U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

LIBERIA – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 August 20, 2003

Note: This Situation Report updates USAID/OFDA Liberia Situation Report #6, dated August 13, 2003.

BACKGROUND

Liberia has been marked by intermittent civil war since Charles Taylor launched a rebellion against the military regime of Samuel Doe in 1989. More than 200,000 people were killed during the ongoing conflict in Liberia in the 1990s. In 1997, Taylor emerged as the dominant power, winning the 1997 presidential election. Two opposition groups, controlling between 60 and 80 percent of the country, launched attacks on Government of Liberia (GOL) forces in attempts to oust Taylor from power. Taylor resigned on August 11, 2003. The main opposition group, Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which began to fight former President Taylor in 1999, has grown from a northern-based insurgent movement to a force that now controls the majority of the country. The second opposition group, the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL), based in southern Liberia, began incursions into Liberia from Côte d'Ivoire in April 2003, resulting in large-scale population displacement. LURD now controls the north and center of the country, while MODEL controls the south and east. Years of conflict have had devastating consequences for the humanitarian situation in Liberia. The country is currently ranked 174 out of 175 by the United Nations (U.N.) World Human Development Index, which measures health and living conditions.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Internally Displaced	**Total : 500,000-600,000 in Liberia**	
	150,000 – IDP camps and irregular settlements in Monrovia	UN OCHA and NGOs, July 2003
	200,000-300,000 – Unidentified locations in Monrovia	UN OCHA and NGOs, July 2003
	160,000 – Outside of Monrovia	European Commission, July 2003
Refugees	70,000 Liberians in Guinea	UNHCR, July 2003
	53,000 Liberians in Sierra Leone	UNHCR, June 2003
	50,000 Liberians in Côte d'Ivoire	USCR, August 2003
	35,000 Ivorians in Liberia	UNHCR, August 2003
	13,500 Sierra Leoneans in Liberia	UNHCR, August 2003

Total FY 2003 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Liberia (To Date) $2,760,572
Total FY 2003 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Liberia (To Date) $20,086,736

CURRENT SITUATION

(New information is in blue.)

LURD offensive in Monrovia. On July 19, following the complete breakdown of a June 17 cease-fire agreement, LURD launched its third major offensive since June in Monrovia, the capital city of Liberia. Heavy fighting between LURD and GOL forces continued in and around Monrovia following the July 19 attack, as LURD gained control of strategic areas of the city, including Bushrod Island and the Free Port of Monrovia. Unconfirmed media reports estimate that the most recent outbreak of the fighting has killed approximately 1,000 people.

ECOMIL Troop Deployments. On August 4, the first Nigerians, the vanguard of the Economic Community of West Africa Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL) peace-keeping force, began to arrive at Roberts International Airport (RIA), located 50 km east of Monrovia. To date, two battalions comprising approximately 1,000 Nigerian troops have entered Liberia. A third battalion composed of contingents from Ghana, Mali, and Senegal is expected to deploy on August 21, and a fourth battalion is expected between August 29 and September 5, for a total of approximately 3,000 ECOMIL troops. A U.N. peace-keeping force is scheduled to replace the ECOMIL force in October 2003.

On August 15, the division between GOL and LURD-controlled areas dissipated, as thousands of Monrovians crossed over the two bridges linking central Monrovia to Bushrod Island and the Free Port.

Resignation of former President Taylor. On August 11, former President Charles Taylor resigned from office, transferred power to Moses Blah, Taylor's former Vice President, and departed the country for exile in Nigeria.

U.S. Government troop deployment. The U.S. has positioned 2,300 U.S. Marines off the coast of Liberia to assist the ECOMIL peace-keeping troops. On August 14, 200 U.S. Marines entered Liberia via RIA. The forces have conducted patrols of the area surrounding RIA and the Free Port.

Peace negotiations. Representatives of the GOL, LURD, and MODEL have participated in ongoing peace negotiations in Accra, Ghana, since June. On August 17, LURD retracted its former demand of a vice-presidency position in the new Liberian government. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which has led the talks, had indicated that it would discontinue the negotiations if LURD pressed for its claim to the vice-presidency.

According to international news reports, the GOL, LURD, and MODEL signed a pact on August 17 granting free and secure access throughout the country to humanitarian workers and organizations. On August 18, the three parties signed a comprehensive peace agreement allowing for an interim government headed by an independent civilian to assume power in October 2003. The agreement grants LURD and MODEL equal status in the transitional government. Following the agreement, LURD stated that it considered the war over and would prepare to disarm.

EMERGING ISSUES

Access to the Free Port of Monrovia. On August 14, LURD opposition forces relinquished control of the Free Port of Monrovia to ECOMIL peace-keeping troops, and withdrew from Bushrod Island. LURD forces are expected to withdraw behind the Po River, outside of Monrovia. According to news reports, LURD forces and thousands of civilians extensively looted the port for food, fuel, and furniture prior to LURD's withdrawal. The food warehouse belonging to the Firestone rubber plantation, which had held stocks of rice, was reportedly empty. The main target of the looters, however, appeared to be the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) warehouses.

The opening of the port has led to the resumption of humanitarian operations. Following LURD's withdrawal, the WFP-chartered supply ship, the Seabulk Martin I, docked in the port, allowing WFP to deliver emergency supplies and sign transport contracts for future food deliveries. Access to the port also permitted non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and commercial interests to proceed with plans for commodity deliveries to Monrovia. The perceived availability of food in the near term dramatically lowered prices and increased food purchasing power in Monrovia.

Fuel distributions in the Free Port. According to the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) currently in Monrovia, fuel resumed flowing from Gepco commercial fuel sources following the opening of the port. Gepco, with the support of ECOMIL and U.S. troops, dispensed fuel to NGOs and international organizations (IOs), including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin), and Lutheran World Federation-World Service (LWF-WS). Gepco distributed the fuel via gravity feed, due to vandalization of the fuel tanks, pumps, and generators. By August 15, the pumps had been repaired and Gepco, which is the sole fuel distributor in Liberia, continued to conduct diesel distributions.

Prior to the outbreak in fighting, Gepco had 1.5 million gallons of fuel in the port. Gepco estimated that approximately one million gallons of diesel fuel remained after the port was looted.

IDPs in Buchanan. There is continued concern over the effect of fighting on internally displaced person (IDP) populations in Buchanan, Liberia's second most populated city, where fighting has continued since MODEL launched an attack on GOL forces on July 28. The U.S. Committee for Refugees (USCR) reported that MODEL now controls most of eastern Liberia, including Sinoe, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, River Gee, and Maryland counties, and has rear bases in western Côte d'Ivoire.

News reports on August 15 indicated that MODEL forces had advanced 40 km beyond Buchanan on the road to Monrovia and had been resupplied with weapons and ammunition. According to news reports, there are roadblocks on the main route from Monrovia to Buchanan, though ECOMIL forces are not within the vicinity of the road. After severe clashes in Buchanan on August 11 to 13, ECOMIL dispatched troops to request that MODEL cease fighting and not advance further toward Monrovia.

ICRC reported that on August 15, ICRC delegates entered Buchanan to assess the needs of the estimated 30,000 IDPs and residents in the area. The delegates also delivered emergency medical supplies to four places sheltering wounded and ill people.

Humanitarian organization access outside of Monrovia. Some NGOs and IOs, particularly ICRC, have begun to focus on extending activities beyond Monrovia. ICRC reported on August 18 that an ICRC team assessed the humanitarian situation in the city of Tubmanburg in Bomi County and in IDP camps in Montserrado County. Another ICRC team in the Ivorian city of Man is planning to evaluate the humanitarian situation in an eastern Liberia area under MODEL control.

The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) reported that on August 19, a joint U.N. security mission left for Bo Waterside in Grand Cape Mount County on the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia, to assess the possibility of creating a humanitarian corridor. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) indicated that an assessment mission is planned for Tubmanburg on August 20 and in Gbanga on August 21.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported on August 20 that over the past week MSF teams have conducted four assessment trips to Tubmanburg, Bo Waterside, Zwedru in Grand Gedeh County, and Buchanan. According to MSF, these areas have virtually no access to medical care or sufficient food or water. MSF indicated that on August 20 it will begin a mobile clinic in Tubmanburg.

The USAID DART reported on August 19 that USAID/OFDA implementing partner Merlin continues to operate in the Firestone rubber plantation and Harbel area. Merlin's activities in the area include measles vaccinations, distributions of relief commodities including jerry cans, blankets, buckets, and high-energy biscuits, water and sanitation programs, health services, latrine construction, and rehabilitation.

UN OCHA indicated on August 17 that for the past three years, humanitarian organizations have not been able to access Lofa County, Liberia's northernmost county where LURD began attacks in 1998.

Ongoing fighting in Bong County. MSF reported on August 20 that fighting in Bong County, northeast of Monrovia, is threatening the safety of 60,000 IDPs living in the Maimu, Totota, and Salala camps that are 45 km from the frontline. MSF's therapeutic feeding center in Salala camp is treating 150 children and admits five to 10 severely malnourished children daily. In addition, MSF has conducted two food distributions to more than 4,000 children.

World Vision reported that it continued limited food distribution through the months of June, July, and August in Bong County.

COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

Joint coordination meetings in Monrovia. According to the USAID DART, UN OCHA, NGOs, and other humanitarian organizations have been holding regular coordination meetings in Monrovia. Sectoral committees have been established at the coordination meetings in the following five areas: food, health, water and sanitation, protection, and shelter and non-food items (NFI). Sectoral lead organizations are, respectively, WFP, the World Health Organization (WHO), the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Development Program (UNDP)/Country Team, and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/ICRC. Lead NGOs may partner with U.N. sectoral leads.

SECURITY

Ongoing security concerns. Despite the presence of ECOMIL, the security situation remains poor throughout Liberia, limiting humanitarian operations, particularly food and water distributions. According to the USAID DART, two NGOs had vehicles carjacked during the weekend of August 16-17. In addition, a European Commission (EC) representative and local technicians were attacked while investigating generators outside of the Free Port. Oxfam reported on August 19 that car jackings, robberies, and shootings at night continue to be a concern for the population in Monrovia.

WFP has expressed concern over its ability to conduct orderly food distributions in the absence of ECOMIL support for crowd control. ECOMIL's ability to provide adequate support is hindered without additional ECOMIL transportation capacity.

According to international news reports, on August 15, the U.N. Special Envoy to Liberia, Jacques Paul Klein, reported that more than 5,000 peace-keeping troops would be needed to guarantee security in Monrovia. He further stated that it could be several weeks before conditions were adequately settled to send relief workers into the interior. The U.N. Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Liberia, Ross Mountain, stated on August 17 that security is the first priority for Liberia.

ECOMIL Civil Affairs Liaison Office. Oxfam reported on August 19 that ECOMIL has established a civil affairs liaison office that is currently working with the humanitarian community on access and security of humanitarian resources. This office includes a reaction team to respond to emergency humanitarian security requests.

REFUGEES

Repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees. On August 17, UNHCR resumed repatriations of Sierra Leonean refugees from Monrovia to Freetown, Sierra Leone. On August 17, the UNHCR's Motor Vessel (MV) Overbeck repatriated 203 Sierra Leonean refugees, and UNHCR indicated that evacuation operations will continue. More than 13,500 Sierra Leonean refugees presently remain in Liberia, according to UNHCR.

UNHCR relief supplies. On August 15, the MV Overbeck delivered relief items, including blankets, mattresses, plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, and soap for 7,000 people, and 4,000 liters of fuel to Monrovia before departing with the Sierra Leonean refugees. UNHCR indicated that by August 21, the MV Overbeck will return

to Monrovia with additional supplies for 7,000 people. The MV Overbeck is expected to continue to ferry supplies and repatriate refugees through December.

Refugee camps in Liberia. UNHCR expressed concern on August 19 about the remaining Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia. On the weekend of August 16-17, UNHCR sent two assessment missions to the Samukai, Manjor, and Voice of America (VOA) camps, all located within 10 km of central Monrovia, outside of the ECOMIL-controlled area. The recent fighting severely affected the camps, causing many refugees to flee the camps for shelter in the bush or other people's homes. The VOA camp, which formerly sheltered more than 7,500 refugees, is now nearly deserted. The Samukai camp, which formerly sheltered more than 4,000 refugees, now houses approximately 50 people.

Registration of Third Country Nationals. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported on August 19 that, in cooperation with the ICRC, the Liberian Red Cross and MSF, it has begun registration of Third Country Nationals (TCNs) from Côte d'Ivoire. The TCNs had taken refuge at the Firestone rubber plantation, which currently shelters thousands of IDPs and TCNs who fled recent fighting in Buchanan, in addition to approximately 30,000 regular employees.

Increased flow of Liberian refugees into Côte d'Ivoire. UNHCR has reported that refugees from Liberia continue to arrive on a daily basis in the southwestern part of Côte d'Ivoire. An estimated 40,000 Liberian refugees have arrived in Côte d'Ivoire since May. There have also been large population movements from Liberia into Danané, a border town in Côte d'Ivoire, due to fighting between GOL and MODEL forces in Butuo and Tweh towns in Nimba County in Liberia.

WATER AND SANITATION

Working group meetings. Water and sanitation working group meetings, chaired by UNICEF, have begun to take place in Monrovia. USAID/OFDA implementing partner Oxfam, a member of the working group, reported on August 18 that the working group identified five zones in Monrovia, three of which have serious needs water and sanitation needs: 1) the area from Johnson Street Bridge to the Free Port; 2) the area from Stockton Creek Bridge to Paynesville; and 3) central Monrovia. The working group is planning an assessment in these areas to develop quick response strategies. Oxfam is developing a plan to handle the increased water needs, and evaluating the availability of vacuum trucks in the country for possible desludging of full latrines.

Water and sanitation at Greystone. On August 13, the USAID DART visited the IDP site at Greystone, and indicated that the water and sanitation situation appears to be under control. MSF-Holland is providing chlorine for each water container filled at this location and also distributing chlorinated water at tapstands.

White Plains pumping station. According to the USAID DART, the EC indicated that the EC-supported White Plains station plans to begin supplying water to Bushrod Island on August 21. The plant is capable of supplying at least 720,000 gallons of water per day at present. The EC also indicated that it does not currently have diesel fuel to operate the plant. The USAID DART will support the EC with the purchase of 2,625 gallons of diesel fuel for White Plains. Fuel storage at the plant is limited due to insecurity.

Continued water trucking operations. Merlin, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Oxfam, ICRC, and the EC continue to operate water distribution trucks on an intermittent basis as dictated by the security situation. ICRC reported on August 18 that it is providing 100,000 liters of water per day at 20 IDP settlements in Mamba Point, central Monrovia, Sinkor, Congo town, Paynesville, and Harbel. In some of these centers, ICRC is also supplying shelter materials and constructing latrines.

The USAID DART reported on August 15 that USAID/OFDA implementing partner ACF is tankering 20,000 liters of water per day from Deep Well I to the G.W. Gibson High School IDP site in central Monrovia. ACF continues to distribute water to other IDP sites in central Monrovia, to construct latrines at Samuel K. Doe (SKD) Stadium, and to chlorinate wells throughout Monrovia.

Refuse collections in Monrovia. According to the USAID DART, several NGOs and IOs, including ICRC, have begun garbage collection in Monrovia. The European Union has certified an official site near Sinkor to offload the collected refuse. This has improved sanitation conditions in a number of IDP sites. Oxfam reported on August 18 that it is meeting with the Monrovia City Corporation to develop a strategy for garbage disposals.

HEALTH

ICRC surgical unit at JFK Hospital. ICRC reported on August 18 that its surgery unit at John F. Kennedy (JFK) Memorial Hospital has performed nearly 3,000 operations on war-wounded civilians and combatants during the one-year period that it has operated. ICRC further indicated that, although the military situation has stabilized, looting and violence have continued, necessitating approximately 100 operations in a one-week period. The current number of patients has fallen to approximately 200, from a peak of 500 at the height of the fighting.

Preservation of National Drug Service vaccines. According to the USAID DART, since mid-July, ICRC has provided approximately 100 liters of fuel a day in three-day increments to the National Drug Service (NDS) to continue refrigeration of the WHO-donated vaccines. According to an August 19 WHO report, Merlin and UNICEF have also provided support to the NDS cold chain center. UN OCHA reported that UNICEF, which supported the cold chain prior to the outbreak of fighting, donated 500 gallons of fuel on August 17.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Malaria top health concern. According to the USAID DART, NGOs report that the major medical conditions (other than trauma) in the order of incidence are malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), diarrheal diseases, conjunctivitis, and dermatological conditions such as scabies. Several NGOs have begun measles vaccination programs and continue to provide cholera treatment.

Responses to cholera. IOs and NGOs continue to report that cholera caseloads are lower than expected given the poor water and sanitation environment in this peak season. WHO reported that there were 240 cases in the week of August 11 to 18, down from the 350 cases of cholera per week reported in July. The USAID DART continues to monitor the situation in cooperation with WHO. High population movements expected in the near future could cause a rise in the current morbidity levels.

Responses to measles. Measles and other infectious diseases continue to be a cause for concern because of the high population density among IDPs in Monrovia, the constant flux of IDP movements, the high prevalence of malnutrition in the absence of food distributions, the low immunization rate among children country-wide, and the conditions in which IDPs live.

FOOD

WFP and USAID/FFP operations. WFP indicated that on August 15 it began food distributions in several areas of Monrovia. From August 15 to 18, WFP distributed a total of 131.2 MTs of cornmeal to 18,740 IDPs.

WFP stated on August 14 that it was diverting some ships to Monrovia from other destinations and that some WFP stocks of grain, pulses, and vegetable oil would be shipped into Monrovia's port from Sierra Leone and Guinea. WFP continues to use a small passenger plane that shuttles daily between Abidjan and Monrovia to fly in high-energy biscuits.
As a result of the widespread looting on August 14, WFP estimated on August 18 that 4,363 MTs of cereals remain in the Free Port. As of August 14, nine MTs of high-energy biscuits are under WFP control and are being distributed to particularly vulnerable groups. In addition, WFP will airlift 43 MTs of high-protein biscuits from Italy.

WFP reported that it currently has 10,000 MTs of food commodities on reserve for Liberia in the region, and 7,000 MTs at sea due to arrive by the end of August. The first shipment of this food is expected to arrive in Monrovia on August 23.

WFP Seabulk Martin I arrival in the Free Port. WFP reported that the WFP-chartered supply ship—the Motor Vessel (MV) Seabulk Martin I—arrived in the Free Port of Monrovia on August 15. WFP chartered the ship for an initial period of 60 days to function as a mobile office. The ship contained 14 tons of fuel, three MTs of high-energy biscuits, and communications and logistics equipment. The five WFP staff, one UNHCR staff, two UN OCHA staff, and two Oxfam staff on the ship were able to disembark.

USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) reported that 15,700 MTs of USAID/FFP food commodities are scheduled to arrive in the region at the end of August. These commodities are donated to WFP for the West Africa Coastal Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) that includes Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia.

NUTRITION

MSF-Holland screenings. The USAID DART reported on August 15 that MSF-Holland began a nutritional screening of adults 55 years of age and older on August 12. To date, of the 116 elderly screened, 51 (44 percent) were determined to be malnourished. Between August 8 and 11, MSF-Holland conducted a nutritional screening of all children less than five years of age who live in Greystone. Although the final results are not yet available, an MSF-H staff member reported that of the 518 children screened, eight (1.5 percent) had severe acute malnutrition.

PROTECTION

Child protection activities. According to the USAID DART, UNICEF has identified the lack of access to children in Liberia as UNICEF's primary concern. UNICEF reported that child soldiers comprise 70 percent of the fighting forces in Liberia, and these children lack access to humanitarian services.

UNICEF hosted a meeting of children protection partners on August 15 to identify key partners in the child protection sector and to develop strategies for child protection as well as prevention of child abuse. UNICEF plans to begin child tracing and family reintegration activities.

ICRC reported on August 18 that in one month it has reunited approximately 50 children with their parents after they became separated during the fighting.

Save the Children Fund (SCF) indicated on August 20 that SCF teams are continuing to identify separated children and, in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Welfare, arranging rapid registration and foster care for them.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

(New information is in blue.)

Non-food Assistance

In FY 2003 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $2.7 million to support humanitarian needs in Liberia. USAID/OFDA provided more than $517,000 to ACF in support of emergency nutrition needs in Monrovia and approved more than $751,000 in funding to Merlin to address emergency health and water and sanitation needs throughout Liberia. USAID/OFDA approved more than $616,000 in funding to IRC to support water and sanitation activities and the provision of non-food items to IDPs in Monrovia. USAID/OFDA approved more than $330,000 in funding to Oxfam to support multi-sector IDP response activities in Monrovia. USAID/OFDA has approved funding for more than $320,000 to UN OCHA to support coordination and protection of IDPs.

On August 6, a three-person USAID DART arrived in Monrovia, Liberia. The DART had been in Freetown, Sierra Leone since July 20 due to the unstable security situation. On August 12, five additional DART members, including a Water and Sanitation Officer, Logistics Officer, Communications Officer, USAID/FFP Officer, and a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Epidemiologist, deployed to Monrovia.

On August 15, USAID/OFDA airlifted 26,470 kg of relief commodities to Monrovia in support of emergency water, shelter, and health needs. The commodities include 300 rolls of plastic sheeting, 5,000 wool blankets, 5,000 10-liter jerry cans, and five 3,000-gallon water bladders. The relief items will benefit approximately 15,000 people. In addition, the airlift included a WHO emergency health kit that includes basic medical essentials for 30,000 people for one month. The total value of the commodities, including transport, is $221,880.

The commodities were assigned to humanitarian organizations including the IRC, ACF, SCF, ICRC, and Merlin, and will be distributed to targeted clinics, orphanages, therapeutic feeding centers, and IDP centers in Monrovia and the Harbel and Firestone rubber plantation area.

Emergency Food Assistance

Including its latest $10 million contribution provided in response to the U.N. Appeal, USAID/FFP has provided a total of 23,840 MTs of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at $15.5 million, to Liberia. The commodities provided by USAID/FFP include a combination of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, and Corn Soya Blend for therapeutic and supplementary feeding. USAID/FFP emergency food assistance is provided to vulnerable populations through direct distribution, food for work programs, emergency school feeding, maternal and child health programs, and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programs. USAID/FFP programs are implemented in Liberia through WFP.

Refugee Assistance

The State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided support for Liberian refugees since 1989 and for Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia since 1991. To date in FY 2003, State/PRM has provided more than $1.8 million in assistance for refugees in Liberia through UNHCR and WFP. State/PRM has also provided nearly $13 million to UNHCR and more than $13 million to various NGOs to support Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. This is in addition to unearmarked funding for UNHCR for Africa ($55.1 million) and ICRC for Africa ($29.2 million).

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA

Agency	*Implementing Partner*	*Sector*		*Amount*
LIBERIA – FY 2003 (TO DATE)				
USAID Total				**$18,260,572**
USAID/OFDA				**$2,760,572**
	ACF	Nutrition	Monrovia	$517,773
	Merlin	Health and Water/Sanitation	Country-wide	$751,011
	IRC	Water/Sanitation and non-food items	Monrovia	$616,774
	Oxfam	Multi-sector IDP response	Monrovia	$330,662
	UN OCHA[1]	Coordination and protection of IDPs	Monrovia	$320,000
	OFDA	Logistics and relief commodities	Monrovia	$224,352
USAID/FFP				**$15,500,000**
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance – 23,840 MTs	Country-wide	$15,500,000
STATE/PRM[2]				**$1,826,164**
	UNHCR	Annual Refugee Operations	Country-wide	$1,000,000
	WFP	WFP Support	Country-wide	$826,164
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA IN FY 2003 (TO DATE)				**$20,086,736**

[1] Funding is in process; award to be made shortly.

[2] State/PRM figures include funding within Liberia. State/PRM also provides additional Africa-wide and regional assistance not reflected in this total. Please see the USG Humanitarian Assistance section for further details.

Bernd McConnell
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

Public Donation Information

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for their drought response efforts in Liberia can be found at http://www.interaction.org/liberia/index.html. Information on other organizations responding may be available at www.reliefweb.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they: allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information on making donations and volunteering services can be found at:
    - http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/help/index.html
    - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or 703-276-1914
    - InterAction: www.interaction.org → "Guide to Appropriate Giving"
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org

USG ASSISTANCE IN LIBERIA
USAID/OFDA
USAID/FFP
STATE/PRM
Food Assistance
Health
IDP/Refugee Assistance
Non-food Items
Nutrition
Supplemental
Water/Sanitation
08/20/03
SIERRA LEONE
GUINEA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LOFA
BOMI
GRAND CAPE MOUNT
GBARPOLU
BONG
NIMBA
MARGIBI
MONTSERRADO
GRAND BASSA
RIVER CESS
GRAND GEDEH
SINOE
RIVER GEE
GRAND KRU
MARYLAND
Guéckédou
Mendekoma
Voinjama
Kailahun
Buedu
Kolahun
Irié
Pendembu
Vahun
Zigida
Kenema
Gelahun
Yella
Zorzor
Nzérékoré
Yekepa
Kongo
Wiesua
Belle Yella
Saniquellie
Danané
Bendaja
Gbange
Belefuanai
Gahnpa (Ganta)
Kahnple
Sulima
Bopolu
Palala
Kpein
Sagleipie
Bo
Tubmanburg
Zienzu
Gbarnga
Yela
Butlo
Robertsport
Bong Town
Lake Piso
Klay
Zekera
Kpeaple
Toulépleu
Guiglo
Kakata
Tapeta
Brewerville
Gboyi
Tobli
Kola (Kola Town)
Monrovia
Harbel
Towabli (Towai Town)
Marshall
Guata
Debli
Tchien (Zwedru)
Hartford
Edina
Buchanan
Ghapo
Babu
Drubo (Dubwe)
Taï
Gonglee
Duabo
Galio
Pelokehn
Timbo
River Cess
Bokoa
Shabli
Yakakahn
Yibuke (Kaobli)
Juazohn
Kopo
Tiehnpo
Fish Town
Sehnkwehn
Tatuke
Tawake
Greenville
Kodeke
Nyaake
Nana Kru
Barclayville
Sasstown
Plibo
Nemeke
Grand Cess
Harper
Tabou
Moa
Morro
Gbeya
Loffa
Lawa
Via
Mano
Makona
Magowi
St. Paul
Nianda
Mani
Cavally
Nuon
St. John
Timbo
Gwen Creek
Cess (Cestos)
Sehnkwehn
Sino
Dugbe
Dubo
Dube (Dubo)
Cavalla
Sassandra
Monrovia
ACF
IRC
Oxfam
* UN OCHA
NATIONWIDE
MERLIN
WFP
UNHCR
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USAID
Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
* Funding is in process: award to be made shortly
0 25 50 mi
0 25 50 75 km