

DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONAL REPORT

WEST COAST REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

DOCUMENT INFORMATION		
Version number 01 Individual responsible for this report: Daniel Sayi : 8 August 2013		
INTERVENTION INFORMATION		
Implementing Secretariat body	Geographical coverage	Type of intervention (sector/area):
West Coast Regional Representation	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo	Technical and coordination support to the seven National Societies in the region
Expected start date:	Expected duration:	Number of people to be reached:
January 2013	December 2013 - 12 months	Direct: 1,400,000 Indirect: 4,200,000
Project Manager:	Project Code:	Annual Budget:
Daniel Sayi	MAA61002	CHF 4,380,464
Partner National Societies		
British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross		
Other partner organisations		
Irish Government, DFID, Japanese Government, ECHO		

1. Executive Summary

Overall Project/Program Status:

This report covers January to June implementation providing progress on the annual plan for IFRC's technical support to seven National Societies (NS) in West Coast region; Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

In line with the LTPF business lines, West Coast Regional Representation (WCRR) project's overall objective is to increase technical support on institutional strengthening to the seven National Societies (NS) aimed to improve the quality of service delivery to the most vulnerable people in respective countries. The populations in the region are recurrently affected by disasters, effects of climate change, diseases, poverty and other socio-economic challenges. Since the beginning of the year, the WCRR has made remarkable progress in supporting the NS development through the enhanced human resource capacity that assists with change processes, emergency operations and organizational development.



A rehabilitated water point in Tagolilié – Divo in Côte d'Ivoire – June 2013. Photo: IFRC

The WCRR continued with the partnership coordination role and fostering local collaborations between the NS and government departments and other humanitarian actors. The regional networks such as the West Coast Group and volunteer networks met according to the statutory requirements. The WCRR also ensured governance and leadership development to NS through either mentorship or in-country presence such as in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. The IFRC has also maintained a close watch to the developments in Nigeria ensuring availability of deployable technical support as required and requested by the NS. More volunteers have been mobilized to support the community-based activities, thus increasing the reach of the Red Cross in the region.

The WCRR also continues exploring and expanding NS efforts in peer-to-peer support, linkage with academic/training institutions in areas of leadership development, finance management and accountability. Efforts have been placed into strengthening resource mobilization, which saw the establishment of for example the Benin project funded by the Japanese Government. The project's main objective is increasing support to Benin Red Cross to scale up efforts on building safety and resilience capacities of communities most vulnerable to disasters. The WCRR jointly with Benin Red Cross initiated this multi-sector Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) project in the Alibori and Ouest Regions of Benin targeting 25 communities of an estimated 105,000 inhabitants.

Work continued in branding and marketing of NS programmes as well as creating innovative partnerships that seek to increase the funding base, which is currently 37.4% of the 2013 DOP budget. Another critical aspect of focus was information and communication technology (ICT) where the WCRR is assisting NS enhance capacities essential for bridging the digital divide as well as the analysis of NS resources through a verifiable and reliable databank.

The NS continued responding to health issues in the region particularly the communicable diseases, water- and vector-borne diseases. IFRC technical support was provided to immunization campaigns in Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire; response to cholera outbreaks in Ghana, community-based health and First Aid CBHFA in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Sierra Leone, mother and child health in Ghana and Nigeria as well as HIV prevention in all seven countries. Capacity building activities are integrated into the mainstream projects such as strengthening community-based health structures through a participatory approach.

Through the interventions of various programmes - community-based health programme (CBHP), disaster management (DM), humanitarian values (HV), organizational development (OD), resource development and communication (RDC), the Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) extended its services to over 60,000 persons including women and children. In response to the recurrent disasters and vulnerability, the disaster management department provided emergency, relief and recovery services to the most vulnerable population, as well as refugees and internally displaced persons. The NS aims to save lives, protect livelihoods, strengthen communities to become resilient and develop capacities for preparedness, response and recovery to reduce impact of disasters and other emergencies. The LNRCS supported all 15 chapters in emergency response and preparedness with more emphasis placed on disaster prone communities.

In response to the dire need of clean water and demand for adequate sanitation, WCRR continued to support the implementation of the Nestlé/IFRC partnership (2011-2013) water and sanitation (WatSan) project in Côte d'Ivoire. The project activities resumed in March 2012 after delays due to the civil unrest of 2011 and has a revised project implementation plan up to December 2013. The main outcome of this method is the creation of WatSan and hygiene related demand and improved sustainability. The project social mobilization plan based on an innovative hybrid of PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) and CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) shows positive impact in terms of maximizing beneficiary participation, contribution and feedback and the increased opportunities. This ensures building resilience and increasing coping mechanism at grass roots. As the project will be phasing out by the end of this implementation period, an exit strategy has already started through coaching and mentoring of the WatSan steering committees.

Key Issues

- LNRCS is undergoing an organisational change, which has been demanding institutional capacity building support from the IFRC on strengthening the structure and programming. LNRCS aims to be more responsive to the needs of the communities they are serving through the delivery of quality and relevant programmes.

IFRC continued technically supporting the process to ensure the NS is adequately resourced and has the confidence of key stakeholders and partners.

- Due to the funding gaps for LNRCS programmes, progress towards most of the outcomes was limited. However, selected activities that were funded by the ICRC were successfully implemented and are contributing towards the achievement of outcomes under the communication project. It is hoped that as funding support increases in the last half of the year the targets for 2013 will be met. The resource mobilization component intensified efforts to aggressively explore more avenues to expand the income generating capacity of the NS. Membership drives and the commercial First Aid programmes increased engagement with public and corporate partners to raise income through First Aid services and training provision.
- The security situation in the WatSan project area in Côte d'Ivoire is still unpredictable, and social cohesion among community members continues to be fragile. The basic traditional community management structures are in many cases non-functional since the civil unrest, which creates operational challenges within some target communities. Côte d'Ivoire is still recovering from the crisis that caused negative impact on the minimum basic commodities and economic condition of the target beneficiaries. Field staff are still reluctant at times to fully engage in field activities due to continuous rumours on resumption of hostilities or unrest.

Key Accomplishments

- Four DREF operations have been carried out in the West Coast region since beginning of the year reaching over 66,000 beneficiaries with relief assistance. The DREF operations are as follows; Floods in Ghana (MDRGH009) targeting 2,500 beneficiaries; Cholera in Ghana (MDRGH008) targeting 12,000 households; Fire in Benin (MDRBJ011 targeting 2,759 beneficiaries; and Fire in Sierra Leone (MDRSL004) targeting 2,253 beneficiaries.
- The LNRCS reinforced planning and reporting with the recruitment of a NS PMER coordinator and officer. With the support by the WCRR supported consultant, Africa Zone PMER Unit and the Canadian Red Cross the reporting obligations have been met, which boosted the accountability capability of the NS as well as strengthened relationships with the partners. The timely and structured intervention by the WCRR in developing PMER capacity is well appreciated by the NS.
- A revised LNRCS transition plan and budget (July to December 2013) was submitted to funding partners for the purpose of fundraising. The transition plan seeks to among others, re-vamp key senior management, strengthen capacity for core programmes and support functions. This is envisaged to bring on board the leadership required for managing the change process and the implementation of the Strategic Development (SDP) 2013 – 2017.
- Following the LNRCS General Assembly that witnessed the successful elections of Board Members and ushered in a new leadership, governance training was held for board members to orientate them on Red Cross work, policies and strategies. The Board has adopted a vigorous approach towards exercising their responsibilities by ensuring that an institutional transformation takes place in a timely and accurate manner.
- Significant gains have been made in strengthening strategic working relationships amongst Movement components in Nigeria – nevertheless, a degree of reluctance continues to hinder what can best be described as an elusive permanent solution. Regular and frequent meaningful meetings were held in an effort to consolidate differences and strengthen areas of common interest and concern. One of the key accomplishments over the past several months has been the enhancement of the joint accountability initiative by the IFRC Delegation and the Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) leadership. Close working relationships and consultative processes are yielding positive results – on what requires a long-term commitment. With regards to performance and accountability, a variety of tools have been introduced to NRCS to improve financial and operational monitoring and reporting.
- Following the response operation carried out by Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) during the cholera epidemic (MDRSL003) since August 2012, the UNDP wants to collaborate with the NS in a vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA). The UNDP is interested in utilizing the VCA expertise in the region through SLRCS in an assessment to be carried out in five districts planned to begin in the third quarter of the year.
- The consistency in participating at food security cluster meetings hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture has positioned Nigerian Red Cross as the national key stakeholder in fighting food insecurity. This is one of the building blocks of the ECOWAS Regional Agricultural Information System (ECOAGRIS), which focuses on improving understanding of the functioning of agricultural product and input markets in order to facilitate trade and ensure food and nutritional security in West Africa.

- About 400 volunteers have been trained on CBHFA in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Sierra Leone, whilst Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire participated in national polio immunization as key government partners. The campaigns ensured increased knowledge of community caregivers to demand for polio vaccine during the immunization plus days (IPDs) campaigns; increased understanding of Red Cross volunteers on the benefits of polio vaccination for children under five years; increased knowledge of Red Cross volunteers on the importance of social data management during polio campaigns in the ten targeted districts. The campaign ultimately contributed to the reduction in number of noncompliant households in the consecutive rounds of immunization.
- In Benin, the cholera operation ensured improved access to adequate sanitation facilities and clean drinking water. Hygiene promotion activities and improvement of key infrastructure contributed to preventing the spread of cholera as well as reducing the risk of repeated large scale outbreaks in the future. The WatSan activities under the cholera operation supported by the Japanese Red Cross ensured 17,303 latrines and 8,387 water wells disinfected, 4,279 water purification tablets distributed and approximately 49,000 people sensitized.
- In Côte d'Ivoire Nestle supported WatSan project, 46,506 community members and 16,971 children were reached with hygiene awareness during this reporting period. The WatSan committees have taken the lead on hygiene awareness in their communities with the support of the project hygiene promoters.
- The community level steering committees are fully functional and provide a forum for the WatSan committees and the community leadership to discuss issues and progress towards the project goal. A visible change seen is that the beneficiary community is now upgrading their water and sanitary hardware without subsidy. A total of 1,317 family latrines (exceeding the planned target of 1,000) have been constructed and are managed by the community members. The community masons were trained in September 2012 to upgrade their latrine slabs, which equipped them to start income generating activities, thus enhancing sustainability. In addition, 40 water points to benefit 24,000 people directly have been rehabilitated or repaired while 16 hand pump repair mechanics have been trained and equipped with tool kits.
- LNRCS is providing skills training in a number of marketable vocations to less fortunate and disadvantaged women and children under the CAR and WIN projects. Along with these, beneficiaries are provided psychosocial support services, adult literacy and academic classes to complement the vocational skills. Community activities such as cleaning up campaigns and community sensitizations are held with community residents to increase their knowledge on relevant issues affecting their lives. Several community activities geared towards improving the health of community residents were also carried out. These include construction and rehabilitation of wells/hand pumps, holding of hygiene promotion, health education and gender equality/gender-based violence sessions, as well as training and coaching community health practitioners and volunteers to propagate the health messages and respond to health risks and complication to control the impact before making referral for proper management.



Hand pump mechanics training in Liliyo Côte d'Ivoire supported by the Ministry of Hydraulics – June 2013. Photo: IFRC

Plans for next quarter

Event	Dates
Support to LNRCS partnership meeting; IFRC/ICRC Induction for LNRCS new secretary general; Consultancies to determine Core Cost structure and HR reorganization; recruitment of key management and programme positions namely Head of Finance, Finance Coordinator, Head of programmes and head of support services	July to September
Nigeria Red Cross national finance workshop	TBD
Côte d'Ivoire General Assembly	September
Support the West Coast NS in DREF request, Emergency Appeal submission and plan of action implementation	July-September

International/Regional forum, meeting and training	July-September
Food security pilot project in four countries (two villages in one region per country)	July-September
Training on finance and reporting for four NS and IFRC staff members	September
Organize West Coast Group meeting	TBD
Organize DM/HC Coordination meeting / Project planning Meeting	August
Support NS in reporting and communication (Documenting Lessons Learnt on developed activities in the West Coast region including support to Ghana and Benin Red Cross)	July to September
Sharing of alerts and weather newsletters to allow the NS preparedness for response particularly in at risk of flooding	On-going
Support VCA in five districts of Sierra Leone	July to August
Support the Nutrition Centre of Korhogo in Côte d'Ivoire with training opportunities for volunteer on community detection of signs of malnutrition.	
Produce BCC materials for health promotion activities (volunteer toolkit, posters, fliers, flipcharts)	
Provide drugs donation at Gbeleban and Grand Bassam Hospitals in Cote d'Ivoire	
WatSan Hardware - Completion of remaining 40 water points repair and 10 double blocs of VIP latrines in schools; Training of community masons and provision to upgrade the community sanitation infrastructures; and the household water quality assessment	
WatSan Software - social mobilization and hygiene promotion activities; coaching of WatSan committees and school hygiene clubs; Surge capacity support for the project area in Aboisso; participatory evaluation by beneficiaries and water quality monitoring at household level	
Joint WatSan field visits with Nestlé and government technical agencies in Cote d'Ivoire and continue with regular steering committee meetings	

2. Financial Status

Budget and expenditure analysis (CHF)	
A. Annual approved budget	4,380,464
B. Total funding to date	1,639,806
C. Funding to date as % of annual budget (B ÷ A)	37.4%
D. Year To Date Budget	2,543,316
E. Total expenditure to date	693,048
F. Expenditure to date as % of YTD budget (E ÷ D)	27.2%
G. Expenditure to date as % of annual budget (E ÷ A)	15.8%

Financial situation

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

3. Situation/Context Analysis

The West Coast region with an estimated population of more than 234 million inhabitants strives in regional integration through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with easy movement of nationals of member countries and goods within the region. The political situation in the region is that of relative but precarious stability as tensions and apprehensions are evident towards and during elections into various political offices from local to national levels. Aftermath of elections is sometimes followed by civil disturbances in the form of public protests by rival factions, which sometimes lead to forceful repression by security forces.

The security situation in West Coast Region therefore remained unpredictable in 2013 specifically in Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire thus putting the respective NS on high alert. Recent attacks by unidentified armed group in the west of Côte d'Ivoire and in Abidjan has increased the speculation of instability especially when approaching the festive period such as the Easter. However, check point in Abidjan and the interior have been replaced by military mobile

patrol teams and street surveillance camera. The security situation in Nigeria remains volatile with a complex crisis emerging. The Declaration of a state of emergency in the Northeast has accelerated a process of decline for the country; it can now be said that a number of the States in Nigeria are now in a situation of low intensity armed conflict.

On a positive note, security in Liberia significantly improved with less violence being experienced. The criminal justice system (the police, the court and the correction facilities) is improving and there is more courage on the part of citizens to utilize the rule of law. Nonetheless, with the bordering countries seem violence pregnant and tension prone, particularly Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. With the pending mid-term legislative election and the pending withdrawal of UNMIL, which has begun with the UN drawing down its troops in the country, there is a need to be on the alert for civil unrest in order to be prepared to better respond to the needs of the vulnerable.

The effects of global warming and climate change still pose serious challenge for the region. Most coastal regions remain threatened by sea erosions and floods as a result of rise in the water level. Several hundreds of people become homeless and displaced as lives and property are lost under these circumstances of natural disasters. Moreover, fire disasters are also a common place nowadays, and often take many lives, destroy property and displace hundreds.

Malaria and other preventable diseases remain prevalent. An assessment conducted by the community based health programme at NS level found that malaria, diarrhoea and other communication diseases such as acute respiratory infection as some of the common priority health issues facing some of the communities.

4. Analysis of Implementation

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 2			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
Project Goal 1: To raise humanitarian Standards								
Outcome 1: Regional trends on key humanitarian and development issues are analysed and shared by the WCRR								
Output 1.1 Humanitarian trends collected in each country are utilized by the corresponding NS to inform programming								
1.1 No. of NSs utilising trend analysis information collected by WCRR in their projects/programmes (2 NSs)	-	-	1	1	100%	2	1	50%
Outcome 2: The WC region participates fully in the HQ- led process of establishing a standard Africa databank, which is connected to the HQ and Africa database of capacities and resources								
Output 2.1 : NSs created databank, analysed development issues, shared and linked with the WCRR database								
2.1.1 No. of NSs with an operational capacities and resources database (2 NSs)	-	-	1	2	200%	2	2	100%
2.1.2 Type of OD tools available in the database (instruments, best practices, resources-technical and thematic)	-	-	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Output 2.2 Each NS of WC region has contributed information annually to the databank with support of the WCRR								
2.2.1 No of NSs uploading information to the databank (7)	-	-	3	2	67%	7	2	28.5%
Outcome 3: The WCRR contributes to the Africa Zone-wide peer review mechanism to accredit and rate NS and the Secretariat; facilitates and coordinates peer-to-peer capacity building between then and out of the WC region								

Output 3.1: NS undertook a critical self-assessment (strength and weakness) which critically reviewed their capacities and followed by a peer-to-peer review process								
3.1.1 No. of NSs that have completed the self-capacity assessment and peer review process (2)	-	-	2	2	100%	2	2	100%
Output 3.2: NS with successful peer review recognized with Organizational Capacity Assessment Certificate (OCAC) by IFRC Governing Board								
3.2.1 No. of NSs that have attained OCAC certificate (2)	-	-	2	0	0%	2	0	0%
Outcome 4: WCRR ensures the participation of NS in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Academic Network								
Output 4.1: The NS in WC region participate in RCRC academic network								
4.1.1 No. of NSs with volunteers in the RCRC academic network (3)	-	-	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
Output 4.2 Learning and sharing through good collaboration and partnerships:								
4.2.1 Lessons learned and experience sharing strategy developed and disseminated	-	-	1	0	0%	2	0	0%
4.2.2 Signed partnership MoU with Niger Basin Authority to improve DRR-EW/EA to flooding in the region	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Project Goal 2: To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people								
Outcome 1: A stronger culture of voluntary service and greater youth leadership and participation in seven NS and at community level								
Output 1.1: Youth in the seven NS are fully represented at the highest decision making bodies, including the NS governing board								
1.1.1. No. of NSs with Youth Representatives at the highest decision body of NS-Governing Board and AGM (7)	-	-	7	7	100%	7	7	100%
1.1.2 No of youth representing at highest decision bodies	-	-	7	7	100%	7	7	100%
Output 1.2: Youth representatives of all seven NS draft plans of action for the youth based on recommendations of S2020 and PAC-Addis Ababa Plan of Action on Youth Development								
2.1.1 One regional youth development plan reflecting the priorities of the youths in all seven NS	-	-	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Outcome 2: The WCRR support fully the IFRC Africa Zone office to review the effectiveness and operationalisation of the RDRT and NDRT								
Output 2.1 : The NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo have in place well-structured DM departments through creation of well-trained national and community disaster response teams								
2.1.1 No. of NDRT and CBRT trained (50)	-	-	25	32	128%	50	32	64%

2.1.2 No. of WatSan RDRT members trained (25)	-	-	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Outcome 3: Seven NS in WC region assisted to develop contingency plans for the most recurrent hazards, which covers shelter, recovery issues and related capacity building at both NS and regional levels								
Output 3.1: The strategic preparedness and contingency planning capacities of the NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo and those of vulnerable communities are strengthened								
3.1.1 No. of regional trainings on the use of assessment tools for NS (1)	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
3.1.2 No. of contingency plans revised for countries with elections (3)	-	-	2	2	100%	3	2	67%
3.1.3 No. of NSs' contingency plans reviewed and updated (7)	-	-	7	6	85%	7	6	85%
3.1.4 No. of WatSan lessons learnt workshop for each Emergency operation (1)	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0%
3.1.5 No. of regional WatSan capacity building workshops	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Output 3.2: Robust essential preparedness, response and recovery capacities are built in NS structures								
3.2.1 No. of volunteers in 5 NS trained as CDRT and/or NDRT (300)	-	-	150	180	120%	300	180	60%
3.2.2 No. of RDRT refresher trainings (1)	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
3.2.3 Capacity of prepositioned relief stock (500 households in each country)	-	-	7	2	28.5%	7	2	28.5%
3.2.4 No. of early warning systems established in NS disaster prone areas (7)	-	-	7	7	100%	7	7	100%
Output 3.3: The risks associated with climate change are known and reduced through mitigation and risk reduction interventions								
3.3.1 No. of volunteers trained in community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) and climate change adaptation (2,000)	-	-	1,500	162	10.8%	2,000	162	8.1%
Outcome 4: Seven NS are provided with adequate resources (logistics, financial and HR) in preparing for reducing risks and recovering from disasters and crises								
Output 4.1: NS have improved their organizational management capacity with support of the IFRC-WCRR								
4.1.1 No. of WCRR technical support visits to NSs	-	-		5 DM; 5 H&C			5 DM; 6 H&C	
4.1.2 No. of PMER training for emergencies (1)	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
4.1.3 No. of quality projects implemented by the NSs	-	-		4 DM			4 DM	
4.1.4 No. of NS that have organized good governance and management orientation workshop (7)	-	-	7	2	28.5%	7	2	28.5%

Output 4.2: Identified risks are addressed through community-based disaster risk reduction projects carried out in collaboration with partners where appropriate								
4.2.1 No. of NSs participants trained on DRR in three NSs (45)	-	-	30	4	13%	45	4	9%
4.2.2 No. of VCAs in identified risk areas (6)	-	-	0	0	0%	3	0	0%
4.2.3 No. of risk maps and reports produced from all the countries (7)	-	-						
Outcome 5: The targeted beneficiaries at village and school level have adequate access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities								
Output 5.1: Target households use safe potable water for domestic use and practice safe water storage and conservation methods								
5.1.1 No. of water points repaired and/or rehabilitated (65)	2012	65	40	40	100%	65	40	62%
5.1.2 No. of schools with access to safe drinking water (55)								
5.1.3 % of target households using safe portable water for drinking (80)	-	-	11,332	18,814	166%	11,332	18,814	166%
5.1.4 % households using safe storage and conservation methods (80)	-	-	11,332	18,814	166%	11,332	18,814	166%
5.1.5 % of water sample analysed is of acceptable quality (70)	-	-	-	-	70%	-	-	70%
5.1.6 No. of dish racks and soak away pits installed by the community	-	-	800	2095	262%	800	2095	262%
5.1.7 No. of safe conventional refuse dump site per targeted community (1)	-	-	30	197	656.6%	30	197	656.6%
Output 5.2: Targeted communities are supported achieve ODF (open defecation free) status								
5.2.1 No. of family latrines constructed by communities (1,000)	-	-	43	43	100%	51	43	84.3%
5.2.2 No. of school latrines constructed and/or rehabilitated (51)	-	-	47	47	100%	55	47	85.5%
5.2.3 % of communities assessed declared ODF (50)	-	-	13.8%	15.4%	111.6%	50%	15.4%	30.8%
Outcome 6: Four NS (Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria) are supported to develop food security, livelihoods, nutrition, community-based projects including early warning and climate change adaptation programmes								
Output 6.1: Food security community-based projects are developed in targeted countries including early warning systems (EWS) and climate change adaptation								
6.1.1 No. of communities sensitised on food security community-based projects (10)	-	-	5	8	160%	10	8	80%

6.1.2 Local partnerships of food security interventions	-	-		3	-		3	-
6.1.3 Livelihood support programmes for farmers established in ten villages in five countries	-	-	10	8	80%	10	8	80%
Output 6.2: The capacity on food security intervention of the NSs of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo are strengthened								
6.1.1 Ghana food security supervisors trained								
Outcome 7: Increased capacity of communities and volunteers who are prepared and are able to respond to First Aid needs and health priorities in their communities								
Output 7.1: The supply of blood products to national blood transfusion centres is improved and benevolent blood donors have adopted risk-free behaviours								
7.1.1 No of WC NSs supported through First Aid to ensure supply of blood products to national blood transfusion centres is improved (7)	-	-	7	0	0%	7	0	0%
7.1.2 Quantity of blood donated through Red Cross interventions								
Project Goal 3: To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to do Development								
Outcome 1: The Pan African Coordination Team (PACT) is supported in the implementation of the already developed plan of action based on the PAC Addis Plan of Action 2012 and aligned to Strategy 2020								
Output 1.1: The NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo implement programmes that contribute to achieving the strategic aims of the Strategy 2020 development agenda								
1.1.1 No. of WC NSs provided with technical support in programming to align their SDPs with S2020(7)	-	-	7	7	100%	7	7	100%
1.1.2 Number of programmes implemented by National Societies to achieve the aims of IFRC Strategy 2020	-	-			7 NS		7NS	
Output 1.2: Providing tailor-made support to Liberia Red Cross on OD processes								
1.2.1 Liberian National Red Cross Society going through a change process	-	-	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Outcome 2: Develop internal understanding, consensus and promote RC model on sustainable development within the African context based on existing policy guidance and Strategy 2020								
Output 2.1: The NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo have each developed a long-term strategic development plan								
2.1.1 No. of NSs supported to develop long-term strategic development plans (3)	-	-	3	2	67%	3	2	67%
Output 2.2: The WCRR office provided NS tailor-made organizational and strategic support								

2.2.1 No of NSs targeted for intensified capacity building support from WCCR (3)	-	-	3	4	133%	3	4	133%
Outcome 3: Supporting three NS (Core d'Ivoire, Liberia and Ghana) to scale-up actions to reduce vulnerability to HIV and its impacts through preventing further infections, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination								
Output 3.1: Reducing stigma and discrimination using youth as agents for behaviour change								
3.1.1 One regional training on YABC	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
3.1.2 No. of HIV and AIDS prevention sessions carried out in targeted communities	-	-	7	1	14.5%	7	1	14.5%
Outcome 4: Training and supporting four NS (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia and Togo) to implement sustainable access to safe water and sanitation services in the target areas								
Output 4.1: The targeted beneficiaries use and maintain their water and sanitation infrastructure (software and hardware) provided by RCRC NS								
4.1.1 No. of WatSan committees set-up (59)	-	-	59	64	109%	59	64	109%
4.1.2 % of communities supported in regular WatSan steering committee meetings (90)								
4.1.3 No. of school hygiene clubs supported (51)	-	-	51	58	114%	51	58	114%
4.1.4 No. of pumps repair mechanics trained and equipped (15)	-	-	227	227	100%	227	227	100%
4.1.5 No. of community masons trained and equipped (65)	-	-	65	0	0%	65	0	0%
Output 4.2 Target beneficiaries adopts and promote safe hygiene behaviour								
4.2.1 No. of hygiene promoters participating in hygiene promotion and behaviour change planning sessions (10)	-	-	10	28	280%	10	28	280%
4.2.2 No. of planned behaviour change planning/hygiene promotion sessions (1,560)	-	-	1,560	4,868	312%	1,560	4,868	312%
4.2.3 % of population targeted for knowledge and good hygiene behaviour adoption (75)		-	75%	-	80%	75%	-	80%
Output 4.3 Local Red Cross committees have improved their capacity on monitoring and reporting of WatSan activities								
4.3.1 No. of local Red Cross committees with one or more trained member on monitoring and reporting of WatSan activities (5)	-	-	5	5	100%	5	5	100%
Outcome 5: MNCH strengthened through five NS community-based activities including safe motherhood and child health initiatives, nutrition activities, immunization services during mass vaccination campaigns and routine immunization services for measles								
Output 5.1 NS continue implementing community social mobilization activities on prevention, community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) Approach								

5.1.1 Number of Red Cross volunteers trained								
5.1.2 Number of community volunteers trained.								
5.1.3 Number of training sessions organized.		3	3	3	100%	7	3	43%
Outcome 6: The use of insecticide-treated bed nets(ITNs) to reduce maternal and child mortalities caused by malaria and other preventable diseases in WC region								
Output 6.1: NS supported in conducting malaria prevention activities in Nigeria								
6.1.1 Number of LLIMN distributed in each country covered.			3 sessions	2	67%	7 sessions	2	28.5%
6.1.2 Number of families actually sleeping under LLIMN								
Output 6.2: Support NS in conducting operations research on malaria								
6.2.1 One operations research conducted by Togo NS								
Outcome 7: WCCR supports four NS (Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Liberia and Sierra Leone) to contribute to the reduction of violence and to promote peaceful reconciliation of social differences								
Output 7.1: NSs carry activities aimed at reducing violence in communities targeting vulnerable children, youth and women								
7.1.1 Three NSs supported in activities aimed at reducing violence (Cote D'Ivoire Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia)	-	-	3	2	67%	3	2	67%
7.1.2 No. of YABC peer educator regional skills-based training beneficiaries (30 youths)	-	-	30	90	300%	30	110	366%
7.1.3 No. of cultural activities carried out by targeted youth								
7.1.4 No. of peace promotion mothers club	-	-		27	-		27	-
Outcome 8: Practical trainings on good governance and management are organized for the NS to improve collaboration with local authorities								
Output 8.1: Good Governance and Management training conducted which clarified roles and improved collaboration								
8.1.1 No. of NSs trained in Good Governance and Management through peer support approach (7)	-	-	4	2	50%	7	2	28.5%
Output 8.2: The financial management of the NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo are improved and aligned to standards and quality								
8.2.1 Training and capacity building on financial management provided to the seven NSs	-	-	4	5	125%	7	5	71,4%

Output 8.3: Improved information technology/telecom system and structure at NS bridging the digital divide								
8.3.1 No. of NSs with improved information technology/telecom system and structure (7)	-	-	7	3	42,8%	7	3	42.8%
Project Goal 4: To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work								
Outcome 1: The WCRR continue to implement its reshaped plan with the objective of enhancing the operational efficiency of the regional representation and increase capacity to engage with NS in scaling up humanitarian work								
Output 1.1 The NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo take progressive leading role in sectoral coordination within the international community in their respective countries								
1.1.1 Technical support to seven NSs	-	-	7	7	100%	7	7	100%
Outcome 2: Identifying and providing tailored support to adopt or/and amend NS legislation and further develop their auxiliary role to public authorities, working with the ICRC								
Output 2.1 : The auxiliary role of the NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo is promoted through enhanced branding and public image								
2.1.1 Seven NSs supported foster and maintain their auxiliary role to the local authorities	-	-	7	7	100%	7	7	100%
Output 2.2 Two NS (Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire) amend their legislation in collaboration with the ICRC								
2.2.1 NS of Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire amend legislation	-	-	1	1	100%	2	1	50%
Output 2.3 NS supported to revise their statutes								
2.3.1 No. of NSs supported to revise their statutes (3)	-	-	3	1	33%	3	1	33%
Output 2.4 NS supported in development of volunteer management policy and to improve their management and retention of volunteers								
2.4.1 No. of WC NSs supported with volunteer management policy development (7)	-	-	7	7	100%	7	7	100%
Outcome 3: NS diversify income sources reducing dependence on single partners while maintaining and expanding existing and innovative partnerships								
Output 3.1: The resource mobilization capacity of the NS is strengthened to inspire reliable contributions to their projects and programmes								
3.1.1 Three NSs provided with technical support and assistance diversify income sources (Benin, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia)	-	-	3	2	67%	3	2	67%
Output 3.2: NS assisted to develop their own business plan leading to improved income sources								
3.2.1 No. of NSs assisted to improve income sources (3)	-	-	3	2	67%	3	2	67%
Outcome 4: Supporting three NS to engage in product research programme, design and packaging, promotion and the development of new business models and initiatives, their implementation, evaluation, communications and promotion of Humanitarian Values								
Output 4.1: Three NS supported in re-packaging programs/resource mobilization along with communication strategies								

4.1.1 No. of NSs supported in re-packaging programs/resource mobilization along with communication strategies (3)	-	-	3	2	67%	3	2	67%
Project Goal 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability								
Outcome 1: WCRR promotes the joint work of the NS, IFRC and PNS by highlighting accomplishments and achievements, building morale and contributing to resource mobilization								
Output 1.1 Improved representation and advocacy activities in the region								
1.1.1 No. of NSs supported in formal meetings with local authorities and regional bodies such as ECOWAS (7)	-	-	7	4	57%	7	4	57%
1.1.2 No. of NSs supported through pooled funding mechanism to meet commonly agreed performance criteria (4)	-	-	4	2	50%	4	2	50%
Output 1.2 Improved regional coordination, planning and harmonization of activities in the region to share knowledge and good practices								
1.2.1 Number of coordination meetings with ICRC, PNS and other humanitarian agencies	-	-		10	-		10	-
1.2.2 No. of joint planning meetings for DM and health programmes	-	-		2	-		2	-
1.2.3 No. of regional and zonal coordination meetings.	-	-		2	-		2	-
Output 1.3 Improved communication towards the impact and achievements of programmes								
1.3.1 No. of NSs supported to improve communication capacity (7)	-	-	7	3	42.8%	7	2	28.5%
Outcome 2: Promoting NS groupings and regional Networks (West Coast Group) with an aim of optimizing communication and dialogue between members and their Secretariat								
Output 2.1 : Partnership review /talks, including with government departments, business sectors, Movement Partners, etc. with well-designed and result focus business agenda are held								
2.1.1 Thematic and coordination meeting for the West Coast Group	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
2.1.2 DM/Health/WatSan regional meeting	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Outcome 3: Contributing to the headquarter-led process by mapping existing capacity gaps in information technology and systems development for the NS								
Output 3.1:								
3.1.1 Digital divide project implementation in Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia	-	-	2	2	100%	2	2	100%
Outcome 4: The WCRR management maintains an effective project/programme implementation with accurate, evidence-based reporting that informs management and decision making to guide and improve performance								
Output 4.1: The NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo provide quality reports on time to all donors, with assistance of PMER officer in each NS								

4.1.1 No. of NS staff trained on PMER in the region (21)	-	-	21	7	33%	21	7	33%
4.1.2 No. of quality reports produced and submitted for publishing	-	-		10	-		10	-
Output 4.2 The NS of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo are supported to establish effective PMER units								
4.2.1 Two NS supported to establish functional PMER units	-	-	2	3	150%	2	3	150%

5: Stakeholder Participation & Feedback

The WCRR continued supporting NS in maintaining effective partnerships and close coordination with all stakeholders at all levels. Stakeholder participation has also been supported at community level where the steering community meetings were held regularly at the regional hubs with full participation of key parties. Through supporting operations implemented by the NS, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Benin have increased visibility and relationship with stakeholders.

The WatSan software component is one of the approaches that ensure beneficiaries' full participation during the planning and implementation. The participatory technique (hybrid PHAST- CHAST/CLTS combined) is the project innovation in terms of hygiene promotion and social mobilization. It allows beneficiaries' involvement and the programmers to receive feedback from beneficiaries at all levels.

In Ghana CBHFA project, a participatory community assessment was conducted to explore and identify potential resources and capacities as well as risk and vulnerabilities in the five project areas using assessment tools such as direct observation, transect walk, community map, seasonal calendar, focused group discussions, household visits and secondary information sources. The assessment was done by the volunteers with support from the regional manager, health coordinator, project officer and district organizer. The assessment ensured full participation of the beneficiaries and community-based volunteers. It then became easy for the NS to feedback to the beneficiaries as the key stakeholders of the project.

The resource development and communication department of LNRCS is composed of two components-the communication and resource development. The communication component aims to increase capacity at headquarters and chapter levels to enhance visibility and strong image of the NS among internal and external audiences, while the resource development/mobilization component aims to mobilize 30 per cent of the core cost.

6. Partnership Agreements & Other Key Actors

During this period, the LNRCS signed a grant agreement with the ICRC worth over USD 600,000 that enabled the NS to continue with some aspects of its statutory mandates that involve delivery of services to the most vulnerable people. In addition, the LNRCS successfully held two international conferences including the eight NS and the partnership meetings, both of which were held in March. The NS meeting brought together members of the 8NS Initiative and other well-wishers and discussed the successes, challenges, failures and the next steps after the initiative's successful climax. Furthermore, the LNRCS successfully managed, through appeals and negotiations with partners, to reduce its financial liabilities, which particularly enabled it to pay all liabilities owed to staff. The 2011 financial audit report was released and action plan developed to implement its recommendation. Also, 2012 financial audit was commissioned and concluded and report is pending.

The partner supporting LNRCS area as follows

Operational Partners	Programme
Canadian Red Cross, British Red Cross, and ICRC and Government of Liberia	Disaster Management

Canadian Red Cross and ICRC	WASH/CBHP
Canadian Red Cross	MNCH/CBHP
Danish Red Cross	CBH/DM/CBHP
Swedish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and British Red Cross	CAR/HV
Swedish Red Cross	Youth Development/HV
Danish Red Cross	Gender Equality /HV
Spanish Red Cross	WIN/HV
ICRC	RDC/OD

The LNRCS resource development and communication department supports its efforts in promoting and profiling its works as the leading humanitarian actor in the country. It supports efforts to strengthen the income generating capacity of the NS so as to contribute to the overall assistance to serve the needy and vulnerable segment of our population who continue to suffer the aftermaths of the civil conflict and perennial difficulties as a result of poverty, disasters, unemployment, etc. The overall goal of the department is to increase the capacity of LNRCS to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Ghana Red Cross signed a bilateral agreement with the Finish Red Cross on capacity building in May this year. During the quarter under review, the NS selected some vulnerable communities based on government statistic on disasters and public health issues. Two districts are to benefit from the three-year project. These districts include Goma East in the Central region and Atebubu district in the Brong Ahafo region targeting five communities. In all 100 volunteers were selected and trained on modules 1-3 of the CBHFA learning by doing modules. Also 50 (20 from Ashanti region and 30 from Northern region) volunteers were trained on how to mould sand plates for emergency/household latrines.

Partnership agreement with Nestlé on WatSan was signed as well as the project agreement with Croix Rouge Côte d'Ivoire. The memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Construction is yet to be concluded. During the reporting period the WCRR jointly with Croix Rouge Côte d'Ivoire held stakeholders meetings with Nestle, the Ministry of Construction, Ministère des infrastructures économiques (Direction de l'hydraulique territoriale) and the Ministère de l'éducation (DREN). Coordination with Nestlé, the local authorities and government technical agencies has improved and is well appreciated as witnessed by effective information sharing, joint field monitoring visits, joint planning and review meetings with other organisation/government bodies.

A concept note on community resilience was written and submitted to Swedish Red Cross for possible funding support at regional level. Another concept note on cholera prevention was submitted to ECHO. Partnership agreement with Africa Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) for climate change adaptation shared with all the NS for EWEA. The process of finalising the partnership is on-going with National Meteorological Services and the National Disaster Management Agencies.

7. Cross-Cutting Issues

No notable issues to report on.

8. Human resources

The WCRR maintains the human resource structure reflective of the regional priorities. Sector programme coordinators include disaster management, health and care and WatSan. The organisational development and humanitarian diplomacy functions are led by the regional representative working with country representative in Liberia and technical staff in Benin and Nigeria. The number of project staff is determined by the availability of funding. The support services are functioning efficiently staffed mostly by locally recruited staff that are supported by short-term delegates such as in finance and administration. The water and sanitation activities in the region are supported by ten technical staff constituted of national staff in the three regional hubs.

The LNRCS has also endured some administrative and structural changes in its staffing and organization structure during this period. The NS recruited PMER staff to ensure that reports are produced and other PMER processes are conducted in a prompt manner. Nearly 41 staff members were made redundant or laid off. Some were suspended and other dismissed in connection with alleged financial mismanagement and ethical

transgression. The secretary general through mutual consent retired from his post and was successfully replaced through a competitive recruitment process. Efforts are under way to fill some of the positions that were made vacant. The finance development delegate was appointed as acting finance director following the termination of the contract of the finance director. In the direction of the restructuring process, and with support from the Canadian Red Cross and British Red Cross, a consultancy contract was agreed with a core cost consultant to review and analyse the staffing structure and make recommendations.

The HR department supported programmes in the recruitment of qualified and competent staff to increase efficiency in the implementation of activities.

9. Exit/Sustainability Strategy Summary

The IFRC regional office relocated to Abidjan in December 2011 to become closer to the NS most in need. The added value to this is the increased and readily institutional and structural support to the NS. The sustainability strategy revolves around developing and strengthening NS capacity and resource base. The WCRR is encouraging the NS to focus on local resource mobilisation, creating dialogue with government departments, community capacity building and empowering volunteers to carry out community based activities.

All of the programmes implemented by the LNRCS use the community driven approach that encourage full participation of community members and other stakeholders. The LNRCS community health intervention is almost entirely directed by the community members. They identify their health needs and decide which one is of priority and together with the NS decide how to address them. That also applies to the Humanitarian Values, resource development and communication and the disaster management programmes. For example, in communities where the Humanitarian values projects work, community members are involved in identifying the kinds of skills and activities that are marketable and useful for their children, women and girls.

As a result of these participatory approach to programming, community members have recognized the efforts of the NS and become more involved with the project activities as they feel respected and quickly experience the impact of the interventions since they address concerns identified by themselves. For instance, in some of the CAR projects sites, communities have volunteered to assist with the follow-up on past and present trainees to assess their progress and their impact of the project on their lives. They have also committed themselves to helping with the provision of some local soup kinds that they will produce so as to contribute to the feeding of their children.

10. Update on M&E events

The WCRR is working on recruiting full time PMER personnel to support development and activities in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for both the IFRC and NS. The identified gaps are in monitoring and reporting, that the region will ensure that they are integrated into every program/project capacity building agenda and coordinated by the PMER Unit. Programme staff at every level will be involved in the monitoring and reporting process of their activities. Programme staff will receive training in monitoring and evaluation and the use of the various specific monitoring tools developed. In terms of the PMER processes, the field staff and volunteers will be trained to effectively and regularly monitor activities, supported by supervisors and coordinators. The PMER unit will serve as a quality assurance point that also provides technical support on the PMER activities.

Monitoring visits have been an integral part of project management and were been carried out systematically and regularly jointly with other key stakeholders. Best practices and lessons learnt documentation shared across all NS. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process will be guided by M&E frameworks developed for every project/program. Indicators tracking table, indicator reference sheet, report tracking table and an M&E plan will be developed and tailored to the specifics of projects and will guide and inform the M&E of projects/programmes.

Baseline surveys will be conducted for every project without baseline data. The survey will be at the beginning of the each programme led by the PMER Unit and with the involvement of programme staff and volunteers. Program review and planning meetings will also be held every quarter to determine achievement, challenges/constraints and gaps as well as encourage optimal and effective use of resources.

IFRC GWSI and Strategy 2020 will be applied throughout the project management cycle. The WatSan committees and school hygiene clubs will be used to improve the M&E mechanism and will relate efficiently operational information at community level with all the beneficiaries. A steering committee will be set up at three different levels: community level, regional hub level and national level. The central role of the steering committee is to ensure fluent and timely information sharing with stakeholders, M&E of implementation progress and the learning from results and finding.

At programme level M&E achievement, a final evaluation of CBHFA was carried as required and in closed coordination with project stakeholders. In WatSan a baseline survey was carried in all 65 target communities and 55 schools in Cote d'Ivoire. A total number of 14,497 persons and 2,947 school children were interviewed using questionnaires. Data consolidation is on-going and the database is ready for data capturing and analysis. On the other hand statistics on water-borne diseases are being collected locally with the support and collaboration of health authorities, which complements findings from the baseline surveys.

The WatSan steering committees formalizing the M&E mechanism continued with regular meetings and feedback on the project implementation. They include stakeholders at different levels (local, regional and national). This is used as a tool for information sharing on timely basis in monitoring progress and quality. It also facilitates feedback that advised further development of the project.

In health and care a baseline survey was conducted in Ghana and the purpose was to obtain reliable baseline data/information on selected health indicators in the CBHFA project communities in Central and Brong Ahafo Regions to enable tracking of progress in priority areas selected by the communities. The priority areas are water, sanitation and hygiene; prevention of malaria; provision of First Aid (snake bites, burns, etc.); disaster risk reduction and disaster management (bush fires, flooding, outbreaks of diseases); mother and child health (including also family planning, vaccinations and teenage pregnancies); and HIV and AIDS (including stigma and discrimination). The baseline also obtained information from the survey and the secondary data sources on the target communities, which can be used for planning and prioritising the project activities. The survey also empowered the volunteers to be actively involved in data collection whilst building their capacity on data collection methods and techniques. The plan is to increase their understanding on the importance of data collection and reporting throughout the project.

11. Key Lessons

From the various survey carried out in the region, the IFRC and NS learnt that

- The National societies need capacity building to become more stronger and more closer to the beneficiaries in the course of the project management cycle;
- Good communication, information sharing and feedback on project impacts have to be improved;
- The M&E mechanism needs to be further developed and improved;
- Need to set up or create robust and accurate beneficiary identification tools;
- More innovation in social mobilization and hygiene promotion methods are necessary to ensure project sustainability