



Beneficiary cashing out money for multi-purpose

Appeal: <b>MDRLR007</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 395,575</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2023-000167-LBR</b>	People Affected: <b>15,200 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>8,751 people</b>	People Assisted: <b>8,751 people</b>
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>13-09-2023</b>	Operational End Date: <b>31-01-2024</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>

Targeted Regions: **Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado**

*The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

# Description of the Event



Map from Atlas

## Date of event

04-09-2023

## What happened, where and when?

From 1st to 4th September 2023, Liberia experienced intense rainfall that caused widespread flooding, particularly in Grand Cape Mount, Bong, and Montserrado counties, with severe impacts in Kru Town, Gbarnga, Monrovia, and surrounding communities. Forecasts of continued heavy rains through September and October increased the risk of further flooding, especially in low-lying and poorly drained areas. Additional rains recorded did not had a significant impact like the one in early september.

In total, at the closure of this intervention, the flooding affected an estimated 15,200 people, causing extensive damage to infrastructure, fishing settlements, residential houses, and community facilities. The most severe impact was recorded in Monrovia and its environs on September 4th, following five consecutive days of cumulative rainfall that began on August 30th. Approximately 12,450 people (1,778 households) were affected in Monrovia alone.

The hardest-hit locations included Monrovia's low-lying neighborhoods, areas along the border with Sierra Leone, and communities situated near rivers crossing the northeastern part of the country. Families in these areas faced displacement, loss of livelihoods, and destruction of essential services.





Community consultation and awareness raising



Distribution of cleaning tools



Cleaning of drainages by volunteers and community members



updating of beneficiary list with FSP

## Scope and Scale

The floods reported in Liberia since September 1, 2023, were the result of continuous heavy rainfall and affected three of the country's fifteen counties. The situation worsened after five consecutive days of rain, producing widespread destruction across Grand Cape Mount, Bong, and Montserrado Counties.

In Grand Cape Mount County, the coastal community of Kru Town in Robertsport City was hit on September 1, 2023. The floods affected 1,955 people and displaced 520, bringing coastal floods and erosion to the beachside fishing settlement. Kru Town had already been identified as highly vulnerable to erosion and flooding in risk and vulnerability studies, which highlighted the effects of rising sea levels and climate change. As a fishing hub along the West African coast, the flooding severely disrupted income-generating activities, further weakening the livelihoods of families who depended on the sea.

In Bong County, heavy rains on September 3, 2023, caused floods in Gbarnga City, the capital, affecting 795 people. The most impacted neighborhoods included Rubber Factory, Civil Compound, and adjacent communities. Floodwaters destroyed household items, washed away food reserves, and damaged homes, further straining the already limited coping capacities of the affected families.

The most severe impact was recorded in Monrovia and surrounding low-lying areas of Montserrado County on September 4, 2023. After five days of torrential rain since August 30, floods spread across 32 communities, affecting 12,450 people. The hardest-hit areas were located along the St. Paul River, Stockton Creek, the Du River, and the floodplain settlements around the Mesurado Wetlands. These communities had experienced recurrent flooding over the last decade, underscoring their persistent vulnerability to natural disasters.

Although no deaths were reported across the affected counties, thousands of families were displaced. Many sought refuge in public buildings, while others relied on relatives and friends for temporary shelter. With household belongings and food stocks washed away, the floods deepened economic hardships at a time when families were already struggling.

The rains throughout the season and history of recurrent flooding heightened the sense of vulnerability. High vulnerabilities for populations in areas with inadequate drainage systems, while downstream settlements along large rivers were vulnerable to flash flooding after relatively short but intense rainfall. These ongoing rains further exacerbated the damage to infrastructure, contributed to road closures, and heightened the risk of water contamination.



# National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?

No

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

### Secretariat

Given the limited financial resources available to the Liberian National Red Cross Society (LNRCS), IFRC supported the preparation and submission of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) which enabled the National Society to respond effectively to the floods.

The IFRC Country Office in Freetown further provided support to LNRCS in implementing the DREF operation in line with the approved Emergency Plan of Action and required standards. Throughout the response, bi-weekly coordination meetings were held with the National Society to ensure progress was tracked, challenges were addressed, and operational updates were shared. In addition, technical monitoring visits were conducted, allowing the provision of direct technical support and guidance to strengthen the quality and accountability of the response.

### Participating National Societies

The Swedish Red Cross, which has an ongoing presence in Liberia supporting the National Society's capacity strengthening, contributed to the flood response by providing an initial response support of USD 15,450. This Initial Response Fund was used to address urgent basic needs, including the distribution of food and non-food items to affected families.

In addition, local authorities played a vital role in supporting displaced families. Temporary shelter was provided for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in a public building within the affected area, ensuring that the most vulnerable households had immediate access to safe refuge during the peak of the flooding.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which normally provides technical support to the Liberian National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) through its Regional Office in Abidjan, did not provide direct support for the response to the flood incidents.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance

Yes

### National authorities

National authorities, local authorities, and city governments ensured that affected populations had access to temporary shelters in public buildings, providing immediate refuge for displaced families. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) activated its flood response coordination mechanism, bringing together key response actors, including the Liberian National Red Cross Society (LNRCS). Through this platform, the NDMA facilitated coordination, information-sharing, and joint planning.



	In addition, the Agency supported efforts to mobilize resources to scale up response actions and address the urgent needs of the most affected communities.
UN or other actors	N/A

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

The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) activated its flood response coordination mechanism, which was attended by key response actors, including the Liberian National Red Cross Society (LNRCS). In addition, coordination platforms were established in each of the affected counties, involving relevant local stakeholders. Movement coordination and information-sharing were maintained through regular meetings, which allowed actors to monitor developments, address challenges, and align response actions effectively across all levels.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Following the floods, many affected families took refuge in community public buildings, schools, and with host families, enduring very difficult conditions due to disrupted living environments, lack of food, and increased burdens on their hosts. Approximately 80% of affected people were displaced, which intensified concerns over safety, health, and wellbeing. The temporary accommodations lacked adequate safety measures, proper weather protection, and were exposed to multiple risks.

Host communities themselves experienced indirect vulnerabilities as they shared limited resources and livelihoods with displaced families. Given these challenges, securing a sustainable source of living was critical for the affected households, with an estimated requirement of at least three months of rations to meet basic needs.

Based on the National Society's assessment, the prioritized needs for shelter and household support included: Assorted Essential Household Items (HHIs), Cash assistance for flexible support. Kitchen sets, clothing, mats, and blankets. Addressing these needs was essential to ensure the safety, dignity, and wellbeing of displaced households while mitigating the strain on host communities.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The affected populations faced urgent needs for assorted Essential Household Items to replace losses and rebuild the essentials required for food storage, protection, hygiene, and other basic necessities. The areas impacted by the floods predominantly consisted of agricultural, farming, and fishing communities, with many households relying on petty trading as their primary source of income.

The assessment revealed significant damage to businesses and productive assets, which severely affected livelihoods. Shop owners lost merchandise, farmers lost seeds, crops, and tools, and fishing communities experienced damage to equipment and storage facilities. Household goods, basic necessities, and food stocks were washed away, further exacerbating income losses and limiting access to individual and collective hygiene essentials. Many families who lost everything were housed with host families, placing additional strain on local food and resource reserves.

These challenges occurred against a backdrop of existing socio-economic vulnerabilities, including an ongoing hunger crisis affecting 16–18% of the population, currency depreciation, and rising prices. Market monitoring conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) in May 2023 indicated a 14% increase in imported rice prices in Liberia due to seasonal demand and local currency depreciation. Prices for other staple commodities, including cassava, cowpeas, and palm oil, also increased compared to the previous year, further intensifying the vulnerability of flood-affected households.

Addressing livelihoods needs through cash assistance, essential household items, and support to restore productive assets was therefore critical to enable affected families to recover and maintain a minimum standard of living.



### Multi purpose cash grants

The assessment revealed multiple needs among affected communities that required a flexible approach to allow households to address their diverse priorities. Livelihoods, essential items, and shelter needs were particularly significant in areas impacted by the floods. Many families had suffered partial or total loss of their homes, businesses, and sources of income, placing displaced households in highly



vulnerable situations.

The MPC system was identified as the most suitable approach to address these multiple needs, enabling each family to prioritize their losses and recovery needs with dignity. Lessons learned from previous operations indicated that cash assistance was preferred by communities, as it provided flexibility, choice, and respect for household decision-making. LNRCS ensured a swift and efficient response, delivering cash assistance to support both the affected families and the local markets affected by economic disruptions.

Despite the use of MPC, technical oversight remained essential for sector-specific interventions, including Shelter, Health, and WASH. LNRCS directly provided several services and oversaw procurements to ensure technical quality. This approach guaranteed that assistance, particularly in water treatment and other technical areas, adhered to relevant standards and safe guidance before, during, and after delivery to the communities.

## Health

During the assessment conducted by the Liberian National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) on September 4th, displaced families were found to be highly exposed to adverse weather conditions, including cold and vector-borne risks. Women and children were identified as the most vulnerable groups. Many were sleeping in open buildings without adequate safety measures, while others had to sleep on bare, wet floors in public areas, increasing their exposure to health hazards.

The continuous rainfall, combined with poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, created an environment conducive to the development and spread of diseases. There was heightened concern regarding potential outbreaks of malaria, diarrheal diseases, and cholera. The affected families' limited resources and living conditions severely restricted their ability to prevent or mitigate these health risks.

Addressing these health concerns required targeted interventions, including awareness-raising campaigns, information dissemination on disease prevention, and provision of essential health and hygiene support to reduce the risk of further humanitarian health emergencies.

## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The assessment identified priority WASH needs, including ensuring access to safe water, improving hygiene practices, and enhancing sanitation facilities. The intervention teams deployed to support affected communities were themselves exposed to ongoing rainfall and required adequate protective measures while delivering assistance.

With the continuous rainfall and rising sea levels, there was a heightened risk that additional populations could be displaced or affected by the disaster. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases, were particularly at risk from the adverse effects of poor hygiene and sanitation conditions. Addressing these needs was critical to prevent disease outbreaks and protect the health and dignity of the most affected communities.

## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The intervention considered supporting vulnerable households with a focus on the gender dimension, diversity, disability, and minorities. It ensured the supply of personal protective equipment to the response teams, including boots, flashlights, bibs, megaphones, and raincoats.

Protection, gender, and inclusion were integrated throughout the response to uphold the communities' dignity, access, participation, and safety. Recognizing that women, girls, men, and boys of different ages, disabilities, and backgrounds have distinct needs, risks, and coping strategies, the operation paid particular attention to protecting and including vulnerable groups. Gender and diversity analysis were conducted as part of the needs assessment and analysis in all sectoral responses, including WASH and Shelter, to understand how different groups were affected and inform operational strategies. All sectors aimed to meet IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies.

The PGI focal point ensured that all volunteers completed a brief online introduction on sexual and gender-based violence case disclosure and referral, as reported in the activity report for this operation. Additionally, LNRC integrated questions on PGI in the next detailed assessments to identify needs and take appropriate action.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation was to deliver immediate relief to 1,250 households (8,751 people) affected by the floods. This included providing shelter, multipurpose cash to support livelihoods and basic needs, promoting community health, and ensuring access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The intervention took place over four months in three counties: Grand Cape Mount, Bong, and Montserrado, specifically targeting the affected areas of Kru Town, Gbarnga City, and Monrovia.

## Operation strategy rationale

The rationale of this operation was to provide emergency assistance in shelter, livelihoods, basic needs, hygiene, sanitation, and access to safe drinking water through water treatment. The operation also aimed to meet immediate needs such as food and essential non-food items. The planned intervention followed community feedback from past post-distribution surveys, which confirmed that cash transfers were an effective and fast way to help affected people recover according to their specific needs, restoring their dignity by allowing them to choose what was necessary for their families while aiding market recovery. The diverse needs of the communities required an approach that addressed their priorities, making unconditional cash transfers the best way forward for flexibility, dignity, and effective assistance.

The LRCS plan incorporated three main components:

- Support for the most vulnerable displaced families to access safer shelter/housing solutions: In parallel, the NS ensured that unconditional cash was complemented with shelter provision for the most vulnerable families whose homes were completely destroyed. Priority was given to vulnerable groups as identified in the target sections.
- Unconditional cash for 1,250 households: The NS provided cash to cover priority needs for food, non-food items, and access to urgent health services and other humanitarian necessities after the floods impacted their capacity to meet these basic needs.
- Urgent humanitarian services in evacuation centers and host communities: This included mitigating health risks, improving hygiene and sanitation, and disseminating key messages on safe construction, flood risks, and warnings.

A. Shelter and Household Items (Target: 250 households or 1,750 people): In three locations, 250 households whose houses were destroyed received shelter assistance. This included providing shelter materials and technical support for safe construction. Items were procured and distributed while trained branches offered necessary construction support. A review of the beneficiary list was conducted before the assistance started through cash transfers.

B. Unconditional Cash (1,250 households):

The Liberian National Red Cross renewed contracts with two mobile phone companies to facilitate the cash transfers, ensuring efficiency and accessibility for beneficiaries. Regular assessments and monitoring were conducted to adapt to the evolving context. Each targeted household received CHF 162 (USD 199.89), an amount calculated using May 2023 WFP market price data for food and supplementary inputs from local suppliers, while also factoring in inflation. The unconditional cash support was designed to cover:

- Two months of food needs (USD 110.89, equivalent to USD 55.45 per month).
- Essential household items, hygiene supplies, water storage materials, and health services (USD 89).

In total, 1,250 households were supported to meet their immediate food and non-food needs while retaining the flexibility to prioritize spending based on their most urgent requirements.

C. Additional Humanitarian Support to Mitigate Health and WASH Risks: The MPC did not include mosquito nets, water treatments, and technical shelter support, which were covered by other means. For water treatment, the government provided support, and the NS coordinated with them while ensuring environmental hygiene in evacuation sites and host communities. The NS prioritized health risk mitigation, promoting good health and WASH practices to reduce water and vector-borne diseases. First aid and psychosocial support were also provided.

130 volunteers were trained in PSS, CEA, first aid, and health promotion, deployed three days a week for 12 weeks to maintain drainage and waste management systems and raise health awareness. Visibility was maintained through procurement of items, protective gear for volunteers, and a market assessment for WASH items and other cash support. A PDM was conducted three weeks after the cash distribution.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

CEA was mainstreamed throughout the intervention to ensure meaningful participation. A feedback mechanism was set up to collect complaints and feedback, reported from branches to HQ and addressed sensitively. FAQs were developed and disseminated to clarify key messages. Feedback mechanisms included:

- Community-proposed committees for activity follow-up and complaint sharing.
- Trained volunteers managing complaints through dedicated numbers and excel records.
- Direct visits by volunteers and focus groups to collect feedback and inform key messages.

With ongoing rains, the NS monitored the situation and revised the plan as needed, maintaining continuous advocacy and coordination with stakeholders and community representatives



# Targeting Strategy

## Who was targeted by this operation?

The operation targeted in total, 1,250 households.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of beneficiaries for the flood response considered specific vulnerability and loss criteria to ensure that assistance reached those most in need. Households were prioritized based on:

- Partial or complete loss of household items.
- Partial or complete loss of livelihood assets.
- Partial or complete loss of water storage facilities.
- Houses partially or completely damaged by the floods.

Priority was given to households that were particularly vulnerable, including:

- Households classified as poor or near-poor.
- Households that had not received, or had received very limited, support from other agencies.
- Households without a sustainable source of income or livelihoods.
- Households with persons with disabilities or chronically ill members.
- Female-headed households.
- Households with pregnant or lactating women.
- Households with elderly persons over 65 years of age.
- Households with children under five years of age.

### Shelter Assistance

Shelter assistance specifically targeted families that had completely lost their homes during the floods. Based on a rapid assessment, 250 households meeting this criterion were identified by LNRCS. Effective registration procedures were carried out, and all of the above prioritization criteria were applied to ensure that assistance reached the most vulnerable and those in urgent need of safe shelter.

## Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	4,463	Rural	-
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Assisted Men	4,288	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	8,751		
Total Targeted Population	8,751		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual	Yes



exploitation and abuse policy?	
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Recycle of people pretending to be affected	The operation ensured that assistance reached the intended beneficiaries effectively and equitably by verifying and validating all documented recipients before distribution.
Poor coordination	Regular bilateral meetings were held with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) to ensure the accuracy of beneficiary lists and prevent duplication of assistance.
Politicians to showcase themselves by showing up with donations to communities (Elections in October 2023)	To prevent political influence during the October 2023 elections, the National Society provided support to affected populations strictly in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, ensuring impartiality and neutrality in all interventions.
Inflation. Over the past months, inflation was recorded on food items that are essential for family baskets. Some increase of prices from 9% to 33% following WFP monitoring report.	Inflation on essential food items, which ranged from 9% to 33% according to WFP market monitoring, was factored into the estimated cash installments. Prices were periodically reviewed through market assessments to confirm accuracy, and continuous monitoring was conducted on the ground to ensure that cash assistance reflected current market conditions.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

In October, during the Presidential and Representative elections, political party campaign rallies were ongoing. The National Society monitored these events and their potential impact on the response. Operational planning was scaled up in the weeks preceding the elections to minimize disruption, with the intervention timeline of four months designed to account for the election period.

Additional security risks, including conflict, crime, violence, health hazards, and road incidents, were actively monitored. To reduce risks to Red Cross Red Crescent personnel, comprehensive mitigation measures were implemented. Security orientations and briefings were conducted for all teams prior to deployment, ensuring awareness of standard security protocols, cultural sensitivity, and codes of conduct. Minimum-security requirements were strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel involved in the operations were encouraged to complete IFRC e-learning security courses (Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security, and Level 3 Security for Managers) before deployment. IFRC security plans applied to all staff throughout the operation, and area-specific Security Risk Assessments were conducted for all operational locations, with identified mitigation measures implemented. All volunteers participating in the operation were insured to ensure their protection.

## Implementation



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 40,236

**Targeted Persons:** 1,750

**Assisted Persons:** 1,750



Targeted Male: 893  
Targeted Female: 857

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households assisted in cash for shelter assistance	250	250
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	45	45
# of PDM conducted	1	1
% of target satisfied with the cash provided to support their shelter needs	90	94

## Narrative description of achievements

- **Training of Volunteers on Cash Transfer and Household Registration:** A total of 45 volunteers were provided training on cash transfer methods and household registration using the Kobo Collect platform. The training significantly enhanced the efficiency and accuracy of household registration processes, crucial for targeted relief efforts. By empowering volunteers with digital skills, the operation ensured smooth cash transfers to beneficiaries, thereby expediting aid delivery and improving overall operational effectiveness.
- **Shelter Training for Volunteers on PASSA:** Volunteers received training in the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA), equipping them with essential knowledge in safe construction practices. As a result, volunteers effectively disseminated these techniques within their communities, leading to heightened awareness and adoption of safer building practices among beneficiaries. This capacity-building not only facilitated sustainable shelter solutions but also bolstered community resilience against future disasters.
- **Local Market Analysis:** Conducting a thorough local market analysis proved instrumental in identifying reliable suppliers and available materials essential for shelter and household items. This strategic insight enabled timely procurement and cost-effective purchasing decisions, optimizing resource allocation and ensuring that aid reached those in need promptly. The data-driven approach supported informed distribution strategies, enhancing the intervention's impact and efficiency.
- **Establishment of Targeting Committees and Beneficiary Briefing:** The establishment of targeting committees and transparent beneficiary briefing sessions fostered a sense of fairness and community trust. By involving local stakeholders in decision-making processes, potential conflicts were mitigated, and beneficiaries were well-informed about the support they would receive. This proactive approach promoted better preparedness and cooperation, laying a solid foundation for sustainable recovery efforts.
- **Provision of Cash to 250 Households for Housing Rehabilitation:** Through mobile money transfers, 250 households affected by flooding received \$130 USD each to support housing rehabilitation efforts. This financial assistance enabled beneficiaries to procure essential materials such as wooden structures, tool kits, and aluminum sheets promptly. Community consultations ensured that distributed materials met specific needs, accelerating the rebuilding process and restoring livelihoods swiftly.
- **Deployment of Volunteers for Shelter Intervention:** A total of 45 volunteers were deployed and provided hands-on support and technical guidance during shelter reconstruction significantly enhancing construction quality and adherence to safe building practices. Their active involvement facilitated ongoing community engagement and support, empowering beneficiaries in rebuilding efforts and fostering a sense of collective resilience amidst adversity.
- **Post-Distribution Monitoring:** A comprehensive post-distribution survey was conducted to evaluate the intervention's effectiveness and gather beneficiary feedback on aid adequacy. This monitoring process identified operational gaps promptly, allowing for timely adjustments and ensuring transparent accountability in donor resource utilization. By addressing feedback and refining strategies, the initiative strengthened its impact and responsiveness to community needs.
- **Promotion of Safe Construction Practices:** Efforts to promote safe construction practices and raise awareness of flood risks within the community yielded tangible results in enhancing local resilience. Increased community awareness of mitigation strategies and safer building techniques not only minimized future flood damage but also bolstered community readiness for potential disasters. This proactive approach towards disaster risk reduction contributed to sustainable development and long-term resilience building.



## Lessons Learnt

- Early and continuous engagement with local stakeholders and community leaders is essential for seamless disaster response.
- Clear and transparent communication with beneficiaries, stakeholders, and partners throughout the disaster response process builds trust and improves efficiency.
- Proactive identification and mitigation of risks, such as weather-related delays and logistical challenges, through robust contingency plans and risk management strategies, helps maintain momentum during adverse conditions.
- Supervisory support from the IFRC Cluster team bolstered the confidence and systematic implementation of the CVA DREF by the LNRC implementation team, marking the NS's inaugural cash transfer from IFRC.
- Development of an early action protocol (EAP) on floods with defined triggers is recommended to mitigate the impacts of seasonal flooding.
- Strong support from IFRC Cluster Delegation and in-country partners, coupled with early and thorough planning, enhances coordination and partnerships for rapid response.
- Providing cash to beneficiaries for purchasing items and rebuilding their homes was found to be more dignified and empowering compared to distributing procured items. Beneficiaries appreciated the flexibility and autonomy this approach offered.

## Challenges

- Timely implementation of the DREF was hindered by the October 2023 Presidential and Legislative elections, followed by November's Runoff elections
- Several administrative delays and operational challenges linked to the coordination of the targeting and cash processes with the respective stakeholders including the communities led to the delay in the cash assistance for shelter.
- The economic crisis and rising inflation posed challenges, as the cash provided was insufficient to cover all reconstruction needs. Future interventions may need to consider these factors more carefully to ensure adequacy.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 3,697

**Targeted Persons:** 8,751

**Assisted Persons:** 8,751

**Targeted Male:** 4,463

**Targeted Female:** 4,288

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of affected households, who receive cash support for nutrition for one month	1,250	1,250
# of volunteers trained and engaged in PASSA	45	45
# of PDM conducted	1	1
% of target satisfied with the cash provided to support their basic needs	90	93
% of people reported that cash have support their capacity to improve their access to food and livelihood	80	80

## Narrative description of achievements

- Provision of cash for nutrition support for two month: The LNRC responded decisively to address acute food insecurity following the floods. Through DREF, the NS provided one-time cash assistance to 1,250 households, each receiving 199.89 USD totaling 35,126 LD, the NS enabled families to secure essential food provisions and household items for two critical months. This intervention not only alleviated immediate nutritional needs but also empowered beneficiaries to prioritize their requirements effectively.



- Post-distribution monitoring: Following the cash disbursement, the NS conducted rigorous Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to evaluate outcomes. The results were overwhelmingly positive, with 80% of households expressing satisfaction with the NS's timely and efficient response. More than 93% reported that the cash assistance significantly improved their access to food and livelihood opportunities, underscoring its tangible impact on community resilience. The initiative's success was further enhanced by timely execution, confirmed through collaboration with Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and supported by the Swedish Red Cross Initial Response Funds, which also provided essential support to 320 households in Cape Mount and Bong Counties affected by floods. These coordinated efforts exemplify the NS's commitment to effective humanitarian aid, ensuring that vulnerable communities receive timely and impactful assistance during times of crisis.

## Lessons Learnt

- The utilization of IRF for initial responses laid the foundation for developing a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). This not only facilitated timely assistance but also bolstered community confidence in the NS's commitment to disaster response.
- Clear communication with communities about cash payments, coupled with thorough data verification, minimized discrepancies and mitigated the risk of data manipulation for personal gain.
- Involving community committees in mobilizing outreach efforts proved highly effective. Their local knowledge and networks ensured that awareness messages reached a broader audience, capturing community attention and enhancing engagement
- Strengthening coordination with FSPs and local partners is crucial for smoother implementation and timely delivery of cash assistance, ensuring that funds reach beneficiaries efficiently.
- Implementing digital registration and verification systems streamlined the process, reduce errors, and speed up the verification process. Also, engage community committees in the registration process to leverage local knowledge and enhance the accuracy and acceptance of the beneficiary list
- Allocation of funds for robust monitoring mechanisms, such as PDM surveys, enhances accountability and ensures that interventions meet intended outcomes, providing valuable insights for continuous improvement.
- Supporting preparedness measures and capacity building for staff and volunteers enhances readiness to respond swiftly and effectively to future crises, minimizing delays and maximizing impact.
- times of crisis.

## Challenges

- The Liberia presidential and parliamentary elections calendar delayed cash transfer



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 222,745

**Targeted Persons:** 8,751

**Assisted Persons:** 8,751

**Targeted Male:** 4,463

**Targeted Female:** 4,288

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs provided with multi-purpose cash	1,250	1,250
# of PDM conducted	1	1
#of minimum community consultation per county	1	1
% of people reported that cash have support their immediate needs for 2 months	80	91

## Narrative description of achievements

- **Registration and Verification of Beneficiaries:** A thorough registration and verification process was conducted to ensure that cash assistance was provided to the correct beneficiaries. This crucial step maintained transparency and accountability, prevented fraud, and ensured that support reached those most in need.
- **Market Assessment and Monitoring:** A market assessment was carried out to evaluate the prices and availability of goods, ensuring that the cash assistance met the needs of the beneficiaries. Continuous market monitoring allowed for adjustments to be made to the assistance as necessary, ensuring that the support remained relevant and effective in changing market conditions.
- **Community Engagement:** Community engagement was integral to the cash process. Active involvement of the community in confirming the cash transfer modality and beneficiary selection ensured that the program was aligned with community needs and preferences, fostering trust and acceptance of the assistance provided.
- **Distribution of Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC):** Each of the 1,250 households received a multi-purpose cash grant of 182 USD as a one-time payment. This cash assistance allowed households to meet their priority needs, including food, WASH items, and other essential relief items. By providing cash, households were empowered to make their own purchasing decisions based on their specific needs and priorities.
- **Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM):** A Post Distribution Monitoring survey was conducted over three days to assess the use of cash and average expenditure per household on various needs. The PDM targeted 60% of households that received cash assistance. Before data collection, volunteers underwent a one-day briefing to familiarize themselves with the questionnaire and refresh their knowledge of best practices in data collection. The findings from the PDM highlighted the positive impact of the operation within the communities: **Satisfaction:** A significant majority (91.2%) of households expressed satisfaction at a good or above-average level; **Timeliness:** An average of 79% of respondents reported receiving the cash on time, confirming the timely execution of the cash distribution; **Improved Living Conditions:** Over 89% of beneficiaries acknowledged that the Red Cross cash assistance had significantly improved their living conditions, particularly in terms of accessing urgent essential needs like WASH and EHI, which were the primary areas of expenditure; **Stress Alleviation:** More than 79% of respondents indicated that the cash assistance had alleviated their feelings of stress.

Despite the overall positive impact, the survey revealed that 37.3% of households resorted to negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs, underscoring the vast unmet needs that persist. Although the cash assistance provided was insufficient to fully meet the basic needs of vulnerable individuals, it was acknowledged as an efficient means of support. The majority of households interviewed expressed the need for continuous cash support to sustain their livelihoods and prevent further adoption of negative coping mechanisms.

## Lessons Learnt

- **Rigorous beneficiary registration and verification processes are essential for maintaining transparency and accountability.** Regular audits and quality checks can help minimize errors.
- **Flexibility in adapting to market dynamics ensures that cash assistance remains relevant and effective.** Regular market assessments and quick adjustments improve the impact of interventions.
- **Active community engagement in operational planning and implementation builds trust and ensures that interventions meet actual needs.** Continuous feedback loops can improve response relevance and acceptance.
- **Acknowledging the limitations of one-time cash transfers underscores the importance of sustainable support mechanisms.** Planning for ongoing assistance and integrating livelihood strategies can help households recover and build resilience.

## Challenges

- **Market Dynamics:** Market assessments and continuous monitoring are crucial but challenging due to fluctuating market conditions. Ensuring that cash assistance aligns with changing prices and availability of goods requires ongoing vigilance and quick adaptation.



**Budget:** CHF 38,388  
**Targeted Persons:** 8,751  
**Assisted Persons:** 8,751  
**Targeted Male:** 4,463  
**Targeted Female:** 4,288



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs provided with mosquito nets	1,250	1,250
#people reached with health activities	8,751	8,751

## Narrative description of achievements

- **Volunteer Training:** To bolster the effectiveness of the PSS activities, the NS organized a day refresher training on first aid for community-based volunteers engaged in the operation. This training equipped volunteers with skills and knowledge essential for responding promptly and effectively to health emergencies within their communities. The training not only strengthened the NS's emergency response capacity but also instilled confidence in the community regarding the competence and readiness of local responders during crises.
- **Provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS):** In response to the floods, LNRC mobilized 50 community-based volunteers to provide vital psychosocial support to affected individuals within their communities. Deploying three volunteers per community for the first month, this initiative aimed to address emotional distress and promote resilience among those impacted. Through direct engagement and empathetic counseling, volunteers played a crucial role in alleviating psychological trauma, fostering community cohesion, and empowering individuals to cope effectively with the challenges they faced.
- **Mosquito Net Distribution:** As part of its health intervention strategy, the NS procured and distributed mosquito nets to 1,250 households, ensuring each received two nets. This effort aimed to protect approximately 8,750 individuals from malaria and other vector-borne diseases prevalent in the area. By improving access to mosquito nets, the NS contributed significantly to disease prevention, promoting better health outcomes and reducing the burden on local health facilities. The distribution initiative underscored the NS's commitment to enhancing community health and well-being through targeted and practical interventions.
- **Community Environmental Health Activities:** Concurrent with WASH sensitization campaigns, the NS initiated community environmental health activities to promote sustainable hygiene practices and environmental stewardship. These activities included waste management education, clean-up drives, and initiatives to improve water quality and sanitation facilities. By fostering community ownership and participation in environmental health initiatives, the NS aimed to create healthier living environments and enhance community resilience against health risks and environmental challenges.
- **Sensitization on Mosquito Net Use and Health Prevention:** To maximize the impact of mosquito net distribution, the NS conducted awareness-raising sessions on the proper use of nets and other health prevention measures. These sessions were crucial in educating community members on the importance of consistent and correct net usage to prevent mosquito-borne diseases. By increasing awareness and promoting behavioral change, the NS empowered communities to take proactive steps toward their health, thereby contributing to sustainable health outcomes and resilience against future health threats.

## Lessons Learnt

- Engaging community-based volunteers proved invaluable in delivering psychosocial support and disseminating health interventions. Empowering local leaders and volunteers enhances response effectiveness and community acceptance of interventions.
- Integrating health interventions, such as mosquito net distribution with environmental health activities and sensitization campaigns, maximized impact and sustainability. This holistic approach addresses multiple facets of community health and resilience.
- Building the capacity of volunteers in advance of emergencies enhances response readiness and effectiveness. Continuous training on essential skills like first aid ensures volunteers are equipped to respond promptly during crises.
- Clear and transparent communication with communities about aid distribution processes, including the criteria for beneficiary selection, mitigates misunderstandings and enhances trust. Transparency fosters community ownership and accountability in humanitarian responses.

## Challenges

- While community-based approaches were effective, there were challenges in initially engaging and mobilizing communities, especially amidst the chaos and disruptions caused by the floods. Overcoming initial resistance required tailored communication and persistent outreach efforts.
- Floods exacerbate environmental health risks, such as stagnant water breeding mosquitoes and contamination of water sources. Addressing these hazards required continuous monitoring and adaptation of strategies to mitigate health risks effectively.





# Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 10,924  
 Targeted Persons: 8,751  
 Assisted Persons: 8,751  
 Targeted Male: 4,463  
 Targeted Female: 4,288

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of households assisted with WASH items via cash	1,250	1,250
# of PDM conducted	1	1
# of households having access to safe drinking water	1,250	1,250
#of people reached with WASH activities	8,751	8,751
% of people reported that cash have support their capacity to improve hygiene and water access	70	81

## Narrative description of achievements

- **Volunteer Training and Community Engagement:** The NS conducted comprehensive training for 55 volunteers during the DREF operation, focusing on crucial skills such as hand pump repair, water point chlorination, and WASH awareness. These volunteers were deployed to raise awareness about health, hygiene, and environmental cleanliness within their communities. Their efforts led to the organization of community-led cleaning campaigns, where volunteers actively participated alongside community members. This collaborative approach not only strengthened community resilience but also fostered a sense of ownership and empowerment among local residents in addressing sanitation and hygiene challenges.

- **Sanitation Campaign and Equipment Provision:** During the DREF implementation, LRCS launched a sanitation campaign across various zones, complemented by the provision of essential sanitation equipment to affected communities. This initiative extended to 16 communities across three operational locations, equipping community committees with tools such as wheelbarrows, rakes, gloves, cutlasses, shovels, whoppers, and axes. These materials facilitated effective clean-up campaigns that targeted waterways, gutters, and major drainage areas susceptible to flooding. By enhancing environmental hygiene and reducing breeding sites for disease vectors, these efforts significantly contributed to mitigating the impact of rainy season flooding on community health and well-being.

- **Cash for WaSH Items:** As part of the unconditional cash assistance, households had the flexibility to prioritize and purchase essential hygiene and WASH kits tailored to their needs. Each household received 89USD (16,195LD, enabling the procurement of items crucial for maintaining hygiene and safe water storage, including water storage gallons, jerry cans, toothpaste, laundry soap, bath soap, sanitary products, hygiene kits, bath towels, and soap sufficient for at least two months.

Beyond direct assistance, LRCS undertook additional WASH services and awareness campaigns to reinforce community health and hygiene practices:

- **Chlorination of Water Sources:** LRCS supplemented government efforts by chlorinating water sources using water chlorination tablets, ensuring safe drinking water access for communities.

- **Hygiene and Sanitation Campaigns:** Conducted bi-monthly over three months by 130 volunteers across three target counties, these campaigns focused on cleaning community latrines and debris removal post-flood. Messages emphasized the importance of treated water consumption, regular handwashing with soap, and proper disposal of human waste, promoting WASH item adoption and improving health outcomes.

- **Demonstrations on WASH Item Use:** Prior to distribution, LRCS provided targeted beneficiaries with demonstrations on the correct usage, dosing, and storage of WASH items and water treatment products. This proactive measure aimed to ensure effective utilization and



maximize the health benefits derived from distributed supplies.

The WASH interventions implemented by LRCS had a significant impact on improving community health and resilience in flood-affected areas. By facilitating sanitation campaigns, providing essential equipment, and offering cash for WASH items, LRCS empowered households to maintain hygienic practices and secure safe water storage. The chlorination of water sources and bi-monthly hygiene campaigns further bolstered community resilience against waterborne diseases, enhancing overall public health. Through targeted education and practical demonstrations, LRCS not only promoted the adoption of WASH best practices but also strengthened community capacity to sustain these practices beyond the immediate crisis. Overall, these efforts underscored LRCS's commitment to humanitarian principles and contributed to lasting improvements in WASH infrastructure and health outcomes within affected communities.

## Lessons Learnt

- Engaging communities early and involving them in decision-making processes enhances the sustainability and acceptance of WASH interventions. Empowering local leaders and volunteers fosters ownership and ensures interventions are culturally appropriate.
- Providing flexibility in cash assistance for WASH items allows households to prioritize according to their needs, promoting dignity and self-determination. This approach also adapts to varying local contexts and preferences.
- Integrating WASH interventions with broader community health and disaster response strategies improves overall effectiveness. This includes collaborating with health agencies on disease prevention and with disaster management teams on preparedness and response.
- Building the capacity of volunteers and community members strengthens local resilience and ensures sustainable WASH practices beyond the immediate response. This includes technical training on sanitation practices, hygiene promotion, and water treatment methods.

## Challenges

The expectation of community members, particularly young groups, for cash-for-work opportunities to support community cleanings, posed an initial challenge as this was not part of the response strategy. However, the involvement of community committees and continuous engagement on the need for voluntary support in disaster risk reduction actions proved effective. By clearly communicating the goals and methods of the intervention, and emphasizing the importance of voluntary contributions, the initiative successfully fostered a sense of communal responsibility and ownership over disaster risk reduction activities.

This approach not only helped manage expectations but also enhanced the sustainability and impact of the interventions by leveraging the community's intrinsic motivation and commitment to resilience-building efforts. Through these efforts, community members, including the youth, were more willing to participate voluntarily in activities aimed at reducing disaster risks. This voluntary participation not only saved resources but also strengthened community bonds and empowered residents to take an active role in safeguarding their own environments.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 5,782

**Targeted Persons:** 8,751

**Assisted Persons:** 8,751

**Targeted Male:** 4,463

**Targeted Female:** 4,288

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#branches with established community committees	3	3
#of feedback system in place per branche	2	2
%of feedback collected that are addressed/treated	100	100



## Narrative description of achievements

- CEA Orientation Workshop with Volunteers: The LNRC conducted a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) orientation workshop with volunteers to enhance their understanding of community dynamics and accountability principles. This initiative aimed to strengthen volunteers' capacity to effectively engage with communities and integrate their feedback into the response. Equipping volunteers with essential skills and knowledge, the workshop facilitated more meaningful interactions and improved community participation in humanitarian activities.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Community Consultations: FGDs and consultations were held with community members to harmonize criteria for targeted cash assistance and shelter components. These sessions solicited community feedback on the use and impact of cash assistance and other support received. By actively involving beneficiaries in decision-making processes, the LNRC ensured that interventions were responsive to community needs and preferences, enhancing the relevance and acceptance of aid provided.
- Feedback Mechanism: An interactive feedback system was established to facilitate direct communication between communities and LNRC, enabling beneficiaries to voice concerns, provide input, and receive timely responses. This mechanism promoted transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in program delivery. By actively seeking and responding to feedback, the LNRC strengthened trust with communities and enhanced the effectiveness of its humanitarian interventions.
- Community Committees: The LNRC supported the establishment and ongoing engagement of community committees proposed by local communities. These committees facilitated two-way communication, information sharing, and the resolution of complaints throughout the project duration. This inclusive approach ensured that community perspectives shaped response efforts, fostering ownership and sustainability.

## Lessons Learnt

- Early engagement and ongoing dialogue with communities are crucial for building trust, understanding local dynamics, and ensuring the relevance and acceptance of humanitarian interventions. Investing in relationship-building and participatory approaches enhances program effectiveness and community resilience.
- Establishing and maintaining robust feedback mechanisms are essential for accountability and responsiveness in humanitarian operations. Incorporating diverse communication channels and ensuring accessible platforms for feedback facilitate community empowerment and program improvement.
- Flexibility in adapting targeting criteria based on community feedback improves the relevance and impact of assistance. Iterative consultations and adjustments enable the NS better to address evolving needs and priorities on the ground.
- Supporting and empowering local community committees fosters ownership, accountability, and sustainability of interventions. Building the capacity of community-led structures enhances local governance, promotes inclusive decision-making, and strengthens community resilience in the face of future challenges.
- Embracing a learning-oriented approach allows humanitarian organizations to continuously improve their strategies and interventions. Reflecting on challenges and successes, and incorporating lessons learned into future planning, enhances organizational agility and effectiveness in humanitarian response.
- Clear explanations of the role of the Red Cross and the support being provided helped reduce confusion and ensured that the community understood the purpose and limitations of the assistance.

## Challenges

- Engaging diverse community groups and ensuring their active participation in CEA activities posed challenges due to varying literacy levels, cultural norms, and geographical dispersion. Overcoming these barriers required tailored communication strategies and sustained outreach efforts.
- Aligning community feedback with operational targeting criteria for cash assistance and shelter components posed logistical and administrative challenges. Balancing community preferences with operational feasibility required iterative consultations and adaptive decision-making processes.
- Supporting the setup and continuity of community committees presented challenges in maintaining their functionality and effectiveness beyond the initial response phases. Building local capacity and ensuring sustained community leadership and participation were essential for committee longevity.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 26,648

**Targeted Persons:** 60

**Assisted Persons:** 60

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of IFRC monitoring mission to support NS	3	3
#of capacity building supported on cash	1	1

## Narrative description of achievements

- IFRC Support missions: The IFRC Freetown Cluster Delegation conducted three technical support missions during the flood response, significantly enhancing the effectiveness and quality of humanitarian efforts. The first mission focused on providing critical technical support to develop an operational strategy at the outset of operations. This foundational guidance ensured alignment with international humanitarian standards and best practices, laying the groundwork for a coordinated response. The second mission centered on facilitating smooth cash transfers, crucial for timely assistance to beneficiaries. IFRC's support in this phase strengthened financial protocols, improving accountability and transparency in fund disbursement. The final mission included Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), a lessons-learned workshop, and assistance in closing the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). These activities were pivotal in evaluating intervention impacts, gathering beneficiary feedback, and identifying areas for enhancement. The lessons learned workshop promoted knowledge sharing and capacity building within LNRC, fostering continuous improvement in future responses.
- NS monitoring of operations: In addition to IFRC support, LNRC conducted monitoring visits led by the Operations Team and senior management to oversee and ensure the quality implementation of humanitarian activities during the flood response. These visits served to verify compliance with operational plans, assess the impact of interventions on beneficiaries, and address operational challenges in real-time. Led by senior management, these visits provided leadership oversight and strategic guidance, ensuring activities aligned with humanitarian principles and LNRC standards.

## Lessons Learnt

- IFRC's technical support missions significantly bolstered LNRC's operational capacity, ensuring adherence to humanitarian standards and facilitating comprehensive monitoring and evaluation. By providing expertise and strategic guidance throughout key stages of the response, IFRC enhanced LNRC's ability to deliver effective and accountable humanitarian assistance. These efforts ultimately improved outcomes for communities affected by the floods, reinforcing resilience and promoting sustainable recovery.
- LNRC's monitoring visits were instrumental in upholding accountability, transparency, and operational efficiency throughout the humanitarian response. By directly supervising field operations and engaging with stakeholders, senior management strengthened organizational resilience and responsiveness. These visits not only validated the quality and impact of assistance provided but also empowered LNRC to adapt strategies and address emerging needs effectively. By fostering trust and demonstrating commitment to communities, LNRC leadership enhanced the overall effectiveness of humanitarian interventions, contributing to lasting positive outcomes in flood-affected areas.

## Challenges

- N/A



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 47,156

**Targeted Persons:** 60

**Assisted Persons:** 60

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of lessons learned workshop	1	1
# of monitoring missions undertaken by the IFRC Cluster Delegation	3	3
# of NS/HQ monitoring missions to support implementation DelegationT	5	8
# of staff and volunteers briefed and sign the Code of conduct	130	130

## Narrative description of achievements

- Briefing and Code of Conduct Signing for Staff and Volunteers: Ensuring that all staff and volunteers were briefed and signed the Code of Conduct was a critical step in maintaining the integrity and ethical standards of the response operation. This measure reinforced the importance of professionalism, accountability, and respect for beneficiaries, thereby fostering trust and confidence within the communities served.
- Monitoring and Technical Support Missions: Monitoring and technical support missions provided essential oversight and guidance throughout the response. These missions ensured that activities were aligned with strategic objectives, complied with humanitarian standards, and were implemented effectively. The technical support from HQ helped address any operational challenges promptly, enhancing the quality and impact of the interventions. This continuous support was crucial in maintaining the momentum of the response and ensuring that all activities were conducted efficiently and effectively.
- Branches Supervision of Volunteer Activities: Branches supervised volunteer activities on the ground, including the deployment of National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) technical support in shelters, WASH, and cash assistance. This supervision ensured that volunteers were well-coordinated and supported, leading to the successful implementation of planned activities. The technical expertise provided by NDRT members improved the quality of interventions, particularly in areas requiring specialized knowledge such as shelter construction and WASH services. The active supervision also ensured that volunteers adhered to best practices and operational protocols, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and impact of their efforts.
- Flood Risk Awareness and Messaging: Given that the counties were flood-prone areas, the deployment of volunteers included disseminating messages about flood warnings, safe construction practices, and flood risk awareness. These messages were continuously communicated to ensure that communities were well-informed and prepared for potential floods during the rainy season. This proactive approach helped communities understand and mitigate flood risks, thereby enhancing their resilience and ability to respond to future flooding events.
- Lessons Learned Workshop: Conducting a lessons learned workshop was a critical component of the response, allowing stakeholders to reflect on the successes and challenges of the operation. This workshop facilitated knowledge sharing, enabling the identification of best practices and areas for improvement. Through documentation and analysis of the lessons learned, the NS was able to refine its strategies and enhance its capacity for future responses. The insights gained from this workshop contributed to continuous improvement and the development of more effective and efficient disaster response mechanisms.

## Lessons Learnt

- Branches' supervision of volunteer activities, including NDRT technical support, proved essential for the successful implementation of the response. Active supervision ensured that volunteers adhered to best practices and operational protocols, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of their efforts. Regular supervision and support should be integrated into future disaster response plans to maintain high standards of implementation.
- Deploying volunteers to disseminate flood warnings and safe construction practices helped communities understand and mitigate flood risks. This proactive approach significantly enhanced community resilience and preparedness. Future responses should include ongoing risk awareness and educational campaigns to empower communities to take preventive measures against disasters.
- Regular technical support from IFRC team members was essential for the successful implementation of operations. Continuous guidance and assistance from experienced personnel ensured that activities were aligned with strategic objectives and conducted according to humanitarian standards. Future operations should incorporate regular technical support to maintain quality and effectiveness.

## Challenges

- N/A



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

#### MDRLR007 - Liberia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Sep 2023 to 31 Jan 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/09-2025/12	Operation	MDRLR007
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	2023Q3OTHR

Prepared on 06/Feb/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>395,575</b>
DREF Response Pillar	395,575
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-388,796</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>6,779</b>

### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	40,236	7,122	33,114
PO02 - Livelihoods	3,697	235,810	-232,113
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	222,745	249,443	-26,699
PO04 - Health	38,388	-204,727	243,115
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,924	8,710	2,214
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	5,782	-6,179	11,961
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>321,771</b>	<b>290,180</b>	<b>31,591</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships		7,412	-7,412
EA02 - Secretariat Services	26,648	24,854	1,794
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	47,156	66,350	-19,195
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>73,803</b>	<b>98,616</b>	<b>-24,813</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>395,575</b>	<b>388,796</b>	<b>6,778</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

IFRC-DREF allocation to Liberia RC to respond to floods was CHF 395,575. CHF 388,796 was spent and a balance of CHF 6,778 will be returned to the DREF pot.

- Livelihoods expenditure line reflects higher costs due to the inclusion of multiple activity-related expenses that were originally intended to be booked under shelter.
- The WASH was overbudgeted due to initial planning assumptions that allocated more funds than required based on projected activity levels.
- Several expenditures for support structure, deployment of resources initially budgeted for WaSH and Health activities were charged



to enablers National Society Strengthening, resulting in expenditures surpassing the available budget allocation. The coordination for activities were also accounted under coordination and partnership when initially not budgeted under that coding.



# Contact Information

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