here

1. **Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
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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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

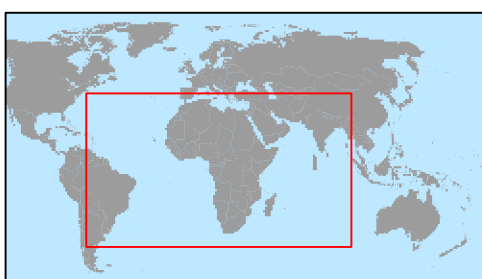
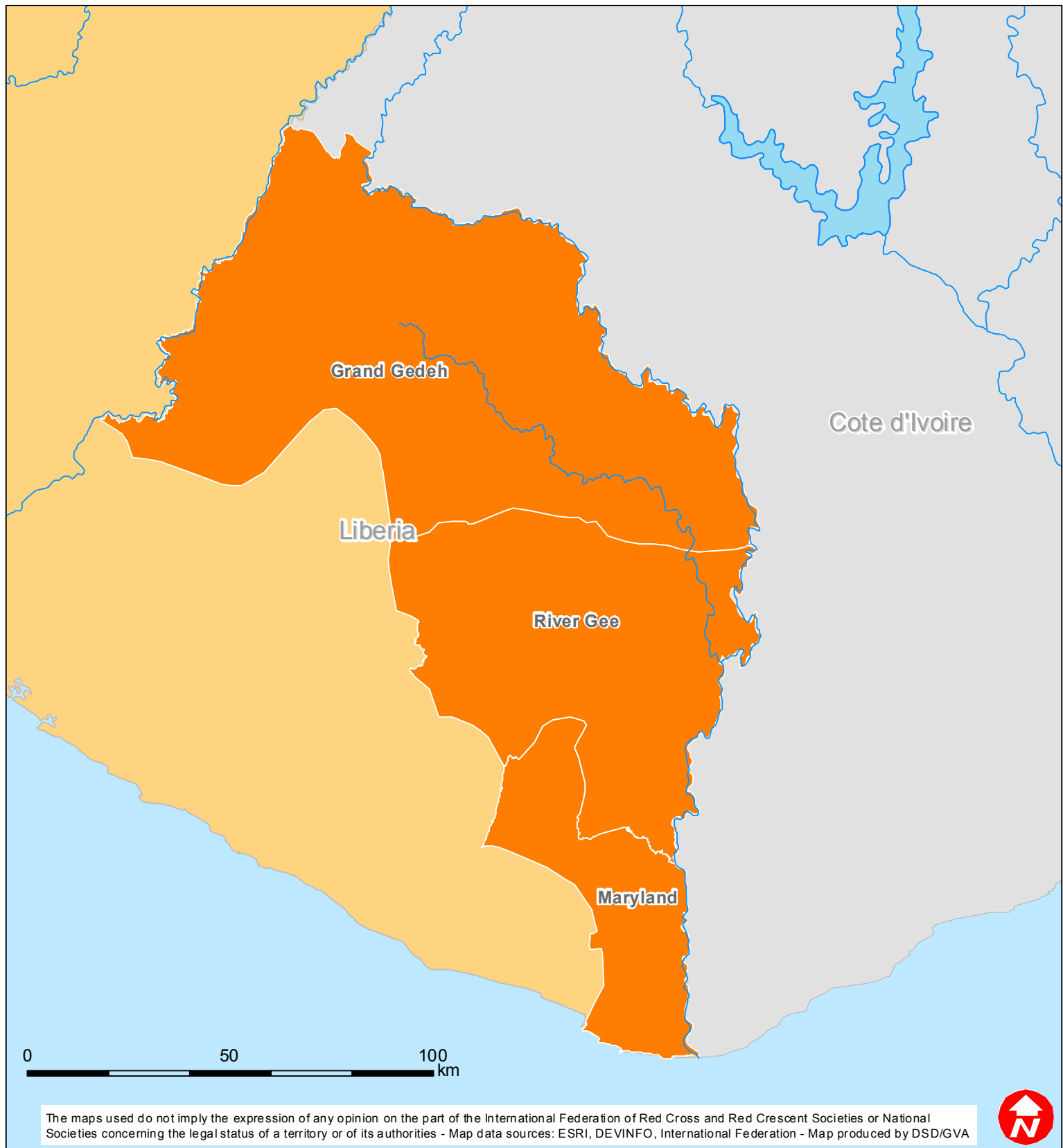
12-12-11


MDR61007 West Africa Population Movement revised appeal

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	296,066			296,066
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	21,500			21,500
Construction - Materials	40,601			40,601
Clothing & Textiles	98,380			98,380
Food	640			640
Seeds & Plants	88,782			88,782
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	649,981			649,981
Medical & First Aid	15,251			15,251
Teaching Materials	26,373			26,373
Utensils & Tools	491,716			491,716
Other Supplies & Services	84,825			84,825
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>1,814,115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,814,115</b>
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles Purchase	12,586			12,586
Computer & Telecom Equipment	57,483			57,483
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	3,119			3,119
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>73,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73,188</b>
Storage, Warehousing	151,896			151,896
Distribution & Monitoring	90,449			90,449
Transport & Vehicle Costs	395,398			395,398
Logistics Services	19,361			19,361
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>657,104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>657,104</b>
International Staff	621,490			621,490
National Staff	120,806			120,806
National Society Staff	252,189			252,189
Volunteers	134,138			134,138
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>1,128,622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,128,622</b>
Consultants	127,016			127,016
Professional Fees	14,046			14,046
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>141,062</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141,062</b>
Workshops & Training	260,237			260,237
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>260,237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260,237</b>
Travel	130,666			130,666
Information & Public Relations	33,397			33,397
Office Costs	125,495			125,495
Communications	117,319			117,319
Financial Charges	52,133			52,133
Other General Expenses	42,100			42,100
Shared Support Services	0			0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>501,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>501,110</b>
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	297,403			297,403
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>297,403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297,403</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>4,872,842</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,872,842</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				2,902,469
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,902,469</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>4,872,842</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,970,373</b>



# West Africa/Liberia: Population movement



 Targetted area