



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID - DG DG ECHO

HUMANITARIAN AID

For vulnerable sections of the population
in

LIBERIA

GLOBAL PLAN 2006

Humanitarian Aid Committee 15 December 2005

ECHO/LBR/BUD/2006/01000

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Explanatory memorandum

1. Executive summary

In Liberia, 14 years of war have caused the death of more than 250 000 people, the departure of hundreds of thousands of Liberians to neighbouring countries, and the internal displacement of some 500 000 people out of a population of 3 million. Years of civil war have totally destroyed the health and education systems, infrastructure like roads and bridges, drinking water and electricity supplies, production mechanisms for farming and trade, and the civil and administrative apparatus.

Since the peace agreements were signed in August 2003, security has been insured by the presence of 15 000 peacekeepers of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) deployed throughout the country, and by 1 100 international police officers. UNMIL, whose mandate has been extended until 31 March 2006, is also in charge of assisting the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and rehabilitation (DDRR) process for 101 495 ex-combatants.

At the end of 2004 most of the country was secure once more, and many internally displaced people and refugees began to return home spontaneously. Their return to Liberia and resettlement in their places of origin was the main humanitarian challenge of 2005, and the process will continue in 2006. While several camps for displaced persons have already been closed, many more refugees are waiting for the results of the second round of elections on 8 November 2005 before returning home.

In view of the scale of Liberia's needs – everything must be rebuilt – and in order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid in a period of transition between the immediate post-crisis and development, DG ECHO has drawn up priority intervention zones for 2006 based on an assessment of humanitarian needs. This global plan will cover assistance for the return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons in their places of origin, and the restoration of access to basic services such as water, health and sanitation, shelter, food security, and protection, in the priority zones. DG ECHO will target refugees and displaced people, vulnerable sections of the population like women and children, and host communities. The proposed envelope for the global plan for Liberia is EUR 16 400 000 over 18 months.

2. Context and situation

2.1. General context

The political and military crises that have affected the Mano River countries – i.e. Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire – are closely linked. Since 1989, all of these countries has been rocked by armed combat, at different times and with varying intensity, but the armed rebels have always found refuge in a neighbouring country. The border areas have been the theatre for huge movements of populations fleeing the crises, and facilitate the trafficking of arms, minerals, children and combatants. Throughout the region, the control and exploitation of natural resources like diamonds, rubber, cocoa, wood and cotton is in the hands of small groups wielding power in the area.

The recent history of Liberia has been marked by political chaos and numerous internal conflicts. In 1989, Charles Taylor led a rebellion against the military regime of Samuel Doe.

Presidential elections won by Taylor in July 1997 seemed to end the conflict, but in 1999, the opposition army, Liberians United for Reconciliation (LURD), operating out of Guinea, renewed attacks on the Government (GOL) in an attempt to remove Taylor, and in April 2003 a second armed opposition movement, the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL), began attacks on Liberia launched from Côte d'Ivoire. Attacks on Monrovia by LURD and MODEL in the summer of 2003 coupled with considerable international pressure forced Taylor from power and into exile in Nigeria. On 18 August 2003 representatives from GOL, LURD and MODEL signed a peace agreement in Accra, enabling a transitional government composed of the three previously warring factions and civil society to run the country until the next elections.

2.2. Current situation

The first round of presidential and legislative elections since the conflict ended took place on 11 October, in the presence of international observers, including the European Union. A second round is scheduled for 8 November between the two leading candidates, and the creation of the new government on 6 January 2006 should put an official end to the period of political transition. The new team, with the help of the international community, will need to meet numerous challenges, including good governance and the establishment of the rule of law. On 7 September the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) and the International Contact Group for Liberia (ICGL) signed GEMAP, the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme. The programme is an attempt to set up immediate measures to fight corruption and rationalise government management.

Other important challenges lie ahead. First among these is the reintegration into society of ex-combatants; despite the presence of peacekeepers up until the end of March 2006, security remains fragile, as armed militia are recruiting Liberian ex-combatants, and criminality is rising across the country, fuelled by the number of weapons in circulation. Tensions between ethnic groups and access to land, both of which will require difficult and painful processes of forgiveness and reconciliation, and the reconstruction of the State and of the social and economic infrastructure essential for the stabilisation of the country, which will be impossible without support from the international community, will also have to be tackled. Unfortunately, many parts of the country still cannot be reached by land, due to the disastrous state of the roads and bridges, and this is a major obstacle towards providing basic services for the population, the return of displaced people, and relaunching production and trade.

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire has direct consequences for Liberia, as up until November 2004 almost 10 000 Côte d'Ivoire nationals had taken refuge in east Liberia, and many Liberians were enrolling in the rebels groups operating in Côte d'Ivoire. UN agencies have drawn up contingency plans to cope with the possible arrival in Liberia of 100 000 refugees from Côte d'Ivoire, in case the crisis there deepens.

3. Identification and assessment of humanitarian needs

Return and resettlement of displaced persons:

Between November 2004 and October 2005, a total of 228 674¹ internally displaced people of the 314 000 initially present in official and non-official camps benefited from return aid packages. It is estimated that three-quarters of this population genuinely did return to their places of origin. In addition, 39 979 Liberian refugees were assisted in their return by the HCR between November 2004 and the end of September 2005, and a further 150 000 refugees returned by their own means, without assistance from the HCR.

The distribution plans provide for some 50 000 IDPs receiving return assistance in 2006, comprising four months' food rations distributed in two lots of 2 months, household utensils, a contribution towards transport, and transport for the most vulnerable. To that must be added the 40 000 IDP who have yet to receive the second tranche of food assistance (source: UNMIL IDP unit). Most of this assistance will probably be delivered between January and April 2006, so camps should be closed before the rainy season begins.

However, a section of the population living in the IDP camps, and particularly those that are close to Monrovia, will prefer to remain there rather return to their places of origin. If conditions allow it, targeted actions should be begun to facilitate their installation and their integration, as part of a strategy to close and consolidate the camps.

Most of the 227 000² refugees still present in the camps in host countries should return to Liberia over the course of 2006, once the new government is in place. The main return zones will be Lofa, Nimba, Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu and Maryland counties. The UNHCR is to set up a system to deregister refugees who return to the country spontaneously, a system that is currently up and running in the country's western counties.

Access to basic services³

After 14 years of civil war and despite the progressive expansion of humanitarian support operations over the last two years, the situation of the Liberian population is still critical as regards access to basic services, throughout the country. This lack of services is one of the main obstacles preventing people returning to their place of origin. The lack of access to health, drinking water and sanitation, coupled with extreme poverty, leads to extremely high morbidity and mortality rates.

Health

There is a dearth of reliable information on health, but a few basic statistics show that access to health care in the country is extremely poor: 90% of medical assistance in Liberia is totally dependent on support from agencies and humanitarian NGOs, which pay staff, buy medicine and supervise facilities and training.

In 2004, barely 10% of the population had access to basic health services. Of the 420 health centres that existed before the war, only 280 were still working in 2005. Recent estimates show that more than 75% of the population does not have access to essential referral care like emergency obstetrics. According to Unicef, in 2003 infant mortality (under the age of one) in the country was 157/1000 births, child mortality (under five) 235/1000 births, and maternal

¹ IDP Unit – MINUL 07/10/2005

² 2006 Liberia CAP

³ 2006 Liberia CAP

mortality at birth was 580/100 000 births, death rates among the highest in the world. Malnutrition linked to communicable diseases, particularly malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory infections, is extremely widespread, although this is not linked to population displacements *per se*.

The spread of HIV/AIDS is also worrying, particularly given the extent of the sexual violence suffered by women during the years of civil war, and the behaviour of ex-combatants in particular towards women, remains a very real threat. There is no official screening system, but more than 8.2% of the population are thought to be affected.

Water and sanitation

The extremely high morbidity and mortality rates in Liberia are largely due to poor access to drinking water and sanitation. According to UNICEF⁴ only 24% of the population has access to drinking water from wells or hand pumps, and only 5% has basic sanitation, usually latrines. The continuing return of displaced people to their areas of origin will only increase pressure on existing infrastructure, thereby increasing the risk of epidemics of waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery, which are endemic in Liberia. Despite the low levels of access to services, the overall situation is improving, thanks to a series of humanitarian operations:

- To the west of Lofa,⁵ ACF surveys indicate that access to drinking water rose from 9% in December 2004 to 43% in July, although access to sanitation remained extremely low at 4% during the same period.
- In Bong, similar surveys also by ACF indicated rising access to drinking water, from 39% in January to 57% in June, whereas access to basic sanitation fell from 8% to 4% over the same period (this fall was due to populations returning home, after periods in camps or in host communities).
- In Maryland,⁶ humanitarian operations this year resulted in the construction and rehabilitation of 222 water points, meeting the needs of around 54% of the local population, according to the Sphere standard of 250 persons per tap.

Protection

After a two-year transitional period, with the processes of return and the reintegration of ex-combatants well under way, the protection of vulnerable sections of the population is still a cause for concern. The main protection needs, exacerbated by the conflict and the population displacements, are as follows:

- Sexual violence towards women, in a context where a culture of impunity and a disintegrating justice system provide neither protection nor justice for victims.
- Patterns of behaviour resulting from 14 years of civil war continue in certain areas, with the civil population, and especially those who remain behind in the camps once the majority of the population have received return assistance and left, subjected to extortion (theft and pillaging).

⁴ UNICEF 2005 – *Study on 14/15 counties in 2004/2005*

⁵ *Food Security Report – Lofa County – Voinjama, Kolahun, Foya districts, March & July 2005*

⁶ *Solidarités Report – project supported by ECHO*

- Family separation is a major problem linked to the return home, with the most vulnerable often left in camps to benefit from services (like education) and/or await assistance for their return.
- Conflicts revolving around access to land and inter-ethnic tension are the two main reasons for disputes between communities in the return zones.
- The tense situation in Côte d'Ivoire impacts directly on Liberia, due to operations to recruit combatants, including children, into armed militia. Liberians are an easy target for recruiters, as they have no hope of education or economic activity.

Means of subsistence and shelters

The gap between harvests in the return zones will be a critical time in 2006 for several reasons. Insufficient tools and seed were distributed this year to meet all needs, and much of the seed has been eaten. Many people returned after sowing time and were unable to plant, and a large influx is expected after the elections, increasing the number of mouths to feed. Moreover, people who have already returned will not benefit from food aid.

Before the war, Liberia was not self-sufficient in food, as its agriculture was centred around cash crops like rubber. This means that if humanitarian agriculture projects are to be set up, they should, whenever possible, be long-term operations targeting the creation of production capacity and revenue-generating activities.

In the return zones, the lack of shelters often results in several families sharing the same house. This is the case, for example, in Bong and Lofa,⁷ where shelters designed for 6 are shared by an average of 11 persons. In areas where the destruction has been greatest, to the west of Lofa for example, the situation is, however, changing for the better, as the average number of families sharing a shelter has fallen from 2.3 in December 2004 to 1.8 in July, during a period in which an additional 85 000 persons returned to the region.

4. Proposed DG ECHO Strategy

4.1. Coherence with DG ECHO's overall strategic priorities

The following two aspects of the global plan coincide fully with DG ECHO's overall strategic priorities for 2006:

1. A needs-based approach

A map of priority zones for 2006 has been drawn up, using a needs analysis done jointly with partners and other donors active in Liberia, and an evaluation of humanitarian indicators such as the number of IDPs, the number of refugees, surveys about the return, morbidity and mortality rates, and access to basic services. More than 1 650 000 people, including refugees, IDPs, host communities and the most vulnerable sections of the population, should benefit directly.

2. Cross-cutting issues appropriately addressed: LRRD/Children/Water/HIV-AIDS

DG ECHO's withdrawal from Liberia will depend on various factors, including the provision of development funds from the Community and elsewhere to link Relief, Rehabilitation and

⁷ *Food Security Report – Lofa County – Voinjama, Kolahun, Foya districts, March & July 2005*

Development (LRRD). As far as Commission programmes are concerned, and until the probable implementation of the 9th EDF in late 2006, only the two-year EUR 5 million post-conflict programme covering the counties of Lofa, Nimba and Bong can be linked to humanitarian operations.

Aid for children, who suffered greatly during the conflict, will be maintained until 2006 through providing access to healthcare and through protection operations, particularly family reunification and the prevention of underage recruitment by armed factions.

Access to water and sanitation in urban and rural areas is an absolute priority for DG ECHO in Liberia. The aim is to minimise health risks for both IDPs and residents.

DG ECHO encourages its partners to include whenever possible HIV/AIDS actions in all the projects they finance, such as precautions to halt the spread of the disease, analysing blood used for transfusions, distributing contraceptives and running information, education and communication campaigns. Coordination between partners and follow-up efforts are also recommended. Whenever it is appropriate and possible, DG ECHO recommends preventive and curative actions targeting the populations which are most at risk: health actions (management of STDs, opportunistic infections treatment, ensuring safe deliveries), protection against sexual violence, and anti-retroviral post exposure prophylaxis if possible.

4.2. Impact of previous humanitarian response

DG ECHO's response in Liberia since 2003 can be divided into four phases:

(a) during the acute phase of the humanitarian crisis that followed the massive population displacements towards Monrovia in the summer of 2003, DG ECHO responded to humanitarian needs for healthcare, water, hygiene, sanitation and shelter;

(b) support to humanitarian activities in IDP camps gave 98 000 people access to water, sanitation, and healthcare, while 50 000 out of the 261 000 displaced persons registered in official camps benefited from food aid distribution;

(c) restoration of basic services in areas particularly affected by the fighting and in the return zones; support for the reopening and functioning of 10 hospitals around the country; the construction and rehabilitation of more than 500 water points outside camps; distribution tools and seed and support for farming activities for 250 000 persons;

(d) 39 979 refugees from neighbouring countries and 228 674 displaced people received assistance for their return to their place of origin. Support from DG ECHO also enabled the IOM to return more than 20 000 vulnerable IDPs from the camps to their homes;

(e) Intervention under the decision on emergency aid operations to deal with the epidemics in West Africa meant that the cholera epidemic in Monrovia during the rainy season could be targeted.

4.3. Coordination with activities of other donors and institutions

This global plan is the result of formal consultations with the main partners and agencies, both at headquarters and on the ground. Possible developments in the humanitarian crisis have been discussed with other donors operating in the country, including the Member States and the EU. Consultations between AIDCO, DEV and the Commission office in Monrovia are held

regularly. Collaboration of this nature fosters good complementarity in the financial support provided for humanitarian operations, and the adoption of common positions on strategies, has made approaches more consistent.

Very few development funds have been identified for 2006 as yet, as the international community is waiting to see the results of the election and the effects of the implementation of GEMAP.

A joint United States/European Commission delegation visited Liberia and Guinea in February and June to assess the return process for refugees and displaced persons. Its main recommendations, principally for the UNHCR, the Humanitarian Coordination Section of (HCS) UNMIL and OCHA, stressed the need for measures to improve the process of return and its coordination.

4.4 Risk assessment and assumptions

Several factors may influence the smooth implementation of these planned actions.

The unstable regional context, particularly the tense situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the instability that may develop in Guinea if the political transition does not go smoothly, could provoke massive population movements into areas that do not have the capacity to cope, like Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Maryland. A contingency plan to be used in the event of 100 000 refugees arriving in Liberia was drawn up by the UN in September.

The end of the period of political transition in Liberia and the effective acceptance of the results of the presidential elections by the various parties involved in the conflict will be decisive in bringing about genuine improvements in the security situation. The renewal of the UNMIL peacekeeping mandate for only six months rather than the full year asked for by the Secretary-General may, however, increase the vulnerability of the country, if armed factions begin to regroup.

Donor confidence, and ultimately the funds made available to the country to help it emerge from the crisis, will depend on the administrative and economic management capacity of the new government. This will also influence the lifting of sanctions on the diamond trade, timber, and the travel restrictions on certain persons. The capacity of the new government to formulate policies, in the health sector for instance, will be essential if continuity is to be maintained in DG ECHO-funded operations.

The rapid deterioration of the roads during the rainy season, coupled with a growing volume of traffic on roads that are not maintained, was a considerable obstacle to the implementation of humanitarian operations this year in Lofa, Maryland and Nimba, where some activities were suspended as the target zones could not be reached. If the initial attempts to improve the roads are not followed up, this situation may well be repeated in 2006.

4.5 DG ECHO strategy ⁸

⁸ Grants for implementing humanitarian aid as defined by Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid are attributed in accordance with the financial Regulation, especially Article 110, and with its implementing rules, particularly Article 168 (Council Regulation (EC Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002, OJ L 248 of 16 September 2002 and Commission Regulation (EC Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002, OJ L 357 of 31 December 2002).

Level of financing: under Article 169 of the Financial Regulation and Article 253 of the implementing regulations, grants for the implementation of this decision may finance 100% of the costs of an action.

Principal objective

Integrated aid and return assistance is used to alleviate the suffering of Liberian people affected by the conflict.

Specific objectives

Objective 1 – The supply of post-emergency integrated aid to people returning to their country of origin, internally displaced people, the most vulnerable sections of the population and resident populations.

Objective 2 – Assistance towards the return and reintegration of Liberian refugees and displaced people.

Objective 3 – Maintaining capacity on the ground to assess humanitarian needs, implement coordinated responses and monitor humanitarian operations financed by the Commission in Liberia.

As in 2005, DG ECHO has set criteria for determining the geographical areas requiring priority intervention in 2006: (a) regions where significant humanitarian needs for water, sanitation, healthcare, subsistence capacity, protection and camp consolidation, and the possible crisis in Côte d'Ivoire have been identified; (b) regions where population density is highest; (c) refugee and IDP return zones; (d) inclusion of interventions from other donors who have already been identified.

Lofa, Montserrado and Nimba counties are absolute priorities in 2006. These are followed by the counties of Bomi, Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu and Maryland. Thirdly, and lastly, come the seven remaining counties, where there may be specific gaps to fill in areas normally covered by humanitarian aid.

DG ECHO's financial contribution will support the processes of return and resettlement for refugees and IDPs who are still in camps, and will improve access to basic services in priority areas (water and sanitation, health care, protection, shelters and security, and restoring productive activities). The principal activities facilitating these objectives are:

Activities linked to specific objective 1

- Provision of free primary and secondary health care, and monitoring of malnutrition in health centres;
- Maintenance of an emergency response capacity for epidemics;

Humanitarian aid operations financed by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and by Red Cross organisations on the basis of a Framework Partnership Contract (in accordance with Article 163 of the implementing rules for the Financial Regulation) and by UN agencies on the basis of a Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) signed on 29 April 2003. Standards and criteria established in the standard ECHO Framework Partnership Contract, which must be met by international organisations, and the procedures and criteria necessary for becoming a partner, can be consulted at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/index_en.htm

- Training beneficiaries in good hygiene and food practices, and training of local staff on the job;
- Prevention of sexual violence, and promotion of use of post-exposure prophylaxis;
- Promotion of standard refrigeration equipment, with technical support from UNICEF;
- Rehabilitation and/or construction of wells and boreholes with hand pumps, latrines in public places or family latrines as a model for the community;
- Promotion of basic hygiene and community approaches to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases;
- Targeted distribution of non-food products and family shelters;
- Targeted distribution of food, seeds and tools and promotion of revenue-generating activities;
- Protection of vulnerable persons affected by the consequences of the conflict and displacement in the context of these activities;
- Transport of the most vulnerable sections of the population to their area of origin, and support with resettlement;
- Promotion of coordination between humanitarian partners;
- Ad hoc promotion of closure and/or consolidation of IDP camps.

Activities linked to specific objective 2

- Support for the repatriation of Liberian refugees and IDPs, to cover all stages of the process including registration, transport, protection, distribution of food and non-food products, support and resettlement at the final destination;
- Support for coordination between the different partners involved in the return process.

Activities linked to specific objective 3

The Commission is to maintain a DG ECHO team in Monrovia to maximise humanitarian aid to victims. This team will assess project proposals, and coordinate and monitor the implementation of humanitarian operations financed by the Commission. They will supply the technical and logistical assistance necessary for tasks to be completed.

As a precautionary measure, in view of the type of decision proposed for Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea for 2006 (ad hoc 12 month decisions) and as the position of DG ECHO in these countries in 2007 is not yet known, costs relating to the Abidjan staff in January 2007 and the Conakry staff in January and February 2007 are also to be covered.

4.6 Duration

The duration for the implementation of this decision will be 18 months starting from 1 January 2006. Humanitarian operations funded by this decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure committed under this decision will be eligible from 1 January 2006.

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this decision is suspended due to *force majeure*, or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid operations.

Depending on developments in the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect the procedures established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

4.7 Total amount of the decision and strategic programming matrix

4.7.1 Total amount of the decision: EUR 16.400.000

4.7.2. STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING MATRIX:

Principal Objective	<i>Integrated aid and return assistance is used to alleviate the suffering of Liberian people affected by the conflict.</i>				
Specific Objectives	Allocated budget (EUR)	Geographical Area of Intervention	Proposed Activities	Results/Indicators	Potential Partners
Specific Objective 1: The supply of post-emergency integrated aid to people returning to their country of origin, internally displaced people, the most vulnerable sections of the population and resident populations.	12.500.000	Liberia: priority 1 Lofa, Nimba, Montserrado – Priority 2 Bomi, Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu et Maryland – Priority 3, the other 7 counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of preventive and curative primary and secondary health care - Nutrition monitoring - Improvement of the emergency response capacity for epidemics. - Hygiene promotion and training - Prevention of GBV - Water and sanitation activities - Non food items and shelters - Food security and livelihoods - Reduction of vulnerability of people affected by the conflict and by displacements - Coordination - Care and maintenance of IDPs camps ; 	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries: 1.500.000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functioning of the primary health care system and key referral services (morbidity and mortality reduced) - Vulnerability to malnutrition is reduced - Improvement of access to clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene (decreasing of waterborne diseases); - Provision of facilities conform to minimum standards; - Working personal trained to different activities; - Coordination mechanisms are working; - Reduction of vulnerability to food insecurity and restart of agricultural system (food dependence is reduced) ; - Transport and reinstallation of the most vulnerable (number of reinstalled vulnerable people) ; - Closure and/or consolidation of IDPs camps (number of IDPs in camps); 	ACF – FRA, ADRA-DK, CONCERN WORLDWIDE, CORDAID, CROIX-ROUGE, CICR-ICRC – CH, DIAKONIE, DRC, GAA, IOM, IRC – UK, MDM – FRA, MERLIN, MSF – BEL, MSF – CHE, MSF – ESP, MSF – NLD, NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL, OXFAM – UK, PMU INTERLIFE, PREMIERE URGENCE, SAVE THE CHILDREN – UK, SOLIDARITES, TEARFUND – UK, UN - FAO-I, UN - UNICEF – BEL, UN – UNOCHA, WHO, OMS

Specific Objective 2: Assistance towards the return and reintegration of Liberian refugees and displaced people.	3.500.000	Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repatriation and reinstallation of refugees - Return of IDPs assisted by UNHCR - Coordination 	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries: 150.000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return and reinstallation of refugees in their place of origin (number of refugees returned and reinstalled); - Registration of/assistance delivery to/ refugees/displaced people (number of assisted persons) 	IOM, UN – UNHCR-BEL, UN - WFP-B, UN - WFP-PAM
Specific Objective 3: Maintaining capacity on the ground to assess humanitarian needs, implement coordinated responses	175.000	Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular monitoring of the humanitarian operations (minimum of one visit to each ongoing operation) ; - Regular reporting/grant agreement management; 	
Risk assessment	<i>Further deterioration in Guinea an/or escalation of hostilities in Côte impact negatively Liberia – Degradation of road infrastructures make access and implementation of humanitarian operations difficult – Lack of post crisis aid support limits the impact of humanitarian assistance and the effect on development – the effective acceptance of the results of the presidential and legislative elections by the ex armed forces will be decisive in bringing peace and security in Liberia – Lack of genuine commitment of the new Government in fighting corruption and in resolving the main root of the conflict (access to natural resources) will compromise all efforts toward development..</i>				
Assumptions	<i>Stability and security in Liberia following elections – Peace process in Côte d'Ivoire and stability in the region – Long term commitment of international community - Implementation and positive results of the GEMAP.</i>				
Reserve	225.000				
Total Budget	16.400.000				

5. Evaluation

Under Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 on humanitarian aid, the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid operations financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent operations". These assessments are structured and organised along global and horizontal lines that form part of the annual DG ECHO strategy, such as questions related to children, aid workers' safety, respect for human rights, and gender issues. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:


http://europa.eu.int/comm/ECHO/evaluation/index_en.htm

6. Budget impact

Article 23 02 01

-	EC (EUR)
Initial available commitment appropriations for 2006	478.000.000
Supplementary budgets	-
Transfers	-
Total available appropriations	-
Total executed at ...	-
Amount still available	-
Total amount of the decision	16.400.000

Annex 1: Statistics on the humanitarian situation

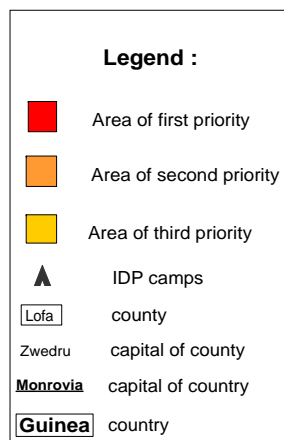
Summary of all collected data											
<div><div><div>ECHO</div><div>Humanitarian Aid Office</div><div></div><div>A 2006</div><div>EUROPEAN COMMISSION</div></div></div>	World Factbook 2005 CIA Total Population (Estimation of 2004 or earlier)	HDR 2005 UNDP Human Development Index HDI (177)	HDR 2005 UNDP Human Development Index HDI (177)	HDR 2005 UNDP Human Development Index HDI (177)	HDR 2005 UNDP Human Poverty Index HPI-1 (95)	HDR 2005 UNDP Human Poverty Index HPI-1 (95)	HIK 2005 Conflicts	UNHCR June 05 Refugees	USCR - World Refugee 2005 IDPs	Refugees + IDPs combined / population	
	Survey Indications	2002	2002				1995-2005	12 / 2004	2004		
	Countries - GNA 2006	[Number]	UNDP value	UNDP Rank	GNA HDI Score	UNDP value *****	UNDP Rank	GNA Conflicts score	Number	Number max	Number
	Cote d'Ivoire	17.298.040	0,42	163	3	41,9	84	3	72088	800000	5,04%
	Guinea	9.467.866	0,466	156	3	45,3	x	2	139252		2,34%
	Liberia	1.867.035	x	x	x	39,7	x	2	15172		7,78%
	IDP + REF / Total population	UNICEF 2005: % of Children under WEIGHT (age <5)	UNICEF 2005: % of Child mortality (age <5)	UNICEF 2005: % of Child mortality (age <5)	OECD net ODA / Capita	OECD net ODA / Capita					
		1995-2003	2003	2003							
		GNA IDP + Ref Score	GNA UndW score	[%]	GNA Mort score	[US \$ / cap]	GNA ODA score				
	Cote d'Ivoire	6	1	192	2	86	2				
Guinea	5	2	160	1	81	3					
Liberia	6	3	235	3	106	2					
	Key:										
high need	3										
medium need	2										
low need	1										
no need	0										
no relevance or no data	x or -9999										

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid

***Liberia - areas of priority
for ECHO in 2006***



0 km 20 km 40 km



Annex 3: List of previous decisions of DG ECHO

[illegible]

Date : 19/10/2005

Source : HOPE

*Implemented in 2005

Annex 4: Assistance by other donors in 2005

Donors in LIBERIA during the last 12 months					
1. Member States EU (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Germany	3.778.344	DG ECHO	20.260.000	State/PRM	21.680.00
Austria		Others	27.100.000	OFDA	7.466.000
Belgium		services		Food For peace	17.304.000
Cyprus				USAID/OTI	8.076.000
Denmark	2.015.134			Japan	14.000.000
Spain				Canada	5.630.000
Estonia				Private	4.520.000
Finland	950.000			Suisse	2.870.000
France				Norway	1.880.000
Greece				Venezuela	1.150.000
Hungary				Turkey	770.000
Ireland	2.844.179				
Italy					
Latonia					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg					
Malta					
Pays-bas	5.134.247				
Poland					
Portugal					
Czech Republic					
United Kingdom	5.625.746				
Slovakia					
Slovenia					
Suede	10.134.350				
Sub-total	30.482.000	Sub-total	47.360.000	Sub-total	85.346.000
		Total	163.188.000		

Date : 10/10/2005

(*) Source: DG ECHO 14 Points reports. <https://hac.cec.eu.int>

Free cells: no information or no contribution.

Annexe 5: list of abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ADRA-DK	Adventist Development and Relief Agency - Denmark
AIDCO-EUROPAID	European Aid Office
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CORDAID	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid – Pays-Bas
DG DEV	Development Directorate General of the European Commission
DG ECHO	Humanitarian Aid Directorate General of the European Commission
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African Countries
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GAA	German Agro Action
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEMAP	Government and economic Management Assistance Program
GOL	Government of Liberia
HCS	Humanitarian Section of UNMIL
ICGL	International Contact Group for Liberia
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ICRC	International Red Cross Society
IOM	International Office for Migrations
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
LURD	Liberian United for Reconciliation and Democracy
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MODEL	Movement for Democracy in Liberia
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NFI	Non Food Items
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NTGL	National Transitional Government of Liberia
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Aid
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance
SCF	Save the Children Fund
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for refugees
UNMIL	United nation Mission in Libeira
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

COMMISSION DECISION
on
the financing of humanitarian operations from the budget of the European Union in
LIBERIA

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid¹, and in particular Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Liberia has been seriously affected by a protracted internal conflict that erupted in the late eighties and lasted for 14 years and caused the death of more than 250.000 people.
- (2) The conflict has led to the departure of more than 350.000 Liberians who seek refuge in the neighbouring countries.
- (3) The conflict has also led to the internal displacement of more than 500.000 people.
- (4) All these years of conflict and displacements of population totally deprived people of access to basic services that have been looted, destroyed or abandoned, which in turn is leading to high mortality and morbidity rates, and is slowing down the return process of Liberian to their area of origin.
- (5) In order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid operations financed by the Commission, it is necessary to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field,
- (6) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 16.400.000 from budget line 23.02.01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to more than 1.650.000 vulnerable people, taking into account the budget available, other donors' interventions and other factors.
- (7) The present Decision constitutes a financing decision in the sense of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC Euratom) No 1605/2002², of Article 90 of the detailed rules for implementation of the Financial Regulation, specified in the regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³ and amended by Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1261/2005⁴ and Article 15 of the Internal Rules on the implementation of the general budget of the EC⁵.
- (8) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 15 December 2005.

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

² OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p. 1

³ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p.1

⁴ OJ L 201, 2.8.2005, p. 3

⁵ Commission Decision of 15 March 2005, SEC(2005)310
ECHO/LBR/BUD/2006/01000

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves an amount of EUR 16.400.000 for humanitarian aid operations for vulnerable sections of the population in Liberia from article 23 02 01 of the 2006 general budget of the European Union,

2. In accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:

- The supply of post-emergency integrated aid to people returning to their country of origin, internally displaced people, the most vulnerable sections of the population and resident populations.
- Assistance towards the return and reintegration of Liberian refugees and displaced people.
- Maintaining capacity on the ground to assess humanitarian needs, implement coordinated responses

The amounts allocated to each of these specific objectives are listed in the annex to this decision.

Article 2

Without prejudice to the use of the reserve, the Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the specific objectives set out in Article 1(2) to another objective mentioned therein, provided that the re-allocated amount represents less than 20% of the global amount covered by this Decision and does not exceed EUR 2.000.000.

Article 3

1. The duration of the implementation of this decision shall be for a period of 18 months starting on 01 January 2006.

2. Expenditure under this decision shall be eligible from 01 January 2006.

3. If the actions envisaged in this decision are suspended due to force *majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this decision.

Article 4

1. The amount of EUR 16.400.000 shall be conditional upon the necessary funds being available under the 2006 general budget of the European Union.
2. This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission

Annex: Breakdown of allocations by specific objectives

Specific objectives	Amount per specific objective (EUR)
The supply of post-emergency integrated aid to people returning to their country of origin, internally displaced people, the most vulnerable sections of the population and resident populations.	12.500.000
Assistance towards the return and reintegration of Liberian refugees and displaced people.	3.500.000
Maintaining capacity on the ground to assess humanitarian needs, implement coordinated responses	150.000
Reserve	250.000
TOTAL	16.400.000