



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

International Disaster Response Law Launch Meeting In Preparation of Legislation of Disaster Preparedness And International Assistance

"Strengthening Legislation for Disaster Response in Liberia"
Monrovia, Liberia
(24 -25, September 2015)



Picture 1 Photo by the Liberian National Red Cross Society

Background

The Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), held an International Disaster Response Law Launch Meeting on the 24th and 25th of September 2015 under the theme “Strengthening Legislation for Disaster Response.”

The two days launch meeting took place at the Corina Hotel in Sinkor, Monrovia, Liberia and brought together representatives from key Government Ministries and Agencies, UN partners and NGOs. The aim of the meeting was to analyze Liberia’s legislation pertinent to disaster and emergency response, create awareness about international disaster response law (IDRL), and set the basis to initiate a *Technical Assistance Project to Strengthen Legal Frameworks for International Disaster Assistance (IDRL)* in Liberia.

Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were:

1. To increase the understanding of the legal frameworks and policies that exist in Liberia
 2. To share practical experiences in disaster response and in particular about international assistance in the context of disasters
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DAY 1 – 24 SEPTEMBER 2015

Opening Statement – Mr. H. Boweh Barduae, Acting Secretary General, LNRCS

Mr. H. Boweh Barduae, Acting Secretary General of the LNRCS made a brief opening statement as host of the launch meeting, mentioning the following key points:

- Welcomed all participants to the meeting
- The sharp increase in the number of natural disasters worldwide in recent years has prompted the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies to devote more attention to disaster preparedness activities
- The meeting will show the participants how to better prepare for disaster response, especially in light of the recent Ebola virus disease (EVD) experience
- The focus of the workshop is on legal preparedness for disasters
- Disaster law is important because it is directly linked to elevating the effects of disasters on affected persons and clear definition on roles and responsibilities
- It is interesting to discuss what the challenges in disaster response are in order to bring to the table experiences on disaster response as government, humanitarian actors, donors, private organizations etc.

In closing, Mr. Barduae urged all participants to actively contribute and use the opportunity to share their perspectives about challenges in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and to identify measures to overcome challenges.

Special remark – Mr. Alexander Suah, Assistant Minister for Operations, Ministry of Internal Affairs

Mr. Alexander Suah, Assistant Minister for Operations of the MIA, spoke on the disaster risk context in Liberia and the EVD experience. He first extended appreciation for the opportunity to discuss

these topics in order to develop tools, policies and strategies for Disaster Management (DM) in Liberia as well as in order to advance protection of affected citizens and relief providers. He highlighted that following the EVD epidemic, the Liberian Government is in the process of setting up the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) through a legislation already passed by the House of Representatives and currently before the Senate for concurrence. He thus commended the initiation of the Technical Assistance Project which is aimed at strengthening legal preparedness as “an effort welcomed by all and particularly, the President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf herself, who has much interest in the matter.”

Concluding, Mr. Suah left with these comments: “We want this to be very interactive and we want to look out for our people through these laws; Liberia is a country which is prone to floods, prone to rainstorms, and we need to act quickly. The Draft Bill that creates the NDMA needs our collective efforts.”

Special Remark – Mr. Romeo N. Bloh, on behalf of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General of UNMIL

Mr. Romeo N. Bloh, speaking on behalf of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), expressed UN support to the Technical Assistance Project. Since 2007, the UN has provided support to the Liberian Government in legalizing disaster response and remains committed to do so. He encouraged the Liberian Government to fast track the passage of the NDMA Bill into law as EVD has taught the international community a lesson of preparedness and he furthermore stressed the need for IDRL in Liberia.



Picture 2 Photo by the Liberian National Red Cross Society

Special Remark – Mr. Mesfin Abay, IFRC Country Representative

Mr. Mesfin Abay, IFRC Country Representative, said Liberia has gone repeatedly into emergencies and LNRCS, as a recognized auxiliary body, has been working with the Liberian Government to make response effective. The IFRC is pleased to see the workshop been organized at this stage for the formulation of a legal instrument strengthening disaster preparedness and response in Liberia. IFRC has long been committing its efforts and resources and will continue to do so. He noted that “now is the time to work together to review and make sure our legal instruments are in place. During the Ebola operations we have seen a serious need in terms of facilitation of cross-border aid.”

Official Launch – Mr. Alexander Suah, Assistant Minister for Operations, Ministry of Internal Affairs

Mr. Suah thanked the IFRC Disaster Law Programme Africa Office for their initiative and officially launched the *Technical Assistance Project to Strengthen Legal Frameworks for International Disaster*

Assistance (IDRL) in Liberia. After the official launch, the participants presented themselves with their names, positions and organizations (see Table 1 in the Annex).

Presentation – Mr. Fairnoh T. Gbilah, Technical Assistant, NDRC

Mr. Fairnoh T. Gbilah, Technical Assistant, National Disaster Relief Commission (NDRC) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs made the presentation on behalf of the Liberian Government about “Liberia’s Disaster Management System.”

Background history of the NDRC

The NDRC was established in 1977 by executive order with a mandate to provide relief assistance to disaster victims. The NDRC consists of various line ministries/agencies of the Liberian Government, UN agencies, private sector, INGOs, humanitarian organizations, business community, civil society organizations etc. The Ministry of Internal Affairs serves as chair, the Ministry of Health serves as co-chair, and the Deputy Minister of Operations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs serves as executive secretary and supervisor of the secretariat.

Achievements

Since the reactivation of the commission in 2007, the following were listed as achievements:

- Political will. With the involvement and commitment made by key ministers, deputies and assistant ministers of the Liberian Government, some members of the legislature and above all the President of Liberia, who again reactivated the NDRC in 2014 during the EVD outbreak, one can list political will as a major achievement
- The Draft Bill is before the National Legislature (passed the Lower House and awaiting concurrence by the Senate)
- Validated National Platform on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation document in 2014 with support from UNDP and ECOWAS Commission
- A Baseline Survey was conducted in 2013 for Disaster Risk Management in Liberia
- February 2015: De-concentration Platform launched which resulted in the reactivation of 15 Counties Disaster Management Committees with clear roles and responsibilities
- On-going partnership with USAFRICOM to establish national preparedness and response plan on epidemics and emergencies
- 2015: validated the Liberia National Ebola Preparedness and Response Plan and National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) - Multi Hazards Approach
- 63 Liberians trained in Disaster Management from the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra with support from USAFRICOM

Challenges

- Nonexistence of a National Agency with the legal mandate to manage disasters
- Weak Public Health System both at national and sub-national level
- Absence of funds for management of national emergencies

Way forward

- Liberia to ensure the passage of the Draft Bill to establish the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)
- Strengthen capacity in DM through training, logistical support and funding

Presentation – Counsellor Miller Catakaw, Legal Counsel, LNRCS

Mr. Catakaw expressed his gratitude for being a part of the training. He highlighted that the international community has identified problems that hinder effective international disaster

assistance, it is thus necessary to look at the role of laws, regulations and rules for international disaster assistance. During disasters, assisting countries have to make sure not to violate rules and regulations while at the same time they need to achieve their goals in the shortest time possible.

Presentation – Ms. Nadia Khoury, Disaster Law Programme Coordinator for Africa, IFRC

Ms. Nadia Khoury, Disaster Law Programme Coordinator for Africa of the IFRC, gave an overview of International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), highlighting the importance of having legal frameworks in place for disaster risk management. Ms. Khoury pointed out that laws offer a valuable contribution to strengthen disaster management structures and improve response because solid laws can create clear mandates for the various institutions involved and specify who has the responsibility to make necessary decisions. Ms. Khoury furthermore outlined some existing sectoral legal frameworks that address disaster response, including a number of international conventions. She then presented the IDRL Guidelines, which were developed to serve as recommendations to states on how to strengthen their domestic rules and procedures for international disaster relief. These identify aspects of international disaster relief that could be expedited, in order to speed the entry of humanitarian aid into the disaster affected country. These issues include immigration, customs clearance, taxation, obtaining legal personality, opening bank accounts, security and

insurance. It is recommended that governments grant certain facilities to international actors to avoid blockages regarding these issues. However, such facilities should only be granted on the basis of eligibility of the relevant organizations, the quality of their humanitarian assistance, coordination with domestic authorities and a commitment by those organizations to comply with national law and humanitarian principles.



Picture 3 Photo by the Liberian National Red Cross Society

Presentation – Director G. Ambullai Perry, Coordinator Disaster Management, LNRCS

Buttressing Mr. Gbilah's presentation, Director G. Ambullai Perry further stressed the need for the speedy passage of the National Disaster Management Draft Bill since in the absence of legislation, there are no structures in place with clear roles and responsibilities. The rationale of having laws is also to facilitate international disaster assistance. He recognised and appreciated the efforts and the support of UNDP, UNMIL, WFP who committed their time and expertise in drafting documents and moving the process forward. Mr. Perry raised the questions if there had been laws in place in Liberia, what would have been done differently during the EVD crisis and what use these laws would have had. Possibly, the LNRCS would not have faced the challenges in coordination, resource mobilization, expenditures, equipment and materials needed for the response operation and more lives would have been saved.

Methodology of the IDRL project



Picture 4 Photo by the Liberian National Red Cross Society

The recruited legal expert and the project officer will be responsible for coordination, legal research activities, (through consultations, desk reviews, focal group discussion etc.) preparation and compilation of the project report. A government focal person will be identified to serve as chairperson for the taskforce and to work closely with legal expert and project officer for the implementation of the project. A taskforce with representative of relevant institutions of government and non-governmental organizations will be set up to support the research process.

Group exercise – Ms. Emebet Negussie, Disaster Law Programme Officer for Africa, IFRC

Ms. Negussie introduced the group exercise (see Table 2 in the Annex) about a country called Zaland with serious flooding and divided participants into four groups. Each group was given two situations to analyze and ‘think like a lawyer’ in using the resource materials as reference to answer the questions asked. The following questions were given as guidance:

- What are the key issues in each situation in relation to the facilitation and regulation of international assistance?
- Are these issues addressed in the IDRL Guidelines? Identify the relevant provisions.
- Are there current procedures in place to address these issues?

The groups then presented the results of their discussions to the plenary.

DAY 2 – 25 SEPTEMBER 2015

On Day 2, the groups continued discussion on five selected thematic issues related to the facilitation of international humanitarian response, with focus on recent EVD operation in Liberia. The purpose of the exercise is to enable participants to

1. identify existing laws in Liberia regulating the particular issue in the context of an emergency;
2. differentiate between the law and the practice, drawing from individual knowledge, understanding, and institutional experiences in past disasters; and
3. make concrete recommendations for improved based on the IDRL Guidelines;

The following were the five thematic areas discussed by the groups whose findings are illustrated under Annex 3:

1. Declaration of state of emergency and request for international humanitarian assistance
2. Legal status of international organizations and foreign NGOs
3. Entry of International Disaster Goods and Equipment
4. Entry of international Relief Personnel

5. Transparency

Each group then presented a list of legislative references and findings as per their knowledge and understanding, using the IDRL guideline as a guiding tool during the process

Development of the Plan of Action

The meeting produced an Action Plan with ten defined activities to be implemented from the beginning of October 2015 until January 2016 to which participants pledged strong support (see Table 4 in the Annex). The next step will be setting up a taskforce consisting of key stakeholders responsible to facilitate the project implementation as well as providing cross-sectoral advice and information on disaster laws in Liberia. The national legal assessment will then result in the production of an IDRL report disclosing findings and recommendations for improvement and serving as a tool for later advocacy work by LNRCS and other stakeholders for improved disaster preparedness and response in Liberia.

Closing remarks

Remarks were made by UNMIL on behalf of the UN system, the Ministry of Internal Affairs on behalf of the Liberian Government and by the Head of Programs, of the Liberia National Red Cross Society.

Annex

Table 1

Attendance Sheet

NO.	NAME	AGENCY	NS	NL
1	William S. Jah	LNRC	X	X
2	Christopher O. Johnson	LNRC	X	X
3	Bridget A. O. Davis	LNRC	X	X
4	Dresyeh B. Acqui	LNRC	X	X
5	H. Boweh Barduae	LNRC	X	X
6	Prince M. Kruah	LNRC	X	X
7	Rishi Ramrakha	IFRC	X	X
8	Thomas Dc. Reeves	RIA	X	X
9	Susannah Larsala	RIA		
10	Mesfin H. Abay	IFRC	X	X
11	Linette Jonhera	IFRC	X	X
12	Daniel K. D. Kossigbo	LNRC	X	X
13	Zinnah D. Quaye	LNRC	X	X
14	Moses T. Jarbah	LNRC	X	X
15	Boye Johnson	C-DREAM	X	X
16	Nyenetue Romeo Bloh	UNMIL	X	X
17	Fairnoh T. Gbilah	MIA/NDRC	X	X
18	Moses Massah	UNDP	X	X
19	Honorable Abratha Doe	MOFA	X	X
20	Roosevelt T. Becx	MOFA	X	X
21	Atty. Nester B. Urey	ICRC	X	X
22	James Davids	PUL	X	X
23	Tetee F. Gebro	PUL	X	X
24	Sumor L. Flomo	MOH	X	X
25	Matthew Snowea	NPA	X	X
26	B. Miller Catakaw	LNRC	X	X
27	Precious L. Dennis	LNRC	X	X
28	Emebet Negussire	IFRC	X	X
29	Nadia Khoury	IFRC	X	X
30	Emily Weah	LNRC	X	X
31	Solomon Dun	LNRC	X	X
32	Louise K. D. Morris	LNRC	X	X
33	Florence E.K. Howard	LNRC	X	X
34	G. Ambullai Perry	LNRC	X	X

35	Mary-Anne Y. Swope	LNRCs	X	X
36	Heston M. Jackson	LNRCs	X	X
37	Sigmund R. Holt	ICRC	X	X
38	Theresa Williams	NDRC/MIA		
39	Dr. Dewindra Widiyadurdi	IFRC	X	X

Annex 2

Group Exercise

Group work exercise

Fictional Disaster Scenario: the Zaland floods

Country Profile and Disaster Situation



Location: Africa



Capital: Za City, population 4 million



Population: 10 million

Neighbouring countries: Zaland is bordered by Eastland.

Economic status: Zaland ranks amongst the ten least developed countries in the world, with 70% of the population living on less than \$1 per day.

Political situation: Zaland is a federal republic. In one part of the country a separatist movement has from time to time caused a situation of violence, but at the time of this fictional case, the situation is calm.

Disaster management structure in Zaland:



Laws and policies: Zaland is a signatory to all of the relevant treaties that touch on IDRL. Zaland does not yet have a National Disaster Management Law, but is in the process of developing one.



Civil Defence and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA): This is the main operational body for disaster management.

International Humanitarian Community in and around Zaland



United Nations: Several UN agencies have offices in Zaland, including UNDP, WHO and UNICEF. The Head of the UNDP Office is the Resident Coordinator.



Humanitarian Help International: HHI is a large religious NGO from the neighbouring country Eastland with an office in Za City specialising in public health projects.

2. The scenario: Zaland floods

Zaland is located in a coastal region of Africa and the country experiences an annual rainy season. As a consequence of exceptionally heavy seasonal rainfall this year, several rivers broke their banks on April 26th 2014. The torrential rains are reported to have affected over 900,000 people across the region, and caused the deaths of at least 400 persons. In Zaland, one of the most affected countries, the flooding has resulted in widespread destruction of buildings, bridges, roads and crops. There are reports of landslides in several places across the country, and the risk of more is considered to be high. 75 persons are reported dead and 150,000 persons have fled their homes to escape the destructions of the water, of collapsed buildings and the landslides. Most of the affected people have fled from the capital Za City, and are sleeping outside. Additional damage has occurred in more remote communities, but the extent is not immediately clear, since landslides have rendered them difficult to reach and the destruction of phone lines and towers have made communication difficult.

The Zaland Civil Defence and Emergency Management Agency is only able to reach areas outside the capital in a limited number of off-road vehicles, because several hundred kilometres of road have been affected. The few hospitals in the coast and capital area that are still operating, are completely overwhelmed and cannot cope with the number of casualties being brought in. Because of damage to sewers and the flooding along the coast, authorities are worried about water-borne diseases. Despite the flooding, the main sea port on the west coast of Ark is still operating.

Scenario Questions

Participants are asked to consider the situations outlined below, and to discuss the following questions:

- What are the key issues in each situation in relation to the facilitation and regulation of international assistance?
- Are these issues addressed in the IDRL Guidelines? Identify the relevant provisions.
- Are there current procedures in place in the Philippines to address these issues?

- If so, what are the relevant laws and/or policies in the Philippines which address them?

Scenario 1

It is now May 2nd 2014, and international media are carrying more and more reports about the floods in Zaland. Images of homeless families begging on the street abound on news channels. The Zaland Prime Minister has declared a state of national disaster, as set out under the Zaland National Disaster Management Act. However, the Zaland government has not issued a request for international assistance, despite hundreds of offers of assistance pouring in from around the world. In a televised statement, the Minister of Foreign Affairs insists that: "We are not interested in asking for handouts. Self-reliance and dignity are Zaland's most precious national resources." Although he acknowledged reports that conditions were becoming difficult, he insisted that "our country will be stronger in the long term for having faced this challenge by ourselves."

Situation 2

In mid-May, the Minister of Foreign Affairs considers that Zaland could well use some support from abroad to complement the efforts undertaken by CDEMA and other national agencies involved in responding to the floods. The Government of Zaland, through the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), launches therefor an official appeal for international assistance to assist the affected population, prompting a rapid reaction from a range of actors in the international community, but not without problems.

Humanitarian Help International, an Eastland based NGO specialized in emergency relief, is one of the numerous NGOs that go to Zaland to offer their assistance to the victims. HHI has coordinated their arrival with the Resident Coordinator. Upon arrival at the Za City airport in Zaland, several members of HHI team are blocked because they failed to make a prior application for entry visas. The HHI team leader insists that Zaland is obliged to facilitate the access of HHI personnel because it has officially requested international assistance.

Zaland Customs officials also regretfully inform the team that its specialized radio equipment cannot be granted duty-free status because they are not on the initial list of required relief items that has been prepared by the Zaland Civil Defense Office. Moreover, the team learns that it requires a special license to use this equipment in Zaland, and that the application has a processing fee and takes several months to receive.

Situation 3

Several church groups in Eastland decide to partner with local companies to gather relief items to send to Zaland. After a donation drive announced on local radio, a convoy of 20 trucks, vans and 4x4s is piled high with the various miscellaneous items collected, including packaged snacks, used clothes, bottled water, religious texts and medications, most of them labelled only in the Eastland's language.

However, the road to Zaland has only just reopened and they find themselves at the end of a very long line of stalled traffic, including anxious extended family members of Za City residents as well as previously trapped commercial trucks, which customs officials are hurriedly trying to process. The leader of the convoy calls ahead to the border office and asks to be escorted to the head of the line and quickly waived through without payment of customs duties because he is bringing humanitarian relief. He apologizes for not having any documentation concerning the contents of his trucks but argues that the urgency of the situation required quick action.

Situation 4

A month has passed since the earthquake but it is quite clear that recovery will be a long and arduous process. The IFRC has arranged for the shipment by sea of materials for the construction of temporary shelters, several 4x4 vehicles for Zaland Red Cross volunteers trying to reach still hard-to-access areas affected by the floods, hygiene and cooking kits and other assistance items. The shipment arrives in port a day after the expiration of an emergency decree that was issued in response to the floods, and which suspended customs duties and called for extraordinary measures to facilitate quick clearance of incoming relief. The government considers that the emergency relief period is now over and therefore does not renew the decree.

The IFRC logistics delegate is informed that a 150% tariff must be paid on the imported vehicles and that they cannot be driven until local license plates are issued, a process that usually takes several weeks. The other items will be subject to normal fees and duties and clearance will be subject to the normal processing times and documentation requirements. "This is going to be a lot more expensive than we thought," observes the delegate, "and it is going to take a long time for us to put these items to use. People need them now!"

Table 3

Summary of Group Discussions

Area of focus	Main legislation or policy	EVD experience / Lessons learnt	Difference between existing Legislation / Rules and practical application	Recommendations for Liberian framework in light of IDRL Guidelines
1. Declaration of state of emergency and request for international humanitarian assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warning • Declaration of emergency and disaster • Offer and acceptance of international assistance 	No Early Warning Policy in Liberia. President or Chief Executive declare the state of emergency.	Early Warning Policy play important role. Early declaration of state of emergency helped contain the spread of the Ebola virus.	Lack of centralized institution for supervision, lack of accountability for international assistance.	Government should develop Early Warning Policy. Review of national laws on acceptance of international assistance necessary.
2. Legal status of international organizations and foreign NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal capacity to contract local personnel • Facility to open bank account • Facilitation to bring necessary funds and currencies into the country • Special taxation of tax exemption for international goods • Facilitation for the entry of relief personal and recognition of professional capacities 	Liberia has a specific human resource policy. Liberia Central Bank Act – Finance Law; Liberia revenue tax code; Liberia Immigration Law	Government decision to ease some regulations helped prompt action to the epidemic. Accountability issues can arise when individual accounts are used to transfer funding. Facilitation of entry of medical experts helped the fight against EVD.	Some individuals brought in more than 10,000 USD and did not declare it to customs. Rule regarding medical personnel and the obligatory review by the medical board were not enforced. Overall, not all regulations were firmly applied during the Ebola response.	Government should develop Standard Operation Plan (SOP) including HR, logistics, finance, etc. Tax exemption for medical supplies and emergency relief items should be tax free. Enforce the accreditation requirement for medical experts prior to deployment.
3. Entry of International Disaster Goods and Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements for border control for humanitarian goods for disasters • Customs requirements • Taxation requirements 	No existing policy on humanitarian goods. Income taxes are applicable. No policy on telecommunications	Customs and tax regulations were unclear resulting in delays.	No policy, but a presidential declaration for EVD related humanitarian assistance. NGOs in practice have been exempted from taxes.	Government should provide tax exemptions during times of disasters. IDRL Guidelines 17, 18, 21 serve as recommendations.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Others taxes (value-added tax, income tax, etc.) Entry of special goods (medicine, telecommunication goods, food, search and rescue dogs) 				
4. Entry of international relief personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visa entry or permit Recognition of professional qualifications 	No specific policy	Visas were issued prior to departure without delay. Recognition of medical personnel during EVD outbreak without delay.		Clear guidelines should be established.
5. Transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and relevance of international assistance Monitoring and accountability Presentation of claims 	No existing policy	Quality of international assistance not always adequate.		Requirements for international assistance should be spelt out clearly in the DM law. There should be a policy on claims included in the DM law.

Table 4

Plan of Action – Liberia IDRL

No.	Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Support required
1.	Finalizing launch workshop report	By 2 October 2015	LNRCs and MIA	All participants
2.	Identify two focal persons – one from the government (MIA) and one from the LNRCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liberian Red Cross will need to send an official communication to the government - Minister of Interior needs to appoint a focal person from MIA through an official communication to the LNRCs 	By 9 October 2015	Liberian RC and MIA	None
3.	Setting up a task force for IDRL project in Liberia (Liberian RC and MIA to send a communication to institutions to request a representative – preferably nominating the representative who attended the Launch Workshop and requesting confirmation of that representative)	By 16 October 2015	Liberian RC and MIA	All participants in the workshop
4.	Initiating project – analyzing legislation on disasters in detail, and proposing recommendations, with consultations and interviews of key stakeholders	October 2015	LNRCs and MIA	Taskforce and IFRC
5.	LNRCs to discuss further with the LNRCs Legal Counsel to clarify his role in the project	October 2015	LNRCs	None
6.	Holding meeting of task force	November 2015	Chair of Taskforce	Taskforce
7.	Producing a first draft of IDRL in Liberia report (analysis and recommendations)	Early December 2015	LNRCs and MIA	Taskforce
8.	Finalizing and validating report on IDRL in Liberia	February 2016	LNRCs and MIA	Taskforce
9.	Publishing and disseminating IDRL in Liberia report	Q2 2016	LNRCs and MIA	Taskforce
10.	Awareness-raising on IDRL	Q3 and Q4 2016	LNRCs and MIA	Taskforce