



UNHCR

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015
UPDATE**

LIBERIA



Planned presence

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Number of offices | 4 |
| Total personnel | 127 |
| International staff | 12 |
| National staff | 88 |
| JPOs | 2 |
| Others | 25 |

2015 plan at a glance*

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 40,000 | People of concern (PoC) |
| 40,000 | PoC enjoying freedom of movement |
| 7,510 | Malnourished children targeted for supplementary feeding |
| 6,000 | Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education |
| 400 | Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries |
| USD 25.3 million | Overall funding requirements |

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

| Overview |

Working environment

- Liberia is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, its 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention. Liberia is also signatory to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- UNHCR's operation in Liberia revolves around two main strategies: continued provision of protection and assistance to refugees and the pursuit of, and support for, voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees. With more and more Ivorian refugees willing to return, voluntary repatriation will remain a UNHCR priority in Liberia.
- Should the Ebola virus outbreak continue, UNHCR will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on the integration of refugees into the national Ebola virus disease response plan and increased access to the Ministry's services.
- UNHCR foresees two particular challenges in 2015: the spread of the Ebola virus and the organization of elections in Côte d'Ivoire, which could result in insecurity in border areas and the potential arrival of refugees in Liberia.

People of concern

The main populations of concern in Liberia are: Ivorian refugees who fled primarily as a result of the 2010 post-electoral crisis in their country; urban refugees of mixed nationalities such as Sierra Leoneans, Guineans and

Sudanese, as well as former Sierra Leonean refugees who opted for local integration in Liberia. Some of them are in the process of naturalization, while others are waiting for residence permits.

Planning figures

| Type of population | Origin | Jan 2015 | | Dec 2015 | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Total in country | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Total in country | Of whom assisted by UNHCR |
| Refugees | Côte d'Ivoire | 52,790 | 34,140 | 36,790 | 18,140 |
| | Sierra Leone | 380 | 380 | 380 | 380 |
| | Various | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Asylum-seekers | Nigeria | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | Syrian Arab Rep. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | Togo | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | Various | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Others of concern | Sierra Leone | 1,540 | 1,540 | 1,540 | 1,540 |
| Total | | 54,850 | 36,210 | 38,850 | 20,210 |

*The above population planning figures are subject to change as a result of the Ebola virus disease outbreak.

| Response |

Needs and strategies

The Ebola outbreak in 2014 led the Government of Liberia to declare a state of emergency, including the closure of borders with Côte d'Ivoire. UNHCR has therefore been reviewing its strategy in Liberia, particularly with regard to voluntary repatriation. In the latter part of 2015, UNHCR will redirect its strategic focus to pursuing durable solutions, in particular voluntary repatriation alongside resettlement as a strategic protection tool.

UNHCR and its partners will continue to provide access to self-reliance and skills-training opportunities for refugees, in order to mitigate the emerging trends of survival-sex work, gender-based violence, and teenage

pregnancies, as well as criminal activities, among the adolescent population.

In the first six months of 2014, UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of 12,000 refugees, mainly from Côte d'Ivoire, despite the closure of the borders. With Ivorian refugees increasingly willing to return, and once voluntary repatriation resumes, UNHCR is anticipating that the camp population will decrease in 2015. It envisages the consolidation of camps, with the closure of the Little Wlebo camp in Maryland County and the transformation of Bahn Camp in Nimba County into a local settlement site, under the authorities' supervision.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

| Planned activities | People of concern (PoC) | 2015 comprehensive target | Potential gap |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES | | | |
| Health status of the population improved | | | |
| UNHCR intends to maintain the health status of refugees at acceptable levels observed in 2013 and 2014. It will ensure sufficient medicine, medical supplies and equipment are available in all clinics; try to stabilize the malaria morbidity rate at 23 per cent and below; increase mosquito-net coverage; support monthly community-health activities; and continue advocacy and coordination with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, as well as health partner agencies. | | | |
| Number of community health workers | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 80 | 30 |
| Extent to which PoC have access to national/government primary health-care facilities | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 100% | 20% |
| Population has optimal access to education | | | |
| An estimated 13,000 school-aged children will be targeted for school enrolment in 2015 and more than half are expected to enrol, compared to 21 per cent in 2013. An additional six structures will therefore need to be built and furnished, stationery provided and teachers trained, including on special education for children living with disabilities. | | | |
| Number of children enrolled in primary education | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 6,000 | priority area |
| Number of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 8,000 | 4,500 |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | |
| Availability of water will be extremely important as part of efforts to prevent and contain the Ebola virus disease outbreak and other communicable diseases such as Lassa fever and Cholera. | | | |
| Sanitation infrastructures in camps require urgent attention. Individual, household and community hygiene is of paramount importance. In 2015, UNHCR will rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructures such as hand pumps in camps and will conduct health campaigns to raise awareness on hygiene issues. | | | |
| Number of handpumps rehabilitated | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 100 | 40 |
| Number of people reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 20,480 | 5,480 |

| Planned activities | People of concern (PoC) | 2015 comprehensive target | Potential gap |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| DURABLE SOLUTIONS | | | |
| Potential for voluntary return realized | | | |
| As Liberia declared a state of emergency, not all planned repatriations could take place in 2014. Voluntary repatriation will therefore remain a core operational priority in 2015. It is expected that some 25,000 refugees will be helped to voluntarily repatriate. In addition, the consolidation of camps and the transformation of one camp into a local settlement site is envisaged. | | | |
| Number of PoC receiving return packages | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 31,250 | 6,250 |
| COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE | | | |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods improved | | | |
| UNHCR plans to stimulate food production and alternative livelihood sources, including by providing access to skills and vocational training. This assistance aims to improve refugees' quality of life during their stay in Liberia; reduce the burden on the host communities' limited resources, peace and security; and promote a state of well-being, self-sufficiency and self-reliance among the refugee and host populations. | | | |
| In 2015, UNHCR aims to reach 50 per cent of people with specific needs and youth with livelihood interventions to help empower them. | | | |
| Number of students aged 15-24 benefiting from vocational and technical skills training | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Number of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 3,000 | 2,000 |

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR will collaborate with the Government's refugee agency, the Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission, as well as UN agencies and NGOs, to provide protection and assistance to refugees in Liberia. Bi-weekly coordination meetings will be held in all refugee camps, to ensure a harmonized response and avoid gaps.

In 2015, UNHCR and its partners will place emphasis on access to self-reliance and skills-training opportunities for refugees in Liberia.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africa Humanitarian Action, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Care International, Caritas, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children International, Special Emergency Activity to Restore Children's Hope

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Liberia National Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Works

NGOs:

Finn Church Aid, Medical Teams International

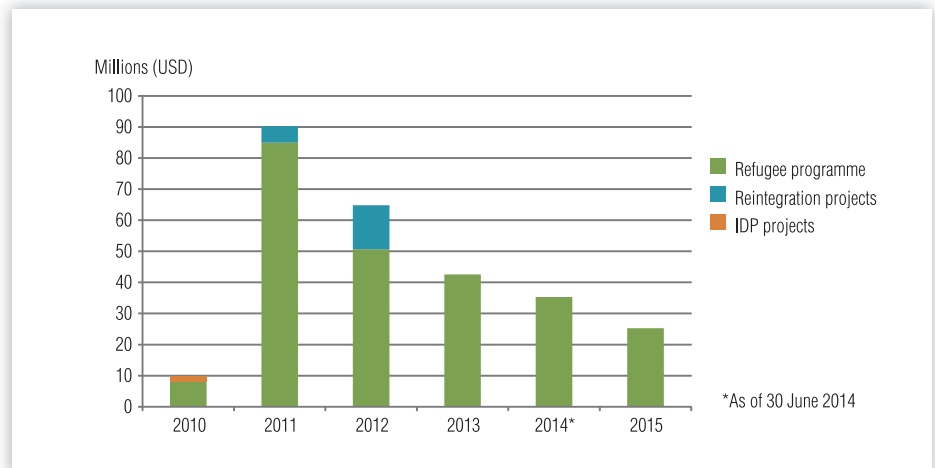
Others:

OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNMIL, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO

| Financial information |

The 2010 Ivorian refugee influx saw the Liberia operation's budget allocation increase significantly. Since 2011, there has been a steady decline in the requirements for the refugee programme. In 2015, the operation will require USD 25.3 million to address needs mainly related to health, water and sanitation, gender-based violence, education, livelihoods and durable solutions. A funding shortfall would dramatically affect the repatriation programme, as well as assistance provided to refugees in Liberia. It should be noted that, with the Ebola outbreak, additional resources may be required in the first half of 2015 to provide shelter and food assistance, and strengthen camp health, water and sanitation facilities.

Budgets for Liberia | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Liberia | USD

| Budget breakdown | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | Total |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014) | 35,328,663 | 35,328,663 |
| Favourable protection environment | | |
| Law and policy | 223,678 | 223,678 |
| Access to legal assistance and remedies | 520,499 | 520,499 |
| Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced | 411,836 | 411,836 |
| Subtotal | 1,156,013 | 1,156,013 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | | |
| Identification of statelessness | 380,499 | 380,499 |
| Registration and profiling | 358,543 | 358,543 |
| Status determination procedures | 320,286 | 320,286 |
| Civil registration and status documentation | 261,587 | 261,587 |
| Subtotal | 1,320,914 | 1,320,914 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | | |
| Prevention and response to SGBV | 1,105,749 | 1,105,749 |
| Protection of children | 578,693 | 578,693 |
| Subtotal | 1,684,442 | 1,684,442 |
| Basic needs and essential services | | |
| Health | 1,832,086 | 1,832,086 |
| Reproductive health and HIV services | 552,086 | 552,086 |
| Nutrition | 727,335 | 727,335 |
| Food security | 450,628 | 450,628 |
| Water | 585,250 | 585,250 |
| Sanitation and hygiene | 595,749 | 595,749 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 743,055 | 743,055 |
| Access to energy | 555,499 | 555,499 |
| Basic and domestic items | 423,543 | 423,543 |
| Services for people with specific needs | 220,250 | 220,250 |
| Education | 1,299,042 | 1,299,042 |
| Subtotal | 7,984,521 | 7,984,521 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | | |
| Community mobilization | 403,543 | 403,543 |
| Coexistence with local communities | 205,250 | 205,250 |
| Natural resources and shared environment | 340,499 | 340,499 |
| Self-reliance and livelihood activities | 2,042,855 | 2,042,855 |
| Subtotal | 2,992,146 | 2,992,146 |
| Durable solutions | | |
| Voluntary return | 3,022,521 | 3,022,521 |
| Integration | 1,068,849 | 1,068,849 |
| Resettlement | 281,914 | 281,914 |
| Subtotal | 4,373,285 | 4,373,285 |
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | | |
| Coordination and partnerships | 545,478 | 545,478 |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | 329,880 | 329,880 |
| Subtotal | 875,358 | 875,358 |
| Logistics and operations support | | |
| Logistics and supply | 2,559,042 | 2,559,042 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 2,332,371 | 2,332,371 |
| Subtotal | 4,891,413 | 4,891,413 |
| 2015 total budget | 25,278,092 | 25,278,092 |