

# Liberia

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MID-YEAR REVIEW

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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2004



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## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Since November 2003, security and access have continued to improve with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) expanding its deployment throughout the country. As humanitarian organizations gain greater access to areas previously inaccessible, the extensive assistance requirements of vulnerable populations living there is becoming increasingly apparent. In addition, humanitarian agencies are now being faced with responding to the evolving needs associated with the return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), ex-combatants and refugees to their places of origin. While the pace of return will largely depend on security up-country, the real success of reintegration and recovery of both the returning and host populations will be determined by how well agencies are able to support the rehabilitation of social services and creation of income generating activities in the next half year. Finally, it is also expected that over the next few months there will be an increase in the immediate needs of IDPs who must remain in camps during the impending rainy season.

Thus, over the next six months, the priority of the humanitarian community will be three-fold: (1) to extend humanitarian assistance and improve social services in those areas previously inaccessible; (2) to support the return, reintegration, and resettlement of IDPs, Refugees, and ex-combatants, and the communities who are receiving them; and (3) to continue to assist those IDPs who live in camps and are not yet able to return home. Underlying these priorities will be the ongoing efforts to support Government structures in providing and sustaining all key humanitarian services.

It is key to mention that these priorities and the overall strategic goals of the 2004 CAP go hand-in-hand with the transition strategy developed in the Joint Needs Assessment of the Results-Focused Transition Framework (RFTF) presented at the Liberia Reconstruction Conference in February. While the RFTF focuses on the requirements necessary in Liberia's transition from relief to recovery over a two-year period and has the wide scope of considering not only humanitarian but also addressing governance and developmental issues, the projects presented in this Mid-Year Review (MYR) reflect programme and financial requirements that have been revised in the 2004 Liberia Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). This Mid-Year Review intends to bring greater clarity with regards to the relationship between the CAP and RFTF. Hence, projects under the CAP have been amended so that they will directly complement the programmes outlined in the RFTF. Finally, the coordination and monitoring mechanisms set-up by the RFTF will also lend themselves to supporting all activities presented in the CAP.

All together, around 1.7 million people have been targeted to receive humanitarian assistance. They include: between 350,000 and 500,000 IDPs; between 38,000 and 53,000 ex-combatants and their dependants; up to 20,000 children associated with the fighting forces; 11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees; 23,000 Ivorian refugees; 100,000 Liberian refugee returnees; 10,500 Third Country Nationals (TCNs); over 750,000 school children; 5,000 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV); and tens of thousands of vulnerable families in host populations.

In order to address the needs of these populations over the next six months this Mid Year Review (MYR) of the CAP is requesting US\$ 107 million. Around 24.4% of the US\$ 137 million requested in November has been received so far allowing many crucial interventions to have taken place over the past six months. The timeliness of ensuring the continued funding of humanitarian activities in Liberia is crucial.

Now is the time when the international community has a real opportunity to make a visible and sustained difference in supporting the recovery of all war affected Liberians. While the next six months will require an increased humanitarian response to meet the outstanding needs of previously inaccessible communities, returning populations, and IDPs in camps, the humanitarian community finally has the access and presence to be able to meet these assistance challenges. It is a window of opportunity that must not be missed.



## 2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

When the CAP was launched at the end of 2003 it was stated that an improvement in the **security situation** was seen as the single most important prerequisite for an improved humanitarian situation. As of 10 May 2004, UNMIL had deployed over 14,000 military personnel, military observers, civilian police as well as a civilian support component to all counties except the southeastern part of the country. While this has seen checkpoints being dismantled, a decrease in the number of weapons in circulation and regular military and police patrols, as importantly it has also meant that **humanitarian access** has begun to improve over recent months. So far nine counties have been downgraded from Phase V to Phase IV allowing United Nations (UN) agencies to extend humanitarian assistance to previously inaccessible parts of the country. UN agencies have also begun to establish offices in Gbarnga, Saclepea, Zwedru, Voinjama, Bopulu and Buchanan. However, security phases remain at Phase V in seven counties including Maryland, Grand Kru, and Lofa, which has hindered the ability of UN agencies to deploy to these areas; areas that are expecting a large return population. Due to security reasons, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) staff are covering Maryland from Grand Gedeh County and Voinjama from Gbarnga in Bong County. It is important to note that access and delivery of humanitarian assistance will be constrained in the coming months due to the onset of the rainy season. Agencies are already reporting that parts of the road to Zwedru and Harper are deteriorating and that some of the bridges on secondary roads in bad condition might be washed away.

Another major development over the past six months has been the resumption of the **Disarmament and Demobilization (DD)** process that began in December 2003 when close to 13,000 combatants were disarmed in the Monrovia area. The process resumed successfully on 15 April and as of 1 May 7,000 combatants from all factions, including their leaders, have been disarmed at the four sites of VOA, Gbarnga, Buchanan and Tubmanburg. An estimated 53,000 combatants are targeted for the DD process. While it is still too early to analyse the full impact of DD on the humanitarian situation, it is clear that the successful beginning of the programme represents a turning point in Liberia's peace process.

While it is crucial that the DD process continues successfully to ensure that ex-combatants are not re-recruited by operational factions, it is equally imperative that **Rehabilitation and Reintegration (RR)** activities for these combatants are closely interlinked with DD initiatives for the process to be fully effective. For example, many of the 20,000 children associated with the fighting forces constitute older demobilized children who are not likely to return to school and thus will be in urgent need of alternative learning programmes such as vocational training or employment opportunities. Failure to provide an effective transition from DD and to RR programmes may see a sharp rise in **criminal behaviour** leading to increased threats against civilians as well as more ambushes and looting of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies.

The overall **economic state** of the country continues to be in disarray. There have been minor improvements in unemployment in view of job opportunities being provided by UN agencies and NGOs. Also, in Monrovia and other major towns there are some visible signs of increased commercial activities as well as higher levels of transfer of remittances from overseas to individual families. Salary payments for employees of the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) have also become regular. However, overall it is still estimated that unemployment stands at 85% with over 80% of the population living on less than one US dollar a day, while 52% continue to live in extreme poverty. Many households are still displaced with their normal means of living disrupted and in most areas the food security situation is still precarious.

One of the major humanitarian concerns in both the accessible and inaccessible parts of the country is the lack of vital basic **social services** for health, nutrition, water and sanitation and food security. The available health and nutritional indicators rank services in Liberia among the worst in the world. It is still estimated that less than 10% of Liberians have access to health care. Liberia's education system has also been among the weakest in sub-Saharan Africa for the past two decades: more than half of Liberia's children are out of school. The gender-based differential among enrolled children is also substantial. Moreover, most if not all of Liberia's community-managed water and sanitation (WATSAN) facilities are in a perilous state of disrepair. As the humanitarian community continues to conduct missions and expand services around the country, the extreme needs in the social service sectors are increasingly apparent. For instance, out of 20 schools in Zwedru only eight are operating today; out of the 14 in Voinjama only one is operational; while in Zorzor no schools are operational. Both Lofa and



Maryland County lack any secondary health services. It is imperative that social sector activities are supported in the next six months not only to serve the needs of the populations living there, but also to encourage the return and reintegration of IDPs, refugees, and ex-combatants.

Even in **Monrovia** where the humanitarian community has complete access to vulnerable populations, the situation remains troublesome. The Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) exercise undertaken in urban settings in Monrovia showed that 33% of the population is very vulnerable to livelihoods insecurity. On average people spend 70% of their income on food, with 63% of the population eating only one meal a day. Close to two-thirds of households lack sufficient safe drinking water and only 59% of school age children are enrolled on school.

**HIV/AIDS** is also a major challenge that needs to be addressed. Presently the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is estimated at 10-13% among adults and is rising. Reducing HIV transmission through education and prevention and ensuring adequate treatment requires a multi-sectoral response with the concerted effort of all institutions and groups of the society.

The needs in the **agricultural sector** have also increased over the past six months. While it was predicted in the 2004 CAP that farming activities would resume and production would increase in 2004, several factors including insecurity and lack of emergency farming inputs have hindered the ability of farmers to produce sufficient rice in the current planting season. Thus, it is anticipated that there will be a need for increased food distribution activities.

The slow **return of IDPs** from camps to their communities of origin was not anticipated in the CAP 2004 although some spontaneous return has taken place in those counties that can be reached from Monrovia, especially Montserrado, Margibi, Bomi and Bong. For the majority of IDPs though, the trend has been for the heads of family to return to their places of origin to "prepare conditions" with most coming back to camps because of the lack of poor social services and prevailing insecurity. Therefore, community-based reintegration activities require immediate funding and support in order to inspire confidence for IDPs to permanently return to their counties of origin

While needs in the camps continue to be great, it is expected that the majority of the approximately 260,000 IDPs will continue to be concentrated in the 20 formal **IDP camps** in Montserrado, Bong, and Margibi Counties for the next few months until such time as they gain the confidence to return. The camps came under increasing strain in the beginning of the year when the humanitarian community completed assisting over 25,000 IDPs relocate from irregular shelters in Monrovia (schools, government buildings, SKD Stadium) to the formal camps so that they could be provided with basic assistance. Due to the lack of funding for camps to be able to expand, many of these IDPs still remain without adequate shelter or WATSAN facilities. With the onset of the rainy season, these services will come under further disrepair leading to real risks of Cholera and Malaria. The rainy season will also hinder the ability of many IDPs to continue engaging in wage labour and petty trade thus constraining their ability to bring in the additional revenue necessary to buy commodities to supplement food distributions. The VAM assessment showed that 40% of IDP camp households engaged in wage labour and 14% in petty trade. The needs in the IDP camps will further be compounded by the spontaneous return of Liberian refugees who, in view of the impossibility to return to their areas of origin, have joined the IDP camps. There are also ten known spontaneous settlements in the Monrovia area housing a population of approximately 25,000 IDPs. The populations in these settlements are also on the rise as formal camps continue to be overwhelmed by increasing numbers, especially in border towns near Sierra Leone. The lack of food and poor WATSAN facilities are a major concern in these areas.

It is estimated that during the past six months about 16,744 **Liberian refugees** have returned home spontaneously from various asylum countries in the sub-region. There have been two main flows of return; one through Lofa County from Guinea and Sierra-Leone, the other through Grand Cape Mount County from Sierra-Leone. The majority of Liberian refugee returnees coming into Lofa County have settled there. For those who returned through Grand Cape Mount County, about half have settled with host communities, while the other half joined formal IDP camps that have been extended by UNHCR in order to provide protection and basic humanitarian assistance to returnees. Following the recent visit of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to Liberia, it is anticipated that the organized repatriation of Liberian refugees will commence after the rains in October 2004. This should bring back in the short-term another 100,000 Liberian refugees out of a total of more than 300,000 living in exile in the neighbouring countries.

Although the humanitarian community in Liberia has benefited from improved access to vulnerable populations, **protection** issues in Liberia are still a concern. UNMIL troop deployment in Liberia, the ongoing disarmament process and the arrival of UN Police (CIVPOL) has improved the security and protection situation of the civilian population in urban areas as well as up-country. However, given the limited functioning of the police and the judicial systems the population continues to face serious threats to their physical security. Not surprisingly, reports of murders, rape, sexual abuse and harassment of civilians by state and non-state actors continue to be received. The necessity to further improve the security situation highlights the continued need to prioritise, at the highest levels, the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DDRR) programme.

The ability of the **NTGL** to extend its authority throughout the country at the county, district, chiefdom and village levels also remains a decisive element in maintaining stability. Various mechanisms have begun to be put in place to encourage government capacity specific to supporting humanitarian operations. The Government of Liberia, through the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC), is currently engaged in planning for the facilitated resettlement of displaced persons to their home communities. The LRRRC's capacity has been enhanced but will require continued support so that it may play a substantial and leading role in the return process up-country. The humanitarian community, through the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), is represented in the Results Focused Transitional Framework Implementation and Monitoring Committee (RIMCO) the body overseeing the political and strategic aspects of the implementation of the RFTF. RIMCO, and the RIMCO Support Office (RSO) is tasked to ensure that line ministries are in a position at an early stage to monitor and coordinate the humanitarian and reconstruction effort. Following the logic of the RFTF process, nine "cluster" working committees, so called RFTF Working Committees (RWC), have been established which bring together the main Governmental, humanitarian, and developmental stakeholders. The main responsibility of RWCs within the overall coordination mechanism is to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate project and programmes. At the district and county level, Transition Recovery Teams (TRTs) will be established to build linkages between communities and district/county officials, to ensure an integrated (cross-sectoral) recovery approach is utilized by relief agencies and to build the capacity of local government officials to take charge of the recovery process.

It is recognized that in addition to UNMIL there are UN Peace Keeping Missions in Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast and coordination mechanisms are being solidified between these missions to address the regional factors of the conflicts in this sub-region. However, **regional instability** could still affect the peace process in Liberia. The peacekeeping force in Sierra-Leone is reducing substantially and it remains to be seen if the Sierra Leone security forces can provide the needed coverage. The effects of the force in Ivory Coast still remain to be seen. Recent violence in Abidjan has made the start of the process difficult to predict. The political crisis in Guinea, regional problems in the forest zones, suppression of any opposition and the ailment of the president, might also have negative repercussions on the peace process in Liberia.

### 3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

#### 3.1 SUMMARY

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for Liberia laid out at the end of 2003 remains very much the same. Overall, the humanitarian community realistically expects that further progress and improvements in the operating environment will be made in 2004, enabling access to most parts of the country and increased humanitarian action. Specifically over the next six months, a large effort will be made to extend humanitarian assistance and begin the rehabilitation of social services and infrastructure to previously inaccessible parts of the country. These efforts will be catalytic in the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs, Liberian refugees, and ex-combatants, and the ability of host communities in accepting them. At the same time agencies will continue to work to address the urgent needs of IDPs and Liberian refugee returnees who are not yet able to return home and will remain in camps during the rainy season.

#### **Supporting Humanitarian Needs and Immediate Improvements in Social Services Up-country**

Increased humanitarian access to the interior of the country has reconfirmed the devastated state of the social service sectors and the immense humanitarian needs of populations living in remote areas of Liberia. In addition, it has been disclosed through various assessments with IDPs, Liberian refugees, and ex-combatants that return to their counties of origin is partially contingent on the revitalization of basic social services there. (Thus, one of the main focuses of the CHAP over the next six months will be to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs and immediate improvements needed in the social service sectors in previously inaccessible areas, many of which comprise targeted areas of return.) This includes access to primary health care and referral systems, drinkable water, sanitation facilities, shelter and education. It is planned that activities in all sectors will involve relevant line ministries and state authorities in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of programmes. The LRRRC, UN agencies and various sectoral committees are beginning to assess the current basic services operating within resettlement areas. Critical gaps will be identified and drawn-up into a prioritised listing of interventions. Information gathered on the status of basic services will be entered into a management information system to support targeting and monitoring and be inter-linked with information on the broader recovery process.

#### **Supporting Return, Reintegration, and Resettlement**

It is expected that these improvements in basic conditions up-country and the success of the DD process will encourage spontaneous return and allow for the organized return of IDPs, refugees and ex-combatants. The CHAP thus aims to support not only the returning populations and return process itself but also the related needs arising in communities of return.

Overall, return numbers are difficult to estimate. Since November 2003, the humanitarian community has been operating on the assumption that there are an estimated 500,000 IDPs in Liberia with 320,000 IDPs located in different camps and spontaneous settlements throughout Liberia and around 170,000 IDPs thought to be located within host communities. The recently concluded IDP survey has indicated that there are 260,000 IDPs in the 20 official camps in Montserrado, Margibi and Bong County (see table). The survey also indicated that 36% of IDP heads of households expressed a desire to return to Lofa County and 32% are planning to return to Bomi County. The survey also took stock of demographic skills and vulnerability issues. These outcomes are now being used to support the plan of the return of IDPs to communities within the CHAP. However, it is also expected that up to another 170,000 IDPs currently residing with host communities may also spontaneously return to their home communities. It is also estimated that between 38,000 and 53,000 ex-combatants will be returning and up to an estimated 100,000 refugees will return from neighbouring countries. Factors seen as influencing return and reintegration include: continued UNMIL deployment, particularly in areas with inter-group tension; continued success of DD; a presence of local government and administrative structures to address disputes and criminality; and the presence of aid agencies and availability of basic social services.

IDPs in Camps	
Camp	Total
Wilson	28,387
Ricks Institute	22,829
Salala	20,370
Johtondo	19,013
Maimu 1	18,579
Blamasse	18,559
Seighbeh	15,281
Maimu 2	14,065
Soul Clinic	13,742
Perry Town	12,606
Maimu 3	12,176
E.J. Yancy	11,809
Mount Barclay	10,469
Conneh	9,984
Plumkor	9,354
Unification Town	6,648
Fendell*	6,478
Tumutu	4,732
New Land	4,323
Singhe 3	2,482
<b>Total</b>	<b>261,886</b>



Humanitarian organizations have taken into consideration lessons learned from past experiences and designed the RR process so that it not only targets ex-combatants, IDPs and returnees but also residents, who were not displaced. The RR process aims to establish major programmes in public works, agriculture and community-based initiatives, vocational training, apprenticeship, access to employment opportunities and housing reconstruction.

#### **Supporting IDP Camps**

As the rainy season sets in and more refugees spontaneously return and join IDP camps, services in camps will come under increasing strain. Although UN agencies and

NGOs, together with the LRRRC, mobilized resources to address the needs of IDPs remaining in camps, important gaps still remain in sectors related to shelter, water and sanitation, NFIs, protection, and medical services. The humanitarian community is struggling to face these needs through different sectoral coordination mechanisms.

It is currently expected that the bulk of the return process will begin in October 2004 and that by the beginning of next year plans for the consolidation and/or phase-out of the camps will be prepared.

### **3.2 IMPACT OF FUNDING LEVELS ON CHAP IMPLEMENTATION:**

Currently around 24.4% of the US\$ 137 million requested in the CAP 2004 has been met. This support allowed the humanitarian community in Liberia to realize numerous achievements over the past six months that have visibly impacted the quality of humanitarian aid to thousands of conflict-affected individuals. While agencies were able to continue providing assistance to the over 300,000 IDPs in camps and settlements in and around Monrovia, they were able to begin establishing an increased humanitarian capacity and presence in previously inaccessible communities throughout the country. Both the UN and NGOs have now begun setting-up field offices up-country resulting in a much better picture of the acute needs of vulnerable populations. Agency presence has had a considerable effect on the confidence of populations to return to their home communities. Achievements in distribution of agricultural inputs and small-scale economic projects have improved the coping capacities of the general population, and visible increases in market activities can be seen throughout the country. Other large-scale sectoral achievements include the resumption of school for over 750,000 children through a huge 'back-to-school' campaign. There has also been immense success in achieving high area coverage for immunization activities/campaigns for polio, measles and yellow fever and appreciable gains were made towards containing the outbreak cholera and diarrhoea especially through increased public health interventions in IDP camps. Escalating rates of malnutrition among IDPs and other vulnerable groups were also reasonably contained through sustained food interventions and maintenance of therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes. It is important to mention that as UN agencies were confined to Phase IV areas in the beginning of the year; it was the extraordinary efforts of the NGO community that led to enormous achievements in sustaining the humanitarian response to many vulnerable communities outside of Monrovia.

Despite these achievements, the funding gaps in many sectors did affect the well-being of many vulnerable populations. Specifically:

- Lack of support to IDP camps and their management agencies (many of which are local NGOs with limited capacities) constrained the ability to adequately support many IDPs. Camps have not had the resources to be able to appropriately expand and absorb the recent influxes of over 25,000 IDPs from irregular shelters in Monrovia as well as over 6,000 Liberian refugee returnees from Sierra Leone. Many IDPs are still forced to languish in unacceptable transit centres and sanitation has become appalling as emergency latrines constructed to meet short duration emergency needs are now being used as permanent structures.

- Gaps have also been major in the response to many social service interventions such as watsan, education, health, protection, and shelter. These gaps have left 50% of children in Liberia without schooling, only 10% of Liberians with access to health care and only 25% of Liberians with access to clean water. Gaps have also resulted in the delay of the resettlement of Country Health Teams (CHT).
- Several agencies have also been forced to shut down their operations which has negated any benefits made in 2003 and stalled sustainable solutions for long-standing problems.
- The lack of support to host communities to replenish lost livelihood structures has led some people to flee their homes and join IDP camps, just so they can receive some degree of assistance. In addition, it has also led to an increase in prostitution and crime as vulnerable populations exhaust their coping strategies.

At this juncture, if humanitarian assistance becomes stalled, not only will it jeopardize the ability to provide the urgent assistance needed by the 1.3 million vulnerable people in Liberia, it will also affect the viability of the transitional and reconstruction activities laid out in the RFTF. The outcomes foreseen in the RFTF presuppose that the activities provided for in the CAP are being carried out. The funding requirements laid out in the CAP are both the most urgent and immediate resources necessary to address the current humanitarian situation and also constitute the necessary foundations on which real and solid reconstruction efforts can take place.

### **3.3 SCENARIOS:**

The 'most likely' scenario developed in the 2004 CAP closely mirrors the current situation in Liberia with some developments being even better than expected. In particular, UNMIL forces are now in a position to restore security in many remote areas; the DDRR programme is progressing well, though concerns exist over the calibre and comprehensiveness of the weapons collected; and the NTGL has commenced restoring its authority throughout the country. Commercial activity and investment in key industrial areas has not yet begun though it is not clear whether this is directly due to a lack of confidence in the peace process or corruption. Finally, as expected, UN agencies have begun to establish humanitarian hubs in Zwedru and Gbarnga and anticipate opening hubs in Harper and Voinjama in the coming months.

### **3.4 STRATEGIC GOALS:**

In an effort to support peace and improve the living conditions of the people of Liberia, the Strategic Goals for the Humanitarian Community in Liberia continue to be to:

- provide continued assistance to vulnerable groups;
- support DDRR 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; and
- support the capacity building of national partners, local governments and civil society.

### **3.5 RESPONSE PLANS:**

#### **3.5.1 Food**

The World Food Programme (WFP) is providing food aid to an increasing number of people, although security concerns continue to limit access to some areas. Although WFP is currently carrying out operations in seven of the 15 counties in Liberia, food insecurity is still a critical problem for IDPs, refugees, returnees and other vulnerable groups.

The implementation and success of the DD programme is a precondition for peace and stability and to allow recovery and reconstruction. With the beginning of the cantonment phase of the DD programme, WFP will provide food assistance to some 165,000 ex-combatants and their dependants. WFP hopes to continue to have greater access to parts of Liberia in the next six months. The operation will gradually shift from emergency response to rehabilitation and support for resettlement efforts; the

emergency school feeding and Food For Work (FFW) programmes are expected to expand extensively during this time.

WFP provides 99% of food assistance in Liberia, thus any supply shortfalls will have a major impact on food insecurity.

### **3.5.2 Agriculture**

Agriculture is the core sector of the Liberian economy. About 80% of the population derives their livelihood from farming. During the past several months, due to the continued displacement of the population, farming activities throughout the country were minimal and a large portion of the population was dependent on food aid. Currently, the deployment of UN troops leading to an improvement in the security situation has led some farmers to return to their places of origin. However, for many of these returning farmers, agricultural inputs and support has been minimal resulting in most farmers not being able to plant in time for the rice and maize production season. It is expected that agricultural production in the coming six months will be lower than expected. Thus, it is now imperative that immediate support be provided for the crops that farmers can plant in the coming months such as cassava, other roots and tubers.

The strategy for the agricultural sector for the next six months includes:

- providing inputs (tools, training, seeds, and equipment) for the production of vegetables, roots and tubers;
- strengthening inter-agency cooperation,
- data collection and dissemination to ensure sector-wide coordination avoiding duplication and overlapping of activities;
- supporting ex-combatants reengage in the agricultural sector;
- promoting sustainable horticultural programmes in urban and peri-urban areas; and
- promoting economically and environmentally sound as well as sustainable agriculture.

In addition, the operational objectives for the next six months are to:

- assist returnees to resettle and gradually become independent of food aid;
- assist in the reintegration of ex-combatants while facilitating reconciliation;
- improve coordination in the agricultural sector providing adequate and reliable information to support the effective delivery of emergency agricultural assistance;
- promote improved and high yield planting materials; and
- improve rural populations' economic livelihood and protein intake by targeting the fisheries sector.

### **3.5.3 Health and Nutrition**

The cessation of hostilities and subsequent deployment of UNIMIL enabled the health and nutrition sector to provide emergency health and nutrition services initially in seven counties. To date the number of accessible counties has increased to eleven but health and nutrition services are only partially provided, limited in coverage and mainly supported by NGOs. NGOs are also constrained by limited funding. However, progress in the sector include among others:

- CHT relocated to three out of 15 counties;
- Ministry of Health (MoH) renovated;
- Thirty-three (33) clinics reactivated;
- cold chain system established at central and regional levels;
- 1.2 million children vaccinated against measles;
- established 15 supplementary and four therapeutic feeding centres;
- effective response to outbreak of yellow fever, cholera and acute bloody diarrhoea;
- active surveillance in accessible counties;
- nutritional surveys and screening conducted in four counties;
- trauma and delivery kits distributed to NGOs;
- SGBV medical services available in IDP camps;



- psycho-social care services for ex-combatants; and
- three hospitals partially supported by NGOs.

Restoration of health and nutrition services in post-conflict Liberia is crucial, especially as the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the CHTs require significant reconstitution and strengthening. In addition, programmes need to be in place to ensure that adequate medical personnel are made available. With a lack of baseline data for nutrition, lack of referral facilities, the incidence of cross border transmission of infections and routine immunisation not being fully re-established, the challenges remain great. Special attention is also required to support lack of services of SGBV cases in the host communities, as well as developing long term plans for psycho-social care in IDPs and host communities.

In addition to the existing activities, there is need to: rehabilitate three hospitals fully and the three NGO- supported hospitals partially; reactivate 57 additional clinics; conduct nutritional surveys country-wide as baseline data; enhance provision of emergency obstetric services and essential obstetric care; conduct sub-national immunization days for the eradication of poliomyelitis; and enhance STI/HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. The World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will actively coordinate health and nutrition and ensure the provision of essential health and nutrition services to all the population of Liberia.

### **3.5.4 Water and Sanitation**

Against the background of collapsed services for water supply, sanitation and hygiene in urban and rural communities and in the face of continuously deteriorating conditions in IDP camps and rural communities, UNICEF supported life-saving water and sanitation interventions. Yet the water and sanitation situation in Liberia continues to require urgent support and improvement, in particular as needs in IDP camps remain unmet. With the return of many refugees from neighbouring countries, the water and sanitation situation is far from adequate in the camps and host communities. With additional funding, sanitation and hygiene promotion will be a core activity in the camps, way stations, peri-urban and rural communities and schools. In coordination with its humanitarian interventions in 2004, UNICEF will prioritise building longer-term capacity for appropriate water provision and sanitation management. In the first half of 2004, UNICEF supported the following activities:

- **Municipal solid waste collection and disposal.** UNICEF supported the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) and Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) with equipment rental, trucks, front-end loaders and a bulldozer for the collection and disposal of garbage and other solid wastes from the streets.
- **Construction of wells with hand pumps and latrines.** UNICEF supported the Ministries of Rural Development, Health, and Lands, Mines and Energy and 10 local NGOs through the provision of funds for the construction of 223 wells with hand pumps and 169 pit latrines within the Back to School (BTS) campaign. Support was provided to several NGOs and CBOs for the construction of latrines, bathrooms and hand washing basins in six IDP camps, with special attention to the needs of young children and the disabled.
- **Social mobilization and hygiene promotion.** UNICEF supported the MoH through the Training of Trainers in hygiene education and promotion. Phase I and II of the training was completed for MoH, Ministry of Education (MoE), NGO and Community Based Organizations (CBO) staff out of which 40 were chosen as facilitators for future training sessions in social mobilization. Artists from the MoH, the MoE and the private sector were trained in drawing posters, pamphlets and murals with hygiene and health messages with pictures for children who cannot yet read. The MoE will be trained to be able to cope with the specific challenges of hygiene education, including approaches and content.
- **Water supply.** UNICEF supported the emergency provision of water and sanitation services in several IDP camps in Montserrado County. As the situation allows, water trucking will be minimized and be replaced by the construction of water points in schools and IDP camps. Five hundred hand pumps will be procured so as to enhance the access to quality water in targeted communities. There has also been the chlorinating of wells by NGOs and UN partners.

### **3.5.5 Education**

The needs in the education sector continue to be severe. As stated in the CAP, 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. Emergency education and integration of IDPs, former combatants and Liberian refugee returnee children into host schools and their certification and promotion from one class to another remains a key issue. There remains a critical shortage of essential instructional and learning materials, and existing facilities generally lack adequate space and basic amenities.

There have been numerous achievements in the education sector over the past six months including: significant progress was made through the delivery of educational supplies (School-in-a-Box kits) for students and teachers in nine accessible counties; one-third of the nation's teachers completed the teacher orientation/training programme in 2003 using the Rapid Educational Response Teacher's Guide; basic education and recreational kits provided to eight Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) at IDP camps located in Montserrado and Bong Counties; the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) was set up in identified IDP camps; school feeding was provided in Montserrado County (this has had a positive effect in enrolment, especially in the CFS; school rehabilitation is ongoing in 16 facilities; four CFS rehabilitated; Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) centres at IDP camps have been strengthened through material and technical support; parent teacher associations (PTAs) have been reactivated and awareness of education priorities among parents is becoming more focused; frequent monitoring visits have been made; and awareness on girls' education was promoted in IDP camps and in host communities.

The UNMIL Quick Impact Project (QIP) programme has also been extended from Monrovia and covers now almost all counties. More than 100 projects have been approved, half of which focus on school rehabilitation.

The strategy for the next six months in the educational sector is to: continue to respond to national education needs through the Back to School campaign which provides temporary learning spaces, teacher orientation, school supplies, water, environment and sanitation (WES), school feeding and structural rehabilitation; establish protective and safe learning spaces/environments; provide emergency school supplies; ensure service delivery for rehabilitation of educational and recreational facilities and provision of recreation kits; promote capacity building and training of teachers, Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), parents, caregivers, children and young people in IECD, girls education, gender and nutrition; ensure advocacy and social mobilisation for community involvement and participation in education of all children, especially girls; review and revise the national curriculum; offer 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; and strengthen the mechanisms for coordination, monitoring and information dissemination.

### **3.5.6 Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and local and international NGOs collaborated in the provision of shelters and Non-Food Items (NFI) to Liberian refugee returnees and IDPs in camps across the country. Working along with a pool of IDP camp management agencies, several activities were carried out to ensure achievement of the operational objectives set out in this vital sector. Weekly inter-agency coordination meetings were conducted as a mechanism for monitoring progress. A shelter and NFI Committee was established early in the year at UNHCR to respond to urgent needs in the various IDP camps. The result of this initiative shows that an estimated 45,950 IDPs benefited from an assortment of NFIs including blankets, mats, kitchen sets, soap, jerry cans, lanterns and buckets. Four IDP camps benefited from the distribution of sanitary kits to adult women (6,300), mosquito nets to pregnant and lactating women (1,550) and used clothes for children (1,809).

Considerable progress was made in the area of emergency shelter for IDPs and Liberian refugee returnees. An estimated 288 shelters were constructed as part of an elaborate expansion programme of the Unification IDP Camp to accommodate an additional 1,440 IDP families. These new inflows had

been relocated from irregular IDP shelters. Additionally, a number of IDPs living in damaged shelters in various camps received emergency construction materials such as wood poles, nails and plastic sheeting for the rehabilitation of their shelters. A total of 410 shelters have been constructed in the Perry Town IDP Camp to house an estimated 2050 spontaneous Liberian refugee returnees from Sierra Leone. Also ongoing is the construction of 150 returnee shelters for 750 Liberian refugee returnees in Gbarpolu County.

It is worth noting however, that Liberian refugee returnees and IDPs have not been provided return or reintegration packages because facilitated and organized return and reintegration has not commenced due to the level of insecurity prevailing in most potential communities of return. A tentative date to commence this initiative is set for October 2004.

### **3.5.7 Permanent Shelter**

As a result of spontaneous voluntary return of IDP population in the northwestern and central regions in the country (Gbarpolu, Lofa and Nimba) IDP and refugee returnees have started reconstruction of their homes. However, currently there is no assistance in proper planning with regard to permanent shelters and basic services, nor is there assistance to support the provision of mechanisms for land and property restitution in the counties. This has led to several land disputes emerging in Nimba County. Hence there is an urgent need to provide funding and support to the county administration to put in place land and property restitution mechanisms in order to avoid the escalation of conflicts over land and property.

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) has undertaken several planning missions and consultations with national institutions, NGOs and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to define a common and coordinated approach to facilitate permanent shelter delivery. The UN-HABITAT led Country Resource Centre and Employment Creation programme is aimed at providing advisory services in community planning, skills training and employment creation for refugee returnees, IDPs, ex-combatants and host community members. Specifically, the training programmes are designed to provide skills in building construction (carpentry, masonry, blacksmith, etc.) and also include counselling and a trauma-healing programme. The need for such services has increased as ex-combatants are being disarmed and demobilized and prepared for reintegration into local communities. In order for the programme to be successful it is felt that the Resource Centres and related programmes should be operational in the communities prior to the reintegration of ex-combatants. Since currently there has been no funding given to this programme, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is supporting the establishment of the first county resource centre in Montserrado County to support the recently DD ex-combatants for their RR process. A second County Resource Centre is also planned near the DD site for Gbarnga. Additionally, in Gbarpolu UNHCR is supporting a pilot shelter project covering 150 families. The project entails construction of low cost housing using local materials and will be expanded to other counties.

### **3.5.8 Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law**

The deployment of UNMIL to most of the country and the evolution of the operational situation in Liberia 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 areas that were formerly inaccessible, allegations continue to be made of gross violations of human rights and humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict.

The overall human rights and protection strategy is to increase awareness and advocacy on behalf of beneficiaries and 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. As opposed to the initial focus of the protection sector on IDPs, this project is now taking on a community orientation in support of the DDDR programme and the

resettlement of IDPs and Liberian refugee returnees. This will help ensure the participation of all sectors of the population in support of sustainable peace and development.

There have been many achievements over the past six months. Capacity building support has been provided through training workshops to human rights NGOs, humanitarian workers, government employees, and ex-combatants on human rights issues. Consultative meetings have been held with UNMIL, national and international NGOs, other UN agencies, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and LRRRC on the setting up of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Awareness raising workshops have also been organized on human rights and protection matters. UNHCR helped establish eleven Community Watch Teams in refugee/IDP camps in Montserrado County. Team members received training and equipment to conduct 24-hour patrols aimed at ensuring safety and helping identify armed elements that could destabilise camp security. The study on SGBV that commenced in November 2003 has also made significant progress. Additionally, activities have been initiated to involve traditional leaders in dialogue to address concerns of violence against women. Also, work has been initiated for the creation and enforcement of well-coordinated early warning interventions.

### 3.5.9 Child Protection

In 2004, the UNICEF Child Protection and Participation Unit has been able to strengthen the coordination mechanisms of the Child Protection Sector in Liberia, providing leadership in the design and implementation programmes in the protection sector. UNICEF is providing support to Child Protection Agencies in the area of training, conducting of assessments, development of standardized service packages, the provision of interim care services and family tracing for ex Children Associated with the Fighting Forces (CAFF) and other separated children. UNICEF is also supporting SGBV interventions in IDP camps and in host communities, as well as Child Friendly Spaces.

In 2004, UNICEF was able to raise US\$ 4.7 million to support its Child Protection and Participation highlighted in the CAP from different sources and funds. The funding was used to cover the following areas: opening and supporting Interim Care Centres; Family Tracing and Reunification; Training on Child Rights and Child Protection and programme support. Funding requested by UNICEF focuses on three critical areas: a) organizational capacity building for the Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD) and Child Protection Agencies' network; b) on-going provision of social and protection services to children affected by war; and c) the change in the attitudes and legal environments to make them child focused and friendly. Among the priorities listed for this year Child Friendly Spaces SGBV have not attracted funding. Therefore, those priorities remain on top of the agenda.

### 3.5.10 Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation (DDRR)

It is still recognised 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 forces in Liberia including the repatriation of fighters from other countries. UNMIL, UNDP and DDRR trust fund resources are being used to provide human, logistical and operational support to facilitate the establishment and management of the first four cantonment sites where disarmament and demobilization is now ongoing. As of 1 May 2004, over 18,000 ex-combatants (including those disarmed in December 2003) have been disarmed and are going through the demobilization process. Similar support is planned for the remaining six sites to be constructed. UNDP is participating in the finalization of a strategic framework for reintegration.



The demobilization 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; and provide transportation support to return to their respective communities of choice. In order to ensure protection of women and children combatants they will be separated from the adult male combatants as soon as they have been disarmed and their relocation to separate demobilization centres.



With the aim of socially and economically reintegrating 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 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); providing family tracing and reunification services and alternative care assistance for demobilized CAFF who cannot be reunified

with their families; creation and consolidation of community-based child protection mechanisms to ensure former CAFF are safe and protected and to minimize the potential for re-recruitment; providing social and economic reintegration opportunities through formal education, accelerated learning, vocational/skills training and apprenticeships (opportunity for developing initial marketable skills); accessing seed funding or productive assets for employment opportunities in the form of start-up kits and capital; providing specialized services to girls and young mothers in the area of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and STIs; and providing specialized assistance to demobilized CAFF with disabilities.

### 3.5.11 Refugees and Returnees

Improvements in the situation have created incentives for Liberian refugees to begin returning home from neighbouring countries. To date, UNHCR has registered 16,744 such returns in the Monrovia area alone. Those who cannot return to their communities of origin receive protection and assistance in IDP camps near Monrovia which UNHCR has expanded for this purpose. Meanwhile, the deployment of UNMIL troops and the lowering of UN security restrictions has made it possible for UNHCR to expand its presence beyond Monrovia. Offices have been reopened in Saclepea (Nimba County), Zwedru (Grand Gedeh County), Voinjama (Lofa County) and Gbarnga (Bong County). Meanwhile staff of the Harper (Maryland County) and Bopulu (Gbarpolu County) offices will be based on Zwedru and Tubmanburg respectively.

Protection and assistance to Sierra Leonean and Ivorian refugees is proceeding as planned. In Saclepea and Harper an estimated 1,000 Ivorian refugees are receiving camp based assistance such as food, water, sanitation, health services, skills training, primary education and psycho-social care for the vulnerable.

UNHCR has resumed assistance to Ivorian refugees in Saclepea camp in the the north east of Liberia. Contact with this population was lost when operations in eastern Liberia were suspended in March last year following the murder of two humanitarian workers.

### 3.5.12 Community Based Reintegration

Liberia's recent conflict resulted in nearly one million people, or one-third of the country's population, displaced. It is now estimated that up to 53,000 combatants and up to 20,000 children associated with the fighting forces need to be reintegrated back into their communities. In addition, tens of thousands

of displaced people continue to live 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. UN agencies and international NGOs have collaborated to design and focus their interventions on an integrated Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4Rs) programme.

A broad partnership comprising of UNDP, the World Bank, UNMIL and other donors are designing and implementing a DDRR programme for ex-combatants. UNDP has also developed a parallel Community Based Reintegration programme to cater to the socio-economic and capacity needs of communities that are to host the return of IDPS, refugees and ex-combatants. The Community Programme – mostly for security reasons – will geographically evolve alongside the implementation of the DDRR. Instead of the five counties it has envisaged to focus on, UNDP will now have sites in the ten counties where the demobilization is to take effect. Within the reintegration aspect, UNDP will initiate activities pertaining to capacity building for local governance, skills training, peace building, income generation and micro enterprise development, and restoration of basic public/social services. All activities have been planned in light of bridging the gap between humanitarian relief to the longer term development. Economic recovery is linked to the programme because the economic revival and sustenance of communities can significantly contribute to overall recovery of the country. This will be pursued when actual activities start.

Because of the above mentioned change in implementation strategy, the UNDP community development programme will require a total funding of US\$ 5 million, of which UNDP has already allocated US\$ 1.3 million of its own resources as seed money.

As with the RFTF, the design of the programmes geared towards the achievements of the 4Rs was generally based on desk study and information provided by active players in the conflict and peace process. Security and unhindered access are crucial factors in the process. With the full resumption of the DD process on 15 April 2004 assessment visits have started in the communities where the DD is taking place. These visits are aimed at sensitising the communities on the RR programme, and obtaining views from community residents about their critical needs, with a view to designing an operational plan for the interventions through the fielding of Transitional Recovery Teams. Capacity building for local governance, restoration of basic social services and community infrastructure, reactivation of economic activities, peace building and reconciliation remain principal issues to be addressed. In particular, reconciliation efforts should pay special attention to tensions and conflict between the Lorma and the Mandingos in Lofa, the Mandingos and Mano / Gio in Nimba and the Mano and Krahn in the northeast.

UNMIL has also supported the efforts of the humanitarian community through implementation of a host of QIPs to improve sanitation, rehabilitate schools and repair roads so as to address the immediate infrastructure needs in and around Monrovia. As conditions of access improve, these activities will be extended progressively throughout the country. In addition, UNMIL, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the NTGL have signed a US\$ 28 million project agreement for Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) to run a two-to-three year programme to help reintegrate 10,000 ex-combatants and 10,000 non-combatants into stable and productive communities.

Despite this grant to DAI, the overall lack of funding to support the remaining 40,000 ex-combatants and hundreds of thousands of community members with RR programmes is a major detriment to the recovery of Liberia.

### **3.5.13 Coordination and Support Services**

#### **Coordination**

Coordination and Support Services continue to play a pivotal role in ensuring an effective emergency and longer-term response in Liberia. Both Regional and Sectoral Coordination Working Groups have been established in the past six months and have been continually refined to keep pace with the changing realities on the ground. In addition, the Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee (HAC) chaired by the HC continues to bring together members of the NTGL, NGOs, and UN agencies on a



weekly basis to address current humanitarian challenges and to make policy and response decisions. In addition twice a week, open humanitarian briefings are held for all stakeholders as a forum to share information present common concerns and take joint action. To facilitate humanitarian coordination at the regional and county-level OCHA has also opened regional offices in Gbarnga and in Zwedru and anticipates opening other regional offices in Voinjama and Harper in the coming months. Regional offices, which will cover three counties each, will serve as the main regional humanitarian coordination structures for the UN and NGOs and will facilitate regular coordination meetings involving local players such as Development Superintendents. Meetings will be co-chaired by LRRRC and will include the reconstruction dimension by the participation of UNMIL representatives (Civil Affaires (CIVAFF), CIVPOL, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) etc.) and other recovery structures such as the Transitional Recovery Teams (TRTs).

As a means to harmonize and build upon various strategic and operational frameworks developed by UN agencies, in close consultations with the transitional government, coordination mechanisms such as the CAP, Common Country Assessment (CCA) and 4Rs Strategy continue to be reviewed, complemented and reflected. However, a *modus operandi* for the NTGL-led RFTF has been put at the centre of a coordination mechanism encompassing all activities addressing humanitarian, governance, transitional and development problems in the country. It is generally understood that the expected results and ultimate impacts of the RFTF as well as the CAP are to be delivered at the cluster and sector levels. In this regard, the RWCs occupy the important position in the management and delivery of RFTF and CAP interventions. Of special importance for the humanitarian community are the RWCs covering DDRR, refugees, returnees and IDPs, basic services such as health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and food security.

#### **The Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC)**

The HIC was established in August 2003 to provide information products and services to a wide range of humanitarian actors. The Internet Café serves an average of 1,500 users per month with approximately 60 percent of users from Liberian NGOs. The HIC provides maps and mapping services to the humanitarian community, distributing over 1,500 base and thematic maps per month in such diverse areas as security, IDP numbers and locations, health facilities and agricultural programming. The HIC website ([www.humanitarianinfo.org/Liberia](http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/Liberia)) provides an important focal point for information on humanitarian and related needs and activities both within the country and externally.

In cooperation with other UN agencies and the NTGL, the HIC has developed common datasets ranging from populated areas and administrative boundaries, roads and bridges, to health facilities. These datasets are made available to all interested parties to aid in operational and strategic planning. In collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, the MoE and health sector International non-governmental organizations (INGOs), the HIC has developed "Who does What Where" activity tracking systems reporting the planned and currently implemented programmes of NGOs in the agriculture, education, health and water/sanitation sectors. From the onset of the response, the HIC has worked closely with the Ministry of Planning to improve its geo-spatial data resources and human resource capacity. The HIC provides access to computers for Ministry staff and managerial and technical oversight for joint data development programmes. Currently the HIC is working with the Ministry on the planning of a joint nationwide needs assessment and village mapping exercise to support rehabilitation and reconstruction planning.

#### **United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC)**

The UNJLC Liberia operation was completed in March 2004 although a logistics-planning officer, directly attached to the HC, will remain until the end of June 2004 to advise the HC and UNCT on relevant (logistics) issues. UNJLC's mission was to complement and coordinate logistics capabilities of humanitarian agencies. UNJLC was successful in identifying and updating logistics information needs of UN agencies and NGOs and in providing the requested information. There were many achievements, including the distribution of diesel fuel to UN agencies in the first weeks after the crisis, which were instrumental in keeping humanitarian operations moving in Liberia. UNJLC also completed technical assessments of the transport infrastructure in Liberia (e.g. airports, sea ports, and roads), often together with other agencies and NGOs. The compilation of the custom and immigration guidelines, negotiation of reduced fees and handling charges at entry points contributed to a smooth flow of humanitarian assistance into Liberia. UNJLC also established a vital civil - military coordination with UNMIL in Liberia, thereby de-conflicting humanitarian and military logistics operations. The Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) was established by the (acting) HC (jointly implemented by

UNJLC with OCHA) to create an umbrella location for humanitarian and military parties to exchange logistics information.

**WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region**

WFP's Air Service plans to continue providing more than 100 hours of flight time per week throughout the coming months. Due to security constraints, the current air service in Liberia (Security Phase V) continues to be limited to Monrovia and now Zwedru. Air operations to destinations inside Liberia will increase once the security situation permits.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The overwhelming support and presence of the international community in Liberia has led to significant and long awaited gains in the security situation of a fast growing majority of the country. The successful resumption of activities aimed at addressing the country's former combatants has inspired new confidence in the process of DDRR and has created the first conditions for a gradual and countrywide return to peace and stability.

However, vigilance and stalwart support by the international community is still critical leading up to and extending beyond governmental elections in October 2005. Currently, fundamental gaps in humanitarian assistance funding are contributing to serious downward trends in health, nutrition, education and shelter and are threatening to undermine the singular humanitarian imperative to restore lives and livelihoods. Furthermore, the expected return of refugees, IDPs and ex-combatants must occur in an environment conducive to reintegration, rehabilitation and most of all reconciliation. These activities must be supported without delay. This Mid-Year Review of the Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal is made on behalf of the people of Liberia and is intended to bring together humanitarian stakeholders and donors with this purpose, that is, of fostering a brighter future for Liberia.

## 5. PROJECT REVISIONS

Project Code	Agency	Project Title	Original Request (USD)	Revised/Unmet Request (USD)	Reason for revision
AGRICULTURE					
LIB-04/A06	FAO	'Accelerated capacity building for post-war agriculture development'	New Project	546,000	At the time of CAP 2004 preparation the MoA was about to start. We had no reliable information on status. Found that MoA does not have the capacity to carry out its mandate
LIB-04/A02	FAO	'Emergency rehabilitation of agriculture for war-affected populations in urban and peri-urban areas'	243,200	254,600	Minor adjustment
LIB-04/A05	FAO	'Emergency support to war-affected blacksmiths and provision of training in blacksmithing to ex-combatants, in rural towns and villages'	325,300	361,700	DDRR is progressing, and in light of the expected challenges, ex-combatants have been included for training
LIB-04/A07	FAO	'Assistance to vegetable production in support of reintegration of ex-combatants and war affected farm families in communities'	New Project	454,400	Reintegration of ex-combatants as well as returnees which was not envisaged during CAP 2004 preparation is now foreseen
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES					
LIB-04/CSS02	OCHA	'Support for the HIC Liberia'	747,032	962,106	Additional activities to support regional coordination, NTGL capacity-building and other special initiatives.
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE					
LIB-04/S/NF01	HABITAT	'Immediate measures for reconstruction strategy and establishment of County Resource Centres'	1,500,000	1,697,000	Project expanded to include the establishment of the County Resource Centres
LIB-04/ER/I01	UNDP	'DDRR Programme'	17,977,349	54,000,000 <sup>1</sup> 16,135,465 <sup>2</sup>	
LIB-04/ER/I02	UNDP	'Community based support in reintegration and recovery'	1,300,000	5,000,000	
EDUCATION					
LIB-04/E01A	UNICEF	'Emergency educational response'	6,818,182	5,445,500	Requirement for eight months
	UNFPA		150,000		
HEALTH					
LIB-04/H02	UNICEF	'Malaria/ vector control campaign'	1,244,318	747,000	Requirement for seven months
LIB-04/H01A/B/C	WHO	'Emergency health and nutrition needs'	13,031,000	9,968,295	Overall, the reduction is due to reduction in project duration. Rehabilitation budget has also decreased while there is an increase in budget for reactivation of clinics that increases from 20 to 90.
	UNICEF		13,546,237	11,410,457	
	UNFPA		3,033,700	3,033,700	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

**LIBERIA**

Project Code	Agency	Project Title	Original Request (USD)	Revised/Unmet Request (USD)	Reason for revision
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>					
LIB-04/MS03	IOM	'IDPs: return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin, and emergency assistance to temporary settlements'	6,005,600	5,005,600	Received 1,000,000
<b>PRTOECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW</b>					
LIB-04/P/HR/RL07	HABITAT	'Protection of land and property rights of displaced populations'	1,000,000	796,000	
LIB-04/P/HR/RL03	UNDP	'Investigating and documenting allegations of sexual violence throughout the conflict'	65,000	200,000	
LIB-04/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	'Prevention and response to SGBV and exploitation'	1,126,818	560,000	Requirement for eight months
LIB-04/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	'Support establishment for CFS in IDP camps and local communities'	1,236,364	616,000	Requirement for eight months
LIB-04/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	'Prevention, identification, documentation, tracing and reunification of separated children'	1,126,136	580,160	Requirement for eight months
LIB-04/P/HR/RL05	UNICEF	'Demobilisation, interim care and reintegration of children associated with the fighting forces'	6,308,636	6,160,000	Requirement for eight months
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>					
LIB-04/WS04	UNICEF	'Water, sanitation and hygiene for returning populations'	2,329,545	Deleted	Merged with LIB-04/WS02
LIB-04/WS01 AB	UNICEF	'Institutional and capacity building support'	676,136	149,000	Requirement for seven months
	WHO		900,00	900,000	
LIB-04/WS02	UNICEF	'Water, sanitation and hygiene for IDP camps, 'Way station' transit areas and returning populations'	2,398,295	2,555,000	Merged with LIB-04/WS04  Total budget reduced due to funds received and reduced duration
LIB-04/WS03	UNICEF	'Water, sanitation and hygiene for schools and health facilities'	3,045,454	1,530,000	Requirement for eight months  Budget reduced due to funds received

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Accelerated capacity building for post-war agriculture development
<b>Project Code:</b>	LIB-04/A06
<b>Sector:</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establish competent and reliable national, county, district and clan level capacity of the MoA to support community-based agricultural development</li> <li>• To establish strong, efficient and reliable contact between rural farmers, NGOs, donors, and government for information and technology sharing that would enhance productivity in the agriculture sector</li> <li>• To build the technical capacity of farming communities through regular training</li> <li>• To contribute to food security and sustainable livelihood development in communities and at the national level</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	MoA staff (300) and farm families (15,000)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MOA, University of Liberia (College of Agriculture & Forestry), LRRRC
<b>Project Duration:</b>	Six (6) months
<b>Funds Required:</b>	<b>US\$ 546,000</b>

### Project Summary

The 14-year long civil war in Liberia has led to mass population displacement, severe destruction of properties, infrastructure and death of potential producers in the agriculture. Disruption of agriculture activities, collapse of the economy and the loss of job opportunities have negatively impacted the food security situation. The MoA has also been directly affected by years of violence and currently does not have the capacity to effectively carry out its mandate. It is therefore vital to build the institutional capacity of the Ministry, including training for Ministry staff. The trained staff in turn will arrange farmer field schools and train the technicians of local NGOs as well as lead farmers in the communities, in various aspects of agriculture, to enable them to restart and continue better productive agriculture in post-war Liberia. The project will identify and ensure that qualified personnel are recruited and posted in the various county offices of the MoA. Requisite staff for the Ministry's office in Monrovia will also be identified and trained to enable them to take on the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, evaluating and organizing the training of farmers in various improved methods of agricultural production, throughout the country.

### Main Activities

- Assessment of the MoA to identify available personnel.
- Identification of manpower gaps in counties, districts and clans.
- Assessment of the Ministry to identify and recruit required personnel.
- Determination of inputs required to build capacity at the various levels (county, district, and clan).
- Identification of farmers training needs.
- Provision of inputs for capacity building.
- Implementing farmer field schools for training of farmers in the various counties.

### Key Outputs

- MoA has capacity to carryout its responsibilities in the sector.
- Farmers throughout the country have access to information on modern agricultural practices and trained through farmer field schools.
- Effective coordination of national agricultural programmes.
- Increased agricultural production and food diversity.
- Effective monitoring of food security situation countrywide, identification of problems, acquisition of necessary data for forecasting and planning in the sector.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel: (TCDC & local consultants)	130,000
Training and training materials	95,000
Contract with NGOs	30,000
Equipment: generators, motorbikes, vehicle with HF radio and office equipment	250,000
General operating expenses	15,000
Direct operating costs	26,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>546,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Assistance to vegetable production in support of reintegration of ex-combatants and war affected farm families in communities.
<b>Project Code:</b>	LIB-04/A07
<b>Sector:</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide assistance that would facilitate the reintegration of ex-combatants and war-affected farmers into host communities in rural towns and villages.</li> <li>• To facilitate sustainable means by which ex-combatants and war-affected farmers can generate income for sustainable livelihood.</li> <li>• To ensure continuous availability of food in towns and villages for control of malnourishment in residents.</li> </ul>
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	War-affected farmers (20,000) and ex-combatants (5,000)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NCDDRR, LRRRC, MoA and NGOs.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	Six (6) months
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 454,400</b>

### Project Summary

Basic farming inputs (farm land, agricultural tools, equipment, infrastructure, livestock, seed sources, fishing nets, etc.) were directly affected by the protracted conflict, as were farmers and their families who were also forced to abandon their towns, villages and farms. Those who remained were largely unable to be reached by with agricultural assistance or farm their land because of the insecurity. The presence of UN peacekeepers is gradually encouraging the displaced population to return and assistance is therefore required to allow these people to restart their lives. The international community has endorsed a DDDR programme that is progressing and is expected to disarm and demobilize over 50,000 combatants. Most of the disarming combatants are from rural towns and villages and their primary activity before taking arms was agriculture. After disarming, most ex-combatants are expected to go back to their towns and villages and in view of their pre-war experiences; it is logical to conclude that many will revert to agriculture. To reintegrate the two groups (i.e. the ex-combatants and their victims) requires programmes and projects in which both parties will have common interest. This project is expected to support both groups via the production of vegetables so that the community and ex-combatants might share the produce, meet in the market to sell and buy from one another and thereby keeping them in contact for smooth and better reintegration.

### Main activities

- Identification of implementing partners.
- Mobilization of project beneficiaries.
- Procurement and distribution of seeds and tools.
- Provision of training.
- Project implementation, monitoring and reporting.

### Main outputs

- Ex-combatants are reintegrated and positively contributing to the civil society.
- Farm families resettled and engaged in vegetable production in towns and villages.
- Farm families and ex-combatants acquire knowledge in improved vegetable production techniques, including pest and disease control.
- Enhanced food production and household food security.
- Improved standard of living for both ex-combatants and farmers.
- Peaceful and non-violent community created.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Agricultural inputs (seed, tool, agro-chemicals, etc.)	255,000
Contract with NGOs	40,000
One national consultant (ten months) and staff	69,600
Training	12,000
Equipment: vehicle, communication and office equipment.	35,000
General operating expenses (internal travel, transporting supplies, monitoring and evaluation)	15,000
Direct operating costs	27,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,400</b>

**ANNEX I.**  
**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTION**

<b>Consolidated Appeal for Liberia 2004</b> Summary of Requirements and Contributions By Appealing Organisation as of 25 May 2004
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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	1,593,900	3,531,013	1,467,913	-	-	1,467,913	2,063,100	41.6%
IOM	6,005,600	6,005,600	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	5,005,600	16.7%
OCHA	3,360,921	3,575,995	920,270	1,000,000	-	1,920,270	1,655,725	53.7%
OHCHR	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	105,000	- %
UN Habitat	2,500,000	2,493,000	-	-	-	-	2,493,000	- %
UNDP	19,342,349	23,777,349	-	2,441,884	-	2,441,884	21,335,465	10.3%
UNDP/UNSECOORD	228,000	228,000	-	-	-	-	228,000	- %
UNFPA	3,183,700	3,183,700	-	-	-	-	3,183,700	- %
UNHCR	46,862,891	46,862,891	3,050,682	11,000,000	-	14,050,682	32,812,209	30.0%
UNICEF	39,856,121	39,019,285	1,060,490	10,624,374	-	11,684,864	27,334,421	29.9%
WFP	122,000	122,000	122,000	-	-	122,000	-	100.0%
WHO	13,931,000	11,606,330	738,035	-	-	738,035	10,868,295	6.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>137,091,482</b>	<b>140,510,163</b>	<b>8,359,390</b>	<b>25,066,258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,425,648</b>	<b>107,084,515</b>	<b>23.8%</b>

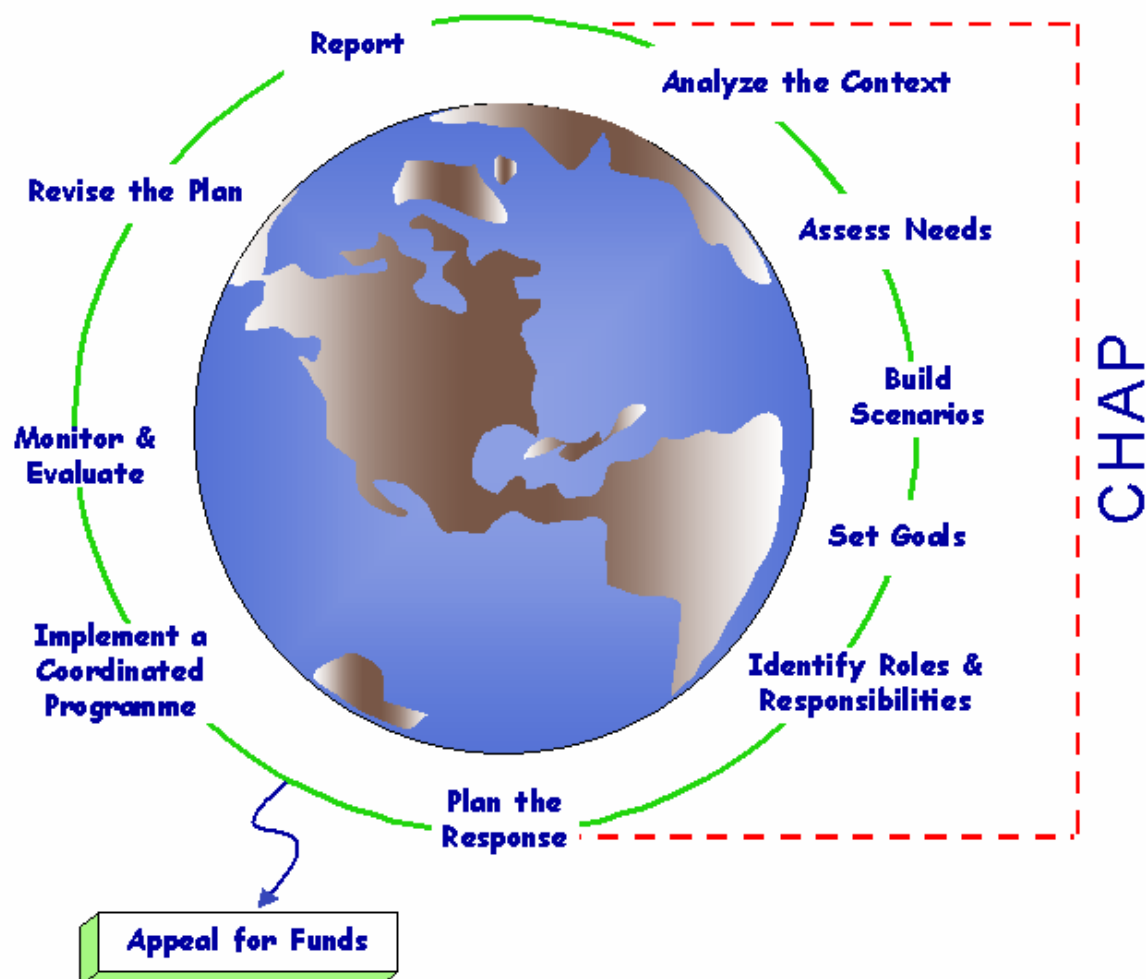
<b>Consolidated Appeal for Liberia 2004</b> Summary of Requirements and Contributions By Sector as of 25 May 2004
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Activity	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements	% Covered
AGRICULTURE	1,593,900	3,531,013	1,467,913	2,063,100	41.6 %
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,482,921	3,697,995	2,042,270	1,655,725	55.2 %
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	19,277,349	23,577,349	2,441,884	21,135,465	10.4 %
EDUCATION	6,968,182	6,441,022	995,522	5,445,500	15.5 %
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,500,000	1,697,000	-	1,697,000	0.0 %
FOOD	-	-	-	-	0.0 %
HEALTH	30,855,255	26,197,487	1,038,035	25,159,452	4.0 %
MULTI-SECTOR	52,868,491	52,868,491	15,050,682	37,817,809	28.5 %
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	10,967,954	13,717,160	4,700,000	9,017,160	34.3 %
SECURITY	228,000	228,000	-	228,000	0.0 %
UNATTRIBUTED	-	-	2,268,696	-2,268,696	0.0 %
WATER AND SANITATION	9,349,430	8,554,646	3,420,646	5,134,000	40.0 %
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>137,091,482</b>	<b>140,510,163</b>	<b>33,425,648</b>	<b>107,084,515</b>	<b>23.8%</b>

# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



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