

Briefing on Liberia

January 7, 2004

SUMMARY

The International Reconstruction Conference, to which you will lead the U. S. delegation, is to take place on February 5 and 6 at UN headquarters in New York. Of the \$200 million supplemental appropriation for Liberia, USAID is to receive \$81.5 million from a \$114 million first tranche. The distribution of the remaining \$86 million in supplemental funding will depend on the outcome of a debate over the amount DOD is to receive for Liberian military reform. AFR and DCHA are working closely together to ensure that USAID's programs are well coordinated and effective.

DISCUSSION

Donors' Conference

Preparations are currently underway for the upcoming International Reconstruction Conference on February 5 and 6 in New York. The USG will co-host with the U.N. and World Bank. You are scheduled to lead the U.S. delegation. There will have been two preparatory meetings prior to that conference:

- On December 3, 2003, a preparatory meeting of a core group including donors, the African Union (A.U.), and ECOWAS was held in Washington with the transition government to begin the planning for February. DAA/DCHA Garvelink co-chaired this meeting with State DAS Pamela Bridgewater. The Core Group members are: the USG, the World Bank, the U.N., the European Commission, the United Kingdom, Sweden (as co-chair of the Liberia Contact Group), Ireland (EU Presidency), France, ECOWAS, the A.U., and Japan (observing).
- On January 15, a liaison meeting including other interested donors and NGOs will be held in New York. The U.S. delegation is being assembled. Representation from USAID will be at the DAA level. The purposes of the meeting are: (1) to inform actual and potential donors, NGOs, and other key participants about Liberia's rebuilding needs and the priorities and plans for meeting them; (2) to share information, at least preliminarily, about participating countries' and organizations' interests, intentions, existing involvements, and potential commitments in response to these needs and priorities; and (3) to spell

out the steps required to complete preparations for the February conference.

The U.S. objective at the conference is to ensure a coordinated approach to rebuilding Liberia by encouraging participants to sign on to a national plan. In this way, assistance to Liberia will be prioritized while minimizing program and funding overlap.

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell will speak at the February conference, as will U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Efforts are currently being made to ensure other high-level participation at the event. World Bank President James Wolfensohn will not be able to attend; instead, Callisto Madavo, World Bank Vice President for the Africa Region, will participate. Poul Nielson, E.C. Commissioner for Development, will not be able to attend, but Chris Patten, E.U. Commissioner for External Relations, is expected to be there.

As the February conference approaches, donors will begin to finalize their plans for assistance to Liberia. The E.C.'s current assistance has been focused on humanitarian activities and funding for Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DDRR). In addition, Japan, Ireland, Sweden and the U.K. are expected to play important roles in providing funding for rebuilding Liberia.

Funding Update

Of the \$200 million in supplemental funding for Liberia, \$114 million has been included in the first tranche. A Presidential Determination (PD) is needed to release each tranche, and the PD for the first \$114 million is on the President's desk. Once he has signed, congressional notifications can be sent to the Hill. Of the \$114 million, \$81.5 has been designated for USAID (\$24.5 million for OFDA, \$12 million for OTI, and \$45 million for AFR). More specific information on the breakdown and funding areas for the first tranche can be found in attachment 4. The distribution of the remaining \$86 million in supplemental funding is contentious. State would like no more than \$34 million to go for restructuring of the armed forces, whereas DOD has requested a minimum of \$59 million for this task. USAID funding will be heavily affected by the outcome. It is our preference to have only one additional tranche of funding. However, the State Department prefers two more, with one fairly late in the fiscal

year. A final decision on this is planned after the donors' conference in February.

Current Assessments

The UN is currently conducting assessments in Liberia in preparation for the upcoming donors' conference. These efforts will help to produce a results-focused transition framework (RFTF) that donors can use to coordinate assistance. USAID has completed a number of its own assessments: joint OTI/AFR assessment, various OFDA/DART assessments, and an assessment through the Anti-Trafficking Task Order in the WID office which focused on women and children, both ex-combatants and war affected. Upcoming USAID TDYs are planned to further evaluate programming in the areas of democracy and governance, economic growth, and strategy development. USAID believes an integrated approach for the donor community is critical in Liberia. While USAID assessments will be used for internal program planning, our projects will fit into the donor-coordinated national framework.

Programming Planning

Africa Bureau

- USAID/Liberia's current program focuses on primary health care, food security and governance/civil society. The Community Peace Building and Development (CPBD) program emphasizes community rehabilitation and development through empowerment of local organizations. The program has a mix of agriculture, business development, adult education, peace building, and civil society activities. It is being implemented by AED/Mercy Corps. The health program is being implemented by Africare.
- Mechanisms for implementation - AFR will receive \$40 million in funding for reintegration in the supplemental. The Liberia Community Infrastructure Project (LCIP), funded with \$30 million from the first tranche, will be the cornerstone of USAID's reintegration activities. Through the Mitigating African Conflict (MAC) IQC, proposals for the LCIP have been received from three partners and are currently being reviewed. Mechanisms for implementing other activities are currently being considered, particularly for work with women and children ex-combatants.
- NGO involvement - NGOs will be very involved in USAID/Liberia's work. USAID/Liberia expects to partner with them on over 50% of its activities. For the LCIP,

which is being awarded through an IQC mechanism, each of the three partners that have submitted proposals have partnered with international NGOs.

- Staffing -USAID/Liberia plans to increase its level of staff primarily by hiring USPSCs. Three critical positions that need to be filled immediately are Executive Officer, Program Officer and Reintegration Advisor. In addition, the Mission plans to hire a General Development Officer, an HIV/AIDS Technical Specialist, a Democracy/Governance Specialist, an Agriculture/Economic Growth Specialist and an Engineer (possibly an FSN). In total, USAID/Liberia anticipates increasing its staff by approximately eight people.

OFDA

- To date in FY04, OFDA has committed over \$7.2 million in Liberia, focusing on critical life-saving activities in nutrition, health, water and sanitation, abuse prevention, vaccination campaigns, shelter, coordination, and non-food items to IDPs. With an additional \$24.5 in supplemental funds, OFDA will continue to support such activities, but will also address rehabilitation, reintegration, and related support for an effective transition strategy and longer-term USAID goals in Liberia. OFDA has been working closely with other USAID offices and State/PRM to prevent funding overlaps and gaps. OFDA's Field Officer in Liberia has been working closely with the U.N., NGOs and the Mission to help ensure coordination of reintegration plans and activities.
- OFDA has maintained a field presence in Liberia since July 2003. In 2004, OFDA plans to maintain two full-time representatives in Monrovia through June. This staffing will be augmented as needed through OFDA's Regional Team in Washington and OFDA's West Africa Regional Office (WARO) in Senegal.

OTI

- OTI Program Priorities - In the immediate and short term, OTI's program will address critical needs in Liberia's transition process, focusing on three target areas: supporting good governance, increasing access to balanced information, and promoting a culture of peace and justice. Initial priorities include supporting human rights protection activities and providing targeted assistance to the Liberian National Transitional Government (NTGL). OTI has earmarked \$3 million in TI funds to help start up its Liberia program, and it anticipates receiving an estimated

\$12 million in additional funding from the Liberia supplemental.

- Mechanisms for implementation - OTI will use its SWIFT II IQC to obtain its main implementing partner for the Liberia program, which is to be operational before the end of January. However, OTI may provide some funds to NGOs or international organizations for human rights interventions and training programs related to USAID's community revitalization and reintegration efforts.
- Staffing - OTI plans to deploy one long-term USPSC to oversee the OTI/Liberia program. This position is now being advertised. In the interim, OTI is sending out Denise Dauphinais for 6-8 weeks beginning January 12.

Legislation

A Presidential Determination was signed on December 8, 2003 to waive Brooke and 620q. Congress was notified of this on December 9, 2003. This determination and the notification enable funding and assistance provided by the USG to go directly to the GOL.

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Preliminary agenda for the upcoming Donors' Conference (February 5-6, 2004)
- Tab 2 - Preliminary agenda for the upcoming Liaison Meeting (January 15, 2004)
- Tab 3 - Summary of Proceedings of Liberia Donors' Conference Preparatory Meeting, December 3, 2003
- Tab 4 - Liberia Supplemental Funding Breakdown for the First Tranche of Supplemental Funding
- Tab 5 - Potential Uses for the Balance of the Supplemental Funding
- Tab 6 - Liberia Complex Emergency Situation Report #9, Fiscal Year 2004 (OFDA, 12/18/03)

Draft 4, 26 December 2003
International Reconstruction Conference on Liberia

February 4, 2004 Technical Discussions

- 9:00 – 9:30 **Opening Remarks by Co-Chairs**
- 9:30 - 11:30 **Technical Discussions on the Plan of Action (w/ timetable)**
(Goals: Coordination of implementation efforts, engaging Liberia officials, the diaspora. (Establish follow-up/monitoring mechanism(s), including presentation of Plan of Action to the Liberia people in order to build credibility (transparency/accountability) of the democratic processes from start, next steps, etc.))
- 11:30 – 1:00 **Humanitarian Forum (OCHA, UNCT, NGOs)**
- 1:00 – 2:00 **Lunch**
- 2:00 – 3:30 **Breakout Sessions on Sectoral Issues**
Sector group discussions on priority sectors. Each group to engage the UN respective bilateral or multilateral donor, and Liberia officials.
- 3:30 – 4:00 **Co-Chairs' Summary and Concluding Remarks**

February 5, 2004 Ministerial Level Meeting

- 9:00-9:30 **Opening Remarks:**
Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations
Colin Powell, Secretary of State, United States
???, World Bank
- 9:30-10:00 **Liberia's Vision for 2004 and Beyond**
Chairman Bryant, NTGL
- 10:00-10:25 **Status of the Implementation of the Accra Agreement**
International Contact Group on Liberia (ICGL) Co-Chairs EU (Sweden) and ECOWAS (Ghana)
ECOWAS Implementation Monitoring Committee (tbd – Secretary General Mohamed Ibn Chambas and/or General Abdulsalami Abubakar)
- 10:25-10:40 **Update from UNMIL**
SRSK Klein
- 10:40-11:30 **Presentation of the Needs Assessments and RFTF**
David Nabarro, UN
Richard Verspyck, WB

???, IMF

11:30-12:30 **The International Response**
Core Group Ministers

12:30-14:00 **Lunch**
(Special lunch for heads of delegates, hosted by ?)

14:00-16:00 **Statements and Pledges**

16:00-16:30 **Summary and Concluding Remarks from Co-chairs**

16:30-17:00 **Press Conference**

Evening Reception for Delegations

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

15 January 2004, 9 AM – 5 PM
United Nations Conference Room 1

1. **Welcome Remarks and Introduction**
United Nations Development Programme
2. **Liberia Progress Report**
National Transition Government of Liberia
3. **Update from UNMIL**
United Nations Mission in Liberia
4. **Update on the Core Group and Reconstruction Conference**
US State Department
5. **Update on status of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**
United Nations Country Team
6. **NGO Panel**
7. **Overview of Needs Assessments, RFTF and Macroeconomic Issues**
United Nations Development Group, World Bank, International Monetary Fund
8. **Updates on the Priority Clusters**
9. **Next Steps**
10. **AOB:**
Floor open for questions

Summary of Proceedings
Liberia Donors Conference Preparatory Meeting, December 3, 2003

I. Welcome and Introductions

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Pamela Bridgewater and USAID Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance William Garvelink chaired the meeting. Julia Taft and Mats Karlson represented Donors Conference co-hosts the UN and World Bank, respectively. *See Attachment I for complete list of attendees.*

II. Report of the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL)

Christian G. Herbert - Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs

Harry A. Greaves - Advisor to the Chairman on Economic Affairs

- Discussed the achievements of the NTGL thus far including: development of a budget for government expenditures through June 2004 (end of fiscal year); centralization of collection of taxes and fees with the Ministry of Finance; reduction of the price of rice, petroleum, and taxi fares; introduction of coins in denominations less than 5 Liberian dollars; plans for audits of key revenue generating bureaus and authorities; establishment of committees to develop roadmaps for lifting sanctions on the timber, civil aviation, and diamond industries (reports due December 15); and participation in key needs assessment missions.
- Identified the 14 priority sectors to be covered by the needs assessments: Health and Nutrition; Education; Water and Sanitation; Agriculture, Food Security/Environmental Conservation and Water Resources; Sustainable Livelihoods, Employment Generation; Governance and Rule of Law; Refugees, Returnees, IDPs and Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration; DDDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration); Macro-Economics and Economic Management; Banking and Finance; Electricity; Telecommunications; Transportation; Housing and Human Settlement.
- Identified the 9 Cluster Areas of the Results Focused Transitional Framework for Liberia: Security; Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, and Re-integration (DDRR); Refugees and Internally Displaced People; Good Governance and Democratic Development; Elections; Basic Services; Restoration of Productive Capacity; Infrastructure; Economic Policy, Development Strategy

III. Report from SRSG Jacques Klein and Others Via Teleconference from Monrovia

See Attachment II for list of participants from Monrovia

- Security within Monrovia is “excellent.” Deployment of troops is taking longer than expected and is disappointing.
- Walk-out by factions at recent meetings has been dealt with and is not a show-stopper.
- The SRSG praised the ongoing work of humanitarian assistance programs.

- Deployment of additional UNMIL troops is required to expand security to other areas throughout the country so planned reintegration and reconstruction activities can proceed; troop and equipment contributions are urgently requested.
- DDR started December 1 at three cantonment sites. People of Liberia are ready for disarmament and we must go forward even though conditions are not perfect.
- Disarmament and Demobilization will take 9 months to complete and should be done by September 2004 (assumes complete deployment of 15,000 UNMIL troops by March 2004).
- Reintegration (“R”) program must be robust and include non-fighters and women in addition to ex-combatants. Program to be completed by September 2005.
- Needs are great, but to be successful we must focus on several key priorities and the sequencing of activities within those priorities.
- CAP appeal covered humanitarian needs and included a request for \$17 million for the reintegration of 17,000 (of the estimated 40,000) combatants.
- DDR has started with an advance of funding from PKO assessments that will cover activities for 4 to 5 months.
- No funds have been received to date for either the CAP or the UNDP’s DDR trust fund.
- Representatives from the UK and EC voiced a strong concern that DDR may be happening too rapidly and that areas of reintegration are not yet ready. There is need to further implicate all parties to the peace agreement in the preparations and to start an information and sensitization campaign.
- The most recent DDDR Strategy and Implementation Framework document was distributed to Washington attendees to ensure all had the current version.

IV. Discussion of Approach to Needs Assessment and Framework

Julia Taft, Assistant Administrator and Director for the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP

- Objective is to show donors what needs to be done so they can identify areas to target for assistance.
- Needs assessments will be conducted by the Inter-Agency Working Group with the technical support of the UNDG, the World Bank and IMF under the overall coordination of the SRSG.
- Cross-cutting themes of capacity-building, security, gender, HIV/AIDS, human rights and environment will be examined.
- Assessments will identify the key priority needs for each sector in 2004 and 2005, including costing.
- Based upon the findings of the needs assessments, the Results Focused Transition Framework (RFTF) will present key outcomes that can be delivered within 6 months, 12 months, and 18 months.
- The RFTF will group the priority needs into 9 clusters (reported above).
- Sector reports are scheduled to be completed by December 22. Stakeholder workshops will be held in Monrovia with Liberian groups.
- Synthesis report is scheduled to be completed by January 24, 2004.
- All reports will be posted on the UNDG web site at www.undg.org.

V. Discussion of the Results Framework as Basis for Plan of Action

Mats Karlson, World Bank Country Director for Liberia

- The donor community needs to take a team approach to the situation in Liberia. The World Bank has not been present in Liberia for 20 years, a sub-regional approach like that being taken by ECOWAS is important. Transparency is important so we are all on the same page.
- This period of transition is one of great opportunity for Liberians, but their capacity is low and the NTGL has huge challenges; we must ensure that Liberian voices are heard and that they have ownership of the process through capacity building.
- This is an opportunity to break from the past and transform the country rather than simply rebuild it. We must be sure not to neglect areas outside of the capital.
- We must make the most of the 2-year transition period offered by the Accra Peace Accord.
- In order to make a difference we must be firm on our priorities; we can't do everything so we must be smart about the things we do. We also need flexibility in what we do.
- The RFTF can be used to spell out partnerships, and serve both as a federating tool for the NTGL and as a useful tool for communicating with the Liberian people.
- The Bank will engage in Liberia as soon as an arrears clearance plan can be worked out to address Liberia's \$399 million of arrears. The Bank will likely engage the post-conflict fund early on, even before the arrears are cleared. The Bank hopes to establish a continuous presence in Liberia.
- The Bank will provide a report to its board in mid-January.

Highlights of Group Discussion:

- Several participants expressed interest in a trust fund for Liberia. Julia Taft of UNDP indicated that there are two trust funds at present: (a) DDR and (b) good governance. A more general one had not been established because it was anticipated most aid would come bilaterally. However, if there is a requirement for a general trust fund the subject will be addressed.
- Each assessment team has a task manager from a UN agency, the World Bank or IMF, as well as a lead ministry/agency from the NTGL with participation from NGOs and donors as well. The Iraq model is being used. Due to lack of current information on Liberia, studies from 3 years ago are being used as reference points.
- Attention must be paid to building the capacity of the Liberian civil service. Assistance will be needed to cover salaries that would attract talented Liberians, including those from the diaspora. As happens in most similar situations, local talent is being drawn away from civil service to more lucrative employment with international organizations, NGOs, and donors. The State Department indicated it has a database of diaspora Liberians.
- This core group is an advocacy group as well as a strategy group.
- Over lunch, there was a brief general discussion concerning an integrated, community-based approach to ex-combatants, returnees and others affected by the war. It was agreed that the disarmament and demobilization of combatants should proceed with this ultimate goal in mind.

VI. Discussion of Core Donor's Projected Support for, Interest in, Aspects of the Results Framework

The United States plans to support emergency relief and other humanitarian assistance, promote DDR and community revitalization, help train and equip the Liberian police force, support the transitional government, reform the military, and support preparations for elections and rule of law programs. The Accra Accord specifies that the US will assist with military reform. The US will lead but will need help from other donors for this. The US plans to move forward on its funding decisions in coordination with other donors.

The EC provided €12 million in 2003 for humanitarian activities. In 2004 there will be €7 – 8 million available for Liberia (of €18 million for the region). Until it is possible to move upcountry most activities will focus on Monrovia and the immediate vicinity. The EC is currently implementing a €25 million program to support IDPs and refugees, which includes activities in water and sanitation, health, and electricity sectors. €9 million are still available for a community activities component. In August 2003 the EC made €50 million available to support the peace process that includes €8 million to support ECOWAS and €40 million for DDRR capacity and institution building. Brussels is currently examining a €4 million contribution to the UN trust fund for DDRR and a team is presently in Monrovia examining other assistance to the DDR program. An EU mission will be in Monrovia from 8 to 10 December to assess the political situation and, depending on progress observed, a decision may be made to provide further funds from the 9th European development fund.

Ireland will continue to see Liberia as a priority as evidenced by the recent contribution of a headquarters unit to UNMIL. Ireland has contributed € 2.5 million through recent CAP appeals and NGOs. It is too early to determine contributions for 2004 but the strategy will be informed by the results of the needs assessments and will probably include the areas of humanitarian needs, governance, health, education, and livelihood support. Ireland plans to make a serious pledge in February. Ireland has no official presence in Liberia. It supports a trust fund because it enhances coordination.

Sweden is considering a troop contribution to UNMIL of up to 200 troops by February. It has supported police reform and the police corps by contributing 6 police officers thus far. Humanitarian assistance will be a priority, expects to contribute up to \$3 million to the CAP. Also has supported ECOMIL with approximately \$1.4 million. Has contributed 1 officer to the UNMIL force for DDR and will decide this week on contributions of \$600,000 this year to DDR. Sweden is interested in providing assistance for judicial reform through 500,000 Swedish krona to the ILA for an assessment of the judicial sector.

The World Bank is supporting the assessment process and plans to provide grants from its post-conflict fund. Once an arrears clearance plan is in place, the Bank hopes to be able to provide \$5-10 million in IDA grants. Overall IDA envelope to be established.

France is committed to the peace process, DD efforts, and the donors conference and is concerned about the influence of the situation in Liberia on neighboring Cote d'Ivoire. Details on plans for funding are not yet available.

The UK indicated its plans for funding for Liberia are still in the review phase but will mostly include support for humanitarian assistance and government reform. The UK will look at contributing to a trust fund.

The NTGL stated the desire to have the RFTF populated with plans and costing and would like donor contributions to follow the framework. Help is needed with government salaries. Donors should take into account local talent when considering procurements and contracts.

Ghana's Ambassador to Liberia stressed the need for DDR to succeed this time around.

The AU representative stressed the need to coordinate assistance.

VII. Agreement on Structure, Invitees, Draft Agenda, and Other Key Organizational Aspects of the February 3-4 Donors Conference

VIII. Agreement on Approach to Other Donors, Method of Obtaining Input, NGO Involvement, and Timeline for Next Steps

Items VII and VIII were covered simultaneously

February 3-4 Donors Conference

- UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Secretary of State Colin Powell, and World Bank President James Wolfensohn (final confirmation of the latter pending) will open the Conference on February 3.
- All efforts will be made for Chairman Bryant of the NTGL to attend.
- UN will send out the invitations on behalf of all three co-hosts, the World Bank offered to assist with issuing the invitations.
- Representation will be at the ministerial level.
- ACTION: Specific suggestions for invitations (names and ministries) should be directed to Julia Taft (UN) or Pamela Bridgewater (US). Capitals of core group members will encourage potential participants to attend the conference.
- To the extent possible, countries will come prepared to pledge money or commit troops on February 3, others will come prepared to pledge soon. The conference is seen as a starting point in an ongoing process of contributing to Liberia's reconstruction.
- World Bank will sponsor a reception for delegations the evening of February 3.
- Supporting documents will be available on the UNDG website for all to view.
- Second day of the conference will likely be dedicated to technical discussions on the plan of action, coordination of implementation efforts, and possibly consultations with NGOs.
- ACTION: The group needs to determine the specifics of NGO representation at the conference.
- Follow up meetings may be required 6-8 months after the conference.

January Preparation/Liaison Meeting

- Will be held at the UN in early January, probably in conjunction with NGO consultations.
- Purpose is to provide the information needed to inform pledges to be made in February and encourage participation in the donors conference.
- Open to all UN permanent representatives to stimulate interest in the donors conference.
- Specific suggestions for invitees should go to Julia Taft (UN).
- Ministerial representation from the NTGL, perhaps by video conference.
- Opportunity for reports from the sector task managers on the needs assessments.
- Opportunity for progress report on development of the RFTF.
- Opportunity for consultations with the private sector.

IX. Wrap Up, Assignment of Responsibilities, Closing Remarks

Administrative

- Provide recommended invitees to the donors conference and January meeting to UN & US Department of State.
- Core group teleconference will be held on a weekly basis to keep the momentum going.
- Need to flesh out the details of the January meeting and its relationship to the possible technical discussions on February 4.
- The US plans to provide a pre-brief to a group of NGOs concerning this (December 3) meeting.

Substance

- It was agreed to develop a set of core principles among donors to cover any gaps in the RFTF, ensure collaboration, and avoid redundancies. USAID promised a first draft for comment.
- Also included among core principles will be agreement to use local contractors to the maximum extent possible, and to engage the diaspora.
- It was agreed that community revitalization to benefit all Liberians, non-fighters and women as well as ex-combatants, should be central to the RFTF.
- There should be a national program that includes communities distant from Monrovia and engages Liberian NGOs.

ATTACHMENT 1

Attendance List for the December 3, 2003 Liberia Donors Conference Preparatory Meeting

| Country/Institution | Name |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| State/AF | Amb. Pamela Bridgewater |
| USAID | William Garvelink |
| UNDP | Julia Taft |
| World Bank | Nichola Dyer |
| Liberia/NTGL | Harry Greaves |
| Liberia/NTGL | Christian Herbert |
| Ghana | Amb. Kwame Amoa-Aliva |
| USAID/AFR | Carol Grigsby |
| State/AF/W | Michael Arietti |
| State/AF/W | Ray McGrath |
| State/AF/RSA | William Schofield |
| State/AF/RSA | John Spykerman |
| State/AF/RSA | Elaine French |
| USAID/AFR | Angela Reading |
| USAID/DCHA/OFDA | Lynn M. Thomas |
| USAID/AA/DCHA | Lowell Lynch |
| USAID/DCHA/OFDA | Kate Farnsworth |
| USAID | Norman Nicholson |
| State/EB/FD | Bob Reis |
| State/EB/IFD | Marlene Breen |
| State/EB/OMA | Seneca Johnson |
| State/PRM | Margaret McKelvey/Mike McKinley |
| Treasury/AF | Alex Severens |
| State/OES | Ed Brown |
| State/S/P | Makila James |
| State/USUN-NY | Miriam Lutz |
| State/INR | Bernadette Graves |
| DoD/OSD | Col. Vic Nelson |
| Liberia/NTGL | Aaron Kollie |
| Liberia/NTGL | Massa Lansanah |

ATTACHMENT 1**Attendance List for the December 3, 2003 Liberia Donors Conference Preparatory Meeting**

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Liberia/NTGL | Abdulah K Dunbar |
| UNDP | Shani Harris |
| Sweden | Görel Bogärde |
| Sweden | Anders Wallberg |
| IMF | Jon Shields |
| Japan | Takayuki Yagi |
| Japan | Kohei Saito |
| UK | St. John Gould |
| France | Bertrand Lortholary |
| World Bank | Mats Karlson |
| World Bank | Jean Edillon |
| World Bank | Richard Verspyck |
| World Bank | Mike Diliberti |
| Ghana | Isaac Aggrey |
| EU/Ireland | William Carlos |
| EC | Geert Heikens |
| EC | Vlassia Vassikeri |
| EC | Arend Biesebroek |
| African Union | R. Omotayo Olaniyan |

ATTACHMENT 2

**Participants from the U.S. Embassy, Monrovia (via Teleconference) at
the Liberia Donors Conference Preparatory Meeting
Wednesday, December 3, 2003 at 2:30 PM (Liberian Time)**

Expected Attendees:

1. **Amb. John W. Blaney**, Embassy of the United States, Monrovia, Liberia
2. **Amb. Jacques Paul Klein**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
3. **Mr. Abou Moussa**, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) for Relief, Recovery and Rehabilitation and UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Liberia, UNMIL
4. **Mr. Souren Seraydarian**, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) for Operations and Rule of Law, UNMIL
5. **Amb. Geoffrey Rudd**, European Union Charge d'Affairs in Liberia
6. **Amb. Eineje Onobu**, Embassy of Nigeria
7. **The Honorable Luseni Kamara**, Finance Minister, NTGL
8. **Madam Amelia Ward**, Co-Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors, NTGL
9. **Ms. Adwoa Coleman**, Representative of the African Union
10. **Amb. Francis Blain**, ECOWAS Representative to Liberia
11. **The Honorable Elie Saleeby**, Executive Governor of the Central Bank of Liberia

Other Attendees:

1. **Mr. Satya Tripathi**, Office of DSRSG Moussa, UNMIL
2. **Ms. Marybeth McKeever**, Office of DSRSG Moussa, UNMIL
3. **Mr. David Lelliott**, UK Political Officer
4. **Mr. Borna Sonri (TBC)**, Senior Economist, Ministry of Finance, NTGL
5. (Unknown), Ministry of Finance, NTGL
6. **Mr. Douglas Kent**, Political Counselor, US Embassy
7. **Mr. Dante Paradiso**, Political Officer, US Embassy
8. **Mr. David Foley**, Acting Public Affairs Officer, US Embassy

Liberia Supplemental Funding Breakdown for the First Tranche

| | Amount (in millions) |
|---|-----------------------|
| USAID | \$ 81.5 |
| OFDA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>agriculture/food for work activities (\$8 million)</i> • <i>feeding programs (\$4 million)</i> • <i>health and water and sanitation (\$10 million)</i> • <i>humanitarian assistance coordination (\$1.5 million)</i> • <i>abuse prevention (\$1 million)</i> | \$ 24.5 |
| OTI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reintegration activities (\$5 million)</i> • <i>targeted assistance to the National Transition Government of Liberia and to civil society organizations (\$5 million)</i> • <i>promote access to information and support human rights and transitional justice activities (\$2 million)</i> | \$ 12 |
| AFR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Liberia Community Infrastructure Project (\$30 million)</i> • <i>Healing Opportunities for Productive Education (targeting women and children associated with fighting forces) (\$10 million)</i> • <i>Advanced Learning Program (ALP) (\$5 million)</i> | \$ 45 |
| State Department | |
| PRM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>International Committee of the Red Cross (\$4.5 million)</i> • <i>U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (\$11 million)</i> • <i>International Organization for Migration (\$1 million)</i> • <i>Other International Organizations (\$3 million)</i> | \$ 19.5 |
| INL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>police training and justice sector reform/assistance (\$10 million)</i> | \$ 10 |
| OES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>assessment of priority aspects of the Liberian forest sector (\$500,000)</i> • <i>rebuilding the operational capacity of the Liberian Forest Development Authority (FDA) (\$500,000)</i> | \$ 1 |
| Treasury Department | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>support to the Central Bank (\$1 million)</i> | \$ 1 |
| Department of Defense | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>preliminary assessment for work on restructuring the armed forces (\$1 million)</i> | \$ 1 |
| | TOTAL = \$ 114 |

LIBERIA FUNDING

We have reached agreement on a first phase of spending \$114m of the \$200m for Liberia. It is outlined below. Our goal is to submit CNs in January to obligate these funds.

We were not able to agree on the use of the remaining \$86m due to disagreements primarily over how much of the \$200m should support military reform. The programs for which funding is requested in subsequent phases are listed at the end of the paper.

First Phase - \$114m.

I. Relief and Resettlement for Returnees and Remainees (\$44m)

A. PRM (\$19.5m)

International Committee of the Red Cross (\$4.5 million)

Provide essential hospital services to JFK Hospital, water/sanitation programs, family tracing/reunification, and provision of non-food items (NFIs) to both IDPs and refugees.

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (\$11 million)

Protect and assist refugees in Liberia and help with repatriation and reintegration of Liberian returnees (150,000 anticipated returns out of nearly 280,000 Liberian refugees in all of the neighboring countries) and assistance to those IDPs (over 100,000) who will be in the same areas as the returned refugees. UNHCR will protect and assist with basic needs, providing shelter and protection assistance in both existing camps and way stations along Liberia's three borders, as well as reintegrating them into home communities. UNHCR will also assist with repatriation of 11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees still in Liberia through June 2004 when facilitated repatriation will be completed

International Organization for Migration (\$1 million)

IOM's role in Liberia is to work in cooperation with UNHCR and ICRC on return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin (including Lofa, Bong, and Nimba Counties); and emergency assistance to temporary settlements; organized

transport plans to support safe and orderly return; and provision of the most immediate reintegration needs of resettling persons, especially targeting the most vulnerable (elderly, women, disabled, child-headed families).

Other International Organizations (\$3 million)

UNICEF and UNDP will be implementing critical projects in cooperation with UNHCR to support efforts to maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services in existing camps until the second half of 2004, when most populations are likely to feel safe enough to return home; to provide transit services at the eight way stations points for those passing through the regions on their return home; and to provide community-based support for reintegration and recovery in Liberia's five worst conflict affected areas to encourage refugees and IDPs to return to their places of origin.

B. USAID/OFDA (\$24.5m)

Agriculture for work activities allowing for the distribution of seeds and tools; food for work in communities to repair social infrastructure (\$8 million)

Ensuring access to therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs by communities; school feeding that addresses both communities and IDP camps; and other targeted feeding programs, such as under-five distributions, with family packages (\$4 million)

Rehabilitate and improve health and water/sanitation infrastructure, train local staff, support health centers in communities (\$10 million)

Humanitarian assistance coordination and logistical support (\$1.5 million)

Abuse prevention - through funding of UN OCHA Protection Officer and components of sector interventions (\$1 million)

II. Reintegration, Resettlement, and Community Revitalization (\$45m)

A. USAID/OTI

Specialized and rapid support for reintegration modeled on Sierra Leone experience. (\$5 million)

B. USAID/Africa Bureau

Support labor-intensive construction brigades and on-the-job training at community level to rehabilitate infrastructure, including roads, water systems, community facilities, and clinics Provide vocational training, technical assistance and micro-credit. Support psychosocial counseling and specialized training for women and children associated with fighting forces, including female and child ex-combatants. (\$40 million)

III. Basic Social Services (\$5m)

USAID/Africa Bureau

Advanced Learning Program (ALP), which has been developed by UNICEF to condense normal primary school curriculum from six to three years, will target ex-combatants and other war-affected youth. (\$5 million)

IV. Civil Police and Related Judicial Structures (\$10m)

State/INL

Creation of a credible, competent, and democratic police force is essential to public order and public confidence in the new government. The new Liberian police force will require extensive vetting and training. The UN is in the process of establishing an interim police force of vetted officers to begin patrols immediately, but will soon be starting a complete recruitment and training process for the new Liberian police force. They are anticipating a three-month training program, that includes basic police skills and emphasizes human rights, and a six-month field training program. The US will help to provide curricula developers, trainers, equipment, and other support for the establishment of a new police force. The judicial system also requires significant assistance and reform, both in terms of ethics and anti-corruption measures, and training on the current laws, constitution and criminal procedure. In addition, the courts have been thoroughly looted, and law books and supplies are

required for court functioning. We will implement this program in cooperation with other donors.

V. Governance and Independent Media (\$7m)

A. USAID/OTI

Provide targeted support to essential elements of the NTGL, including Chairman Bryant's office, and key service delivery ministries and offices. In addition, provide targeted support to civil society organizations to increase citizen participation in governance. (\$5 million)

B. Promote Access to Information on the Peace Process and Support Human Rights and Transitional Justice Activities: Increasing capacity of media to generate relevant, balanced, local language programming on peace process and ensuring broad access by Liberian population. Strengthen media's capacity to evaluate and report on governance issues. Support local civil society organizations focusing on interventions that protect human rights protections and prevent their further abuse. The activity will lay ground work for reconciliation at the grass-roots level by installing conflict mitigation mechanisms to prevent violence and developing effective means to address justice issues as displaced persons and communities return home (\$2 million).

VI. Military Reform (\$1m)

A EUCOM/State team will assess the DDR process, military facilities and camps. The USG plans to send an inter-agency pre-assessment group February 1-7 to begin initial discussions with the Liberians, the UN and civil society on the structure and composition of new armed forces. Following the initial pre-assessment, a technical assessment team from EUCOM and SOCEUR will deploy in late February or early March to undertake a full-scale assessment of the DDR process, military and facilities.

VII. Forest Sector Rehabilitation (\$1m)

State/OES

Forests are a vital resource for Liberia, and forest sector rehabilitation is among the most urgent of Liberia's many needs. The timber industry, along with shipping and diamonds, is a principal source of income for the government. Of the

\$1m, half will be used for planning and carrying out an on-ground assessment of priority aspects of the Liberian forest sector including current institutional capacity and infrastructure; laws, regulations, policies and practices; the concession allocation process and enforcement mechanisms; and financial flows.

The other \$500,000 will be used to meet immediate needs in rebuilding the operational capacity of the Liberian Forest Development Authority (FDA). This includes staff support, equipment, supplies, and related costs, law enforcement and other training, and support for deployment of staff to the field.

VIII. Support to the Central Bank - \$1m

Treasury/USAID

It is extremely difficult to restore confidence in the economy and the banking system of a country without an adequately capitalized central bank with sufficient foreign currency reserves. The Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) has virtually no reserves. Moreover, because its interest earnings on reserves are minimal, it runs an operating deficit, which could threaten financial stability if financed through printing money. The IMF expects reserves may begin to build in the coming months as the Government sells some of the US dollars it receives in assistance for Liberian dollars in order to pay civil servant wages. However, at best, the CBL is likely to only have about \$3 million by mid-2004, less than the value of one week of imports (based on 2002 data).

This support will be predicated upon a thorough audit of the Central Bank and collaboration/coordination between Treasury and the IMF to assure that: 1) the proper fiduciary controls are in place for appropriate use of the funds; 2) the central bank institutes measures to reduce its operating expenses; and, 3) there is a credible monetary policy framework.

Unresolved Issues

There are competing claims on the remaining \$86m, in particular how to implement the Deputies instruction on the need to focus on reform in the security sector. This issue will need to be a priority decision as we move in the future

to resolve how to allocate the remaining \$86m. State has proposed using \$35m from the \$200m and to seek additional funding of at least \$15m from other donors. DOD proposed using \$60m of the \$200m for military reform, a figure which it believes is the minimum necessary to meet this requirement. State and DOD will separately prepare supporting documentation for further consideration.

Other competing claims include additional funding for relief and resettlement of returnees and remainees, reintegration, resettlement, and community revitalization, civilian police, basic social services, governance and independent media, support for central bank, preparations for elections, judicial reform, agriculture, and forestry.

Liberia Supplemental Funding Breakdown for the First Tranche

| | Amount (in millions) |
|---|-----------------------|
| USAID | \$ 81.5 |
| OFDA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>agriculture/food for work activities (\$8 million)</i> • <i>feeding programs (\$4 million)</i> • <i>health and water and sanitation (\$10 million)</i> • <i>humanitarian assistance coordination (\$1.5 million)</i> • <i>abuse prevention (\$1 million)</i> | \$ 24.5 |
| OTI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reintegration activities (\$5 million)</i> • <i>targeted assistance to the National Transition Government of Liberia and to civil society organizations (\$5 million)</i> • <i>promote access to information and support human rights and transitional justice activities (\$2 million)</i> | \$ 12 |
| AFR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Liberia Community Infrastructure Project (\$30 million)</i> • <i>Healing Opportunities for Productive Education (targeting women and children associated with fighting forces) (\$10 million)</i> • <i>Advanced Learning Program (ALP) (\$5 million)</i> | \$ 45 |
| State Department | |
| PRM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>International Committee of the Red Cross (\$4.5 million)</i> • <i>U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (\$11 million)</i> • <i>International Organization for Migration (\$1 million)</i> • <i>Other International Organizations (\$3 million)</i> | \$ 19.5 |
| INL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>police training and justice sector reform/assistance (\$10 million)</i> | \$ 10 |
| OES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>assessment of priority aspects of the Liberian forest sector (\$500,000)</i> • <i>rebuilding the operational capacity of the Liberian Forest Development Authority (FDA) (\$500,000)</i> | \$ 1 |
| Treasury Department | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>support to the Central Bank (\$1 million)</i> | \$ 1 |
| Department of Defense | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>preliminary assessment for work on restructuring the armed forces (\$1 million)</i> | \$ 1 |
| | TOTAL = \$ 114 |

Potential Uses for the Remaining \$86 million in Supplemental Funding for Liberia

| | Amount (in millions) – Up to... |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| USAID | |
| OTI | \$ 3 |
| AFR (reintegration, elections, judicial reform, civil society, agriculture) | \$ 50 |
| State Department | |
| PRM | \$ 10 |
| INL (police reform) | \$ 5 |
| OES (forestry) | \$ 4 |
| Treasury Department (central bank) | \$ 1 |
| Department of Defense (military reform) | \$ 59 |
| | TOTAL = up to \$ 132 million |



**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 #9, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

December 18, 2003

Note: The last situation report was dated December 4, 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. The main opposition group, Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which began fighting Taylor in 1999, has grown from a northern-based insurgent movement to a force that 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 controls the north and center of the country, while MODEL controls the south and east. Taylor resigned on August 11, 2003. On August 17, GOL, LURD, and MODEL representatives signed a peace agreement in Accra, Ghana, allowing for a transitional government to assume power on October 14. The parties to the agreement chose Gyude Bryant as Chairman and Wesley Johnson as Vice-Chairman of the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL), which will remain in office until the election of a new government in October 2005. On October 1, the United Nations Mission to Liberia (UNMIL) was established. UNMIL will be comprised of 15,000 troops by early 2004 and will also contain approximately 1,115 police officers. Despite these developments, years of conflict have resulted in widespread human suffering in Liberia and the longstanding internal displacement of approximately 500,000 of the country's three million inhabitants.

| NUMBERS AT A GLANCE | | SOURCE |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Internally Displaced | Total: 500,000 in Liberia 300,000 – IDP camps and irregular settlements in Monrovia 200,000 – Outside of Monrovia | UNHCR, September 2003 |
| Refugees | 140,000 Liberians in Guinea 66,000 Liberians in Sierra Leone 63,000 Liberians in Côte d'Ivoire 42,000 Liberians in Ghana 38,000 Ivoirians in Liberia 14,000 Sierra Leoneans in Liberia | UN OCHA and UNHCR, October/November 2003 |

Total FY 2004 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Liberia (To Date).....\$6,855,183
Total FY 2004 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Liberia (To Date).....\$22,355,183

CURRENT SITUATION

Disarmament and demobilization campaign. Although the United Nations (U.N.) formally launched the Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration (DDRR) campaign on December 1, disarmament of former GOL forces began on December 7 at Camp Schieffelin, located on the main highway between Monrovia and Roberts International Airport (RIA), 35 miles east of the capital. UNMIL had originally planned to use three cantonment centers, but only Camp Schieffelin was opened for the launch of the campaign. The U.N. plans to establish separate cantonment sites for LURD in the Tubmanburg area and for MODEL in Buchanan.

UNMIL plans to open up to 10 cantonment sites by April 2004.

According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), 250 children were disarmed and either housed overnight at Camp Schieffelin or taken to Interim Care Centers in Monrovia on December 7. Also on December 7, more than 1,000 ex-combatants arrived at the cantonment center, four times the number anticipated by UNMIL. The unexpectedly large number of ex-combatants seeking to exchange weapons for cash, escalated tensions among the assembled ex-combatants, and logistical problems resulted in rioting and demonstrations, according to both UN OCHA and media reports. The instability escalated between

December 8 and 9 with incidents of shooting and hijacking of vehicles along the highway. Approximately 12 people were killed in the rioting in Monrovia. In response, the NTGL imposed a curfew from December 9 to 12, and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) curtailed activities. UNMIL temporarily restricted travel along the highway to RIA.

Although the security situation gradually improved with the increased deployment of UNMIL, the U.N. decided to temporarily suspend the disarmament program until arrangements can be made to improve conditions at Camp Schieffellin. DDRR has been suspended from December 18 to January 20 in order to allow the construction of latrines, shelters, and health and administrative facilities at Camp Schieffellin. As of December 16, UNMIL had collected 7,754 weapons and registered 9,860 ex-combatants, according to the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC).

Status of UNMIL deployment. To date, 5,600 UNMIL troops, out of the expected 15,000, are on the ground in Liberia, according to UNJLC.

Relocation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The Internally Displaced Persons Committee (IDPC), which is coordinated by UN OCHA, is preparing to relocate 7,000 IDPs from the Samuel K. Doe (SKD) Stadium to various IDP camps in Montserrado and Margibi Counties. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), the humanitarian community is concerned that ex-combatants from the nearby cantonment center, Camp Schieffellin, will move into SKD following DDRR. UN OCHA has also reported high incidence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in SKD and warned that the situation could worsen given the Stadium's close proximity to the cantonment site. In addition to SKD, IDPs are still residing in two irregular shelters: the Masonic Temple and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

On December 5, according to UN OCHA, 1,630 IDPs relocated from Harbel/Firestone to three official camps: Unification Town, Mount Barclay, and Ricks Institute. IDPs have vacated all the schools in the Harbel/Firestone area, according to UN OCHA.

Refugee repatriation. During the first week of December, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriated approximately 28 Sierra Leonean refugees by air from Monrovia to Freetown.

According to UN OCHA, UNCHR has documented cases of young Sierra Leonean refugees conscripted by various Liberian armed factions. On December 5, UN OCHA reported that, in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR traced and facilitated the reunification of six of these children with their families. However, the Christian Children's Fund reported the presence of Sierra Leonean child combatants in the

Tubmanberg area, according to a December 8 USAID/OFDA field report.

Prevention of SGBV. The link between a lack of adequate lighting in IDP shelters and camps and the perpetration of acts of SGBV has been repeatedly emphasized by several participants in both the NGO Protection Group and the Internally Displaced Persons Committee (IDPC) in Monrovia. Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin) has installed generators and lights at the SKD Stadium, where abuses have been reported regularly and has investigated the cost of installing generators in five IDP camps in an effort to decrease acts of SGBV. Mercy Corps is considering installing solar-powered lights in and around latrines in IDP camps, where acts of SGBV often occur. The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) is supporting the training of local NGOs in protection and human rights abuses, and during the first week of December, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) facilitated a SGBV training workshop.

Health situation. During the first week in December, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) received reports of 675 cases of cholera, marking the fifth consecutive week of decline in reported cases. According to WHO, the incidence of bloody diarrhea (dysentery) has also declined over the past three weeks from 972 cases reported between November 17 and 23 to 675 cases reported between December 1 and 7.

The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) is working to improve the coordination, preparedness, and implementation of the measles morbidity reduction campaign (MMRC). According to UNICEF, 652,000 children between the ages of six months and 15 years have been inoculated since the start of the campaign in June. The target population is 1,500,000 children throughout Liberia.

Ongoing food distributions. By December 10, WFP completed registration in all regular IDP camps. WFP plans to conduct verification exercises in all up-country camps during the week of December 15. However, WFP temporarily suspended food distributions, except in Unification Town, on December 9 and 10 due to the insecurity in and around Monrovia that accompanied the start of the DDRR program. On December 11, WFP resumed food distributions to IDPs in Unification Town and Bong and Montserrado Counties. A total of 11,053 beneficiaries received 155.3 metric tons (MT) of food commodities.

Back-to-School program. According to UN OCHA, 7,221 Liberian teachers participated in the UNICEF Back-to-School orientation workshops by December 5. The workshops will resume in January.

The U.S. Government (USG) is contributing to the Back-to-School program in a number of ways through USAID and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM). State/PRM's contribution of

\$1.6 million to UNICEF for water and sanitation activities is being used to upgrade water supply and sanitation installations in schools throughout accessible areas of the country. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) has provided funds to purchase cooking pots, ladles, plates, and spoons for preparing and serving food to 25,000 children in 100 schools.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Non-food assistance. In FY 2003, USAID/OFDA obligated more than \$5.5 million to support humanitarian needs in Liberia. In FY 2004, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$6.8 million to support humanitarian activities in Liberia. USAID/OFDA obligated more than \$1 million to Oxfam to support water and sanitation and protection activities and approved more than \$400,000 to the IRC to support measles immunization programs. USAID/OFDA obligated more than \$1.4 million to Merlin for health, non-food items, shelter, and water and sanitation activities. In support of targeted feeding programs, USAID/OFDA obligated more than \$265,000 to Action Against Hunger (ACF). In support of Unification Camp, USAID/OFDA approved more than \$455,000 to the American Refugee Committee (ARC) for camp management and SGBV activities. USAID/OFDA has also committed approximately \$440,000 for Northwest Medical Teams International to undertake health activities in Liberia. USAID/OFDA has also committed \$600,000 for UNICEF to support water and sanitation and measles programs in Liberia and more than \$200,000 to WFP for nutrition activities. To support the coordination, logistics, and information activities of UN OCHA, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$1.8 million in FY 2004.

From August through the end of October, a USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) was based in Monrovia to assess humanitarian needs and coordinate the provision of USG-funded assistance to vulnerable populations in accessible areas of Liberia. The DART has been replaced by a USAID/DCHA humanitarian team consisting of a full-time USAID/OFDA Field Officer based in Monrovia, and regular regional support from the USAID/Food for Peace (FFP) Officer and USAID/OFDA Program Officer, both based in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Emergency food assistance. In FY 2003 USAID/FFP provided a total of 24,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at \$16.7 million, to Liberia. To date in FY 2004, USAID/FFP has provided an additional 25,380 MT valued at approximately \$15.5 million. The commodities provided by USAID/FFP include a combination of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend (CSB) 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 and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

Refugee assistance. State/PRM has provided support for Liberian refugees since 1989 and for Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia since 1991. In FY 2003, State/PRM provided more than \$12 million in response to the Liberia crisis. This funding includes \$4.3 million to UNHCR for assistance to refugees in and from Liberia, \$4.4 million to ICRC for assistance to conflict victims, \$826,164 to WFP in support of WFP's trucking capacity in Liberia, nearly \$1.6 million to UNICEF for water and sanitation efforts in support of populations in Liberia, \$251,177 to IRC to prevent SGBV, \$298,000 to UNDP and the U.N. Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) in support of field security offices, and \$738,095 to support WHO's water and sanitation efforts as well as disease monitoring and assistance.

Also in FY 2003, 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 (\$54.6 million) and ICRC for Africa (\$52.6 million).

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA

| <i>Implementing Partner</i> | <i>Activity</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | |
| Oxfam | Water/Sanitation and IDP Protection | Monrovia | \$1,058,193 |
| IRC | Measles | Monrovia | \$413,003 |
| Merlin | Water/Sanitation, Health, Non-food items, Shelter | Monrovia/Harbel | \$1,460,380 |
| ACF | Nutrition | Monrovia | \$265,873 |
| ARC | IDP Camp Management, SGBV | Margibi | \$445,076 |
| Northwest Medical | Health | Montserrado/Margibi | \$441,578 |
| UN FAO | Coordination and Support | Countrywide | \$450,000 |
| UNICEF | Measles and Water/Sanitation | Countrywide | \$600,000 |
| UN OCHA | Humanitarian Information Center | Countrywide | \$660,000 |
| UN OCHA | Coordination and Support | Countrywide | \$650,000 |
| WFP | Nutrition | Countrywide | \$203,880 |
| WFP | Joint Logistics Center | Countrywide | \$122,000 |
| OFDA | Administrative and Program Support | Countrywide | \$85,200 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA | | | \$6,855,183 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP** | P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance – 25,380 MT | Countrywide | \$15,500,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP | | | \$15,500,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA IN FY 2004 | | | \$22,355,183 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA IN FY 2004 | | | \$22,355,183 |

* USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amount as of December 18, 2003.

** Estimated value of food assistance.



Tamra Halmrast-Sanchez
Acting Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance