

Great Lakes Region

2004



MID-YEAR REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, **the CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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Cartographic Section

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

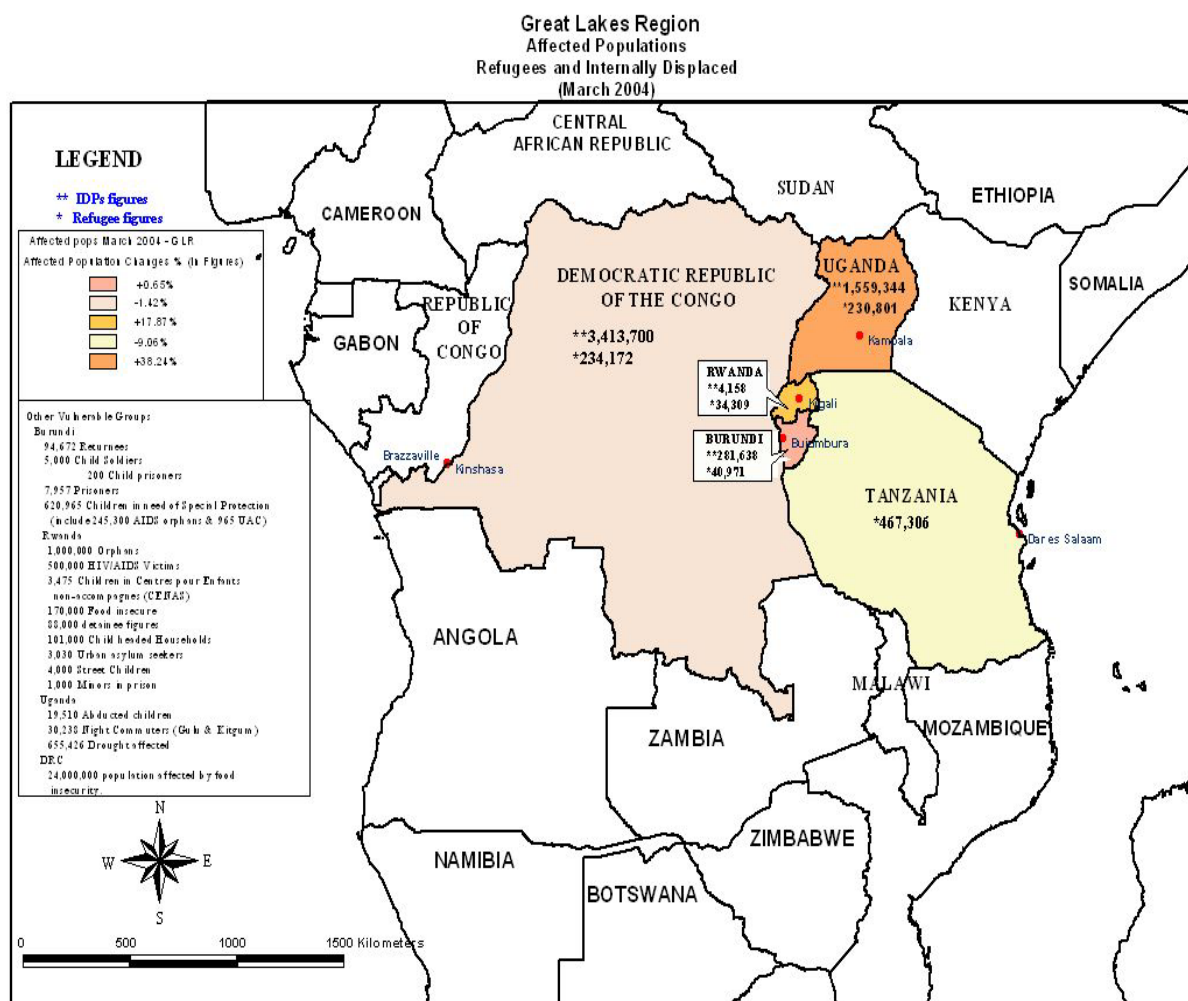
The cautious optimism that characterised the Great Lakes Region (GLR) towards the end of 2003 seemed to dwindle in the face of broadened humanitarian concerns. Several countries in the region are navigating the transition from conflict and rampant civilian misery to peaceful dialogue and the implementation of signed accords. This evolution from war to peace comes with fresh perspectives and local considerations that require a more dynamic and flexible response. In spite of differing rhythms, constraints and achievements, peace processes remained largely on a positive track during the past six months. The momentum must be maintained in some places and expanded in others in order for peace agreements to prevail.

The Strategy designed by humanitarian actors in the GLR for 2004 aimed at applying the five core support functions of regional offices – advocacy, enhancing emergency response capacity, promoting disaster preparedness and risk reduction, staff support and development and giving direct assistance – to those thematic priorities for humanitarian action. The differing mandates, capacities and abilities of the stakeholders of the 2004 GLR Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), shape and enhance the overall humanitarian response and place particular focus on the following themes:

- Accessing and assisting those Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) currently not assisted and expanding the scope of the available aid;
- Identifying and bringing to light the particularities and extent of violence committed against children, preventing these whenever and wherever possible;
- Preventing further incidents of sexual violence, caring for the victims and advocating for the perpetrators to be made accountable for their acts;
- Contributing to the global attempts to combat the spread of HIV AIDS and mitigate its effects;
- Including humanitarian principles in all aspects of conflict resolution, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration.

The 2004 GLR CAP was for a total of US\$ 121,295,549 and, after a revision to incorporate the substantial carry-over in the World Food Programme's (WFP) programme funds from 2003, has received 23.7% funding. The unmet requirements as at May 2004 stand at US\$ 64,089,061 but regional actors are confident that the CAP strategy remains valid and can impact positively on the humanitarian needs in the region.

GREAT LAKES



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Prepared by OCHA Regional Support Office-CEA, Nairobi

2. REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

The implementation of peace accords brings to light new needs and new trends as populations previously inaccessible are revealed. In some countries – Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), northern Uganda, Burundi- these ‘new’ needs exceed existing available resources and the response capacities of humanitarian actors. Although much of this was taken into consideration during the drafting of the 2004 GLR Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP)/CAP, dynamic changes in each country in the region point to a continuation of the increase in humanitarian needs. In Uganda, displacement has increased by 60% and insecurity has prohibited farming; in the DRC, the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the DRC (MONUC) is giving access to rural populations that were previously unreachable and are now found to be lacking even the most basic services for health and food security. In Burundi, the prospects of returning refugees trigger anxiety in local populations making land tenure and food security pivotal issues for response planning. Rwanda commemorated the 10th anniversary of its genocide even as the national army squares off with Interhamwe and ex-Former Rwandan Army (FAR) rebels along the borders with Burundi, the DRC and Uganda.

The DRC, arguably the epicentre of the regional dynamic, has evolved from open conflict and bitter proxy wars to form a Transitional National Government incorporating most of the main elements to its conflict. The immediate post-conflict phase has been characterised by some turbulence in the process as the different factions try to achieve ascendancy over the others. The civilian populations remain in a state of uncertainty and vulnerability while the dynamic political changes - especially in eastern Congo- still bear witness to the covert presence of foreign armies serving conflicting political and military agendas. Burundi defied the gloomy prognoses of the previous year and shifted relatively smoothly from one transitional government to another in accordance to the Arusha Peace Accord. In November 2003, one of the main armed factions – the *Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie-Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie* (CNDD-FDD) signed the Pretoria Agreement and joined the government of transition while the other –the *Forces National de la Libération* (FNL) - is negotiating its prospective adherence to the Agreement. Nevertheless, as is too often the norm in the Great Lakes Region, the practical implementation of the signed accords is not consistent throughout the country. Armed foreign militia move stealthily across Burundi's borders with its neighbours, causing considerable disquiet and regional sabre-rattling. Conditions for the return of Burundian refugees as well as IDPs remain precarious in many places even as preparations are being made for the imminent repatriation and return, assisted and otherwise, of hundreds of thousands of Burundians. Although Uganda's internal conflict in the north is more linked to the Horn of Africa region than to the GLR, Uganda continues to play a significant part in the resolution of the conflict in the DRC even as its relations with other countries in the Great Lakes shape regional dynamics of war and peace. At the same time, the atrocities by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continue to wreak havoc on the majority of the population of northern Uganda and the past six months have borne witness to an increase in the internally displaced people to more than 1.6 million persons in northern Uganda. Tanzania's role as host to refugee populations from several of the neighbouring countries is pivotal in influencing humanitarian action as repatriation of refugees takes advantage of the windows of opportunity presented by the various peace accords. Notwithstanding, the country is facing some food security concerns, as drought impacts on harvests and grain stocks remain precariously low. Rwanda, ostensibly on the development track, finds itself in a situation where the fragile economy, land reform issues and environmental constraints influence livelihood decisions and impact on voluntary return of refugees from the diaspora. Additionally, the recent contretemps between MONUC (UN Peacekeepers) and Rwandan-backed militia in the DRC is triggering alarm as DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi are reported to be massing troops along mutual borders. All of the countries in the region remain –to varying degrees- dependent on external aid either through bilateral budgetary support or humanitarian assistance to large swathes of population.

The triggering factors for population displacement: unresolved localized conflicts – in the Kivus, Burundi, northern Uganda-, repatriation of refugees – in Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda-, return of IDPs – in the DRC and Burundi-, or even natural disaster – the drought in Tanzania- continue to prevail throughout the region. Inevitably, populations persist in moving within and across borders and increasing numbers of people face considerable uncertainty. In the past six months in Uganda, the number of IDPs has increased to more than 1.6 million while the slow progress in the disarmament and reintegration processes in the DRC and Burundi gives rise to more uncertainty that often triggers renewed population displacement. Additionally, the deployment of the United Nations (UN)

Peacekeeping Force (MONUC) in many areas of Eastern DRC has enabled access to larger numbers of IDPs whose needs had not previously been addressed. The process of return and repatriation in Burundi and Rwanda are taking place while refugees and IDPs struggle to cope with structural issues, gaps and constraints in their resettlement programmes. These constraints affect host populations and host countries – Tanzania, Uganda - and validate continued humanitarian actions.

HIV AIDS and its accompanying socio-economic and public health consequences remain of concern while incidents of sexual violence and sexual exploitation – in camps, villages and towns in the Great Lakes - provoke calls for greater protection of women and children. The spread of HIV AIDS is compounded in situations of population movement and humanitarian emergencies and, given the volatility in the GLR, remains a crucial consideration for regional stakeholders to the CAP. Humanitarian actors point out their own limitations in designing and implementing a response because of the lack of resources, of organisational capacities and a dearth of structural guidelines and best practices for dealing with this problem in emergency situations. Effective programming for HIV AIDS and its consequences requires a longer-term approach and presumes some stability of movement. As well, the basic health and social services required for appropriate intervention are lacking in many areas as the humanitarian needs outstrip those of the persons affected by the disease. Regional actors hope to continue to provide needed technical support and enhance country and programme capacities to address some of the dilemmas inherent in treating and responding to HIV AIDS in emergencies.

The protection of children remains a primary focus especially in light of increased population displacement, consequent breakdown of social fabric, the forced recruitment into various militias and other incidents of abductions and killings. In Uganda, the number of night commuters has surpassed 30,000 children in several districts while the number of child-headed households – as a result of conflict and disease - in Rwanda and Burundi are among the highest in the world. That armies of children and under-age minors still comprise the majority of combatants in some of the conflicts remains a sad reality.

As demobilisation processes and programmes are being put into place in DRC and Burundi, the plight of child soldiers and their treatment and rehabilitation, their reintegration into society open a plethora of concerns. Similarly, demobilisation programmes are notoriously insensitive to the situation of women and fail to capitalise on gender roles for conflict resolution. The regional strategy seeks to incorporate humanitarian principles in all aspects of conflict resolution, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. This priority remains valid and is carried out primarily through the actions of some specialised agencies but also through its inclusion in processes of regional reflection such as the regional contingency planning process and heightened focus on the role of women in conflict resolution. Advocacy efforts create awareness of the scope and dangers of small-arms proliferation in the region and are complementary to programmes to reduce the presence of small arms.

3. PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS STATED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This context of heightened turbulence and uncertainty has led to increased vulnerability and greater needs among civilian populations. The priorities identified in the GLR regional strategy remain of great import and if anything, the needs that they seek to address have intensified. The GLR CAP differs from country-specific CAPs in that it reflects the support function of regional offices and gives a 'home' to strategies and priorities that transcend national borders. This can pose inherent funding constraints as donors and implementing agencies struggle to assimilate and accommodate the hybrid needs reflected in the CAP that go beyond emergency needs and that are not limited to one country. Despite funding constraints that have precluded implementation of some programmes defined in the GLR CAP 2004, the stakeholders in the appeal are confident that their plans remain valid and are an accurate reflection of the needs and the resources required to address these in the GLR. Nevertheless, given the volatility of population movements in some countries and the increased needs that have merged because of heightened insecurity and drought-like conditions, the World Food Programme of the United Nations (WFP) foresees the need to expand and adapt its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) requirements for 2004 in order to ensure that beneficiary needs are met in a timely and adequate manner. It has become apparent that there were additional needs for the Tanzania portion of the Great Lakes PRRO and a budget revision is finalized to cater for the additional refugee and repatriation needs. The 18-month additional requirements that amount to US\$ 26.3 million will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in May 2004 for approval. Furthermore to accommodate the additional direct support costs for Burundi, a budget revision for a total of US\$ 2.6 million has also been approved for the Burundi portion of the PRRO in February 2004.

3.1 ADVOCACY

Regional stakeholders agree on the pivotal role that they can play in advocating for various issues of concern in the GLR. Their distance from front-line programming as well as proximity to regional hubs of humanitarian stakeholders serves to enhance this role. Information collection, analysis and dissemination played a crucial role for building awareness and sustaining international focus on various advocacy initiatives. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) produced regular information bulletins on drought in Tanzania while the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) regional office provided technical support to the Uganda country office to disseminate information relating to the humanitarian situation in northern Uganda. The Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) published 384 reports on the Great Lakes region and some 1,506 for countries outside of the region and of these, 251 reports were analytical/in-depth productions that included interviews, special reports and focuses. In the first 3 months of 2004, IRIN increased its subscriber base by 6% to 27,458 persons, 76% of whom work within the humanitarian community. In addition, over half a million monthly readers access IRIN through the web site. The OCHA Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (OCHA RSO-CEA) used its regular information sharing fora such as the Information Exchange and Steering Committee Meetings and regular reports on affected populations in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Regions to provide analytical views of the prevailing humanitarian situation. WFP conducts thrice-yearly donor consultations linked to the organisation's regular Executive Board sessions and these provide a platform for discussion on humanitarian issues in the GLR, ensuring adequate coverage of needs. These are supplementary to regular information sharing (press releases, donor alerts, country level donor visits to project sites, etc). Likewise, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) Emergency Coordinator for Africa undertakes regular liaison with donor representatives. In recent months, visits have been undertaken to several countries in the region to discuss interventions and challenges for vulnerable population in the agriculture sector. In addition, the agency regularly submits news items on FAO's humanitarian activities to IRIN and other media outlets as well as producing regional and donor newsletters. World Vision International (WVI)'s active involvement in regional meetings and conferences and strong support to inter-agency collaboration through the Inter-Agency Working Groups continues to enhance regional analysis of humanitarian issues. Besides information sharing, other aspects of advocacy enriched the activities of most regional actors and focused on the five priority themes that buttress the regional strategy.

Child Protection: The main thrust of regional action focused on advocacy and to this end, IRIN wrote some 21 reports on children in the Great Lakes Region. The OCHA RSO-CEA in collaboration with IRIN published the photo book "When the sun sets we start to worry..." focusing on the plight of children caught up in the war in northern Uganda. UNICEF hosted a regional interagency meeting on

children affected by armed conflict in Nairobi in February and provided support for the recruitment of a coordinator for the Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) interagency initiative. ARC is a training and capacity building programme intended to enhance the protection and care of children affected by armed conflict, disaster and forced displacement. High-level humanitarian delegations continued to bring the focus on the plight of children in the GLR. To this end, the WFP Deputy Executive Director shared her concerns with the media; government authorities, UN and others, following her March 2004 visit to affected areas. UNICEF's regional office seconded a child protection consultant for two months to assist the Tanzania and Burundi country offices to take a lead in child protection issues for returnees in their area of origin. Funding and personnel constraints have had some impact on implementation of projects that sought to address issues of child protection: UNICEF could only fund the ARC Coordinator mentioned above for three months. Nevertheless, regional actors intend to retain this focus on child protection issues and UNICEF is seeking further funding and plans to organize ARC training with and for its partners in Northern Uganda. The plight of abducted children and night commuters in northern Uganda will continue to be highlighted in regional advocacy action, for example through OCHA RSO-CEA's donor mission planned for mid-year.

IDPs: The International Organization for Migration (IOM) regional office mobilised the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) PAF funding and plans to provide technical support to a collaborative effort between IOM Kampala and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to implement an HIV/AIDS prevention toolkit in the IDP camps located in Northern Uganda. IRIN wrote 14 IDP stories for the Great Lakes area and 84 for countries outside the region and facilitated the distribution of the photo book "When the sun sets we start to worry..." at a donor meeting held jointly by Canada and the OCHA IDP unit. In order to highlight the increased food needs resulting from the conflict in northern and eastern Uganda as well as the growing refugee needs in the Great Lakes Region, WFP released a number of donor alerts/press statements emphasizing the needs of refugees and IDPs. This initiative has had a positive impact on resource mobilization. Similarly, WVI notes that its advocacy efforts for the IDPs in northern Uganda have been stronger than in the DRC but this is partially due to resource constraints. The Regional Coordination Office for Africa supports the coordination activities of FAO country offices in the region which target currently inaccessible IDPs, host communities and returnees with access to land. FAO will revisit the issue of targeting vulnerable groups in inaccessible areas in an Emergency Coordinators' Workshop scheduled for September 2004. The Affected Population Report that is produced twice yearly on the Great Lakes Region by the OCHA RSO-CEA serves to inform the humanitarian stakeholders on the plight of displaced populations in the region. The statistics and analysis in the document provide key statistics and reference materials.

HIV AIDS in Emergencies: The IFRC established a Regional Health and Care working group as part of the Red Cross and Red Crescent-Network (RC-NET) to ensure an integrated and holistic approach to health and care including HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in emergency situations. Technical assistance was provided to National Societies to implement HIV/AIDS and STI control activities in collaboration with other Agencies in Humanitarian emergency situations in six countries. IRIN wrote 23 HIV/AIDS stories for the Great Lakes Region and 97 for countries outside the region while the OCHA RSO-CEA collaborated with other partners in increasing the focus on HIV/AIDS through the regional inter-agency working group on HIV/AIDS. UNICEF established a prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) initiative for refugees in Tanzania while WFP continues to advocate on the needs of HIV/AIDS affected people in the region. WFP has also finalized the Regional Initiative on HIV/AIDS valued at US\$ 68 million, covering east and central African countries. Similarly, WVI has completed its HIV/AIDS in Emergencies Toolkit aimed at enhancing in-country response planning and plans to operationalise it during the second half of 2004. FAO has continued to directly support food security interventions for HIV/AIDS affected groups as part of its regular interventions in Burundi. The organisation has also disseminated emergency and HIV/AIDS material to all emergency coordinators. The World Health Organization (WHO) supported training for the introduction of the 3X5 initiative.

The main constraints faced by regional actors have been the lack of staff capacities for responding to HIV/AIDS in emergencies and a lack of examples of best practice of HIV/AIDS programming in emergencies. WVI notes that most work done to date is too theoretical while IFRC laments the inadequate logistical structures and resources at National Society levels. Nevertheless, IFRC plans to continue advocating for HIV/AIDS related issues such as the care and support of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS in refugee camps and other emergency situations. At the same time, the organisation's support to National Societies to

assess and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in humanitarian emergencies will continue. FAO is planning an expansion of its HIV/AIDS mitigation response in Uganda and DRC. The organisation will also focus on HIV/AIDS awareness in the workplace in a training planned for the second half of this year. IOM will maintain activities to assess the levels of HIV/AIDS awareness among IDPs and plans to develop a community-based framework for HIV/AIDS interventions within IDP settings and will apply a prevention toolkit in at least 2 IDP camps. UNICEF's cross border PMTCT programme in Tanzania and Burundi will help reduce the incidence of mother to child transmission for returnees. The inter-agency group on HIV and Aids in Conflict and Emergency which focuses on the dissemination, field-testing and use of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for HIV/Aids interventions in emergency settings, continues to meet on a regular basis. The group has agreed to provide countries in transition such as Burundi additional support and attention.

Sexual Violence: The focus on sexual violence is heightened in the GLR as its use as a weapon of war becomes increasingly acknowledged. Similarly, the sexual abuse and exploitation of women and young girls already victimised by conditions of displacement trigger increased calls for greater protection. Regional stakeholders have embarked on advocacy efforts to bring to light the extent and degree of this violence and plan to intensify these efforts during the rest of the CHAP period and beyond. The culture of impunity for the perpetrators of this violence still prevails but greater awareness is slowly being created and this focus remains a priority for regional action. At the regional interagency meeting on children affected by armed conflict in February, UNICEF shared lessons learned on sexual violence from DRC and Burundi and provided programming support to country offices in the area of sexual violence. The organization plans to host a Lessons-Learned and minimum standards workshop for partners. WHO is implementing a project on gender based violence in DRC consisting in assessment techniques, training of health personnel from Ministry of Health and other partners on case management.

Meanwhile, the Small Arms Reduction Programme (SARP) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) plans to launch a two-month pilot project in Burundi to assess the situation of women facing Small Arms violence, and to identify solutions. The visit of the WFP Deputy Executive Director to the DRC and northern Uganda was used to advocate against and create awareness about the extent of sexual violence in those countries. The organization plans to continue to cover the needs of the victims of sexual violence through its ongoing activities. OCHA RSO-CEA and IRIN plan to collaborate with other regional partners to advocate against sexual violence and create awareness of the consequences and the humanitarian implications of continued perpetration of this war crime. In this regard, IRIN is planning the production of two video CD's with accompanying web specials and special reports on sexual violence. UNICEF's Regional Office will collaborate with their Headquarters' Child Protection Technical Support Mission to Uganda and Burundi around mid-year and will develop a review of sexual and gender-based violence projects and provide further training/technical guidance in this area.

Disarmament and Demobilisation: The UNICEF regional office facilitated a regional training of trainers in humanitarian principals and WFP continues to be part of the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDRRR) process in participating countries in the GLR. In Burundi, WFP closely collaborates with the German Technical Corporation (GTZ) with funds made available by the European Community (EC) for this process. WHO is providing technical support to the health component. The SARP of UNDP will give assistance to the UNDP community project for Eastern DRC that aims to diffuse the desire to keep small arms by promoting conflict resolution and pacification. OCHA RSO-CEA uses the forum of its regional contingency planning exercise for both the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa to enhance understanding of the context and implications of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and linkages to the reduction in the proliferation of small arms.

3.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPACITY

Through complementary action, the regional stakeholders provided support to their country offices to enhance their abilities to respond to emergencies. This is achieved by building and maintaining a reservoir of qualified and available staff for backstopping purposes, through the provision of technical support in specialized areas (Information Technology (IT), procurement, logistics, and telecommunications) and the elaboration of response plans and resource mobilization. The training of regional staff in various aspects of emergency response played a crucial role in enhancing country

capacities. IFRC held a Regional Disaster Response (RDRT) training in Rwanda (including field training) for 16 national societies from the region focusing on relief, water and sanitation, health and information and reporting backgrounds. Additionally, IFRC worked in conjunction with other organizations and its national societies to deploy RDRT personnel from Uganda and Kenya to Eritrea and Tanzania for their drought response and mobilised Kenya and Rwanda personnel for floods in Djibouti and Kenya. OCHA RSO-CEA played host to an Emergency Field Coordination Training for humanitarian staff while UNDP-SARP held a Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on small arms reduction in Nairobi for selected staff of civil society groups from DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. IRIN's inherent staffing flexibility permits it to reallocate staff resources as situations change within the countries covered. IRIN continues to mentor local correspondents. The OCHA RSO-CEA has provided more than twelve weeks of backstopping support to country offices in the region during times of crisis or to cover temporary staffing gaps. WFP has a global Emergency Response Team, out of which staff are deployed in case of any emergency and WVI's regional rapid response team of 27 who are based in their national offices are on call with 72 hours notice. Additionally, WVI has a global rapid response team of 20, on call with 24 hours notice. The FAO Regional Emergency Coordinator makes regular visits to country offices and emergency coordinators to analyse response on a national level, to discuss constraints and solutions, and to disseminate best practices and lessons learned throughout the region. This is always done with major stakeholders, such as donors, other UN agencies and government.

Regional partners did provide technical support to their country programs especially in the area of procurement and in sending technical assessment missions like IFRC's assistance given to the Uganda Red Cross in vehicle fleet management, to review the capacities of the logistics staff. The organisation also sent two IT and telecommunication technical assistance missions to Uganda and Rwanda for internet connectivity and computer systems management as well as installing High Frequency (HF) radio stations in western Kenya along with appropriate training of staff in their use. FAO has developed a Dynamic Atlas, detailing food security related information in a map based format and has provided training in its use to both internal and external staff throughout the region. Training was also provided to staff in the region by personnel based in Rome on FAO's Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS). The provision of support to FAO emergency offices in the implementation of the Plans of Action (POA) for the agriculture sector in the countries of the GLR helps to ensure interventions are both appropriate and coherent. Further assistance is provided through the Rapid Response Fund, which enables the timely targeting, and assistance of vulnerable groups. In addition, the FAO regional office has disseminated procurement guidelines for the region and has developed an Emergency Coordinators' Kit which provides guidance on staff welfare, procedures, lessons learnt, and related issues. OCHA RSO-CEA provided administrative and logistic support to the West Africa region and to several countries in the GLR by deploying a senior admin officer. IRIN's PlusNews service continues to provide the only news service specifically devoted to HIV/AIDS in Africa. PlusNews issued 153 articles on HIV/AIDS issues. In addition to the PlusNews service, IRIN contributes to the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues by disseminating a selection of HIV/AIDS articles on the IRIN Africa and Central Asia service. UNICEF's regional office completed 12 missions to Burundi and Uganda to provide technical support for the development and implementation of the Uganda's 100-day plan including the scaling up of emergency interventions and the opening of two field offices. WFP's Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa provided policy guidance and technical support to all countries including the Great Lakes countries in the areas of: Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), emergency preparedness and planning, general programming (e.g. HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, School Feeding, etc.), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); Results Based Management, Information Communication Technology – improving connectivity; WFP Information Global System (WINGS). World Vision's emergency response capacity is facilitated through the Africa Relief Office, which houses a number of technical experts. FAO is planning to examine its procurement procedures within the region through a monitoring and evaluation exercise, which will be undertaken by a regional office staff member with previous M&E field experience.

Much effort was put into assisting country programmes to develop emergency response plans that would facilitate the humanitarian endeavour. To this end, UNDP SARP launched a project to design a work plan for SARP activities in Eastern DRC and UNICEF supported the development of a plan of action for the Burundi CO and facilitated a cross border meeting between UNICEF and UNHCR in Burundi and Tanzania in preparation for expected massive population movement. In collaboration with the British Red Cross, IFRC conducted a Learning Review to support the Uganda Red Cross in its Northern Uganda Relief Operation. WFP is in the process of finalizing a handbook which consolidates regional information on emergency preparedness and planning with a view to strengthening this

mechanism by making it more permanent. WVI providing training and other inputs to support their country offices in designing a disaster preparedness plan. OCHA RSO-CEA worked with key national stakeholders in Kenya to prepare for annual flooding in the western part of the country and will support the development of a national contingency plan.

Although funding and human resource constraints delayed UNICEF's plans to establish a rapid response team and develop a region-wide roster, the regional office will take concrete steps to establish a rapid response team consisting of regional advisors and specialised consultants and will develop a region wide roster. Other organizations plan to refine the systems they have already put in place: IFRC will revise its RDRT database to improve information on availability and competence and will harmonise this with its global database of Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT). The members of the regional inter-agency working group on emergency preparedness and contingency planning are working to harmonise these various rosters. FAO will also focus on training and will undertake both Dynamic Atlas and (FPMIS) training in the region during the coming months. The agency has also planned missions to GLR countries to discuss future interventions. Training will remain a focus as WVI plans further training of their Regional Rapid Response Team and will expand their roster to 34. UNDP SARP will hold a training workshop for Nairobi based UN staff on small arms and armed violence reduction in July.

One aspect of support to country offices that has been emphasized at regional level has been the facilitation of local and international procurement on behalf of country offices. Additionally, regional actors did collaborate through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Logistics to explore combined procurement initiatives in order to benefit from economies of scale. Regional structures will seek to develop common specifications for assistance packages to ensure compatibility and coherence in combined inter-agency response. To this end, the members of the Logistics working group developed a joint framework agreement for the procurement of relief blankets (model to be used for other items). IFRC as another example, developed new procurement protocols meant to streamline assistance to national societies and provided the IFRC framework agreements to the Interagency Disaster Preparedness Working Group. The Inter-Agency Group (IAG) logistics sub-group continues to share important info on cross border logistics and procurement. WFP's regional bureau continues to facilitate local, regional and international procurement on behalf of the country offices and for this, WFP has a Procurement Unit that supports country programmes in the GLR for local purchase of food and non-food items.

Notwithstanding the constraints, regional stakeholders plan to continue their efforts to hone and enhance emergency preparedness activities both at regional level but also in their country programmes. UNICEF's regional office will capitalize on their earlier efforts and will support the Burundi country office to facilitate emergency preparedness and response trainings at provincial level. WFP plans to recruit a national officer and a programme assistant to beef up their Evaluation, Policy and Planning (EPP) team at regional level even as the regional office is being strengthened. Considering the problems associated with the high degree of malnutrition in the region, a nutrition team is also being set up in the WFP regional bureau to support country offices.

3.3 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Regional stakeholders gave additional support to country offices in mobilizing resources and fundraising. For IFRC, donor liaison was carried out for the drought response in Tanzania while UNICEF did the same for the UNICEF Uganda 100-day plan. IRIN's reports on all CAP countries in Central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa provided regular updates on in-country situations and periodic updates on unmet funding requirements were included in these since these IRIN reports go directly into the e-mail inboxes of over 3, 500 government subscribers and many more access them through the IRIN web site and other sources. OCHA RSO-CEA continues to use its Nairobi location and consequent proximity to regional donors to assist country offices on their fund-raising efforts. Additionally, specific briefings given to donor missions at regional level have proven particularly beneficial. WFP uses their Nairobi-based Public Information Officer to disseminate information about the regional programme and about resource needs for the GLR PRRO. IFRC is considering the preparation of an international appeal for Kenya floods and Tanzania drought and to give support to the local appeal for Northern and Eastern Uganda. Notwithstanding the continued fund-raising efforts at regional level, several stakeholders have listed funding limitations as a major constraint in carrying

out their activities. UNESCO has not been able to implement its Peace Education project in the GLR and UNICEF has been forced to delay implementation on some of its planned interventions. IRIN's liaison officers in New York and Geneva met with donors and provided regular support to the Donor Relations Section in Geneva. IRIN Coordinator met with donors in London, Geneva, New York, Ankara and Afghanistan in February while IRIN Regional Editors continue to liaise with donor representatives in their respective duty stations.

3.4 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & RISK REDUCTION

Regional actors had resolved to plan against natural and man-made disasters by enhancing contingency planning within countries and throughout the region and by elaborating early warning indicators and risk reduction strategies. To this end, IFRC had a consultant to assist the Uganda Red Cross to develop a plan of action for disaster response activities in East and North Uganda and in Burundi, UNICEF's regional office facilitated emergency preparedness and response (EPR) training and plan development for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government partners at provincial level. IFRC continues its close cooperation with early warning specialist organisations concerning drought in Tanzania and dispatched a technical support mission to Rwanda to assist in the development of a disaster preparedness programme. The Regional Disaster Response Advisor at the OCHA RSO-CEA did undertake several missions to countries in the Great Lakes to assist in the preparation of country contingency plans. WFP continues to make contingency planning and emergency preparedness priority tasks that ensure that country offices have the necessary tools to respond in case of an emergency. Its regional office collects early warning information on a monthly basis from the country offices and tabulates this information in a matrix showing all relevant indicators for better preparedness and action. WVI has embarked on a five-year plan to focus heavily on disaster mitigation/risk reduction both in the development and relief units. Each participating community is receiving training and is being encouraged to develop a preparedness and mitigation plan using existing resources. In Burundi, UNDP SARP's supported a DRC-Rwanda-Burundi sub-regional parliamentary conference that initiated the revision and harmonisation of legislation pertaining to the trade and possession of arms. During the second part of 2004, the programme will support UNDP's project for Eastern DRC and assist in the implementation of a small arms assessment in the DRC. Likewise, UNICEF's regional office plans to carry out an evaluation of the combined EPR training and contingency planning exercise in Burundi and will also co-facilitate an additional 2-3 provincial training and planning exercises with NGO and government partners. WFP's Regional Bureau is equipped with experts in VAM and Needs Assessments and will continue to be involved in joint food needs assessments of affected populations and in other regular vulnerability assessments as deemed necessary.

Additional guidance and technical advice is provided for in-country response planning to ensure that this is undertaken in liaison with all appropriate actors, is based upon thorough analysis, and reflects, as accurately as possible, both the vulnerabilities and the capacities of the affected populations. IFRC therefore deployed a FACT/RDRT trained assessment team for 2-week drought assessment in support for Tanzania Red Cross and gave technical advice to Kenya Red Cross for flood preparedness. In addition to its daily reporting, IRIN provided 251 analytical/in-depth reports including interviews, special reports and focuses with a view to improving the humanitarian community's analysis and understanding of the impact of events on affected populations. WFP continues to work with partners at the country level and with its country offices to ensure that needs are accurately assessed and requirements are determined for adequate coverage of beneficiary needs. WVI is trying to improve and contextualise the Vulnerability and Capacities Assessment (VACA) tools currently available so that each community can undertake a VACA and these findings can be feed back into strategy and planning.

Regional stakeholders further supported their country offices by improving the dissemination of information and through the continuation of regional contingency planning exercises such as the Regional Contingency Planning workshop that OCHA RSO-CEA hosts twice yearly for each respective region of the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes. These workshops provide a valuable forum for stakeholders to participate in joint reflection and analysis on the regional humanitarian situation. IRIN is utilised by humanitarian actors to provide the only systematic and sustained coverage of many parts of sub-Saharan Africa and Central Asia and its reports served as early warning planning tools for humanitarian agencies to make strategic in-country decisions. IRIN disseminated 1,506 humanitarian-orientated articles to 27,458 direct e-mail subscribers; articles were further accessed by over half a

million monthly web visitors to the IRIN site and by secondary readers who access IRIN articles through other web sites and e-mail distribution lists. IFRC's Information Bulletin on the drought in Tanzania and on the floods in Kenya served a similar purpose for the national societies and the humanitarian community. The Inter-Agency working group on emergency preparedness and contingency planning, led by WVI, is developing a mechanism(s) and joint strategy to analyze and effectively share info on emergency related issues and several IAG members have pledged funding for a consultancy to carry out this task. Participation in the OCHA RSO-CEA's bi-weekly information exchange meetings and monthly steering committee meetings enhances preparedness at regional level. UNICEF's regional office facilitated two cross border meetings: a) A regional interagency meeting on children affected by armed conflict in February b) A cross border meeting between UNHCR and UNICEF to discuss the return of refugees from Tanzania to Burundi. The UNICEF Regional Office also facilitated the development of a discussion paper and CD-ROM on DDR programme tools, which were disseminated in the great lakes region. This together with ongoing DDR lessons learned has contributed to a better understanding of DDR issues.

Donor liaison is a crucial function that regional offices provide to enhance in-country programming and response. As part of resource mobilization modalities, WFP's headquarters and regional offices collaborate with country offices to present project requirements to donors and indicate gaps and shortfalls considering the changing circumstances, to ensure that beneficiary needs are met in a timely and adequate manner. FAO continues to collaborate closely with major donors on operational issues both at regional level, as well as meetings during missions. IFRC, through the British and Danish Red Cross negotiated with a donor to fund disaster preparedness for the Uganda Red Cross and is currently advocating for increased disaster preparedness funding for Rwanda. The organization supported Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya and Swedish Red Cross for 10-year disaster preparedness funding for the Lake Victoria Red Cross Programme and also gave support to Netherlands Red Cross for potential risk reduction for climate change in Kenya. The UNICEF regional office acted as donor liaison to secure funds for a scaling-up of interventions in Northern Uganda.

3.5 STAFF SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

Regional stakeholders in the CAP resolved to focus on improving the skills of regional staff through the provision of training and staff welfare support. In order to optimise staff capacities, regional offices support the assessment of training needs, tailor training programmes to these needs and provide in-country or regional opportunities for training and skills development. Having previously identified the need to improve staff capacities regarding HIV counselling among displaced populations in Africa, IOM evaluated the needs related to HIV counselling material and tools and trained its field staff in HIV counselling. During 2004, the organization plans to review existing record-keeping forms and reporting mechanisms for pre-and post- HIV test counselling sessions, disseminate the material and evaluate its use. The organization will also train its medical staff on HIV counselling among refugees and migrants in the selected sites or to recruit HIV counsellors. Further, IOM will complete the review of the new version of the IOM Guide for HIV counselling in the context of resettlement programs for refugees and will compile and prepare a new set of HIV material for IOM field missions. IRIN and UNICEF faced funding constraints that precluded training during the first part of 2004 and for UNICEF this meant that training in Monitoring and Evaluation that was planned for early 2004 has had to be postponed. Nevertheless, UNICEF carried out a training of trainers in humanitarian principles at the end of April and plans to carry out the M & E training recognising that this continues to be a critical skills gap in a number of COs. Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) training will be organised for UNICEF and its partners in Tanzania and Burundi in preparation for the return of refugees to their areas of origin. WFP makes concerted efforts to identify training needs of country offices and regional bureau and so identified training in Emergency Preparedness, Contingency Planning, VAM, Results Based Management, Consolidated Appeal Process, Nutrition, Gender, WINGS, HIV/AIDS Consultation workshop, HIV/AIDS at the workplace, Logistics, Finance, etc. to be carried out during the course of the year. In early 2004, country office and regional bureaux staff attended the advocacy and media training organized by Rome, having Reuters as trainers and plans are underway to conduct a training on WFP's policy and programming to strengthen staff capacity to effectively discharge their responsibilities. Similarly, FAO also endeavours to identify training needs at both country and regional office level. OCHA RSO-CEA co-hosted a training of trainers in the Consolidated Appeals Process and in the production modalities for the CAP document. In collaboration with IRIN, the OCHA RSO-CEA will participate in training in Information Management and additional training in Public Information and Advocacy is planned for June 2004. WVI and OCHA RSO-CEA have provided the leadership for

the IAG training sub-group which has finalized Terms of Reference (TORs) for a regional (EA) training needs assessment and contracted a consultant. It is expected that this consultancy will be completed in the second part of 2004. IAG members are sharing information on upcoming trainings and inviting other agencies to join the trainings and this collaboration and complementary action has proven invaluable in expanding and enhancing the capacities of regional and field-based humanitarian staff. Further, the IAG training sub-group has developed joint Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) training plans for senior managers in mid-2004 while a SPHERE TOT will be conducted in August. The UNDP SARP will conduct training workshops (in Bunia and Bukavu) on small arms for UNDP Eastern DRC project staff and IRIN Editors and sub-Editors continue to provide mentoring to in-country correspondents. In terms of the provision of guidance on staff welfare and the provision or facilitation of psycho-social support or counselling, notable elements of staff support, WVI has developed an on call register for trained counsellors and debriefers to respond to all emergencies.

3.6 DIRECT ASSISTANCE

Through activities classified as life-saving (food security, health, nutrition, water and sanitation and natural disaster response), life-sustaining (agriculture, child protection, education, gender, HIV/AIDS, livestock, psycho-social care) and life-enhancing (demobilization, environment, migration-settlement, training, income-generation, peace-building), regional partners resolve to cater to the needs of the affected and vulnerable populations in the region. However, the structure of regional offices remains primarily one of support to country programmes, and only select operational partners have been called upon to give this direct support. IFRC, for example, was very active with its national societies in operationalising the response to the northern Uganda relief operation, to the drought in Tanzania and the floods in Kenya. Life-saving activities in health and water and sanitation were carried out and included the construction of rainwater harvesting structures in Uganda and of boreholes in Tanzania as well as maternal and neonatal tetanus vaccination in Kenya. The Rwanda Red Cross will be an implementing agency in the country's measles vaccination campaign. These activities have been constrained by the slow rate of repatriation of refugees from Uganda and some limitations in staff capacities in water and sanitation at headquarters level. In Burundi, FAO has provided support for vulnerable families, particularly to IDPs, through distribution of necessary agricultural inputs (including seeds and tools), in collaboration with WFP's food rations. For WVI, life-saving activities are part of their overall goal and all support that is provided from the regional office is intended to enhance the realization of this goal. IOM Nairobi is providing HIV testing and counselling to refugees and migrants in the context of the resettlement programs and this activity is planned to continue through the rest of 2004. UNDP SARP supported the implementation of a UNDP Tanzania project component in Western Tanzania to reduce the impact of small arms in local communities including sensitization, peace building, amnesty for voluntary surrender of arms and the provision of community incentives.

4. PRIORITIES TO END 2004 AND PROSPECTS FOR 2005

The people of the Great Lakes Region continue to be plagued by the uncertainty and vulnerability that has defined the humanitarian context in the region for so many years. The priorities identified in the Great Lakes regional strategy remain valid and the humanitarian needs in the region will persist for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, the post-conflict context that prevails in many countries of the region requires more consideration to the transition from emergency assistance to more long-term analysis and development programmes. This necessitates greater flexibility and enhanced collaborative analysis on the part of all humanitarian actors including implementing agencies and donors. This does not negate the continued demand for humanitarian assistance as populations remain displaced or are re-displaced and millions of people linger in particularly desperate conditions with few prospects for immediate improvement. All of the priority themes identified in the GLR CAP regional strategy continue to be valid and will undoubtedly define humanitarian action for the rest of the year. Population displacement with its accompanying social and humanitarian consequences will continue to be highlighted for regional action; the protection of children, the destructive sexual violation of women and girls, the proliferation of small arms and the consequences of HIV AIDS all remain of great concern.

Regional actors have noted the greater impact on alleviating humanitarian needs in the GLR brought about by joint reflection and collaborative response planning. Consideration is being given to expanding the GLR CAP to the Central and Eastern Africa region as a focus for 2005. Since most

regional offices have already expanded their focus to include the CEA region, humanitarian action in this greater region, as defined by a CAP, would permit further improvements of analysis, planning and response.

ANNEX I.
TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR

**Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 25 May 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	1,700,000	1,700,000	619,321	-	-	619,321	1,080,679	36.4%
IOM	461,000	461,000	-	-	-	-	461,000	- %
OCHA	6,025,576	6,025,576	1,244,138	274,725	-	1,518,863	4,506,713	25.2%
UNDP	780,000	780,000	-	-	-	-	780,000	- %
UNESCO	1,356,000	1,356,000	-	-	-	-	1,356,000	- %
UNHCR	8,072,395	8,072,395	5,818,607	-	-	5,818,607	2,253,788	72.1%
UNICEF	1,711,364	1,711,364	-	-	-	-	1,711,364	- %
WFP	100,233,961	62,900,000	11,915,736	-	-	11,915,736	50,984,264	18.9%
WHO	855,253	855,253	-	-	-	-	855,253	- %
WVI/ARO	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	- %
Grand Total	121,295,549	83,961,588	19,597,802	274,725	0	19,872,527	64,089,061	23.7%

**Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2004**

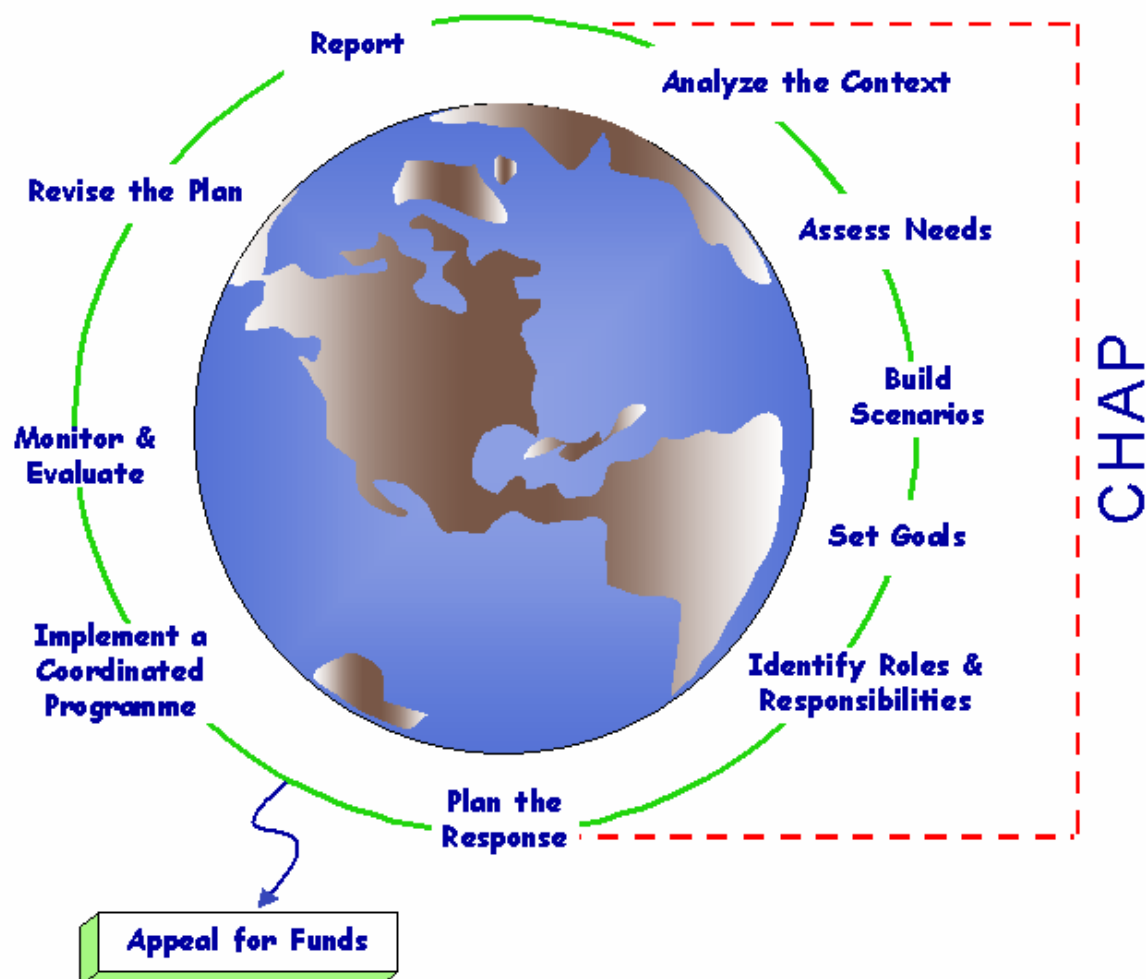
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Sector
as of 25 May 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Activity	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements	% Covered
AGRICULTURE	1,700,000	1,700,000	619,321	1,080,679	36.4 %
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,324,440	6,324,440	1,518,863	4,805,577	24.0 %
EDUCATION	904,000	904,000	-	904,000	0.0 %
FOOD	100,233,961	62,900,000	11,915,736	50,984,264	18.9 %
HEALTH	1,316,253	1,316,253	-	1,316,253	0.0 %
MULTI-SECTOR	8,072,395	8,072,395	5,818,607	2,253,788	72.1 %
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,744,500	2,744,500	-	2,744,500	0.0 %
Grand Total:	121,295,549	83,961,588	19,872,527	64,089,061	23.7%

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



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