

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Liberia: Montserrado & Margibi Floods

DREF Operation	Operation n°: MDRLR004
Date of Issue: 30 May 2017	Glide n°: FL-2017-000146-LBR
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Operation start date: 6 October 2017	Operation end date: 6 February 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 127,086	Number of people to be assisted: 2,500
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Liberia National Red Cross Society presence (3,000volunteers, 67staff, 15 Chapters)	
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: One - Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS)	
N° of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Four - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Office, ICRC Delegation, Canadian RC and Danish RC	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Seven - UNICEF, WHO, WFP, LRRRC, NDMA, MoH, OXFAM	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In September 2017, continuous torrential rains during the third to fourth week left 42 communities inundated with water in Lower Margibi and Montserrado Counties of Liberia. According to rapid assessments by the local Red Cross branch and the office of the City Mayor of Unification City along with local communities leaders, 21 villages/communities and close to 10,000 people or 2,000 families had been affected by the rainfall. Around 1,500 families homes and livelihood security were affected by the floods. Water sources were contaminated as a result of the floods in the vulnerable communities. Flooded latrines, factories, graves and water sources put the community at risk of water and vector borne diseases.

Liberia is amongst the world's wettest countries and has had a record number of floods in the last ten years. Lower Margibi has a history of recurring floods in the last four years where communities remain at risk of flooding especially during the peak of the rainy season. This recurring flood tendency was flagged in late June and early July 2016 in a report of the National Disaster Management Agency which reported that over 15,000 persons were affected by floods in 49 communities of Lower Margibi. In Montserrado, urban communities are among the most affected with over 45% of the population being affected.



A female head of household verifying that all the items received are in the right quantities in Joe Blow Town- Lower Margibi © LNRCS

Still in September 2017, the Du River joining the Atlantic Ocean in Lower Margibi overflowed its banks thereby leaving people in their communities at risk. The main road to the International Airport was rendered impassable due to the flood waters, heavily constraining vehicle traffic and those travelling by air as road traffic had to find alternative routes. These rains hampered ability of those marooned in their villages to both leave and return safely.

Following these events, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) approved a [DREF allocation](#) of CHF127,086 in October 2017, for floods affected communities in Montserrado and Margibi Counties in Liberia. The DREF operation aimed at providing recovery support to over 2,000 persons affected by the 2017 September floods disaster in these Counties.

The timely implementation of the DREF operation was challenged by the Liberia Representative and Presidential elections in October 2017. As the LNRCS was heavily engaged with preparedness and response to the elections. 500 volunteers were mobilized for this operation, thus leaving the implementation of planned actions under the DREF to be delayed. In addition, relief items were delivered in-country only in January 2018 as more than 60% of relief items distributed in this operation were procured through the IFRC system. This also caused some delay to implementation of activities, leading to the operation timeframe to be extended for an additional one month. [Operation Update 1](#) was thus published in December 2017 to materialize this timeframe extension.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Liberia National Red Cross Society, would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society



Needs assessment and site verification exercise in Kartoe Town, Montserrado County © LNRCS

In response to the back-to-back floods (2016 and 2017), the Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) dispatched assorted relief items procured under the Japanese supported floods preparedness and response project. The items included 300 sleeping mats, 1,000 bars of soap, 2 bales of baby clothes (boys and girls) 2 bales of children's clothes (boys and girls aged 5 -17), 2 bales of male and female clothes (Adults) and 400 blankets which were in distributed to affected communities staying in specific shelters in Lower Margibi.

To note, the LNRCS has a strong capacity in water and sanitation programming. Thus, as part of the immediate response and with support from the ICRC, the LNRCS WASH team conducted water trucking in some extremely affected communities in Margibi. Access to communities in parts of Montserrado and Margibi was challenging. In some cases, LNRCS needed to use the Mercedes four-wheel Truck and in some cases, it made local arrangements for wood canoes to transport community members from risk areas that were cut-off by the floods. The LNRCS manned the Airport highway overnight and deployed staff and volunteers while the Mercedes truck was used to rescue people and goods from stuck and stranded vehicles.

The LNRCS and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) set up a daily National Coordination forum to coordinate information and initial response. Through coordination, the need for safe drinking water, food and shelter were highlighted among critical humanitarian needs. The Red Cross prioritized search and rescue efforts as critical especially where people were stranded for many days.

The Red Cross, while validating the list of affected families commenced the distribution of minimum assorted non-food items to about 200 families. These were from the IFRC, Japanese Flood Recovery Project along with LNRCS and Danish Red Cross (DRC) emergency stocks. The Red Cross also continued to advocate for safe drinking water, rescue efforts and additional food and non-food supplies for the affected population.

The LNRCS capacity to respond was enhanced by its experience in managing similar emergencies, especially in 2016. There is a reasonable logistics that can always be strengthened during emergencies. With well-structured Chapter and Branch on the grounds, the response actions can be easily coordinated with other actors.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC provides technical support to the LNRCS through its Liberia Country Office, which is based in Monrovia. There is a Programme Development Delegate, a Finance Officer and several other national support staff, who provided additional human resource capacity support to the NS in response to the floods response operation. Alongside this floods DREF operation, the IFRC also supported LNRCS in the implementation of DREF ([MDRLR003](#)) for the Legislative and Presidential election Preparedness in October 2017. The LNRCS with support from IFRC coordinates the support of RCRC Movement partners. The Movement is part of the coordination mechanisms at national level and met every day from the onset of the disaster.

ICRC remains a strong Movement Partner to the LNRCS. The Delegation in Monrovia was reduced to cover a Country Mission Office status. The ICRC is currently providing support to the NS capacity-building, communication, OD, and the Women Integration Training (WIN) project which is impacting the lives of over 150 disadvantaged women from slum communities in Monrovia. ICRC also provided support to the LNRCS to respond to this disaster.

The Danish Red Cross is also in-country. This partner National Society formed part of the coordination support to the NS during the flood operation. The Canadian Red Cross also contributed in this response operation and donated assorted relief items including 2 bales of shower slippers, 2 bales of plastic mats, 4 dozen of bath towels, and 2 bales lappas. In summary, IFRC, ICRC and DRC teams in Liberia supported the LNRCS in promptly responding to the floods.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

As a result of the flood, a joint assessment conducted alongside the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and the Liberia Refugees Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC), the Disaster Unit of the General Services Agency (GSA) collected and consolidated useful data for the response. In addition, the coordination of the response was led by the NDMA by coordinating the different response support to the operation as well as coordinating resource mobilization along with partners. UN agencies also supported the Government to provide timely assistance to the affected people. The Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) provided rescue services using float boats and vehicles to evacuate people from their trapped communities across flood water lines.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs Assessments & Analysis

The basic needs of affected people including WASH, non-food items/relief, health, psychosocial support, shelter and security were identified during two rounds of initial and rapid assessments conducted by the LNRCS. Many people could not move from their flooded and damaged homes fearing theft and insecurity. They feared going to centres and not finding their household goods when they return. Livelihood security was greatly at risk. Other critical immediate needs included provision of ready-made safe drinking water and food. The provision of water storage gallons to enhance water storage capacity at household level, and hygiene promotion to address the risk of water and vector borne diseases were among critical immediate needs of the affected population.

Beneficiary selection



Volunteers conduct household beneficiaries' identification in Needrum, Margibi ©LNRC

Targeted assistance to beneficiaries considered the following criteria:

- Partial or complete loss of household items;
- Partial or complete loss of livelihood assets;
- Partial or complete loss of water storage;
- Houses partially and or completely damaged.

Generally, all affected persons received essential non-food items, WASH support, PSS, and community health promotion.

However, preference was given to the below:

- Households which were in the latest list of poor/near poor households
- Households which did not receive any support or received very little support from other agencies
- Households which did not have any sustainable source of income and livelihoods
- Households with person(s) with a disability or chronically ill person(s)
- Households headed by women
- Households with pregnant or lactating women
- Households with elderly person(s), i.e. over 65 years old
- Households with children under 5 years

Risk Assessment

At the time of approval of this DREF operation, Liberia was in the start of the dry season, but it remained critical to consider that families that were affected by the floods still lived in areas that were exposed to risk of other water-borne diseases. Indeed, the affected communities in the two Chapters faced recurrent and multi-hazards ranging from health risks to disaster.

It was assumed that politicians would undermine the delivery of humanitarian assistance by providing response assistances to affected people. This did not occur. Indeed, people affected by the floods remained in an extremely vulnerable situation immediately after the floods in terms of shelter, health, WASH, and PSS needs. To date, LNRC is still working in the communities that were faced by the impact of the floods.



Volunteers discuss with an affected female in Camp # 5, Montserrado ©LNRC

Liberia is yet to have an International Disaster Response Regulation on international response protocols. The assumption is that in the absence of such basic regulation, implementation would also be challenged by customs duties, clearances and taxation.

Feasibility and delivery capacity

LNRCS, through its network of volunteers down to community level, was well positioned to carry out relief and recovery interventions. Distributions were in accordance to IFRC and LNRCS procedures and processes in line with the Fundamental Principles. To build on local resources as well as create linkage with local authorities, the operation involved representatives from communities to support targeting and distributions. These representatives were to be familiarized with the working of the Red Cross.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objectives

The overall objectives of this DREF operation was meeting the early recovery needs in shelter NFIs of the affected population and supporting the improvement of knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction, paired with small-scale resilience-building measures in some of the worst hit communities.

As such, the Plan of Action was developed based on the initial information and details provided by the rapid assessments conducted in relevant sectors of intervention including cross-cutting (common to all sectors), Non-Food Items distribution, Emergency Health, PSS and WASH.

Proposed strategy

This DREF operation aimed to reach 2,500 people or 500 families affected by floods (25% of total affected people) in Lower Margibi and Montserrado Counties with WASH, non-food item, health, PSS services. However, the actual number of families reached was 403 families with 2,015 persons from twenty-one (21) communities in the two Chapters in Margibi (248 families or 1,240 persons) and Monsterrado (155 families or 775 persons).

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Water and sanitation activities conducted during this operation included distribution of water storage items/facilities, household chlorination tablets, environmental cleanliness tools including garbage bins. Key messages to raise awareness on prevention of water and vector borne diseases were also disseminated at community level. A total of 2,015 people (403 households) were reached under with above mentioned WASH activities in 21 communities (10 in Montserrado and 11 in Margibi).

Shelter and non-food items



Non-Food Items (NFIs) packaged for affected people in Wrajay Town, Margibi ©LNRCS

This included provision of emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins) and essential non-food items. Some 403 families, whose houses (roof, partition, cooking sheds, etc.) were either completely or partially damaged, received tarpaulins,

mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and jerry cans among others. To note, there was an over-sight in terms of the quantity of shelter tool kits. Instead of 100 kits as targeted during the assessment, typographical error mentioned 10 kits in the proposal hence only 10 kits were procured. As a result, no shelter tool kits were distributed.

Health

The immediate health and PSS focus was on promoting safe communities through health and hygiene promotion. The health and hygiene messages reached 15,000 people or 3,000 households. Some 30 volunteers were trained to carry out health and hygiene promotion messages while PSS focused on rehabilitating and providing psychological first aid support to individuals and families most affected by the disaster which was 282 families and approximately 1,410 people. Key targets among the populations were children, women, the elderly and single women household heads.

Operational support services

Human resources

The LNRCS trained over 50 trained DM volunteers in the affected chapters during this operation. Some 50 volunteers and 30 trained staff were deployed and engaged during the operations. They conducted needs assessment and distributed relief and WASH items to affected people. The DM programme team supported the chapters from time to time as the implementation continued, to strengthen the timely delivery of the planned actions at HQs and in the chapters.

IFRC provided technical support to LNRCS over the course of the operation. There was no deployment of Relief RDRT (though mentioned in the EPoA). The overall responsibilities of the operation in terms of implementation, monitoring, compliances and reporting remained with the operations manager.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics and supply chain were effectively managed – including procurement, storage and transport – in accordance with the operational requirements and aligned to IFRC logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Procurement under this operation was done by the IFRC Finance and Administration Delegate in compliance with the IFRC procurement process. Procurement was done at two levels, both in-country and within the IFRC region from the Sahel Cluster.

All procurement relating to this operation was done in line with the regulations of the Liberian government as well as the IFRC standard procurement systems and procedures to ensure transparency and accountability. Quality inspection were undertaken at the end of procurement process before items were accepted and goods received notes signed.

Communications

LNRCS profiled the assistance provided under this operation to the public through news and features in local media. Updates on the response were also posted on the LNRCS social media portals.

Security

Throughout the operation, there was no case of negative security implications. Staff and volunteers were deployed on time and they returned from the field on time.

Community engagement and accountability

Community engagement and accountability measures were ensured, and effective complaints and feedback procedures /mechanism were used. In addition, LNRCS told community members that they were encouraged to report anything that would be seen as accountability issues in the communities and to share their concerns or provide feedback to inform change to be made on operational plans.

Gender, diversity and protection

All activities were implemented with sensitivity with respect to sex, age, gender and diversity. Specific reference was made to the IFRC Minimum Standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming and the LNRCS Gender Policy.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation was done in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards, with an update after the first one month. Regular monitoring of the planned activities was done by the operation team while scheduled monitoring visits were made jointly by IFRC/LNRCS teams. A lesson learned workshop was held at the end of the implementation.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC, through its finance unit in-country regulated the financial aspect of the operation. They provided the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets and carried all expenditure.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation
Output 1.1: Rapid needs assessment are carried out to inform the preparation/revision of the Emergency Plan of Action in Margibi and Montserrado Counties
Planned activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1.1 Conduct participatory initial assessment to inform the design of the EPoA and detailed sectoral plans1.1.2 Develop sectoral plans which clearly show community needs and targets1.1.3 Conduct community satisfaction survey1.1.4 Monitoring and Supervision1.1.5 Lesson learnt workshop1.1.6 Final report
Achievements/Impacts
<p>1.1.1 Conduct participatory initial assessment to inform the design of the EPoA and detailed sectoral plans Basic needs of affected people including WASH, non-food items/relief health, psychosocial support, shelter and security were identified during two rounds of initial and rapid assessments conducted by the LNRCS. Many people could not move from their flooded and damaged homes fearing theft and insecurity. They feared going to centres and returning to find their household goods stolen. Livelihood security was greatly at risk. Other critical immediate needs included provision of ready-made safe drinking water and food. The provision of water storage gallons to enhance storage capacity at household level and hygiene promotion to address the risk of water and vector borne diseases were among critical immediate needs of the affected population. The two rounds of assessments informed the design of the EPoA.</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop sectoral plans which clearly show community needs and targets The sectoral plans are indicated in the design of the EPoA. Specific targeted areas of the intervention focused on shelter and non-food items, training of volunteers, WASH- hygiene promotion and environmental cleanliness.</p> <p>1.1.3 Conduct community satisfaction survey A structured community satisfaction survey was not conducted. On the other side, integration of the intervention within the current Japanese floods recovery activities was implemented in some of the communities. During regular monitoring and supervisory missions, the opportunity was used to get feedback from community people who benefited from the assistance. To date, there has not been any negative report coming from the communities.</p> <p>1.1.4 Monitoring and Supervision Regular monitoring and supervision was conducted according to planned schedules. Regular monitoring of the planned activities was done by the operation team while scheduled monitoring visits were made jointly by IFRC/LNRCS teams. A lessons learnt workshop was held at the end of the implementation.</p> <p>1.1.5 Lesson learnt workshop Twenty (20) persons participated in a one-day lesson learnt workshop at a local Hotel in Monrovia. The meeting brought together staff and volunteers from NHQ, staff and volunteers from the two implementing Chapters, senior management and IFRC. The meeting looked at coordination, information sharing, volunteer management, programme implementation and logistical planning, timeliness, partnership with the community, local authorities' role and links with other NGOs.</p>

1.1.6 Final Report (as seen herein)

Challenges

The major challenge was access to communities due to deplorable roads. After initial access even subsequent follow up was difficult due to weather and road conditions.

Lessons learnt

LNRCs's decentralized structure and grassroots volunteer base helped to coordinate access and information flow in the absence of staff on the ground.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Outcome 2: Reduction in risk of water and vector borne diseases in target communities

Output 2.1: Improved access to and use of safe water by the target population

Planned activities:

- 2.1.1 Conduct water purification/household chlorination crash-training for 50 LNRCS volunteers
- 2.1.2 Provide water purification tablets and orientation on their use to 500 families
- 2.1.3 Procure and distribute locally appropriate hygiene kits
- 2.1.4 Procure and distribute assorted community environmental and waste management item
- 2.1.5 Carry out mass community cleaning up and waste management in 20 communities most affected

Achievements

2.1.1 Conduct water purification/household chlorination crash-training for 50 LNRCS volunteers

The two activities were done in one. Some 47 volunteers and 3 staff from the two chapters were trained in household water chlorination. The volunteers conducted chlorination exercises in the communities. They jointly conducted the exercises along with the general Community Health Volunteers (gCHVs).

2.1.2 Provide water purification tablets and orientation on their use to 500 families

Water purification tablets were provided to 403 families (248 in Margibi and 155 in Montserrat) during this DREF operation.

2.1.3. Procure and distribute locally appropriate hygiene kits

Hygiene kits were not approved in the final budget and as such, were neither procured nor distributed.

2.1.4 Procure and distribute assorted community environmental and waste management item

This consisted of the distribution of the below community cleaning up materials:

MARGIBI	Rain boots	Wheel barrows	Trash Bins	Shovels
Joe Blow Town	2	5	3	5
Sand Town	2	3	3	5
Lahai Camp	2	3	1	5
Total	6	11	7	15
Zoekwelin	2	3	2	5
Peter Town	2	4	2	5
Mandingo Quarter	1	3	1	5
Total	5	13	5	15
Peace Island	2	3	2	4
Dennisville	2	2	1	4
Kissi Community	1	2	1	5
Benla	2	2	2	5
Juway	2	2	2	5
Total	9	11	8	23
Sub-total	20	35	20	53
MONTSERRADO				
Golodee	2	3	2	4

Doe Mee	2	3	2	4
Kartoe	2	3	2	4
Total	6	9	6	12
Quake-Gbanwoe	2	2	2	5
Gborgbor	1	3	2	4
Manjoe	2	3	2	5
Nyein	2	3	2	5
Total	7	11	8	19
Sub-total	13	20	14	33
Varfley	2	2	1	4
Kollieminee	2	2	3	4
Kpobee	2	2	2	4
Camp #5	1	2	1	4
Total	7	8	6	16
Sub-total				
Grand Summary	40	63	40	102

2.1.5 Carry out mass community cleaning up and waste management in 20 communities most affected

The above communities received the specified community cleaning up tools. These communities are regularly carrying on community environmental cleaning up activities. They have developed monthly schedules that are monitored by the NS WASH Supervisor.

Challenges

A major challenge under this sector was the proliferation of other humanitarian actors planning on doing similar things and raising the danger of duplication of humanitarian efforts.

Lessons learnt.

Preexisting motivated Trained National Society Wash Volunteers who were available and could be easily mobilized. The Branches took ownership of the implementation of the project and their volunteers were an asset to the National Society.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS (AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS)

Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met

Output 3.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population

Planned activities:

3.1.1 Procure and distribute household kits/ essential non-food items (assorted non-food items) to 500 families (following assessment and community targeting/identification).

Achievements

3.1.1. A total of 403 households or 2,015 persons were reached in Margibi (248 HH) and Montserrado (155HH) with non-food, and other household items including hygiene promotion materials. Indeed, during the implementation, there were constant and regular visits in the target communities, which highlighted that following the protracted period of the implementation, some families moved to different locations. Verifications done before the distribution of non-food items show that many families migrated to other communities. Distributed items are as seen in below table:

Community	Total FH	Montserrado	Total FH
Margibi			
Joe Blow Town	69	Golodee	8
Sand Town	28	Doe Mee	10
Lahai Camp	14	Kartoe	13
Zoekwelin	14	Quake-Gbanwoe	20
Peter Town	31	Gborgbor	15
Mandingo Quarter	16	Manjoe	10
Peace Island	17	Nyein	20
Dennisville	21	Varfley	9

Kissi Community	13	Kollieminee	34
Benla	12	Kpobee	7
Juway	13	Camp #5	9
Sub-Total	248	Sub-Total	155

Material distributed:

HH = Head of Household, F/S= Family Size, TP = Tarpaulin, KS = Kitchen set, PM = Plastic Mats, MN = Mosquito Nets, JC = Jerry Can BLK = Blankets, PB= Plastic Buckets,	LS = Laundry Soap, BS = Bath Soap, HP = Hygiene Pads, TP = Toothpaste, TB = Toothbrush, BT = Bath Towel, HS = Hand Sanitizer, Cond = Condoms, WTT= Water Treatment Tablets
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Margibi

TP pcs	KS sets	PM pcs	MN pcs	JC pcs	BLK pcs	LS pcs	BS pcs	HP pcs	TP pcs	TB pcs	BT pcs	HS pcs	CON pcs	PB pcs	WTT pcs
138	69	138	138	138	138	690	690	69	69	138	138	138	138	69	483
56	28	56	56	56	56	280	280	28	28	56	56	56	56	28	196
28	14	28	28	28	28	140	140	14	14	28	28	28	28	14	98
28	14	28	28	28	28	140	140	14	14	28	28	28	28	14	98
62	31	62	62	62	62	310	310	31	31	62	62	62	62	31	217
32	16	32	32	32	32	160	160	16	16	32	32	32	32	16	112
34	17	34	34	34	34	170	170	17	17	34	34	34	34	17	119
42	21	42	42	42	42	210	210	21	21	42	42	42	42	21	142
30	15	30	30	30	30	150	150	15	15	30	30	30	30	15	105
26	12	26	26	26	26	130	130	12	12	26	26	26	26	12	84
26	13	26	26	26	26	130	130	13	13	26	26	26	26	13	91
502	250	502	502	502	502	2,510	2,510	250	250	502	502	502	502	250	1,745

Montserrado

16	8	16	16	16	16	80	80	8	8	16	16	16	16	8	54
20	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	70
34	17	34	34	34	34	170	170	17	17	34	34	34	34	17	119
30	15	30	30	30	30	150	150	15	15	30	30	30	30	15	105
30	15	30	30	30	30	150	150	15	15	30	30	30	30	15	105
20	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	70
40	20	40	40	40	40	200	200	20	20	40	40	40	40	20	140
18	9	18	18	18	18	90	90	9	9	18	18	18	18	9	63
70	35	70	70	70	70	350	350	35	35	70	70	70	70	35	245
14	7	14	14	14	14	70	70	7	7	14	14	14	14	7	49
18	9	18	18	18	18	90	90	9	9	18	18	18	18	9	63
310	155	310	310	310	310	1550	1550	155	155	310	310	310	310	155	1083

403	812	405	812	812	812	812	4,060	4,060	405	405	812	812	812	812	405	2,828
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<p>Total population served:</p> <p>Family Heads- 403 Total persons – 2,015</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population</p>
<p>Planned activities:</p> <p>3.2.1. Procure and distribute emergency shelter, tool kits to 500 families</p>
<p>Achievements</p> <p>3.2.1. As mentioned earlier and seen above, the material did not include shelter toolkit, rather emergency shelter support in tarpaulins. Indeed, there was an over-sight in terms of the quantity of shelter tool kits. Instead of 100 kits as targeted during the assessment, typographical error mentioned 10 kits.</p>
<p>Challenges</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The timely implementation of the DREF Appeal was challenged by the Representative and Presidential elections in October. The LNRCS was heavily engaged with preparedness and response to the elections. 500 volunteers were mobilized for the Elections operation, thus leaving the implementation of planned actions under the this DREF operation to be delayed. 2. More than 60% of relief items that were distributed were procured through the IFRC system. Relief items were delivered in-country late. This also caused some delay of activities. The operation was extended beyond the initially agreed period of implementation due to the underlined factors. 3. The Elections preparedness DREF implementation adversely affected the timely implementation of the activities as the NS was hugely engaged with the elections process.
<p>Lessons learnt</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integration with the Japanese floods recovery project enhanced monitoring and supervision on the field. 2. The activities were greatly Branch based and implemented by the Chapters through the local Branches. The Branch assumed ownership of the activities thereby making volunteers active and involved.

D. BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 127,086 of which CHF 67,170 (52.85%) was spent. The balance of CHF 59,916 will be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances

- “Water, Sanitation & Hygiene” budget line was overspent by CHF 2,133 (25.29%) because the budget was under estimated at planning. Indeed, at the time this budget was prepared, prices were low, but when the implementation started prices had hiked, while needed quality remained the same.
- “Other Supplies & Services” budget line of CHF 14,912 remained unspent because some materials needed for this DREF could not be purchased in Liberia and this procurement was done through Nairobi Office. The total funds allocated for this procurement were not spent as per the requisition received in Liberia.
- “Storage” budget line was overrun by CHF 2,024 (208.87%) due to under budgeting at planning.
- “Distribution & Monitoring” budget line was overspent by CHF 3,306 because not budgeted during planning. Also, this line was overspent, because some relief items purchased for distribution and volunteers were needed for that process. This extra volunteer costs were charged under this budget line. Additional monitoring costs also arose both before and after distribution.

- “Logistics Services” budget line was also not budgeted during planning but overspent by CHF 5,588 because the activities needed vehicles, fuel and maintenance of vehicle after activities.
- “Volunteers” budget line of CHF 5,816 remained unspent due to Volunteers being paid under the “Distribution and Monitoring” budget line.
- “Information & Public Relations” budget line of CHF 775 also remained unspent as what was planned was not implemented.
- “Office Costs” was not budgeted during planning but was overrun by CHF 233, which could be related to exchange rate difference.
- “Communications” budgeted at CHF 97 remained unspent because planned activity was not implemented due to time constraints.

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLR004 - Liberia - Floods

Timeframe: 11 Oct 17 to 11 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Oct 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/4	Programme	MDRLR004
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/2	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		127,086				127,086	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		127,086				127,086	
C4. Other Income		127,086				127,086	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		127,086				127,086	
D. Total Funding = B +C		127,086				127,086	

* 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		127,086				127,086	
E. Expenditure		-67,170				-67,170	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		59,916				59,916	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLR004 - Liberia - Floods

Timeframe: 11 Oct 17 to 11 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Oct 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/4	Programme	MDRLR004
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)			127,086			127,086		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	15,295		11,072			11,072	4,223	
Clothing & Textiles	20,791		7,579			7,579	13,211	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8,433		10,566			10,566	-2,133	
Utensils & Tools	27,818		15,652			15,652	12,166	
Other Supplies & Services	14,912						14,912	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	87,248		44,869			44,869	42,379	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	969		2,994			2,994	-2,024	
Distribution & Monitoring			3,306			3,306	-3,306	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,116		2,308			2,308	9,808	
Logistics Services			5,588			5,588	-5,588	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	13,085		14,196			14,196	-1,111	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	5,234		1,802			1,802	3,432	
Volunteers	5,816						5,816	
Total Personnel	11,050		1,802			1,802	9,248	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	6,591		1,900			1,900	4,691	
Total Workshops & Training	6,591		1,900			1,900	4,691	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	775						775	
Office Costs			233			233	-233	
Communications	97						97	
Financial Charges	484		71			71	413	
Total General Expenditure	1,356		303			303	1,053	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,756		4,100			4,100	3,657	
Total Indirect Costs	7,756		4,100			4,100	3,657	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	127,086		67,170			67,170	59,917	
VARIANCE (C - D)			59,917			59,917		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLR004 - Liberia - Floods

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/4	Programme	MDRLR004
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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	127,086		127,086	127,086	67,170	59,916	
Subtotal BL2	127,086		127,086	127,086	67,170	59,916	
GRAND TOTAL	127,086		127,086	127,086	67,170	59,916	