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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Liberia: Margibi Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRLR002	Operation n° MDRLR0002;
Date of Issue: 26 January 2017	Glide number:
Date of disaster: 29 June 2016	
DREF Operation start date: 29 June 2016	Operation end date: 08 October 2016
Host National Society: Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS)	Operation budget: USD 75,155
Number of people affected: 15,431	Number of people assisted: 2,958 (524 families)
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Red Cross Movement (IFRC, ICRC, Danish RC, Canadian RC, German RC), UN Agencies (UNICEF, WHO), Government of Liberia (National Disaster Relief Commission (NDRC) and Liberia Refugees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Lower and Upper Margibi County experienced widespread flooding on 29 June 2016 following torrential rainfall which caused the banks of the Du River in Lower Margibi and Benla Creek in Upper Margibi to overflow. The flood caused massive destruction of homes, farm fields, crops and displacement. According to official reports from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a total of 15,431 people in 49 communities (including the people assisted through this DREF) were affected by the flooding. Liberia has recorded floods in the last ten years and is among the wettest countries in West Africa and the world.

The most affected areas included, Borborville, New and Old Dolo Town, Dennisville, Zoekwelin, Kokoville, Larkpor and Peter Town in Lower Margibi and World Bank and Kissi communities among others in Upper Margibi.

Among the 49 affected communities, damage of numerous homes was reported through a rapid situational assessment conducted by the Liberian Red Cross using staff and volunteers in the Branch. From the assessment and on-site verification of the situation, over 10,000 people were rendered homeless by the floods. Water sources were contaminated, makeshift latrines collapsed in the wake of pre-existing health sector weaknesses worsened by the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). The flood-affected population was staying in public buildings (churches, mosques and schools) with limited access to sanitation, which resulted into a high risk of water-borne infections. The floods caused damage to



LNRCS PSS Officer conducting resilience building activity for floods affected children in Larkpor Town
Photo: LNRCS

crops (vegetables and root crops), poor access to shelter and loss of Essential Household Items (EHIs) and food. Regular assessments were conducted to collect data and review operational modalities and evolving needs.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Following an initial damage and loss assessment carried out by the LNRCS with strong technical support from the IFRC Liberia Country Office, LNRCS launched a DREF Appeal. The appeal initially focused on assisting 2,500 persons (approximately 500 families) with emergency health and care including water, sanitation, and hygiene, provision of emergency food and Non-Food Items (NFIs), and emergency shelter. After assessments, the number of families assisted increased to 524 (2,958 persons). LNRCS provided assorted food and NFIs including emergency shelter tool kit (as listed in Annex 1) to people affected by the floods disaster in 11 communities and nine IDP centres.

Several bilateral partners including the Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross supported the plan of action through logistical and material contributions which facilitated the support to affected community members.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

During the operation period, the National Society received technical, material (NFIs) and logistical support from Movement Partners including IFRC, ICRC, German Red Cross and Danish Red Cross. Regular coordination and situational update meetings were held with partners. ICRC and IFRC were also involved through participation in technical sectorial meetings with UN Agencies and the Government counterparts. ICRC provided technical support to LNRCS to carry out a WASH assessment in affected areas to ascertain the needs of people displaced at various centres.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Other non-RCRC actors in the operation included UNICEF, WHO, Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), National Disaster Relief Commission (NDRC), Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC), and the Margibi County local government structure. At the onset of the flooding in June and early July, the Armed Forces of Liberia provided live-saving support to people trapped across flood waters that were not reachable by our volunteers. The AFL used boats to rescue people trapped by flood waters and to transport food and water to the affected population. LRRRC and NDRC, through the Ministry of Internal Affairs coordinated the



Distribution of assorted non-food and health/hygiene promotion materials in New Dolo Town
Photo: LNRCS

operation and had the central responsibility for planning and resource mobilization with the various partners. UNICEF and WHO coordinated and supported two technical clusters (WASH and health).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Official data on affected people released by NDRC and LRRRC showed that 15,431 people were affected from 49 communities in Lower and Upper Margibi. Following the joint assessment with the IFRC Country Office, LNRCS planned to assist 2,500 persons from 11 communities and nine IDP Centres in Lower Margibi. As the operation progressed, there were on-going assessments and updates of the data on needs and required assistance. Based on field visits and rapid assessments, four communities were verified for emergency shelter assistance while the rest received other forms of assistance including NFIs.

Risk Analysis

The proliferation of stakeholders undertaking similar activities was a significant challenge. LNRCS however, strengthened coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders in the response to mitigate the risk of duplication of response activities and better serve the affected communities.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Immediate survival needs of the flood-affected population are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter, health, water and hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total of 524 families (2,958 people), in Margibi County.

Table 1. Summary of population assisted

Total families	Total number of persons	Male	Female	Children
524	2,958	927	1,321	710

Proposed strategy

In order to effectively implement the operation, LNRCS ensured integrated planning and implementation through effective coordination between programme units (Health and DM) and support services (logistics, finance and communications). The Community Engagement and Accountability team ensured that feedback from community members on the response operation was received and processed. The following steps were incorporated during the operation:

- Joint planning and briefing session with IFRC and other Movement partners
- Joint assessments and monitoring
- Integrated programming involving disaster management, health and support service units

In addition to the above, LNRCS Margibi Chapter and Branch structure participated in undertaking most of the activities thus enhancing timeliness and effectiveness of the response. Volunteers conducted the assessment and identification in affected communities while Headquarters provided additional support in planning, assessments, verification and other activities especially during the peak of the intervention.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

A total of 50 volunteers from Margibi Chapter and 30 LNRCS staff (DM, Health, Logistics, and Communications) were involved in the DREF operation. IFRC provided further technical support from Programme, Finance and Logistics delegates.

Logistics and supply chain

Procurement was undertaken by IFRC with requests submitted by LNRCS teams and verified by IFRC Logistics prior to items being procured. Some items used for the response operation were supplied by IFRC Dakar Logistics hub.

Communications

The LNRCS Communications Department ensured that major activities during the implementation of the operation were covered in the local media (print and electronic). Press releases on the response were also issued along with social media posts.

Security

No serious security issues that affected the operation were recorded. Initially, the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police assumed responsibility of the operational area for security and protection of affected people and response organisations.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

An initial assessment was conducted at the onset of the disaster, after which a Plan of action was developed including the distribution of food, non-food, relief and health and hygiene materials items to be provided to the most affected community members. Regular joint monitoring visits were conducted by LNRCS and IFRC teams to gauge progress of the response. An operational update was published in September 2016 and regular updates were compiled with support from the IFRC Country Office.

Specific Monitoring & Evaluation plans were not developed for the operations; and the team continuously visited the communities, there was a better understanding of the key issues related to monitoring and revision and or redesigning of the strategy.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation
Achievements
<p>After the completion of the initial needs assessment, a Plan of Action was developed including the distribution of food, non-food, relief and health and hygiene materials items to be distributed to the most affected persons. Assessment results showed those that were the worst affected among 49 communities presented by the Government.</p> <p>Also, following continuous situation assessment, four communities were identified as most affected to receive emergency shelter assistance. The four communities include Larkpor Town, R.S. Caulfield, New Dolo, and Peter Town. Health, shelter, and Non-Food Items related needs that were addressed by the intervention were generated from field assessments and visitations.</p>
Challenges
<p>Ready-made assessment tools for the operation were lacking. The NS had to make use of community consultation techniques and basic data collection skills to gather response data and information.</p>
Lessons Learned
<p>National Society should be prepared with adequate human resource to conduct rapid assessments during large scale assessments. When the floods began, the assessment process was challenged by the shortage of adequate staff in DM to conduct the assessment. Staff from other Departments and volunteers from the Branch were mobilized to support the rapid assessment.</p>

Health and Care

Needs analysis: The affected population was exposed to water-borne disease infection, sanitary challenges with the risk of malaria and other vector infections were among many of the health challenges. The psychological well-being of affected people and volunteers during the response operation were keenly monitored during the assessments. Families affected by the floods had lost all or some essential hygiene items in their homes. The provision of assorted hygiene materials provided relief and promoted good hygiene practices in homes. Specifically, for child-bearing and adolescent women in families, the provision of sanitary pads which was greatly appreciated portrayed commitment to promoting gender and diversity during response operations.

Population to be assisted: 2,958 people (524 families)

Health and Care
Outcome 2: Immediate risks to health are reduced through the provision of community based health services in Margibi County of Liberia, over a period of two months
Output 2.1: Target population provided with access to life saving community based health services; including provision of immediate First Aid, psychological support and distribution of mosquito nets
<p>Planned Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute/replenish mosquito nets; and provide demonstration on their use (Target: 800) • Replenish First Aid kits used by volunteers in the initial response • Provide emergency First Aid and referral services (Target: All those that require assistance as relevant) • Provide psychological support services provided for affected families, staff and volunteers (Target: All those that require assistance as relevant)
Achievements
<p>Monitoring visits conducted by volunteers after distribution of mosquito nets showed that most of the families who received nets were using them appropriately, despite some community members maintaining myths regarding use of nets including a belief that mosquito nets produced a lot of heat that makes them sick. During the visits by community volunteers, most of the community members acknowledged that the nets were assisting them to protect themselves from malaria and other diseases. A total of 551 mosquito nets were distributed to vulnerable families, especially those with pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children under five years of age.</p> <p>Provision of PSS was a strong pillar of the response strengthening the LNRCS' comprehensive support mechanism for response to the floods disasters. More than 200 households were regularly engaged in either group or individual Psychological First Aid (PFA) sessions on loss and grief. Community members expressed their gratitude for the work of the LNRCS in helping them during the floods emergency. Volunteers trained in Psychological First Aid originate from the communities, and as such, they could consistently engage with the affected families and provide feedback during the operational team's visits to the field.</p>
Challenges
<p>During the implementation of the operation, there was potential for volunteers to be overwhelmed by the numerous challenging activities that had to be implemented (in the areas of future planning and communication). However, this was addressed through an assessment of the challenges faced with the schedules and plans for implementation as the operation progressed so that volunteers and Chapter staff were informed of up-coming activities well in advance.</p>
Lessons learned
<p>Integration of PSS as a component of comprehensive response to disasters is vital as affected communities require both material assistance and psychosocial support.</p>

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: All water sources in the affected areas were flooded thus contaminating the water sources. Inadequate access to safe drinking water, and water treatment and safety items in the communities contributed to the need to provide safe drinking water. All the water sources in the affected were unprotected.

Population to be assisted: 2,958 people (524 families)

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
Outcome 3: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of safe water supply and hygiene promotion in Margibi County over a period of two months
Output 3.1: Target population in the affected area is provided with access to safe drinking water supply (Target: 500 families / 2,500 people)
Planned Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water (Water sachets - 16,000 sachets) • Distribute/replenish means to treat water at household level; and provide demonstration on their use (Target: Chlorine tablets (16,000 sachets). • Distribute/replenish means to store water at household level (300 buckets and 300 jerry cans).
Achievements
<p>The affected families received sachets of safe drinking water. Water sources in all affected communities were contaminated and the risk of water-borne infections among the population was high. The provision of sachets of safe drinking water to affected people contributed to reducing the risk of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>No cases of water-borne diseases were reported during or immediately following the operation. A total of 265 families received chlorine tablets in addition to the water sachets. Jerry cans and buckets provided to community members helped to store drinking water safely in their homes. This intervention helped to improve household hygiene and safe storage of drinking water. During monitoring visits in the communities, these utensils were visible in homes with clean water stored in them.</p>
Challenges
<p>Protracted procurement and delivery processes were a challenge which affected the timetable for implementation, particularly distribution of food and NFIs.</p>
Lessons learned
<p>Involvement of community members in assessment of needs reduces risks of providing inappropriate assistance.</p>
Output 3.3: Target population in the affected areas are provided with hygiene promotion, which meet Sphere standards (Target: 500 families / 2,500 people)
Planned activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute/replenish hygiene related items (800 bath soaps, 800 bath towels, 1,000 condoms, 480 hand sanitizers, 335 packs of sanitary pads, 800 laundry soaps, 800 pairs of shower slippers, 1,000 toothbrushes and 300 tubes of toothpaste. • Conduct health and hygiene promotion in the affected area
Achievements
<p>Families affected by the floods had lost all or some essential hygiene items in their homes. The provision of these assorted hygiene materials provided relief and promoted good hygiene practices in homes. Specifically, for child-bearing and adolescent women in families, the provision of sanitary pads shows commitment to promoting gender and diversity during response operations.</p>
Challenges
<p>Some of the items provided were not gender sensitive and specific needs of women and children were not adequately met. For example, the clothes distributed were sometimes not suitable and sanitary pads distributed were not sufficient to cover the needs.</p>
Lessons learned
<p>Gender-sensitive procurement adds value to response. When comprehensive assessments are conducted, identifying the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys for relevant assistance, value is added to the process and community members (people of concern) are adequately served.</p>

Shelter

Needs analysis: During initial assessments, most of the people affected lost either all of part of their shelters to the floods. In all the communities assessed, many people's homes were damaged.

Population to be assisted: 64 families (320 persons)

Shelter and settlements
Outcome 4: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population in Margibi County are met over a period of two months
Output 4.1: Target population is provided with Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter items (Target: 524 families / 2,958 people)
Planned Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute/replenish NFIs and emergency shelter items; and provide demonstration on their use (Target: Blankets (800), clothing – children, men and women (nine bales), kitchen sets (800), mosquito nets (800), shelter tool kits (190), sleeping mats (800) and tarpaulins (380).
Achievements <p>Essential Household Items (EHIs) were provided to families who lost nearly all of their items as a result of the flood. During the assessment, many homes were flooded and most household items were damaged. With the provision of EHIs, families can cope with their losses to some extent. The items provided also promoted safety and dignity of community members. The tarpaulins provided to the affected community members were used to protect the bare floors of their displaced shelters in schools, churches and other public buildings.</p> <p>The LNRCS volunteers also assisted families place the tarpaulins in the temporary shelters. A total of 64 families from extremely affected communities (New Dolo Town, Peter Town, and R.S. Caulfield) received shelter tool kits with assorted timbers, planks, and nails. Zinc roofing sheets, roof lining and nails were not distributed within the period of the DREF operation as the recipient community members had not yet met the agreed criteria and timeline for completion of super-structures for them to receive the balance of materials.</p>
Challenges <p>Community members did not adhere to the timeline for erection of super-structures before they could receive roofing materials and distribution of roofing materials did not take place during the reporting period.</p>
Lessons learned <p>Community mobilization and constant monitoring should be strengthened in future operations</p>

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: Food stored in homes was damaged because of the flood. Many families also lost livelihoods as farmers, gardeners, fishermen due to the floods.

Population to be assisted: 120 families

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods
Outcome 4: Immediate food needs of the target population in Margibi County are met over a period of two months
Output 4.1: Target population provided with appropriate food rations (Target: 500 families / 2,500 people)
Planned Activities <p>Distribute/replenish food rations (Target: 1,500kg rice)</p>
Achievements <p>A total of 120 vulnerable families received 12.5kg of rice each These were very vulnerable families with limited and or no external family support. They were identified during on-going assessments in the communities.</p>

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here](#)

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget *(if needed)* [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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 (NGO's) 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.

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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.

Annex 1.

Summary of items distributed

Items	Quantity distributed	Donor	Comments
Cooking sets	94	IFRC	In-country stock prior to the operation
Blankets	547	IFRC	Dakar stock
Bath soap	1,265	IFRC	In-country and additional ones from Dakar stock
Sleeping mats	795	IFRC	In-country and additional ones from Dakar stock
Hygiene kits	265	IFRC	Donated to IFRC by UNICEF for use by LNRCS
Hand sanitizer	795	IFRC	In-country stock prior to the operation
Jerry cans	265	IFRC	DREF fund support
Mosquito nets	551	IFRC	DREF fund support
Mosquito nets	265	GRC	Initial donation in addition to logistics support
Chlorine tablets	15,900	IFRC	In-country stock prior to the operation
Sanitary pads (packs)	256	IFRC	DREF support and donation from Dakar
Lappas (fabric wrappers)	210	IFRC	In-country stock prior to the operation
Tarpaulins	367	IFRC	In-country stock prior to the operation plus Dakar
Water sachets	16,000	IFRC	DREF support
Bath towels	800	IFRC	DREF fund support
White rice (bags)	60	IFRC	DREF fund support
Shower slippers	800	IFRC	DREF fund Support
Condoms	1,000	IFRC	In-country stock prior to the operation
Tooth paste	1,000	IFRC	DREF fund support
Assorted clothes (bales)	9	IFRC	DREF support
Tooth brushes	1,000	IFRC	DREF fund support
Shelter toolkit	64	IFRC	Dakar stock
Planks 1 x 12 x 14"	126	IFRC	DREF fund support
Lintels 1 x 12 x 14"	126	IFRC	DREF fund support
Planks 1 x 6 x 14	188	IFRC	DREF fund support
Planks 2 x 2 x 14	315	IFRC	DREF fund support
Planks 2 x 6 x 14	126	IFRC	DREF fund support
Planks 2 x 4 x 14	252	IFRC	DREF fund support
Wire nails 2" boxes	9	IFRC	DREF fund support
Wire nails 3" boxes	9	IFRC	DREF fund support
Wire nails 4" boxes	9	IFRC	DREF fund support
Roofing nails (packs)	36	IFRC	Distributed outside of DREF implementation period as targeted community members had not met the timeline for completion of super-structures before they could receive the roofing materials.
Zinc roof lining rolls	63	IFRC	Distributed outside of DREF implementation period as targeted community members had not met the timeline for completion of super-structures before they could receive the roofing materials.
Zinc (28 gauge) roofing sheet bundles	98	IFRC	Distributed outside of DREF implementation period as targeted community members had not met the timeline for completion of super-structures before they could receive the roofing materials.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLR002 - Liberia - Margibi Floods

Timeframe: 08 Jul 16 to 08 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Jul 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/7-2017/10	Programme	MDRLR002
Budget Timeframe	2016/7-2016/9	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
A. Budget		75,155				75,155	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		75,155				75,155	
C4. Other Income		75,155				75,155	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		75,155				75,155	
D. Total Funding = B + C		75,155				75,155	

* 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. Opening Balance							
C. Income		75,155				75,155	
E. Expenditure							
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		25,042				25,042	

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Subsector:	*		

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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	
BUDGET (C)			75,155			75,155		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	17,100		5,410			5,410	11,690	
Construction Materials			14,253			14,253	-14,253	
Clothing & Textiles	1,125		8,850			8,850	-7,725	
Food	750		930			930	-180	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,280		1,287			1,287	-7	
Medical & First Aid	15,423		551			551	14,872	
Teaching Materials			1,174			1,174	-1,174	
Utensils & Tools	10,890		137			137	10,753	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	46,568		32,592			32,592	13,976	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			1,296			1,296	-1,296	
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000		6,550			6,550	-1,550	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,500		59			59	10,441	
Logistics Services			500			500	-500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	15,500		8,404			8,404	7,096	
Personnel								
National Staff			815			815	-815	
National Society Staff	3,000		3,101			3,101	-101	
Volunteers	4,500						4,500	
Total Personnel	7,500		3,916			3,916	3,584	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training			2,220			2,220	-2,220	
Total Workshops & Training			2,220			2,220	-2,220	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	400						400	
Communications	100		97			97	3	
Financial Charges	500		-175			-175	675	
Total General Expenditure	1,000		-78			-78	1,078	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	4,587		3,059			3,059	1,528	
Total Indirect Costs	4,587		3,059			3,059	1,528	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	75,155		50,113			50,113	25,042	
VARIANCE (C - D)			25,042			25,042		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	75,155		75,155	75,155	50,113	25,042	
Subtotal BL2	75,155		75,155	75,155	50,113	25,042	
GRAND TOTAL	75,155		75,155	75,155	50,113	25,042	