



Map of affected locations

Appeal: MDRLR008	Country: Liberia	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 484,052	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 51,000 people	People Targeted: 13,100 people	
Operation Start Date: 12-07-2024	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-11-2024	DREF Published: 15-07-2024

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 intense and continuous rainfall from 28 June to 1st of July, leading to 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 Society 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 un-flooded communities.





Volunteer search and rescue



Flooded house in affected community



Volunteers supporting search and rescue

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.

A seven-day weather forecast from 28 June to 2nd of July 2024, issued by the African Union, indicated that Liberia is at Level 3 for high precipitation, suggesting a potential increase in sea levels and a high risk of flooding which will undermine the population's coping capacity and increase their vulnerability. However, the current flooding is due to persistent heavy rainfall rather than rising sea levels. The affected communities urgently require humanitarian support to meet their immediate basic needs and implement mitigation strategies. These measures are essential to reduce further exposure and prevent the impact from spreading 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 from DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

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:

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Lessons learned:

Liberia has faced recurring significant flooding over the years, notably in 2023, 2017, 2003, and 2002, typically during the rainy season from June to September. These floods are driven by various factors, including heavy seasonal rainfall, inadequate drainage infrastructure, deforestation, and urbanization, all of which have reduced the land's natural capacity to absorb water. As a result, floods have caused extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and agriculture. For example, the 2023 flood displaced over 15,000 people and led to severe economic and livelihood losses.

An unprecedented aspect of the current crisis is the impact on new communities that were previously unaffected by floods, prompting the National Society (NS) to initiate a response through a DREF allocation. This expansion of flood-affected areas highlights evolving environmental conditions and the shortcomings of previous flood risk assessments. The NS, already constrained by limited

resources, was finalizing its 2024 flood contingency plan when the floods occurred.

Lessons from previous flood responses emphasize the need for more anticipatory action (AA) and robust community early warning systems. Although the NS had begun early warning measures in some flood-prone areas with support from BHA and UNDRR (EW4All), and these areas have not experienced floods this year, resource constraints remain a challenge. Efforts are underway to secure additional support for enhancing Anticipatory Action (AA), which is crucial for developing an effective Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods and implementing early warning actions aligned with the contingency plan.

As Liberia approaches the early rainy season, the risk of further flooding, particularly in traditionally vulnerable communities, is heightened. This situation underscores the need for improved flood preparedness and response strategies. Despite past interventions, the increasing frequency and severity of floods call for more robust and sustainable approaches. Proposed measures include enhancing early warning systems, upgrading drainage infrastructure, implementing reforestation projects, and strengthening community-based disaster preparedness initiatives. These actions aim to mitigate flood impact, increase community resilience, and ensure effective responses to future flood events.

Key learnings from responding to the previous floods in these counties include:

- **Develop and Implement an Early Action Protocol (EAP):** Create a comprehensive EAP for floods with clearly defined triggers based on rainfall, river levels, and other indicators. This protocol should detail immediate response measures and responsibilities to minimize flood impact.
- **Deploy Robust Early Warning Systems:** Establish early warning systems utilizing weather forecasts and on-ground observations.
- **Ensure information is timely, accurate, and reaches all affected communities** through multiple channels such as mobile alerts and local radio broadcasts.
- **Strengthen Community Education Programs:** Improve community education on flood risks, response strategies, and emergency plans.
- **Conduct regular drills and workshops** to enhance local knowledge and preparedness, ensuring residents know how to respond effectively during a flood.
- **Involve Local Communities in Risk Management:** Engage local communities in flood risk management decisions and planning processes.
- **Form community advisory groups** to gather input, foster ownership, and improve the effectiveness of flood mitigation and response measures.
- **Maintain and Inspect Flood Control Infrastructure:** Work with community structures to perform regular maintenance and inspections of drainage systems and other flood control infrastructure. Make necessary upgrades and repairs to keep these systems functional and effective.
- **Strengthen Partnerships for Coordinated Response:** Build and reinforce partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, and local communities to ensure a coordinated approach to flood management and response. Establish joint task forces or committees to create a unified and effective strategy for flood mitigation and emergency response.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

02-07-2024

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	In the affected areas, the NS is working with the local city authorities and LRRRC to provide temporary shelters for the affected people in public buildings.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Through the SRC NS/IRC fund, provided water storage gallons and jerry cans to affected 500 households.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Volunteers are engaged with PGI activities working with the affected people; and ensuring the needs of vulnerable groups are considered.
Community Engagement And Accountability	Trained CEA volunteers are currently working with the affected people in various locations.
Coordination	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,



	<p>analysis, and strategic coordination.</p> <p>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.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The Liberian 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Assessment	<p>The LNRC 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, LNRC 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>The Swedish Red Cross, as the in-country partner, has provided funds to the NS 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>These items were taken from the warehouse and will be replenished by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC maintains a Country Delegation in Freetown, supporting the preparedness and response efforts of the Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Guinea Bissau National Societies. The Cluster Delegation is staffed with experienced professionals in operations management, disaster preparedness and response, National Society Development, planning, monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (PMEAL), and finance. The Delegation provides technical assistance to the Liberian Red Cross Society (LNRCS) in various areas, including humanitarian operations related to natural disasters, health services in hard-to-reach areas, and long-term resilience-building programs. Additionally, the IFRC coordinates support from its membership to the LNRCS, enhances LNRC's organizational development, and represents the Liberia National Red Cross</p>
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	<p>internationally.</p> <p>From the onset of the response to the flood incident, the IFRC Country Delegation has maintained constant engagement with LNRCS leadership and the disaster management team to identify intervention areas, roles, and responsibilities. This coordination extends to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, national and international NGOs, and donors, ensuring a unified and efficient response. Our established communication channels and protocols facilitate real-time information sharing and decision-making, enabling quick and coordinated actions on the ground.</p> <p>The IFRC leverages its extensive network of partners and stakeholders to amplify response efforts, accessing resources, technical expertise, and funding support from the global Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian actors. Our collaborative approach ensures that support from IFRC's membership is efficiently coordinated and directed towards the most critical needs immediately after a disaster.</p> <p>With the response through this DREF, the IFRC country office in Freetown will continue providing support to the LNRCS throughout the implementation of the response, ensuring sustained capacity to address immediate and evolving needs. Ensuring a coordinated response in line with required standards, the Cluster Delegation will have an operations focal point to support the initial phase of the response. During the response, other technical colleagues, including the officer in charge of PMEAL, will embark on technical support missions to enhance quality, accountability, and learning. By enhancing LNRCS's organizational development and resilience, we ensure that the LNRCS is better equipped to handle future shocks more effectively and efficiently.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>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.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 LNRCS. 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 crises.

Liberia 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 28 June, 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 continues and the potential for rising sea levels increases, the likelihood of further community displacement and heightened humanitarian needs grows. Immediate action is essential to provide affected communities with access to safe water, enhanced hygiene practices, and adequate 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

LNRC 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 LNRC 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 overall objective of this operation is to provide immediate basic assistance to address the needs of 1,500 households (7,500 people) affected by floods across three counties. The caseload is directly linked to the initial needs assessment conducted by the NS in collaboration with NDMA. The floods have impacted a total of 51,000 people. Based on the assessment results, LNRC will prioritize assistance for 13,100 of the most vulnerable individuals as follows: Montserrado: 7,860 people (1,572 households); Grand Cape Mount: 3,275 people (655 households) and Bong: 1,965 people (393 households)

The intervention will include shelter assistance and Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) grants provided in two installments. These grants will support beneficiaries in meeting their livelihood needs and basic necessities, while also improving community health through enhanced water, sanitation, and hygiene services for four 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. LNRC 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: 1,500 households or 7,500 people):

The Liberian National Red Cross Society (LNRC) 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 to enhance sustainable outcomes. 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: 13,100 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 03 pillars: access to safe water, Sanitation, and hygiene.

Sanitation sensitization and campaigns will be conducted twice per zone during the implementation of DREF activities in targeted communities. Cleaning tools such as wheelbarrows, heavy-duty hand gloves, shovels, whoppers, and cutlasses/machetes will be procured for use by LNRC branch volunteers and community members to carry out community cleaning activities. These activities will include cleaning drainage systems, waterways, garbage deposit sites, and houses. Additionally, chlorination of contaminated drinking water sources caused by the flood using HTH chlorine powder/granules will be conducted in affected communities as part of the immediate measures to ensure affected communities have access to safe water, improved hygiene practices, and proper sanitation facilities. To further improve household sanitation, water storage gallons, jerry cans, toothpaste, laundry soap, bath soap, sanitary soap, hygiene kits, and bath towels will be provided.

The NS visibility will be maintained through the procurement of all items under EHIs, 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

Women	4,310	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	3,550	Urban	-
Men	3,108	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	2,132		
Total targeted population	13,100		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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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.	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 re-confirm the prices. Continuous monitoring will be ensured on the ground.
Perception issues related to the conduct of the operation or activities which may impact the access and acceptance of LNRCs	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 and the distribution process with beneficiaries and duly incorporated their feedback.
Risks associated with community-based cash and/or in-kind distribution activities	LNRCs 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 to come to the distribution centers in groups, thereby reducing the amount of time they must spend queuing outside.
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.	To mitigate this risk, LNRCs will work with the affected community to ensure that the NS reputation and trust with the community is protected from the onset.
Difficulty of access to certain areas due to the rains that continue to fall.	Volunteers will be provided with personal protective equipment.

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: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households assisted in cash for shelter resistance	400
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	45
# of PDM conducted	1
% 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

Title	Target
# of affected households who receive cash support for nutrition	1,500
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	45
# of PDM Conducted	1
% of target satisfied with the cash provided to support their basic needs	70

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

Title	Target
# of HHs provided with multi-purpose cash	1,500
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	45
% of target satisfied with the cash provided to support their shelter needs	70

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: 13,100

Indicators

Title	Target
# of HHs provided with mosquito nets	1,500
#people reached with health activities	13,100

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

Title	Target
# of households assisted with WASH items via cash	1,500
# of PDM conducted	1
# of households having access to safe drinking water	1,500
#of people reached with WASH activities	7,500
% of people reported that cash has supported their capacity to improve hygiene and water access	70

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 using HTH chlorine powder /granules 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

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards	30
# of volunteers briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards	110
# of people reached with PGI and PSEA sensitizations by volunteers	7,500

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: 13,100

Indicators

Title	Target
% of feedback received and responded to	80
% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on CEA	70
# 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: 60

Indicators

Title	Target
# of lessons learned workshop	1
# of monitoring missions undertaken by the IFRC Cluster Delegation	3
# of NS/HQ monitoring missions to support implementation Delegation	5
# of staff and volunteers briefed and the Code of conduct	60

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:

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