

Great Lakes

2005



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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FRANZ BREITWIESER/UGANDA/2004

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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 (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- 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 the 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.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERMOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED “PROJECTS”

A map of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and its surrounding countries. The DRC is shown in olive green, with its provinces labeled: Equateur, Orientale, North Kivu, Maniema, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental, Bandundu, Bas Congo, and Katanga. Neighboring countries include Cameroon, Central African Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola, and Gabon. The capital, Kinshasa, is marked in Bas Congo. Other cities shown include Kampala in Uganda and Kigali in Rwanda. The map also shows the Congo River and Lake Tanganyika.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The optimism that characterised the humanitarian outlook for the Great Lakes Region (GLR)¹ at the beginning of 2004 has been tempered by the events of the past year. Whilst hope remains, both new and old challenges threaten the prospect of sustainable peace in many areas of the region. Issues of power, nationality and economic interest continue to destabilise peace processes and compound existing humanitarian crises. Despite advancements in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) peace process, the capturing of Bukavu by rebel forces in May and two attempted coup offensives in Kinshasa have shown that renewed efforts are required to attain peace. Similarly, positive developments in Burundi have been dampened by the massacre of more than 150 Congolese refugees in Gatumba and frequent attacks of rebel groups in Bujumbura Rurale. The Gatumba massacre has also raised concern about the possible escalation of regional tensions. Nevertheless, security improvements and progress made in the peace process have prompted more than 80,000 Burundian refugees to return home as of mid-September 2004, bringing total refugee returns since 2002 to more than 216,000. In Uganda, attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continue to subject civilian populations in the northern and north-eastern parts of the country to terror and extreme hardship. The limited success of the Ugandan army's efforts to curtail LRA activities or to engage them in negotiations holds little hope of a respite in the frequency or intensity of these attacks. In the coming year, humanitarian actors should redouble their efforts towards the establishment of peace and reawaken the international community to the urgent life-saving assistance that is as desperately needed as ever.

Over six million people are displaced in the GLR either within their national borders or as refugees in neighbouring countries. Chronic poverty and livelihood erosion have left many vulnerable to disease, human rights violations, and high-risk occupations. The systematic targeting and exploitation of women and children in the violation of rights including rape, abduction, forced prostitution and coercive conscription is a daily nightmare for many. In addition, food insecurity as the result of man-made or natural emergencies (and sometimes a combination of both) is a constant threat to the health and welfare of affected populations. The escalation of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS continues to intensify all of these problems.

The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for the GLR is an inter-organisational mechanism for United Nations agencies, the Red Cross movement, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with a regional presence, to identify issues of humanitarian concern and to develop a harmonised response. The resulting Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) is a reflection of the specific support functions of regional structures as well as an analysis of regional needs and vulnerabilities. Through on-going collaboration, stakeholders to the Great Lakes Region CAP have worked together to identify existing areas of concern, plan for new eventualities and identify strategic priorities in 2005. In recognition of the regional and complex nature of these crises, the Great Lakes Regional CAP aims to address activities that provide a cross-border dynamic and support country-level initiatives. The CAP is not only a mechanism for fund-raising: it is also a strategic tool for the development of projects and programmes for humanitarian action. As such not all stakeholders have included project submissions in the appeal but have, through their participation, committed to work together to meet the needs of affected populations in a coordinated manner.

Based on feedback from previous Great Lakes Consolidated Appeals, stakeholders have identified narrower thematic priorities, not at the exclusion of other concerns, but to provide a more realistic strategy. Overarching these themes is the issue of supporting peace and the need to reaffirm the commitment of the international community to the alleviation of human sufferings.

In addition to defining the strategic goals of the CHAP, this document also provides an overview of the type of support and technical expertise provided by each stakeholder. In the course of 2005, regional structures will continue to work together to enhance coordination and complementarity.

The Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region for 2005 requests a total amount of **US\$ 103,195,070**.

¹ The Great Lakes Region (GLR), as reflected in this appeal, includes Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

THE GREAT LAKES REGION

**Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2005**
Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
as of 22 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
FAO	2,785,000
OCHA	6,768,767
UNESCO	1,118,700
UNFPA/IOM	301,000
UNHCR	9,123,400
UNICEF	1,022,727
WFP	81,859,766
WHO	215,710
Grand Total	103,195,070

**Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 22 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE	2,785,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,768,767
EDUCATION	723,200
FOOD	81,859,766
HEALTH	516,710
MULTI-SECTOR	10,146,127
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	395,500
Grand Total	103,195,070

The Victimised Region

Despite the staggering scale and cumulative nature of the many humanitarian crises in the region, those affected by the Great Lakes Crises remain largely in the shadow of international concern. During the course of the last decade it is estimated that over five million people died as a direct result of the conflict in the region; meanwhile, in excess of six million people continue to be displaced and millions more are affected by food insecurity, chronic poverty, a lack of basic resources and human rights violations. Compounding their suffering is the constant threat of drought, disease and the rapid spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.



Refugees waiting to be loaded onto the homeward bound trucks departure centre, Kanenbwa camp, Tanzania – Credit 2004 IRIN

“Look into the eyes of a child who has been repeatedly brutalised, tortured or raped, as I did when I visited northern Uganda, and you will never forget what you find there” – Jan Egeland, UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Nov. 2003¹

The particular extent of violence perpetrated against women and children is one of the defining features of both conflict and post-conflict environments in the Great Lakes countries. The sub-region is renowned for the use of under-age combatants, child abductions, rape as a weapon of war and merciless attacks on civilian populations. The issue of protection — particularly for vulnerable civilians — is increasingly understood as the essential element for providing a minimum of assistance to affected populations.

The particularities of each conflict and the scenarios associated with their possible evolution are covered in greater detail in the text of this CHAP. It is important, however, to underline that common elements emerge: the importance of building peace initiatives, the importance of Demobilisation, Disarmament, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DDRR) processes underway, and the role of the proliferation of small and light weapons. These issues are briefly summarised below.

Building Peace: Clearly highlighted in 2004 has been the desperate need for support to peace initiatives in order for political developments to translate into improvement in the lives of conflict-affected populations.

“We must, as a community, make it clear that the use of rape in war is a breach of international humanitarian law and international conventions. We must treat it as a priority, and references should be made in every Security Council resolution, and in every indictment.” - Sarah Maguire, UK-based lawyer and human rights consultant.²

Whilst the roots of these problems are profound, there are ways in which initiatives can be linked to help translate political will into reality, creating a culture of peace, promoting human rights and working with governments to help secure peace efforts.

Demobilisation, Disarmament, Rehabilitation and Reintegration: One of the specific issues jeopardising peace processes is the effect of delayed and inadequate demobilisation processes. Due to a number of related factors, the failure to demobilise ex-combatants leaves them prone to spontaneous re-mobilisation. Also, without official recognition of their demobilised status through proper documentation and identification, ex-combatants can remain excluded from civilian life and cannot be considered eligible for humanitarian and development assistance.

² From IRIN news Web Special on Sexual Violence, September 2004.

Left with few options in contexts of chronic poverty and underdevelopment, ex-combatants are easily recruited by political actors who challenge negotiated peace agreements. While DDRR processes are inherently political and military in nature — therefore beyond the scope of humanitarian assistance — it is important that humanitarian agencies and organisations advocate at various levels to reduce delays in this process and provide as much support as possible for reintegration activities and long-term rehabilitation. Support to education, skills building and income generating activities help to provide an incentive to pursue alternative livelihoods and to create hope and responsibility. In supporting DDRR initiatives, the participation of substantial numbers of

women in combat through forced recruitment or conscription must be considered. Particular support is needed to understand the specific ways in which women are used in combat and to determine their needs in terms of rehabilitation and reintegration. Related to successful demobilisation is the development of an ethic of reconciliation. The amnesty in northern Uganda, for example, has proved a powerful incentive for members of the LRA to voluntary demobilise.



Former child soldiers at the Mutobo Transit camp in Ruhengeri Province – Credit 2004 IRIN

Proliferation of small arms and light weapons

The dramatic increase in the availability, accumulation and uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons has exacerbated the suffering of civilian populations by contributing to livelihood loss, human rights violations, population displacement and insecurity. Indeed, small arms and light weapons are by no means restricted to combatants, and can easily find their way into civilian hands, leading to increased weapons mortality and violence. The destruction and disruption in daily lives also reduces civilians' access to education, healthcare and income generating activities while limiting humanitarian assistance. Weaponry can become so integrated into communities that it defines social and economic interaction and ultimately erodes family and other social structures. Recognising the regional nature of this important problem, recent years have led to efforts to develop an integrated regional response.

Support to peace building and promoting human rights

Underlying all aspects of humanitarian activity in the GLR is the urgent need for peace and stability. The ability to recognise opportunities for peace building activities and act on them quickly is a key responsibility of the international community. In addition, support to national and regional dialogue is essential for the establishment of better relations and ultimately to durable peace. The International Conference for Peace, Security and Development in the GLR is one such opportunity. Also important is the role that women may and do play in creating and maintaining peace within their families and communities. This analysis leads to the important recognition of the need for continuous and tireless advocacy for the inclusion of human rights and humanitarian principles in peace processes and political agreements.



Women wait their turn at the DOCS hospital in Goma, DRC – Credit 2004 IRIN

In taking steps to address the thematic priorities outlined in the 2005 regional strategy, and in the pursuit of individual mandates, stakeholders to the CAP will, wherever possible, raise the profile of the suffering of the populations of the GLR and take steps to support the creation of peace.

2. 2004 IN REVIEW

The 2004 regional strategy for the Great Lakes combined the strengthening and expansion of core regional-level functions with thematic priorities. Regional-level stakeholders worked to support and enhance country-level operations through advocacy; emergency response capacity, disaster preparedness and risk reduction against natural and man-made disasters; staff support and development; and direct assistance to affected populations. The key thematic priorities for 2004 were: i) violence against children; ii) assistance for IDPs; iii) transmission of HIV/AIDS during emergencies; iv) prevention and support to survivors of sexual violence; v) the integration of humanitarian principles into all aspects of demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration. It is important to note that the examples cited here are indicative of the types of activities undertaken by regional offices, and do not constitute a comprehensive activity report.

2.1 Advocacy: A primary focus that complements and supplements efforts within the countries

The important advocacy role that regional offices play has been clearly demonstrated during 2004. Ongoing information collection and analysis coupled with dissemination and exchange took place through a number of mechanisms and initiatives, including:

- regular information exchanges and steering committee meetings, facilitated by the Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA RSO-CEA);
- production by the Integrated Regional Information Networks for Central and East Africa (IRIN CEA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners at the country and regional level, of 384 reports on the GLR, reaching an estimated potential readership of over three million readers. IRIN also produced a short film documentary on the impact of rape as a weapon of war in DRC;
- support provided under the World Food Programme's (WFP) regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for continued implementation of rehabilitation and food security activities in Rwanda;
- support from the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to the Uganda country office in compiling and circulating information relating to the humanitarian situation in northern Uganda;
- briefings by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Office to Nairobi-based donors, international NGOs (INGO) on international and regional developments;
- organisation of an advocacy event by the Small Arms Reduction Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-SARP) for the Great Lakes in support to the Tanzania office in assessing media capacities, and organisation of a tour for Dar es Salaam-based journalists;
- release of information bulletins by the Regional Delegation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for assistance in responding to the droughts in Tanzania and Kenya.

More specifically, a number of agencies undertook special advocacy initiatives to highlight the situation in northern Uganda and draw attention to the extent of human rights violations against children. The OCHA RSO-CEA, in conjunction with IRIN, produced a photo book focusing on children affected by the conflict, entitled "When the Sun Sets We Start To Worry..." An IRIN film documentary on the same subject continued to be distributed throughout the year. UNICEF and WFP seized the opportunity of high-level visits from their agency headquarters to Uganda to highlight issues related to the conflict in northern Uganda.

Advocacy activities in relation to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) included awareness and fund-raising activities. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Nairobi and Kampala, along with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), secured funding to implement an Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention toolkit in IDP camps located in northern Uganda. WFP released a number of donor alerts and press releases to convey increased food needs in the region, and coordinated media visits to project areas. World Vision (WV) advocated strongly for IDPs in northern Uganda while OCHA RSO-CEA continued to produce their bi-annual "Affected Populations" report to highlight the plight of the displaced.

In the area of advocacy for HIV/AIDS in emergencies, various efforts were undertaken:

- WV finalised a toolkit for HIV in emergencies and trained its rapid response team on its use;
- IFRC established a regional working group on health care to ensure an integrated, crosscutting and holistic approach including HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support in emergency settings. Important to highlight is inadequate logistical structures and resources at National Society level as a constraining factor;
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) continued to increase efforts to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS issues within the humanitarian food security response programmes in the region;
- WFP continued to advocate on behalf of HIV/AIDS-affected people to mobilise resources to provide required assistance;
- HIV/AIDS was included as a key programme priority in UNICEF's recently updated Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies (June 2004);
- The regional HIV/AIDS inter-agency working group promoted incorporation of the IASC guidelines into its activities. Difficulties have been found in testing the guidelines due to funding constraints;
- IRIN published 23 HIV/AIDS related articles.

Advocacy in the area of sexual violence includes knowledge building for humanitarian actors, sensitisation at community level, and highlighting of specific cases of sexual violence. For example:

- The UNICEF regional office facilitated a GLR cross-border meeting on programming for sexual violence and completed a review of the lessons learned related to programming in this area;
- OCHA highlighted issues and programmatic concerns related to sexual violence at the Scenario Development Workshop for the Great Lakes;
- The Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR) incorporated the issue into its Security Management and Personnel Security training;
- The Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO-PEER) conducted seminars to sensitise teachers about sexual violence and victim assistance in the Banalia Zone in DRC;
- WFP focused attention on sexual violence in eastern DRC through the mission of the Deputy Executive Director in early 2004;
- OCHA RSO-CEA and IRIN advocated against sexual violence and created awareness of its humanitarian consequences by organising a series of meetings with the international community and the press corps coinciding with the release of the film documentary on gender-based violence in DRC, "Our Bodies... Their Battleground" produced by IRIN CEA.

2.2 Emergency response capacity: Building and maintaining a reservoir of qualified and available staff for backstopping, technical support, elaboration of response plans and resource mobilisation

In order to develop emergency response capacity and support field-level initiatives, agencies and organisations undertook activities to improve the availability of staff to provide technical expertise, training and assistance to country offices in developing response plans and mobilising resources. A number of organisations and agencies -- WFP, UNHCR, WVI, FAO, IFRC, and RedR -- made considerable progress in the development of staff rosters for backstopping and surge capacity.

Regional offices also provided technical support to field offices in different areas of expertise. For example, UNICEF reported ninety-four support missions to Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, FAO reported six technical missions to Burundi, DRC and Uganda by HIV/AIDS and livelihoods experts. IFRC assisted national societies by providing technical expertise in communications, vehicle fleet management and logistics. The UNHCR Regional Support Hub provided advice to UNHCR offices and ensured a harmonised approach on the protection of refugee women and children, refugee resettlement and refugee registration.

In addition to field missions, regional offices developed their emergency response capacities through a number of training activities including on emergency preparedness and response and on HIV/AIDS prevention and response.

In the area of information management, FAO developed a data warehouse of food security-related information with a dynamic mapping interface. The OCHA RSO-CEA hosted emergency field coordination trainings for humanitarian organisations.

The role that regional offices play in resource mobilisation is also an important part of the support provided to field-level capacity. The location of most regional offices in Nairobi provides many opportunities to develop relationships with donors and to provide relevant information on emergencies and humanitarian action. FRC, IRIN, FAO, WFP, UNICEF and OCHA RSO-CEA have all reported activities in this area, including missions, regular dissemination of information, and support to the development of appeals.

2.3 Disaster preparedness and risk reduction against natural and man-made disasters: Enhancing contingency planning within countries and throughout the region and elaborating early warning indicators and risk reduction strategies

Preparedness is a critical area of operation for many regional stakeholders while contingency planning at regional level and support to country-level plans is becoming an increasingly active area of operation. A number of United Nations, Red Cross, and NGO CAP stakeholders participated in the OCHA RSO-CEA-coordinated contingency planning meetings (recently renamed the Scenario Development and Humanitarian Analysis workshop) for the Great Lakes. The scenarios developed by participants during the workshops often form the basis for country contingency plans. In addition, regional offices have provided support to the development of country plans in a number of ways. UNICEF has combined contingency planning with emergency preparedness and response planning to enhance understanding and buy-in to in-country contingency planning. OCHA RSO-CEA undertook a number of missions to countries in the GLR to assist in the development of inter-agency response plans, particularly in Rwanda and Burundi. Contingency planning and emergency preparedness continue to be priority tasks for the WFP regional office as well.

The development of early warning indicators and risk reduction strategies is a key, but often complicated, area of preparedness. This activity is a high-priority area for organisations like World Vision, who plan to focus on disaster mitigation and risk reduction over the next five years. WFP collects early warning information from country offices on a monthly basis, which is compiled into a matrix of indicators showing the various socio-political and climatic changes that may adversely affect normal operations. FAO's Regional Emergency Coordinator for Africa conducts regular assessments of national-level responses to assist in plan formulation and to identify constraints and solutions. UNDP-SARP has contributed to risk reduction through support to the harmonisation of arms legislation for DRC, Rwanda and Burundi as well as through support to the drafting of the national action plan on small arms reduction for the Burundian Government. IFRC provided technical support to Rwanda, Uganda and the Kenya Red Cross for their community-based disaster reduction activities.

2.4 Staff support and development: Improving the skills of regional staff through the provision of training and staff welfare support

In the area of staff support and development, agencies and organisations focused on training initiatives and welfare support services. WFP took steps to identify training needs at country and regional level for 2004, and staff underwent a number of trainings on advocacy and media, results-based management (RBM), monitoring and evaluation, vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and the coping strategy index (CSI). IOM Nairobi developed information and training tools for IOM HIV/AIDS counsellors and staff. RedR provided training on security management, essentials of humanitarian practice and personal security. UNICEF undertook a number of emergency preparedness trainings as well as trainings on Action for the Rights of Children with the Burundi and Tanzania country offices in preparation for the return of refugees. OCHA RSO-CEA hosted and contributed to workshops on the CAP document production, field information management and public information for staff from country offices from within and beyond the region. IRIN reported funding constraints in developing and implementing training initiatives.

Staff guidance and welfare had been identified as an area in need of development for 2004. WV developed a Trauma Emergency Support Unit whereby facilitators can respond to an emergency within 24 hours. WFP has an inbuilt global Peer Support Volunteer system in country offices, which

continues to play an important role in providing staff with the support they need in times of stress and trauma. UNHCR has a staff welfare officer based in Nairobi who provides support to staff in the region. IFRC is developing a psychological support strategy and guidelines for the implementation of psychosocial support in humanitarian emergency situations, and plans to disseminate the policy to all national societies. This initiative has been inhibited by lack of funding.

2.5 Direct assistance to affected populations through life saving, life sustaining or life-enhancing activities

Direct life-saving assistance was provided by FAO, IFRC and WFP. The WFP Regional Bureau plays an important role in the PRRO arrangement for the GLR by coordinating and supporting country offices in the delivery of assistance. IFRC has undertaken relief operations in relation to the crisis in northern Uganda, water and sanitation activities in Rwanda, and health programmes in Uganda and Tanzania. FAO has provided agricultural inputs and training for IDPs and vulnerable households through its regional rapid response funds and a regional HIV/AIDS mitigation project. Life-sustaining activities by regional offices have included FAO's agricultural initiatives to strengthen food security, and the provision of HIV testing and counselling to refugees and migrants in a resettlement context by IOM in Nairobi. The production of teacher emergency packages and the printing of Kiswahili literacy books by UNESCO-PEER were a valuable form of life-enhancing assistance. Additionally, UNESCO conducted a validation workshop in DRC for syllabi in three trades for vocational training centres. While the printing and distribution of these syllabi are planned, funding has been inadequate and activities were supported by carryover funds. UNHCR facilitated durable solutions for groups of refugees present in several countries, whose number did not warrant the establishment of a specific in-country project. Through these projects UNHCR helped Rwandan refugees from several countries return home and resettled specific refugees to third countries. The contingency stockpile helped provide essential non-food items such as blankets, jerrycans and plastic sheets to refugees within days of an influx.

2.6 Financial overview: Response to the 2004 Consolidated Appeal

A total of 19 project proposals were submitted by 10 agencies and NGOs in the 2004 CAP for the Great Lakes with a total budget of US\$ 121,295,549. During the mid-year review the total amount of the appeal was revised and lowered to 85,461,521. As of October 2004, the revised amount had been 74.9% funded, and an additional amount of over US\$ 11.5 million was reported outside of the appeal.³ This is a significant reduction in funding levels as compared to previous years. In 2003, the appeal was over 95% funded as of October and in 2002 over 90% of the requirements had been met. Under-funding has been attributed to other events that have competed for donor resources, particularly Iraq. UNHCR and IRIN reported 97% funding for 2004, however IOM, UNDP-SARP, WHO and WV had not received funding through the CAP. Both UNICEF and FAO reported slightly over 70% funding through the CAP and WFP just over 58%. OCHA and UNESCO reported 28.9% and 22%, respectively.

In addition to the Great Lakes regional appeal, country appeals were made for all countries except Rwanda, which appealed through other mechanisms. In 2003, Tanzania had not made an appeal but given the potential for massive repatriation of refugees to Burundi in 2004, emergency resources were considered to be essential. A number of NGOs did not appeal through the CAP but find involvement in the appeal process valuable to their operations and to their relationships with regional stakeholders. Donor contributions outside the CAP continued to rise, particularly in the cases of Burundi, DRC and Uganda, demonstrating the positive donor response to needs in the region.

For the funding status of the 2004 Consolidated Appeal for the GLR, see Annex I.

³ The percentage covered is substantially higher, if carry-over stocks of 48,495 MTs are considered (source: SPR 2003). In tonnage terms, the carry-over represented 25.4% of total requirements. This brings the percentage covered to more than 80%.

3. THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

3.1.A The Context

Despite developments in the peace processes in Burundi and DRC and the conclusion of the transitional period in Rwanda, peace in the GLR remains precarious. Inability to translate agreements into concrete activity coupled with a fractured leadership in the DRC has led to the continuation of tensions in the east of the country and consequently an uneasy peace in the region. In Uganda the activities of the LRA continue unabated and spilled over into southern Sudan. Burundi has attained relative stability and although optimism remains, the activities of armed groups left outside the peace process and the postponement of elections could destabilise the situation. While sudden onsets of natural disasters — which periodically affect the region — have not been a main feature in 2004, the vulnerability of the region's populations to climatic hazards is still apparent. Erratic rainfall patterns over the course of the year and reduced food production have threatened food security throughout the region, particularly for those whose coping mechanisms have been depleted by long-term livelihood erosion or by conflict.

The gains of the incipient peace process in DRC have been jeopardised by a number of incidents during the course of the year, including two attempted coups in Kinshasa in March and June, fighting in Bukavu in May, and the massacre of over 150 Congolese refugees at the Gatumba camp in Burundi. Insecurity in the east has halted refugee returns and led to renewed displacement. In addition, access by humanitarian workers to affected populations has been limited due to insecurity and very poor infrastructure. Insecurity also presents a risk for humanitarian workers and property. During the Bukavu crisis in May, an estimated US\$ 1.5 million worth equipment belonging to humanitarian organisations was looted and deliberately destroyed. The impact of these events on regional stability and on DRC's neighbours is currently difficult to anticipate. The closure of Rwanda's border with DRC has increased food prices and at times restricted the movement of conflict-affected communities.

As a result of advances in the Burundi peace process and related improvements in the security situation, significant numbers of Burundian refugees have returned from camps in Tanzania. From 1 January to 14 September 2004, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) facilitated the repatriation of 80,431 Burundian refugees from Tanzania. In parallel, the number of IDPs has halved since 2004, from 280,000 to 140,000. The scale of the returns, however, has stretched social services in the communities of return. The country also hosts approximately 30,000 Congolese refugees. Despite fits and starts, however, the peace process — under the aegis of regional partners and of the United Nations — has progressed and access throughout the country has significantly improved, with the notable exception of Bujumbura Rurale, where armed clashes continue. Uncertainty over a power-sharing agreement between parties to the conflict, the timing of elections and the demobilisation of armed combatants, represent a potential risk to the nascent peace process.

In Uganda, the LRA continues to terrorise the populations of the northern part of the country, conducting frequent and intensive attacks on civilian populations. The numbers of fatalities and abductions continue to rise as displacement levels in some areas reach 95% of the population. The resurgence of LRA attacks in southern Sudan has given rise to concern of an expanding regional dynamic to this chronic situation. Operation "Iron Fist II" has remained largely ineffective in bringing the LRA under control and continues to illustrate the government's preference for a military, rather than a political, solution. Mobilisation of local militias by the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) may also have the effect of fuelling ethnic tensions in the northern and eastern parts of the country. Insecurity in affected areas of Uganda has severely limited humanitarian assistance, and already poor and overcrowded conditions in many IDP camps continue to deteriorate. The poor performance of the first season's rain and a decline in national harvest production by at least 30% have the potential to compound the situation in the north. Due to the cessation of rains in Karamoja region in May, crop production in this area is likely to be 50% below average.

In Tanzania, the ongoing repatriation of Burundian refugees has lessened government criticism of the presence of refugees in the country, although restrictions on refugee movement around the camps and the policy of vetting new arrivals from DRC remain in place. A substantially reduced maize

harvest in the northern highland areas of the country has led to maize price increases and limited availability. In addition, water and pasture availability for livestock will decline further if drought conditions continue. Fortunately, higher than average food production in 2003, and government procurement of stocks from local farmers, should be sufficient to weather the crisis.

Delays in DDRR have hampered peace initiatives throughout the region. For example, rebel militias have regrouped in DRC, armed groups from neighbouring countries have been involved in the eastern part of the country, and the DDRR process in Burundi has been problematic. It is evident that failure to adequately address the status of armed combatants can facilitate rapid re-mobilisation and the continued proliferation of small arms. Also, without demobilisation ex-combatants are not eligible for humanitarian assistance. In addition, combatants have often committed atrocities within their own communities and the process of reintegration can be extremely difficult. Uganda's amnesty law — while criticised by human rights groups — has been a crucial step in supporting reintegration of fighters back into communities. The direct relationship that demobilisation has with peace means that this issue remains centre-stage for the GLR.

It is important to highlight that the issue is recognised and efforts to promote regional dialogue are underway, most notably through the International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). The Conference brings together the countries of the Great Lakes and draws on the participation of surrounding countries and the international community with the ultimate objective of finding lasting solutions to the complex and endemic problems in the region.

3.1.B The Humanitarian Consequences

The fragility of peace in the GLR continues to undermine access by millions of people to security, basic social services and development. Increasingly vulnerable, these populations become susceptible to malnutrition, disease and acts of violence.

Displacement/population movements

Large numbers of people continue to be displaced by conflict and to a lesser extent by drought. It is estimated that there are in excess of six million displaced people in the region, a number that is higher than last year and that may well increase if peace initiatives do not come to fruition.⁴ The loss of social structures, support systems, basic facilities and protection have left these populations particularly vulnerable to further denials and abuses of their human rights. The conflicts in and among the Great Lakes countries have produced an entire generation that has only known life in a refugee or IDP context. Often events lead to re-displacement. Displacement also has a number of implications for host communities through additional pressure on resources and disparities in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Tensions between displaced and host populations are not uncommon. Displacement also has an effect on the flow of arms into host populations and degrades the environment within and around the vicinities of camps.



IDPs returning to Mweso and North Kivu.— Credit: FAO

"The people in the camps are very poor. I mean, their life is horrible. The people here are not living, they are existing." — Charles Uma, Chairman of the Gulu Disaster Preparedness Committee.⁵

⁴

Country	IDPs	Refugees	Total Displaced
Burundi	140,000	30,000	170,000
DRC	3,413,700	234,172	3,647,872
Rwanda	4,158	34,309	38,467
Tanzania	-	467,306	467,306
Uganda	1,559,344	230,801	1,790,145
Total	5,117,202	996,588	6,113,790

⁵ OCHA, IRIN 2003 "When the Sun Sets We Start To Worry."

Food insecurity and basic needs

Populations affected by conflict, natural disasters and climatic emergencies are often left with very limited access to essentials such as food, water, sanitation and healthcare. Malnutrition and disease continue to threaten the lives of populations throughout the region, especially children. Food insecurity and the absence of other essential services increase vulnerability to human rights violations and exploitation. At the same time, food-secure populations within conflict areas often become victims of violence and abuse as they become targets of various warring factions. They are also prone to being 'punished' for providing food support to enemy factions.

Related to this critical issue is the problem of access. Many parts of the GLR are inaccessible due to insecurity and/or insufficient infrastructure. This is currently a problem in reaching affected populations in northern Uganda, parts of eastern DRC and Bujumbura Rurale. Working to secure access and protection of humanitarian workers is a key factor in the adequate provision of essential assistance.



A malnourished child in a nutritional centre in DRC – Credit FAO

Protection and human rights violations

Concerns over the absence of protection and a prevailing culture of impunity within conflict-affected populations continued to rise during the course of 2004. The brutal killing of 150 Congolese refugees in Gatumba, Burundi in early August was another appalling testimony to the long-running protection crisis in the GLR. Populations in northern and eastern parts of Uganda have been continually subjected to injury, death, abduction and rape from the increasingly brutal attacks of the LRA. Whilst the extent and scope of human rights violations is vast, the following are notable trends:

- **Violations of children's rights:** Conflict inherently deprives children of many basic human rights through the loss of family, community and social structures, and often a chronic lack of food, water and healthcare. In the context of the Great Lakes, however, the deliberate and systematic targeting of children in the form of abduction, recruitment into armed groups and sexual violence was witnessed. In northern Uganda, the numbers of "night commuters" continue to rise, given the intensity and frequency of LRA attacks on villages and refugee camps. These children live in constant and real fear of abduction, forced military mobilisation or sexual slavery. When abducted, children are often coerced into committing atrocities against their families and communities as a form of 'de-humanisation'. The demobilisation and reintegration of children continues to be a major challenge for humanitarian organisations.
- **Sexual Violence:** Sexual violence is becoming an increasingly recognised problem both in the region as a whole and within specific groups of conflict-affected populations such as refugees and IDPs. The use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and as a means of destroying the social cohesion of communities is one of the defining features of the Great Lakes conflicts. This has been particularly noted in the case of eastern DRC, northern Uganda and some areas of Burundi. Victimisation does not always end with an act of rape or abuse: often, survivors find themselves stigmatised and even rejected by their communities and families. In some cases the type of assistance that victims receive can subject them to additional suffering by failing to take into account the context. However, the development and signature of a national protocol in Burundi on the care and treatment of victims of sexual violence is a ground-breaking and a positive step towards the support and recovery of survivors; it is hoped that other countries will replicate these efforts.



Former abductees at the GUSCO rehabilitation centre in Gulu.

Photo by Sven Torfinn

All they did was come and 'take' us often. They used to tie up the women and tie their husbands to trees then take us [the girls]...I stayed with them for so long and it didn't matter any more who took me." – IRIN web special on gender based violence

“Many women and girls will never recover from the physical, psychological, and social effects of these assaults and some will die from them.” – Human Rights Watch.⁶

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS and its compounding effect on conflict-affected and food insecure populations continue to be a central challenge for humanitarian assistance. Population movement both within and across borders, the breakdown of traditional social structures and the increased incidence of rape and prostitution are all contributory factors. For these reasons conflict-affected populations may be more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Although humanitarian actors are increasingly recognising the need for HIV/AIDS issues to be incorporated into emergency programming, they are often not considered a priority. It is therefore important that agencies and organisations continue to integrate HIV/AIDS initiatives into their core emergency responses.

Policy guidelines and recommendations on HIV/AIDS in emergencies have been developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and individually by some organisations. Nevertheless, substantial effort is still required to ensure that they are implemented.



An HIV/AIDS widow surviving with small garden produce in eastern DRC – Credit 2004 FAO



KALANGALA, 6 MAY 2004 – A child receives a dose of Vitamin A, as part of the ongoing “Child Days” activities on Kyamuswa, one of 62 inhabited islands of Kalangala District on Uganda’s Lake Victoria.

Throughout the month of May, and again in November 2004, UNICEF supported the Ugandan Ministry of Health in implementing the “Child Days” initiative, which focused on accelerating routine health service activities using outreach systems in all 56 districts of the country. Activities included provision of Vitamin A supplements to children aged 6 months

to 5 years, routine and catch-up measles immunisations for children under 1, de-worming programmes for children aged 1 to 5 years, and vaccinations against maternal and neonatal tetanus for pregnant women.

Malaria, colds, diarrhea and intestinal worm infections are the most prevalent illnesses among children under age 5 in the Kalangala district.

Communities on the archipelago are also being mobilised this month to hear public awareness messages on health, nutrition and sanitation issues, as well as on the benefits of breastfeeding and of sleeping under insecticide-treated nets.

[Credit: 2004/UNICEF-UGANDA/HYUN]



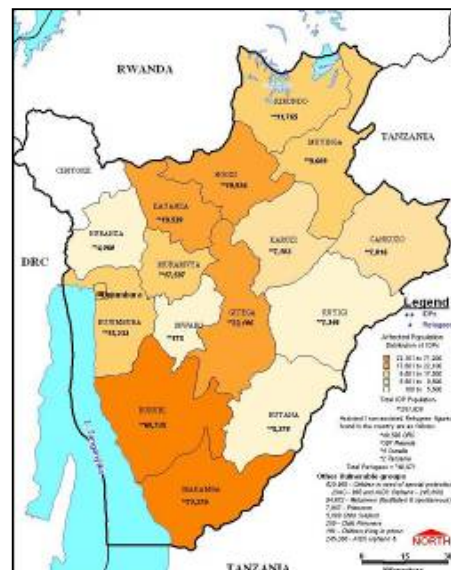
⁶ The War Within The War: Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in Eastern Congo, 2002.

3.2 SCENARIOS

Burundi

The postponement of elections — originally scheduled for October 2004 — is likely to have a negative impact on the peace process. Problems related to the DDDR process and the formation of a new national army are also expected to have spill-over effects. In addition to the internal dynamics of the country, Burundi is likely to be adversely affected by growing political tension in the region. The massacre of 150 Congolese refugees in the Gatumba camp was a tragic reminder of this trend. The call by key Burundian officials to declare the Front National pour la Libération (FNL), who claimed responsibility for this attack, as a terrorist organisation is likely to further complicate their subscription to the peace process. Key areas of Burundi continue to witness armed conflict, notably Bujumbura Rural, and a monthly displacement of 30,000 to 50,000 people in that province continues to be a strong possibility.

At the same time, given the current relative stability in most parts of the country and the encouragement of returns by the Tanzanian Government, refugee returns are expected to continue.⁷ While the return of refugees is a good indication of the beginning of normalisation in the country, it is creating pressure on scarce arable land and social services that are already stretched to the limit. This trend is likely to continue.



Decreased access to health facilities and a consequent increase in epidemics, a rise in malnutrition rates, growing HIV/AIDS prevalence in rural areas and insufficient food crop production are all anticipated in the coming year. The volatile situation in the GLR necessitates planning for further internal displacement, a possible refugee influx from DRC, mass return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania, increased humanitarian needs as the result of drought, and possible epidemic outbreaks.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The events of 2004 strongly point to a progressive deterioration in the political, security and humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the country, while some other former rebel-controlled provinces such as Equateur will continue to stabilise. In particular, inadequacies in DDR activities, the formation of a new national army and fractured leadership could lead to an increase in the activity of armed groups and an intensification of military operations. Tensions and ethnic conflicts in Ituri and the Kivus will continue to threaten peace.

Increased insecurity and displacement are expected to lead to an outflow of refugees into Tanzania, Burundi or Uganda. The arrival of additional numbers of expelled Congolese from Angola is also predicted. At the same time, the stable situation in Equateur is expected to allow for the return of Congolese refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Republic of Congo (RoC).

Regional insecurity is likely to continue to nurture the flow of arms and provide an opportunity for external exploitation of natural resources.



⁷ As of 15th September 80,431 refugee returns had been facilitated by UNHCR in 2004.

Rwanda

In Rwanda, the current “status quo” is likely to continue in 2005, with ongoing DDDR and the scheduled release of detainees. However, regional events will almost certainly impact on Rwanda and could include an influx or refugees from DRC or Burundi. In addition, it is possible that a breakdown of the transition in DRC and subsequent conflict would prompt a temporary influx of refugees. A refugee caseload from Burundi may result if the peace process deteriorates there. However, refugee influxes are likely to be occasional and temporary.

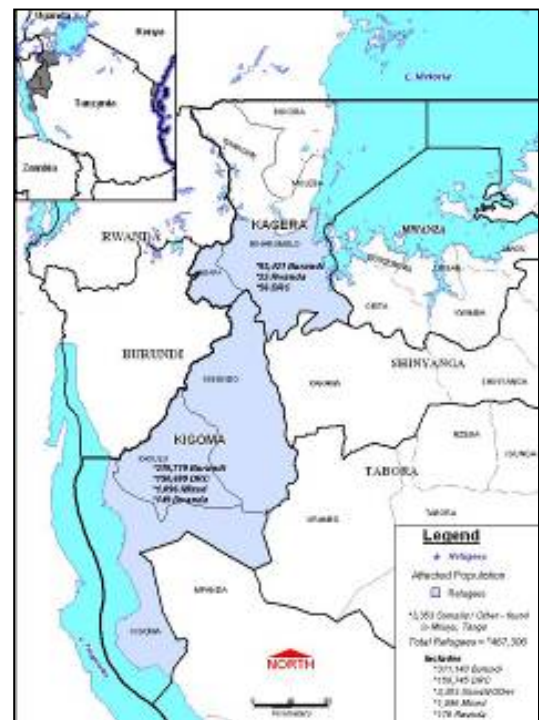


Regional dynamics could lead to the closure of Rwanda's borders, with negative economic and humanitarian implications. Drought and food security risks are likely to continue in Bugesera and also around Butare and Kibongo. However, outbreaks of disease are likely to be dealt with and contained.

Tanzania

Of key humanitarian concern relating to Tanzania in 2005 is the continued repatriation of Burundian refugees. While plans for the return of large numbers of refugees to their areas of origin are currently in place, a deterioration of the peace process would halt returns and possibly enlarge the refugee caseload. In addition, intense fighting in the Kivus would increase the number of Congolese refugees, with worst-case estimates of 100,000. However, if repatriation into Burundi continues, existing and new caseloads from DRC could be accommodated within existing structures.

Under prevailing conditions, no major food shortages are expected. The possibility of an El Niño weather pattern cannot be excluded; however, its possible impact is difficult to assess at present.



Uganda

The most likely scenario is that over the next year Operation Iron First II may have positive results, thereby reducing coordinated LRA activities in northern districts; criminality, however, may increase due to split between LRA groups roaming for survival. This scenario is expected to keep the level of displaced people at between 800,000 and 1 million. The Teso sub-region is expected to stay calm with incursions of Karimojong warriors due to a lack of water in their areas. The Lango sub-region, despite sporadic attacks of the LRA on the northern border with Pader, will follow suit over the next 6 to 9 months. Some improvement is expected in the physical protection of IDPs in camps, which may result in a concomitant reduction in the numbers of "night commuters" to around 25,000. Access to camps and agricultural lands is expected to improve and assistance brought more regularly.

The level of sexual exploitation, vulnerability for women and HIV prevalence is not expected to change. However, better access to camps, data collection/dissemination and reporting will improve the capacity of the aid community to design better-targeted programmes to deal with those issues. The Karamoja region may continue to suffer from localised drought, traditional cattle rustling and ambushes as a result of the nature of the disarmament process and of the fragile food security in the area. Gradual return and resettlement of IDPs to their home areas in the Teso and Lango sub-regions are expected to begin. Reconciliation programmes are also expected to commence. A gradual implementation of the Sudanese protocol agreement would lead to the voluntary repatriation of some 35,000 refugees from Uganda.



3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Stakeholders in the consolidated appeals process have worked together to identify key objectives for regional humanitarian activities for the coming year. The strategy outlined below consists firstly of strategic goals for operations and secondly of selected humanitarian concerns. The elements below reflect the specific nature of the regional-level functions of UN agencies and international organisations, as well as the regional nature of the Great Lakes crises.

In 2005 regional humanitarian organisations will undertake projects and activities that support and contribute to the following goals and strategies, with the overall aim of improving the physical and social welfare of affected populations in the region.

➤ Coordination and liaison

Goal

To ensure that the coordination and liaison role of regional agencies and organisations is developed and fully utilised in order to support effective, appropriate and timely field-level assistance.

Strategy

- Coordinate with and between regional partners, field offices and headquarters.
- Liaise with partner organisations and decision-makers to enhance field level operations through joint assessment, prioritisation and planning.

➤ **Advocacy**

Goal

To raise the profile of the crises of the GLR and of specific issues of concern in order to ensure the resolute commitment of the international community to the alleviation of human suffering in the region.

Strategy

- Agencies and organisations will work together to develop advocacy strategies that will contribute to greater public awareness on the crises of the GLR and to mobilise political and material support.
- Agencies and organisations will work in consultation with partners and field-level operations to raise awareness and mobilise resources on the specific regional issues identified in this strategy.

➤ **Emergency response capacity and direct assistance**

Goal

To enhance and support an effective humanitarian response to the needs of affected populations in the region.

Strategy

- Support field-level response through backstopping and surge capacity, technical support, training, response plan development, and resource mobilisation.
- Provide direct life-saving, life-sustaining and life-enhancing assistance to affected populations.

➤ **Emergency preparedness, monitoring and evaluation**

Goal

To reduce risk and mitigate the effects of emergencies on affected populations and ensure that regional response is timely and appropriate.

Strategy

- Enhance contingency planning, early warning and risk reduction within countries and throughout the region.
- Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure and ultimately improve the efficiency, cost-effectiveness and relevance of response activities.

Regional partners will focus on the following key areas of humanitarian concern:

- Saving lives through the provision of basic need assistance. An estimated 5,000,000 people have died in the region over the course of the last decade as the result of conflict and of its effects on livelihoods and the availability of basic resources. Advocacy and support functions will be utilised to help ensure that the basic needs of affected populations are adequately met.
- Preventing and addressing human rights violations. Human rights violations are central to humanitarian concerns in emergency, particularly conflict, settings. While focusing their efforts on this thematic element, regional humanitarian partners aim to contribute to a reduction in the incidence of human rights violations and an improvement in the care and treatment of victims and survivors. Particular emphasis will be given to violations of children's rights and sexual violence. Humanitarian partners will work together to increase awareness of these issues and to encourage the commitment of the international community.
- Improving humanitarian response policy to ensure that assistance is non-discriminatory and based on need: specifically, that in relation to displacement, the needs of host and returning populations do not go unmet. In addition regional partners will promote and support the implementation and integration of policy recommendations, such as the IASC Guidelines on HIV/AIDS in Emergencies.

(Gulu, 11 Aug 2004). Two girls (names withheld), formerly abducted by Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels in the course of the ongoing armed conflict in northern Uganda, receive assistance at the Gulu Save the Children Organisation (GUSCO) reception centre. One girl was among 139 girls abducted by the LRA in 1996 while attending school. Both were released in late July, following combat operations launched by Ugandan government troops against LRA camps in southern Sudan.



At the time when these photographs were taken, more than 200 formerly abducted children were receiving psychosocial counseling and other basic care at the GUSCO centre. These included the approximately 60 ex-LRA child combatants who were part of the 77 formerly abducted children who had been repatriated from Juba, southern Sudan, in early August.

UNICEF supports NGO implementing partners such as GUSCO to provide psychosocial counseling and training for counselors and volunteers as part of its accelerated humanitarian response to the situation in conflict-affected districts in northern and eastern Uganda. UNICEF also provides emergency shelter materials and non-food items, facilitates the return and reintegration of formerly abducted children to their home communities, and monitors reported cases of abductions. In the case of the 77 returnees in August, the agency, in conjunction with IOM, World Vision, GUSCO and other partners, worked to ensure that all the returnees were processed through reception centres for counseling and monitoring.

Credit: © UNICEF UGANDA/2004/SEKANDI

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

The consultative process of the CAP aims to develop a needs-based response that capitalises on the particular competence and capacity of each participating organisation. Regional response supports field-level operations and inter-organisational relationships, which can contribute to and enhance humanitarian action.

Stakeholders to the Great Lakes regional CAP will support the humanitarian priorities outlined in the strategy through the four areas of core function: i) coordination and liaison; ii) advocacy; iii) response capacity and direct assistance; and iv) emergency preparedness and monitoring (see Annex II).

Saving lives through the provision of basic need assistance

All regional level stakeholders work towards the provision of basic resources and services to save lives. The coordination function with field-level offices and with other partners is key to providing effective assistance. WFP's East Central Africa Regional Bureau provides policy guidance and operational support to country offices and plays a key role with respect to regional coordination and resource mobilisation. In addition, initiatives utilise a participatory approach that includes beneficiaries and local communities. The regional relief and recovery programme is implemented in conjunction with local governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and donor organisation. WFP plays an important role in identifying beneficiaries and determining needs through its VAM. The FAO regional office is currently focusing on building partnerships for emergency needs assessment and other operational priorities and has held a joint workshop with UNICEF to this end. In addition, UNICEF's ESARO liaises and coordinates with field offices, headquarters, regional partners and donors on issues of both emergency preparedness and response. For many organisations the interagency working groups provide a real benefit for coordination in providing essential assistance. UNHCR regional coordinator and Regional Support Hub will continue to provide policy guidance and technical support to UNHCR country offices. The UNHCR will continue to maintain a regional stockpile of non-food items in Tanzania for 300,000 refugees. The OCHA RSO-CEA's role in information collection, analysis and dissemination contributes to the coordination of humanitarian actors at all levels and to link them with other key bodies in the region such as donors.

Advocacy efforts towards improving assistance to affected populations include awareness-raising among the wider public as well as mobilising political and financial support. The regular dissemination and exchange of information through meetings, newsletters, reports and correspondence are undertaken by most regional-level partners. WFP undertakes extensive activities in this area, which

highlight specific issues in the provision of assistance; it also promotes greater participation of women in all WFP activities including participation in food commodities and decision-making fora. In addition WFP places importance on awareness-raising on the agency's mission including among the private sector, opinion makers and the general public. Through OCHA RSO-CEA's information exchange and steering committee meetings, regular reporting and targeted advocacy activities, the office is well placed to advocate for the needs of affected populations. Through IRIN's daily reporting, affected populations, as well as those who act on their behalf, share their concerns and needs directly with the humanitarian community and international media. Further, forgotten crises and issues are given prominence through IRIN film documentaries and web specials.

The support functions that regional offices play in the development of response capacity is central to the activities of every stakeholder including through the provision of training, technical support, backstopping and field missions, resource mobilisation and the development of response plans. These activities are not confined to internal capacity building but are often extended to other humanitarian partners and even national counterparts, as has been the case with UNICEF ESARO's emergency preparedness and response training, which was extended to Bujumbura provincial authorities in Burundi.

Preparedness is also a key element in providing timely and appropriate assistance. Regional partners play an important role in assisting in the development of contingency planning, early warning, and other risk reduction activities. Related to this is the ability of agencies and organisations to evaluate and assess levels of preparedness and the efficiency of initiatives. A number of agencies and organisations including FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNESCO, and WV participate in the twice-a-year OCHA RSO-CEA-facilitated regional contingency planning exercise as well as in the interagency working group on preparedness. In addition, WV emphasises the importance of the development and evaluation of disaster preparedness plans at both field office and community levels. FAO's Dynamic Atlas information management tool that is being adopted throughout the region also contributes to early warning and preparedness. The rapid response fund is also a key preparedness tools. UNICEF ESARO helps to facilitate country office and sub-regional contingency planning through training and assistance in the development of plans. Identified early warning indicators and agency concerns are shared with the broader humanitarian community through IRIN reporting.

WFP pursues RBM and utilises results-based reporting. This also aims to improve management effectiveness and accountability by defining realistic goals, integrating lessons learned in management decisions and reporting on performance. The FAO regional office's reporting officers ensure the improvement of monitoring and evaluation throughout the region. UNICEF ESARO has helped strengthen the capacity of country offices to monitor and evaluate programming in emergencies through trainings and technical support missions.

Preventing and addressing human rights violations

Using core functions, stakeholders will work towards the prevention of, and care for, survivors of human rights violations with a specific focus on the violations of children's rights and sexual violence.

Violations of children's rights: Through specific activities and the integration of issues relating to children into programmatic activities, agencies and organisations aim to highlight the particular extent of violence against children and to provide appropriate care. In advocating for prevention and care for children, UNICEF ESARO provides leadership and coordination in the Regional Interagency Child Protection Network and in supporting interagency work on DDDR and psychosocial work in emergencies. In addition, as a member of the steering committee of the Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) training initiative, UNICEF plays a vital coordination role in interagency efforts towards awareness raising and developing appropriate responses to this issue. Children's rights are also included in emergency response and preparedness and humanitarian principles trainings, as well as in the development of response plans. In addition, UNICEF provides backstopping and technical support to country offices in the area of child protection as well as training of troops for peace-keeping operations. Similarly, WV offers support to child protection programmes, particularly in eastern DRC and northern Uganda. WFP's priorities include the fulfilment of children's basic rights to food and education. The School Feeding Programme targets primary school children in selected schools based on the infrastructural capacity of the schools. WFP maintains a focus on girls' education and works with country offices to support access to education and reduce gender disparity. In addition, food assistance for under-aged soldiers has a rehabilitation function in so far as it provides incentives for developing alternative livelihoods through training and food for work. WV advocates for children's

rights through the NGO group for the convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, the organisation participates in the current UN study on violence against children. A further assessment of the impact of conflict in Northern Uganda on children is currently underway. OCHA IRIN and RSO-CEA will continue to highlight violence against children in their regular reporting and information exchange mechanisms. The UNHCR Regional Advisor for refugee women and children will provide guidance, training and follow-up activities throughout the region with a view to harmonise policies and activities.

Sexual violence: UNICEF ESARO is active in the collection and dissemination of lessons learned between country offices and partner organisations and will facilitate an inter-agency meeting to share experiences and to improve programming in the area of sexual violence. In 2005 UNICEF will work to enhance partnerships and coordination on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and will focus on prevention of sexual exploitation in humanitarian crises, including training on the IASC code of conduct. Continued support will be given to field-level programming and to monitoring and evaluation. WFP works with partners to ensure that SGBV is brought to public knowledge and action is taken, and aims to secure a more focused understanding of gender issues. WV provides training to communities and national offices as well as supporting survivors of sexual abuse and persons affected and infected by HIV/AIDS in Uganda and the DRC. RedR's Management and Personnel Security training courses address this subject, including the prevention and management of incidents and care for survivors. OCHA RSO-CEA has planned a number of activities to specifically raise awareness on sexual violence in conflict and will widely disseminate resource materials on this issue. In addition, IRIN will follow up on its first documentary film and Web special on gender-based violence which was released in September 2004 and entitled "Our Bodies... Their Battleground," with a second production and web special on the topic. UNHCR will continue to pursue empowerment of refugee women and girls to address the root causes of SGBV through regular monitoring of the implementation of the High Commissioner's five commitments. This will include the increasing institutionalisation of regular consultations with refugee women in various operations, advocating and promoting individual registration, and ensuring that the names of all female and male adult family members are reflected on ration cards. The camp election rules in some countries will be reviewed to include explicit provisions on participation of women, and clear efforts will be made to formulate multi-sectoral plans of action to prevent and respond to SGBV.

Improving humanitarian response policy

The role of regional offices in the development and implementation of policy is crucial to the expansion of ways in which affected populations are assisted. Mechanisms in the area of policy include the dissemination of good practices and lessons learned; participation in the formulation of guidelines and policy frameworks; harmonisation of policy and programming practices across field operations; and field-testing guidelines. To support this particular element of the strategy, agencies will work together with their counterparts in the field and at headquarters to ensure that the policy is inclusive and equitable and is effectively applied at field level.

Equitable assistance for displaced, host and returning populations: Highlighting the needs of displacement-affected populations to promote equitable assistance across affected groups will be undertaken through individual agency mandates. OCHA RSO-CEA will draw attention to populations affected by displacements in a manner which is balanced and equitable through its regular mechanisms and when participating in policy-related initiatives. FAO will prioritise all displacement-affected communities in the assistance it provides; within preparedness planning, WFP will also work within its existing support and coordination functions and through its country offices and partner organisations to ensure that assistance is delivered on a needs basis. UNICEF will advocate within its existing programming and through interagency coordination mechanisms for this issue to be addressed at the regional level, as well provide support to country office contingency and operational planning exercises in order to ensure that assistance is equitable.

Integration of HIV/AIDS in emergency policy: Agencies and organisations have committed to integrating HIV/AIDS in emergency policy and guidelines, including the IASC guidelines. WFP's regional HIV/AIDS strategy is consistent with existing policy guidelines. Particular attention is given to Great Lakes countries where conflicts and insurgencies have exacerbated the spread of HIV/AIDS. The agency utilises its regional HIV/AIDS strategy to advocate on the pivotal role of food in HIV/AIDS initiatives and to mobilise resources to support country offices. Through its work with other United Nations agencies, WFP works to highlight the critical links between the pandemic and food insecurity and the relevance of food assistance in mitigating its impact. In addition, incorporating HIV/AIDS in

emergency response training helps to better integrate policy into programming. WV coordinates with field partners and headquarters to ensure the quality and timeliness of the response to food insecure populations; the presence of an HIV/AIDS expert contributes to a strong focus in this area. At field level, the regional office provides direct support to the integration of HIV/AIDS programming into the emergency programmes of national offices, and policy guidance is given through the “HIV/AIDS in Emergencies” toolkit. Similarly, FAO has a dedicated focus through the presence of an HIV/AIDS specialist who works to develop and implement policy and to support country-level initiatives. Mitigation activities are carried out through a regional programme. The regional office also coordinates with headquarters with regard to policy and lessons learned, which contributes to a stronger and more integrated HIV/AIDS component in emergency field activities. Through coordination of the regional inter-agency network on HIV/AIDS in humanitarian crises, UNICEF has supported and highlighted the need for the development and integration of policy. Included in the agencies’ endeavours to better integrate HIV/AIDS in emergency policy is the training of troops in peace-keeping operations and the incorporation of the issue into emergency preparedness and response trainings and in response plan development. OCHA RSO-CEA will provide support to policy development on HIV/AIDS in emergencies and help facilitate information sharing between humanitarian partners. In addition, OCHA will promote HIV/AIDS in emergency programming through its regular and ad hoc reporting and briefings, while IRIN will continue to provide people-centred reporting on HIV/AIDS in English and French through its “PlusNews” services.

Complementary with other actors

The activities and initiatives of humanitarian actors can influence the decisions and activities of other agencies, organisations and decision makers. In addition, coordination and liaison helps to develop links and complementarity between actors and programmes and contributes to a more efficient response in the field. At regional level, humanitarian organisations are committed to improving complementarity through:

1. Inter-agency support mechanisms: Regional-level organisations undertake a number of activities that help to strengthen their support function. These include the inter-agency working groups, which have undertaken a number of initiatives, such as mapping out lesson learned, best practices and policy development in humanitarian response, as well as providing a regular forum to exchange expertise and for joint programming.
2. Links with ‘external’ actors: Establishing and maintaining relationships with partners outside the humanitarian community can enhance the support that regional structures provide. These actors can include suppliers of equipment and valuable services such as recruitment, as well as individuals and organisations that provide specialist knowledge and expertise, such as consultants or university departments.

In support of the thematic priorities of the strategy, regional structures will identify, develop links and undertake advocacy with bodies that develop or implement regional or specific programmes, such as UNAIDS on HIV/AIDS, UNDP and MONUC on demobilisation; or that provide financial support to regional initiatives, such as the World Bank, bilateral or humanitarian donors.

In pursuit of the same objectives, regional organisations will collaborate with bodies or institutions that have political leverage, such as the African Union (AU), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) or regional Representatives of the Secretary General; or that facilitate peace process or initiatives for countries in the region or for the region as a whole.

In addition regional offices will:

- share information with, support and build capacity of national governments where appropriate. Regional offices will work with country offices to develop and maintain contacts with central government and local authorities in order to enhance the complementarity of initiatives;
- support local initiatives of vulnerable populations. Regional offices will work to complement and capitalise on community coping structures and utilise grassroots knowledge and experience both with communities of origin and among the diaspora;
- support and enhance the continued flow of information. Regional offices will ensure the timely sharing of information with ReliefWeb and IRIN to ensure a continued flow of information to the humanitarian community and the international public. In addition, IRIN will endeavour to share, through local media, relevant information with those affected by the crises.

Nalusiba Topista

Nalusiba is from Nkare village in Rakai district. She has seven children: Moses (19), Noeline (17), Betty (15), Harriet (12), Gerard (10), Namawanda, (7) and Joseph (2). She is married to Selwade.

Life at home

“Joseph, Namawanda and Gerard are suffering from measles right now. When the kids get sick I take them to the health centre, but it’s a long way from home and sometimes you can’t get treatment there. If they prescribe medicine I try to buy it if I can afford it. But often I can’t, so I rely on herbs – I know a bit about the old ways of treating sickness with herbs.

Just before World Vision came, I had a disagreement with my husband, and I was thinking of killing myself. I was preparing to go into a shop to buy pesticides, because I thought if I was dead the government or an NGO would come and take better care of my children.

My life was really in a mess. I had so many problems. I could keep going, but hopelessly, walking sluggishly, unable to see a good future.”



The Interpersonal Therapy for Groups Programme

“I first heard about the group this year. I rushed round to the local council chairman to find out what World Vision was doing, when I heard they were in the area. I have heard of World Vision for many years, and I know they do various things to help people. But I’ve never heard of something like this! I felt relieved the first time I came to the group. From that day, I felt things starting to get better. These were people on whom I could fall back, other people in a similar state to me. It was the first time I realised other people in the village had problems, too! All the time I had thought I was the only one.

By the third time we met, I knew this was going to be good for me. Life started changing. There was never a time when I felt like giving up the meetings. I would go early and wait for the others.”

The results

“So many things started to change in my life, but the amazing thing was, my husband started changing too. It was as though he started caring about me and the children for the first time. He started to spend the money he earned fishing on necessities for the home.

It’s a miracle really. We had been sick with hunger, all of us, but now the man is looking for flour and sugar for the kids. He used to drink excessively in the bars, but now he doesn’t – he spends money on things for the children.”

The Interpersonal Therapy for Groups programme is run by World Vision International for HIV/AIDS-affected communities in Uganda.

Credit: World Vision 2004

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

Regional offices are continuously developing new methods and mechanisms to evaluate their performance and the efficiency of their initiatives. Monitoring and evaluation is key to improving the assistance provided, both in terms of their individual mandates and against the jointly developed goals and strategic priorities. In addition to internal evaluations, many agencies and organisations participate in joint assessments. Increasingly, regional offices work to integrate monitoring mechanisms into their programming. WFP systematically allocates a proportion of its budget to enable programming and process evaluations and to facilitate lessons learned exercises. Similarly, UNICEF has trained trainers in monitoring and evaluation in emergencies, as well as undertaken specific capacity building activities in this area. WFP monitors its activities through risk analysis and the use of the logical framework approach to develop specific and measurable objectives and indicators. Data related to beneficiaries is regularly updated through periodic monitoring and the agency's VAM. In addition, RBM is employed in all activities to ensure that accurate objectives are set with their corresponding monitoring indicators. OCHA RSO-CEA conducted an internal evaluation of its functions based on the input of country offices, headquarters and regional partners through questionnaire responses and a subsequent workshop. A number of organisations participate in global systems such as the Active Learning Network for the Accountability and Performance (ALNAP), SPHERE, and the Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP).

Evaluation of developments in the region and their impact on populations and humanitarian activities are undertaken through:

- **Information exchange meetings:** Representatives of UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross movement, donors and other international organisations meet on a monthly basis to discuss regional developments. The minutes of these meetings are disseminated widely;
- **Steering committee meetings:** These monthly meetings organised by OCHA RSO-CEA provide a forum for analysis of key issues in the region. Specialist speakers help to inform donor decision-making and humanitarian action;
- **Ad-hoc information exchange:** Information sharing meetings are also convened on an ad hoc basis in response to specific events;
- **Information dissemination:** Dissemination mechanisms include situation reports, analytical papers, humanitarian updates and bulletins, complemented by daily reporting by the IRIN humanitarian news services and other web-based information sources. Further, in support of global advocacy efforts, IRIN, in addition to its text-based service, is increasingly providing the humanitarian community with video footage for news-casts, film documentaries and photos;
- **Information collection and consolidation:** The collection and consolidation of data is recognised as an area requiring continuous efforts for development and improvement. Existing initiatives include UNICEF's global database, Child Info, which incorporates multi-level survey data and FAO's Dynamic Atlas map-based system. OCHA is working to expand and standardise its information management systems while IRIN seeks to expand its use of locally based correspondents as a means of obtaining timely and accurate information.

Programme implementation is evaluated through:

- **Communication with country offices:** Regional offices employ a number of formal and informal systems to maintain regular communication with their country counterparts in order to evaluate implementation. For example UNICEF's ESARO helps in the coordination of cross-border assessments and its regional advisors regularly participate in programme evaluations and review; IOM regularly dispatches regional officers to participate in in-country evaluation missions;
- **Interaction with programme beneficiaries:** Input and feedback from beneficiaries and target groups is an important part of programme evaluation and regional offices gather this information in various ways. IRIN, for example, conducts an annual readership survey, encourages reader feedback, and monitors traffic to and through its website and its extended impact with the international media. WFP employs participatory monitoring tools, which involve beneficiaries at various levels, and has developed a results-based monitoring framework to improve performance. Regional offices are also committed to the increased incorporation of tools and indicators to work with country offices and affected population in refining capacity and vulnerability analysis as a basis for programming. UNICEF's Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey

(MCIS) is often undertaken in parallel with demographic and health surveys as a means of establishing nation-wide baselines and of contributing to the monitoring of the United Nations Millennium Declaration Goals (MDG).

Interagency preparedness and response planning is facilitated through:

- **Consolidated Appeals Process:** The CAP, coordinated by OCHA, has become increasingly inclusive and involves ongoing consultation and a number of reporting mechanisms, which evaluate the individual and collective performance of stakeholders;
- **Inter-agency working group meetings:** These groups were established as the result of the consultative process for the 2003 Great Lakes CAP with the aim of enhancing inter-agency preparedness and coordination. These meetings have contributed to the development of shared solutions and response practices;
- **Contingency planning:** The Scenario Development and Humanitarian Workshop for the Countries of GLR, under the leadership of OCHA, takes place twice a year and attended by UN country teams and regional offices of UN agencies, the Red Cross and INGOs. The exercises help participants to develop scenarios, assess humanitarian action, identify constraints and evaluate preparedness levels. The workshop report is widely circulated and is used by country teams in the development of response plans. In addition, the exercise forms the framework of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP).

Strategic planning and policy development are enhanced through workshops, planning and review meetings. Regional offices play an important role in facilitating internal and inter-agency mechanisms for the development of policy and strategy, and for assessments. Country office reviews are undertaken by a number of regional-level agencies and organisations, including CARE and UNICEF. In addition regional structures facilitate workshops for their staff in the region and increasingly for their partners.

5. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Project	Coordination / liaison	Advocacy	Emergency response capacity / direct assistance	Emergency preparedness / monitoring & evaluation	Basic needs assistance	Human rights violations	Humanitarian Policy
FAO Regional Cassava Multiplication	X		X		X		
FAO HIV/AIDS mitigation through improved food security for HIV/AIDS-affected households	X		X		X		X
FAO Support to Regional Coordination	X	X	X	X	X		X
FAO Rapid Response Fund for Seed Procurement (RRFSP)	X		X	X	X		
IOM Increasing the access of women and girls to HIV information and health services in the northern cross-border districts of DRC and Uganda.	X	X			X	X	
IRIN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)		X		X		X	X
OCHA RSO-CEA Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UNESCO Support to education and training in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	X	X	X		X		
UNESCO Peace Building in the Conflict Areas of the Great Lakes Region		X			X	X	X
UNICEF Emergency Preparedness and Response	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UNHCR Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in the Great Lakes Region	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WFP Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	X	X	X	X	X		X

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
FAO			
GLR-05/A02	AGRICULTURE	HIV/AIDS mitigation through improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	600,000
GLR-05/A04	AGRICULTURE	Rapid Response Fund for Seed Procurement (RRFSP)	650,000
GLR-05/A01	AGRICULTURE	Regional Cassava Multiplication	935,000
GLR-05/A03	AGRICULTURE	Support to Regional Coordination	600,000
Sub total for FAO			2,785,000
OCHA			
GLR-05/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	1,833,710
GLR-05/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	4,935,057
Sub total for OCHA			6,768,767
UNESCO			
GLR-05/E01	EDUCATION	Support to education and training in the conflict areas of the GLR	723,200
GLR-05/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Peace building in the conflict areas of the GLR	395,500
Sub total for UNESCO			1,118,700
UNFPA/IOM			
GLR-05/H01	HEALTH	Increasing women's and girls' access to HIV information and health services in the Northern war-affected cross-border districts of DRC and Uganda	301,000
Sub total for UNFPA/IOM			301,000
UNHCR			
GLR-05/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the GLR	9,123,400
Sub total for UNHCR			9,123,400

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNICEF			
GLR-05/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Emergency Preparedness and Response	1,022,727
Sub total for UNICEF			1,022,727
WFP			
GLR-05/F01	FOOD	Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	81,859,766
Sub total for WFP			81,859,766
WHO			
GLR-05/H02	HEALTH	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in the GLR	215,710
Sub total for WHO			215,710
Grand Total:			103,195,070

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
GLR-05/A02	FAO	HIV/AIDS mitigation through improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	600,000
GLR-05/A04	FAO	Rapid Response Fund for Seed Procurement (RRFSP)	650,000
GLR-05/A01	FAO	Regional Cassava Multiplication	935,000
GLR-05/A03	FAO	Support to Regional Coordination	600,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			2,785,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
GLR-05/CSS02	OCHA	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	1,833,710
GLR-05/CSS01	OCHA	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	4,935,057
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			6,768,767
EDUCATION			
GLR-05/E01	UNESCO	Support to education and training in the conflict areas of the GLR	723,200
Sub total for EDUCATION			723,200
FOOD			
GLR-05/F01	WFP	Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	81,859,766
Sub total for FOOD			81,859,766
HEALTH			
GLR-05/H02	WHO	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in the GLR	215,710
GLR-05/H01	UNFPA/IOM	Increasing women's and girls' access to HIV information and health services in the Northern war-affected cross-border districts of DRC and Uganda	301,000
Sub total for HEALTH			516,710

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
MULTI-SECTOR			
GLR-05/MS01	UNICEF	Emergency Preparedness and Response	1,022,727
GLR-05/MS02	UNHCR	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the GLR	9,123,400
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			10,146,127
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
GLR-05/P/HR/RL01	UNESCO	Peace building in the conflict areas of the GLR	395,500
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			395,500
Grand Total			103,195,070

ANNEX I.

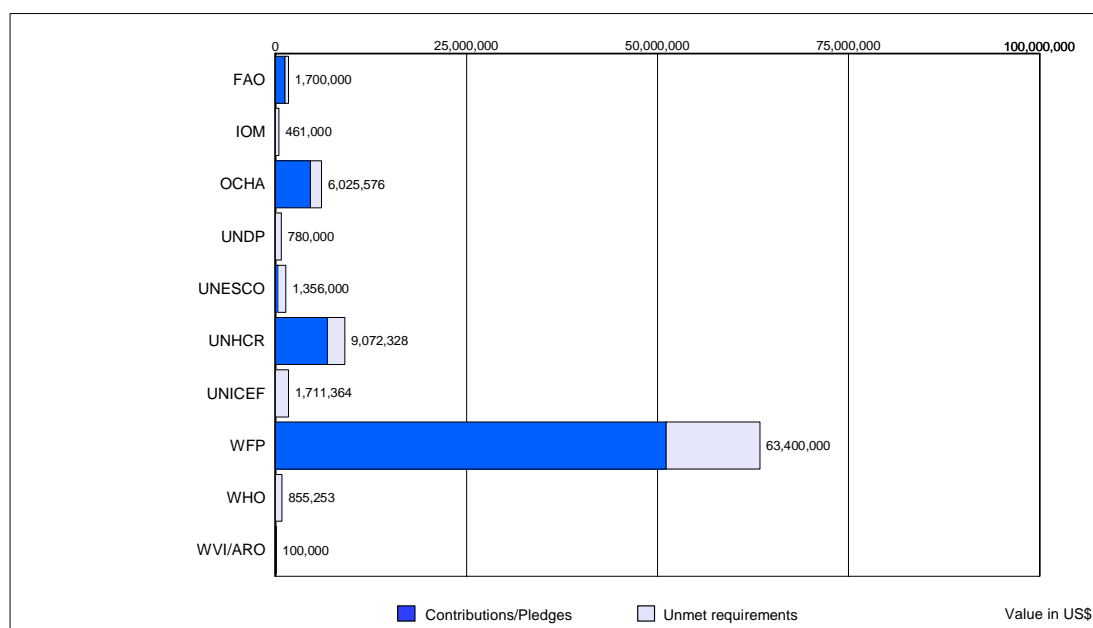
DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2004 APPEAL

**Table I : Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Requirements and Contributions per Appealing Organisation
as of 22 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and 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	600,000	-	1,219,321	480,679	71.7%
IOM	461,000	461,000	-	-	-	-	461,000	0.0%
OCHA	6,025,576	6,025,576	4,586,484	-	-	4,586,484	1,439,092	76.1%
UNDP	780,000	780,000	-	-	-	-	780,000	0.0%
UNESCO	1,356,000	1,356,000	-	298,507	-	298,507	1,057,493	22.0%
UNHCR	8,072,395	9,072,328	6,778,642	-	-	6,778,642	2,293,686	74.7%
UNICEF	1,711,364	1,711,364	-	-	-	-	1,711,364	0.0%
WFP	100,233,961	63,400,000	51,145,604	-	-	51,145,604	12,254,396	80.7%
WHO	855,253	855,253	-	-	-	-	855,253	0.0%
WVI/ARO	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	0.0%
GRAND TOTAL	121,295,549	85,461,521	63,130,051	898,507	0	64,028,558	21,432,963	74.9%



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**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing organisation

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Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNHCR	GLR-04/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the Great Lakes Region	6,690,795
Australia	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	IRIN	281,480
Canada	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	150,207
Canada	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	225,952
Denmark	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	IRIN	225,000
European Commission	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	IRIN	947,867
Ireland	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	187,201
Netherlands	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	IRIN	250,000
Norway	FAO	GLR-04/FAO	Awaiting confirmation	600,000
Norway	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	572,611
Norway	UNESCO	GLR-04/E01	Support to education in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	298,507
Private	UNHCR	GLR-04/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the GLR	87,847
South Africa	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	Support for UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) in Africa	22,242
Sweden	FAO	GLR-04/A01	Improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	269,321
Sweden	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS01	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	267,222
Sweden	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	IRIN	467,639
Switzerland	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	239,063
United States	FAO	GLR-04/A02	Support to regional coordination	350,000
United States	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	IRIN	750,000
Total non food				12,882,954

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Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Belgium		tbi	1,339,830
Canada	HPB	115	174,137
Canada	Peas	1963	1,156,716
Canada	Peas	872	514,917
Canada	Peas	616	358,515
Canada	Salt	50	21,131
Denmark		to be provided	823,723
European Commission		to be provided	8,423,586
European Commission		to be provided	4,813,478
European Commission		to be provided	1,167,918
Finland	Beans	436	248,756
Finland	Various	771	373,135
Germany	Various	3681	2,439,024
Ireland		TBI	46,479
Ireland	Vegetable Oil	580	621,890
Italy	Various	1380	1,219,512
Japan	Rice	3226	1,825,689
Japan	Various	3080	1,617,340
Japan	Various	620	343,954
Luxembourg	Various	970	621,890
Netherlands	Sugar	408.5	500,000
Netherlands	Various	976	467,290
Netherlands	Various	1213	670,000
Norway		to be provided	895,523
Norway	Various	399	328,239
Switzerland		TBI	60,310
Switzerland	Maize	1490	793,651
United States		to be provided	700,000

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United States	Various	23600	12,219,150
United States	Various	5800	2,863,240
United States	Various	2550	1,600,000
United States	Vegetable Oil	1360	1,892,155
Zimbabwe	TBI		4,426
Total food aid			51,145,604

Grand total	64,028,558
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THE GREAT LAKES REGION

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
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List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet Requirements
AGRICULTURE						
GLR-04/A01	Improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	FAO	600,000	600,000	269,321	330,679
GLR-04/A02	Support to regional coordination	FAO	500,000	500,000	350,000	150,000
GLR-04/A03	Rapid response fund for seed procurement (RRFSP)	FAO	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
GLR-04/FAO	Awaiting confirmation	FAO	-	-	600,000	(600,000)
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			1,700,000	1,700,000	1,219,321	480,679
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
GLR-04/CSS01	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	OCHA	1,715,349	1,715,349	417,429	1,297,920
GLR-04/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	OCHA	4,310,227	4,310,227	4,169,055	141,172
GLR-04/CSS03	Regional emergency advocacy, coordination and support	UNICEF	198,864	198,864	-	198,864
GLR-04/CSS04	Inter-agency training	WVI/ARO	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			6,324,440	6,324,440	4,586,484	1,737,956
EDUCATION						
GLR-04/E01	Support to education in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	UNESCO	904,000	904,000	298,507	605,493
Sub total for EDUCATION			904,000	904,000	298,507	605,493
FOOD						
GLR-04/F01	Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10062.1 (covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	WFP	100,233,961	63,400,000	51,145,604	12,254,396
Sub total for FOOD			100,233,961	63,400,000	51,145,604	12,254,396
HEALTH						
GLR-04/H01	Capacity building in migration health	IOM	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
GLR-04/H02	Cross-border -regional initiative for HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in east Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	IOM	411,000	411,000	-	411,000
GLR-04/H03	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in the Great Lakes Region	WHO	855,253	855,253	-	855,253
Sub total for HEALTH			1,316,253	1,316,253	-	1,316,253
MULTI-SECTOR						
GLR-04/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the Great Lakes Region	UNHCR	8,072,395	9,072,328	6,778,642	2,293,686
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			8,072,395	9,072,328	6,778,642	2,293,686
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
GLR-04/P/HR/RL01	Addressing small arms proliferation in the Great Lakes Region	UNDP	780,000	780,000	-	780,000
GLR-04/P/HR/RL02	Support for peace building in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	UNESCO	452,000	452,000	-	452,000
GLR-04/P/HR/RL03	Regional advocacy	UNICEF	117,045	117,045	-	117,045
GLR-04/P/HR/RL04	ChildInfo - Emergency response and tracking	UNICEF	136,364	136,364	-	136,364

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

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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet Requirements
GLR-04/P/HR/RL05	Inter-agency working group on children affected by armed conflict	UNICEF	34,091	34,091	-	34,091
GLR-04/P/HR/RL06	Addressing sexual violence and reducing new HIV/AIDS infections in conflict areas of the GLR	UNICEF	1,225,000	1,225,000	-	1,225,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			2,744,500	2,744,500	-	2,744,500
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED						
GLR-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
Sub total for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	-	-
Grand Total			121,295,549	85,461,521	64,028,558	21,432,963

THE GREAT LAKES REGION

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2004**

List of Contributions (grouped by sector)
as of 22 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

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Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
AGRICULTURE			
Norway	FAO	GLR-04/FAO	600,000
Sweden	FAO	GLR-04/A01	269,321
United States	FAO	GLR-04/A02	350,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			1,219,321
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
Australia	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	281,480
Canada	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	225,952
Canada	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS01	150,207
Denmark	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	225,000
European Commission	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	947,867
Ireland	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	187,201
Netherlands	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	250,000
Norway	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	572,611
South Africa	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	22,242
Sweden	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	467,639
Sweden	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS01	267,222
Switzerland	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	239,063
United States	OCHA	GLR-04/CSS02	750,000
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			4,586,484
EDUCATION			
Norway	UNESCO	GLR-04/E01	298,507
Subtotal for EDUCATION			298,507
FOOD			
Belgium	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,339,830
Canada	WFP	GLR-04/F01	21,131
Canada	WFP	GLR-04/F01	174,137
Canada	WFP	GLR-04/F01	514,917
Canada	WFP	GLR-04/F01	358,515
Canada	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,156,716
Denmark	WFP	GLR-04/F01	823,723
European Commission	WFP	GLR-04/F01	8,423,586
European Commission	WFP	GLR-04/F01	4,813,478
European Commission	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,167,918
Finland	WFP	GLR-04/F01	373,135
Finland	WFP	GLR-04/F01	248,756
Germany	WFP	GLR-04/F01	2,439,024
Ireland	WFP	GLR-04/F01	46,479
Ireland	WFP	GLR-04/F01	621,890

THE GREAT LAKES REGION

Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for Great Lakes Region 2004

List of Contributions (grouped by sector)
as of 22 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

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Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
Italy	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,219,512
Japan	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,617,340
Japan	WFP	GLR-04/F01	343,954
Japan	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,825,689
Luxembourg	WFP	GLR-04/F01	621,890
Netherlands	WFP	GLR-04/F01	467,290
Netherlands	WFP	GLR-04/F01	500,000
Netherlands	WFP	GLR-04/F01	670,000
Norway	WFP	GLR-04/F01	895,523
Norway	WFP	GLR-04/F01	328,239
Switzerland	WFP	GLR-04/F01	60,310
Switzerland	WFP	GLR-04/F01	793,651
United States	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,600,000
United States	WFP	GLR-04/F01	700,000
United States	WFP	GLR-04/F01	12,219,150
United States	WFP	GLR-04/F01	1,892,155
United States	WFP	GLR-04/F01	2,863,240
Zimbabwe	WFP	GLR-04/F01	4,426
Subtotal for FOOD			51,145,604
MULTI-SECTOR			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNHCR	GLR-04/MS01	6,690,795
Private	UNHCR	GLR-04/MS01	87,847
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			6,778,642
Grand Total:			64,028,558

THE GREAT LAKES REGION

**Table V & VI : Total Contributions per Donor: Consolidated Appeal and Total Humanitarian Assistance
Great Lakes Region 2004**

22 October 2004

Table V: Consolidated Appeal

Total Contributions per Donor (to projects listed in the Consolidated Appeal) [carry over not included]

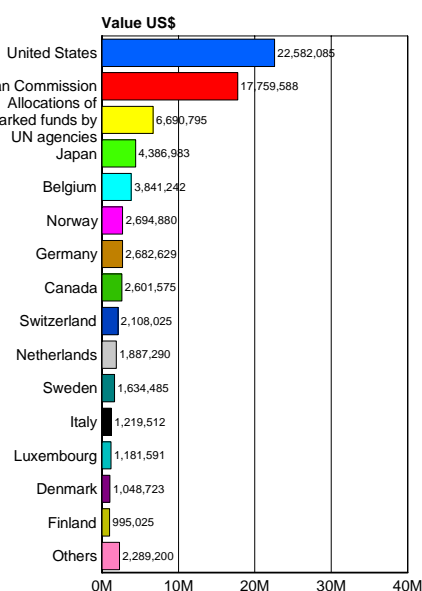
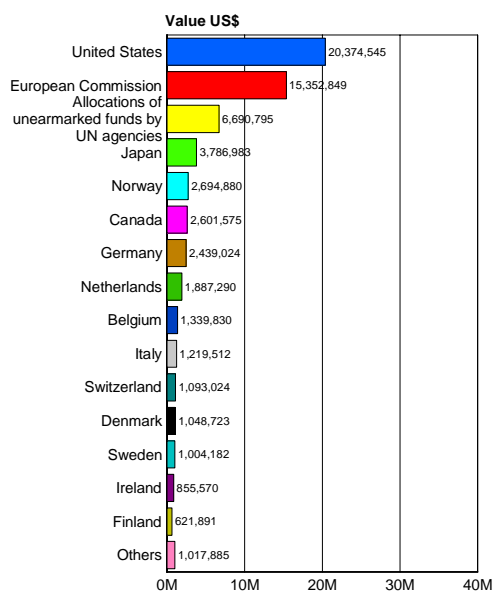
Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	20,374,545	31.8%
European Commission	15,352,849	24.0%
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	6,690,795	10.4%
Japan	3,786,983	5.9%
Norway	2,694,880	4.2%
Canada	2,601,575	4.1%
Germany	2,439,024	3.8%
Netherlands	1,887,290	2.9%
Belgium	1,339,830	2.1%
Italy	1,219,512	1.9%
Switzerland	1,093,024	1.7%
Denmark	1,048,723	1.6%
Sweden	1,004,182	1.6%
Ireland	855,570	1.3%
Finland	621,891	1.0%
Others	1,017,885	1.6%
Grand Total:	64,028,558	100.0%

Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor *
(carry over not included)

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	22,582,085	29.9%
European Commission	17,759,588	23.5%
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	6,690,795	8.8%
Japan	4,386,983	5.8%
Belgium	3,841,242	5.1%
Norway	2,694,880	3.6%
Germany	2,682,629	3.5%
Canada	2,601,575	3.4%
Switzerland	2,108,025	2.8%
Netherlands	1,887,290	2.5%
Sweden	1,634,485	2.2%
Italy	1,219,512	1.6%
Luxembourg	1,181,591	1.6%
Denmark	1,048,723	1.4%
Finland	995,025	1.3%
Others	2,289,200	3.0%
Grand Total:	75,603,628	100%

*) Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contribution outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)



THE GREAT LAKES REGION

**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)
as of 22 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
Belgium				
6 Apr 04	Belgium	UNHCR	Multi-sector assistance	2,501,412
Subtotal for Belgium				2,501,412
European Commission				
22 Sep 04	European Commission	NGOs; Red Cross	Humanitarian aid in favor of victims of crisis in the region of Pool	2,406,739
Subtotal for European Commission				2,406,739
Finland				
19 Feb 04	Finland	ICRC	Emergency aid for the post-war situation	373,134
Subtotal for Finland				373,134
Germany				
1 Jul 04	Germany	GTZ	Food aid in south Rwanda	243,605
Subtotal for Germany				243,605
Ireland				
14 Apr 04	Ireland	ARCT	Provide counselling for genocide and rape victims	121,951
Subtotal for Ireland				121,951
Japan				
26 Aug 04	Japan	UNHCR	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Rwanda	600,000
Subtotal for Japan				600,000
Luxembourg				
4 Mar 04	Luxembourg	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	559,701
Subtotal for Luxembourg				559,701
Private				
26 Aug 04	Private	UNHCR	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Rwanda	1,150
Subtotal for Private				1,150

THE GREAT LAKES REGION

**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for
Great Lakes Region 2004**
Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)
as of 22 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
Sweden				
22 Apr 04	Sweden	PMU-I	Programme which will facilitate the return and reintegration of IDP and refugee families in their former villages in Burundi; provide health care for IDPs living in camps in Beni, North Kivu	630,303
Subtotal for Sweden				630,303
Switzerland				
23 Apr 04	Switzerland	MSF	Medical and surgery intervention for victims regarding the conflict of Bunia	468,750
23 Apr 04	Switzerland	SHA	Regional funds for urgent humanitarian activities	156,250
23 Apr 04	Switzerland	SHA	Reconstructive development surgery course	195,313
23 Apr 04	Switzerland	TEARFUND	Support of IDPs in the region of Beni	54,688
30 Jul 04	Switzerland	UNDP	International conference for the GLR	140,000
Subtotal for Switzerland				1,015,001
United Kingdom				
30 Apr 04	United Kingdom	MSF	Food and nutrition, water and sanitation materials, medical materials, medicines, shelter, cloths and blankets	914,534
Subtotal for United Kingdom				914,534
United States				
26 Aug 04	United States	UNHCR	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Rwanda	1,050,000
14 Sep 04	United States	UNHCR	Funds for UNHCR annual programme in Republic of the Congo	1,157,540
Subtotal for United States				2,207,540
Grand Total:				11,575,070

ANNEX II.

SUMMARY MATRIX OF SUPPORT PROVIDED BY REGIONAL OFFICES

	Coordination / liaison	Advocacy	Emergency response capacity and direct assistance	Emergency preparedness, monitoring and evaluation
Life-saving assistance (Provision of food security, water, shelter & health)	FAO IFRC OCHA WVI UNICEF UNHCR WFP	FAO IFRC IRIN OCHA UNICEF UNHCR WFP WVI	FAO IFRC OCHA UNICEF UNHCR WFP WVI	FAO IFRC IRIN OCHA UNICEF UNHCR WFP WVI
Human rights violations: violence against children & sexual violence	FAO IOM OCHA UNESCO UNICEF UNHCR WFP	IFRC IRIN IOM OCHA UNESCO UNICEF UNHCR WFP WVI	OCHA UNESCO UNICEF UNHCR WFP WVI	IRIN OCHA UNICEF UNHCR WFP WVI
Policy: including IDPs & HIV/AIDS	FAO IFRC OCHA UNESCO UNICEF UNHCR WVI WFP	FAO IFRC IRIN OCHA UNESCO UNICEF UNHCR WFP	FAO IFRC OCHA WVI WFP UNICEF UNHCR	FAO IFRC IRIN OCHA UNICEF UNHCR WFP
Other / general	OCHA WFP UNESCO UNICEF UNHCR	FAO IRIN IOM OCHA WFP UNESCO UNICEF UNHCR	FAO OCHA UNESCO UNICEF WFP	FAO IRIN OCHA UNICEF WFP


ANNEX III.


OVERVIEW OF AGENCIES AND ORGANISATIONS


Stakeholders of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) elaborated above include a range of actors whose individual mandates and perspectives have shaped regional analysis and contributed to the development of strategic priorities. Indeed, this document reflects their participation and particular role independently of the inclusion of projects. In the following overviews, each agency or organisation has indicated:


- The full title of the regional structure and its regional coverage, both within and beyond the Great Lakes Region
- The mandate or mission of the organisation
- Staffing capacity
- Key areas or sectors of activity at regional and country level
- A 'guide' overall budget figure for these activities
- Contact details


Interested parties are invited to contact these organisations and agencies for further information.


	<p>CARE INTERNATIONAL</p>
<p>CARE INTERNATIONAL seeks a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security.</p> <p>CARE International's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We facilitate lasting change through strengthening capacity for self-help; providing economic opportunity; delivering relief in emergencies; influencing policy decisions at all levels; addressing discrimination in all its forms. Guided by the aspirations of local communities, we pursue our mission with both excellence and compassion because the people whom we serve deserve nothing less</p> <p>CARE International is a confederation of CARE national member offices in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, UK and USA.</p>	
<p>CARE International Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC ➤ Countries covered outside the GLR: Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya ➤ CARE Country Offices: in all the above-mentioned countries in East and Central Africa. <p>Staffing: There are 5 international and 4 national staff posts at the regional level, and 58 international and 1,879 national staff posts (combined) in the 10 country offices.</p>	
<p>CARE works in the following sectors within the East and Central Africa region: HIV/AIDS, education, health and population, economic development, food security, peace building and demobilisation, integrated conservation and development, water and sanitation and emergency. CARE undertakes the following activities in the region:</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Country office management oversight. ➤ Financial management and oversight. ➤ Assists country offices in programme capacity building. ➤ Regional analysis, advocacy and information exchange/networking. ➤ Coordinating regional and overseas fundraising and technical support to country offices. ➤ Alliance building 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developing/implementing country strategy. ➤ Long-term development projects in a variety of sectors. ➤ Capacity strengthening and institutional development. ➤ Advocacy and policy analysis. ➤ Relief operations. ➤ Partnership with government. UN, Donors, and other NGOs.
<p>The overall budget for CARE activities at regional and country level, for 2005 is more than US\$ 80 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: CARE International, East and Central Africa Regional Management Unit, PO Box 43864, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 2713672/2717367. Fax: + 254 20 2718524. E-mail: gchege@care.org or maxwell@care.org ; Regional Director: Geoffrey Chege, Mobile: 0722 307 933 Deputy Regional Director: Dan Maxwell, Mobile: 0721 631 748 Regional Programme Coordinator: Allison Burden E-mail: allisonb@care.co.ke Mobile: 0733 632 597</p>	


	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
<p>FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Mission Statement FAO's work in post-disaster and complex emergency situations emphasizes the protection and rehabilitation of agricultural livelihoods. FAO's assistance aims to restore local food production and reduce dependency on food aid, which is an essential part of the recovery process.</p> <p>Over the last ten years, FAO's principal core expertise in emergencies has evolved to one of coordination of agricultural relief activities. FAO shares its technical expertise with partners for the distribution of inputs, the management of information and consensus building in pursuit of common objectives with partners. The goal is to increase people's self-reliance and lay the foundations for sustainable agricultural recovery.</p>	
<p>The Emergency Coordination office for Africa, based in Nairobi, is part of FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division and covers emergency-affected countries in Africa.</p> <p>Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania Emergency Coordination Units outside the GLR: Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, R. of Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe Emergency Coordination Units in the GLR: Burundi, DRC (Kinshasa, Goma), Uganda, Tanzania</p> <p>Staffing: There are 12 international staff in the GLR region (including the Nairobi office) as well as approximately 55 national staff in the various countries of the GLR.</p>	
<p>At regional level, the Emergency Coordination office for Africa has two main functions. The first is to ensure strategic coordination and policy development and to promote consistent programming and planning across the country coordination units. The second involves the general supervision of the operational activities of TCE implemented by or through the coordination units at country level. FAO's emergency coordination units act at country level to coordinate all operations in the agriculture sector with UN and international and local NGO partners, donors and local authorities, while also providing direct assistance to crisis-affected populations.</p>	
<p>FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division undertakes activities in the following areas:</p>	
<p>At regional level: Mobilisation of donor support; Policy development, programming, planning; Liaison and development of partnerships; Support to reporting, monitoring and public information; Dissemination of lessons learned and good practices; Support to field units and headquarters, backstopping, provision of training. Emergency response, launch of new operations.</p>	<p>At country level: Resource mobilisation; Assessment and monitoring of emergency requirements in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors; Coordination with partners, donors and government authorities; Collection and analysis of information; Implementation of emergency relief operations with the provision of inputs, technical expertise, training, capacity building.</p>
<p>The overall funding request for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation activities in the Great Lakes Region for 2005 is estimated at US\$34 million.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Emergency Coordinator for Africa based in Nairobi: Daniele Donati, ddonati@faonairobi.or.ke For more information on FAO's Emergency Operations, please visit www.fao.org/reliefoperations</p>	


	<p>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL</p>
<p>Handicap International Mission Statement The core values that define HI are in enhancing livelihoods and giving support to those made vulnerable by disease, deficiency, accidents and civil or armed conflict. Programmes incorporate the social, economic, physical, and psychological rehabilitation of vulnerable groups.</p>	
<p>Handicap International Regional Desk for East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi and Rwanda ➤ Countries covered in the E & HoA: Kenya, Somaliland, Djibouti and Ethiopia ➤ Country Offices: Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland <p>Staffing: There is 1 staff member posted in the office in Nairobi and integrated within the Kenya office for overall regional support and liaison. In each Handicap International country offices there are 1 to 3 international staff members in charge of programme coordination, administration and projects respectively, aided by a host of national support and technical staff.</p>	
<p>Handicap International's broad areas of focus are multidisciplinary and apply crosscutting themes in programmes like: Health, Micro Credit, Rural Development and Infrastructure, Disability and De-mining in the countries of operation in Africa.</p>	
<p>Regional support: The primary functions of the regional desk are to promote viable fundraising systems, improve regional inter-agency and donor relations and to back-up the Nairobi Logistics Department for regional requirements and dissemination of information.</p> <p>HI in the region: With its main activities spread throughout Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Somaliland, Ethiopia and Djibouti, HI is currently involved in the following sectoral programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ HIV/AIDS (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local, private or public, resources to improve the access to quality health services and the autonomy of the most vulnerable people (People Living With HIV AIDS or PWLHA) • Support to local associations fighting against HIV/AIDS • Improve the services available to PLWHA's (Voluntary Counselling and Testing, medical care, prevention messages, home based care) ➤ Micro-credit for PLWHA (Burundi and Kenya); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop income generating activities for people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS • Strengthen their institutional capacities ➤ Food Security (Rwanda, Ethiopia and Kenya); ➤ Refugee Support; ➤ Disability (Rwanda, Ethiopia and Kenya); ➤ Primary Health Care (Burundi and Kenya); ➤ Social and Psychological support to the children post Genocide (Rwanda); ➤ Rehabilitation activities in the form of support to children. 	
<p>The overall budget for Handicap International's (HI) activities in Rwanda is US\$ 670,000 and in Burundi is US\$ 300,000</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Handicap International Kenya Office, PO Box 76375, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 2716 500 / 445, Fax: +254 20 2716 356. General E-mail: hikenya@handicap-international.or.ke or direct E-mail: Regional Liaison Officer: Anna Jones: ajones@handicap-international.or.ke</p>	


	<p>INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (International Federation)</p>
<p>International Federation Mission Statement The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. The International Federation is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, whose purpose is embodied in its constitution and principle of humanity: to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found, to protect life and health and ensure respect for the human being, without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.</p>	
<p>Federation Regional Delegation for Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries Covered in the GLR: Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, DRC (covered by Yaounde Sub Regional Office, but some relief/logistics support through the Regional Delegation in Nairobi) ➤ Countries covered outside the GLR: Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles ➤ Sub Regional Offices: East Africa Sub Region: (based in Uganda), Horn of Africa, (based in Addis) and Indian Ocean Islands (based in Madagascar in 2005) ➤ Country Offices: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Sudan. <p>Staffing: The International Federation's Regional Delegation, Nairobi, has 6 international and 39 national staff posts, and there are 10 international and 25 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.</p>	
<p>On a regional level the respective national societies and the International Federation aim at improving the lives of people who are at risk from the effects of conflict, urbanisation, environmental degradation, disease, epidemics and natural disasters which threaten their ability to live with the minimum of socio-economic security and human dignity. The International Federation's programmes focus on the following four core areas; promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and health and care in the community, including HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation.</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Representation and advocacy. ➤ Strategic coordination. ➤ Disaster response coordination. ➤ Assist to develop programmes. ➤ Assist to build/protect partnerships. ➤ Management of Federation personnel. ➤ Development of knowledge sharing and best practice. 	<p>At sub regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Focal point for NS/Secretariat relationship. ➤ Strengthening NS capacity building. ➤ Support of Cooperation Agreement Strategy processes at the country level. <p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster Response. ➤ Disaster Preparedness. ➤ Organisational Development. ➤ Humanitarian Values. ➤ Health and care, including HIV/AIDS and Water and Sanitation.
<p>The overall budget for the International Federation's activities, at regional and country level, for 2005 is CHF 26,000,000 (preliminary budget figures for regional and country programmes for the 14 countries).</p>	
<p>Contact Details: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Regional Delegation, PO Box 41275, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: +254 20 271.42.55/56. Fax: + 254 20 271.50.87. E-mail: jfrcke01@ifrc.org, Head of Regional Delegation: Anitta Underlin. For details, please refer to the Federation Website: http://www.ifrc.org</p>	


 International Organization for Migration	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
<p>IOM Mission Statement</p> <p>IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organisation for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management; ➤ advance understanding of migration issues; ➤ encourage social and economic development through migration; and, ➤ uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. 	
<p>IOM Mission with Regional Function (MRF) for Central and East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda. ➤ IOM Country Offices: Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sudan <p>Staffing: There are 25 international and 177 national staff posts at the MRF for Central and East Africa, and 28 international and 55 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.</p>	
<p>IOM undertakes the following activities in the Great Lakes Region. Those of the MRF-Nairobi are in line with the 2005 inter-agency Regional Strategy.</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Activities addressing migration and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. ➤ Resource mobilisation for migration management. ➤ Support to disaster prevention and management, emergency response and contingency planning for forced migration. ➤ Policy and advocacy issues on migrants and mobile populations. ➤ Strengthening the capacity of country offices through technical backstopping and supervision of project activities, of administrative and financial issues. ➤ Humanitarian actions. 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disarmament, demobilisation, return / reintegration and peace building activities. ➤ Provision of technical assistance on Migration health activities to governments (e.g. HIV/AIDS etc.). ➤ Strengthening the Institutional capacity of government through the resources of nationals in diaspora. ➤ Advocacy on the rights of migrants and mobile populations (e.g. IDPs, human trafficking etc.). ➤ Resource mobilisation.
<p>The overall budget for IOM activities in the GLR, at regional and country level, for 2005 is circa US\$ 13 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: IOM MRF Nairobi, PO Box 55040, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 4444174. Fax: + 254 20 4449577. E-mail: iomnairobi@iom.int Regional Representative: Edwin McClain</p>	


	<p>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS INTEGRATED REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS (IRIN)</p>
<p>IRIN Mission Statement IRIN seeks to strengthen universal access to timely, strategic and non-partisan information so as to: i) enhance the capacity of the humanitarian community to understand, prepare for, respond to, and avert emergencies; ii) assist local communities to play a role in policies and decisions which affect them; iii) involve communities in the information exchange process and by so doing create a platform for debate between humanitarian decision-makers and communities; iv) support efforts aimed at conflict resolution and reconciliation by countering misinformation through the provision of impartial information to all parties.</p>	
<p>IRIN Central and East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Countries covered from Nairobi: Great Lakes – Burundi, CAR, DRC, RoC, Rwanda and Tanzania; East/Horn of Africa – Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.</p> <p>Other IRIN regional offices: Johannesburg – Southern Africa; Dakar – West Africa; Ankara – Asia, including Afghanistan and Iraq in the Middle East</p> <p>Staffing: The IRIN global management and advisory team comprises 7 international staff. IRIN-CEA comprises 6 international and 4 national professional staff, while a total of 7 international and 11 national professional staff are assigned in support of editorial operations in Southern Africa, West Africa and Asia. 26 national staff provide essential support services.</p>	
<p>Supporting the 2005 inter-agency strategy, IRIN provides the following specialised services:</p>	
<p>For all regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A free-of-charge news and information service tailored to meet the specific needs of the humanitarian community; ➤ A fully customisable E-mail subscription service enabling users to stay informed and yet avoid 'information overload'; ➤ In-depth reporting aimed at strengthened planning and decision-making based on relevant humanitarian, human rights, economic, political and social analysis; ➤ Strategic monitoring of regions and countries under-reported by the mainstream media to support early warning of emergencies and resources mobilisation; ➤ Advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable, based on dialogue and engagement of local communities in the information gathering process; ➤ Community empowerment through local radio support and HIV/AIDS information; ➤ Film documentaries and multi-media presentations on key humanitarian topics; ➤ Training and capacity building support for local journalists and media. 	
<p>The overall budget for IRIN core editorial activities, for all regions, for 2005 is: US\$ 4.9 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: IRIN-CEA, PO Box 30218, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 622147. Fax: + 254 20 622129. E-mail: irin@ocha.unon.org. Head of Office: Ms. Pat Banks.</p>	


	<p>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA) REGIONAL SUPPORT OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA (RSO-CEA)</p>
<p>OCHA Mission Statement OCHA's mission is to mobilise and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to: alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies; advocate for the rights of people in need; promote preparedness and prevention; and facilitate sustainable solutions.</p>	
<p>OCHA Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (RSO-CEA), Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda. ➤ Countries covered outside the GLR: Central African Republic, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Somalia, Sudan ➤ OCHA Country Offices: Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. <p>Staffing: There are 8 international and 8 national staff posts at the RSO-CEA, and 34 international and 89 national staff posts (combined) in the three country offices of Burundi, DRC and Uganda.</p>	
<p>In line with the 2005 inter-agency Regional Strategy, OCHA RSO-CEA focuses its activities on:</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support to the SRSG for the GLR and Lead Agency for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. ➤ Information gathering, dissemination and analysis, through regular and ad-hoc reports. ➤ Strategic coordination: definition of regional strategies of response. ➤ Leading the Consolidated Appeal Process for the GLR and its subsequent launch and promotion. ➤ Leading a Regional Scenario Development process for preparedness and early warning. Mechanisms. ➤ Resource mobilisation and donor liaison. ➤ Identification of critical issues at country level and development of joint advocacy strategies with regional partners. ➤ Media relation including the development of a media network. ➤ Production of advocacy operations and material: books, booklets, briefing packs. ➤ Organisation of inter-agency field missions throughout the region with interested donors. 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Backstopping and surge capacity. ➤ Technical Support on PI/PR, advocacy, natural disaster response, information management and technology, logistics and administration-finance. ➤ Dissemination of information on the countries of the region. ➤ Support to the country CAP. ➤ Support to country Advocacy and Public Information activities. ➤ Resource mobilisation. ➤ Support to the country Contingency Planning Process, and preparedness mechanisms. ➤ Deployment of rapid response teams in case of natural disaster or sudden onset crises. ➤ Training. ➤ Support to Information Management. ➤ Procurement and Logistics.
<p>The overall budget for OCHA RSO-CEA activities for 2005 is US\$ 1.8 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: RSO-CEA, OCHA, PO Box 30218, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 622166. Fax: + 254 20 622895. E-mail: valerie@ocha.unon.org. Head of Office: Valerie Julliand.</p>	

	<p>MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (MERLIN)</p>
<p>MERLIN Mission Statement Merlin is a UK-based charity, providing healthcare for people in crises and disasters situations around the world. We specialise in reaching the poorest countries, the most difficult environments and in complex emergencies, supporting vulnerable people when the local infrastructure has broken down.</p>	
<p>MERLIN Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: DRC ➤ Countries covered outside the GLR: Kenya, Somalia ➤ MERLIN Country Offices: DRC, Kenya, Somalia. <p>Staffing: There are 3 international and 5 national staff posts at the Regional Office, and 26 international and 200 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.</p>	
<p>The goal of the Regional Office is to address acute and chronic humanitarian crises within Kenya while supporting wider Merlin activities in a surrounding regional characterised by cyclical disasters and complex emergencies. Our programmes aim to response to health emergencies in the region; focus on key causes of morbidity and mortality and other specialised disease control efforts (Malaria, HIV/AIDS); to develop long-term strategies as a component of emergency response; to maintain health expertise in the region. The following activities are undertaken:</p>	
<p>The Regional Office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regional Logistics. ➤ Regional Security Monitoring. ➤ Technical Support for Needs Assessment. ➤ Recruitment. ➤ Donor Liaison. ➤ Programme Implementation in Kenya. 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Basic Health Care: malaria initiative, support to systems as primary and secondary level, delivery of supplies and equipment, training, management capacity building, community mobilisation. ➤ Nutritional Rehabilitation: surveys and surveillance, TFC and SFC, training, community education. ➤ Water and Sanitation: water quality testing, sanitation systems, provision of latrines and wells, community mobilisation, training.
<p>The overall budget for MERLIN activities for all offices (Regional, DRC) in the GLR for 2005 is: £4 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: (Nairobi), Wendy Court House # 4, David Osieli Rd, Westlands. Telephone: +242 20 445 370. Mobile: +254 722 522 832. E-mail: Nairobi@merlin.org.uk</p>	

 Oxfam	OXFAM GB
Oxfam GB Mission Statement Oxfam works with others to overcome poverty and suffering.	
Oxfam GB Regional Management Centre for Horn, East and Central Africa (RMC - HECA), Nairobi, Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda ➤ Countries covered outside the GLR: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland, Sudan ➤ Country Offices: Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somaliland, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda <p>Staffing: There are about 25 staff based in the HECA regional office and approximately 730 staff in the country offices throughout the region.</p>	
<p>Within the HECA region Oxfam works across a number of integrated themes linking programme work with local, national and global level policy advocacy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Humanitarian Response: working with governments and other actors to respond to humanitarian needs in line with best practice and minimum standards. Food security in emergencies, preparedness and protection work are a priority. ➤ Regional Livelihoods: focusing on both markets and assets, linking with Oxfam's Trade Campaign. ➤ Education: linked to the Education Now Campaign, supporting communities and challenging governments to deliver on their responsibilities. ➤ Conflict Reduction: including peace building and conflict management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Right to be Heard, linking to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process debates, and focuses on good governance, through active participation of the poor and marginalised. <p>The Regional Management Centre (RMC) manages and supports Oxfam's programmes in HECA with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ strategic planning and management; ➤ advocacy, media, campaigning, information exchange and analysis; ➤ support to response and contingency planning, including emergency response team resources, recruitment support and resource mobilisation; ➤ technical support and training.
<p>In 2004/5 budget for Oxfam GB's activities in the Horn, East and Central Africa Region totalled US\$ 36.5 million, of which approximately US\$ 18.25 million are for humanitarian work.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Oxfam GB, Shelter Afrique House, Mamlaka Road, PO Box 40680, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 2715003. Fax: + 254 20 2715095. E-mail: hecainfo@oxfam.org.uk. Humanitarian Lead: John Fairhurst, Regional Program Manager</p>	

	<p>RedR & IHE</p>
<p>Mission Statement</p> <p>To improve humanitarian practice by training, providing and supporting competent and committed people, worldwide.</p>	
<p>RedR/IHE Eastern Africa is a branch of RedR London. There are currently five RedR Organisations worldwide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ RedR/IHE London ➤ RedR Australia ➤ RedR Canada ➤ RedR New Zealand ➤ RedR India. <p>These independent organisations are coordinated, at international level by RedR International, an umbrella organisation.</p> <p>RedR/IHE's immediate aim is to receive accreditation in Kenya to become an independent organisation like the rest of its sister organisations. RedR Eastern Africa covers the Horn of Africa, East Africa and the GLR.</p> <p>Staffing: RedR EA presently has one international staff and additional national staff will be recruited.</p>	
<p>The three Strategic Objectives of RedR EA for building response capacity in the regions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ training of Emergency Relief Personnel; ➤ management of a Register of Emergency Relief personnel; and, ➤ promotion of best practice in Emergency Relief. 	
<p>RedR EA will have the following major activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ identification of gaps in capacity to respond in emergencies; ➤ identification of the Training Needs that can help fill the gaps; ➤ design appropriate training modules; ➤ train; ➤ review and follow up. ➤ recruitment to the RedR Register; ➤ promotion of best practice by facilitating the sharing of practical experiences of responses in emergency relief. <p>RedR will closely collaborate and coordinate with all the various relevant agencies in all its activities.</p>	
<p>The budget for RedR EA is constantly reviewed in response to evolving needs in the region.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: RedR East Africa, PO Box 30020, Nairobi, 00100, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 338992/250577, mobile 254 734600020. Fax: + 254 20 210694/244493. E-mail: redr@gibbafrica.com or akassa@gibbafrica.com; Regional Representative: Alemayehu Kassa</p>	

 Save the Children	SAVE THE CHILDREN (UK)
<p>We look forward to a world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ That respects and values each child ➤ That listens to children and learns ➤ Where all children have hope and opportunity <p>Save the Children fights for children's rights and delivers immediate and lasting improvements to children's lives worldwide.</p> <p>Goals for children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Basic services enjoyed by all children ➤ Children safeguarded in emergencies ➤ Children protected and respected as citizens ➤ Child-focused economic policies 	
<p>SC (UK) Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda ➤ Countries covered outside the GLR: Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya ➤ SC (UK) Country Offices: DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan (North and South), Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia <p>Staffing: 1 Coordinator, 7 Advisers, Information Officer plus support staff based in the ECA Regional Office and appropriately staffed programme offices in each of the countries identified above.</p>	
<p>SC (UK) Regional Office undertakes the following activities for the Great Lakes Region. These activities are in line with the 2005 inter-agency Regional Strategy:</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategic development and coordination ➤ Information exchange, analysis, research and advocacy. ➤ Support to response and contingency planning. ➤ Technical support, training, and capacity building. 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developing and implementing country strategy. ➤ Programme activities across all sectors. ➤ Long-term development and emergency response. ➤ Working with partners. ➤ Analysis, research and advocacy. ➤ Resource mobilisation.
<p>The overall unrestricted budget for East and Central Africa is circa US\$ 7 million, of which US\$ 2.5 million is for the Great Lakes Region. Current grant income is approximately US\$ 21 million.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Save the Children (UK) ECA Regional Office, PO Box 39664, Nairobi, Kenya. E-mail: ecaro@scuk.or.ke</p>	

	<p>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) PROGRAMME FOR EDUCATION FOR EMERGENCIES AND RECONSTRUCTION (PEER)</p>
<p>UNESCO PEER Mission Statement UNESCO Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction's Mission is to develop ways and means and appropriate structures for providing services related to emergencies as well as long-term consequences of wars and conflicts through initiatives in the areas of education, communication and culture of peace.</p>	
<p>Regional Programme of Education for Emergencies, Communications and culture of peace (UNESCO PEER), Nairobi, Kenya.</p> <p><i>Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and countries with refugee caseloads in the GLR.</i> <i>Countries covered outside the GLR: Eritrea, Sudan, and Somalia.</i> Staffing: There are 2 international staff, 1 national staff and 7 service staff.</p>	
<p>UNESCO-PEER implements the Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction in the Great Lakes Region. These include: Teacher Emergency Package (TEP), Assessment and Certification of Education in difficult circumstances, Peace Education for Adults and Youth, Sports for Peace, Vocational Education for the Integration of Youth affected by Conflict, Culture of Peace Networks at the grassroots and civil society levels.</p>	
<p>At Regional Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Champion the cause of education as an integral part of the humanitarian response to conflict affected populations through the development of innovative teaching and learning materials. ➤ Develop joint strategies with other agencies and partners on rapid response to humanitarian crisis in the GLR ➤ Promote and encourage the sharing of information among UN agencies and offices in GLR. ➤ Promote strategic coordination in all aspects of humanitarian action and policy formulation. ➤ Support and enhance peace and reconciliation initiatives. ➤ Mobilise resources. ➤ Provide technical support and backstopping to country programmes. 	<p>At Country Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategic and Operational Coordination ➤ Direct assistance to local authorities in capacity building ➤ Production of advocacy materials and emergency education packages and packs. ➤ Needs assessment and skill empowerment of the youth and other vulnerable groups. ➤ Technical assistance and surge capacity.
<p>Contact Details: UNESCO PEER, PO Box 30592, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 622901. Fax: + 254 20 622324. E-mail: peer.edu@unesco.unon.org. Head of Programme M. Djelid Programme coordinator: M. Devadoss</p>	



OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

UNHCR Mission Statement

UNHCR's mission is to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well being of refugees. To achieve this objective UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, and to return home voluntarily. UNHCR also seeks durable solutions to the plight of refugees by assisting their voluntary return to their own country or their permanent settlement in another country.

The UNHCR Office of the Regional Coordinator for the Great Lakes Region (RCO-GLR) Nairobi, Kenya has overall responsibility for matters relating to voluntary repatriation of Rwandan and Congolese (DRC) refugees.

- **Countries covered in the GLR:** Burundi, DRC, RoC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda*. (*Uganda falls under the East Horn for programme issues)
- **Countries covered outside the GLR:** Zambia, Chad, Central African Republic, Angola
- **UNHCR Country Offices:** Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, RoC.

Staffing: There are 2 international and 1 national staff posts at the RCO-GLR, and in the GLR country offices (less Uganda) including 67 international staff posts.

UNHCR Regional Technical Support Service for the East, Horn and Great Lakes Region (RTSS)

- **Countries covered in the GLR:** Same as above
- **Countries covered outside the GLR:** Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Kenya

Staffing: 20 international and 12 national posts at the RTSS.

UNHCR undertakes the following activities in the Great Lakes Region. Those of the RCO-GLR are in line with the 2005 inter-agency Regional Strategy.

At Regional Level:

- Strategic coordination and harmonisation of policies.
- Analysis and policy development.
- Liaison and advocacy with key humanitarian actors, international and regional institutions, donors.
- Support to contingency planning.
- Technical support & backstopping.

At Country Level:

- Provide international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees.
- Promote self-reliance activities reinforce local settlement initiatives and provide basic assistance to new arrivals.
- Conditions permitting, promote or facilitate the return and reintegration of refugees in their countries of origin or their resettlement in third countries.
- Monitor returnees in their communities to ensure safety and dignity of return.
- Promote reconciliation and co-existence to ensure sustainability of return.

The overall budget for UNHCR activities for all offices in the Great Lakes Region, including Burundi, DRC, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda as well as for regional activities in these countries for 2005 is US\$ 74,433,288 under the annual programme plus US\$ 62,331,375 under the special programme (including 7 % support costs) for the repatriation and reintegration of Burundian returnees.

Contact Details: RCO-GLR, UNHCR, PO Box 43801, Nairobi, Kenya.
Telephone: +254 20 444 44 11. Fax: + 254 20 444 48 63.
E-mail: karago@unhcr.ch
Head of Office: Wairimu Karago.



UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

UNICEF Mission Statement

UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children: victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, and all forms of violence and exploitation.

UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO)

- **Countries covered in the GLR:** Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)*, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. (*covered by UNICEF, West and Central Africa Regional Office).
- **Other countries covered by ESARO:** Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Staffing: There are 55 international and 45 national posts in ESARO, and 80 international and 450 national staff posts in the GLR country offices. Additionally, UNICEF offices may contract up to 10% of their staff capacity, each year, as consultants or contractors.

UNICEF's activities in the GLR are in line with the CAP Regional Strategy for 2005. They include:

At Regional Level:


- Technical support and training.
- Surge capacity / backstopping.
- Administrative support.
- Emergency preparedness and response.
- Collection and dissemination of information.
- Resource mobilisation.
- Advocacy for the protection of the rights of women and children.
- Support for strategic initiatives.
- Inter-country office coordination.


At Country Level:

- Fighting HIV/AIDS.
- Girls' education.
- Integrated early childhood development.
- Immunisation and malaria prevention.
- Protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination.
- Emergency preparedness and response.
- Resource mobilisation.
- Advocacy for the rights of women and children.
- Collection and dissemination of information.
- Demobilisation of child soldiers.
- Community capacity development.

The overall budget for UNICEF activities in the GLR, at regional and country level, for 2005 is US\$ 140 million.

Contact Details: UNICEF ESARO, PO Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya, 00100.
 Telephone: 254 20 621234 Fax: 254 20 622678
 E-mail: unicefesaro@unicef.org
 Head of Office: Per Engebak

 <p>World Food Programme</p>	<p>THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</p>
<p>WFP's Mission Statement WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security, which is defined as "access of all people at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life". The policies governing the use of WFP food aid are oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid is for the elimination of the need for food aid. Consistent with its mandate, WFP continues to: (1) use food aid to support economic and social development; (2) meet refugee and other emergency food needs and the associated logistic support; and, (3) promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the UN and FAO.</p>	
<p>WFP Regional Support Office for East and Central Africa (ODK), Kampala, Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries Covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. ➤ Countries covered under the GLR Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO): Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania ➤ WFP Country Offices: Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, ROC, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. <p>Staffing: In Kampala, there are 26 international and 45 national staff posts at the regional bureau, while there are 38 international and 491 national staff posts in the three country offices of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania.</p>	
<p>WFP undertakes the following activities in the Great Lakes Region. These activities are in line with the 2005 inter-agency Regional Strategy.</p>	
<p>Support provided at the Regional Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategic coordination. ➤ Information exchange, analysis and advocacy. ➤ Emergency preparedness, planning and response including contingency planning. ➤ Technical support, training, logistical capacity, administration and procurement, surge capacity and backstopping of Country Offices (COs) in all areas. ➤ Resource mobilisation. 	<p>Areas of implementation at Country Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relief and recovery. ➤ Strategic and operational coordination. ➤ Support to the Humanitarian Coordinator. ➤ Needs assessment, information exchange, response and contingency planning. ➤ Advocacy and negotiation. ➤ Resource mobilisation.
<p>The overall food requirements and total budget for WFP GL regional PRRO operation covering for 2005 is: 143,665 MT at a total cost of US\$ 81,859,767</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Regional Director, WFP East and Southern Africa Regional Bureau (ODK), PO Box 7471, Kampala, Uganda. Telephone: +256 031 242501/3. Fax: + 256 031 242 500. E-mail: Holdbrook.Arthur@wfp.org Regional Director: Holdbrook Arthur.</p>	

	<p>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</p>
<p>WHO Emergency Humanitarian Action (EHA) Mission Statement The Mission of the Emergency and Humanitarian Action Department is to reduce avoidable loss of life, burden diseases and disability in emergency and post crises transition by increasing the capacity and self-reliance of countries in the prevention of Disasters, preparation for emergencies, mitigation of their health consequences and the creation of synergy between emergency action and sustainable development.</p>	
<p>WHO Sub-regional Office for Emergency and humanitarian Action (EHA) for Great Lakes and Central Africa, Nairobi, Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the Great Lakes and Central Africa: Burundi, DRC, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Angola, Central Africa Republic and Gabon. ➤ WHO offices covered: Central Africa sub-regional office, the country offices of Burundi, DRC, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Central Africa Republic, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. <p>Staffing: There are 3 international technical officers posted in the Nairobi, Kampala and Congo who deal with emergencies. All the countries listed above have one EHA focal person each. The DRC owing to its size has 2 technical officers in charge of EHA activities.</p>	
<p>WHO country offices undertake EHA activities in collaboration with Ministries of Health in areas ranging from emergency response and preparedness, capacity building, coordination and advocacy.</p> <p>Activities of WHO/EHA office for Great Lakes and Central Africa include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ providing technical guidance and coordination to UN agencies and NGOs on specific general health humanitarian issues; ➤ working with OCHA, UN agencies, and relevant partners, to formulate the health component of sub-regional and country CAPs and participate in CAP advocacy, assessments and revisions; ➤ strengthening and coordinating health information exchange, facilitating the incorporation of health data into the existing sub-regional humanitarian information system; ➤ working with other UN agencies, WHO country offices and Ministries of Health to verify health information received from the field or other sources, and to produce and disseminate at regular intervals health information updates for the national and international communities for prompt appropriate action; ➤ participating in the detection and assessment of cross-border health humanitarian issues; planning and implementing appropriate health initiatives, in coordination with the respective WHO country offices and Ministries of Health; ➤ participating in sub-regional initiatives to quickly detect and promptly address cross-border health humanitarian issues; ➤ participating in inter-agency meetings as well as donor meetings; ➤ participating in technical meetings with all partners on a regular basis and organise meetings, activities and workshops as required on relevant technical issues. 	
<p>The overall budget of WHO activities in the Great Lakes and Central Africa is estimated at US\$ 25 million per year.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Office of the WHO Emergency and Humanitarian Action for Great Lakes and Central Africa; c/o WHO Kenya Country Office; P. O. Box 45335, Nairobi, KENYA. Telephone +254 20 717702; Fax +254 20 619464. E-mail: WHO@whokenya.org or wanyanaj@whokenya.org Technical Officer WHO/EHA GLR and Central Africa: Dr. Jennifer Wanyana. (New Technical Officer is under recruitment)</p>	

	<p>WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL (WVI)</p>
<p>World Vision's Mission Statement World Vision is an international Christian relief and development organisation working on six continents to promote the well being of all people – especially children. Working in over 75 countries, World Vision's work touches the lives of nearly 100 million people and focuses upon transformational development, emergency relief, promotion of justice, strategic initiatives, public awareness and witnessing to Jesus Christ. Funding is obtained from more than four million people, governments, international organisations and churches.</p>	
<p>World Vision Africa Relief Office, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda ➤ Countries covered outside the GLR: 26 countries in Africa ➤ WVI National Offices in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. National offices engage in a mixture of relief and development. <p>Staffing: In Nairobi there is a team of 16 technical support personnel who provide support in implementation, capacity building and strategic direction in relief programming, transition, disaster mitigation, food aid, logistics, IT, HIV/AIDS, child protection, health and nutrition, psycho-social/trauma, and early warning and preparedness planning for the whole Africa region.</p>	
<p>World Vision is committed to building capacity at the community and national office level in emergency response and disaster mitigation. The organisation maintains a central pool of technical experts, which reduces costs and ensures professionalism of service. The Africa Relief Office, Nairobi, houses a team of technical support personnel.</p>	
<p>Regional support provided in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategic direction, through networking and Advocacy. ➤ Preparedness planning, response implementation, disaster mitigation. ➤ Capacity building and training. ➤ HIV/AIDS strategy. ➤ Developing complementary programmes with other actors. ➤ Technical support to National Offices. 	<p>Areas of implementation at country level (Relief and development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integration of HIV and child protection in all programming. ➤ Joint demobilisation strategies. ➤ Preparedness planning and disaster mitigation. ➤ Health and Nutrition ➤ Advocacy and networking. ➤ Capacity building. ➤ Lessons learnt, assessments and review of emergency initiatives
<p>The overall budget for WVI activities for all offices in the GLR for 2005 was US\$ 55 Million. This includes US\$ 20 million for relief and rehabilitation and US\$ 35 Million on development.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Philippe Guiton, Regional Relief Director, World Vision, PO Box 30473, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 4447359. Fax: +254 20 4442201. E-mail philippe_guiton@wvi.org. Website: www.wvi.org</p>	

ANNEX IV.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
ARC	Action for the Rights of Children
AU	African Union
CA	Consolidated Appeal
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Care International
CEA	Central East Africa
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CMD	Cassava Mosaic Disease
CO	Country Offices
CPN	Culture for Peace Network
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EHA	Emergency Humanitarian Action
EPP	Emergency Preparedness and Planning
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food-for-Asset
FFW	Food-for-Work
FFT	Food-for-Training
FNL	Forces National de la Libération
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GUSCO	Gulu Save the Children Organisation
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Project
HECA	Horn, East and Central Africa
HI	Handicap International
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICGLR	International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the
GLR	
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IHE	
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MCIS	Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDRP	Multi-country Demobilisation Programme
MoH	Ministry of Health
MONUC	Mission d'Observation des Nations Unies pour le Congo
MRF	Mission with Regional Function

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
PEER	Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (UNESCO)
PEP	Peace Education Package
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PWLHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
RBM	Results Based Management
RedR	Engineers for Disaster Relief
RMC	Regional Management Centre
RoC	Republic of Congo
RDRA	Regional Disaster Response Advisor
RRFSP	Rapid Response Fund for Seed Procurement
RSO-CEA	Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (OCHA)
SADC	South Africa Development Community
SARP	Small Arms Reduction Programme (UNDP)
SC – UK	Save the Children – UK
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPHERE	A Project on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TCE	Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (FAO)
TEP	Teacher's Emergency Package
TNG	Transitional National Government
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Force
VACA	Vulnerability and Capabilities Analysis
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WINGS	WFP Information Network Global System
WVI	World Vision International

Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 28 February 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. **What did you think of the review of 2004?
How could it be improved?**

2. **Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

3. **To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?**

4. **To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

5. **To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?**

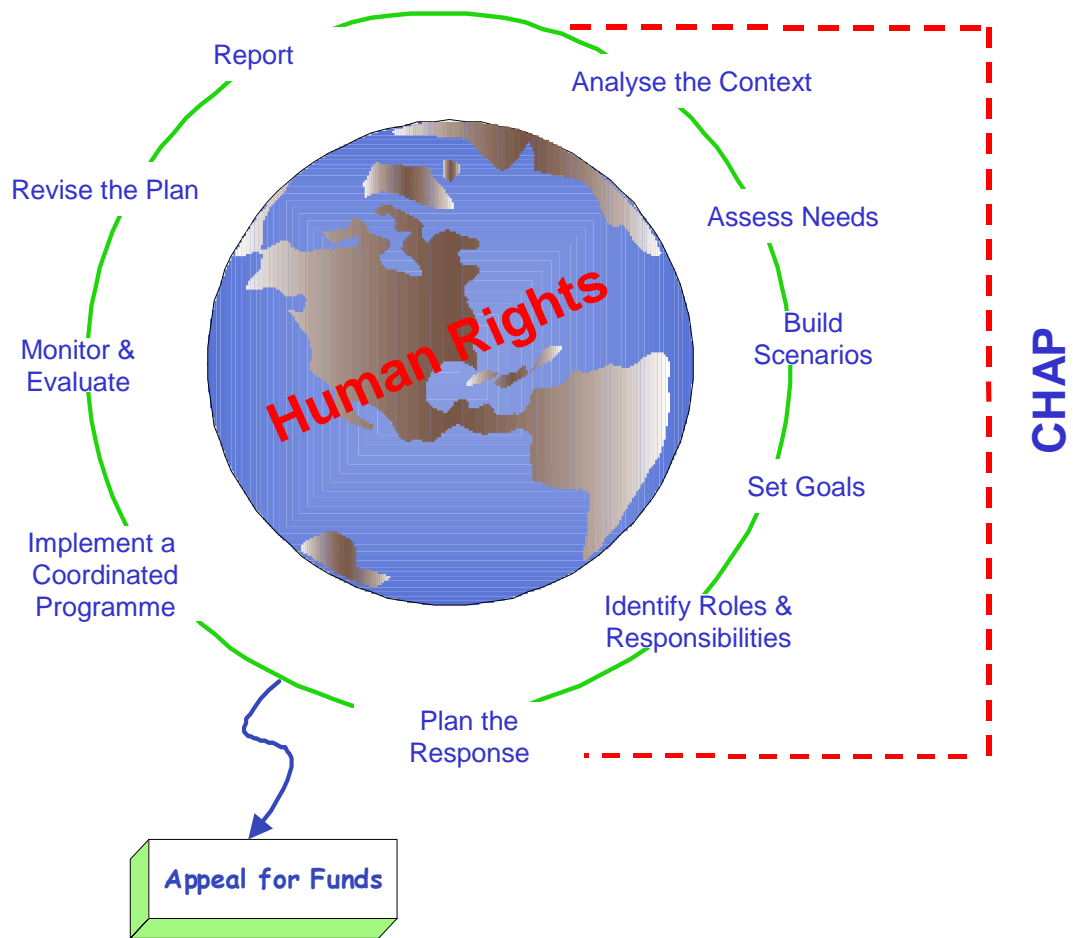
6. **Is the presentation of the document layout and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?**

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:
Title & Organisation:
Email Address:

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)

NEW YORK OFFICE
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
USA

TELEFAX: (1 212) 963.3630

GENEVA OFFICE
PALAIS DES NATIONS
1211 GENEVA 10
SWITZERLAND

TELEFAX: (41 22) 917.0368