### DREF Operation

**Liberia Flood 2024**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Type of DREF</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDRLR008</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>Response</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crisis Category</th>
<th>Event Onset</th>
<th>DREF Allocation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>CHF 484,052</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glide Number</th>
<th>People Affected</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>51,000 people</td>
<td>13,100 people</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation Start Date</th>
<th>Operation Timeframe</th>
<th>Operation End Date</th>
<th>DREF Published</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-07-2024</td>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>30-11-2024</td>
<td>15-07-2024</td>
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**Targeted Areas**: Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado
Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

29-06-2024

Map of affected locations

What happened, where and when?

Liberia experienced extreme and continuous rainfall between 28 June to 1st of July, leading to flash, coastal, and river basin flooding in Montserrado (Monrovia and adjacent communities), Bong, and Grand Cape Mount Counties. Approximately 75 communities are experiencing flooding in these counties, with Monrovia having the highest affected population. A joint assessment conducted by the NDMA, local community structures, and the Liberian Red Cross Community-Based Action Teams (CBATs) reported that 47 communities in Monrovia have experienced flooding over the last three days. Cape Mount and Bong Counties reported 28 affected communities and villages. The data indicates that about 51,000 persons (10,000 households) were affected, leading to temporary displacement with relatives, in nearby villages, and some public buildings.

In response, the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) has identified and located eight temporary shelter sites in Monrovia and its environs, while Grand Cape Mount has two public facilities identified for temporary shelters. In Bong County, many affected people are sheltering temporarily with family members in nearby homes. The NDMA has issued warnings on national radio and television about the likelihood of further flooding and displacement over the next four months. Immediate action and support are urgently needed to address the current crisis and prepare for future events.

The Liberia Meteorological Department has predicted continuous rains between May and September 2024 across six counties: Montserrado, Bomi, Cape Mount, Margibi, Grand Bassa, and Maryland (coastal). The affected populations have lost valuable household items and are exposed to risks of disease outbreaks, loss of habitat (sheltering opportunities), livelihood mechanisms, and water source pollution. About 68% of the affected people are women, children, and other vulnerable groups, including the physically challenged and single mothers, who are seeking shelter in temporary facilities (public and private buildings) and with neighbors and relatives in adjacent unflooded communities.
Scope and Scale

From 28 June through 1st of July, Monrovia and its environs, including 47 communities, particularly those lying on low plains, experienced record flooding, causing significant population displacement within and out of the affected areas. Additionally, 28 communities within Grand Cape Mount and Bong counties have reported high rainfall, resulting in extensive flooding.

According to a seven-day weather forecast (from 28 June to 2nd July 2024) by the African Union, Liberia is at Level 3 of high precipitation. This implies a continuous increase in sea levels and a high incidence of flooding, which will undermine the population’s coping capacity and increase their vulnerability. The affected communities urgently need humanitarian support to address their immediate basic needs and implement mitigation strategies to reduce further exposure and prevent the extension of the impact to other households and communities within the same localities or counties.

Currently, no deaths have been reported in the affected communities. There is, however, an important number of displaced populations, with many sheltering in temporary facilities like public buildings, while others are living with friends or relatives.

Previous Operations

| Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years? | Yes |
| Did it affect the same population group? | No |
| Did the National Society respond? | - |
| Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s) | - |

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

Lessons learned:

Liberia has faced recurring significant flooding, notably in 2023, 2017, 2003, 2002, and 2022, typically during the rainy season from June to September. These floods stem from multiple factors, including heavy seasonal rainfall, inadequate drainage infrastructure, deforestation, and urbanization, all of which have diminished the land’s natural capacity to absorb water. Consequently, floods have inflicted substantial damage on homes, infrastructure, and agriculture. For instance, the 2023 flood displaced over 15,000 people and caused severe economic and livelihood losses.

An unprecedented aspect of the current crisis is the impact on new communities previously unaffected by floods, prompting the National Society (NS) to mobilize a response through a DREF allocation. This sudden expansion of flood-affected areas underscores
evolving environmental conditions and the inadequacy of prior flood risk assessments. The NS, constrained by limited resources, was in the final stages of drafting its 2024 flood contingency plan when the floods struck.

As Liberia enters the early rainy season, there is a heightened risk of further flooding, particularly in traditionally vulnerable communities. This underscores the urgency for enhanced flood preparedness and response strategies. Despite past interventions, the increasing frequency and severity of floods necessitate more robust and sustainable approaches. Proposed measures include improving early warning systems, upgrading drainage infrastructure, implementing reforestation projects, and strengthening community-based disaster preparedness initiatives. These steps aim to mitigate flood impacts, bolster community resilience, and ensure effective responses to future flood events.

The response to the Montserrado, Bong, and Grand Cape Mount Floods emphasized bridging relief to development ensuring enhanced community resilience and coping mechanisms. Additionally, the undermentioned are key learning responding to the 2023 Floods in these counties that will be considered in the current operation:

- Clear explanations of the role of the Red Cross and the support being provided helped reduce confusion and ensured that the community understood the purpose and limitations of the assistance.
- Implementing digital registration and verification systems streamlined the process, reduced errors, and sped up the verification process. Also, engaging community committees in the registration process leveraged local knowledge and enhanced the accuracy and acceptance of the beneficiary list.
- Transparent communication with communities about aid distribution processes, including the criteria for beneficiary selection, mitigates misunderstandings and enhances trust. Transparency fosters community ownership and accountability in humanitarian responses.
- Supporting and empowering local community committees fosters ownership, accountability, and sustainability of interventions. Building the capacity of community-led structures enhances local governance, promotes inclusive decision-making, and strengthens community resilience in the face of future challenges.
- Proactive identifying and mitigating risks, such as weather-related delays and logistical challenges, through robust contingency plans and risk management strategies, helps maintain momentum during adverse conditions.
- Developing an early action protocol (EAP) on floods with defined triggers is recommended to mitigate the impacts of seasonal flooding.
- Providing cash to beneficiaries for purchasing items and rebuilding their homes was found to be more dignified and empowering comparing to distributing procured items. Beneficiaries appreciated the flexibility and autonomy this approach offered.
- Involving community committees in mobilizing outreach efforts proved highly effective. Their local knowledge and networks ensured that awareness messages reached a broader audience, capturing community attention and enhancing engagement.
- Integrating health interventions, such as mosquito net distribution with environmental health activities and sensitization campaigns, maximized impact and sustainability. This holistic approach addresses multiple facets of community health and resilience.
- Establishing and maintaining robust feedback mechanisms are essential for accountability and responsiveness in humanitarian operations.
- Incorporating diverse communication channels and ensuring accessible platforms for feedback facilitate community empowerment and response improvement.
- Building the capacity of volunteers and community members strengthens local resilience and ensures sustainable WASH practices beyond the immediate response. This includes technical training on sanitation practices, hygiene promotion, and water treatment methods.
- Flexibility in adapting to market dynamics ensures that cash assistance remains relevant and effective. Regular market assessments and quick adjustments improve the impact of interventions.

### Current National Society Actions

**Start date of National Society actions**

02-07-2024

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</th>
<th>In the affected areas, NS is working with the local city authorities and LRRRC to provide temporary shelters for the affected people in public buildings.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</td>
<td>Through the SRC NS/IRC fund, provided water storage gallons and jerry cans to affected 500 households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</td>
<td>Volunteers are engaged with PGI activities working with the affected people; and ensuring the needs of vulnerable groups are considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Engagement And Accountability</td>
<td>Trained CEA volunteers are currently working with the affected people in various locations.</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>In addition to coordinating with public authorities such as the NDMA and local councils, the LNRCS actively participates in relevant Interagency Working Group meetings and forums. These inter-agency platforms are valuable for information sharing, planning, analysis, and strategic coordination. The LNRCS is working closely with the NDMA on the flood response and has held three operational meetings to strategize the response efforts. The IFRC Freetown Country Cluster Delegation is also working closely with the Liberia National Red Cross as part of this operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Society Readiness</td>
<td>The Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) has significantly developed its systems, partnerships, and programming over the last two years. Through a three-year capacity-building partnership project with the Swedish Red Cross and the Embassy of Sweden in Liberia, LNRCS has solarized its national headquarters in Monrovia and three of its 15 Chapter offices in southeastern Liberia. This initiative has reduced the use of fuel-powered generators, significantly limiting its carbon footprint. LNRCS is also forging local in-country partnerships to improve service delivery and coordination, thereby enhancing its national profile. The organization now enjoys strong and cordial partnerships with various public sectors, including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Defense, the National Disaster Management Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These partnerships contribute to better coordination and more effective service delivery across Liberia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The Liberia National Red Cross (LNRCS) is supporting a detailed assessment of flood-affected communities led by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). The results from this assessment will provide comprehensive information on the extent of damage and the needs of affected households. In the meantime, LNRCS staff and volunteers have conducted a rapid assessment to gather initial information on the damage and urgent needs. This preliminary assessment has been used as the basis for the current operation. Established by an Act of Parliament, the Liberia Red Cross serves as an auxiliary to public authorities. The NS maintains close coordination with various public entities at national level and actively participates in the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Platform meetings organized by the NDMA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Mobilization</td>
<td>The Swedish Red Cross, as the in-country partner, has provided funds to the Liberia National Red Cross Society to support the initial assessment and participate in the detailed assessment led by the NDMA. As part of the initial response, the LNRCS has completed the following actions: • Provided water storage materials such as gallons of water storage. • Supported 30 volunteers in data collection and assessment. • Supplied mitigation tools for drainage cleaning. • Distributed household water treatment tablets for water purification. • Provided mosquito nets to families at temporary shelter points, covering 500 households by the end of this week. These items were taken from the warehouse and will be replenished by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event**

| Secretariat                             | The IFRC maintains a country office in Freetown, providing technical assistance to the Liberia National Red Cross (LNRCS) in various areas, including humanitarian operations |
related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards, health services in hard-to-reach areas, and longer-term resilience-building programmes. The IFRC also coordinates support from its membership to the LNRC, enhances LNRC organizational development, and represents the Liberia National Red Cross internationally.

From the onset of the response, the IFRC Country Delegation has been engaging with LNRC leadership to identify intervention areas, roles, and responsibilities in coordination with Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and donors. This support involves networking and collaboration to ensure effective coordination.

The IFRC country office in Freetown will continue providing support to the LNRC throughout the implementation of the DREF activities.

### Participating National Societies

In addition to the IFRC, the Swedish Red Cross is the only other Movement partner present in Liberia. The Swedish Red Cross has provided initial response support. The Initial Response Fund will assist in the assessment and initial data collection.

### ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

At the time of submitting the DREF, the ICRC which provides technical support to LNRCs through the Abidjan Regional Office has not committed to support response to the floods’ incident.

### Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| Government has requested international assistance | Yes |
| National authorities | The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) of Liberia is actively assessing the flood situation and mobilizing resources to provide humanitarian assistance to affected victims. An emergency coordination meeting took place in Monrovia on 1st July 2024, attended by relevant disaster response actors, including local partners, community-based NGOs, the Red Cross, and other humanitarian organizations. The meeting focused on discussing the flood situation, its impact, and planning for a detailed assessment. There is an urgent call for various actors to support in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population. Meanwhile, local authorities and city governments are ensuring that affected people have access to temporary shelters in public buildings. |
| UN or other actors | N/A |

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**

The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) has activated its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Platforms, convening meetings that include all operational cluster mechanisms attended by key response actors, including the Liberia National Red Cross (LNRC). These meetings are crucial for coordinating response efforts and ensuring effective collaboration among stakeholders.

Furthermore, the NDMA is actively supporting efforts to mobilize resources to bolster response actions. This includes coordinating with various partners to ensure adequate resources are available to support the humanitarian response to the current flood crisis.
Needs (Gaps) Identified

Shelter Housing And Settlements

The aftermath of the floods has left affected families seeking refuge in community public buildings, schools, and with host families, facing dire living conditions. Many are experiencing a significant change in their living environment, food shortages, and placing an increased burden on host families. Approximately 80% of those affected are displaced and vulnerable to these challenges.

The current shelters lack proper safety measures and sufficient protection against weather and other risks. These open buildings expose inhabitants to further vulnerabilities. Host communities, already strained by sharing their resources and livelihoods, face indirect exposure to additional risks.

Given these circumstances, the immediate need for adequate shelter is critical to ensure the safety, dignity, and well-being of flood victims. Provision of shelter that includes proper safety measures and weather protection is essential to mitigate health risks and safeguard against further hardship.

In addition to shelter, there is a pressing need for basic essentials such as kitchen sets, clothing, mats, blankets, and cash assistance to address immediate humanitarian needs. These items are identified as priorities following assessments conducted by the National Society, reflecting the urgent requirements of affected communities.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The aftermath of the floods has left affected populations in dire need of Assorted Essential Household Items (EHIs) to replace their losses and rebuild basic necessities such as food reserves, protection, and hygiene. Many of these households reside in predominantly agricultural and fishing communities, where farming and petty trading serve as primary sources of income.

The assessment has revealed significant damage to businesses, impacting the livelihoods of shop owners, farmers who have lost seeds, crops, and tools, and other affected individuals. Floodwaters have washed away goods, household equipment, and essential items, exacerbating economic hardship and leaving households without income.

The situation is further compounded by households sheltered with host families, placing strain on food reserves and resources within host communities. This not only increases vulnerability but also underscores the urgent need for external support to ensure the sustainability of both affected and host communities' livelihoods.

In response, addressing livelihood needs is crucial to restore economic stability and resilience among affected populations. Immediate interventions should include replenishing lost assets, providing financial assistance for business recovery, and supporting livelihood diversification strategies. These measures are essential to mitigate long-term economic impacts and ensure the sustainability of affected communities' livelihoods.

Multi purpose cash grants

In response to the floods, Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPC) are crucial for addressing the diverse and urgent needs identified through assessments in impacted communities. The floods have severely affected livelihoods, essential items, and shelter, with many families experiencing partial or total loss of homes and income. Displaced families, in particular, are highly vulnerable due to these losses.

MPC offers a flexible approach that empowers families to prioritize their most pressing needs with dignity and autonomy. Based on previous responses, cash assistance has been preferred by beneficiaries for its effectiveness in meeting diverse needs and restoring a sense of normalcy amidst crisis.

Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCs) is committed to ensuring a rapid and efficient response that respects the choices and priorities of beneficiaries. By supporting local markets through cash transfers, the operation not only aids affected families but also stimulates local economies facing economic challenges.

While MPC addresses immediate needs such as shelter, health, and WASH, technical oversight remains essential for ensuring quality and safety standards are met. This includes direct provision of services and procurement oversight to guarantee that interventions, especially
in water treatment and hygiene, adhere to established guidelines and safeguard community health throughout the response and recovery phases.

By leveraging MPC, the operation will enhance resilience, promote recovery, and empower communities to navigate post-disaster challenges effectively, ensuring sustainable outcomes in the face of ongoing humanitarian needs.

**Health**

Following the floods, addressing health needs is critical to mitigate risks posed by adverse weather conditions, exposure to vectors, and poor hygiene and sanitation practices among displaced families. Women and children, identified as the most vulnerable during initial assessments on June 28, are particularly at risk.

Displaced families are currently residing in inadequate shelter conditions, such as open buildings without proper safety measures or sleeping on bare, wet floors in public areas. These conditions increase susceptibility to diseases such as malaria, diarrheal illnesses, and cholera due to exposure to vectors and unsanitary environments exacerbated by continuous rain.

The current situation severely limits families’ ability to prevent and manage health risks, necessitating urgent awareness and community engagement efforts. Effective communication on hygiene practices and disease prevention is essential to mitigate the potential outbreak of epidemics and alleviate humanitarian concerns.

Therefore, the response should prioritize providing shelter that ensures safety from weather elements, promoting hygiene and sanitation practices, and conducting health education campaigns. These measures are crucial to safeguarding public health, particularly among vulnerable populations, and mitigating the spread of diseases in flood-affected communities.

**Water, Sanitation And Hygiene**

Following the floods, addressing Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) needs is crucial to prevent the spread of diseases among vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and People with Disabilities (PWDs). These groups are particularly susceptible to water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea during disasters of this nature.

As the rainy season persists and sea levels rise, the likelihood of further community displacement and increased humanitarian needs grows. Immediate action is essential to provide affected communities with access to safe water, improved hygiene activities, and proper sanitation facilities.

The operation will prioritize the delivery of essential WASH services to ensure that communities can maintain adequate hygiene practices and mitigate health risks. Equipping response teams with personal protective equipment (such as boots, flashlights, bibs, megaphones, and raincoats) is vital to safeguarding their health and enhancing their effectiveness in delivering critical services amidst challenging conditions.

Addressing these priorities of WASH needs, the operation will contribute significantly to reducing the incidence of water-borne diseases, promoting community health, and enhancing resilience in flood-affected areas.

**Protection, Gender And Inclusion**

In response to the floods, addressing protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) needs is paramount to ensure the dignity, access, participation, and safety of vulnerable households affected by the disaster.

The intervention will be comprehensive, integrating PGI considerations throughout the response effort. This approach recognizes the diverse needs, risks, and coping strategies of women, girls, men, boys, individuals with disabilities, and minorities. Special attention will be given to protecting and including vulnerable groups, conducting gender and diversity analysis across all sectors such as WASH and Shelter to understand and address their specific challenges.

During distribution activities and hygiene promotion initiatives, roles of men and women will be considered to ensure equitable access and participation. The operational strategy will align with IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies, aiming to uphold human rights and promote inclusivity.
Furthermore, the PGI focal point will oversee the completion of online training on sexual and gender-based violence case disclosure and referral for all volunteers. This commitment will be documented in activity reports to ensure accountability and continuous improvement in handling sensitive issues.

Moving forward, the Liberia National Red Cross will integrate PGI questions into future detailed assessments to accurately identify ongoing needs and implement appropriate actions. This holistic approach ensures that vulnerable individuals and groups receive tailored support, fostering resilience and community cohesion in the face of disaster.

**Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment**

LRC analysis of the right household baskets takes into account:

- The WFP essential food basket calculation in Liberia for one month
- The local prices for items are based on the evaluated prices done by LNRCS based on the supply/procurement services. This will require to be confirmed later on through a rapid market assessment to ensure families can effectively afford the indicative items included in each sectoral basket.
- Harmonization to a minimum cost of living per sector, Household expenditure data, Families’ priority needs as described above, SPHERE standards, and learnings from other cash interventions.

**Operational Strategy**

**Overall objective of the operation**

The objective of this operation is to provide immediate relief to 1,500 households (approximately 7,500 people) across three flood-affected counties. A total of 51,000 population of people are reported to be affected, LRCS will be supporting 13,100 considered as the most vulnerable people from the three counties: Montserrado 7,860 people (1,725 HHs) 60 %, Grande Cape Mount 3,275 people (655 HHs) 25 % and Bong 1,965 people (393 HHs) 15 %.

The intervention aims to deliver both shelter assistance and Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) grants. These grants are intended to support beneficiaries in meeting their livelihood needs, basic necessities, and promoting community health through enhanced water, sanitation, and hygiene services for 04 months.

**Operation strategy rationale**

This DREF operation will assist in emergency shelter, hygiene promotion – sanitation, improving access to safe drinking water through water treatment, and access to food and non-food items mostly through the multi-purpose cash transfer approach and implement disaster mitigation activities.

Based on the feedback from past post-distribution monitoring, cash transfers have proven to be an effective and rapid method to assist affected individuals in recovering according to their specific needs, thereby restoring their dignity by allowing them to choose what is essential for their families and supporting market recovery. The Liberian National Red Cross has an existing contract with Orange, which was renewed during the MDRLR007 implementation to facilitate cash interventions. This same contract will be utilized by the NS to support the current operation. Continued assessments and monitoring will be conducted to ensure that the operation remains aligned with the evolving situation on the ground, considering forecasts received and potential adjustments from partners that could impact current parameters. The sectoral strategy is as follows:

A- Shelter and household items (Target: 400 households or 2,000 people):

In the three locations, the NS’ initial rapid assessment shows that 400 households whose houses have been affected in different categories (completely damaged, partially damaged, and at risk) will benefit from USD 150 each as shelter rehabilitation support. This amount is intended to support their efforts in rehabilitating their homes. This amount is proportional to the value of shelter tool kits and other essential construction materials (based on the price mechanism and the economy). As the number of buildings is less than the number of inhabitants, there was a housing deficit before the disaster, hence it is not feasible to provide cash for rent. LRCS plans to review the list of beneficiaries before starting the assistance through the cash transfer.

Community committees will be established to assist in raising awareness about the selection criteria and proper utilization of cash for its intended purposes. A total of 45 volunteers will be deployed to engage with the 400 households (HHs) and specifically raise awareness about the appropriate use of cash for shelter purposes. Community-Based Action Teams (CBATs) in these communities will work with the local community structures/leaderships to ensure the processes are more community-engaging. They will form part of the ongoing monitoring of the shelter rehabilitation in the communities. Through a robust CEA approach, the volunteers will be engaged in the cash distribution processes and support community-based monitoring to ensure that the DREF support’s intent is achieved.

B- Livelihoods & Basic (Target: 1500 households):

The Liberian National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) plans to transfer USD 185 to each household identified as most vulnerable, aimed at covering their nutritional needs for 02 months. This amount has been calculated based on the local expenditure basket. The transfer will be distributed in two installments: the first installment in the initial month of DREF implementation, followed by the second installment in
the subsequent month. Prior to the cash distribution, a market assessment will be conducted to gather clear information on the market situation. Additionally, post-distribution monitoring will be carried out to assess the effectiveness and impact of the intervention.

C- Health (Target: 1,500 households, 7,500 people):
The health risks will be prioritized under this intervention. LNRC will ensure that affected communities and households preserve their health and well-being and ensure good health and wash practices are upheld and improved to reduce the occurrences of water and vector-borne diseases such as Malaria, and acute watery diarrhea, and prevent any cholera outbreak. LNRC will also provide first-aid and psychosocial support to the affected families, as necessary. A total of 110 volunteers will be trained in PSS, CEA, CVA, First Aid, and Health Promotion. Prevention of the above-mentioned diseases is to be prioritized in the messages, activities, and relief support that will be deployed.

To cover the required actions, that will serve this outcome, 110 LNRC volunteers from all 03 counties targeted will be deployed 04 days a week for 12 weeks to ensure the community contributes to maintaining functioning drainage and waste management systems and overall awareness of health issues resulting from the floods. This will help to prevent and rapidly identify any eventual outbreaks.

D- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene – WASH (Target: 1,500 households, or 7,500 people):
The WASH intervention is focused on 3 pillars: access to safe water, Sanitation, and hygiene.

E- Sanitation sensitization and campaigns (twice per zone during the implementation of DREF activities) will be held in targeted communities. Cleaning tools (wheelbarrows, heavy-duty hand gloves, Shovels, Whoppers, and Cutlass/matches) will be procured for use by LNRC’s branch volunteers and community members to conduct community cleaning activities. These will include cleaning drainage and waterways, garbage deposit sites, and houses. Procurement and distribution of; Water Chlorine tablets, water storage gallons, jerry cans, toothpaste, laundry soap, bath soap, sanitary soap, hygiene kits, and bath towels, wheelbarrows, hand gloves (heavy duty), shovels, whoppers, and cutlasses/matches.

Liberia Red Cross visibility will be maintained through the procurement of all items under EHI, WASH, Health, and visibility materials. For the team deployed to conduct the activities, NS will provide protective gear for 110 volunteers involved in this operation (boots, gloves, nose covers, and raincoats).

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):
CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee meaningful participation of the affected communities. A community feedback mechanism will be set up to collect complaints, claims, and other feedback from beneficiaries. They will all be reported from branches to HQ and sensitivity will be applied to replying to the different feedback collected. A list of FAQs will be developed and disseminated to help promote key messages and clarify the questions raised. The feedback and information analysis mechanism are done through two channels of communication with communities to ensure the engagement and participation of communities in their activities including:

• The installation of committees proposed by the communities that ensure the follow-up of activities and the sharing of complaints throughout the duration of the project.
• A team of volunteers trained on the CEA approach and complaint management will be mobilized to receive complaints through dedicated numbers and recorded in Excel tables for processing by the person in charge of CEA. Having to prioritize assistance, not all affected persons and households were supported during the previous DREF operation, and this raised some concerns from community members, particularly those who did not benefit. Effective community engagement will be streamlined to increase community understanding of relief and assistance, selection criteria, and enhance their participation.
• Weekly meetings will be held with the IFRC cluster delegation to discuss challenges and provide technical support to ensure quality implementation of the DREF. Mitigation measures and a specific setup for cash list verification and cash process will be established and clarified in the PMER section.
• In terms of WASH and health services, the implementation of various DREF operations by LNRC has shown a positive impact on the involvement of media in awareness activities in addition to volunteers’ actions, which is why media will be involved in the implementation. The local authority and key community stakeholders will be included throughout the DREF operations to enhance community trust and confidence.
• A lesson-learned workshop will be organized at the end of the operation to capture all the challenges, good practices, and recommendations related to this operation. For the list of simple questions to be addressed and key identified messages promoted, NS will use also direct visits of volunteers and focus groups.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Through the beneficiary identification process, most at-risk and needy families will be identified. The targeted groups will be verified through community engagement approaches such as visits to their homes, transect walks through the affected communities, etc. The process will require a combination of data analysis, community engagement, and ongoing assessment to ensure that assistance reaches those who need it most while minimizing the risk of exclusion or discrimination.

Assessment and Information Gathering: Collect and analyze data about the flood-affected areas, including the extent of damage, population demographics, and existing vulnerabilities. LNRC will collaborate with local authorities and other relevant agencies to gather information during the assessments. LNRC will identify Vulnerable Groups to determine which groups within the affected population are most vulnerable to the impacts of the floods. Children, the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and marginalized
communities will be highly considered. Through community engagement, the basic needs of the affected people will be met. Registration and profiling will establish a system to collect data on affected households and individuals. This will include information such as family size, income, housing conditions, and specific vulnerabilities. This will lead to the creation of beneficiary profiles that will help in categorizing and prioritizing assistance per each target group. The LNRC will prioritize the assistance based on the severity of needs. Those with the most critical needs should receive assistance first. Factors such as loss of shelter, access to clean water, food security, health status, and the presence of vulnerable individuals within households will be highly considered.

**Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population**

Targeted assistance beneficiary selection will consider the following:

- 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 preference will be given to:

- Households that are in the latest list of poor/near-poor households
- Households that have not received any support or received very little support from other agencies
- Households which have no 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
- Households with children under 5 years

**Total Targeted Population**

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<tr>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>4,310</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls (under 18)</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3,108</td>
<td>People with disabilities (estimated)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boys (under 18)</td>
<td>2,132</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total targeted population</td>
<td>13,100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Risk and Security Considerations**

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Mitigation action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perception issues related to the conduct of the operation or activities which may impact the access and acceptance of LNRC</td>
<td>Ensuring the dissemination of LNRC operation, the activities, its approach, including the methodology of selecting people to receive assistance to all stakeholders. For community-based distribution activities, proper communication with the communities will be maintained. Sensitization meetings with community elders and members will be used to manage crowd control. Sensitization meetings will discuss the nature of the assistance, exact targeted locations, the type of assistance, time, date, and venue of distribution as well as the distribution process with beneficiaries and duly incorporated their feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risks associated with community-based cash and/or in-kind distribution activities</td>
<td>LNRC will put in place crowd control mechanisms, including gender-segregated queuing structures outside of the distribution centers, and will mark queues using hazard tape inside the distribution centers. GRC will invite people to receive assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Inadequate communication with the target population. Not communicating beneficiary selection criteria and the date of transfer to beneficiaries will lead to high levels of community frustration and undermine the operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inadequate communication with the target population.</th>
<th>To mitigate this risk, LNRC will work with the affected community to ensure that the NS reputation and trust with the community is protected from the onset.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty of access to certain areas due to the rains that continue to fall.</td>
<td>Volunteers will be provided with personal protective equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation. Over the past months, inflation was recorded on food items that are essential for family baskets. Some increase in prices from 9% to 33% following the WFP monitoring report.</td>
<td>The inflation is considered in the estimated installments for now and could be revised based on the results of price evaluation during the market assessment included in the planning, to reconfirm the prices. Continuous monitoring will be ensured on the ground.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There has been a significant rise in drug addiction among the youth in these counties, coupled with widespread gangsterism, which has profoundly impacted the community. This situation exposes community members to various security risks, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), theft, looting, armed robbery, and other criminal activities. Such challenges could significantly affect the effectiveness of this operation. Additionally, Red Cross teams are equally vulnerable to these crimes and may face potential backlash from the community if they perceive the assistance provided as inadequate.

To mitigate these risks, all volunteers and staff involved in the operation will strictly adhere to security measures set by both the Movement and the Government. Active monitoring of emerging security threats will be maintained to protect RCRC personnel from conflicts, crime, violence, health risks, and road hazards. Prior to deployment, comprehensive security orientations and briefings will be conducted to ensure the safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols, emphasizing cultural sensitivity and adherence to a code of conduct, will be implemented and strictly enforced. All personnel actively engaged in the operations must complete IFRC security e-learning courses, including Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security, and Level 3 Security for Managers, prior to deployment. IFRC’s security plans will apply universally to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific Security Risk Assessments will be conducted for every operational area where IFRC personnel are deployed, with identified risk mitigation measures promptly implemented. Adequate insurance coverage for personnel is also mandatory to mitigate financial risks associated with potential incidents.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention

Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 64,080
Targeted Persons: 7,500

Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of households assisted in cash for shelter resistance</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of PDM conducted</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
% of the target satisfied with the cash provided to support their shelter needs | 90

### Priority Actions

- Training of 45 volunteers on cash transfer and household registration through the Kobo Collect platform.
- Local market analysis to identify availability/access to shelter and household items.
- Establishment of targeting committees and briefing of beneficiary households.
- Transfer of funds to 400 households for support of destroyed housing rehabilitation (USD 150 per household).
- Deployment of 45 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities.

### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

#### Budget: CHF 0

**Targeted Persons:** 7,500

#### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of affected households who receive cash support for nutrition for one month</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of PDM Conducted</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of target satisfied with the cash provided to support their basic needs</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Priority Actions

- Conduct a market assessment to evaluate and update prices and transfer system and this will be supported through a multi-purpose cash transfer modality.
- Ensure community engagement in the cash process and confirm the modality and selection with community representatives.
- Training of 45 volunteers on cash registration.
- Deployment of 45 volunteers for 2 days to support registration of identified households for cash assistance.
- Deployment of 45 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities for 03 days.
- Post distribution (PDM) 03 days by 30 volunteers.

### Multi Purpose Cash

#### Budget: CHF 256,770

**Targeted Persons:** 7,500

#### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of HHs provided with multi-purpose cash</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of target satisfied with the cash provided to support their shelter needs</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority Actions

• Registration and verification of beneficiaries
• Distribution of multi-purpose cash to 1500 HHs. The MPC will include the indicative amount for the food minimum basket and cost for relief EHI For WASH identified basic needs as detailed in the relevant sector.
• Conduct PDM

Health

Budget: CHF 21,195
Targeted Persons: 7,500

Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of HHs provided with mosquito nets</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#people reached with health activities</td>
<td>13,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority Actions

• Provide psychosocial support to affected families. Some 50 volunteers will provide PSS support to affected persons within their communities (3 per community) for the first month of the operation.
• A one-day training will be organized for volunteers involved in this activity
• Refresher training on First aid
• Procurement and Distribution of mosquito nets (1 per 1,500 HHs (7,500 persons)
• Develop community environmental health activities (alongside other sensitization campaigns)
• Sensitization on the use of mosquito nets and health preventives

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 5,693
Targeted Persons: 7,500

Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of households assisted with WASH items via cash</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of PDM conducted</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households having access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with WASH activities</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people reported that cash has supported their capacity to improve hygiene and water access</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority Actions

• Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation – The WASH target is 1,500 households, or 7,500 people.
The WASH intervention is focused on 3 pillars: access to safe water, Sanitation and hygiene.
1 - Sanitation campaign (once per zone during the implementation of DREF activities) and sanitation equipment will be purchased for the
use of volunteers from the Red Cross branches (wheelbarrows, Heavy duty Hand gloves, Shovels, Whoppers, Cutlasses / Matchets) for this activity to support communal community cleaning exercises. This will be for branches to support environmental hygiene, reduce breeding sites, etc.

2 - Cash for WaSH items is included under the unconditional cash, with flexibility for families to purchase EHI and WASH kits as per their priority and gaps. Estimated related to WASH kits is USD 18 in the defined cash amount specified under the MPC sector. A total of 1,500 HHS will benefit through that modality from the procurement of:

- Hygiene (with the provision of cash to cover water storage gallons, jerry cans, toothpaste, laundry soap, bath soap, sanitary soap, hygiene kits, bath towels, and soap for at least two months).
- Safe water storage capacity (with provision of water storage gallons, and jerry cans through the use of cash).

C - Other WASH services and awareness raising. Aside from the above, LRCS will ensure:

- Chlorination of water sources with water chlorination tablets as a complement to the water treatment activities engaged by the government. Volunteers will also be deployed.
- Conduct hygiene and sanitation campaigns twice a month for 03 months (06 campaigns) to ensure communities, including their latrines are cleaned up from the debris resulting from the flood.

This activity will be implemented by 110 volunteers in all 03 target counties. Message focusing on the consumption of treated water, handwashing with soap at critical times, and safe disposal of human excreta is critical to creating demand for WASH items and beneficiaries to understand the link between safe practices and health outcomes and why they need to procure and utilize WASH items.

- Demonstrations to the targeted beneficiaries on the correct use of WASH items and proper dosing and storage of water treatment products before actual procurement and distribution.

---

### Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 0  
**Targeted Persons:** 7,500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of staff briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with PGI and PSEA sensitizations by volunteers</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Priority Actions

- Brief 110 volunteers and Staff on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards
- Create awareness and sensitization on SGBV in the communities
- Sensitization of PGI with a focus on inclusion
- Establishing a feedback mechanism and referral methods
- Conduct sensitization sessions for other actors working in the shelters-
- Ensure sensitivity to the intervention.

---

### Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 3,735  
**Targeted Persons:** 7,500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
% of feedback received and responded to | 80
---|---
% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on CEA | 70
Number of consultations with communities for list finalization | 5
# of community groups and representatives consulted on response plans | 10

### Priority Actions

- Training of volunteers on CEA to support operations.
- Set up the CEA feedback mechanism.
- Communication works to ensure media coverage of volunteers’ activities.
- Community meeting to validate criteria and lists of beneficiaries

### National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 74,935  
**Targeted Persons:** 7,500

### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of lessons learned workshop</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of monitoring missions undertaken by the IFRC Cluster Delegation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of NS/HQ monitoring missions to support implementation Delegation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of staff and volunteers briefed and the Code of conduct</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Priority Actions

- Ensure all staff and volunteers are briefed and sign the Code of Conduct.
- Monitoring and technical support missions from HQ.
- Branches supervision of volunteer activities on the ground, include NDRT technical shelter, WASH, and cash.
- The counties being flooded risk areas, the volunteer’s deployment will also cover the messages of flood warnings, key messages of Safe construction, flood risk, and warning messages in the county following the risk of further floods with ongoing rains. This will be maintained over the 4 coming months - all along the big season.
- Lessons learned lessons workshop will be conducted.

### About Support Services

**How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.**

The LNRCS has trained over 300 DM volunteers in the affected chapters in the last 4 years. These volunteers and trained staff will be deployed and engaged during the operations. They will carry out needs assessment and distribution of items to affected people. The HQs programme team will support the chapters from time to time as the implementation goes on. In strengthening the timely delivery of the
planned actions at HQ and the chapters, twelve (20) skilled volunteers (4 per chapter and 8 at HQ) will be added to the teams to provide surge support. They will receive fixed incentives for the operational period. The overall responsibilities of the operation in terms of implementation, monitoring, compliance, and reporting lie with the Operations Manager (Head of Programmes).

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain including procurement, storage and transport by the operation requirements and aligned to IFRC logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Procurement under this operation will be done using the existing LNRCS Procurement Manual and financial procedures. There may be a need for additional material support from the IFRC upon request and need. All procurement relating to this operation will follow the regulations of the Liberian government and the IFRC standard procurement systems and procedures to ensure transparency and accountability. Quality inspection will be undertaken at the end of the procurement process before items are accepted and goods received notes signed.

How will this operation be monitored?

Reporting on the operation will be done by the IFRC minimum reporting standards, with an update after the first one month and a final report to be made available three months after the end of the operation timeframe. Regular monitoring of the planned activities will be carried out by the operation team while scheduled monitoring visits will be made jointly by IFRC/LNRCS teams. A lesson-learned workshop is planned at the end of the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

LNRCS will profile the assistance provided under this operation to the public through news and features in local media. Updates on the response will also be posted on the social media portals.
Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

**National Society contact:** Christopher O. Johnson,, Head of Programs, Christopher.johnson@liberian-redcross.org, +231770262610

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Ghulam Muhammad Awan,, Head of Country Cluster Delegation,, ghulam.awan@ifrc.org, +23278811584

**IFRC Project Manager:** John K. Gbao,, Senior Operations Officer,, john.gbao@ifrc.org, +23279102910

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** John K.Gbao, Senior Operations Officer, john.gbao@ifrc.org, 23279102910

**Media Contact:** Ghulam Muhammad Awan,, Head of Country Cluster Delegation,, ghulam.awan@ifrc.org, +23278811584

[Click here for the reference]