

Liberia

2004



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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In Tribute

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and
Non-Governmental Organisation
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

Scores more were attacked and injured.

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action
and pledging to continue the work we began together
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
<i>Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation and By Sector.....</i>	<i>3</i>
2. YEAR IN REVIEW	4
2.1 CHANGES IN THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION	4
2.2 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW.....	5
2.3 MONITORING REPORT	5
2.4 LESSONS LEARNED	6
3. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT	6
3.1 PROBLEM ANALYSIS	6
3.2 HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND HUMAN RIGHTS	8
3.3 CAPACITIES AND VULNERABILITIES ANALYSIS.....	8
4. SCENARIOS.....	9
5. STRATEGIC GOALS.....	10
6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	10
7. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS	12
8. RESPONSE PLANS	12
8.1 FOOD	12
8.2 AGRICULTURE	15
8.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION	16
8.4 WATER AND SANITATION	18
8.5 EDUCATION	20
8.6 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)	22
8.7 PERMANENT SHELTER.....	23
8.8 PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW.....	24
8.9 CHILD PROTECTION	26
8.10 DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)	27
8.11 REFUGEES AND RETURNEES.....	29
8.12 COMMUNITY BASED REINTEGRATION	30
8.13 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	31
9. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS	36
<i>Table II: Listing of Project Activities – By Appealing Organisation</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Table III: Listing of Project Activities – By Sector</i>	<i>41</i>

PROJECT SUMMARIES	44
FOOD	44
AGRICULTURE	47
HEALTH	53
WATER AND SANITATION	59
EDUCATION	65
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)	68
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	70
MULTI-SECTOR	86
DISARMAMENT, DEMOBLISATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)	92
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	95
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	97
 ANNEX I. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL	105
 ANNEX II. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES	113
 ANNEX III. OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT MISSION IN LIBERIA	115
 ANNEX IV. HUMANITARIAN WORKING GROUPS AND MEMBERSHIPS	119
 ANNEX V. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	123

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The signing of the Accra Peace Agreement, the deployment of a subregional peacekeeping force (ECOMIL) and the subsequent establishment of a UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) have created a tremendous opportunity for the international community and their local counterparts to fully respond to Liberia's humanitarian emergency after years of isolation. During the height of the recent crisis in July 2003, almost one-tenth of the population [300,000 people] had fled to the capital where they lived in appalling conditions with little or no access to food, clean drinking water and sanitation. The humanitarian agencies have been able to meet the immediate needs of this population, and the newly established UN peacekeeping presence has provided a level of security in the city that it had not known for many months.

Liberia's 14-year old war led to large-scale population displacement and severely eroded the survival and coping mechanisms of the wider population. Surveys conducted prior to the recent fighting indicate that an estimated 80% of the population live below the poverty line; 35% of the population are undernourished; less than 10% of arable land is cultivated; only 28% of the population is immunised; only 25% of the population have access to safe water and 36% have access to proper sanitation facilities; the number of health workers decreased by 40% and most of the health infrastructure was destroyed, and some 78% of the population are illiterate. With increased movement by humanitarian actors into areas that were only recently inaccessible, it has become apparent that the humanitarian situation has visibly deteriorated as a result of the widespread looting, destruction, damage and virtual collapse of social services sectors.

The entire population of Liberia, some 3.1 million people, have been affected by the protracted conflict. Though accurate figures of vulnerable populations are not available at the moment, humanitarian assistance is expected to reach over 1.7 million people. Those that will be directly assisted include: 500,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); 38,000 combatants and their dependants; around 15,000 children associated with the fighting forces; 11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees; 38,000 Ivorian refugees; 150,000 Liberia returnees; 10,500 Third Country Nationals (TCNs); 750,000 school children; host communities; survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV); and vulnerable families.

The overall goal of the humanitarian community will be to support the peace process by focusing on key humanitarian priorities: protection and assistance to vulnerable groups including IDPs, refugees and returnees; disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process, especially of children and women associated with the warring parties; voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs); resumption of basic social services, especially the health and nutrition, water and sanitation and education sectors; human rights promotion, protection and the prevention of abuses; community-based reintegration of returning populations as security improves; resumption of agricultural and other productive activities. The humanitarian community also aims to improve its own capacity to manage information, coordinate, plan, assess and monitor its activities. This includes efforts to mainstream human rights and gender in all its interventions.

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) is based on the assumption that the peace process will remain on track, and the security situation will gradually improve in most parts of the country, allowing agencies to expand programmes up-country and to open sub-offices in several locations outside Monrovia. Although a massive return of refugees and IDPs to places of origin is not expected, improved conditions, facilitated by the presence of UN peacekeepers, will encourage a moderate number of people to return home. It is expected that an expanded and strengthened humanitarian action will lay the foundation for reconstruction, recovery and reintegration.

A successful implementation of the CHAP will be contingent on effective management of the peace process and close collaboration between all actors within the humanitarian community, as well as with the government, the peacekeeping mission and other international organisations. Several coordination mechanisms have already been established and are being reinforced to address new challenges. Considering the regional dimension of the Liberian conflict, coordination with counterparts in neighbouring countries will be essential in ensuring an effective response. To this end, a subregional humanitarian strategy has been developed and subregional coordination mechanisms are being established. A continued and increased commitment of the international donor community will also be vital in ensuring a comprehensive response to Liberia's crisis.

With the echoes of Liberia's bleak and tragic past only a recent memory, the UN, ICRC and the NGO community now have an opportunity to build upon the experiences of previous emergencies in the West African region, and to work with the people of Liberia not only to provide immediate and life-saving humanitarian assistance but also to help restore livelihoods. This cannot be achieved through the efforts of humanitarian agencies alone. Developing Liberia into a viable nation-state with possibilities for greater regional security and stability will require close partnership with the people of Liberia, the donor community, as well as other international and regional actors.

On behalf of the people of Liberia, the United Nations Agencies are appealing for a total of **US\$ 137,091,482** for humanitarian and early recovery support in 2004. In addition, food requirements of US\$ 40,365,726 for Liberia are reflected under the West Africa Appeal.

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Summary of Requirements
By Appealing Organisation
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
FAO	1,593,900
IOM	6,005,600
OCHA	3,360,921
OHCHR	105,000
UN Habitat	2,500,000
UNDP	19,342,349
UNDP/UNSECOORD	228,000
UNFPA	3,183,700
UNHCR	46,862,891
UNICEF	39,856,121
WFP *	122,000
WHO	13,931,000
Grand Total	137,091,482

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	1,593,900
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,482,921
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	19,277,349
EDUCATION	6,968,182
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,500,000
FOOD *	0
HEALTH	30,855,255
MULTI-SECTOR	52,868,491
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	10,967,954
SECURITY	228,000
WATER AND SANITATION	9,349,430
Grand Total	137,091,482

* Food Requirements are reflected in the West Africa Regional Appeal

2. YEAR IN REVIEW

2.1 Changes in the Humanitarian Situation

During 2003, the humanitarian situation was severely affected by the continuing escalation of the conflict.

During the first half of the year, humanitarian agencies had poor access to only one-third of the country severely affecting their ability to provide protection and assistance to vulnerable populations. Assistance to vulnerable populations in accessible areas also became increasingly difficult, putting the lives of beneficiaries at risk once they were provided with food. Public social services collapsed and schools closed down prematurely. IDP and refugee camps became the direct target of militias who raped, looted and forcibly recruited children and adults alike.

This resulted in constant and multiple displacements of IDPs and refugees alike. The instability of the security environment led to increased vulnerability of war-affected populations as their coping mechanisms and survival opportunities were severely compromised.

The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire led to the influx of an estimated 38,000 Ivorian refugees and some 10,500 TCNs from Mali and Burkina Faso and the spontaneous return of some 44,000 Liberia refugees into the eastern part of Liberia. Some 10,500 TCNs were assisted in transit and refugee camps while 500 were assisted with transportation to return home. Programmes to provide reintegration assistance to Liberian returnees were hampered by inaccessibility to the eastern part of the country, as was assistance to Ivorian refugees. During the course of the year, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) facilitated the repatriation of 6,000 Sierra Leonean refugees. Refugees who remained in Liberia were also affected by the crisis. Direct attacks were carried out in the camps forcing many to become further displaced into central Monrovia. As the situation allowed, repatriation by sea and relocation back to the former camps were resumed.

The lives of humanitarian workers were put at risk: three staff from Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) was killed. As the security situation deteriorated and attacks were launched into Monrovia, most of the international personnel of the UN and NGO community evacuated to neighbouring countries. Only a few international NGOs, ICRC and UN national staff remained operational on a limited scale. As humanitarian agencies were forced to abandon their operations in various parts of the country, they subsequently lost supplies and over 175 vehicles were looted.

For all the discouraging signs, there were signs of hope that enabled greater humanitarian access and assistance. This included the signing of the Accra Peace Agreement on 17 August; the departure of former President Charles Taylor; the inauguration of interim President Moses Blah; and the arrival of Economic Community of West African Countries (ECOMIL troops in early August. These factors acted as a stabilising influence on Monrovia and environs.

As a result, the humanitarian community was able to return with reinforced capacity to Monrovia in mid-August. Life saving assistance was provided to displaced populations in irregular shelters in Monrovia. Joint rapid assessment missions and distributions of relief items were undertaken in previously inaccessible areas that remained under the control of Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). All parties to the conflict, the UN and regional bodies, signed an Agreement for Humanitarian Access guaranteeing free and unimpeded access to all parts of the country as well as the safety of humanitarian workers and assets. However, due to weak command-and-control structures and a lack of coherence within the factions, not all ranks abided to the agreement. Following political efforts by the interim President and the UN Envoy, the Presidents of neighbouring countries agreed to facilitate cross border humanitarian operations from their respective countries. This enabled cross border assessments into the southeast and western parts of the country to be carried out.

2.2 Financial Overview

The *Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 2003 for Liberia* originally appealed for US\$ 42.7 million. Following the deteriorating security environment and subsequent increase in humanitarian needs, a revised appeal for *Urgent Humanitarian Needs* was launched in August 2003, asking for approximately US\$ 69 million from the international community. Increased requirements were mainly in the Food, Health, Water and Sanitation and Support Services sectors. Of the US\$ 69 million, US\$ 22 million (or 32%) represented requirements for food assistance (tracked under the WFP Regional Operation, in the Sierra Leone Appeal). Of the US\$ 46.5 million requested for non-food assistance, only 24.1% of the requirements have been met to date.

The limited funding provided to humanitarian assistance in Liberia saw an imbalance between, population groups, sectors and agencies. Operations for assistance to refugees through UNHCR were well funded with 71% of requirements met. The WFP Regional Operation was also well funded, with 97% of requirements covered. Water and Sanitation was funded at 47.5%. Limited funding was provided to sectors such as Agriculture 14%; Child Protection 5%; Health 18.2%; and Coordination and Support Services 12%. Sectors that received no funding included: Education, Shelter and NFIs, Protection, Human rights and peace building activities.

2.3 Monitoring Report

While requirements for refugee protection and assistance was relatively well funded, funding for IDPs was limited with an imbalance between agency and sector compromising efforts to provide timely, coordinated and adequate assistance. While food rations were provided to IDPs, the lack of provision of non-food assistance resulted in IDPs selling rations to purchase condiments, soap and to pay for school fees amongst others. This, in turn, affected the positive impact of food assistance on the nutritional well being of IDPs. Efforts to support host communities whose resources were strained by the presence of displaced people were curtailed. As a result, assistance provided to IDPs was shared with members of the host community, or host communities attempted to be registered as IDPs. With continued insecurity in the camps, harassment, rape, forced recruitment and looting, agencies appealed for resources to train and deploy security personnel in camps. Funding was forthcoming for refugee camps but not IDP camps. As security could no longer be guaranteed in the camps, IDPs became further displaced in irregular shelters in Monrovia including, schools, churches, offices and abandoned buildings. Overcrowding in these poorly serviced facilities led to the spread of communicable diseases. This could not be contained primarily because to the lack of adequate resources. Support to education activities was also weak, curtailing efforts to provide education to youth, leaving them idle and susceptible to forced recruitment.

During the first half of the year, support to humanitarian assistance in Liberia, both within and outside the framework of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), remained extremely low despite acute humanitarian needs. Funding to humanitarian operations in Liberia was influenced by the international community's policy towards the Government of Liberia and its pariah status. The under-resourcing of humanitarian operations had a direct impact on the quality of services and the productivity of the humanitarian community, which in turn affected the confidence of the donor community.

However, following increased visibility of Liberia in the international media and indications of a more promising political and security environment, donor interest and support to humanitarian efforts has increased considerably, relative to previous years. In anticipation of actual financial support being made available, many organisations diverted or borrowed resources (including staff, funding and relief items) from operations in neighbouring countries or from their core and emergency budgets. This enabled a more rapid response as international presence was expanded in Liberia. Logistical assets were also diverted from neighbouring countries to replace looted items especially vehicles and other office supplies.

It is hoped that funding pledges would be committed in the final quarter of 2003 to support operations as access is extended further upcountry as well as to minimise gaps in the pipeline in early 2004.

2.4 Lessons Learned

While many of the difficulties faced by the humanitarian community were related to insecurity and a volatile political environment, many lessons can be drawn from the challenging experiences in 2003 to improve planning and preparedness. These include:

- **Proper registration of IDPs.** The lack of a centralised registration database of IDPs in-country compromised the ability to plan effectively and ensure a coordinated response. Current measures to address this problem include utilising expertise from refugee registrations and training registrars;
- **Protection and security in IDP/refugee camps.** Greater mobilisation of IDPs/refugees for the formation of camp-based security structures is a prerequisite to enhance protection. (In order to improve security around camps, logistical and communication support were provided to peacekeeping troops [ECOMIL] for area patrols.);
- **Security regulations for UN personnel.** Regulations governing deployment of UN international staff were a major constraint to implementing programmes during the height of the crisis. A declaration of security Phase V and a subsequent withdrawal of UN international staff from Liberia have hampered day-to-day coordination and strategic operational guidance to respond to the crisis;
- **National partners.** National staff of the humanitarian community performed outstandingly during the most critical moments under difficult conditions. To increase their ability to perform under similar conditions in the future, enhancing the capacity of national partners to provide assistance during the most critical phases of emergencies would greatly benefit humanitarian operations. This would include training in the areas of logistics, humanitarian principles, management, assessment and reporting;
- **Increased advocacy:** Engage authorities within the Government of Liberia in responding to the humanitarian crisis and hold them accountable for the protection of civilians.

3. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

3.1 Problem Analysis

Improvement in the **security situation** is seen as the most important prerequisite for an improved humanitarian situation. Though there have been positive developments, the situation remains generally tense, volatile and unpredictable.

The deployment of **ECOMIL troops supported by US Marines** offshore in early August, helped restore security in Monrovia and key surrounding areas, thus re-establishing the confidence of the population and enabling greater humanitarian access. However, the limited logistical capacity of ECOMIL, hampered their ability to effectively deploy in key areas of concern. The humanitarian community had to provide logistical and communication support to enhance ECOMIL's effectiveness so as to enable them to patrol areas where IDPs and refugees were residing to ensure their protection and security.

The Security Council approved the establishment of a **UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)** with a peacekeeping force of 15,000 troops backed by a robust Chapter VII mandate that came into effect on 1 October 2003. The mandate of the peacekeeping force, in addition to monitoring the ceasefire agreement and securing strategic locations, specifies that it should facilitate the: free movement of people, humanitarian assistance and goods; safe return of Liberian refugees and IDPs; safety of Ivorian and Sierra Leonean refugees; protection of civilians; and safety of UN personnel.

The ability of the peacekeeping mission to fulfil its mandate and deploy throughout the country will greatly facilitate an improved humanitarian situation.

There are an estimated 38,000 combatants in Liberia, many of whom are children. One of the key provisions of the Accra Peace Agreement includes the implementation of a cantonment **Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme**. The political will and commitment to the DDR programme of all parties to the conflict will be critical in ensuring its success. The viable reintegration of ex-combatants and economic opportunities will be a key factor of its realisation, based on lessons learned from previous DDR programme in Liberia. To ensure success in this vital area, full cooperation and support of the international donor community will be required.

The **rebuilding of the security structures** of the country will also be a critical factor in stabilising the security situation. This includes the restructuring of the armed forces and police and their gradual deployment throughout the country.

The ability of the **NTGL** to extend its authority throughout the country will be a major factor in ensuring the forward movement of the peace process.

Economic factors. Prior to the recent crisis, the Liberian economy was already in a state of total disarray, declining at about 2% annually since 2000. This is attributed to internal politics and the lack of macroeconomic and structural reforms in Liberia. Since the outbreak of the civil war, no substantial economic activity has resumed in the country. The unemployment level is at all time high, estimated as 85% in the formal sector and the macroeconomic environment is not conducive to attract new investments. The main export products of Liberia are timber and rubber and, to a lesser extent, cocoa and coffee. It is estimated that over 80% of the population is still living on less than US\$ 1 a day and more than half of the population live in abject poverty.

The widespread looting, destruction and loss of assets has further set back the already dilapidated economy. The resumption of macro and micro economic activities will be contingent on an improved security situation, and likewise economic opportunities will provide an incentive for combatants to disarm. The management of natural resources and the regularisation of key industries such as logging and mining will also contribute to ending Liberia's long-standing conflict. With improved security it is expected that international trade and free movement of goods and services upcountry will resume in time.

Human rights. The conflict in Liberia has resulted in serious violations and abuses of human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) by all parties to the conflict. This includes: deliberate and arbitrary killings; disappearances; torture; widespread rape and sexual violence against both men and woman of all age groups; arbitrary detention; forced recruitment and use of child soldiers; systematic and forced displacement; indiscriminate targeting of civilians; and forced recruitment. Meanwhile, there has also been serious deterioration and attrition of institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights. Civil society is also extremely weak and lacks the resources and capacity to be effective. The insecurity, economic decay and dislocation of communities have increased women's vulnerabilities in terms of access to land and productive opportunities forcing many into the commercial sex trade.

Social transformation. As communities grapple with the fears, mistrust, hatred and division, enhancing their capacities to heal, reconcile and manage tensions and grievances through non-violence is critical for sustainable peace. In turn, the restructuring of the Justice System, and a sense that those who committed crimes against humanity are held accountable, will be essential for the consolidation of peace.

Commitment of the international community. The commitment of the international community to support the peace process in Liberia will be a critical factor in ensuring its success. This includes, political engagement and support to: the NTGL; the DDR programme; the UN peacekeeping mission; overall humanitarian efforts; and seeking solutions to control the illicit trade of small arms and natural resources.

Sub-regional factors. The pattern of war and conflict across the sub-region is fuelled by domestic crises and perpetuated by regional instability. The conflict in Liberia is considered the strongest external factor in precipitating regional crisis while continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire and tensions

in Guinea are further contributing factors. Commitment of countries in the sub-region to a common conflict management strategy will be essential to any viable and durable solutions.

3.2 Humanitarian Principles And Human Rights

Humanitarian assistance shall be provided:

- in accordance with the principles of **impartiality, neutrality and humanity**;
- in **support** of the **implementation of the Peace Agreement** signed between the Government of Liberia, Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) and the Political Parties Accra, Ghana (18th August 2003);
- to **reach populations in need**;
- on the basis of **assessed priority needs irrespective of location**;
- in **close partnership** with **national authorities** and **international/national humanitarian partners** so as to maximise their response capacity;
- **without interference** from **political authorities or interests** that are other than humanitarian in nature;
- with an **overall intention** of **addressing the root causes of conflict in the West African sub-region**;
- in such a manner that is **transparent** in design;
- to aspire to the highest levels of **accountability** to the international donor community and, as importantly, the beneficiaries;
- to conform to the guidelines for interaction between the humanitarian community and the UN peacekeeping force; and,
- with the intention of conforming to accepted standards for the delivery of humanitarian response.

3.3 Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AT A GLANCE		
IDP Populations	Camps	350,000
	Host Communities	150,000
	Returning IDPs	300,000
Refugees	Ivorian	35,000
	Sierra Leonean	11,500
Returnees	Liberian (present)	44,000
	Liberian (anticipated to return in 2004)	100,000
TCNs		10,500
Ex-combatants	Adults	38,000
	Children associated with fighting forces	15,000
Host communities		2,000,000

Due to bad governance and fourteen years of civil conflict, the majority (an estimated 85%) of the Liberian population live below the poverty line. Most have lost a large proportion of their assets as a result of selling personal possessions to meet domestic obligations (particularly procurement of complementary food commodities). As a result, most IDPs and returnees have limited assets and very few income earning opportunities.

As security permits, displaced persons will be returning to their areas of pre-war residence. It is highly likely that they will return to their homes/communities with nothing. If not provided with income earning opportunities promptly, food and NFIs supplied to them by the humanitarian community might need to be sold so as to enable them to cope with a harsh socio-economic environment. War-affected persons will also be returning to areas where the entire social

infrastructure has crumbled. In the absence of basic health services, influxes of returning populations might lead to outbreaks of disease. Exacerbating the problem, tertiary and secondary market access roads do not excess or provide limited access only to rural communities; poor access to markets might imply high transportation costs beyond the reach of subsistence farmers.

The people of Liberia have strong kinship ties as evidenced by the large percentage of the population dependent on remittances from overseas. This is an attribute that could be harnessed for post-conflict rehabilitation. It is hoped that some of the remittances from overseas will be re-directed to acquisition of assets and productive ventures which could ultimately lead to improvements in the livelihoods of the Liberian people. At the community level, through kinship ties, women will be expected to form groups and work collectively during peak farming season.

The people of Liberia are very resourceful. Most IDPs and Liberian returnees have skills that they acquired before the conflict and during their stay in the various camps. The skills included soap-making, baking, petty trading, agriculture, they also worked as traditional birth attendants (TBA), and community workers. Some of the war-affected persons are professionals (teachers, nurses, etc) and it is hoped will make meaningful contributions to the rehabilitation of their respective communities.

The Liberian population is predominantly agrarian and most of the IDPs and returnees owned land before they were forced to flee their areas. With the apparent end of the civil conflict, most of the war-affected persons hope to resume farming activities. Agricultural production is expected to increase during the year 2004. This will ultimately lead to increased food availability and improvement in household incomes provided resources are made available for the rehabilitation of road infrastructure to allow farmers access to markets.

4. SCENARIOS

The scenarios as outlined in the common humanitarian strategy were derived from an inclusive process that drew upon the perspectives of the UNCT, donors and NGO community. It was agreed that the following three scenarios were most applicable to the ongoing emergency in Liberia.

Scenario I - Most Likely

Intermittent violations of the ceasefire agreement continue through until mid-2004. UNMIL forces are able to deploy to most parts of the country but are unable to completely restore security in remote areas. The DDR programme progresses, with some delays due to low level of funding. The NTGL is unable to extend its authority throughout the whole country due to lack of capacity while a lack of confidence in the peace process and security stalls resumption of commercial activities and investment in key industrial sectors. The international community does not adequately support the peace process thereby stalling efforts to maintain any momentum. The UN manages to establish most of its five operational humanitarian hubs (Monrovia, Harper, Zwedru, Voinjama and Ganta (alternatively Saniquelle).

Humanitarian implications

- Access is extended but not secured throughout the entire country.
- Displaced populations do not start returning until the latter half of the year.
- Spontaneous return of Liberian refugees to secure areas commences.
- Humanitarian assistance to IDPs in camps continues and refugees from Sierra Leone are repatriated.

Scenario II – Best Case - Less Likely

The ceasefire holds; peacekeepers deploy throughout the whole country restoring security; all parties to the conflict fully commit to the DDR programme and all 38,000 combatants disarm and enrol in reintegration programmes; restructuring of the armed forces progresses smoothly and training commences; the NTGL is coherent and extends its authority across Liberia; civil servants are paid and resume operations providing services in all the basic social sectors; free movement of people, goods and services is enabled throughout the country and across borders; reconciliation efforts commence; reform of the justice system is initiated; civil society are invited to participate in

the political process; gender inequalities are addressed; commercial trade resumes and services are extended upcountry; effective management of natural resources is pursued; the international community remains fully committed to the peace process providing adequate political support and funding. The five humanitarian hubs are operational and secured (Monrovia, Harper, Zwedru, Voinjama and Ganta (alternatively Saniquelle).

Humanitarian implications

- Access for humanitarian operations will be extended throughout the country; over 80% of IDPs are resettled.
- Repatriation of 50% of Liberian refugees is facilitated.
- Agriculture assistance provided to vulnerable farm families.
- All TCNs are repatriated.
- Continued repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees implemented.
- Commencement of reintegration and recovery efforts for all returning populations and continued assistance for Ivorian refugees.

Scenario III - Worst Case - Unlikely

UNMIL unable to deploy and secure key areas upcountry due to limited commitment of international community and limited resources; no commitment to the DDR programme; parties to the conflict violate ceasefire and Peace Agreement with fighting gradually escalating and reverting to full-scale civil war. The UN is unable to establish operational humanitarian hubs other than within the capital.

Humanitarian implications

- Continued further internal displacement and outflow of refugees.
- Access is curtailed and limited to central parts of Liberia and eventually only Monrovia.
- A lack of confidence in the peace process in Liberia disengages donors.
- Humanitarian activities suffer as a result of a lack of donor support.
- UNMIL fails to deploy fully.
- UNMIL increasingly becomes involved in fighting.
- Only Monrovia remains as an operational humanitarian hub.

5. STRATEGIC GOALS

In an effort to support peace and improve the living conditions of the people of Liberia, the efforts of the humanitarian community will aim to:

- provide continued assistance to vulnerable groups;
- support the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes;
- facilitate the return and equitable reintegration of IDPs, Liberian returnees and ex-combatants;
- support human rights promotion, protection and prevention of abuses;
- support the restoration of household livelihoods;
- support the re-establishment of basic social services;
- support the capacity building of national partners, local governments and civil society.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In an increasingly complex and evolving environment and with an expanding number of actors present in Liberia, effective coordination is essential in maximising the comparative advantage of each agency, avoiding duplication, exploiting limited resources and ensuring common standards and principles. Coordination mechanisms have been established on multiple levels to ensure strategic management and effective delegation and awareness of roles and responsibilities to respond to the ongoing emergency and with the view, wherever possible, to build the foundations for longer-term developmental priorities for Liberia. This would include having the National Transitional Government (NTGL) playing an increasingly prominent role in coordination.

Strategic Level Coordination

Coordination will be carried out through the Humanitarian Aid Coordination Meetings. This includes policy development, strategic planning and ensuring complementarity between sectors and agencies.

Operational Level Coordination

Coordination is carried out through daily Humanitarian Operations meetings that facilitate information sharing, planning and reporting on joint assessments; and ensure rapid response to arising crises.

Sector and Thematic Level Coordination

Coordination is carried out through weekly meetings of respective committees. Coordinating agencies in each sector have been identified to ensure that proper strategic planning and policy development is undertaken; minimum operational standards are developed; to avoid overlap and maximise available resources; to share experiences and expertise; and to interface with other sectors for collaboration.

Provincial Coordination

As security improves and agencies move to establish permanent presence upcountry in pre-selected humanitarian centres, coordination mechanisms in each region will be reactivated mirroring those established at the national level. It is essential that there is effective reciprocal communication between the national and provincial level coordination structures.

ACTIVE SECTORS IN LIBERIA TABLE		
Sector	Coordinating Agency (ies)	Participating Agencies
Agriculture	FAO	WVI, WFP, FAO, UMCO, ACF, CRS
Camp Management (IDPs & Refugees)	UNHCR	NRC, CCC, ZOA, LWF, AEL, ICRC, MSF, UNICEF, CAP
Child Protection	UNICEF	SCF, CAP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, LOCRO, CRACO, ACF, ICRC
DDR	NCDDRR / UNDP / UNMIL / UNICEF	Implementing partners to be determined.
Education	UNICEF	NRC, IRC, UNICEF, UNHCR, CAP
Food	WFP	WFP, WVI, LWF, CRS, USAID, OFDA, EU, ACF, SCF
Gender	UNIFEM	LWF, UNDP, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM
Health & Nutrition	WHO / SCF	MoH, WHO, MSF, ICRC, IRC, SCF, AEL, MERLIN
Human Rights	OHCHR	To be identified.
Peace-Building	UNDP	To be identified.
Permanent Shelter	UN-HABITAT	To be identified
Protection	OCHA / UNHCR	HABITAT, ICRC, IRC, LWF, OCHA, OXFAM, SCF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, OHCHR, WFP, DFID, USAID/DART
Refugee Returnees	UNHCR	To be identified
Reintegration	UNDP / UNHCR	To be identified
Sexual and Gender-based Violence	UNHCR / IRC	LWF, MERCI, LRRRC, CRS, and other local NGOs
Third Country Nationals	IOM	To be identified
Temporary Shelter / Non-Food Items	UNHCR / ICRC	ICRC, UNHCR, CCC, MSF, AEL, LWF, NRC, CARITAS, LNRC, CONCERN, NAHOL, WAS, ARC, MERLIN and other local NGOs
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	UNICEF, OXFAM, MERLIN, ICRC, MSF, AEL, ZOA, CONCERN, ADEN

7. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS

Between partners

The success of programmes and projects contained within the Liberia CAP 2004 are contingent on partnerships with national and international NGOs, the Red Cross movement, the NTGL and UNMIL.

With other strategies

The strategies outlined in the CAP support the Repatriation, Resettlement, Reintegration and Reconstruction (4R strategy), the UNDAF and CCA and the national DDR plan.

Between sectors

Almost all the programmes and projects included in the Appeal are inter-related and require the collective efforts of the humanitarian community, local authorities and beneficiaries. However, in order to ensure the success of the programmes within a specific sector, it is essential that close collaboration between sectors be carried out. Therefore balanced and equitable funding must be provided across a variety of sectors in order for the intended impact to be achieved.

With the peacekeeping mission

In order to ensure greater cohesion between humanitarian, security and political action and complementarity between the humanitarian community and the peace-keeping mission, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General will also be appointed as Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator. This will ensure that humanitarian concerns are addressed at the highest political level and that peacekeepers' deployments reflect humanitarian priorities and reconstruction efforts complement that of the development community.

8. RESPONSE PLANS

8.1 Food

Analytical Background

The food security situation in Liberia continues to be affected by a number of factors, which include:

- continued disruption of agricultural systems due to the displacement of farming communities;
- limited access to available food as a result of a lack of income as economic activities have collapsed and employment opportunities are virtually non-existent. In addition, for the majority of those that are employed, there is non-payment or inconsistent payment of salaries;
- limited absorption capacity of food due to disease, poor sanitation and quality of water;
- IDPs not foraging for food because of the fear of armed militias;
- lack of farming possibilities in the areas of displacement; and
- socio-economic dislocation and the breakdown of family and community coping mechanisms that affect especially those IDPs that have been displaced, in some cases, up to seven times since April 1999.

As a result of the above factors, Liberia remains among the most food insecure countries with an estimated 35% of the population under-nourished. This proportion has certainly increased, as access to food was seriously restricted during the last series of attacks on Monrovia and other parts of the country. Several thousand people remain displaced within Monrovia.



More than 300,000 persons have been registered by humanitarian agencies and are receiving assistance, including WFP food aid, in several camps in Montserrado, Margibi, Bong, and Grand Bassa Counties. There is also a segment of the population who is displaced, residing with friends and relatives in the various communities within Monrovia and other provincial capitals. In some rural areas where insecurity continues to prevail, people are believed to be displaced and live in the forest unable to farm, or have access to relief assistance that is being provided. Others have opted to become refugees by crossing into neighbouring countries.

Women and girls have the social role to provide food for the family. Food insecurity imposes undue burdens including increased risks of rape, abduction, forced marriage and survival sex.

With the improved political and security environment, food assistance will be provided to support the resettlement and recovery process through a combination of interventions which will address the food needs of these people during resettlement and eventually through recovery.

The goal is to contribute to household food security through food aid interventions that encourage the longer-term recovery prospects of vulnerable people who have suffered as a result of protracted conflict. Food assistance will aim at stabilising and maintaining the nutritional status of the war-affected population (IDPs, returnees, refugees and communities) who find themselves food insecure as a result of the limited availability of food and/ or lack of access to it.

Operational Objectives

With appropriate social gender roles in mind, the specific objectives of food aid assistance during 2004 are:

- to meet the immediate food needs of IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable persons affected by instability and food insecurity through general feeding in displacement camps;
- to contribute in improving the nutritional conditions of malnourished people at established health centres, through curative interventions (therapeutic and supplementary);
- to provide food assistance to vulnerable people (in institutions) who are highly food insecure as they are unable to access any source of income that would allow them procure food from the markets;
- to contribute to increase school enrolment among school-age children, especially girls, and over-aged school children, including adolescent mothers; and,
- to contribute in creating lasting peace and stability by supporting settlement and recovery of former combatants, IDPs and strengthening development opportunities of local communities.

Strategy

The food assistance strategy proposed for Liberia is to combine decreasing free food distribution with a more targeted approach, which encourages the development of self-reliance strategies while meeting the nutritional needs of identified vulnerable groups. Food interventions will consist of a general ration for refugees and IDPs in camps; repatriation and resettlement packages for refugees and IDPs; demobilisation and settlement packages for former combatants; selective feeding programmes through therapeutic feeding and supplementary feeding; and safety net schemes for vulnerable groups.

Over 300,000 refugees and IDPs in various displaced centres in Monrovia and areas outside the capital will require distribution of monthly food rations during 2004. With the majority of those displaced having been victims of repeated displacement, malnutrition, deteriorating health, socio-economic dislocation and the breakdown of family and community, established coping mechanisms are collapsing. Consequently, full rations will continue to be provided to all refugees and IDPs who are resident at the camps or hosted in the transit centres. Food distributions within the camps will continue on a monthly basis. A general ration has been proposed which is intended to provide an equivalent of 2,100 kcal per person per day.

The second broad level of intervention being proposed is the repatriation and re-settlement of IDPs and refugees back to their original communities. Food rations will be provided to returnees and IDPs opting to return on their departure. Once returned, these people will participate in the safety net of activities that would include food-for-work (FFW), skill development and food for income

generation initiatives. Similar package will be provided to demobilised combatants who will also be fed during their rehabilitation phase in camps. The situation of women whose circumstances imply particular vulnerability in the community will be given special consideration.

The third level of intervention will consist of selective feeding programmes (curative interventions), which will comprise therapeutic feeding for children at risk of malnutrition and supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children and women.

The fourth level of intervention will comprise safety nets, both targeted and self-targeting the purpose of which is to ensure that those who are in need of food aid, but are not covered by the general ration, receive an adequate level of food. Proposed safety net interventions are: the emergency school feeding programme; FFW in local communities; food-for-training (FFT) activities; and, institutional feeding for vulnerable groups.

In view of the current security situation in Liberia, it is not foreseen that Liberian refugees currently in neighbouring countries will want to return immediately. However, as peace and stability are restored and increased efforts are directed towards the resettlement of the displaced population and the rehabilitation of basic infrastructures, it is anticipated that Liberians in refugee camps will start to return. Should such movement occur, a proportion of those resources earmarked for IDPs in camps would be used for their recovery and re-settlement.

Priorities

In 2004, the focus of food aid agencies would be to address food deficit problems. Concomitantly, the following areas of priority will be pursued:

- proper identification and verification of vulnerable populations (IDPs, refugees, returnees, women and/or children heads of households etc.) as a measure to ensure that food assistance reaches the legitimate beneficiaries;
- support to local food production so as to reduce the level of dependency, increase coping mechanisms and encourage self-reliance; and
- strengthening and enhancement of the food security knowledge base to improve targeting and to streamline the efficient and effective use of food aid resources.

Coordination

The fora for food aid coordination consist of the Committee on Food Aid (CFA), which was established to work on common policies, harmonise strategies and coordinate interventions. WFP and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) are the two primary pipeline agencies in Liberia. The Association of Evangelicals in Liberia (AEL) and Christian Aid Ministries (CAM) are two NGOs that also import quantities of food commodities at intervals.

The CFA, together with its Technical Committee, is chaired by WFP and has a membership comprising of WFP, CRS, AEL, CAM, OCHA, FAO, the Liberia Refugee, Repatriation and Resettlement Committee (LRRRC), Save the Children UK (SCF), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), UNHCR, World Vision International (WVI), Lutheran World Federation World Service (LWF-WS), European Union (EU) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID). It constitutes a forum for discussion on policy issues related to food aid assistance in the country. The role of the Technical Committee is to execute the policy decisions of the CFA and also to look at critical issues in the field and provide adequate information and appropriate recommendations to the CFA for decision-making. The Technical Committee is open to any members of the humanitarian community who wish to attend. The CFA holds weekly meetings and can have special sessions as may be required.

8.2 Agriculture

Analytical Background

Agriculture is most important sector of the Liberian economy. About 80% of the population derives their livelihood from farming. In 2001, the agricultural sector (forestry omitted) accounted for 59% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in comparison to 60% the previous year and 62% in 1999 (UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) update 2001/2002; no current data available). Based on information available, the total of arable land area is estimated at 4.6 million hectares (ha) which consists of four million ha upland areas and 600,000 ha swamp areas. Unfortunately, less than 10% of the total arable land area is cultivated. These figures clearly indicate that sufficient arable land is available. The main limitation to increased agricultural production is the inability of small-scale farmers to develop these areas.

Liberia was unable to meet its own cereal requirements in 2001 and many farmers did not cultivate in the 2003-planting season as the high-potential agricultural areas were badly affected by the ongoing conflict. However, given the pace of the current peace process, it is realistic to expect that, with adequate support, the country will be able to gradually achieve cereal self-sufficiency.

Liberia's pre-war fishing population of approximately 4,400 people did not escape unscathed. Sustainable yield of the continental shelf is estimated at 180,000 MTs per year, while the potential yields from fresh water fisheries are estimated to be 40,000 MTs. The potential of Liberia's coastal waters has not been fully exploited and could present immediate and affordable solutions to addressing coastal populations' protein requirements.

The current security situation remains tenuous, especially in rural areas and the limited number of relief agencies active in the agricultural sector will be required to provide urgent emergency intervention, especially inputs and technical support. While food aid is essential in the short-term, farmers require quality planting materials, tools, equipment, and infrastructural improvements to ensure that recovery and rehabilitation efforts will be sustained. Food-for-Agriculture (FFA) and FFW will ensure that seeds will not be consumed and that the farmers planting them will have sufficient sustenance and strength to care for their crops. Considering the anticipated increase in humanitarian agency interventions and the reactivation of the line ministries, it is vital that close coordination of the sector be reinitiated and that information gathering and sharing be commenced at the earliest possible time.

Strategy

- Provide improved planting materials, tools, equipment and training.
- Strengthen and support inter-agency cooperation, data gathering and dissemination to ensure sector-wide coordination and avoid duplication and overlap of activities.
- Disarm, demobilise, reintegrate ex-combatants and support agricultural programmes to positively improve their living standards.
- Promote sustainable horticultural and agricultural programmes in urban and peri-urban areas.
- Promote economically and environmentally sound as well as sustainable agriculture.

Operational Objectives

- To assist IDPs to resettle and gradually become independent of food aid.
- To assist in the reintegration of ex-combatants and develop relations between them and the vulnerable population.
- To improve coordination in the agricultural sector and provide adequate and reliable information to support the effective delivery of emergency agricultural assistance.
- To promote improved and high yield planting materials.
- To encourage urban and peri-urban agriculture as well as encourage youths to participate in food production activities to enhance food security.
- Increase rural populations' economic livelihood and protein intake by targetting the fisheries sector.

Challenges

- Refugees, returnees/IDPs and host communities lack seeds, agricultural tools, equipment, herbicides and fertilisers.
- Inadequate and obsolete agricultural data for decision making and planning.
- Fear of ex-combatants disrupting agricultural activities.
- Lack of improved methods and high-yielding planting materials.
- Lack of access to most parts of the country due to poor road networks and unstable security environment.
- Youth involvement in the agriculture sector is relatively low.

8.3 Health and Nutrition

Analytical Background

The health situation in Liberia is alarming. While data on the present health situation is not available, it is obvious the health situation of the population has deteriorated further as a result of hostilities. Prior to the conflict, the national budget for health declined considerably accounting for only 6.1% of the total national budget. The total health budget as a proportion of GDP fell significantly below the World Health Organization (WHO) stipulated minimum of 8%. The expenditure level at that time was less than US\$ 1 per capita. Thus, the low level of Government resources allotted and expended on the sector grossly affected the level and quality of health services. The private sector, especially international NGOs, continue to provide the lion's share of health care services as the capacities of both government and church missions have been eroded on account of the conflict. Support for these activities has stemmed primarily from the donor community and UN agencies. Currently, a cholera epidemic is ongoing with about 2,000 cases reported weekly.

Access to basic health services is practically non-existent thus contributing to the country's high infant and child mortality rates. Infant and under-five mortalities are currently among the worst in the world. Liberia remains far above the Sub-Saharan African average of 175 deaths per 1,000 live births and ranks 43 out of 46 in terms of infant and under-five mortality rates for countries in the WHO African Region.

The ceasefire agreement and subsequent [limited] humanitarian access enabled WHO to conduct rapid health assessments in Montserrado, Margibi, Bomi, Grand Bassa, and Grand Cape Mount counties. Other counties that remain under rebel control have not yet been accessed.

The major findings in the newly accessed areas are as follows:

- access to health care services, including diseases surveillance, gradually decreased to 12 out of the 15 counties in 2003 and ceased completely by June 2003;
- all national programmes: preventive; provision of primary health care; basic curative; reproductive health and referral services; supply of drugs; logistics and other essential items; and ambulance services have collapsed;
- almost all physical health structures (hospitals and clinics), buildings, cold chain equipment, generators, motorbikes, ambulances and other Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) supplies in those counties visited have been looted and destroyed. The Ministry of Health (MoH) offices in Monrovia were also completely looted and vandalised. Only 24 medical officers and 175 physicians remain in the country. The population of other health care workers has been reduced to 40% (interviews with health care staff indicated low morale and poor motivation to return to work). This situation may act as a deterrent to the early return of IDPs;
- the malnutrition situation is alarming and clearly depicts the current health situation. The National Nutrition Survey in 2000 estimated severe wasting at 0.9% and wasting at 18.2% among children 0-5 years old;
- immunisation coverage for the country in June 2003 was 28%. Lofa and Gbarpolu counties in the northwest remain the only places in the ECOWAS sub-region yet to conduct National Immunisation Days (NIDs);

- water and sanitation problems are very serious. The population largely depend on community wells, which are shallow, not protected and often easily polluted. It is estimated that less than 30% of the population have access to latrines;
- HIV/AIDS affected 8.2% of the population in 2002: but studies now project this figure to be around 20%. Increased sexual activity among the youth, especially in the displaced camps where family ties and control have broken down, poor knowledge of safe sexual practices and multi-sexual behavioural practices continue to pose great challenges to the survival of young adolescents. This is especially true of young females who have been the main victims of rape and sexual abuse through out the crisis.

Strategy

The overall goal of health sector interventions is to reduce morbidity and mortality among the most vulnerable populations within Liberia (IDPs, refugees, TCNs, host communities, children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly). In order to best work toward this primary goal, the following strategy will be employed:

- strengthen coordination among all health care providers, UN agencies, MoH, and NGOs;
- support rehabilitation and reactivation of six strategic referral hospitals and 50% of health centres/clinics for curative care services;
- provide selective feeding and micro-nutrient supplementation;
- ensure access to immunisation services;
- strengthen epidemiological surveillance especially for diseases of epidemic potential;
- support evolving priority programmes especially for Roll Back Malaria (RBM), Tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Maternal Child Health (MCH) activities;
- support for capacity building for all stakeholders.

Operational Objectives

- Enhance the provision of health care services to the most vulnerable populations.
- In conjunction with partners in the health sector, work towards rebuilding the capacity of the MoH, county health care teams and other community-based structures to coordinate and provide health and nutrition care services.
- Restore and strengthen immunisation services nation-wide.
- Contribute to the reduction of severe malnutrition in targeted areas by 50% and acute malnutrition by 3% among children below five.
- Respond to the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls, with emphasis to those who have suffered rape and other forms of sexual violence.
- Offer emergency psycho-social support to victims of gender based violence.

Activities

- Strengthen coordination within the health sector.
- Support rehabilitation of strategic Public Health Care (PHC)/referral health infrastructure.
- Strengthen essential health care services.
- Launching of immunisation campaigns against measles and other endemic diseases.
- Ensure access to immunisation services.
- Strengthen disease and epidemiological surveillance.
- Provision of selective feeding programmes, including supplementary and therapeutic feeding.
- Provision of micronutrient supplementation.
- Promotion and use of iodised salt.
- Capacity building for all stakeholders.

Monitoring Table		
Sector	Activity goals	Indicators
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Strengthening Disease Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # of county health teams trained ➤ # of Reporting institutions reporting surveillance data ➤ # of weekly reports produced and disseminated ➤ # of surveillance teams equipped and functional ➤ # of disease outbreaks investigated ➤ # of supervisory visits and reports
	Restoration of essential health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # of health facilities renovated, equipped and functional ➤ # and type of essential health services and programmes revitalised ➤ # of essential health workers redeployed ➤ # of County Health Teams revitalised and functional
	Nutrition intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # of Guidelines / Policies and protocols developed ➤ # of NGOs using standardised Guidelines and Protocols ➤ # of therapeutic centres established and functioning ➤ # of supplementary feeding centres established and functional ➤ # of children attending Therapeutic and Supplementary centres ➤ # of nutrition supervision and monitoring visits and reports
	Strengthening Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # of coordination meetings held ➤ # of reports produced and disseminated
	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # of training workshops organised for health workers at all levels ➤ # of health workers trained ➤ # of technical and supervisory visits and reports
WATER AND SANITATION	Institutional support and capacity building of key government agencies to improve coordination of planning and implementation of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # and types of institutions assisted ➤ # of coordination and planning sections held ➤ # of planned activities implemented ➤ # of supervisory visits and monitoring reports ➤ # and type of technical support provided
	Capacity building for water and sanitation ministries to ensure implementation and monitoring capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # and type of water and sanitation cadres trained ➤ # of water and sanitation ministries implementing WATSAN activities ➤ # of water and sanitation Ministries equipped ➤ # of water and sanitation activities planned and implemented ➤ # of water and sanitation Ministries monitoring WATSAN activities

8.4 Water and Sanitation

Analytical Background

The year 2003 saw increased displacement of populations in Liberia. Existing IDP camps became even more crowded and the lack of space has directly affected access to water and sanitation facilities. Displacement into Monrovia has also increased the burden on the very few water and sanitation facilities that do exist thus enhancing the susceptibility of the population to greater health risks.

With increasing access to some areas of Liberia as a result of the initial deployment of ECOMIL forces [and the subsequent deployment of UNMIL] in addition to the Peace Agreement signed in Accra, it is anticipated that there will be movement of displaced populations towards their home areas as they become secure in the coming months. However, access to water and sanitation in areas outside of Monrovia remains poor. Understanding the current level of water and sanitation availability outside of the capital remains problematic primarily because of a lack of humanitarian access and useable data. Most recent data suggest that only 25% of the population has access to clean water while only 36% of Liberians have an acceptable level of excreta disposal. The situation

today can only be worse. Prior to conflict, a number of large population centres (including Monrovia) had limited access to piped water. Now, other than Monrovia (which has retained some low-level capacity), other centres in Liberia are without access to running water. Most distribution systems have been destroyed or looted, making any low-level rehabilitation virtually impossible. Therefore, the need to stretch limited resources over an increasingly wide area will make service provision very difficult. It is envisaged that major towns on key routes for return will act as 'way stations' for populations returning home (Buchanan, Tubmanburg, Bo, Voinjama, Gbarnga, Ganta, Zwedu, Harper).

It is important that government and the international community are ready and resourced in order to promote the public health of Liberia in this new phase. It also represents a significant contribution to the rebuilding of a nation. With increasing stability in 2004, the need to support government involvement through institutional capacity building to ensure a lead in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the water, sanitation and hygiene sector becomes increasingly important in the process of rebuilding Liberia.

Key problems to be addressed

- To ensure that the potential for a Cholera outbreak is controlled.
- Very limited access to safe water throughout Liberia (little accurate data is currently available).
- Virtually no capacity within government to respond to the needs of its population.
- Existing camps that did not reach any sort of minimum standard for water and sanitation in 2003 are now even more populated with a lack of space to increase sanitary facilities.
- Gender and protection issues have little influence in camp planning.
- The need to improve and maintain existing IDP centres/camps whilst increasing throughout an increasingly accessible Liberia for temporary 'way stations' and permanent/final destination locations.
- Poor health and hygiene knowledge within the population to prevent water and sanitation related diseases.
- Need for a coordinated water and sanitation response across the country.

Strategy

To achieve the overall goal of the water and sanitation sector to reduce excessive morbidity/mortality as a result of poor access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices the following strategy will be employed:

- institutional support and capacity building of key line ministries such as the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), Monrovia City Corporation (MCC), Liberia Water and Sewerage Corporation (LWSC) and Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) to coordinate planning and implementation of water and environmental health services;
- capacity building water and sanitation ministries to ensure implementation and monitoring capabilities;
- improve and maintain water and sanitation facilities to agreed minimum standards including more sustainable/serviceable sanitary facilities;
- provide minimum services at key 'way station' locations for returning populations;
- promote education through ensuring a safe and healthy learning environment;
- support to build government and community capacity, while providing access to safe water and sanitation.

Operational Objectives

- To involve government ministries in coordination and monitoring roles for water and sanitation planning and programming.
- Carry out an inventory of water and sanitation services across Liberia to obtain baseline data for programme development.
- Ensure minimum agreed standards for water and sanitation in IDP camps and transit centres.
- Improved health and hygiene promotion capacities.

- Provide basic support to solid waste and sewage collection in Monrovia to minimise environmental and disease causing hazards and in collaboration with UN-HABITAT initiate and implement capacity building programmes for local government officials and local authorities to restore and improve water production and distribution systems and solid waste management.
- With the MoH, implement a surveillance and monitoring system for water quality and food safety.
- Ensure basic access to water and sanitation in schools.
- Basic access to water and sanitation in main 'way stations' for returning populations.
- Contribute to women's safety and reproductive health through the provision of water and sanitation facilities appropriate to women's needs.

Indicators

- Ministries involved and leading planning and programming for water and sanitation.
- A monitoring system for water and food set up.
- A completed county by county database of water and sanitation facilities.
- IDP and transit centres meet agreed water and sanitation standards.
- Basic standards agreed for service provision in resident areas, IDP centres/camps and schools.
- Number of promoters trained in participatory methods.

Monitoring

- Monthly reports to be filed by agencies implementing water, sanitation and hygiene activities in IDP centres/camps/schools and residential areas.
- On-site monitoring carried out by coordination team and reports produced.
- Regular surveillance reporting on water and food quality.
- Community based monitoring will also be used to indicate achievement of agreed standards in displaced camps.

8.5 Education

Analytical Background

Fourteen years of civil war in Liberia have displaced over one million people and forced thousands to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. Liberians have been exposed to extreme poverty, hunger, disease and disruption of the delivery of basic social services, including education. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the educational infrastructure has been severely damaged/destroyed thus leading to a virtual collapse of educational services. Consequently, access to education in Liberia is severely limited and illiteracy rates are high (estimated at 78% for the country), especially for women. It is also estimated that 49% of school age children are not enrolled in classes. In early 2003, at the primary school level it was estimated that the enrolment of boys was 50% while for girls it stood at just 24%. Of these, only 35% of boys and 27% of girls who commenced formal education at Grade One would reach Grade Five. Among adults, 40% of Liberian men are literate while just 26% of Liberian women can read and write.

Displaced children, especially those in IDP camps, face additional problems in accessing formal education and/or other learning alternatives. Emergency education and integration of IDPs, former combatants and returnee children into host schools and their certification and promotion from one class to another remains a key issue. The conflict and extremely limited government resources have made the few remaining community schools unable to adequately serve the thousands of IDP students and children affected by war. There is a critical shortage of essential instructional and learning materials, and existing facilities generally lack adequate space and basic amenities such as proper ventilation, lighting, toilets, libraries, sports and playgrounds and access to clean drinking water.

All Liberian children have the right to educational, sport and recreational opportunities, but failing formal and social institutions have made accessing these services difficult. Particularly underserved are those children of the more than 20% female-headed households (with the percentage

rising rapidly among displaced persons) and the children of the growing population of unprepared young parents. The result is a large number of vulnerable children becoming child soldiers, street children and juvenile delinquents. Furthermore, Liberia has one of the highest teenage pregnancy rates within the African continent with estimates that 23% of adolescent girls in Liberia have a baby before they are 18 years old. All of these vulnerable groups require additional support to access educational activities.

The growing IDP population both in the camps and within host communities has increased demands on the already weak education structures. In the few remaining functioning schools, the lack of trained teachers and essential educational materials has further limited learning opportunities for children. Formal education; ALPs for children who have missed out on schooling; skills-based training combined with life skills education; health and nutrition education; and support to teacher education and schools will help meet the educational needs of all Liberian children. This is especially true for the most vulnerable including girls and child soldiers.

In addition, the consequence of the armed conflict in Liberia highlights the dynamic link between domestic crises and regional instability. As communities grapple with the fears, mistrust, hatred and divisions, enhancing their capacities to heal, rebuild and manage tensions and grievances through non-violence are critical for sustainable peace. The *Life Skills Education Strategy* will seek to promote non-violent conflict management and peace building through education and psycho-social support for children and the prevention of HIV/AIDS and information on reproductive health.

Bringing 750,000 children back to school is a strong sign for hope that will give a sense of normality to families. The *Back to School Campaign* led by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in Liberia, with the support of UNICEF other UN agencies and NGOs, will provide educational supplies to war-affected children and emergency teacher training for 20,000 teachers. To be effective, this initiative will need to be sustained through 2004.

Key Problems

- Safety and security of children and women. Prevailing insecurity has hindered the normal implementation of nation-wide programmes.
- Lack of educational facilities and supplies; instructional and learning materials.
- Insufficient number of trained, qualified and committed teachers.
- Chronic poverty impedes the access of education to girls.
- Gender disparity in access, retention and completion of school.
- Lack of school feeding programmes.
- Weak and inadequate capacity of existing schools hinders the inclusion of increasing numbers of IDP/refugee/returnee children.
- Lack of non-formal education and skills-based training for young people, especially ex-combatants.
- Inability of the MoE to provide education to all children.
- The presence of large number of over-aged children without any prior primary education.
- Lack of salaries for teachers.
- Lack of sports and recreational facilities, equipment and activities.
- Inadequate life skills education and psycho-social support programmes for children.
- Lack of Integrated Early Children Development (IECD) programmes.

Strategies

- Establish protective and safe learning spaces/environments.
- Provide emergency school supplies.
- Service delivery for rehabilitation of educational and recreational facilities and provision of instructional, learning, sports and recreational materials (recreation kits).
- Capacity building and training of teachers, Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), parents, caregivers, children and young people in IECD, girls education, gender and nutrition.
- Advocacy and social mobilisation for community involvement and participation in education of all children, especially girls.

- Implement teacher training/orientation for the *Back to School Campaign* for teachers, administrators and District Educational Officers in a Rapid Educational Response, life skills education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, integration of non-violence conflict management, the promotion of peace education and psycho-social support to war affected children.
- Facilitate the establishment of school feeding programmes and nutrition gardens.
- Research for purposes of baseline data and operational information, verification assessments/data collection as follow-up to the Rapid Assessment Learning Spaces (RALS) 2003.
- Strengthening of mechanisms for coordination, monitoring and information dissemination.

Operational Objective

The primary objective for the Education sector is to increase access to education for all children, especially the most vulnerable ones including children 0-8 years of age, girls and children associated with fighting forces.

To work toward this, the following specific objectives are to be pursued:

- provide educational supplies to students and teachers;
- train teachers in Rapid Educational Response, life skills education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and promote peace education and psycho-social support for children;
- support and strengthen the integration of non-violent conflict management and peace building into education and community participation activities;
- establish education, sport and recreation activities centres in CFS in IDP camps;
- provide Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALPs) and regular education to IDP and returnee children both in IDP camps and host communities;
- provide a comprehensive education response programme for demobilised children through ALP methodologies, life skills education and psycho-social support;
- facilitate the establishment of nutrition gardens and school feeding programmes;
- support school rehabilitation and provide equipment for CFS in IDP Camps and host communities;
- support IECD in IDP camps and host communities;
- raise awareness among parents of the relevance of education at community level through the establishment of PTAs;
- support process and operational research and monitoring in IDP camps, host and accessible communities;
- increase gender parity by emphasising girls' education via the provision of basic education in IDP camps and host communities.

8.6 Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Analytical Background



Massive displacement has taken place in Liberia over many years. Hundreds of thousands of displaced people live in organised and makeshift camps, as well as in public buildings in villages and towns. On writing, sporadic displacement continues as a result of ongoing skirmishes along the frontlines.

Many NGOs are providing emergency assistance such as potable water, sanitation facilities and shelter. WFP, UNHCR and the ICRC have distributed food and NFIs to accessible populations. The Liberia

Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) have helped in coordinating assistance and allocating new land where the expansion of camps was necessary.

As it is hoped that the security situation will drastically improve with the deployment of UNMIL, it is generally assumed that displaced people will return spontaneously to their homes. This movement could commence as early as November 2003 and be finished by March 2004. Some IDP camps will thus become 'way stations' for returning populations. Upon final return to their places of origin, IDPs will be assisted with return packages including shelter, household items and agricultural tools. This assistance is meant to cover the immediate non-food needs of the returnees and will



be complemented by longer-term integration projects such as permanent shelter and agricultural projects (see relevant sector response plans). Demobilised child soldiers will be sheltered and assisted in so-called Interim Care Centres (ICC) pending their return and reintegration in their communities of origin.

Strategy

- Identify camp sites together with the LRRRC, keeping in mind security, strategic location and land availability.
- Coordinate sectoral activities in partnership with NGOs and the ICRC in the camps by adhering to commonly agreed standards (camp management guidelines have been developed in Liberia since 2002).
- Assist returnees with start up kits consisting of plastic sheeting, household items and agricultural tools (axe, pick axe, machete, heavy hoe, sharpening file).

Operational Objectives

- Identify sites where persons fleeing from insecurity can find temporary shelter.
- Provide temporary shelter for those populations (including refugees, IDPs and returnees) in camps, i.e. plastic sheeting, tools for construction, help with materials and construction of huts for targeted vulnerable groups.
- Provide household support to camp populations (blankets, sleeping mats, cooking utensils, water containers, soap, mosquito nets, lanterns and sanitary materials for women).
- Provide shelter materials, household items and agricultural tools for returnees (including refugee and IDP returnees).
- Provide temporary shelter for demobilised child soldiers.

8.7 Permanent Shelter

Analytical Background

With the mass destruction and looting of property, occupation of both residential and agricultural land and housing, and the disintegration of the institutions governing and protecting land and property rights, the potential for further conflict, or the undermining of the peace process are likely as displaced populations return to re-occupy their homes, farms, and properties.

UN-HABITAT, building on its experiences in Kosovo, Somalia, Iraq and Liberia, will - in collaboration with national and local governments, and agencies supporting displaced populations - assess the scope and scale of land and property rights abuses throughout Liberia; assess the capacities of local institutions to develop and implement appropriate property restitution,

registration and administration mechanisms, and provide both technical and capital assistance to ensure the sustainable protection of land and property rights.

Building on earlier work in Liberia, and taking advantage of the major humanitarian investments currently underway, UN-HABITAT will initiate both practical and substantive activities aimed at the preparation of the 5-Year Recovery and Reconstruction Plan to achieve sustainable urban development. Immediate measures will concentrate on shelter and settlement strategies for transition phases of the post-war recovery as a basis for reconstruction and sustainable development. These may be carried out in close collaboration with sister agencies and also building on their experience during the emergency phase.

Strategy

The Liberia national programme framework for human settlements emphasises the delivery of rural housing in support of the resettlement process through facilitation and support of community participation. The Government plays the role of enabler, leaving it to households and community to rehabilitate their housing. Through its Programme for the Reconstruction of Rural Housing in Liberia (LIR/99/004 which commenced on 1 August 1999 and closed in December 2001) UN-HABITAT's intervention funded by UNDP achieved important goals.

The programme, basically, entailed the effective transfer of appropriate technology for housing reconstruction and community participation, which accelerated the reconstruction process and the process for effective community participation in the reconstruction of basic social infrastructure, promoting local economic regeneration and contributing to poverty reduction in the settlements.

This process, already implemented, developed and successfully tested in Liberia will be re-implemented in the communities that should benefit of the new reconstruction activities under the present CAP.

8.8 Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law

Analytical Background

The escalation of the conflict in Liberia that recently culminated in the signing of a cease-fire and comprehensive Peace agreements have had far reaching consequences with regards to interventions in human rights and general protection programmes in Liberia. The evolution of the operational situation in Liberia relating to the political and security situation has created the necessary conditions for a better appreciation of the dire challenges Liberian citizens face every day in safeguarding their basic human rights. With increased humanitarian access into until only recently inaccessible areas, allegations continue to be made of gross violations of human rights and humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict. Abuses reported include arbitrary killings; torture; rape and other forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) against both males and females; beatings; forced recruitment; forced labour; looting and the prolonged and continued denial of access to basic services.



Whilst difficult to state categorically that one group is more vulnerable than another due to the indiscriminate nature of violations, the displaced population (IDPs, refugees and TCNs) suffer more by virtue of circumstance. Their continued insecurity and lack of access to adequate basic assistance exacerbates their already dire situation. The fact that these people are displaced in a country that has suffered an almost total break down of legal structures and social services further compounds their vulnerability. Other susceptible groups that continue to suffer disproportionately include women, children and civilians in areas controlled by warring factions.

A major challenge that previously hampered the provision of adequate assistance with regards to human rights and protection concerns was the poor level of human resources that existed in Liberia. With the increase in humanitarian actors, it is expected that interventions to meet human rights and protection needs of Liberian beneficiaries will be more efficiently effected. Meanwhile, the importance of adequately implementing human rights and protection programmes remains. High levels of reported abuses; the need for comprehensive monitoring and reporting on alleged abuses; the need to continue with awareness raising and advocacy initiatives on behalf of the civilian population; the need for training on human rights and rules and laws that guarantee the protection of these rights; and the need to support national institutions that work to ensure the protection of rights are all elements that need to be urgently addressed. The breakdown of law and order and the impunity with which human rights violations are administered must be addressed if the rights of the vulnerable population are ever to be fully respected.

Strategy

The overall human rights and protection strategy is to increase awareness and advocacy on behalf of beneficiaries and in doing so, put in place preventative mechanisms that address protection and human rights concerns. This will essentially include coordinating and integrating interventions and supporting national governmental and non-governmental structures to be able to effectively address the protection and human rights concerns of all citizens. Through monitoring and reporting on past and ongoing violations, the overall strategy is to address human rights and protection issues comprehensively and to ultimately tackle the issues of impunity and the gross violations that continue. At all levels, interventions are planned to sensitise the general population, government workers (including the security forces), humanitarian actors, civil society members, and community leaders on protection and human rights concerns. Special attention will be paid to the protection of the population from sexual abuse and exploitation. Efforts will also be implemented to discourage the conscription of children into fighting forces. Support will continue to be given to address issues relating to adolescents, children and women. Support will ultimately be geared towards national and local capacity building and towards a more long-term resolution of the human rights and protection concerns facing Liberia today.

Operational Objectives

- A total and comprehensive reporting and documentation of protection and human rights concerns so as to effectively address issues of impunity, ensure more efficient interventions and contribute towards the reconciliation process.
- Designing and implementing advocacy and capacity building initiatives including training as well as providing the relevant support to local and national institutions.
- Supporting traditional and community based structures and initiatives that emphasise protection and human rights concerns.
- Ensuring adequate and appropriate responses to the human rights and protection challenges.
- Working towards the creation and enforcement of well-coordinated early warning and intervention mechanisms on protection and human rights concerns.

Shorter Term Goals

- Improving the capacities of humanitarian workers, government workers, civil society members and other key partners to identify, respond and report human rights and protection concerns.
- Commencing awareness promotion on specific protection and human rights concerns such as SGBV and child protection issues.
- Supporting and strengthening mechanisms for improved coordination and implementation of programme activities.
- Building local capacity for the promotion of human rights.
- Providing support to victims of human rights violations including gender based violence.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs)

The threat of landmines and UXO has yet to be fully assessed in Liberia. Peacekeepers have recovered moderate amounts of UXOs to date in areas they monitor. Efforts are currently underway to mount an awareness campaign on the dangers of UXOs present to the civilian

population. No credible information has been received regarding the use of mines during the latest conflict, though mine usage during the previous conflict, the scope and impact of which were never properly determined, continues to be a concern. Further assessments of the situation is envisioned when the security situation permits and appropriate action will be taken should the need arise.

8.9 Child Protection

Analytical Background

The protracted conflict has had a critical impact on the situation of children and women in Liberia and sub-region. The destruction of the social fabric continues to affect the most vulnerable section of the population and further undermine their social and economic potential. Today, it is estimated that Liberia alone has a caseload of between 10,000 and 20,000 children associated with fighting forces, more than 20,000 separated children in and out of the country and large numbers of widows other female-headed households and children with disabilities. Sexual abuse of women and young girls has further compounded the crisis. Within the context of a protracted war and large-scale displacements [into both IDP and refugee camps], HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) had a critical impact on communities in general and the youth in particular. Under such circumstances, children have been deprived of their right to be children and to develop to their full potential. It is against this background that UNICEF, in collaboration with other child protection agencies in the Child Protection Working Group, envisions a comprehensive and integrated response to issues of child protection so as to ensure that Liberian children regain normal life and reach their fullest potential.



Goal

The primary objective of the child protection sector is to address the critical protection needs of children and women both in IDP camps and in host communities.

Strategy

Strategically, UNICEF and other stakeholders in the child protection sector will focus on advocacy for the respect of child rights both at the national and regional levels. At the national level, primary attention will be given to children and women in IDP camps and host communities. They will ensure that child protection is mainstreamed in humanitarian and reintegration assistance. Information on the violation of child rights will be collated, exposed and used as a planning tool. Organisations in the child protection sector will work with humanitarian agencies; care givers and peacekeepers to respect child rights. They will endeavour to reinforce humanitarian principles and the strict observance of the code of conduct for humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers.

Furthermore, the child protection response plan will include among other things: prevention of recruitment of children by fighting forces; DDR for children; prevention of separation; and family tracing and reunification both in Liberia and in the sub-region. A critical area of the response will consist in of implementing a two-track intervention on the issue of institutionalised children who, in the short term, need immediate attention and care and who, in the long term, need to be with their families or foster families. Special attention will be given to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in the camp setting. Youth and child participation will be an area of programme focus both in IDP camps and in the local communities. HIV/AIDS and other STIs prevention, counselling and care will cut across all the above sectors. UNICEF will continue to consolidate its collaboration with other stakeholders in DDRRR among UN agencies, local and international NGOs and community-based organisations (CBOs).

Operational Objectives

- Consolidate the capacity of the Child Protection Working Group and enhance collaboration and information exchange mechanisms.
- Strengthen the national capacity to respond to protection needs.
- Integrated response to child protection interventions and SGBV.
- Promotion of practical and legal measures towards the elimination of the sexual exploitation of children.
- Disarm, demobilise and reintegrate children associated with fighting forces.
- Prevent the recruitment of children in armed factions.
- Ensure an effective and interactive programme for the prevention of separation and family tracing and reunification at the national and sub-regional levels.
- Promote an integrated community-based approach in the protection of children, using child and health participation.
- Enhance the quality of services for children, adolescents, youth and women IDPs in camp settings and host communities.
- Provide assistance to children in need of special protection measures such as the mentally and physically disabled.
- Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs among SGBV victims as well as in the general population.
- Prevent the abuse of children and women by humanitarian personnel, armed factions, police and international peacekeepers.

Indicators

- Child Protection Coordination meetings are held on a regular basis (bi-weekly/monthly) with reports by the child protection sectoral working groups.
- A Child Protection sector body exists and is operational in both the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) and Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD).
- 50% of children associated with fighting forces are demobilised and smoothly reintegrated in their communities in Liberia or in other countries or appropriate alternative care is provided.
- No new recruitment and/or abduction of children by fighting forces.
- At least 75% cases of reported SGBV cases are taken care of emotionally, physically and legally.
- Negotiation and promulgation of a law on the elimination of sexual exploitation.
- Reunification and/or alternate care for at least 65% of the caseload of separated children.
- At least 30 Child Protection local Committees exist.
- At least 65% of youth and children will go to school (formal/informal), have access to recreational facilities and actively participate in their families' and communities' activities.
- Increased knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Illnesses (STIs) awareness in IDPs camps and in local communities.
- Humanitarian personnel, the national armed forces and international peacekeepers strictly adhere to the code of conduct and number of cases of punishment of violators.

8.10 Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)

Analytical Background

The parties to the conflict, as well as international stakeholders, recognise that a major precondition for sustainable national recovery and economic growth is the implementation of a comprehensive DDR programme for ex-combatants of the various fighting force in Liberia including the repatriation of fighters from other countries. This initiative, as an integral part of the national peace-building process, would assist in the restoration of national security and consolidation of long-term peace in Liberia. Furthermore, a critical dimension of comprehensive a national recovery effort is linking short-term security objectives with medium and long-term developmental goals.

Operational Objectives

The primary goals of the DDR programme are to consolidate peace and security in the country as a pre-condition to development, facilitate access for humanitarian assistance, enhance free movement of persons, goods and services as well as promote sustainable social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants.

These objectives would be accomplished by undertaking the following set of activities:

Disarmament process

To facilitate this process, the following objectives will be pursued:

- combatants, quartered in cantonment, deliver their weapons for disabling and storage;
- United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) collects, stores and destroys all weapons and munitions;
- UNMIL registers, verifies, and reports on the disposal process;
- combatants are registered and verified for participation in the DDR programmes;
- UNMIL registers and certifies the eligibility of participants for the programme; and
- eligible participants are issued personal identification card.



Demobilisation process

To further promote a peaceful process, the DDR programme must work towards durable solutions that will attract ex-combatants to pursue a peaceful existence. To achieve this, the demobilisation aspect of this process aims to work on the following opportunities for ex-combatants:

- to settle ex-combatants in communities of origin or preference;
- provide temporary lodging, food, counselling and medical services while in cantonment;
- provide pre-discharge orientation services and their socio-economic profile collected for reintegration planning;
- provide a proportion of reinsertion safety net allowance;
- provide transportation support to return to their respective communities of choice; and
- children and woman will be separated from the other combatants as soon as they have been disarmed and will be taken to separate demobilisation centres.

Reintegration process

With the aim of socially and economically reintegrated ex-combatants, the following strategy will be pursued:

- gaining acceptance as active members of their communities;
- participating in community social and traditional events;
- extending their social network beyond their ex-military circle;
- improving their perception of personal security;
- accessing opportunities for developing initial marketable skills;
- accessing seed funding or productive assets for employment opportunities;
- engaging in at least subsistence income generating activities; and
- developing specific programmatic responses for children, youth and women, focusing on family tracking and reunification, youth empowerment, SGBV issues, HIV/AIDs education and community based support networks.

8.11 Refugees and Returnees

Analytical Background

Sierra Leonean Refugees

Upon the arrival of ECOMIL in early August 2003 and the resumption of humanitarian activities in Monrovia and vicinity, most of the 15,000 Sierra Leonean refugees returned to the three refugee camps in Montserrado (VoA, Banjor and Samukai) spontaneously. Those who were in need of transportation were moved from the city to the camps by UNHCR. There, the immediate task was how to address the most critical protection needs of the refugees. This included ensuring physical security (from continuous Liberian United for Reconciliation and Democracy [LURD] attacks on the camps) and the provision of basic needs such as food, shelter and medical care. UNHCR collaborated with ECOMIL to provide static security as well as regular patrols in and around refugee camps. NGOs resumed their services and the first food and NFI distributions commenced on 24 August. UNHCR also continued with the voluntary repatriation programme for Sierra Leoneans.



The Montserrado camps also host a large IDP community who suffered the same plight as the refugees. Thus, UNHCR was called upon by the UN Country Team (UNCT) to provide its expertise and material resources to the IDP population. A first relocation exercise was conducted in mid-September to vacate schools in Monrovia city and transport vulnerable IDPs to the Montserrado camps. UNHCR provided its expertise and undertook an IDP emergency registration in all seven IDP camps. The supply of NFIs and plastic sheeting to all camps was coordinated with ICRC. Programmes relating to protection and security (patrols by ECOMIL, support to police, establishment of watch teams by camp residents) were replicated from refugee to the IDP camps. Coordination and harmonisation of assistance was ensured through weekly meetings (Shelter/NFI and Camp Management) chaired by UNHCR and the ICRC.



Ivorian Refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs)

On writing, the situation of Ivorian refugees and TCNs in the eastern part of the country remains uncertain. However, two short security assessment missions to Harper (Maryland County) and Zwedru (Grand Gedeh County) were able to establish that several thousand Ivorian refugees were still located in these towns and/or vicinity. As soon as security permits, UNHCR will return to Harper, Zwedru and Saclepea to continue protection and assistance to these populations as well as to IDPs [who have sought refuge in camps established in early 2003].

Assuming that the UNMIL deployment will gradually expand to throughout the country, UNHCR will prepare itself for the return of approximately 300,000 Liberian refugees hosted in surrounding countries. Tripartite agreements will be concluded between Liberia, UNHCR and respective regional host governments to ensure that returning refugees have their civil rights respected. Present refugee and/or IDP camps in border areas (west, north, east) will serve as 'way stations' for returning refugees. Community-based reintegration and rehabilitation will be closely coordinated with the LRRRC, local government and other humanitarian actors (see relevant sector response plans).

Strategy

- UNHCR will continue to implement its programme in partnership with the government (LRRRC) as well as local and international NGOs.
- Human rights standards and standards for assistance will be monitored and promoted together with the UNCT and the NGOs.
- Policy priorities (women/gender equality, children/adolescents, older persons, reproductive health (RH) including HIV/AIDS, prevention of and response to SGBVs, environmental concerns) will be pursued through specific projects, mainstreaming and coordination with other actors.
- Standards will be applied in the effort to harmonise assistance and facilitate cross-fertilisation of expertise: refugees and IDPs should receive the same level of assistance; UNHCR participate in the IDP programme.
- Economy of resources: camp structures established for refugees and IDPs will likewise serve returnees.
- UNHCR will participate in the return and reintegration strategy of the UNCT to ensure that returnees benefit from the same rights as the local population.

Operational Objectives

- Ensure protection and assistance to Sierra Leonean, Ivorian and other refugees on the territory of Liberia in conformity with international standards.
- Accelerate the voluntary repatriation programme for Sierra Leonean refugees and phase out assistance programmes by June 2004.
- Assist IDPs in vicinity of refugee populations; contribute to the UNCTs relief and protection programmes for IDPs with specific expertise and resources (such as registration, camp management, security, provision of shelter and NFIs).
- Facilitate and promote the return of Liberian refugees and IDPs to their communities of origin in safety and dignity; provide reintegration assistance and monitor human rights enjoyment by returnees.
- Remain vigilant with regard to political developments in Côte d'Ivoire and maintain preparedness for a possible new influx of Ivorian refugees.

8.12 Community Based Reintegration

Analytical Background

Liberia's recent conflict resulted in nearly one million people, or one-third of the country's population, displaced. In addition to some 500,000 IDPs, about 300,000 Liberians are refugees in neighbouring countries. Some 50,000 refugees from Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire remain in the country. It is estimated that some 30,000 to 40,000 combatants, many of them children and women, need to be reintegrated back into their communities. Presently, tens of thousands of displaced people are living in IDP and refugee camps all over Liberia and remain fully dependent upon humanitarian assistance. Reintegrating such a large number of people into an environment that essentially remains insecure has little or no functioning government and has widespread damage and destruction of social services and infrastructure will be a challenge. Social problems remain rife with ongoing human rights violations, SGBV, rampant unemployment and limited available resources on which people may survive.

Within the context of the recent Peace Agreement, the announcement of 15,000 UN peacekeepers to commence deployment in October 2003 and the subsequent implementation of a disarmament and demobilisation process, there remains an overwhelming need for a large-scale reintegration programme for all groups in Liberia, including ex-combatants. In this regard, all UN agencies and international NGOs have collaborated to design and focus their interventions on an integrated Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4Rs) programme.

Strategy / Operational Objectives

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP has taken the lead, in partnership with the World Bank and UNMIL, to design and implement a DDR programme for the reintegration of ex-combatants, IDPs and other conflict-affected people through its community-based recovery programme. Within the reintegration aspect, UNDP will initiate activities pertaining to capacity building of local governance and communities, skills training, peace building, income generation and restoration of basic public services. All activities will be implemented by specialised agencies, under the overall coordination of a national Inter-Agency Steering Committee. Activities have been planned in light of bridging humanitarian relief to the longer-term development. As has been agreed with UNMIL, UNDP will establish a Trust Fund for DDR and community-based recovery activities in Liberia.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

All the activities of UNHCR will focus on repatriation and reintegration of refugees, returnees and ex-combatants. The primary focus will be registration of refugees and returnees, transportation, food supplies, family shelter, health, water and sanitation and protection. Most reintegration activities that are Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) will be implemented by relevant UN agencies and NGOs in collaboration with the government and other stakeholders. As the term of UNHCR's mandate is not long, it will design an exit strategy in partnership with its stakeholders to hand over management of its activities to those agencies with longer-term mandates.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO will implement all its emergency-related projects for war-affected people and other vulnerable groups in the fields of farming (poultry and crops) and fisheries via the distribution of tools and the implementation of specialised training for relevant groups. In close collaboration with the MoA and LRRRC, activities will be implemented in partnership with other agencies and NGOs.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF has several activities to be implemented in the areas of family tracking, registration and reintegration of child/women combatants and other vulnerable populations. Several mass immunisation campaigns have been planned so as to provide protection to children against common diseases. In this respect, UNICEF will work closely with UNDP, UNHCR, WFP and other stakeholders in achieving complete reintegration of war-affected children. UNICEF will also implement its peace education and psycho-social activities in close collaboration with UNDP and UNHCR. Regular coordination and review meetings will be organised with partner agencies. The UNIFEM will provide expertise and implement programmes that ensure that gender activities are mainstreamed in the DDR programme.

8.13 Coordination and Support Services

COORDINATION

Coordination and Support Services continue to play a pivotal role in ensuring an effective response to the emergency response in Liberia. Given the magnitude of the crisis and the significant numbers of humanitarian actors involved, inter-agency coordination and support services have a pivotal role to play in supporting ongoing activities. Coordination mechanisms established must be flexible so as to enable continued support as the humanitarian response grows both through the increasing numbers of humanitarian organisations participating as well as gradually increasing areas of Liberia open for humanitarian access. To ensure coordination mechanisms stay relevant, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) plans to strengthen humanitarian coordination mechanisms and infrastructure. It is envisaged that the establishment of constant dialogue between humanitarian actors, donors, peacekeeping forces, civil society and government institutions will go a long way in ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Strategy

Coordination will be strengthened to:

- enhance joint planning and strategising to set priorities among stakeholders, promote shared analysis and ensure a common and coherent strategy to meet humanitarian needs;
- promote information sharing; articulate linkages between humanitarian needs, security, access and funding requirements through providing timely, value added information;
- foster a “culture of protection” and a commitment for better protection for the war-affected population within the context of a viable DDR programme;
- formulate responses that are cognisant of the regional perspective (within the context of the humanitarian crisis in Liberia) with a view to addressing issues of common concern, problem solving and generating general consensus on humanitarian issues.

Priorities

As such, OCHA envisages opening five regional offices to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It will also seek to strengthen the information sharing and information gathering mechanisms at different levels of coordination, as well as promote advocacy activities in accordance with protection needs of the war-affected population.

CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION (CMCOORD)

CMCoord is the essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, enhance consistency and, when appropriate, pursue common goals. It is essential that appropriate coordination mechanisms be established between UNMIL and the civilian humanitarian assistance community.

International humanitarian organisations and NGOs providing humanitarian assistance to the Liberian population must maintain a level of interface with UNMIL to ensure that the Liberian population receives the necessary assistance and that relief personnel are safeguarded to the maximum extent possible.

There will always be a requirement for the sharing of information. Considerable humanitarian information can be through UNMIL owing to their ability to, at times, operate in areas unsafe for humanitarian organisations to work. Security notwithstanding, this information should be made readily available to the appropriate humanitarian organisations through the CMCoord structure. Conversely, humanitarian agencies should provide necessary information regarding their activities to UNMIL in order for operations to be reconciled. Even this basic level of information exchange will help to avoid inadvertent damage, disruption of relief assets and preclude unnecessary risks to humanitarian personnel and the Liberian population. UNMIL forces should coordinate any of its activities relating to humanitarian assistance with the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) through the mission’s CMCoord structure.

Timely coordination may avert inappropriate action and allow, where necessary, appropriate humanitarian delineation thereby promoting an increased impact for the Liberian population.

Operational Objectives

- To assure that UN Guidelines on the use of Military Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in support of humanitarian activities in the Liberian emergency are properly adhered to and that the correct advice is provided to the humanitarian community and UNMIL.
- To identify, establish and maintain dialogue and liaison with UNMIL and other military forces present in Liberia and ensure mutual information sharing about planned and ongoing humanitarian issues and operations.
- To establish and maintain contact with civilian humanitarian actors in Liberia and serve as an information channel and advocate on their behalf with UNMIL and other military forces present in Liberia.
- To act as the focal point for the OCHA Head of Office on civil-military issues and advise UNMIL and other military forces present on international humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

- To establish, if appropriate, an information exchange forum for stakeholders and interested parties in civil-military relations.
- To provide inputs for strategic and policy processes.

HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION CENTRE (HIC)

With the recent increase in the number of humanitarian actors operating in Liberia and increased access to areas outside Monrovia, humanitarian action has quickly become more complex. As a result, there is an increased need for the services offered by the HIC in support of coordination activities/mechanisms.

Strategy

The HIC will work with two primary objectives:

- Immediate support to the humanitarian community
Support to humanitarian actors will be delivered through information gathering and dissemination, and the provision of coordination tools particularly in terms of Geographical Information Services (GIS) and map products. (A more comprehensive business plan will be developed after the deployment of UNMIL from October 2003 onwards;
- Longer-term Support to NTGL
Deliverables will be in partnership with UNDP to facilitate capacity development of appropriate government departments. These outputs will be developed as the structure and capacity of the NTGL develops but initial relationships are already in place with the Liberian Ministry of Planning.

Operational Objectives

To ensure that the HIC achieves its strategy for 2004, the following objectives will be pursued:

Who's doing What Where (W3)

The HIC will priorities the development of a W3 database for Liberia as part of the humanitarian coordination effort. Drawing on experience from other countries, the W3 database will provide a basis for planning and coordination activities;

Map Production

The HIC will continue to provide a range of orientation and thematic maps, both developed in-house and acquired from external sources. Basic map products will remain available but there will be increasing focus on value-added thematic maps. Commercial printing solutions for standard products will be sought (in Liberia if possible, in the region if not) in order to disseminate map products widely;

Geographical Information Service (GIS)

While being the most visible output of GIS, by their very nature they remain static objects. The real strength of GIS lies in its capacity to reflect changing sets of data, creating dynamic systems for decision support. In 2004, the HIC will increasingly invest in developing GIS to support key areas of humanitarian action.

Data Management

The HIC will continue to collect and maintain datasets from a range of sources (including from organisations working in Liberia) to build a more complete picture of the overall situation in the country. In particular, the HIC will focus on building a spatial data infrastructure for Liberia that can be used by the government for future planning.

Data Standards

The HIC will work with other organisations to develop and promote data standards (particularly geographic data standards) that will make it possible for organisations to share data more easily. Although at this stage there appears to be little scope for an inter-agency rapid assessment process, these standards should support data collection exercises such as sectoral assessments.

Information Centre

Although the HIC will not host a public library, it will make available a range of documents, including those produced by the HIC (such as the *Contact List*) as well as those from other organisations (such as background reports from the International Crisis Group and sectoral material such as WFP and WHO daily reports). If the new offices are suitable, the HIC will also maintain pigeonholes, notice boards and/or meeting space for the entire community.

Website

The HIC website will be developed as a community resource, gathering a wide range of data and information about Liberia into a single site. HIC staff will work with agencies to ensure that there is good coverage of organisational, sectoral and geographic activities. The website should become the first stop for all individuals and organisations looking for information about the humanitarian situation in Liberia.

Capacity Development

In 2004, the HIC will continue to not only provide services to the humanitarian community but also begin to introduce a new element of capacity development. This will entail working with UNDP and the NTGL to contribute to the development of a national capacity for data and information management.

Internet Café

The HIC will continue to provide an Internet café facility for the entire humanitarian community. Supported by WFP Fast IT and Telecommunications Support Team (FITTEST), the HIC will expand this service with a larger number of terminals and an improved connection. (It will be carefully managed to ensure that use of the Internet is targeted towards supporting the humanitarian and reconstruction effort.)

UNITED NATIONS JOINT LOGISTICS CENTRE (UNJLC)Logistics Coordination

The scale of humanitarian requirements in Liberia, the fragility of the available logistics infrastructure and the complexity of the operational environment (including a multitude of humanitarian and military actors), warranted a re-enforcement of inter-agency logistics coordination structures.

Strategy

In response to the humanitarian crisis in Liberia and the sub-region and to better coordinate their respective logistics efforts, UN agencies activated the UNJLC on 13 August 2003. The UNJLC mission is to complement and coordinate the logistics capabilities of cooperating humanitarian Agencies during the initial phases of an emergency. The UNJLC functions in accordance with the Concept, which was approved by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group (IASC-WG) on 14 March 2002.



(WFP Ship - UNJLC)

UNJLC Structure

There are seven officers in the UNJLC Liberia structure. UNJLC is staffed largely by logisticians/specialists (including CMCoord officers) on short-term consultancies, reimbursable loans from partner UN agencies, International Organisations (IOs) and/or seconded from WFP Standby Partners.

Coordination and Support

The UNJLC is integrated into the prevailing UN Coordination structure. The Head of Office UNJLC Liberia reports to the UNCT through the HC and closely coordinates all actions in consultation with

the UNCT. The core UNJLC unit in Rome, in its function as a coordination platform for strategic logistics planning and CMCoord activities, will support and backstop the UNJLC Liberia.

Operational Objectives

Strategic Objective

UNJLC's strategic objective is to complement and optimise the logistics capabilities of the humanitarian community during the initial phases of the Liberian emergency. This is achieved through the provision of three main services:

Central Coordination Platform

- To Identify and resolve logistics bottlenecks for humanitarian logistics operations in the region;

Logistics Information Platform

- Collection, analysis and dissemination of key logistics information (fuel, transport infrastructure, entry points, transport services, customs etc) to all levels of the humanitarian community;

Air Service Movement Coordination and Information

- Coordination of booking procedures and flight plan for the WFP West Africa Air Service (WAAS) and the negotiation of reduced charges /tariffs for the humanitarian community in relation to the use of Liberian airports. Provision of comprehensive information on alternative air services in the region for facilitation of both passenger and cargo movement to, from and around the region.

Specific Objectives

Central Coordination Platform

- Identify bottlenecks affecting the humanitarian logistics operations, analyse the nature of the constraint and propose appropriate actions to solve the problems.
- Facilitate the rapid and efficient discharge, clearance and forwarding of humanitarian relief at ports, airports and warehouses across the region.
- Monitor key components of the transport sector in Liberia, including trucking capacity, transport rates and fuel.
- Assist the UN agencies in their logistics contingency planning and coordinate inter-agency aspects.
- Establish and maintain appropriate logistics coordination mechanisms and functions in the region of Liberia.
- Establish and coordinate any specialised inter-agency task force meetings for specific logistics activities, such as infrastructure repair, when required.

Logistics Information

- Consult with UN agencies, donor representatives and NGOs in the field on their information requirements in order to decide on design of the information system, including data collection, analysis procedures and information dissemination as well as needs for infrastructure assessments.
- In cooperation with the HIC, collect all relevant logistics information from different sources that includes: satellite UNJLC; UN agencies; donors, IOs; NGOs and other entities involved in the emergency, and compile, analyse, consolidate and disseminate all essential logistics information through the UNJLC website, the publication of bulletins and special reports and maps.

Air Movement Coordination and Information Platform

- The WFP Air Service will undertake the responsibility of transporting passengers. It is the responsibility of this service to publish procedures and relevant aircraft schedules.
- Assist in the transition from the short-term airspace management and air traffic control to a long-term solution involving local civil aviation authorities.

- Facilitate schedule planning of passenger and cargo movement prioritisation in line with HC guidance and advise WFP WAAS on the agreed air movement requirements.
- De-conflict the humanitarian air movements with the military authorities at both Spriggs Payne and Roberts International Airport (RIA) of Monrovia.
- Negotiate facilitation measures and advise all UN agencies and humanitarian bodies of local practices at the relevant entry airports.
- In coordination with the relevant authorities, negotiate and obtain space and slot times for humanitarian aircraft at RIA.
- Provide information on the capacity of accepting strategic humanitarian aircraft into the crisis region and, if required, coordinate the influx of these aircraft.
- Serve as the focal point for coordinating facilitation measures with local authorities regarding navigation and landing fees including taxes and boarding/loading procedures for passengers and cargo.
- If required, arrange assessment missions to airfields, identify and address any requirement for aircraft handling equipment, fire fighting and airfield repair.
- Establish and maintain dialogue and liaison with the military and security forces in the area of responsibility and ensure mutual information as appropriate.

Exit Strategy

The UNJLC operation will run for a three-month period with possible extension depending on the level of humanitarian logistics support required and advice from the UNCT. The Head of Office UNJLC Liberia should submit to the UNCT a Progress Report after two months indicating status of operations. On the basis of such a document, a decision on whether or not to extend will be made.

After the initial relief phase, humanitarian activities will focus on rehabilitation and/or resettlement and UN agencies' logistics will revert gradually to their normal activities. The UNJLC will assist in the initial phase of this process by creating the necessary logistics coordination structures including capacity building and on-the-job training. Capacity building activities will be pursued with individual UN agencies, the UN inter-agency structure prevailing at the time of departure and concerned technical ministries within the government. UNJLC will endeavour to leave in place a viable and suitable inter-agency humanitarian logistics coordination structure at each level of operation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

This Special Operation will be monitored by the Head of Office UNJLC Liberia. While the success of some of the components will be hard to measure, the following basic indicators will be used to evaluate the components:

- the maintenance of free-flowing humanitarian relief traffic initially through the sea and air entry ports in Monrovia;
- the amount of information sharing between UN agencies and NGOs;
- the number of inter-agency (including NGO) logistics transactions facilitated by UNJLC;
- timely issuance and dissemination of UNJLC Bulletins, maps and other logistics related information and regularity of website upgrading;
- ease with which field officers could access the UNJLC website (www.unjlc.org);
- the absence of any undue conflicting use of Liberian infrastructure between the humanitarian and military parties;
- regular inter-agency logistics meetings and consultations; and
- the existence of properly functioning inter-agency logistics structures following the de-activation of UNJLC.

9. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

Projects included in the consolidated appeal are selected based on the following criteria:

- address priority humanitarian needs;
- contribute towards the strategic goals;
- have been developed in consultation with partners in respective sectors;
- the appealing agency has the capacity and expertise to implement the programme;
- the project does not duplicate the efforts of other agencies or initiatives.

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 4

Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
FAO			
LIB-04/A04	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance to rehabilitate the livelihoods of war-affected artisanal fishing communities	274,800
LIB-04/A03	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance to women's groups to promote sustainable crop production to ensure therapeutic feeding in war-affected rural towns and villages	171,600
LIB-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency provision of agricultural inputs and training for war-affected farmer households and ex-combatants	579,000
LIB-04/A02	AGRICULTURE	Emergency rehabilitation of agriculture for war-affected populations in urban and peri-urban areas	243,200
LIB-04/A05	AGRICULTURE	Emergency support to war-affected blacksmiths in rural towns and villages	325,300
Sub total for FAO			1,593,900
IOM			
LIB-04/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	IDPs: return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin, and emergency assistance to temporary settlements	6,005,600
Sub total for IOM			6,005,600
OCHA			
LIB-04/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support for the humanitarian information centre (HIC) Liberia	747,032
LIB-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	2,613,889
Sub total for OCHA			3,360,921
OHCHR			
LIB-04/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Human rights training for humanitarian workers	65,000
LIB-04/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Mapping of the armed conflict in Liberia	40,000
Sub total for OHCHR			105,000

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 4

Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UN Habitat			
LIB-04/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Immediate measures for establishing reconstruction strategy for Liberia	1,500,000
LIB-04/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of land and property rights of displaced populations	1,000,000
Sub total for UN Habitat			2,500,000
UNDP			
LIB-04/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Community based support in reintegration and recovery	1,300,000
LIB-04/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration programme	17,977,349
LIB-04/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Investigating and documenting allegations of sexual violence throughout the conflict	65,000
Sub total for UNDP			19,342,349
UNDP/UNSECOORD			
LIB-04/S01	SECURITY	Security assistance to the humanitarian community	228,000
Sub total for UNDP/UNSECOORD			228,000
UNFPA			
LIB-04/E01B	EDUCATION	Emergency educational response	150,000
LIB-04/H01C	HEALTH	Emergency health and nutrition needs	3,033,700
Sub total for UNFPA			3,183,700

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 4

Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNHCR			
LIB-04/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Care and maintenance of Sierra Leonean refugees and refugees of mixed origin; repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees; care and maintenance of Ivorian refugees and community based assistance to host population; repatriation and reintegration of Liberian	7,620,908
LIB-04/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Repatriation and reintegration of Liberian returnees and assistance to IDPs	39,241,983
Sub total for UNHCR			46,862,891
UNICEF			
LIB-04/E01A	EDUCATION	Emergency educational response	6,818,182
LIB-04/H01B	HEALTH	Emergency health and nutrition needs	13,546,237
LIB-04/H02	HEALTH	Malaria/vector control campaign	1,244,318
LIB-04/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Demobilisation, interim care and reintegration of children associated with the fighting forces	6,308,636
LIB-04/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation	1,126,818
LIB-04/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention, identification, documentation, tracing and reunification of separated children	1,126,136
LIB-04/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support establishment of CFS in IDP camps and local communities	1,236,364
LIB-04/WS01A	WATER AND SANITATION	Institutional and capacity building support	676,136
LIB-04/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Maintenance and construction of water supplies and sanitation in IDP camps and	2,398,295
LIB-04/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Water, sanitation and hygiene for returning populations	2,329,545
LIB-04/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water, sanitation and hygiene for schools and health facilities	3,045,454
Sub total for UNICEF			39,856,121

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 27 October 2003

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Page 4 of 4

Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
WFP			
LIB-04/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre	122,000
LIB-04/F01	FOOD	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, IDPs and returning refugees in Liberia (incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
Sub total for WFP			122,000
WHO			
LIB-04/H01A	HEALTH	Emergency health and nutrition needs	13,031,000
LIB-04/WS01B	WATER AND SANITATION	Institutional and capacity building support	900,000
Sub total for WHO			13,931,000
Grand Total:			137,091,482

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
LIB-04/A04	FAO	Emergency assistance to rehabilitate the livelihoods of war-affected artisanal fishing communities	274,800
LIB-04/A03	FAO	Emergency assistance to women's groups to promote sustainable crop production to ensure therapeutic feeding in war-affected rural towns and villages	171,600
LIB-04/A01	FAO	Emergency provision of agricultural inputs and training for war-affected farmer households and ex-combatants	579,000
LIB-04/A02	FAO	Emergency rehabilitation of agriculture for war-affected populations in urban and peri-urban areas	243,200
LIB-04/A05	FAO	Emergency support to war-affected blacksmiths in rural towns and villages	325,300
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			1,593,900
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
LIB-04/CSS02	OCHA	Support for the humanitarian information centre (HIC) Liberia	747,032
LIB-04/CSS01	OCHA	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	2,613,889
LIB-04/CSS03	WFP	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre	122,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3,482,921
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
LIB-04/ER/I02	UNDP	Community based support in reintegration and recovery	1,300,000
LIB-04/ER/I01	UNDP	Disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration programme	17,977,349
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			19,277,349
EDUCATION			
LIB-04/E01A	UNICEF	Emergency educational response	6,818,182
LIB-04/E01B	UNFPA	Emergency educational response	150,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			6,968,182

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
LIB-04/S/NF01	UN Habitat	Immediate measures for establishing reconstruction strategy for Liberia	1,500,000
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			1,500,000
FOOD			
LIB-04/F01	WFP	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, IDPs and returning refugees in Liberia (incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
Sub total for FOOD			0
HEALTH			
LIB-04/H01A	WHO	Emergency health and nutrition needs	13,031,000
LIB-04/H01B	UNICEF	Emergency health and nutrition needs	13,546,237
LIB-04/H01C	UNFPA	Emergency health and nutrition needs	3,033,700
LIB-04/H02	UNICEF	Malaria/vector control campaign	1,244,318
Sub total for HEALTH			30,855,255
MULTI-SECTOR			
LIB-04/MS01	UNHCR	Care and maintenance of Sierra Leonean refugees and refugees of mixed origin; repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees; care and maintenance of Ivorian refugees and community based assistance to host population; repatriation and reintegration of Liberian	7,620,908
LIB-04/MS03	IOM	IDPs: return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin, and emergency assistance to temporary settlements	6,005,600
LIB-04/MS02	UNHCR	Repatriation and reintegration of Liberian returnees and assistance to IDPs	39,241,983
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			52,868,491

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 27 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
LIB-04/P/HR/RL05	UNICEF	Demobilisation, interim care and reintegration of children associated with the fighting forces	6,308,636
LIB-04/P/HR/RL08	OHCHR	Human rights training for humanitarian workers	65,000
LIB-04/P/HR/RL03	UNDP	Investigating and documenting allegations of sexual violence throughout the conflict	65,000
LIB-04/P/HR/RL06	OHCHR	Mapping of the armed conflict in Liberia	40,000
LIB-04/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation	1,126,818
LIB-04/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	Prevention, identification, documentation, tracing and reunification of separated children	1,126,136
LIB-04/P/HR/RL07	UN Habitat	Protection of land and property rights of displaced populations	1,000,000
LIB-04/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Support establishment of CFS in IDP camps and local communities	1,236,364
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			10,967,954
SECURITY			
LIB-04/S01	UNDP/UNSECOORD	Security assistance to the humanitarian community	228,000
Sub total for SECURITY			228,000
WATER AND SANITATION			
LIB-04/WS01A	UNICEF	Institutional and capacity building support	676,136
LIB-04/WS01B	WHO	Institutional and capacity building support	900,000
LIB-04/WS02	UNICEF	Maintenance and construction of water supplies and sanitation in IDP camps and	2,398,295
LIB-04/WS04	UNICEF	Water, sanitation and hygiene for returning populations	2,329,545
LIB-04/WS03	UNICEF	Water, sanitation and hygiene for schools and health facilities	3,045,454
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			9,349,430
Grand Total			137,091,482

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Food

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, IDPs and returning refugees in Liberia
Project Code:	LIB-04/F01
Sector:	FOOD
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To mitigate the effects of civil strife on highly food insecure IDPs and refugees, saving lives and helping prevent nutritional deterioration through provision of a general ration. ➤ To contribute to improving the nutritional status of groups identified as severely or moderately at risk, through therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes, MCH feeding and institutional feeding. ➤ To contribute to a gradual transition towards food security among populations affected by civil strife, through return / relocation / settlement programmes based on FFW, Food For Training (FFT) and emergency school feeding activities.
Target Beneficiaries:	794,304 IDPs, refugees and members of local communities
Implementing Partners:	Line government ministries and agencies, UN agencies and NGOs (local and International)
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Fund Requested:	US\$ 40,365,726 (tracked under West Africa Appeal)

Key Programme Activities

Sierra Leonean refugees

Of the approximately 18,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in Monrovia camps receiving WFP assistance in 2003, UNHCR expects that as many as 11,500 Sierra Leonean refugees will remain in these camps in 2004, and hence require WFP assistance. Repatriation began earlier in the year, but was disrupted by the attacks on Monrovia in June, July and August. Though planned to resume, UNHCR estimates that it may succeed in the repatriation of 1,500 refugees of the total of 13,000 by end of December 2003.

Repatriation of Liberian Refugees

UNHCR estimates that there are a total of 300,000 Liberian refugees remaining in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire. This includes the recent flood of 30,000 new refugees from Liberia between January and May to all three countries. Although it is hoped that instability in Liberia will considerably reduce over the year, many Liberian refugees in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire are not expected to be repatriated during in early 2004. Indeed, UNHCR estimates that 100,000 Liberian refugees are expected to return to Liberia in 2004. These returning refugees will receive a two (2) months resettlement food assistance package to help them resettle and reintegrate into their areas of origin. Once resettled, they may participate and benefit from the safety net interventions being implemented in the respective communities. Therefore, the planned caseload for assistance is 100,000 beneficiaries (returnees).

Therapeutic Feeding

This programme is targeted at severely malnourished children under five years of age. Food rations are designed to promote quick recovery and reduce the mortality rates. The target population comes primarily from IDPs in camps and other settlements, from camps supporting refugees from Sierra Leone and local communities. It is anticipated that this component will increase gradually as programmes expand up-country to cover areas that currently remain beyond the reach of humanitarian actors. The food basket will consist of corn soya blend, sugar and vegetable oil and will provide some 725 kilo calories (kcal) per day. The number of beneficiaries is estimated at 12,000 people.

Supplementary Feeding (Dry Rations)

Supplementary feeding activities target moderately malnourished children in refugee, IDP and local communities. The daily ration is expected to provide about 1,251 kcal and the food basket comprises Corn-Soy-Blend (CSB), oil, and sugar. The estimated number of beneficiaries for this activity is 18,100 persons. Given the increase in the cases of malnutrition observed within Monrovia and its suburbs in the aftermath of the attacks on the city, WFP collaborated with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to provide targeted supplementary feeding rations to 50,000 malnourished children under five. Three hundred and fifteen (315) MTs of food commodities (225 MTs of CSB, 45 MTs of sugar and 45 MTs of vegetable oil) were used in each phase of this exercise. The activity will continue in the camps as the displaced and refugees resettle in these camps from their temporary shelters in the city centre and suburbs. It will expand further as humanitarian actors gain access to parts of the country that were inaccessible to date. In the event that this is possible, the exercise may be repeated twice or three times.

Emergency School Feeding (ESF)

This activity will target primary schools in IDP and refugee camps, and surrounding host communities as appropriate. To encourage regular attendance and to alleviate short-term hunger, students in basic education will be provided with one cooked meal based mainly on WFP commodities (wheat flour, pulses and vegetable oil). Partner NGOs will contribute other ingredients, including fresh vegetables and eggs to ensure an enriched and varied meal. NGO partners will also sensitise and help students' parents to implement the feeding programme and arrange for the cooking and serving the meals. The proceeds stemming from the sale of empty containers will be partially used to complement such funding by partners. School feeding will complement the activities of UNICEF, UNDP and IRC, which are involved with educational programmes. A caseload of 290,000 students is targeted for this activity during the first year (2004) with a daily ration equivalent to 742 kcal and a food basket composed of cereals, pulses, CSB and oil. The focus will expand starting from Monrovia to cover other places depending on the security conditions.

Food-for-Work (FFW)

FFW assistance will be supported as a vehicle to promote resettlement, rehabilitation and recovery activities and improved living conditions. Activities will include: support for IDP agricultural activities to be designed by FAO; the construction of family latrines; the rehabilitation of social infrastructure such as schools, clinics, civic structures (such as access paths and roads); and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of water points. The selection of activities will be based upon proposals received from IDPs, refugees and communities directly, through WFP Implementing partners, and/or through FAO for support for agricultural activities. A caseload of 51,000 people is estimated for this activity. A FFW will also be used to help construct shelters for female heads of households in the various IDP camps and for single female returnees who, because of the intense labour required for the construction of a shelter and the non-availability of funds to pay for labour and materials, may be subjected to sexual demands from men to have their shelters built. WFP assistance to this particular vulnerable group will enhance their protection from sexual exploitation.

Food-for-Training (FFT)

This component will support short-to-medium term skills training programmes, aimed to impart marketable and life sustaining skills to IDP youth, who have missed the opportunity to receive basic primary education. The programme activities include vocational training (e.g. building trades, metalworking, shoe making, tailoring, carpentry and tie dying) and agricultural skills. Particular attention will be given to women and skills training within the context of women's initiated income generation activities. The estimated monthly caseload for this activity is 2,300 people.

Institutional feeding of Vulnerable Groups (including MCH Programmes)

This activity will constitute a safety net to households and groups at risk. Targeted beneficiaries will include MCH centres, TB and Leprosy centres and the teenage mothers programme run by NGOs and orphanages. The caseload also includes food support to care takers with children admitted to the Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFC) programme. The daily ration is equivalent to 1,880 kcal, and comprises, cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, sugar and salt. The estimated caseload is 15,000 beneficiaries.

Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR)

Food assistance will be given for a period of one month for demobilised forces while preparing for their reintegration into their communities of origin. During that time, food rations will be provided for their sustenance and that of their family members living with them in the camps. Similarly one month of food rations will be provided at the departure of the former combatants back to their places of origin or where they would opt to live. It is anticipated that these people will participate and will benefit from the planned food assisted interventions at the community level. This component is planned to benefit an estimated 38,000 ex-combatants and 80,000 family members.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Food Commodities			US\$
Commodity	MTs	FOB Price	
Bulgur Wheat	57,114	210	11,993,940
Maize Meal	0	225	
Peas	8,444	300	2,533,200
Beans	0	425	
Vegetable Oil	4,214	710	2,991,940
CSB	6,485	275	1,783,375
Sugar	343	240	82,320
Salt	723	75	54,225
Sub total (food)	77,323		19,439,000
Direct Operational Costs (DOC)			
External transport and superintendents (77,323 MTs X US\$ 104 / MT)			8,041,592
LTSH ((77,323 MTs X US\$ 93/ MT)			7,191,039
Other Direct Support Costs (77,323 MTs X US\$ 5.6 / MT)			433,008
Sub total (Food + DOC)			35,104,639
Direct Support Costs (DSC) (77,323 MTs X US\$ 64 / MT)			4,948,672
Total WFP Direct Costs			40,053,311
Indirect Support Costs (ISC) (7.8 % of total direct support costs)			312,415
Total Requirements (tracked under the West Africa Appeal)			40,365,726

Agriculture

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Emergency provision of agricultural inputs and training for war-affected farmer households and ex-combatants
Project Code:	LIB-04/A01
Sector:	Agriculture
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To supply agricultural inputs (hand tools and planting materials) and provide training to farmer households and ex-combatants to facilitate resumption of farming activities in rural towns and villages. ➤ To encourage ex-combatants to reintegrate into civil society and return to productive activities. ➤ To support agricultural coordination and information management.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Approximately 25,000 farmer households and 5,000 ex-combatants
Implementing Partners:	Liberia Repatriation, Resettlement, Readjustment and Reintegration Commission (LRRRC), Ministry of Agriculture
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 579,000

Project Summary

Thirteen years of civil conflict has had a heavy impact on Liberia's agricultural sector on many levels. Armed attacks on rural communities forced the populations to flee to safer areas. Planting materials, tools, harvests, livestock, homes and other property were abandoned, stolen or destroyed by rebel fighters. At the district and national level, the MoA has been unable to function effectively due to the destruction or loss of assets and unpaid wages.

This project is aimed at enhancing the productive capacities of war-affected households and ex-combatants by supplying emergency agricultural inputs and training in sustainable, improved agricultural technologies. The project also aims to engage these trained ex-combatants in agricultural production activities for their own livelihood and to enable them to effectively contribute to society by increasing food security. The project will provide assistance to farmers so that they can resettle, rapidly rehabilitate their farms and resume agricultural production. It is anticipated that this will result in increased self-sufficiency, national food security and reduced dependence on food aid.

There is a need to coordinate assistance in the sector through data collection and processing, intervention monitoring and dissemination of information. Technical and logistical support to the MoA will strengthen the capacity to resume full organisation of the sector in the long term.

Main Activities

- Assessment of farmers and ex-combatants (needs and locations).
- Identification of implementing partners.
- Procurement and distribution of tools and improved planting materials.
- Training of farmers and ex-combatants.
- Project coordination meetings with other relevant sectors and agencies and establishment of a database.

Key Outputs

- Farms rehabilitated.
- Farmers and ex-combatants engaged in agricultural production.
- Increased food production.
- Reduction in household malnourishment.
- Effective coordination of agricultural relief and rehabilitation interventions.
- Monitoring of national food security situation, identification of problem areas and database for information dissemination, forecasting and planning.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural Inputs: Seeds (rice and vegetables) Hand tools (cutlasses, hoes, shovels, rakes, watering cans, wheelbarrows) Fertilisers and agro-chemicals	230,000
Training/Capacity Building	35,000
Personnel: International Expert (Coordinator, agronomist and information systems specialist), 3 national consultants and 4 field staff at 12 months each	140,000
Contracts (including contracts with Implementing Partners)	30,000
Equipment: 1 4WD Land Cruiser Jeep, 1 4WD pickup; both with HF Radio equipment,	60,000
General Operating Expenses (internal travel, transportation of seeds and tools, handling, storage, monitoring etc.)	55,000
Direct Operating Costs	29,000
Total	579,000

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Emergency rehabilitation of agriculture for war-affected populations in urban and peri-urban areas
Project Code:	LIB-04/A02
Sector:	Agriculture
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To support food production and income-generating activities of crisis-affected families in urban and peri-urban areas. ➤ To improve nutritional levels in urban and peri-urban communities.
Target Beneficiaries:	2,500 crisis affected urban and peri-urban households
Implementing Partners:	MoA and NGO Implementing Partners
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 243,200

Project Summary

Considering the relatively high density of the Liberian population (which is concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas) and the recent movement of large numbers of people from rural areas seeking refuge in the greater Monrovia area, there is a strong justification to provide assistance to this burgeoning agriculture sub-sector. Abundant land, labour and watercourses in and around these densely populated areas are largely under-developed and under-exploited. The project will assist beneficiaries to implement intensive agricultural techniques to increase production, the diversity of agricultural produce and the income derived from cash crops. With an increase in fresh and affordable vegetable crops, nutrition levels are anticipated to increase. Through the effective implementation of the project, it is expected that these crops will cover a large proportion of the fresh produce requirements of the urban and peri-urban centres.

Main activities

- Identification and selection of beneficiary households.
- Identification of suitable sites.
- Provision of inputs.
- Provision of extension and technical assistance.
- Farmer-to-farmer technology transfer and training.

Key Outputs

- Urban and peri-urban households trained in intensive horticultural and agricultural techniques.
- Improved income levels of small farmers.
- Increased agricultural production and crop diversity.
- Improved nutritional status of urban and peri-urban communities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, agro-chemicals)	155,000
Personnel cost: one (1) National Consultant and two (2) Technicians	34,000
Implementation cost (contracts)	9,000
Training	3,000
General Operating Expenses	30,000
Direct Operating Costs	12,200
Total	243,200

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Emergency assistance to women's groups to promote sustainable crop production to ensure therapeutic feeding in war-affected rural towns and villages
Project Code:	LIB-04/A03
Sector:	Agriculture
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To assist women's group to increase the production and supply of nutritional crops on a sustainable basis. ➤ To ensure continuous availability of food in towns and villages for control of malnourishment in residents.
Target Beneficiaries:	Two hundred (200) women's groups
Implementing Partners:	Women's Health Development Network, Women Against Hunger, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Agriculture
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 171,600

Project Summary

Over the years, hospitals and health related humanitarian agencies have supported therapeutic feeding of populations in villages and rural towns affected by malnourishment-related diseases. These diseases can be controlled to a great extent by increasing the availability and diversity of fresh, locally produced food crops, thus enabling balanced diets for both children and adults. In the Liberian context in which many therapeutic feeding centres have been destroyed, this project will provide support to women's groups to produce crops that will supplement and replace therapeutic feeding programmes in rural communities. The services of nutrition experts from the MoA will be sought in the implementation of the project to ensure that crops to be grown meet the required daily nutritional intake demands of the needy in rural, urban and peri-urban areas at all times.

Main Activities

- Identification of implementing partners.
- Mobilisation of project beneficiaries.
- Procurement and distribution of seeds and tools.
- Training.
- Implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Main Outputs

- Women's groups benefit from training in therapeutic feeding and crop production.
- Increase in production and diversity of appropriate food crops.
- Reduction in nutrition-related diseases in towns and villages.
- Increase in number of healthy families.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs	95,000
Contract with NGOs (women and child health-related)	12,000
1 National Consultant (ten months)	5,000
Training	8,000
Equipment: 1 4WD pick-up with HF radio, communication and office equipment	35,000
General Operating Expenses (internal travel, transporting supplies, monitoring and evaluation)	8,000
Direct Operating Costs	8,600
Total	171,600

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Emergency assistance to rehabilitate the livelihoods of war-affected artisanal fishing communities.
Project Code:	LIB-04/A04
Sector:	Agriculture
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To encourage the reintegration and resettlement of war-affected fisherfolk, fish processors and coastal communities; ➤ To revive livelihoods, stimulate increased production and supply of fish products by providing essential fishing gears, equipment and training.
Target Beneficiaries:	Two thousand (2,000) artisanal fisherfolk
Implementing Partners:	MoA (National Bureau of Fisheries) and NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 274,800

Project Summary

Liberia has a coastline of over 500 km and an area of about 20,000 sq/km of fishing ground suitable for artisanal fisheries. Continued civil conflict in Liberia has paralysed the fisheries sector resulting in the decline in the supply of fish and fish products. Fishing-related activities are vital to coastal communities as they provide cash income and to the wider population as a source of reasonably priced, high-quality protein. This project will train 2,000 artisanal fisherfolk and provide the necessary fishing gear and related equipment to revive the sector. The project will involve the National Bureau of Fisheries of the MoA (the institution responsible for fisheries in the country) and NGOs for effective implementation.

Main Activities

- Identification of beneficiaries.
- Training.
- Procurement and distribution of inputs.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Major Outputs

- Artisanal fisherfolk resettled.
- Improved fishing gear and related equipment available to 2,000 beneficiaries.
- Increased fish production and income to individual fisherfolk and their dependents from the sale of surplus fish stock.
- Reduction in dependency on imported fish and fish products.
- Fisherfolk trained in improved methods of fishing and maintenance of fishing equipment.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Fishing materials	185,000
Consultant and field staff	33,000
Training	4,000
Equipment: 1X4WD pick-up with HF radio equipment	27,000
General Operating Expenses	12,000
DOC	13,800
Total	274,800

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Emergency support to war-affected blacksmiths in rural towns and villages
Project Code:	LIB-04/A05
Sector:	Agriculture
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To rehabilitate blacksmith workshops and activities in rural towns and villages. ➤ To provide apprenticeship training to potential blacksmiths for increased production of agricultural hand tools. ➤ Ensure cost-effective supply of agricultural tools and equipment.
Target Beneficiaries:	Two hundred (200) blacksmiths
Implementing Partners:	MoA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 325,300

Project Summary

About 80% of the population of Liberia derive their livelihood from agriculture and the population in rural communities have been devastated by 14 years of civil conflict. Farms, farming tools and equipment have been lost, stolen or destroyed while the population has become steadily poorer. To reinvigorate the agricultural sector, the availability of good-quality affordable tools is a pre-requisite for agricultural production where mechanisation is not used. The project aims at producing tools locally to ensure a continuous supply of tools for expansion of agriculture in rural areas. This project will rehabilitate blacksmith programmes and support 200 war-affected blacksmiths in rural towns and villages through the provision of inputs for blacksmithing activities. The project will identify and recruit available blacksmiths with vast experience in the art and further seek to increase the number of blacksmiths by offering apprenticeship opportunities in rural towns and villages.

Main Activities

- Identification of implementing partners.
- Selection of project sites and beneficiaries.
- Procurement of inputs and distribution.
- Selection of trainers.
- Training of apprentices.
- Assessment to identify the tools in high demand by farmers.
- Production of agricultural tools.

Key Outputs

- Two hundred (200) rural blacksmiths assisted.
- New blacksmiths trained.
- Number of blacksmiths increased in towns and villages.
- Locally designed tools available on a continuous basis to meet farmers' local requirements and specifications.
- Poor farmers have access to affordable farming tools.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Project inputs	175,000
Personnel: one National consultant and three field technicians	39,000
Contracts with NGOs	20,000
Training (project staff and participants)	15,000
Equipment: Blowers (Forge with fan-hand operated) and one 4WD pick-up with HF radio equipment	40,000
General operating expenses	20,000
DOC	16,300
Total	325,300

Health

Appealing Agencies:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Emergency health & nutrition needs
Project Code:	LIB-04/H01 ABC
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Nutrition
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disease Surveillance and immunisation ➤ Restoration of essential health services ➤ Nutrition Intervention ➤ Coordination and ➤ Capacity building
Target Beneficiaries:	Community based
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health, National and International NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 13,031,000 (WHO); US\$ 13,546,237 (UNICEF); US\$ 3,033,700 (UNFPA)

Project Summary

The cumulative effects of the prolonged civil war have had profound impact on the health sector. This has been characterised by massive destruction of infrastructure, looting and damaging of equipment, dislocation and loss of trained manpower, reduced access and coverage and the deterioration of morale commitment to national health goals. The immediate challenge of the country post-war health sector will focus on revitalising and strengthening the health sector and expanding health services delivery nationwide in support of community reintegration and resettlement.

In this light the following program areas have been prioritised:

- disease Surveillance and immunisation;
- restoration of essential health services;
- nutrition Intervention;
- coordination and;
- capacity building.

Strengthening of health service capacity – in programmes management, coordination, as well as situation assessment					
WHO		UNICEF		UNFPA	
ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$
Strengthen the UN, MoH and NGO coordination fora	674,000	Strengthen the UN, MoH and NGO Nutritional and EPI coordination Committees	460,000	Strengthen the UN, MoH and NGO Reproductive Health Coordination Committee	390,000
Strengthen NGOs supervision, monitoring and feedback mechanisms		Recruit three International staff		Two International Staff for HIV/AIDS, FP and SBGV (Psycho-social counselors, HIV/AIDS and Gender experts)	
Five International for one year (EHA, Epidemiologist, Psycho-social Therapist, WATSAN Engineer and Nutritionist)		Monitoring, reporting and programme cost support		Purchase two vehicles to strengthen mobility capacity of field office for expanded activities	
Purchase three vehicles for country office to strengthen supervision				Monitoring, reporting and programme cost support	
HAC*, project coordination, monitoring and reporting (US\$ 61,000)					
Programme cost support (US\$ 38,000)					

Improvement to immunisation services- better cold chain, staff trained, radio communication, with emphasis on polio, measles and tetanus					
WHO		UNICEF		UNFPA	
ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$
Capacity building for Rehabilitation and maintain cold chain equipment	2,507,000	Rehabilitate and maintain cold chain (cold chain equipment training, and fuel)	6,900,000		
Train health personnel on immunisation		Build/ strengthen capacity of immunisation staff (training and re-orientation, travels and technical support)			
Supply cold chain equipment to the six rehabilitated hospitals (solar fridges, etc)		Procure vaccines and consumables (All antigens, A-D syringes, mixing syringes, safety boxes, etc.)			
Procurement of Radio communication facilities to County Health Teams		Provide generators to county health Teams for cold chain stores			
Conduct SNIDs for polio eradication in North Western Regions		Conduct SNIDs for polio eradication in North Western Regions (Procurement of vaccine and operational costs)			
Nation-wide supplemental immunisation activities for measles and tetanus (Operational Support)		Nation-wide supplemental immunisation activities for measles and tetanus (Procurement of vaccines, injection materials and social mobilisation)			
Restore and strengthen nation- wide routine immunisation		Restore and strengthen nation- wide routine immunisation			
Nationwide EPI Review		Provide logistical support to CHTs for distribution of vaccine and supervision			
HAC*, project coordination monitoring and reporting (US\$ 225,000)					
Programme cost support (US\$ 142,000)		Monitoring, Reporting and programme cost support			

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting

Rehabilitation and re-activation of Six (6) strategic Hospitals and 50% of PHC centres with improved training and supervision of health professionals					
WHO		UNICEF		UNFPA	
ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$
Rehabilitate 6 strategic hospitals	7,674,000	Reactivate 20 PHC centres and clinics	1,322,500	Rehabilitate maternity wards and equip facilities	1,299,500
Supply medical and surgical equipment and drugs to 6 strategic hospitals and specialised kits		Supply equipment, kits and drugs for 50% PHC and Reproductive health services		Rehabilitate and provide cold storage facilities including fuel to keep HIV testing and other kits	
Support deployment and resettlement of health personnel				Support VCT and procure of RH kits, clean delivery kits, HIV testing kits, and other STIs, surgical and medical supplies for emergency obstetric care and normal delivery	
Rehabilitate and strengthen Medical and Para medical institutions				Improve capacity of Health personnel in emergency obstetric care	
HAC*, project coordination, monitoring and reporting (US\$ 690,000)					
Programme cost support (US\$ 434,000)		Monitoring, Reporting and programme cost support		Monitoring, Reporting and programme cost support	

Mother and child care: malaria prevention/treatment; malnutrition management; essential medicine supplies in all major population centres, accessible to the vulnerable population					
WHO		UNICEF		UNFPA	
ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$
Strengthen IMCI and RBM (training, management and care)	1,776,000	Strengthen IMCI and RBM (training health care providers at health centre level)	2,554,490	Promote family planning practices and condom use.	948,750
Build capacity for Emergency Preparedness and Response		Emergency health care to vulnerable groups (IDPs and host community)		Provide Emergency contraceptive, counseling of rape victims and prosecution of rape cases	
Develop standard treatment guidelines and protocols on SBGV initiatives and safe mother hood		Building capacity, of community health teams.		Building capacity, of community based health workers (TTMs and TBAs)	
Support Psycho-social interventions for war, drug and rape victims				Building capacity, coordinating and monitoring SBGV initiatives	
Support referral services in the six targeted hospitals		Support and Provide selective feeding program (TFC, SFC) for children, pregnant and lactating mothers		Support VCT and treatment of STI/HIV/AIDS	
Establish therapeutic feeding centres in selected hospitals		Micro-nutrient supplementation (Vitamin A, Ferrous foliate, mebendazole in school children		Support to referral system for IDPs through procurement of two 4WD ambulances for Grand Bassa and Cape Mount Counties	
Re-introduce de-worming programmes		Promotion and use of Iodised salt			
Conduct rapid Nutrition assessment		Information, education and to promote infants and young child feeding practices		Production of standardised IEC/Advocacy materials for reproductive health care development	
Develop standard guidelines and protocols in infants and young children feeding practices				Support for food supplementation in pregnant and lactating mothers	
Develop Nutrition Surveillance System					
HAC*, project coordination, monitoring and reporting (US\$ 160,000)					
Programme cost support (US\$ 100,000)		Monitoring, reporting and programme cost support		Monitoring, reporting and programme cost support	

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Health information system, disease surveillance, epidemic response and supervision with laboratory back up					
WHO		UNICEF		UNFPA	
ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$	ACTIVITIES	US\$
Provision of Supplies (drugs vaccine (meningitis) syringes and laboratory reagents)	350,000				
Training County Health personnel, laboratory technicians and other personnel in diseases and outbreak investigation and outbreak management					
Sensitise and organise community mobilisers for disease control					
Printing and distribution of formats, guidelines and IEC materials					
Supply vehicles and motorbikes and computer and communication equipment					
Case detection, investigation and reporting of Epidemic prone diseases					
Provision of computers, software to central and county level surveillance units					
HAC*, project coordination, monitoring and reporting (US\$ 31,000)					
Programme cost support (US\$ 20,000)					

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Budget Items	US\$			
	WHO	UNICEF	UNFPA	Total
Implementation cost	11,080,000	10,836,990	2,638,250	24,555,240
HAC* monitoring and reporting	1,167,000	1,083,699	263,825	2,514,524
Programme cost support	784,000	1,625,548 ¹	131,625	2,541,173
Total	13,031,000	13,546,237	3,033,700	29,610,937

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting

¹ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Malaria/ vector control campaign
Project Code:	LIB-04/H02
Sector:	Health
Themes:	IDP camps, returning populations, environmental sanitation
Objective:	To reduce malaria through reduction of mosquito populations around key 'way stations' for returning populations
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Populations of the eight (8) key 'way stations' – 350,000 people (70,000 households); IDP camps – 200,000 people
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MoH (Environmental Health) ➤ Local and international NGOs ➤ UNICEF (Monitoring, technical support and programme management)
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,244,318
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,244,318

Project Summary

Malaria is the greatest single cause of morbidity and mortality in Liberia. Formerly, little prevention work has been done in the resident or displaced populations, and treatment has largely been ineffective because of poor efficacy and compliance.

This project will attempt to address issues of prevention through the implementation of an indoor residual spraying campaign in IDP camps and provide long lasting ITNs in and around the 8 'way station' locations for returning populations. Transit shelters will also be constructed from insecticide treated plastic sheeting in order to reduce biting whilst on the way home. The programme will complement similar work that is to be carried out in late 2003 in the IDP camps, but with a focus on those still displaced and to support those returning home. The population are currently more at risk as many are not accessing sufficient food and access to health care will be limited, making them particularly vulnerable to severe malaria.

The areas targeted or 'focal points', not only affect the mosquito population in the sprayed area, but also have a sphere of influence in the area around, also reducing population in unsprayed area. In this way, the population served additionally increases. The residual insecticide also affects fly populations, which therefore also have the potential to reduce diarrhoeal disease. Malaria promotion work will be carried out by teams of promoters who will promote the programme in the target population through community-based methodologies, as well as radio programming. Health promotion work will also support the distribution of ITNs for returning populations to improve the effective usage of the bed nets and to ensure a value is placed upon them. It is envisaged that there will be a community contribution in order to receive the nets, related to improving the sanitation or water supplies around the community. There will also be a component to support vector control activities around Monrovia garbage/environmental sanitation sites.

The programme also complements the longer term MoH National Strategic Plan of targeting malaria prevention and improving treatment therapies, with support through Global Funds. The programme will work with the MoH (Environmental and Occupational Health) with MENTOR, local and international NGOs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Long lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs)	840,000
Spraying Equipment and protection	15,000
Insecticide	15,000
Training	15,000
Incentives	20,000
Health Promotion	100,000
IEC Materials	30,000
Transport	40,000
Technical Support	20,000
Indirect programme support costs ²	149,318
Total	1,244,318

² The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Water and Sanitation

Appealing Agencies:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Institutional and capacity building support
Project Code:	LIB-04/WS01 AB
Sector:	Water and Sanitation
Themes:	Water; sanitation, hygiene, institutional building
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To provide institutional support and capacity building of key government agencies to improve coordination of planning and implementation of services. ➤ Capacity building water and sanitation ministries to ensure implementation and monitoring capabilities.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs and host communities through support to key line ministries
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Health and Social Welfare – Department of Environmental and Occupational Health (DEOH) ➤ Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) ➤ Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) ➤ Monitoring, technical support, programme management (UNICEF)
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,576,136

Project Summary

Representation of relevant line ministries and government agencies in coordinating water and sanitation activities has been very weak. With each 'war' within Liberia, these institutions have been continually looted and salaries have not been paid, undermining any willingness of the authorities to take their rightful role in relief and development works in Liberia.

The tasks before the Liberian people to rebuild their country are enormous and it is absolutely imperative that the national and local authorities are able to take an active and directive role in relief and development efforts. It is also important to work with, and support, these agencies to enable them to do so. The programme will work particularly on increasing coordination and monitoring capacities with those working in rural and urban water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as capacity building with those authorities who have also taken an active role in the past in direct implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene programming.

Main Activities

- Institutional support and capacity building of key line ministries (MoHSW, MCC, LWSC, MRD) to coordinate planning and implementation of water and environmental health services.
- Capacity building water and sanitation ministries/communities to ensure implementation and monitoring capabilities.
- Carry out an inventory of water and sanitation services across Liberia to get a baseline for programme development.
- Ensuring water quality control to combat water borne diseases.

Key Outputs

- Ministries/communities involved and leading planning and programming for water and sanitation;
- A monitoring system for water quality, sanitation and hygiene set up;
- A completed county by county database of water and sanitation facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	US\$	
	UNICEF	WHO
Office supplies, furnishings (DEOH, MRD, MCC)	100,000	
Communications (DEOH, MRD, MCC)	20,000	
Water supply and sanitation equipment	60,000	
Capacity building in water and sanitation construction and management	70,000	
Develop policy, guidelines and training manuals (DEOH, MCC, MRD)	75,000	50,000
Training of EH Officers in Monrovia and upcountry counties		50,000
Capacity building/training in centralised waste management, including technical input	100,000	
Community level sensitisation and implementation of environmental health activities		120,000
Support quality control and surveillance of water quality, food safety and sanitation		120,000
Advocacy and communication in water and food safety, proper garbage disposal and sanitation		30,000
Provide vehicles and motor bikes water and (environmental) sanitation monitoring and implementation (MRD, DEOH, MCC)	150,000	130,000
Purchase re-agents and equipment; establish public health laboratory for water quality control services (Ecoli and coliform counts) with external consultant support		150,000
Provide computers, other equipment and stationeries for DEOH, MCC, MRD	20,000	20,000
Technical support for introduction of capacity for home based chlorination		100,000
HAC*, coordination		80,000
Programme support ³ (Project management, monitoring and Programme cost support)	81,136	50,000
Sub total	676,136	900,000
Total		1,576,136

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

³ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Maintenance and construction of water supplies and sanitation in IDP camps and 'way station' transit areas
Project Code:	LIB-04/WS02
Sector:	Water and Sanitation
Themes:	Water and sanitation, hygiene; IDPs, refugees
Objective:	To maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services in IDP centres and camps to agreed standards
Targeted Beneficiaries:	200,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MRD (as government agency for rural water and sanitation) ➤ LRRRC (as government representatives for resettlement) ➤ International and national NGOs (e.g. OXFAM, LWF/WS, UMCOR CONCERN, MSF, LUSH, New Era, COHDA) ➤ Private sector/contractors ➤ WHO
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,398,295

Project Summary

It is envisaged that while many families may send ahead a family member to check on homes and security in an area, there will be a need to maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services in the existing camps until the end of 2004 and such time as populations feel more confident in the security of the country. In addition, it is envisaged that at the eight 'way station' points where there will be a need to provide transit services for those passing through the regions on their return home.

Water and sanitation facilities will work toward the agreed standard as per the *Sphere Project Minimum Standards for Disaster Relief*. Work will also be done with camp management to improve the location of latrines with respect to protection issues for women and children.

Main Activities

- Provide basic access to water and sanitation in main 'way station' locations for resident populations.
- Ensure minimum agreed standards for water and sanitation in IDP camps and transit centres.
- Community based monitoring will also be used to indicate achievement of agreed standards in displaced camps.

Key Outputs

- Basic standards agreed for service provision in resident areas, IDP centres/camps.
- IDP and transit centres meet agreed water and sanitation standards.
- On-site monitoring carried out by coordination team and communities and reports produced at agreed intervals.
- Number of promoters trained and active in participatory methods.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Latrine construction and de-sludging	950,500
Maintenance, construction of wells and hand pumps	100,000
Emergency supplementary water supply	90,000
Environmental Sanitation/Solid Waste Disposal	300,000
Hygiene Promotion	200,000
Hygiene materials	250,000
Office Supplies, furnishings – DEOH, MRD, MCC	100,000
Communications - DEOH, MRD, MCC	20,000
Provide vehicles and motor bikes water and (environmental) sanitation monitoring and implementation	50,000
Provide computers, other equipment and stationeries for DEOH, MCC, MRD	10,000
Labour	40,000
Indirect programme support costs ⁴	287,795
Total	2,398,295

⁴ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Water, sanitation and hygiene for schools and health facilities
Project Code:	LIB-04/WS03
Sector:	Water and Sanitation
Themes:	Water; sanitation; hygiene; education; health
Objective:	To promote learning and health through ensuring basic water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for schools, clinics and hospitals
Targeted Beneficiaries:	200,000 school children; eight (8) hospitals and 16 health centres at key 'way stations'
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MRD (Ministry of Rural Development) ➤ Ministry of Health (School Health Officer) ➤ LWSC (Liberia Water and Sewerage) ➤ Local and international NGOs ➤ Private contractors ➤ UNICEF (Monitoring, technical support and programme management)
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,045,454

Summary

Years of conflict has repeatedly displaced hundreds of thousands of Liberians exposing them to extreme poverty as well as the mass disruption of basic social services, particularly education and health.

This programme aims to support the return of 200,000 [out of a total of 750,000] of Liberia's children back to school by providing basic water, sanitation and hygiene support to targeted schools, clinics and hospitals. Many of these children have never had the opportunity to attend any formal education. It also aims to provide health care in and around the eight selected 'way stations'.

Main Activities

- Ensure basic access to water and sanitation in schools and health facilities.
- Promote education through ensuring a safe and healthy learning environment.
- Provide basic support to garbage and sewage collection in Monrovia to minimise environmental and disease causing hazards.

Key Outputs

- 200,000 school children; eight (8) hospitals and 16 health centres with access to safe water & sanitation at key 'way stations'.
- Sanitation in Monrovia improved based on agreed standards and criteria.
- Number of promoters trained and active in participatory methods.
- Monitoring system for water and sanitation set up.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Water – tanks, repair, jerry cans, chlorine, hand pumps, wells, boreholes	1,000,000
Sanitation repair, latrine construction	1,200,000
Hand washing facilities	100,000
Garbage collection	40,000
Cleaning material kits	100,000
Hygiene Promotion and IEC materials	120,000
Water supply and sanitation equipment	60,000
Vehicles and motor bikes, water and (environmental) sanitation, monitoring and implementation (MRD, DEOH, MCC)	50,000
Computers, other equipment and stationary	10,000
Indirect project support costs ⁵	365,454
Total	3,045,454

⁵ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Water, sanitation and hygiene for returning populations
Project Code:	LIB-04/WS04
Sector:	Water and Sanitation
Themes:	Water, sanitation, hygiene, rural, peri-urban, resettlement
Objective:	To ensure clean water and sanitation in and around key 'way stations' for returning populations
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Populations in and around the eight key 'way stations' (approx 330,000)
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MRD (Ministry of Rural Development) ➤ Ministry of Health (Environmental Health) ➤ LWSC (Liberia Water and Sewerage) ➤ Local and International NGOs, ICRC/LRC ➤ Private contractors ➤ UNICEF (Monitoring, technical support and programme management)
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,329,545

Project Summary

It is envisaged that there will be a need to maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services in the existing camps until the end of 2004, when most populations are likely to feel safe enough to return home. In addition, it is envisaged that there will be a need to provide transit services at the eight (8) 'way station' points for those passing through the regions on their return home.

Water and sanitation facilities will be to an agreed standard, where sanitation facilities will have to be replaced/de-sludged where possible, and water supplies will need to be maintained. In collaboration with camp management, work will also be done to improve the location of latrines with respect to protection issues for women and children.

Specific technical input and programming will involve effective hygiene promotion and chlorination to improve access to clean water for high-risk populations, particularly those at risk of cholera. This input will play a role in reinforcing institutional capacity. Solid waste management will be supported for part of the year to ensure that high-risk areas are supported, reducing disease outbreak in this vulnerable transitional period.

Improved coordination and monitoring will support the MRD, MoHSW (Environmental Health) and the MCC, strengthening their role and leadership within the sector.

Main Activities

- Ensure effective environmental sanitation and water supply in IDP centres and camps.
- Support provided to the Government in solid waste disposal in Monrovia.
- Promote hygiene education and facilitate the development of appropriate hygiene practice.
- Undertake community-level sensitisation and implementation of environmental health.

Key Outputs

- Latrines constructed and de-sludged in all IDP centres and camps; construction sites take into account protection needs for women and children.
- Sanitation in IDP camps improved based on agreed standards and criteria.
- Sanitation facilities and maintenance provided to transit services at the eight (8) "way stations".
- Strengthened capacity and leadership of the relevant government ministries and the MCC in Environmental Sanitation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
New hand dug wells and hand pumps	150,000
Repair of wells and hand pumps	65,000
Drilling rig, accessories and hand pumps	400,000
Borehole rehabilitation	30,000
Disinfection	25,000
Tools	50,000
Family hygiene and sanitation return packages	700,000
Emergency latrine construction – communal	80,000
De-sludging trailer/pump and tractors	120,000
Hygiene promotion and materials	100,000
Hygiene training	25,000
Purchase reagents and equipment; Establish public health laboratory for water quality control services (Ecoli and coliform counts) with external consultant support	
Support quality control and surveillance of water quality, food safety and sanitation	
Advocacy and communication in water and food safety, proper garbage disposal and sanitation	
Capacity building in water and sanitation construction and management	70,000
Develop policy, guidelines and training manuals	75,000
Training of EH officers at central and counties	
Capacity building/ Training in centralised waste management, including technical input	100,000
Provide computers, other equipment and stationeries	10,000
Provide vehicles and motor bikes water) sanitation monitoring and implementation	50,000
Indirect programme support costs ⁶	279,545
Total	2,329,545

⁶ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Education

Appealing Agencies:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Emergency educational response
Project Code:	LIB-04/E01 AB
Sector:	Education
Themes:	IECD, Teacher Education, Accelerated Learning, Girls Education, Life Skills Education including promotion of non-violent conflict management and peace education, Sports and Recreation, Psycho-social support, Education Monitoring Information Systems.
Objective:	To increase access to education for all children, especially the most vulnerable ones including 0 to 8 children, girls and children associated with fighting forces.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	750,000 war-affected children, returnees and refugees, 20,000 teachers, 15,000 DDR children, caregivers, parents, community members.
Implementing Partners:	MoE, Forum for African Women Educationalist (FAWE), Development Education Network for Liberia (DEN'L), Children's Assistance Programme (CAP), Community and Human Development Assistance Programme (CODHA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Catholic Education Secretariats, Don Bosco, Girls in Crisis, Child Art, Crusaders for Peace.
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 6,968,182

Project Summary

The project will focus on maintaining the Back to School momentum by training children and their teachers, parents, caregivers, and community members, as well as strengthening Parent Teacher Associations (PTA). The training will include Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD); Rapid Education Response; Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP); life skills education; gender; HIV/AIDS; and reproductive health. The project will also rehabilitate and equip school facilities in host communities while providing school supplies, instructional materials, sports and recreational kits to students and teachers.

Twenty thousand (20,000) schoolteachers are to be trained in the use of basic education materials and accelerated learning methodologies. A Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces (RALS) is being conducted as part of the implementation of the October 2003 Back to School Campaign. This assessment will provide desegregated data by gender and grade level, and rate the number of learning spaces currently existing with their condition (infrastructure, water and sanitation, accessibility). This data will inform and serve as monitoring tool during the distribution process of supplies in the course of the Back to School Campaign. A follow up on RALS will be conducted in 2004 for purposes of verifying educational data for the eventual development of an Education Monitoring and Information Systems (EMIS).

Main Activities

- Maintain and expand basic education services for all children within the Back to School initiative.
- Provide school supplies for instruction, teaching and learning materials, and sports and recreation equipment to 750,000 students and 20,000 teachers through the Back to School programme.
- Train parents, caregivers and community members in IECD activities.
- Support the rehabilitation and equipment of schools and CFS.
- Provide training to 20,000 teachers in IDP camps and host communities for Rapid Education Response; Accelerated Learning Programme methodologies; life skills education (including the promotion non-violent conflict management and peace building into education and psycho-social support); and the prevention of HIV/AIDS and information on reproductive health.
- Support girls education activities in schools and communities.
- Establish sports and recreation centres and CFS.

- Provide Accelerated Learning Programme, life skills education and psycho-social support for 15,000 demobilised and disarmed children.
- Provide in-service training for curriculum developers and learning materials designers.
- Research, monitoring and evaluation.

Key Outputs

- 750,000 children back in school.
- Adequate school supplies and instructional materials in schools and learning spaces through the Back to School campaign.
- Qualified teachers and caregivers better trained to manage education activities in learning spaces in IDP camps and host communities.
- More girls accessing and completing school.
- More demobilised and disarmed child soldiers accessing education.
- More children (5-18 years) accessing education, sports and recreational activities.
- Adequate education, recreational, sports and training materials provided.
- PTA established and active.
- Increased and gender balanced community participation in education.
- Reduction in violence and increased peace at all levels.
- Adequate school feeding programmes established.
- School infrastructure and educational facilities improved.
- Temporary schools and learning spaces provided.
- Baseline data on education collected and verified with eventual development into Education Monitoring and Information Systems.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items		US\$
Description	Camp & target population	
UNICEF		
Train parents, caregivers and community members in Integrated Early Childhood Development activities.	Parents, caregivers and community members	250,000
Support the Rehabilitation of Schools, provision of temporary schools and learning spaces and Integrated Early Childhood Development facilities and CFS in IDP camps and host communities for the Back to School Programme.	Schools and CFS	700,000
Provide training to 20,000 teachers in IDP camps and host communities for Rapid Education Response, Accelerated Learning Programme methodologies, instruction, life skills education including the promotion non-violent conflict management and peace building and Psycho-social support.	20,000 teachers and subject specialists, 750,000 children 5 – 18 years old including returnees and refugees	1,950,000
Provide in-service training for curriculum developers and learning materials designers.	Curriculum developers and learning materials designers	100,000
Establishment of Girls Education Unit to support girls' education in schools and communities.	Girls Education, Girls' clubs in schools, communities, teachers and PTAs	250,000
Establish sports and recreation facilities and CFS.	Sports, recreation facilities and CFS for children between 0 – 18 years	200,000
Provide Accelerated Learning Programme, life skills education and psycho-social support for 15,000 demobilised and disarmed children.	Support for 15,000 demobilised Children	200,000
Procure and supply for instruction, teaching and learning materials and sports and recreation equipment. Including logistical support for distribution of school supplies.	Schools, Learning Spaces and CFS	2, 000,000
Research, monitoring and evaluation. Including follow-up on Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces and establishment of Education Monitoring and Information Systems (EMIS).	Schools, Learning Spaces and CFS.	150,000
Technical support (two Project Officers)	For Education	200,000
Indirect programme support costs ⁷		818,182
Sub-Total		6,818,182
UNFPA		
Building capacity of science teachers in Population Family Life Education.		70,000
Strengthen Reproductive Health Services in Schools through the promotion of Population Family Life Education in schools.		80,000
Sub-Total		150,000
Grand Total		6,968,182

⁷ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)
Project Title:	Immediate measures for establishing reconstruction strategy for Liberia
Project Code:	LIB-04/S/NF01
Sector:	Family Shelter and Non-Food Items
Themes:	Infrastructure rehabilitation
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Determine realistic reconstruction plans through survey and assessment of the damage to physical and social structures in six urban centres including: Harper, Monrovia, Zwendru, Sanniquellie, Gbarnga and Lofa. ➤ Rebuilding community confidence and support structures for civic responsibility and urban governance, through participatory planning and shelter and watsan reconstruction processes. ➤ Initiate dialogue with all key actors to assist and define the urban restoration process from recovery through reconstruction to sustainable urban development.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Displaced individuals and families returning to their towns and villages of origin, in particular widow headed families.
Implementing Partners:	Ministries responsible for local government and planning; UNDP, UNHCR, NGO's and UN Agencies working with IDP's and refugees.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,500,000

Summary

Building on earlier work in Liberia, and taking advantage of the major humanitarian investments currently underway, UN-HABITAT will initiate both practical and substantive activities aimed at the preparation of the 5-Year Recovery and Reconstruction Plan to achieve sustainable urban development. Immediate measures will concentrate on shelter and settlement strategies for transition phases of the post-war recovery as a basis for reconstruction and sustainable development.

The Liberia national programme framework for human settlements emphasises the delivery of rural housing in support of the resettlement process through facilitation and support of community participation. It assigns to government the role of enabler, leaving it to households and community to rehabilitate their housing. Through its Programme for the Reconstruction of Rural Housing in Liberia: LIR/99/004 which commenced on 1 August 1999 and closed in December 2001, UN-Habitat's intervention funded by UNDP achieved the effective transfer of appropriate technology for housing reconstruction and community participation which accelerated the reconstruction process. The programme accelerated the process for effective community participation in the reconstruction of basic social infrastructure, promoting local economic regeneration and contributing to poverty reduction in the settlements. This process, already developed, tested and implemented in Liberia will be re-implemented in those communities determined by partners as in highest need.

Main Activities

This immediate measures programme aims to build on previous community based skills training programmes in Liberia, and will provide an early basis for formulating a 5-year Recovery and Reconstruction Programme for human settlements through:

- urban sector profiling to determine starting points and action planning for urban reconstruction and development;
- establishment of Local Building Materials Production & Training Centres and Local Building Materials Producers & Builders Cooperative Societies in two counties;
- training community members in basic building construction skills, micro-construction enterprises development, community planning and environmental sanitation;

- facilitating the rehabilitation and construction of 25 micro projects in water and sanitation within twelve to fifteen towns;
- providing technical and logistic assistance to the National Habitat Secretariat to strengthen its institutional capacity for coordinating human settlements/housing delivery programmes, effective implementation of the National Reconstruction Programme and implementation and monitoring Local Plans of Action at the county and municipal level;
- determine realistic reconstruction plans through survey and assessment of the damage to physical and social structures in six urban centres including: Harper, Monrovia, Zwendru, Sanniquellie, Gbarnga and Lofa;
- rebuilding community confidence and support structures for civic responsibility and urban governance, through participatory planning processes and shelter and watsan reconstruction projects;
- initiate dialogue with all key actors to assist and define the urban restoration process from recovery through reconstruction to sustainable urban development.

Primary Objectives

This immediate measures programme aims to build on previous community based skills training programmes in Liberia, and will provide an early basis for formulating a 5-year Recovery and Reconstruction Programme for human settlements through:

- urban sector profiling to determine starting points and action planning for urban reconstruction and development;
- establishment of Local Building Materials Production & Training Centres and Local Building Materials Producers & Builders Cooperative Societies in two counties;
- training community members in basic building construction skills, micro-construction enterprises development, community planning and environmental sanitation;
- facilitating the rehabilitation and construction of 25 micro-projects in water and sanitation within twelve to fifteen towns;
- providing technical and logistic assistance to the National Habitat Secretariat to strengthen its institutional capacity for coordinating human settlements/housing delivery programmes, effective implementation of the National Reconstruction Programme and implementation and monitoring Local Plans of Action at the county and municipal level.

Key Outputs

- Immediate training and employment opportunities in construction and re-construction activities.
- Urban sector profiles undertaken through trained local researchers who will articulate status and capacities in all major urban centres in Liberia.
- Improved water and sanitation delivery and operational systems in up to 25 communities.
- A validated proposal, endorsed by the major policy, decision makers and actors and beneficiaries of the recovery process in Liberia, highlighting the nature of development cooperation that is required and the role of actors at all levels.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel/staff costs including travel	382,000
Sub-Contracts and construction	583,000
Training and equipment	130,000
Project equipment and supplies	148,000
Operations and running costs	120,000
Project support	137,000
Total	1,500,000

Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and exploitation
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL01
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Sexual violence – prevention and management, HIV/AIDS and psycho-social support
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify and respond to the survival, development and protection needs of children and women who have been raped, sexually abused and exploited. ➤ Develop community-based systems for prevention and response to all gender-based violence. ➤ Ensure referral mechanisms that link victims of sexual violence with curative reproductive and sexual health services.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	5,000 beneficiaries (Displaced children and youth living in all IDP camps; host communities; street children; girl mothers; children associated with the fighting forces; displaced women in all IDP camps)
Implementing Partners:	Lead agencies in IDP camps in close coordination with relevant government bodies and Child protection agencies (SCF, IRC, local NGOs), the National Child Protection Working Group and the Child Rights Observatory Group.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,126,818

Project Summary

Women and girls are consistently over-looked in post-conflict programmes for children. DDR programmes in Angola, Sierra Leone and Liberia (in 1996/7) received very few girls despite the large numbers recruited as sex slaves. In addition, the nature of conflict in the sub-region has exposed thousands of women and girls to sexual violence in a culture of impunity for the perpetrators. Girls face the highest risk both during migration and in the camps, where they are exposed to rape, sexual abuse and prostitution. Teenage mothers are prevalent, often leading to further generations of vulnerable children. In the context of escalating HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, sexual abuse of all kinds poses very high risks to girls.

Main Activities

- Situation analysis of scale and scope of victims of sexual and gender based violence in accessible areas.
- Stimulation of community based child protection structures, including children's groups, to develop their own strategies for protection through sensitisation and practical measures.
- Put in place mechanisms at community level for monitoring sexual violations and reporting them to Child Rights Observatory Group for advocacy.
- Representation of women on camp committees and minimum standards for safety within the camps.
- Training of child protection agencies and community structures in counselling for children who have been sexually abused and systems to provide this counselling.
- Set up referral mechanisms between community based child protection structures and health services for rapid response to sexual health needs of beneficiaries.
- HIV/AIDS awareness as cross-cutting component of all protection programmes and support through partners to engage with commercial sexual workers for safety and alternative survival strategies.
- Prevention against sexual violence and exploitation through capacity-building workshops, awareness campaigns and other IEC activities.
- Support to victims to press charges and ensure accountability for perpetrators.

Key Outputs

- Preliminary situation analysis of the scale and profile of targeted beneficiaries.
- Increased protection in camp layouts and reduced cases of sexual violence.
- Access for children and women to sexual and reproductive health services.
- Availability of alternative livelihood options for commercial sex workers leading to reduction in their number.
- Improved level of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention in communities.
- Active participation of girls and women in children's groups and community based child protection structures.
- Reduction, over time, in number of referrals of victims of sexual abuse and violence.
- Gender awareness raised and increased among the families and the community.
- Database for monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights violations that highlights cases of sexual violence.
- Policies and guidelines that reflect protection from sexual violence are in place.
- Increased number of convictions for perpetrators of sexual abuse and violence.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Situation analysis of scale of the problem	10,000
Formation of community based protection structures and support to their prevention and response work	150,000
A mechanism to monitor and report on child rights violations linked to a secretariat with a database for advocacy	100,000
Training for counsellors	20,000
Provision of counselling services for sexual abuse victims	100,000
Provision of sexual and reproductive health services	100,000
Sensitisation campaigns on sexual health and HIV/ AIDS	50,000
Direct work with commercial sex workers	100,000
Development of alternative livelihoods and survival strategies for commercial sex workers	250,000
Financial support for girls pressing charges going through judicial process	50,000
Project support	70,000
Indirect programme support costs ⁸	126,818
Total	1,126,818

⁸ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Support establishment for Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in IDP camps and local communities
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL02
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Psycho-social support, education, recreation, counselling/ entry point to access to basic services/ rights of the child
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure access to basic services for all children in specific communities and camp settings in accordance with the Rights of the Child. ➤ Provide non-formal education and recreation activities pending more durable education options for children. ➤ Develop key advocacy messages and protection strategies with community-based structures.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	20,000 Beneficiaries (Displaced children and youth living in all camps; host communities; street children; girl mothers; children associated with the fighting forces; displaced women in all the camps)
Implementing Partners:	NRC, SCF, CAP, COHDA, WVI, OCAM, Don Bosco and LWF.
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,236,364

Project Summary

Prior to the latest fighting at the end of June, the IDP population was estimated to be at around 350,000 living in 13 IDP camps. This included some 70,000 children. Prior to the March - July 2003 civil war in and around Monrovia, four Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) were in operation, sponsored by UNICEF. A CFS is a designated area within a camp setting where children and youth receive integrated recreational and learning support. About 8,000 children aged 4 to 18 years old and youth were using the CFS centres every day. There, children attended different activities: basic education, drama, music, dance and psycho-social counselling. They also received health care. Children had their own playground where different activities were taking place the whole day. CFS were also places where different services were given to other groups, as women, teenage mothers, youth etc. Different NGOs, both international and local, were using the centre for their programmes.

All IDPs attending the CFS had organised themselves into different committees, such as women, youth, children and PTAs. These structures were the lynch pin for UNICEF's protection work promoting parents' respect for their children's rights and ensuring children participated in the decision making about their lives. They also acted to monitor and address child rights' violations in the community. With the latest fighting, CFS was damaged. Therefore, they need to be repaired and to become operational as soon as possible. Furthermore, there is need for such facilities in the rest of IDP camps and in neighbouring host communities.

Main Activities

- Rehabilitation of the existing four CFS.
- Construction of 10 CFS in IDPs camps and local communities.
- Education and recreation activities for children.
- Referral systems to other services for the survival, development and protection of children.
- Training on key rights issues developed together with community protection structures.
- Set up registration points for separated children and parents who have been separated from their children.
- Youth Friendly Services - referral systems for youth to bring in special services (medical, sanitary, recreational) for integrated approach to protection in CFS in collaboration with UNFPA.

Key Outputs

- Improved services to children, women and youth in IDP camps and host communities.
- A reduction in all child rights violations.
- Enhanced conflict management practices in camps and communities.

- Empowerment for community based structures and reduced agency management of camps and communities.
- Key campaigns on specific protection concerns led by communities: recruitment of child soldiers, action against sexual violence etc.
- Numbers of children reunified and placed in appropriate foster care.
- Numbers of active children's groups.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Rehabilitation of the existing four CFS	40,000
Construction of 10 CFS	150,000
Management and resources for all CFS	260,000
Training on Child Rights with all key actors	100,000
Youth Friendly Services	150,000
IEC material for campaigns	100,000
Technical assistance: Reintegration Officer	150,000
Monitoring and evaluation	50,000
Project support	100,000
Indirect programme support costs ⁹	136,364
Total	1,236,364

⁹ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Investigating and documenting allegations of sexual violence throughout the conflict
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL03
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Sexual violence – prevention and management
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Document the incidence of sexual and gender based violence throughout the Liberian Conflict. ➤ Assist in the provision of preliminary back ground documentation towards the setting up of the proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission. ➤ Provide a basic document for the design and implementation of interventions on sexual and gender-based violence in Liberia by humanitarian actors.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Girls, boys, women (IDPs, refugees)
Implementing Partners:	UN agencies, international and national NGOs
Project Duration:	January – June 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 65,000

Project Summary

Liberia's long conflict has been characterised by the brutally meted against the civilian population by all parties to the conflict. Violations have included arbitrary killings, abductions, conscription, forced displacement and sexual violence against both sexes. In contributing towards the rebuilding and reconciliation of Liberia and as part of its advocacy initiatives, the Human Rights and Protection Programme of UNDP proposes to document the incidence of sexual violence for the duration of the conflict in Liberia. Whilst considerable academic attention has been given to the incidence of sexual violence in other conflicts, the prevalence of violence sexual crimes in the conflict in Liberia has not received much attention. Preliminary monitoring and investigations however already reveal that sexual violence against both males and females played a dominant role in the abuse perpetuated throughout the conflict. Genuine reconciliation and long lasting rehabilitation requires the establishment of an accurate account of the extent and nature of violations committed. In this regard, the research and documentation of sexual violence will serve two broad purposes:

- provide methodical information on war-related sexual violence as support to the setting up of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and,
- provide background documentation for a more comprehensive, coordinated and effective response to SGBV issues by humanitarian actors.

In collaboration with relevant UN agencies, international and national NGOs, UNDP will work towards selecting, training and deploying of twenty (20) female monitors, selected from three national human rights NGOs, to investigate and report on allegations of sexual violence through individual and confidential testimonial evidence and using both qualitative and quantitative methods of research.

Main Activities

- Identify, train and deploy twenty female monitors from three national human rights NGOs.
- Identify one national consultant.
- Devise questionnaire for use by monitors.
- Investigate and document allegations of sexual violence throughout the 14 year conflict using individual and confidential interviewing techniques.
- Compilation and completion of final report.

Key Outputs

- Comprehensive analysis of the incidence and extent of sexual violence for the duration of the conflict.
- Documentary evidence for use in facilitating the activities of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and as contribution towards the national reconciliation process.

- Facilitation of planned interventions on SGBV issues resulting in a more effective and complete addressing of SGBV issues and effects.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
One national consultant x six months	9,000
Training and deployment of 20 monitors	10,000
20 monitors x US\$ 300 x six months	36,000
Logistical and administrative costs	5,000
Local travel	5,000
Total	65,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Prevention, identification, documentation, tracing and reunification of separated children
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL04
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Registration, tracing, care, reunification and reintegration
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure all key stakeholders (from Government to community structures) understand how to prevent family separation and children separated from their families are linked to family tracing mechanisms and appropriate care options. ➤ Reunify and reintegrate with their families/alternate care-givers and communities 65% of registered separated children including children associated with the fighting forces. ➤ Address the situation of street children and children in institutions, with the goal of providing long-term sustainable community-based solution for these children who have not been living with their families.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Approximately 10,000 separated children and their families (including children associated with the fighting forces, street children, children already living in institutions and children separated through displacement)
Implementing Partners:	SCF, IRC, ICRC, MoHSW, MoGD, Local NGOs and other agencies in the Child Protection Working Group
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,126,136

Project Summary

After the peak of the fighting, UNICEF and other child protection agencies members of the Child Protection Working Group in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) conducted an assessment of orphanages in Monrovia and registered a caseload of over 20,000 children in institutions. UNICEF, ICRC, Don Bosco and SCF are the key agencies in the national family tracing network in Liberia. They have already been remobilised to respond to the current crisis and particularly link with any DDR process.

Limited access in the country presents huge challenges for tracing and reunification. Families are dispersed and displaced, conditions that have impacted on their own capacity to care for and protect their children. Options for care outside biological families will be limited in the absence of foster care association activities that can generate income and support a protecting environment for all children in precarious care situations. All separated children will receive care and assistance, regardless of whether they are children associated with the fighting forces, street children or children separated through displacement. UNICEF, in collaboration with other child protection agencies, will look beyond the short-term survival response to children in institutions to facilitate and help in the implementation of a sustainable solution through family tracing and reunification as well as fostering. In addition, the project will strengthen community-based mechanisms and groups in support of these vulnerable children.

Main Activities

- Sensitisation with communities on practical methods for prevention of family separation.
- Development of appropriate tracing strategies and mechanisms for tracing for separated children (radio tracing, photo tracing, active tracing, mass tracing).
- Training workshops/meetings for personnel working on family tracing.
- Strengthening of national database on separated children and linkages with regional database.
- Situation analysis on street children and children in institutions and the underlying causes for their separation from their families.
- Coordination of an inter-agency forum to address separated and unaccompanied children.
- Development of strategies, options and support for community-based alternative care (foster care, group homes, independent living).
- Inventory of institutions and sites of groups of separated children (orphanages, IDP sites and other care centres) for registration, tracing and family reunification.

- Development of monitoring system to ensure quality of family tracing work.
- Psycho-social support and follow-up for reunification and reintegration.

Key Outputs

- 65% of all registered children are reunified with their families and/or communities.
- Community-based foster or other alternative care options are put in place to reduce the length of time children spend in institutional care.
- Good coordination between tracing agencies, alternative care providers (ICC, orphanages, etc.) and relevant child protection actors to ensure efficient registration and tracing.
- Clear linkages in the protection programme to ensure family and community mediation (incorporating peace building activities) between separated children from the fighting forces and community structures created in IDP and other settings.
- Clear policy framework for separated children and unaccompanied children and minimum standards for alternative care providers, including ICC.
- Solid national and sub-regional database for monitoring of registered children before and after reunification.
- Situation analysis of street children and children in institutions, resulting in a strategy to address the underlying causes of separation for these children.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Sensitisation on prevention of separation	20,000
Establishment of a system to trace and register separated children – including incentives for tracing agents	150,000
Tracing kits and other supplies for tracing agents	100,000
Support for alternative care structures	315,000
Training of partners and coordination of national family tracing network	75,000
Creation of national database on separated children linked with regional database	50,000
Situation analysis on street children	15,000
Logistics and administrative support (motorbikes/ bicycles, incentives for tracing agents, fuel etc.)	200,000
Project support	75,000
Indirect programme support costs ¹⁰	126,136
Total	1,126,136

¹⁰ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Demobilisation, interim care and reintegration of children associated with the fighting forces
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL05
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Child soldiers, interim care, reintegration activities
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that all children associated with the fighting forces are released, demobilised and reintegrated into community life ➤ Provide target beneficiaries with access to basic services, care and assistance ➤ Build peaceful communities and capacity to address conflict at the community level ➤ Establish a clear articulation between humanitarian action for child protection and peacekeeping forces and other military/security forces on the ground
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Approximately 15,000 children associated with the fighting forces
Implementing Partners:	SCF, IRC, INTERSOS, CAP, SDP, GTZ, ICRC
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 6,308,636

Project Summary

Prior to the latest fighting UNICEF estimated there were 15,000 children who had been recruited by one of the three warring parties to the conflict. Recent events are bound to have escalated the numbers involved and it is clear from media images that children are armed and on the front lines. The conceptualisation of a comprehensive DDR programme in the current context is complex when political agendas are unclear and the involvement of neighbouring countries inevitably means that Ivorian, Guinean and Sierra Leonean children are also involved. UNICEF has advocated since the beginning of recent hostilities for the unconditional release and demobilisation of child soldiers. As tackled prior to the formal disarmament and demobilisation process, UNICEF will demobilise children in the DDR framework and protect them from further recruitment.

UNICEF has coordinated with child protection partners to pre-position appropriate care for children immediately after they are released from the factions. High-level advocacy and mediation is linked with programming preparedness to ensure child protection agencies are ready to receive children and mobilise services for their reintegration. This involves identifying partners with the capacity to manage ICC, mobilise family tracing systems and work at the community level to ensure children are protected from further recruitment. All of this is done in close cooperation with peacekeeping and security forces. UNICEF has one designated officer specifically for liaison with partners so as to develop the guidelines for the child component of DDR.

Main activities

- Advocacy for the release and demobilisation of children associated with the fighting forces.
- Workshop with child protection partners, government, other parties to the conflict and UNMIL to develop a DDR framework for children.
- Training of peacekeepers and other military actors in child rights and protection conflict management and peace building.
- Coordination of child protection agencies consensus on approaches to working with children associated with the fighting forces and cohesion through shared standards in service delivery.
- Sensitisation and active involvement of communities in which ICC are placed to ensure children from the factions are integrated into community life as preparation for eventual reintegration.
- Strategic positioning of ICC in the country according to numbers and origins of children in the forces, where they will be released.
- Development of strategy for reintegration and defined links with partners so children can access education and livelihood activities.
- Enforced capacity of the Child Protection Section – recruitment of an Emergency Child Protection and a designated DDR officer.

Key outputs

- Release and demobilisation of 15,000 children associated with the fighting forces.
- Definition of a national DDR programme for children with clearly demarcated roles and responsibilities for partner agencies.
- Strong coordination between peacekeeping missions on the ground both at policy level and in operational zones.
- All peacekeeping contingents trained in child protection and peace building with designated Child Focus Officers in their ranks to facilitate dialogue and referrals with child protection agencies.
- Codes of Conduct developed for peacekeepers and humanitarian workers to ensure accountability for violations against children.
- Care facilities for up to 15,000 children with sufficient staff and basic materials to offer appropriate care and protection.
- Reintegration strategy in place with actors clearly identified for core reintegration activities e.g. education, vocational and life skills training etc.
- Number of former children associated with fighting forces reunified with their families in Liberia and in the sub-region.
- Children without parents placed in alternative foster care.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Provision of basic services to children in demobilisation and ICC – including staff incentives, education and medical screening	500,000
Basic supplies for care – mats, cooking items, games, school materials, clothes etc.	500,000
Construction of water points and latrines	130,000
Workshop with partners to develop DDRRR strategy	50,000
Training in child rights and protection: conflict management and peace building with peacekeepers, parties to the conflict and child protection agencies involved in disarmament, demobilisation, interim care and reintegration	100,000
Support to operate 10 ICCs	3,000,000
Communication programme around DDRRR - Community sensitisation for return of children associated with the fighting forces	50,000
Strengthening of structures/programmes for the reintegration of target beneficiaries and all children (education, skills training, income generating activities)	570,000
Logistical and administrative support	300,000
Staffing and consultancies	300,000
Indirect programme support costs ¹¹	808,636
Total	6,308,636

¹¹ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project Title:	Mapping of the armed conflict in Liberia
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL06
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Addressing impunity, providing background for transitional justice mechanisms and addressing past violations
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide comprehensive and authoritative information and data on war-related abuses and violations. ➤ Support national civil society groups to facilitate the operations of the TRC provided for in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. ➤ Support the efforts to bring perpetrators to justice.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Transitional justice mechanisms and the judicial system as well as victims and their relatives
Implementing Partners:	UNMIL, UNDP
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 131,250 (project co-funded by UNDP)
Funds Requested:	US\$ 40,000

Project Summary

The protracted Liberian conflict was pockmarked by grave abuses and violations of human rights and humanitarian law. Several reports from UN bodies and NGOs documented some of the myriad of violations, yet there is no authoritative compilation of the impact of the conflict and related abuses on the various communities and sectors within Liberian society. The comprehensive Peace Agreement of 18 August 2003 and the subsequent deployment of a UN peacekeeping mission set the grounds for the gradual restoration of law and order. This has been accompanied by some improvements in the security situation creating the conditions for documenting evidence for alleged human rights violations. Such collection and collation of information in the period immediately following the restoration of security was found very useful in Sierra Leone and provided a foundation for the work of transitional justice mechanisms. In Liberia, providing a preliminary indication of the extent, nature and impact of violations would provide a much needed backdrop for the work of transitional justice mechanisms.

Main Activities

- Conduct a two day training for personnel drawn from local NGOs to catalogue existing human rights information.
- Compile, catalogue and organise records of existing human rights information (from NGOs, diplomatic sources etc.).
- Select and train personnel drawn from NGOs to conduct a nationwide survey.
- Conduct extensive informal, non-scientific surveys/interviews in communities and camps.
- Compile and collate information.
- Prioritise information on the basis of severity of events/incidents.
- Provide a short checklist of particular issues or patterns of violations.
- Provide a list of geographic locations of human rights abuses that indicates the locus of those incidents and identifies patterns, if any.
- Conduct interviews/surveys to determine how conflict was experienced in the various areas over time.
- Prepare one to two page illustrative chronology for each of the 15 counties and compare information with the list from the survey team to serve as an initial threshold for verification.

Key Outputs

- Authoritative and comprehensive indication of the nature, location and pattern of violations to be fused with official records and original field research.
- Catalogue of existing human rights documentation relevant to the work of the TRC and/or proposed human rights assessment mission.
- A compendium of events, incidents and locations each described in two or three sentences with names (if available) of those who may provide further information, including a geographic mapping of the number and intensity of the incidents (this may include themes or patterns of events).

- Chronological survey of the conflict for each of the 15 counties including information on major events that impacted on the human rights situation.
- Database for supporting the work of transitional justice mechanisms and facilitating the process of ensuring justice for perpetrators.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (co-funded by UNDP)	
Budget Items	US\$
Consultant @ 5,000 x 6	30,000
DSA and travel	48,600
Office supplies / communications	1,700
Local travel	600
Field staff	9,000
Project management	26,250
Sub-total	116,150
13% project support costs	15,100
Total Project Cost (UNDP / OHCHR)	131,250¹²

¹² Amounted to be funded by OHCHR amounts to US \$40,000.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)
Project Title:	Protection of land and property rights of displaced populations
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL07
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Protecting and restoring land and property rights of those families and individuals whose rights have been usurped through conflict, corruption, or mis-management.
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify the scope and scale of property loss through usurp ➤ Develop equitable and transparent restitution mechanisms which address a rights based, and gender focussed response ➤ Ensure sustainable restitution through development of accessible and transparent land and property rights administration (cadastre, registry, local courts)
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Displaced individuals and families returning to their towns and villages of origin, in particular widow headed families.
Implementing Partners:	Ministries responsible for justice and land affairs; UNHCR, NGO's and UN agencies working with IDP's and refugees
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,000,000

Project Summary

With the mass destruction and looting of property, occupation of both residential and agricultural land and housing, and the disintegration of the institutions governing and protecting land and property rights, the potential for further conflict, or the undermining of the peace process are likely as displaced populations return to re-occupy their homes, farms, and properties. UN-HABITAT, building on its experiences in Kosovo, Somalia, and Liberia, will in collaboration with national and local governments, and agencies supporting displaced populations, assess the scope and scale of land and property rights abuses throughout Liberia, assess the capacities of local institutions to develop and implement appropriate restitution, registration and administration mechanisms, and provide both technical and capital assistance to ensure the sustainable protection of land and property rights.

Main Activities

- Undertake detailed situation analysis to determine the scope and scale of both areas of displacement and expected areas of return to quantify potential land and property disputes.
- Deployment of experts in land and property registration, cadastre, mapping and land administration to determine the capacity of local institutions to develop and implement functional land and property registries, and design appropriate in-service capacity building and training programmes.
- Develop institutionalised mechanisms for land and property restitution, and if applicable compensation schemes for loss of rights.
- Develop mechanisms to allow property owners to utilise financial equity in property to stimulate economy in regularised property market.
- Assist and support implementation and enforcement of restoration of property rights in collaboration with UNMIL, peacekeeping forces, local judiciaries and security bodies.

Key Outputs

- Definitive quantification of scope and scale of land and property disputes throughout Liberia.
- Clear assessment of local capacities for addressing land and property disputes, and recommended approaches (immediate, and medium term measures) for ensuring sustainable restitution of land and property rights.
- Assessment of local capacities to develop functional and accessible land and property rights registers, cadastral and mapping facilities, and land administration institutions.
- Action plans and financial proposals to implement institution-building programmes related to property rights restitution and land and property administration.
- Stimulation of the local economy through the release of individuals right to purchase and sell bona fide property.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel/staff costs including travel	350,000
Training and equipment	129,000
Project equipment and supplies	330,000
Operations and running costs	100,000
Project support	91,000
Total	1,000,000

Appealing Agency:	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project Title:	Human rights training for humanitarian workers
Project Code:	LIB-04/P/HR/RL08
Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
Themes:	Human Rights
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To promote awareness of the nature of human rights and its practical relationship and use for humanitarian workers in promoting their organisations' mandates. ➤ To enhance practical skills of humanitarian workers and organisations to recognise and address human rights concerns within their own realm of work and, at the same time, aid human rights organisations to monitor the general human rights situation as well as specific incidents. ➤ To demonstrate the inter-relatedness of the protection of human rights and the resolution of humanitarian emergencies. ➤ To provide basic understanding of human rights issues and what constitute human rights violations, especially emphasising the rights of the most vulnerable segments of society including women and children. ➤ To create avenues for future cooperation between the human rights and humanitarian communities in areas affected by emergency situations. ➤ To develop comprehensive training materials for use by human rights educators in complex humanitarian emergency environments. ➤ To provide a practical reference manual for the professional use of humanitarian workers after the training sessions are completed.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Humanitarian agencies, international and national NGOs involved in humanitarian action in Liberia. (150 beneficiaries in over 30 organisations)
Implementing Partners:	UNMIL, UNDP
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 181,195 (co-funded by UNDP)
Funds Requested:	US\$ 65,000

Project Summary

The emergency report of the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Liberia (E/CN.4/2004/5) of 8 August 2003 stressed the importance of collaborative monitoring of the human rights situation by all actors on the ground. This need for collaborative work by all agencies, human rights and humanitarian, in responding to the challenges posed by the post-conflict situation in Liberia was reiterated by the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council on Liberia (S/2003/875) of 11 September 2003. In order to respond effectively to the challenges of human rights monitoring it is imperative to deploy monitors nationwide. However, the reality of the situation is that it is impossible to deploy human rights monitors in all areas of the country because of the continued fluidity of the security environment. The challenge, therefore, is to ensure that agencies and groups involved in complementary activities are able to recognise human rights issues, deal with them or refer them accordingly. Humanitarian workers, by the very nature of their work, have closer contact with the victims and perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses. Properly equipping them to deal with human rights issues will no doubt increase the threshold for human rights monitoring and enhance the complementary roles of human rights and humanitarian actors. Previous collaborative activities between human rights and humanitarian actors in neighbouring Sierra Leone were instrumental in assuring the implementation of the human rights mandate of UNAMSIL. Through providing human rights education to humanitarian workers, representatives of NGOs and civil society a wider and more encompassing monitoring framework would be put in place, which will ensure comprehensive and continuing monitoring of the human rights situation in the country.

Although the proposed UN mission is expected to have a substantive human rights section, its human rights monitoring mandate will be enhanced through complementary monitoring by NGOs and the humanitarian community. Training in human rights would also enhance collaboration between the agencies and facilitate the development of standardised training manuals that could be useful in similar complex emergency situations.

It is envisaged that up to 150 humanitarian aid workers from a variety of UN agencies, international and national NGOs and governmental agencies will benefit from human rights training under this programme. Ideally, the workshops would include members of UN agencies (OCHA, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO and UNDP), the ICRC and NGO community (Handicap-International, as well as Lutheran World Federation (LWF), World Vision, Mercy Corps, Concern, MSF (France, Holland and Belgium)). National NGOs that would benefit include: Environmental Rights Action, Don Bosco, Liberian Women Media Action Committee, PMU Inter-life, and members of the Inter-agency protection monitoring group.

The humanitarian workers selected to participate in the training will be divided into eight groups. Each group will attend a two-day workshop with senior staff spending an extra day. In total there will be eight two-day sessions with 15 to 20 participants in each and eight one-day “advanced workshops” for managers.

Main Activities

- Selection of two professional international trainers and one national trainer with expertise in human rights, refugee law, international humanitarian law and humanitarian assistance.
- Identification of participants and venues of training activities.
- Organising weekly workshops to be held in several locations in Liberia.
- Establishing indicators/benchmarks for progress.

Key Outputs

- Produce a cadre of humanitarian workers versed on human rights issues and the role of humanitarian actors in protection and promotion of human rights.
- Humanitarian workers with skills to recognise and address human rights issues in the context of their work and assist in monitoring the human rights situation.
- Improved collaboration between human rights and humanitarian actors in Liberia.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (co-funded by UNDP)¹³	
Budget Items	US\$
Consultants (national and international)	56,000
International travel and DSA	52,700
Workshop and training materials	8,400
Production of manuals	17,000
Project management	26,250
Sub-total	160,350
13% project support costs	20,845
Total	181,195

¹³ Funds requested by OHCHR amount to US\$ 65,500.

Multi-Sector

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Project Title:	Care and maintenance of Sierra Leonean refugees, Ivorian refugees and urban refugees of mixed origin; repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees; community based assistance to populations hosting refugees
Project Code:	LIB-04/MS01
Sector:	Multi-Sector
Themes:	Refugees, repatriation
Objective:	Protect and assist urban as well as camp-based refugees, facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees
Targeted Beneficiaries:	11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees, 35,000 Ivorian refugees and up to 100 urban refugees of mixed nationalities
Implementing Partners:	LRRRC, NGOs (national and international)
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 7,620,908

Project Summary

Care and maintenance programmes

In 2004, UNHCR will assist **11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees** in three camps in Montserrado. The standard multi-sectoral assistance programme for camp based refugees includes protection, food assistance, household support, health care including reproductive health and provision of clean water and sanitation facilities. In addition, activities will be implemented to build capacity of government and implementing partners to support refugees. Protection of refugees will be pursued through the promotion of refugee law, legal representation of refugees who are facing court proceedings, and continued sponsorship of Liberian police alongside support to ECOMIL/UNMIL troops to provide security in refugee camps. Due to the prevailing insecurity, special arrangements have been made to protect refugees using these forces on the one hand and through refugee watch teams on the other. UNHCR will pursue protection issues related to women, children and the special needs of vulnerable groups. UNHCR will, along with its government counterpart, ensure continuous support to activities aimed at preventing and combating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in refugee communities. SGBV issues are addressed through refugee watch teams as well as by supporting police contingents that are based in the refugee camps. A mobile court will be created to facilitate the prosecution of cases involving refugees. Health care workers and other partners will continue to receive training and support to identify survivors of SGBV and provide them with psycho-social support. In 2004 this of support to survivors of SGBV will and the overall protection/security/legal assistance including registration and peace education. The refugee schools (primary and secondary) will be supported until the end of the school year 2003/04, in line with the voluntary repatriation policy and the gradual phase out of assistance in general.

Recent security assessment missions to Harper and Zwedru in eastern Liberia indicate that Ivorian refugees and TCNs still remain in and around the camps that UNHCR established in early 2003. As soon as security conditions permit UNHCR and its implementing partners will resume activities in these eastern parts of the country. The camp-based multi-sectoral care and maintenance programme will be similar to that being implemented for Sierra Leonean refugees as described above.

Community-based assistance will be extended to populations hosting camp-based refugees aimed at easing their situation given the limited social infrastructure. In most places, remaining water, health and sanitation facilities are stretched well beyond the expected point of collapse.

UNHCR will continue to assist 57 urban refugees of various nationalities (the majority are Sudanese). The Government of Liberia registers all urban refugees and adults receive identification cards. UNHCR will continue to provide this population with subsistence allowances to cover their housing, health and education expenses. Given the economic situation in Liberia, very few refugees have succeeded in securing employment. The possibility of providing small business grants will therefore be explored. As in previous years UNHCR will continue to seek appropriate durable solutions for this population, considering each individual case on its merits.

Voluntary repatriation programmes

UNHCR will continue to organise voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees until June 2004. Efforts will be redoubled through the organisation of vigorous information campaigns, go-and-see visits and invitations to Sierra Leonean officials to speak to the refugees in Liberia. UNHCR will provide the necessary logistical support for refugees to repatriate in safety and dignity. This will entail overcoming logistical constraints including poor road conditions, especially between Bo Waterside and Zimmi and establishing 'way stations'. Repatriation packages to the refugees will be increased. Sierra Leonean refugees who opt not to return will undergo individual refugee status determination procedures aimed at identifying alternative durable solutions for them.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Protection, monitoring and coordination	971,534
Food	223,740
Transport/ Logistics	1,093,242
Domestic needs	333,843
Water (non-agricultural)	125,224
Sanitation	171,216
Health	317,856
Shelter/ Infrastructure	352,519
Community services	230,680
Education	440,275
Crop production	116,120
Livestock	4,125
Forestry	59,785
Income generation	121,460
Legal assistance	414,419
Operational support (to Agencies)	798,296
Sub-total operations	5,774,334
Programme Support	1,846,574
Total	7,620,908

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Project Title:	Repatriation and reintegration of Liberian returnees and assistance to IDPs
Project Code:	LIB-04/MS02
Sector:	Multi-Sector
Themes:	Returnees, repatriation, transit camps, road repair, community based re-integration
Objectives:	Facilitate and promote return and reintegration of Liberian refugees, assist IDPs in proximity of refugees and/or returnees and with the same needs
Target Beneficiaries:	150,000 Liberian returnees, 300,000 IDPs.
Implementing Partners:	LRRRC, NGOs (national and international)
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 39,241,983

Project Summary

Repatriation operations

As the security situation will gradually improve in larger parts of Liberia, the spontaneous return of Liberian refugees from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone is expected. A large proportion of these returnees, looking at those who will come first and with their own means, will be absorbed normally into their communities of origin and become beneficiaries of community-based reintegration assistance provided by the UN and NGOs. Later in the year UNHCR will prepare for facilitated return, which will include the registration of returnees and distribution of NFI packages, agricultural tools and plastic sheets. UNHCR will provide shelter and protection on the way home in the existing refugee camps and way stations along all three borders (Harper, Zwedru, Saclepea, Gbanga, Voinjama, Bopolu, Montserrado). Transit camps and way stations will dispose of potable water, health and sanitation facilities according to UNHCR standards. In this return programme as well, logistical constraints have been given proper attention. Some secondary roads and bridges will have to be repaired, 50 additional trucks and four front loaders purchased and the airfields in Zwedru, Harper and Vahun resurfaced.

UNHCR will collaborate with government and other humanitarian agencies to provide basic humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), with a focus on protection, registration, camp management, the provision of shelter and NFIs, as well as transport and logistical support to facilitate return to their places of origin, including accommodation in way stations and provision of non food item packages. UNHCR has thus made provision for 450,000 standard packages containing household items and multi-purpose agricultural /construction tools. Likewise, UNHCR has made provision for the construction of individual traditional houses for 10,000 families. Beneficiaries will be vulnerable families (female and child headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities) in targeted communities with a high level of returns.

Reintegration programmes

The reintegration programme also foresees community-based assistance in form of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs). These will be selected in communities with high a level of returns and could take *inter alia* the form of one-off investments in health care facilities, clean-up/sanitation campaigns, support to women's groups for income generating activities and/or refurbishing of classrooms. Small-scale reintegration projects will aim at enhancing self-sustainability of the returnees and affected populations in close coordination with UNDP and the DDRR process. Community-based reintegration activities for Liberian returnees will also target internally displaced persons.

In view of the location of the refugee camps and return areas, UNHCR will open new offices in the field to monitor implementation of its assistance to refugees, returnees and IDPs and their hosting communities. Protection monitoring will include training and capacity building of the police on human rights issues with special emphasis on those of returnees. Law enforcement structures will also be trained and supported with basic operational supplies.

Coordination with other UN agencies and IOs

While addressing protection issues in refugee camps and return areas, UNHCR will continue to coordinate SGBV-related activities and will take active part in the core Protection Coordinating Group that makes policies and guidelines to address protection problems in Liberia. Close collaboration is already established and will continue with ICRC in the area of camp-based assistance to IDPs. With regard to returnee NFI packages and agricultural tools, UNHCR will closely collaborate with IOM and FAO. Community based rehabilitation and construction of permanent shelter for returnees will be carried out in coordination with UNDP, IOM and ICRC. Any reintegration activity relating to health, water/sanitation, education and crop production will be implemented in coordination with WHO, UNICEF, FAO and the Government.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Protection, monitoring and coordination	9,129,130
Food	300,000
Transport/ logistics	5,955,100
Domestic needs	2,400,000
Water (non-agricultural)	1,001,000
Sanitation	1,042,000
Health	1,219,730
Shelter/ infrastructure	4,000,000
Community services	685,000
Education	2,000,000
Crop production	1,530,000
Livestock	0
Forestry	100,000
Income generation	400,000
Legal assistance	1,160,000
Operational support (to Agencies)	1,648,041
Sub-total operations	32,570,001
Support costs (7%)	2,279,900
Programme support	4,392,082
Total	39,241,983

Appealing Agency:	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Project Title:	IDP: return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin, and emergency assistance to temporary settlements.
Project Code:	LIB-04/MS03
Sector:	Multi-Sector
Themes:	IDPs, Transport, Peace Building/Promotion
Objectives:	The project will ensure that IDPs are transported to their areas of origin in a dignified and organised manner and will address their most immediate and basic needs for the reinsertion in the context of the communities of origin/choice. In addition, the project will provide supplementary emergency assistance to the most vulnerable in temporary settlements.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50,000 IDPs assisted for return in the communities of origin ➤ 10,000 emergency reinsertion assistance kits ➤ 5,000 families' supplementary emergency shelter assistance ➤ 50,000 IDPs assisted for relocation to safe areas for their temporary settlement and provided with emergency non-food and shelter items.
Districts/ Location:	Lofa, Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru and Maryland
Implementing Partners:	UNDP, OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, ICRS, NGOs, IDPs
Project Duration:	January - December, 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 6,005,600

Project Summary

The project will provide a reliable, efficient and safe transport network for the safe and orderly voluntary return of the most vulnerable 50,000 displaced persons in the camps to their communities of origin under the IOM auspices. Due to social reintegration into host communities, education needs, fear of the unknown situation at the areas of origin and lack of confidence in the security situation before elections, it is estimated that approximately 10% of the total caseload will opt for voluntary transport assistance during the period under review. This assumption will be reviewed according to the evolution of the political and security scenarios. In addition, the project will provide the most immediate reintegration needs of the resettling displaced persons as soon as they are back in their areas of origin/choice. The project will provide supplementary emergency shelter and permanent shelter construction materials including technical assistance to the most vulnerable resettled displaced persons targeting women, disabled, elderly and child headed families resettling in areas of high rate of return and vulnerability. Finally, the project would provide assistance to most vulnerable IDPs in temporary settlements, who cannot return to their communities of origin due to the prevailing security conditions.

Main Activities

IDPs resettlement transport assistance

The project will prepare organised transport plans for the return of IDPs and their dependents to their areas of origin/choice. Undertake advance road assessment missions taking note of the road conditions, bridges, fuel stations, vehicle maintenance garages, health centres, police stations and permanent security roadblocks. Conduct visits to the areas of resettlement where the communities will be advised of the planned return of the displaced persons and their dependents. IOM will also provide referral services to IDPs on the security situation and conditions of the communities of return. The project will undertake emergency road and bridge repairs for the safe and orderly return of displaced persons to their communities of origin. Qualified medical staff will conduct pre-embarkation medical checks. Operations and medical escorts will accompany all convoys. Specialised transport will be provided for the most vulnerable cases i.e. disabled and elderly. This project would organise its return programme based on the outcomes and information provided by the "database and information system" on IDPs implemented by IOM in close coordination with OCHA and other UN partners.

Emergency reintegration assistance

Emergency reintegration kits containing domestic appliances and professional tools will be distributed to the returning displaced persons as soon as they arrive at their communities of origin/choice.

Supplementary emergency shelter assistance

The project will identify areas of high vulnerability and high rate of displaced persons return. The project will deploy experienced community development and construction assistants who will be responsible for the assessment of local shelter construction materials, CI roofing sheets for IOM contribution to individual resettled most vulnerable IDP populations. The beneficiaries will also contribute to the construction of their houses in the form of building sand, stones, bush sticks and manpower. The project will distribute shelter materials, manage shelter equipment and provide technical advice and support to returnees on shelter construction.

Emergency assistance to IDPs in temporary settlements

The project will identify IDPs stranded in temporary locations, provide them with basic domestic implements and transport them to established temporary settlements within host communities or camps.

Main Outputs

- 50,000 most vulnerable IDPs will be assisted in the safe and dignified return of to their communities of origin or choice.
- 10,000 emergency reinsertion kits will be distributed in order to reduce the resettling IDPs dependence on the communities of reintegration and at the same time increase the host communities' reintegration capacity.
- 5,000 most vulnerable families (representing almost 25,000 IDPs) resettled in the most war devastated counties of Lofa, Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland will have received the basic human right to decent accommodation, which is a necessary prerequisite of self-sustenance, plus the foundation for human development and sustainable income generating activities. Access to decent accommodation is a human right enshrined in the UN Millennium Declaration.
- 50,000 IDPs will be assisted for relocation in safe and areas with basic humanitarian conditions and would benefit of non-food and supplementary emergency shelter items.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff	782,100
Office costs and travel allowances	186,000
IT and security equipment	79,500
Return assistance for 50,000 IDPs	1,000,000
Medical screening and assistance	400,000
5,000 Families shelter assistance kits	1,300,000
10,000 Families reinsertion assistance kits	1,000,000
50,000 IDPs relocated and assisted for temporary settlement with non food and emergency shelter items	1,000,000
Other operational costs	132,000
IOM overhead	126,000
Total	6,005,600

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme (DDRR)
Project Code:	LIB-04/ER/I01
Sector:	DDR
Themes:	Peace building/promotion, recovery
Objective:	To enable Liberian ex-combatants to contribute to national development and reconciliation through their disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration
Targeted Beneficiaries:	38,000 ex-combatants from the Armed Forces of Liberia and affiliate para-military groups, LURD, MODEL and other militia groups. Approximately 15%-20% and 5% of the entire caseload are child and female combatants respectively. ¹⁴
Implementing Partners:	International and local NGOs, private sector agencies and CBO
Project Duration:	Three years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 49,900,000 ¹⁵
Fund Requested:	US\$ 17,977,349¹⁶

Project Summary

Following the signing of the Accra Peace agreement and consistent with its specific provisions as well as the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council on Liberia, UNDP in conjunction with the Office of the SRSG in Liberia commenced the initial process for the design and implementation of the DDR programme in Liberia. The parties to the conflict, as well as international stakeholders, recognised that a major precondition for sustainable national recovery and economic growth is the implementation of a comprehensive DDR programme for ex-combatants in Liberia: this also includes the repatriation of foreign-national fighters. This initiative, as an integral part of a national peace-building process, would assist in the restoration of national security and a consolidation of long-term peace in Liberia. Furthermore, a critical dimension of a comprehensive national recovery effort is linking short-term security objectives with medium and long-term developmental goals.

Therefore, the primary objectives of the DDR programme are to consolidate peace and security in the country as a pre-condition to development; facilitate access for humanitarian assistance; enhance free movement of persons, goods and services; and promote a sustainable social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants.

Main Activities

Disarmament process

- To facilitate this process, the following objectives will be pursued.
- Combatants, quartered in cantonment, deliver their weapons for disabling and storage.
- UNMIL collects, stores and destroys all weapons and munitions.
- UNMIL registers, verifies and reports on the disposal process.
- Combatants are registered and verified for participation in the DDRP.
- UNMIL registers and certifies the eligibility of participants for the programme; and
- Eligible participants are issued personal identification card.

¹⁴ General percentage estimate for children is 50% of combatants. However this will have to be established upon demobilisation process and taking into consideration the passage of time. In Sierra Leone where RUF had a policy of proactive recruitment of children, children were 12% of the entire caseload.

¹⁵ The budget calculation did not include assessed contribution from the Peacekeeping mission as these will be utilised to cover upstream military disarmament and demobilisation activities e.g. logistics for disarmament, transportation of combatants to cantonment, weapon destruction equipment etc.

¹⁶ The fund requested would be required to commence immediate planning and implementation activities on the disarmament and demobilisation process as well as selected reintegration supporting the first phase of the programme.

Demobilisation process

To further promote a peaceful, the DDR programme must work towards durable solutions that will attract ex-combatants to pursue a peaceful existence. To achieve this, the demobilisation aspect of this process aims work on the following opportunities for ex-combatants:

- to settle ex-combatants in communities of origin or preference;
- provide temporary lodging, food, counselling and medical services while in cantonment for ex-combatants;
- provide pre-discharge orientation services and their socio-economic profile collected for reintegration planning;
- provide a proportion of reinsertion safety net allowance;
- provide transportation support to return to their respective communities of choice.

Reintegration process

With the aim of socially and economically reintegrated ex-combatants, the following strategy will be pursued by:

- gaining acceptance as active members of their communities;
- participating in community social and traditional events;
- extending their social network beyond their ex-military circle;
- improving their perception of personal security;
- accessing opportunities for developing initial marketable skills;
- accessing seed funding or productive assets for employment opportunities;
- engaging in at least subsistence income generating activities.

Implementation strategy

A DDRR Trust Fund has been established for the purpose of ensuring coordinated resource mobilisation for the programme as well as sound financial management at the implementation level. Implementation would be carried out by credible international and local NGOs that would be pre-qualified and contracted for the delivery of services. A Project Approval Committee comprising the UNDP, UNMIL, UNICEF, one representative of the NTGL and participating donors would be responsible for decisions on projects to be contracted for implementation. The Joint Implementation Secretariat would be staffed with appropriate technical capacity to plan, coordinate and monitor the implementation process. This will cover technical assistance in Disarmament and demobilisation, Reintegration planning, Monitoring and evaluation and Information and sensitisation.

Immediate activities

The US\$ 17.97million dollars requested is needed to address the immediate preparatory activities of cantonment-based pre-discharge orientation measures, provision of food, water and sanitation facilities in the three major sites, establishing M and E system to support registration and socio-economic profiling of ex-combatants and track the disarmament process, provide personal hygiene kits and identification for initial case load of 11,000 ex-combatants to be processed within the first phase of operation. In addition this caseload will be assisted with transportation and paid subsistence support upon return to their communities in preparation for participation in reintegration stopgap /quick impact programmes. The programme anticipates a maximum camp capacity of three thousand ex-combatants per camp.

Demobilisation activities

- Provide food and water for ex-combatants.
- Supply of personal hygiene kits.
- Register and socio-economic profiling.
- Medical screening.
- ID cards production and issuance.
- Pre-discharge orientation programme.
- Stop-gap civil action programmes.
- Career counselling activities.
- Discharge, payment of portions of subsistence allowance and transportation to communities of origin or preferred settlement.

Reintegration activities:

- community Sensitisation measures in preparation of return of ex-combatants;
- civic education and information campaign;
- establishment of reintegration field support and payment of second trench of subsistence allowance;
- vocational training and apprenticeship support;
- micro-enterprise activities in the informal sector;
- job creation through labour-based infrastructure rehabilitation;
- special training for the disabled;
- agriculture and farm production activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Target groups	
AFL & para-military	2,000
LURD	2,000
MODEL	1,000
Other militias	0
Child ex-combatants	4,000
Disabled ex-combatants	1,000
Women ex-combatants	1,000
Total	11,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Demobilisation	2,585,000
Reinsertion	3,300,000
Training and employment	8,250,000
Child ex-combatants	1,700,000
Disabled ex-combatants	512,500
Social reintegration	265,000
Administration support costs	1,002,267
Sub-total	17,614,767
Contingencies	362,582
Grand Total	17,977,349

Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Community based support in re-integration and recovery
Project Code:	LIB-04/ER/I02
Sector:	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Theme:	Governance, income generation, peace building & promotion, Human Rights, and psycho-social support
Objectives:	Assist in building capacities of the communities in planning and management of their recovery activities Support to sustainable livelihoods through micro-enterprise development and farming Assist in promotion of peace and confidence at community level
Targeted Beneficiaries: (Total & description)	Approx. 50,000 conflict affected people (consisting of 10,000 children and 25,000 women), mainly IDPs, ex-combatants, returnees, refugees, in five conflict affected Counties
Implementing Partners:	UN agencies, International and local NGOs, Community Based Organisations, as well as government authorities
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,300,000

Project Summary

At present, the most serious obstacles to resettlement and re-integration are insecurity, bad governance and a vast destruction and/or vandalism of properties. As a result of insecurity, the rural people are not returning to their places of origin. The gross human violence of human rights by all parties of the conflicts continues to be reported in many parts of the country. The project is designed to support re-integration through capacity building, sustainable livelihoods and peace building. The implementation strategy of the project will be based on participatory planning and labour intensive methodology. The project has been designed, and will be implemented based on the lessons learned from the similar UNDP programmes implemented in other war-torn countries. It will be implemented by the specialised international and local NGOs, in close collaboration with the community organisations, government authorities and UN agencies; and additional funds are sought to replicate the ongoing UNDP programme in the worst conflict-affected areas.

Main Activities:

- select 40 communities in the five worst conflict affected counties, based on the intensity of destruction, density of population, strategic location and availability of funds;
- mobilise the selected communities to form 40 Community Recovery Committees, and conduct 40 training sessions for 800 officials on planning and management of recovery activities;
- implement a number of Quick Impact micro-Projects (QIPs) in the fields of income generation, vocational skills development and peace building.

Key Outputs:

- forty (40) Community Recovery Committees with their renovated and equipped premises in 40 communities with peace prevailing;
- eight hundred (800) officials of 40 Community Recovery Committees trained in planning and management of recovery activities;
- approximately 2,000 people, mainly youth and women, trained in vocational skills, and self-employed in small scale enterprises and farming;
- return of IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants and refugees to their areas of origin;
- co-existence of IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants, refugees and communities in a safe and peaceful environment;
- empowerment of the communities in dealing with their problems as well as full participation in recovery activities of different agencies;
- self-employment and adequate earnings of the community members for their sustainable livelihoods;
- relief of trauma/ socio-psychological stress, and awareness raising on human rights.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Budget Items	US \$
Renovation and equipping of premises for 40 Community Recovery Committees in 5 Counties (US\$ 5,000 x 40)	200,000
Capacity building training and refresher courses for 800 officials from 40 Community Recovery Committees – 20 officials from each Committee, seven days duration/session for 40 sessions, and refresher sessions in later stage (US\$ 4,000 x 40 communities)	160,000
Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) for small scale enterprises development, farming and peace building activities in 5 Counties (US\$ 165,000/ County x 5)	825,000
Project Personnel	65,000
Operations and Maintenance	50,000
Total	1,300,000

Coordination and Support Services

Appealing Agency:	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title:	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities
Project Code:	LIB-04/CSS01
Sector:	Coordination and Support Services
Themes:	Strengthening coordination, protection and information management
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To strengthen coordinating infrastructure to enhance humanitarian assistance delivery. ➤ To enhance information sharing/exchange mechanisms. ➤ To advocate for the respect of humanitarian principles and International Humanitarian Law. ➤ Advocacy and resource mobilisation.
Target Beneficiaries:	IDPs and host communities, humanitarian community, government institutions
Implementing Partners:	NGOs, Government of Liberia, OCHA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,613,889

Project Summary

The onset of the peace process in Liberia has led to a significant increase in the number of humanitarian actors operating in Liberia. Simultaneously, there is a corresponding increase in the geographical area accessible by humanitarian actors. These two factors combined demand a continual strengthening of humanitarian coordination mechanisms and infrastructure with a view of improving humanitarian service delivery.

Following the establishment of the HIC and the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC), significant gains have been made in terms of promoting information sharing and the provision of accurate and reliable information to meet the diverse requirements of humanitarian actors. As the situation approaches a challenging period, the need to provide value added information will, more than ever before, become a critical part of the humanitarian action in Liberia, hence the need to ensure a continued information management service. The strong regional linkages of the humanitarian situation in Liberia cannot be over-emphasised: as such, the need to formulate responses that are cognisant of this reality. OCHA will actively participate in regional coordination building regarding humanitarian responses to the humanitarian situation facing the region.

Main Activities

During 2004, OCHA Liberia intends to establish field sub-offices in five strategic areas of Liberia (Voinjama, Gbarnga, Zwedru, Harper and Monrovia). Monrovia will cover western Liberia. This will not only strengthen coordination and bring it closer to the people who need assistance, but will also provide much needed gains in terms of reducing response time. Overall the effort is geared towards supporting the government's post conflict infrastructure and improving its level of disaster preparedness. The work of the field offices will also feed into the information gathering activities including providing relevant feed back on efficacy of tools used and lending support to sectoral surveys and vulnerability assessments.

The return, resettlement and reintegration of persons displaced as a result of the hostilities in Liberia are at the core of OCHA's activities during 2004. OCHA is at the centre of succinct humanitarian activity aimed at ensuring a smooth transition of that process in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. During the intervening period, effective monitoring mechanisms for ensuring the protection of war-affected populations will have to be further developed.

In addressing the regional dimensions of the humanitarian situation in Liberia, a two-prong approach addressing both activities that need to be undertaken locally and those at a regional level, will be adopted. This will include at the local level, the formulation of action-oriented agendas and undertaking various activities at various levels of coordination. At the regional level it will include attending problem-solving meetings to address issues of common concern and generating regional consensus on humanitarian issues.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	1,583,263
Operating costs	793,000
Programme support costs	237,626
Total	2,613,889

Appealing Agency:	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title:	Support for the Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) Liberia
Project Code:	LIB-04/CSS02
Sector:	Coordination and Support Services
Themes:	Information management and data processing
Objectives:	Provide services to the humanitarian community, Introduce a new element of capacity development, working with UNDP and the NTGL to contribute to the development of a national capacity for data and information management
Target Beneficiaries:	UNMIL, lead UN agencies and NGOs, relevant government body (Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs).
Implementing Partners:	Lead UN agencies and NGOs in close coordination with relevant government body (Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs).
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 747,032

Project Summary

The HIC Liberia is now fully operational, based in Monrovia. The HIC has planned its activities for 2004 on the assumption that the situation in Liberia will develop as per the scenario identified as “most likely” in the CAP document. With the recent increase in the number of humanitarian actors operating in Liberia and increased access to areas outside Monrovia, the humanitarian action has quickly become more complex. As a result there is an increased need for the services offered by the HIC in support of coordination activities.

The HIC will aim for a transition process during 2004, increasingly working with the NTGL to develop the capacity of government offices (particularly the Ministry of Planning). The first six months of 2004 will be the transition phase, with a decrease in emphasis on humanitarian issues and an increasing focus on longer-term information management issues for Liberia. The last six months of 2004 will see the handover of various technical responsibilities from the HIC to the government, and a closing of the HIC as a separate entity.

Main Activities

- Prioritise the development of a W3 database for Liberia (the W3 database will provide a basis for planning and coordination activities).
- Provide a range of geographic and thematic maps.
- Increasingly invest in developing GIS to support key areas of the humanitarian action.
- Continue to collect and maintain datasets from a range of sources (including from organisations working in Liberia) to build a more complete picture of the overall situation in the country.
- Work with other organisations to develop and promote data standards (particularly geographic data standards) that will make it possible for organisations to share data more easily.
- Make available a range of documents, including those produced by the HIC (such as the Contact List) as well as those from other organisations (such as background reports from the International Crisis Group and sectoral material such as WFP and WHO daily reports).
- Maintain pigeonholes, notice boards and/or meeting space for the entire community.
- Continue to develop the HIC website as a community resource, gathering a wide range of data and information about Liberia into a single site.
- Provide an Internet café facility for the entire humanitarian community.

Key Outputs

The HIC will work on two tracks with two separate sets of outputs:

Immediate support to the humanitarian community

Deliverables will be support to humanitarian actors through information gathering, dissemination and storage, and provision of coordination tools, particularly in terms of GIS products.

Longer-term support to NTGL

Deliverables will be in partnership with UNDP to facilitate capacity development of appropriate government departments. These outputs will be developed as the structure and capacity of the transitional government becomes clearer after 14 October 2003, but initial relationships are already in place with the Liberian Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. The main focus for this aspect of the project is the development of a data infrastructure (particularly in terms of spatial data) for Liberia that will be a resource for the next government of Liberia to provide basic services to its citizens, as well as a support tool for the humanitarian community in planning and implementing relief, development and governance activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	525,220
Travel of staff	15,000
Training	6,500
Contractual services	4,500
External printing	5,000
Hospitality	3,500
Permits: Rental & maintenance	25,900
Data processing and office automation equipment	6,500
Operating expenses	12,000
Communications	54,500
Supplies, materials, furniture and equipment	20,500
Programme support costs	67,912
Total	747,032

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (UNITED NATIONS JOINT LOGISTIC CENTRE)
Project Title:	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
Project Code:	LIB-04/CSS03
Sector:	Coordination and Support Services
Themes:	Logistics
Objective:	Optimise the overall humanitarian logistics effort
Target Beneficiaries:	All UN agencies and NGOs
Implementing Partners:	National and international consultants
Project Duration:	January – March 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 122,000

Project Summary

The UNJLC is an inter-agency emergency response service of the UN. It is administered by WFP and is designed to optimise the overall humanitarian logistics effort.

Main Activities

UNJLC's strategic objective is to complement and optimise the logistics capabilities of the humanitarian community during the initial phases of the Liberian emergency. This is achieved by performing four main functions:

Analysis and de-confliction. Analysis of logistics issues at a strategic level in order to identify, coordinate de-conflict key bottlenecks in humanitarian operations.

Logistics information platform. Collection, analysis and dissemination of key logistics information (fuel, transport infrastructure, entry points, transport services, customs, etc.) to all levels of the Humanitarian Community.

CMCoord. In conjunction with OCHA, carry out operational-level coordination with UNMIL. Ensure clear lines of communication between the humanitarian and military communities regards to logistics information, and facilitate the use of MCDA in accordance with the Oslo Guidelines.

WAAS movement coordination. Coordination of booking procedures and flight plan for WFP WAAS. Negotiation of reduced charges/tariffs for the Humanitarian Community in relation to the use of Liberian airports. Provision of comprehensive information on alternative air services in the region for facilitation of both passenger and cargo movement to, from, and around the region.

Key Outputs

- The coordination and de-confliction of key logistics bottlenecks.
- The facilitation of the movement of humanitarian relief by land, sea and air corridors.
- Rationalisation of the customs and immigration procedures.
- Facilitate assessment of the national transport infrastructure. If required, facilitate and coordinate infrastructure repair.
- Dissemination of essential logistics information, bulletins and maps to UN agencies and NGOs.
- Establishment of regular inter-agency logistics meetings and consultations.
- Planning and prioritisation of air cargo loads for the humanitarian air service. Support to the scheduling functions of the air service.
- Act as an information platform for the WFP WAAS through the dissemination of schedules, procedures and announcements via the UNJLC website, bulletin and weekly logistics meetings.

Exit Strategy

The UNJLC Liberia operation is envisaged to run for a seven-month period from activation in mid-August to end February 2004. Transfer of services and end of operations is currently envisaged to be February 2004. Office closure will take place in March 2004. There may be a possible extension depending on the level of humanitarian logistics support required and advice from the office of the UNCT.

UNJLC will endeavour to leave in place a viable and suitable inter-agency humanitarian logistics coordination structure at each level of operation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
International staff consultants	90,000
National staff	17,000
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	10,000
Communications and IT services	3,000
Contracted services	1,000
Office operations	1,000
Total	122,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FOR UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATION)
Project Title:	Security assistance to the humanitarian community
Project Code:	LIB-04/S01
Sector:	Security
Themes:	Security of Humanitarian Workers, Support Services, Administration and Communication
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance UN/NGO staff security and security coordination. ➤ Provide 24-hour communication support and emergency response for humanitarian workers. ➤ Provide enhanced and timely security information and early warning in areas of operation.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	UN/NGO international and national staff
Implementation Partners:	All UN agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 228,000

Project Summary

With a fragile peace in place, Liberia remains an unstable place with inherent operational dangers for the international [and national] humanitarian community. Within this context, UNSECOORD emphasises the key role of ensuring security for an effective and sustainable humanitarian assistance operations. This proposal is designed to meet the working requirements of 150 UN international staff, over 100 expatriate NGO staff and more than 400 UN/NGO national staff. The current security capacity of the UNCT is not adequate to ensure the security of humanitarian workers and operations, especially outside Monrovia. A strengthening of the security system for humanitarian workers is a prerequisite security requirement.

Main Activities

The Field Security Office (FSO) will require two field security assistants to be recruited to ensure security and safety outside Monrovia, once access is available. In order to provide enhanced security protection and information, these security assistants require vehicles as well as adequate communications equipment to maintain 24-hour communications centres at the service of all humanitarian workers. This will ensure a better response to the security needs of the humanitarian community by enabling the FSO to provide adequate security assistance to humanitarian convoys, needs assessments and other humanitarian operations, as well as to individuals subjected to harassment and threats.

As indicated in the current CAP, it is crucial to the effectiveness of humanitarian operations that the current VHF/HF radio communications network is upgraded to make it more reliable, to transmit signals of higher quality and to receive clearer message from outside Monrovia. This will significantly contribute to the improvement of the security of humanitarian workers countrywide. The network needs to be enhanced with the acquisition for additional and up to date equipment to meet the Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS) and respond to joint UN/NGO communication requirements. The procurement of other security-related equipment, including GPS, satellite phones and flak jackets, as elaborated in the current CAP, remain of highest priority.

To facilitate this, UNSECOORD envisages:

- enhancing, upgrading and procuring communications equipment;
- recruiting two additional security staff;
- organising security awareness workshops and seminars for humanitarian workers.

Key Outputs

- Improvement in security conditions of UN agencies.
- Greater conformity to MOSS.
- Greater flexibility on the ground to attend assessment missions or to respond to requests from the humanitarian community.
- Enhanced ability to ensure that FSCOs implement policy in the field that provides the greatest flexibility possible to UN agencies for movement and the delivery of assistance in both in greater Monrovia and upcountry.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	40,000
Training	20,000
Security equipment (GPS, satellite, GSM, flak jackets, etc)	70,000
Vehicles	90,000
VHF repeater station	8,000
Total	228,000

ANNEX I.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2003**

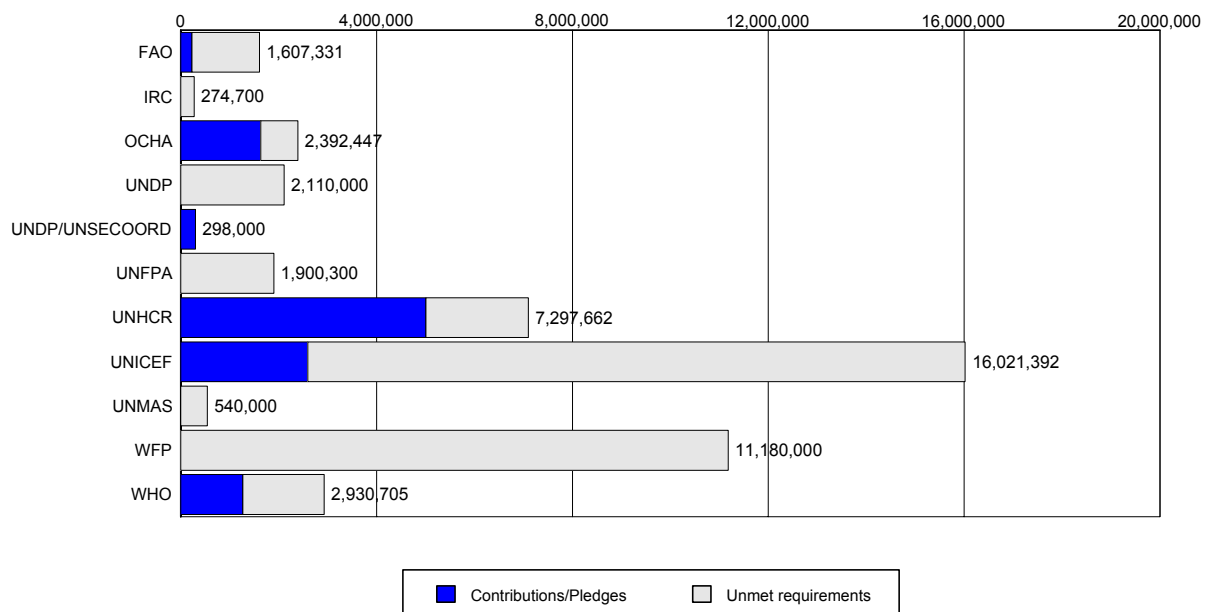
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	954,700	1,607,331	230,000	0	0	230,000	1,377,331	14.31%
IRC	274,700	274,700	0	0	0	0	274,700	0.00%
OCHA	1,194,947	2,392,447	1,636,803	0	0	1,636,803	755,644	68.42%
UNDP	1,280,000	2,110,000	0	0	0	0	2,110,000	0.00%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	228,000	298,000	0	298,000	0	298,000	0	100.00%
UNFPA	1,065,300	1,900,300	0	0	0	0	1,900,300	0.00%
UNHCR	7,297,662	7,297,662	5,007,552	0	202,607	5,210,159	2,087,503	71.39%
UNICEF	11,788,000	16,021,392	269,108	2,327,870	0	2,596,978	13,424,414	16.21%
UNMAS	0	540,000	0	0	0	0	540,000	0.00%
WFP	17,288,448	11,180,000	0	0	0	0	11,180,000	0.00%
WHO	1,368,250	2,930,705	1,268,545	0	0	1,268,545	1,662,160	43.28%
GRAND TOTAL	42,740,007	46,552,537	8,412,008	2,625,870	202,607	11,240,485	35,312,052	24.15%

**Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2003**

Updated financial summary
By Appealing Organisation



**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Canada	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	134,228
Canada	UNICEF	LIB-03/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	370,370
Cyprus	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	10,000
Ireland	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	216,920
Ireland	UNICEF	LIB-03/H01B	Emergency health needs for IDPs and host communities	269,108
Italy	UNHCR	LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps	114,285
Italy	WHO	LIB-03/H01A	Support to MoH	139,899
Italy	WHO	LIB-03/H01A	NEHK (5) and BDM (5) kits to Monrovia, to assist local population of Liberia	35,354
Japan	UNHCR	LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps	1,000,000
Netherlands	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	175,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps	189,000
Norway	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	9,690
Norway	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	113,000
Norway	UNHCR	LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps	1,504,267
Norway	UNICEF	LIB-03/P/HR/RL05	Comprehensive protection support to IDPs and other vulnerable groups (family tracing and reunification, and demobilisation and reintegration of child combatants)	220,000
Norway	UNICEF	LIB-03/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	140,000
Norway	WHO	LIB-03/H01A	Emergency health needs for IDPs and host communities (25 surgical kits for two public hospitals in Monrovia)	355,197

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Carry Over	UNHCR	LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps [OTHER INCOME:ADJUSTMENT/CANCELLATION/REFUND]	128,495
Carry Over	UNHCR	LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps	74,112
Sweden	FAO	LIB-03/A02	Production of improved planting materials for onward distribution to IDPs, refugees and host communities in Liberia	230,000
Sweden	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	357,965
Sweden	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	300,000
United States	OCHA	LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	320,000
United States	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	LIB-03/S01	Security assistance to the humanitarian community	298,000
United States	UNHCR	LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps	2,200,000
United States	UNICEF	LIB-03/WS02	Emergency water stations project	822,500
United States	UNICEF	LIB-03/WS03	Latrines construction, maintenance and desludging project	775,000
United States	WHO	LIB-03/H01A	Emergency health needs for IDPs and host communities	738,095
Total non food				11,240,485

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Total food aid			

Grand total	11,240,485
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Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Liberia 2003

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
LIB-03/A01	Agricultural relief coordination and food security information system	FAO	258,000	258,000	0	258,000
LIB-03/A04	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to affected farmer households in Liberia	FAO	0	652,631	0	652,631
LIB-03/A03	Emergency support to lowland rice development	FAO	275,300	275,300	0	275,300
LIB-03/A02	Production of improved planting materials (root & tubers, rice seed and vegetable seed) for onward distribution to IDPs, refugees and host communities	FAO	421,400	421,400	230,000	191,400
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			954,700	1,607,331	230,000	1,377,331
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
LIB-03/CSS03B	Common services - Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) and Military Civilian Liaison; media	OCHA	0	310,000	0	310,000
LIB-03/CSS03A	Common services - UN Humanitarian Air Service, UN Joint Logistics Centre, Information and communication technology	WFP	0	9,380,000	0	9,380,000
LIB-03/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN)	OCHA	0	37,500	0	37,500
LIB-03/CSS05	Special operation to augment trucking and ICT capacities and logistics management in support of the humanitarian crises in Liberia	WFP	0	1,800,000	0	1,800,000
LIB-03/CSS01	Support to coordination of humanitarian activities	OCHA	1,074,947	1,724,947	1,636,803	88,144
LIB-03/CSS04	Support to information management in Liberia	OCHA	0	200,000	0	200,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			1,074,947	13,452,447	1,636,803	11,815,644
EDUCATION						
LIB-03/E01	Rapid educational response	UNICEF	1,870,000	1,870,000	0	1,870,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			1,870,000	1,870,000	0	1,870,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
LIB-03/S/NF01	Responding to shelter needs of IDPs and host communities	UNICEF	3,700,000	3,700,000	0	3,700,000
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			3,700,000	3,700,000	0	3,700,000
FOOD						
LIB-03/F01	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, internally displaced persons and returning refugees in Liberia (PRRO 10064.1) - (Moved to Sierra Leone Appeal)	WFP	17,288,448	0	0	0
Sub total for FOOD			17,288,448	0	0	0
HEALTH						
LIB-03/H01C	Emergency health needs for IDPs and host communities	UNFPA	1,065,300	1,065,300	0	1,065,300
LIB-03/H01B	Emergency health needs for IDPs and host communities	UNICEF	2,226,000	3,636,892	269,108	3,367,784
LIB-03/H01A	Emergency health needs for IDPs and host communities	WHO	1,368,250	2,930,705	1,268,545	1,662,160
LIB-03/H02	Emergency reproductive health support	UNFPA	0	835,000	0	835,000
Sub total for HEALTH			4,659,550	8,467,897	1,537,653	6,930,244

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 2

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
MINE ACTION						
LIB-03/MA01	Mine action	UNMAS	0	540,000	0	540,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			0	540,000	0	540,000
MULTI-SECTOR						
LIB-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	510,370	(510,370)
LIB-03/MS01	Care and maintenance assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; repatriation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees; limited assistance to IDPs in proximity refugee camps	UNHCR	7,297,662	7,297,662	5,210,159	2,087,503
LIB-03/MS03	Demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) - preparatory phase	UNDP	0	830,000	0	830,000
LIB-03/MS02	Rehabilitation of basic social infrastructures, community development and peace building	UNDP	750,000	750,000	0	750,000
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			8,047,662	8,877,662	5,720,529	3,157,133
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
LIB-03/P/HR/RL01B	Capacity building and awareness raising programmes on the rights of civilians with a special focus on IDPs	OCHA	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
LIB-03/P/HR/RL01A	Capacity building and awareness raising programmes on the rights of civilians with a special focus on IDPs	UNDP	530,000	530,000	0	530,000
LIB-03/P/HR/RL03	Child protection and gender awareness	UNICEF	785,000	0	0	0
LIB-03/P/HR/RL05	Comprehensive protection support to IDPs and other vulnerable groups	UNICEF	0	3,450,000	220,000	3,230,000
LIB-03/P/HR/RL04	Gender based violence prevention and response in Montserrado IDP camps, Liberia	IRC	274,700	274,700	0	274,700
LIB-03/P/HR/RL02	Support establishment of CFS centres in all IDP camps	UNICEF	1,000,000	0	0	0
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			2,709,700	4,374,700	220,000	4,154,700
SECURITY						
LIB-03/S01	Security assistance to the humanitarian community	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	228,000	298,000	298,000	0
Sub total for SECURITY			228,000	298,000	298,000	0
WATER AND SANITATION						
LIB-03/WS02	Emergency water stations project	UNICEF	422,500	822,500	822,500	0
LIB-03/WS04	Hygiene maintenance and behavioral change promotion project	UNICEF	272,500	272,500	0	272,500
LIB-03/WS03	Latrines construction, maintenance and desludging project	UNICEF	775,000	775,000	775,000	0
LIB-03/WS01	Wells and boreholes construction and rehabilitation project	UNICEF	737,000	1,494,500	0	1,494,500
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			2,207,000	3,364,500	1,597,500	1,767,000
Grand Total:			42,740,007	46,552,537	11,240,485	35,312,052

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to
Liberia**
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 1 of 1

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
21-Jul-03	Canada	ICRC	Health and medical	222,222
18-Jul-03	Canada	MSF	Health and medical	148,148
31-Jan-03	Canada	MSF	Multi-sectoral assistance	250,605
Subtotal for Canada				620,975
11-Aug-03	Finland	Finland RC	Humanitarian assistance	285,063
11-Aug-03	Finland	Finnchurchaid	Humanitarian assistance	342,075
Subtotal for Finland				627,138
20-Aug-03	Germany	GTZ	Emergency assistance for IDPs in Monrovia	313,569
20-Aug-03	Germany	ICRC	Emergency assistance and shelter activities for IDPs	570,125
20-Aug-03	Germany	WV	Emergency assistance for IDPs in Liberia; non-food items; basic medicine	129,989
20-Aug-03	Germany	WV	Emergency assistance for IDPs in Liberia; non-food items; basic medicine	222,219
Subtotal for Germany				1,235,902
8-Aug-03	Ireland	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	285,063
8-Aug-03	Ireland	NGOs	Funds through Irish and international NGOs best placed to rapidly mobilise humanitarian aid	1,425,314
Subtotal for Ireland				1,710,377
6-Aug-03	Luxembourg	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian assistance	228,050
Subtotal for Luxembourg				228,050
11-Aug-03	Norway	NCA	Emergency relief supplies including blankets, water supply equipment, powdered milk, emergency rations, medicines and personal hygiene kits for the 50,000 IDPs who have sought refuge at reception centres in Monrovia	828,000
Subtotal for Norway				828,000
20-Apr-03	Switzerland	ICRC	Contribution emergency programme	81,103
15-Sep-03	Switzerland	WFP	Secondment WFP	70,922
Subtotal for Switzerland				152,025
Grand Total:				5,402,467

**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Liberia 2003**

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

13-October-2003

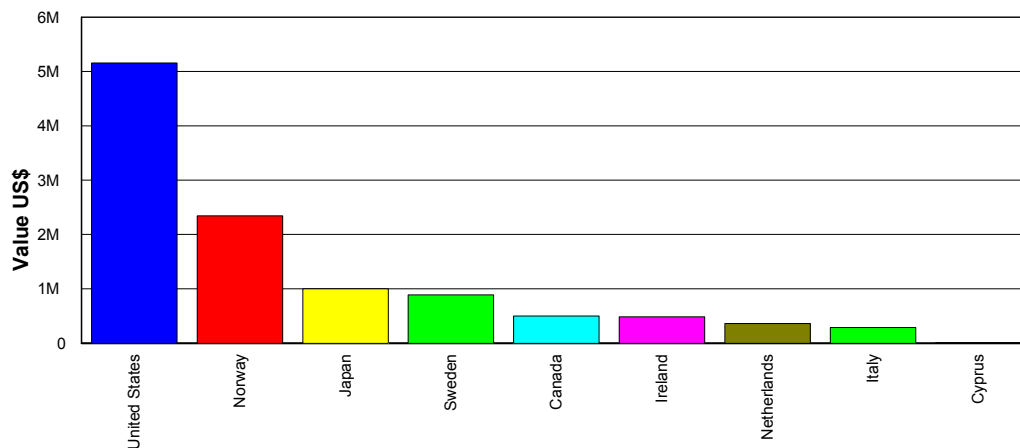
Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	5,153,595	46.69%
Norway	2,342,154	21.22%
Japan	1,000,000	9.06%
Sweden	887,965	8.04%
Canada	504,598	4.57%
Ireland	486,028	4.40%
Netherlands	364,000	3.30%
Italy	289,538	2.62%
Cyprus	10,000	0.09%

Grand Total:	11,037,878	100%
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*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

Major donors by contributions

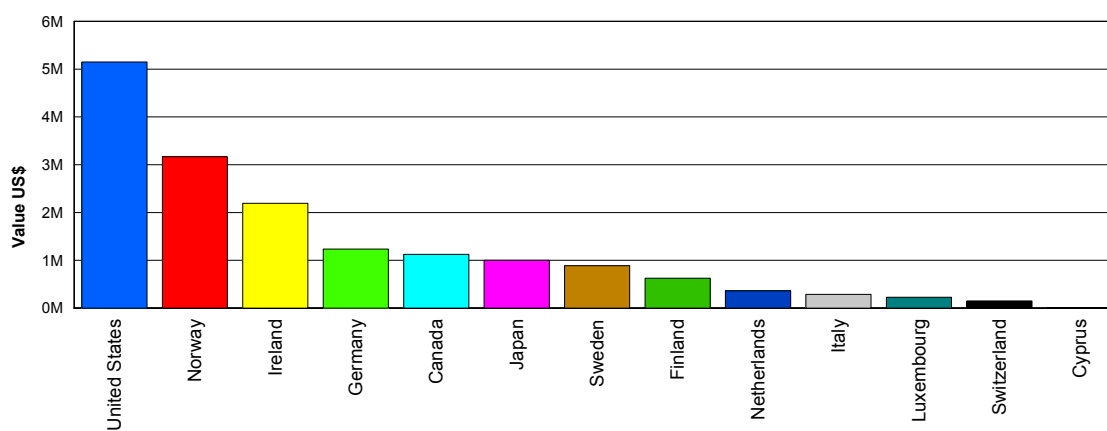
(carry over not included)



**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for
Liberia 2003**

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	5,153,595	31.35%
Norway	3,170,154	19.28%
Ireland	2,196,405	13.36%
Germany	1,235,902	7.52%
Canada	1,125,573	6.85%
Japan	1,000,000	6.08%
Sweden	887,965	5.40%
Finland	627,138	3.81%
Netherlands	364,000	2.21%
Italy	289,538	1.76%
Luxembourg	228,050	1.39%
Switzerland	152,025	0.92%
Cyprus	10,000	0.06%
Grand Total:	16,440,345	100%



* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

ANNEX II

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries.

For details on the programme outlined below, please refer to the Federation's website <http://www.ifrc.org> where the entire 2004 Annual Appeal will appear on 25 November, 2003.

The International Federation provides support as an operational partner to the Liberian National Red Cross Society, (LNRCS), working in close collaboration and coordination with UN agencies, the ICRC, and NGO's. The Federation emphasises the importance of, and commitment to the CAP, not only as an important strategic planning and coordination tool, but also as an appropriate avenue to advocate on behalf of critical issues which impact humanitarian efforts in this and other areas.

National Society Priorities

Given the post-conflict nature of the situation in Liberia, the renewed hopes for peace and stability, and the humanitarian needs, the LNRCS's five-year development plan focuses on the following priority areas:

Disaster Management: to prepare the LNRCS respond with speed and effectiveness to man-made and natural disasters.

Health and Care: through promotion and advocacy, prevention and community action, the LNRCS will make a major difference to the health of the vulnerable people in Liberia.

Organisational Development: to enable the LNRCS to become a well-functioning National Society, efficient and effective in addressing vulnerability and further fostering its institutional development.

Youth: implementation of a Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation (CAR) programme.

Working together effectively (Federation Coordination): the LNRCS and its partners will work together effectively through programme cooperation, long-term partnerships, and more active advocacy.

In addition, the National Society will focus on rebuilding and/or reinstallation of the looted, damaged, and/or abandoned chapters.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

International Federation: focus on coordinating the National Society's Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS).

ICRC: prioritises protection and repatriation issues, providing assistance to IDPs and their host communities, and continues to focus on the development of a well-functioning tracing system.

The sectors of disaster management, food security and first aid activities serve as good examples of the ongoing cooperation between the ICRC, the Federation and the LNRCS. Regular meetings between the three components of the Movement ensure that experience gained is influencing new projects and that duplication is avoided.

Priority Programmes for Federation Assistance

The ICRC is lead agency in Liberia, and programmes to be supported by the Secretariat are accordingly aimed at capacity building of the National Society. An extensive restructuring programme has been launched which includes a decentralisation of project implementation with new roles for chapters and headquarters, finance development and attention to common governance-management issues.

The plan to scale-up activities to combat HIV/AIDS reflects the serious situation in Liberia, with a prevalence rate of 8.2%. At the same time, the LNRCS intends to focus more on preventative health care, and a campaign to recruit and train more health volunteers will be implemented.

To strengthen conflict and disaster preparedness at the chapter level, the LNRCS and ICRC have trained and equipped local Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) for all 15 chapters. Within the Disaster Management Programme the Secretariat will support the further development of the ERTs, with a particular emphasis on the chapters and branches located in the border areas with Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Sierra Leone.

ANNEX III

OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT MISSION IN LIBERIA

(August – October 2003)

OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT MISSION IN LIBERIA (August – October 2003)					
Date	Destination	County	Type	Objective	Participants
19 August	Bo Waterside	Grand Cape Mount	N / A	N / A	N / A
20 August	Tubmanburg	Bomi	Access Humanitarian	Ascertain accessibility to Tubmanburg. Assess the humanitarian situation in the area visited.	WHO / UNICEF / WFP / UNHCR / OCHA
24 August	IDP Camps	Montserrado	Security [ECOMIL]	Assess locations for the deployment of ECOMIL troops around IDP settlements in Montserrado County in order to ensure security for returning IDPs.	UNHCR / ECOMIL / UNICEF / WFP / OCHA
24 August	Harbel / Cotton Tree	Margibi	N / A	N / A	OCHA / UNICEF / UNHCR / IRC / LWF
25 August	Totota	Bong	Humanitarian	Assess the humanitarian situation in the area. Examine the feasibility of undertaking a general food distribution in the area.	WFP / OCHA / IRC
26 August	Kakata	Margibi	Humanitarian	Assess the humanitarian situation in the area. Examine the feasibility of undertaking a general food distribution in the area.	OCHA / FAO / SCF
27 August	Fendell / Kakata	Margibi	Population Movements Humanitarian	Assess the feasibility of accommodating influxes reportedly coming in from Kakata at Fendell. Assess needs of the IDPs currently residing at Fendell. Assess the rate of influx coming in from Kakata following tensions created by rumours of an impending LURD attack on the town.	IRC / MENTOR / WVI / IRC / OCHA / UNICEF
28 August	Bo Waterside	Grand Cape Mount	N / A	N / A	UNHCR / WFP / LWF / OCHA
29 August	Totota	Bong	Humanitarian	Assess the humanitarian situation in the area following arrival of new influxes Examine the feasibility of undertaking a general food distribution in the area.	WFP / OCHA / CONCERN / SCF
29 August	Buchanan	Grand Bassa	N / A	N / A	OCHA / UNHCR / UNICEF / WHO / Carton / LWF / CRS

OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT MISSION IN LIBERIA (August – October 2003)					
Date	Destination	County	Type	Objective	Participants
1 September	Kakata / Salala	Margibi	Humanitarian	Assess the humanitarian situation in Kakata & following reported influxes.	OCHA / SCF
2 September	Lofa Bridge	Gbarpolu	N / A	N / A	WHO / UNICEF / SCF / WFP
3 September	Robertsport	Grand Cape Mount	N / A	N / A	N / A
3 September	Salala	Margibi	Population Movements Humanitarian	Assess the emerging humanitarian situation in view of reported influxes of IDPs from Totota to Salala. Examine options available for humanitarian intervention.	OCHA / WFP / UNICEF / IRIN / CONCERN / UNHCR / SCF
3 September	Salala	Margibi	Population Movements Assistance Provision Coordination	Assess the rate of population movements from Totota. Deliver emergency humanitarian assistance that would enable humanitarian agencies on the ground to provide emergency support to the most vulnerable of displaced people. Coordinate with agencies on the ground to determine additional assistance required.	UNHCR / UNICEF / LWF / WFP / WVI / SCF / OCHA
4 September	Salala / Totota	Margibi Bong	Population Movements Humanitarian	Assess the progress made on delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance. Examine the population movements in the area. Assess the feasibility of undertaking additional interventions including food distributions.	UNHCR / UNICEF / WFP / SCF / OCHA
5 September	Salala	Margibi	Humanitarian	Assess progress made in providing emergency assistance to the influxes. Look into the needs of the populations that are still on the road between Salala and Totota. Assess the feasibility of undertaking additional interventions for other populations now located as far as Kakata. Assess population movements in view of the anticipated ECOMIL deployment.	UNHCR / WFP / SCF / OCHA
8 September	Kakata	Margibi	Humanitarian	Assess the humanitarian situation in light of new influxes from Todee district. Establish availability of transit facilities to receive the new influxes in Kakata.	UNHCR / WFP / OCHA

OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT MISSION IN LIBERIA (August – October 2003)					
Date	Destination	County	Type	Objective	Participants
10 September	Kakata / Salala / Felela	Margibi	Humanitarian	<p>Assess population movements in view of the ECOMIL deployment to Kakata and beyond.</p> <p>Assess the feasibility of undertaking humanitarian interventions to assist the displaced populations.</p> <p>Assess the humanitarian situation in view of yesterday's LURD attack on Kakata.</p>	UNHCR / OCHA / SCF / UNICEF / UNHCR / WVI / LWF / CONCERN
10 September	Suehn Mecca	Bomi	Terrain Humanitarian	<p>Assess the humanitarian situation of residents of Sueh Mecca and surrounding communities.</p> <p>Assess the condition of the road to Sueh. Mecca.</p> <p>Confirm claims of provision of unfettered access by LURD in accordance with the 'Peace Agreement'.</p>	UNHCR / WHO / WVI / OCHA
11 September	Totota	Bong	Humanitarian Population Movements	<p>Assess population movements in view of the ECOMIL deployment.</p> <p>Examine the infrastructure of the Totota Camps and state of readiness to receive IDPs back.</p> <p>Assess the feasibility of undertaking humanitarian interventions such as food distribution.</p>	UNHCR / WFP / WHO / OCHA
11 September	Bopolu / Lofa Bridge	Gbarpolu	Terrain Humanitarian	<p>Assess the road condition.</p> <p>Verify provision of unfettered access by LURD in accordance with the 'Peace Agreement'.</p> <p>Verify the return of civilian populations, assess their numbers and gauge their humanitarian requirements.</p>	WHO / CHO / WFP / WVI / OCHA
16 September	Totota	Bong	Humanitarian Population Movements	<p>Assess population movements in view of the ECOMIL deployment.</p> <p>Assess the feasibility of undertaking humanitarian interventions such as food distribution.</p>	LWF / WFP / MOSWOM / USAID / Solidarites / FFP / OCHA

OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT MISSION IN LIBERIA (August – October 2003)					
Date	Destination	County	Type	Objective	Participants
16 September	Harper/Plibo	Maryland	Security Humanitarian	Security assessment in Harper. Assessment of the harbour and the airport Humanitarian assessment of the remaining population in Harper and Plibo. Assess the potential for resuming UN humanitarian operations in Harper.	WHO / UNHCR / UNICEF / OCHA / WFP / DRC / MC
18 September	Suehn Mecca	Bomi	Terrain conditions	To assess the condition of the road and bridges following the previous week's aborted trip.	WFP / WHO / OCHA / GTZ
23 September	Totota/Kakata/Salala	Bong Margibi	Humanitarian	Assess the state of the irregular IDP settlements. Assess the feasibility of undertaking humanitarian interventions. Examine the humanitarian situation in Totota.	UNHCR / CCC / WFP / OCHA
24 September	Totota	Bong	Humanitarian	Attend camp management meeting. Assess the feasibility of relocating IDPs currently residing in irregular shelters in Salala and Totota.	OCHA / UNHCR
25 September	Bensonville	Montserrado	Humanitarian	General humanitarian. Examine the feasibility of undertaking a general food distribution in the area.	WFP / IMC / OCHA / GTZ
26 September	Zwedru	Grand Gedeh	Security Humanitarian	Rapid assessment.	UNHCR / OCHA / UNICEF / WHO / WFP
30 September	Phebe / Gbarnga	Bong	Security Humanitarian	Verify security, road access conditions, local infrastructure, food security, nutrition, health, water and sanitation. Protection issues regarding the local population.	OCHA / UNICEF / WHO / UNHCR / WFP
7 October	Totota/Kakata	Bong Margibi	Population Movements	Examine the relocation of IDP populations in irregular shelters. Assess new population movements into Totota.	UNHCR / ZOA / OCHA
18 October	Voinjama	Lofa	Security Humanitarian	Verify security, road access conditions, local infrastructure, food security, nutrition, health, water and sanitation. Protection issues regarding the local population.	OCHA / UNICEF / WHO / UNHCR / UNOPS / UNMIL / WFP

ANNEX IV

HUMANITARIAN WORKING GROUPS AND MEMBERSHIPS

OCTOBER 2003

	Acronym	Category	Position
COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID			
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	Chair
Catholic Relief Service	CRS	INGO	Member
Action Contre la Faim	ACF	INGO	"
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO	"
World Vision International	WVI	INGO	"
United States Aid for International Development	USAID	IGO	"
European Union	EU	IGO	"
Office for Disaster Assistance	OFDA	IGO	"
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UN-OCHA	UN	"
Save the Children United Kingdom	SCF	INGO	"
Association of Evangelical of Liberia	AEL	LNGO	"
Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission	LRRRC	Govt.	"
Christian Aid Ministry	CAM	INGO	"
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID			
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	Chair
Catholic Relief Service	CRS	INGO	"
Action Contre la Faim	ACF	INGO	"
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO	"
World Vision International	WVI	INGO	"
Save the Children UK	SCF	INGO	"
Association of Evangelical of Liberia	AEL	LNGO	"
Food & Agriculture Organization	FAO	UN	"
Liberia Islamic Union for Rural Development	LIURD	LNGO	"
Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission	LRRRC	Govt.	"
Christian Aid Ministry	CAM	INGO	"
Adventist Development Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO	"
Liberia United to Save Humanity	LUSH	LNGO	"
United Methodist Committee on Relief	UMCOR	INGO	"
Liberian National Red Cross Societies	LNRC	Local Agency	

	Acronym	Category	Position
EMERGENCY WATSAN WORKING GROUP COMMITTEE			
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	Chair
Concern Worldwide	Concern	INGO	Member
Ministry of Rural Development	MRD	Govt.	"
Action Contre la Faim	ACF	INGO	"
	LEAD	LNGO	"
Adventist Development Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO	"
Liberia United to Save Humanity	LUSH	LNGO	"
United Methodist Committee on Relief	UMCOR	INGO	"
Ministry of Health & Social Welfare	MOH	Govt.	"
Community United for Sustainable Development	CUSD	LNGO	"
	CARD	LNGO	"
	USAID	IGO	"
European Union	EU	IGO	"
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA	UN	"
Human Development Project	HDP	LNGO	"
	LEHSO	LNGO	"
	LAPS	LNGO	"
	ERS	LNGO	"
	LUHWASAS	LNGO	"
Merlin	Merlin	INGO	"
	JUWADA	LNGO	"
	INTERSOS	INGO	"
	GASP Inc.		
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	
Medicine Sans Frontier-France	MSF-F	INGO	
Medicine Sans Frontier-Belgium	MSF-B	INGO	
	OXFAM	INGO	
International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC	Intl. Agency	
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	"
New ERA	New ERA	LNGO	"
STEERING GROUP ON PROTECTION			
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	Chair
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements	HABITAT	LNGO	Member
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	"
Lutheran World Federation/World Service	LWF/WS	INGO	"
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA	UN	"
OXFAM	OXFAM	INGO	"
Save the Children-United Kingdom	SC-UK	INGO	"
United Nations High Commission for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	"
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	"
United Nations Mission in Liberia	UNMIL	UN	"
United Nations Development Fund for Women	UNIFEM	UN	"
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	"
Department for International Development (UK)	DFID	IGO	"
United States Agency for International Development /Disaster Assistance Relief Team	USAID/DART	IGO	"

	Acronym	Category	Position
SHELTER and NFI SECTORAL WORKING GROUP			
United Nations High Commission for Refugee	UNHCR	UN	Chair
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UN-OCHA	UN	Member
International Committee of the Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies	ICRC	Intl. Agency	"
Lutheran World Federation/World Service	LWF/WS	Member	"
Concern Christian Community	CCC	LNGO	"
Concern Worldwide	Concern	INGO	"
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	"
Liberia Refugee Repatriation & Resettlement Commission	LRRRC	Govt.	"
PMU Interlife	PMU	INGO	"
American Refugee Committee	ARC	INGO	"
African Evangelicals of Liberia	AEL	LNGO	"
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	"
Liberian National Red Cross Society	LNRCS	Local Agency	"
Children Assistance Program	CAP	LNGO	"
	WAS	LNGO	"
	JUWADA	LNGO	"
EMERGENCY HEALTH and NUTRITION SECTOR			
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	Chair
Ministry of Health & Social Welfare	MoH	Govt.	Member
INTERSOS	INTERSOS	INGO	"
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	"
Merlin	Merlin	INGO	"
John F. Kennedy Hospital	JFK	Hospital	"
USAID/DART	USAID/DART	IGO	"
DFID	DFID	IGO	"
United Christian Against AIDS	UCCA-AIDS	LNGO	"
Action Contre la Faim	ACF	INGO	"
Medicine Sans Frontier-Switzerland	MSF-CH	INGO	"
Medicine Sans Frontier-Holland	MSF-H	INGO	"
Medicine Sans Frontier-France	MSF-F	INGO	"
Medicine Sans Frontier-Belgium	MSF-B	INGO	"
United Nations High Commission for Refugee	UNHCR	UN	"
Liberia Refugee Repatriation & Resettlement Commission	LRRRC	Govt.	"
John Hopkins – Mentor Initiative	MENTOR	INGO	"
Consortium of HIV/AIDS & Consortium Organization	COHADO	LNGO	"
EQUIP	EQUIP	INGO	"
Action Against AIDS	AAA	LNGO	"
Hope of Liberia	HL	LNGO	"
Students Anti AIDS		LNGO	"
Prisoner Rehabilitation & Empowerment	PRECA	LNGO	"
PARACOM	PARACOM	LNGO	"
Adventist Development Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO	"
Youth United for Sustainable Development	YUSUD	LNGO	"
CHERISH	CHERISH	LNGO	"
National Relief & Development Agency	NRDA	LNGO	"

	Acronym	Category	Position
EMERGENCY HEALTH and NUTRITION SECTOR			
Concern Women Against the Spread of AIDS	CONWASA	LNGO	"
Association of Evangelical of Liberia	AEL	LNGO	"
Combat Stress	Combat Stress	LNGO	"
Lakayta Township Resettlement UNION	LATRU	LNGO	"
Catholic Hospital	Catholic Hos	Hospital	"
Pollution Control to Promote Health Care & Development	POCAL	LNGO	"
Catholic Relief Service	CRS	INGO	"
Zorzor district Women Care	ZODWOCA	LNGO	"
National Drugs Service	NDS	LNGO	"
MERCI	MERCI	LNGO	"
	ADEN	LNGO	"
Gold Child	Gold Child	LNGO	"

ANNEX V.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AEL	Association of Evangelicals in Liberia
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programmes
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CAM	Christian Aid Ministries
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CAP	Children's Assistance Programme
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCC	Concerned Christian Communities
CFA	Committee on Food Aid
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
CHO	Community Health Officer
CHT	Country Health Team
CMCoord	Civil-Military Coordination
COHDA	Community Organisation and Human Development Agency
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn-Soy-Blend
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DEOH	Department of Environmental and Occupational Health
DEN'L	Development Education Network for Liberia
DO	Designated Official
DOC	Direct Operational Costs
DSC	Direct Support Costs
ECOMIL	Economic Community of West African Countries Mission in Liberia
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African Countries
EH	Emergency Health
EMIS	Education and Monitoring Information System
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAWE	Forum for African Women Evangelists
FFP	Foundation for Female Photojournalists
FFT	Food For Training
FFW	Food For Work
FITTEST	Fast it and Telecommunications Support Team
FSCO	Field Security Coordination Officer
FSO	Field Security Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information Service
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	Gesellschaft Für Technische Zusammenarbeit
Ha	Hectares
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Committee
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HF	High Frequency
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICC	Interim Care Centres
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information Education and Communication

IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
INTEROSOS	Organizzazione Umanitaria per L'emergenza
IOM	International Organization For Migration
IOs	International Organisations
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
ISC	Indirect Support Costs
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
Kcal	Kilo Calories
LURD	Liberia United for Reconciliation and Democracy
LUSH	Liberians United to Save Humanity
LNRC	Liberian National Red Cross
LRRRC	Liberia Refugee, Repatriation and Resettlement Commission
LSWC	Liberia Sewerage and Water Corporation
LWF-WS)	Lutheran World Federation – World Service
MC	Mercy Corps
MCC	Monrovia City Corporation
MCDA	Military Civil Defence Assets
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MENTOR	Malaria Emergency Technical and Operational Response
MERCI	Medical Emergency Relief International
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MODEL	Movement for Democracy In Liberia
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoGD	Ministry of Gender and Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards
MOSWOM	Maryanne's Outreach for Single Women and Mother's
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MTs	Metric Tonnes
NAHOL	National Ageing And Humanitarian Organisation Liberia
NCDDRR	National Commission For Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDs	National Immunisation Days
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NTGL	National Transitional Government of Liberia
OCAM	Organisation for Children and Adolescent Mothers
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assessment
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
PHC	Public Health Care
PTA	Parent Teacher Associations
QIPs	Quick Impact Projects
RALS	Rapid Assessment Learning Spaces
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
RH	Reproductive Health
RIA	Roberts International Airport
SCF	Save the Children Fund (UK)
SDP	Sustainable Development Proposers
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SNIDs	Sub-National Immunisation Days
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections

SFCs	Supplementary Feeding Centres
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TCN	Third Country National
TFCs	Therapeutic Feeding Centres
TTM	Trantheoretical Model
UMCOR	United Methodist Church Committee On Relief
UN	United Nations
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNJLC	UN Joint Logistics Centre
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund For Women
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US\$	United States Dollars
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VHF	Very High Frequency
WAAS	West Africa Air Service
WATSAN	Water Supply and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care
4R	Repatriation, Resettlement, Reintegration and Reconstruction
4WD	4-Wheel Drive

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