

*H*umanitarian appeal 2006



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Humanitarian appeal 2006



Fabrice Asso/OCHA-CI/Côte d'Ivoire - Guigb/2003

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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 strike, a Flash Appeal. 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 to be presented to donors in July 2006.

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 works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERMOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

FOREWORD TO THE HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2006

The past year has been a wretched one for millions of disaster victims. It dawned with the Indian Ocean tsunami, saw a hurricane season unrivalled in living memory strike the Americas, and included South Asia's devastating earthquake. Through it all, other tragic crises persisted in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Like never before, the year stretched and tested the capabilities of aid agencies, and the will of survivors.

This Humanitarian Appeal seeks \$ 4.7 billion in urgent support for 31 million people worldwide. The Appeal covers 26 countries and comes to roughly \$ 150 per person, a relatively small amount where lives hang in the balance.

The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) is the international community's most important tool for raising resources for humanitarian action. By bringing together relief agencies, the CAP avoids competing appeals, and provides a unified framework for a strategic and inclusive response. It is designed not only to alleviate immediate suffering, but also to identify and address longer-term needs. This year, for the first time, every Consolidated Appeal includes projects to be undertaken by non-governmental organizations as well as UN agency initiatives.

United Nations Member States must necessarily take the lead in responding to the Appeal. But the private sector, and every concerned citizen, should contribute. The many high-profile disasters of the past year mobilized great numbers of individuals across the world. Their support brought food to the hungry, medical assistance to the sick and shelter to displaced populations. I hope that all such individuals remain engaged in humanitarian efforts and continue donating generously.

I call on the international community to support this year's Appeal, and to do so with a sense of urgency. Historically, only one-tenth of Consolidated Appeals have been funded in the first quarter of each year. Yet early funding enables aid agencies to start programs on schedule, ensuring timely and dependable assistance. As untended humanitarian crises inevitably worsen, delayed giving costs more in lives and in resources.

To encourage early giving, UN Member States are being invited to Geneva on 10 January 2006. The gathering will be an opportunity for donors to lay out their priorities and funding goals for the year. It will also allow aid agencies to elaborate on pressing needs, and to seek immediately needed commitments.

We must ensure that all people in crisis – regardless of nationality, gender or belief – receive adequate aid or support. Together, we can save lives and make a difference. It is in this spirit that I ask you to generously support Humanitarian Appeal 2006.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Annan'.
Kofi A. Annan

I NTRODUCTION

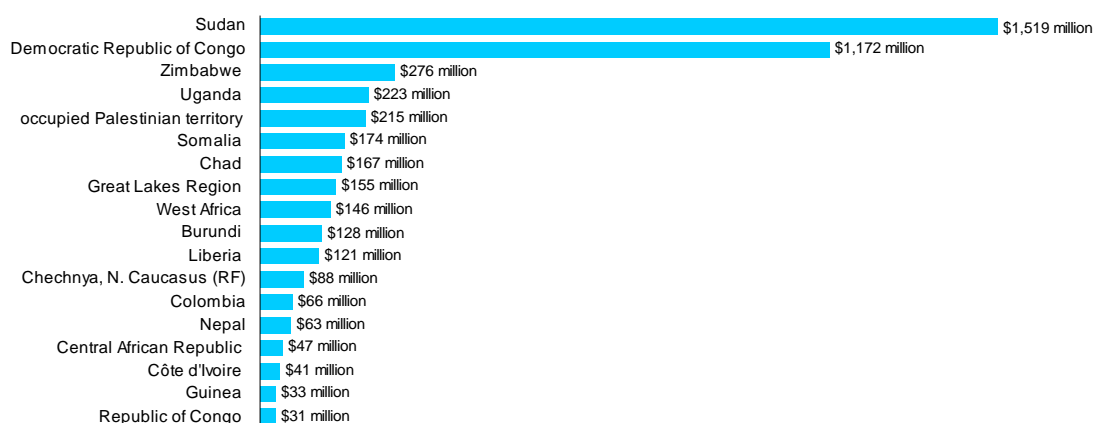
This year has been a year like no other for humanitarian action, bracketed by devastating disasters – the Indian Ocean tsunami in the final days of 2004 and the South Asia earthquake of October 2005, on top of the worst hurricane season in living memory – and stretching all humanitarian agencies to their maximum capacity and beyond. Funding, led by private donations for the tsunami, reached unprecedented worldwide totals – but because the majority of funds were earmarked for the tsunami, most agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) still lacked sufficient funding to assist millions of people struck by other crises. Victims of conflict saw improvements in some regions, while other conflicts intensified, worsening the human cost. Angola, emerging from a war that stretched back to the 1970s, had its first year since 1993 without a consolidated appeal. Formerly warring parties in Sudan signed a peace accord and entered a period of reconciliation, return and reintegration of refugees and displaced people, and recovery – while a separate conflict in Sudan's Darfur region deteriorated again and continues to be one of the world's most serious crises. Effects of the insurgency in Nepal worsened, leading to that

country's first consolidated appeal. In the midst of this year, a broad-ranging review of humanitarian action laid down blueprints for improved coordination and response. Humanitarian action continues to become more effective, professional, and efficient. The rationale for consolidated appeals remains straightforward and relevant: to avoid competing and overlapping appeals, and to provide a framework for strategic, coordinated, and inclusive programming. All Consolidated Appeals comprise strategic action plans and specific project proposals by both NGOs and UN agencies.

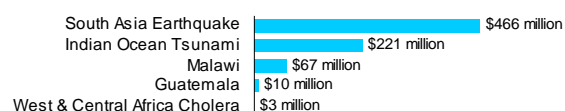
For 2006, 18 programmes require a total of \$ 4.7 billion to ensure that 31 million people in 26 countries get the best available protection and assistance, on time. In addition to new requirements for 2006, some \$ 766 million is still required for five flash appeals issued in 2005 and which extend into the coming year.

This may seem like a lot of money – but in fact, it's the same as asking each person in the world's wealthy countries to donate the cost of two cups of coffee.

Funding Requirements in 2006



2005 Flash appeals continuing into 2006



EXAMPLES OF KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2005

What are consolidated appeals, and what is done with the funding that agencies in them receive?¹ In essence appeals are a snapshot of the aid community's efforts to work together on context analysis, needs assessment, prioritisation, planning and coordinated programme implementation. The examples highlighted below illustrate the variety of specialised actions that comprise the Consolidated Appeals Process' strategic approach to meeting humanitarian need.

Burundi (48% funded)

Food aid (78% funded): Distribution of 45,800 metric tonnes (MT) of food throughout the country, reaching 1.3 million people (12,500 MTs to vulnerable households through targeted distributions, 3,000 MTs allocated to the 220 nutritional centres in Burundi, 6,000 MTs to people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups in social centres, 1,000 MTs to refugee families, and 2,000 MTs to Burundian returning refugees from Tanzania and Rwanda); more than 21,300 MTs also distributed through recovery activities, such as the seed-protection ration programme, food-for-work/training activities, Disarmament-Demobilisation-Reintegration (DDR), and school feeding.

Agriculture (57% funded): Distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to 625,000 households; expanded recovery activities targeting specific vulnerabilities of approximately 40,000 households with reduced land access, Batwa minority communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the chronically ill; distribution of 26,800,000 sweet potato cuttings and plants for improved crop and seed multiplication in regions affected by drought and crop pest; support to IDP and refugee reinsertion including distribution of 210,000 fruit plants and recovery of 400 hectares of swamps, benefiting 42,000 households.

Health (12% funded): Distribution of 378 essential drug kits, covering an estimated 567,000 consultations; 150 health emergency kits, covering an estimated 1,500,000 patients; 1,250 trauma kits and 2,500 replenishment kits; 900 basic surgery kits; 40 midwife drugs and equipment kits and 10 obstetrical surgery kits. Training and supervision: refresher training for 395 nurses and 77 health centre managers; availability of staff management and supervision tools at 178 centres, drug stock management at 185 centres and health centre audit at 107 centres. Number of HIV/AIDS test and treatment centres expanded from 89 in 2002 to 115 in 2004; rise in the number of tested people from 30,412 in 2002 to 71,730 in 2004.

Multi-sector (21% funded): Over 60,000 refugees repatriated to Burundi from Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); number of IDPs living in sites for the displaced has decreased from 145,000 in 170 sites in 2004 to 117,000 in 160 sites countrywide in 2005.

Central African Republic (31% funded)

Health & nutrition (22% funded): Halt of transmission of wild polio virus; national immunisation campaigns against measles carried out to protect children 6 months to 14 years of age.

HIV/AIDS (39% funded): Services for Prevention of Parent-Child Transmission and the Counsel for Voluntary Testing made operational in Bangui and in the former conflict zones, with the opening of five new testing centres.

Water and sanitation (33% funded): Rehabilitation of 324 pumps in Nana Grébizi and Ouham, with re-activation of community water point committees; provision of hygiene materials to schools; training of teachers and student-parent associations.

Education (1% funded): Distribution of 5,000 new school desks as partial replacement for the 55,000 destroyed in the conflict in 2002–2003 (bringing the total replaced to 10,300); distribution of pedagogic material in the form of school kits for about 154,000 students and 2,500 teachers in the former conflict zones; rehabilitation of 11 school buildings, giving educational access to more than 2,500 students in these zones.

Protection (0% funded): 800 victims of rape and sexual violence received psycho-social support and aid for income-generating activities.

¹ All consolidated appeals and flash appeals can be viewed on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net> or on <http://www.reliefweb.int>. Information on the financial status of appeals, updated daily, can be viewed on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>. Figures throughout this section are as of 21 October 2005.

Food aid & food security (31% funded): 469 tonnes of food provided under the World Food Programme's (WFP) food-for-work and food-for-training programmes for 2,359 households; 56 training sessions performed on themes of hygiene and prevention of HIV for 80,000 beneficiaries; 102,000 displaced or returning persons received food to facilitate their return to zone of origin; 27,737 vulnerable people (including 5,548 people with AIDS and their family members) received food aid; 5,494 orphans and seniors received food aid.

Flood assistance: Provision of 75,000 litres of water per day for 60 days; distribution of 10,000 jerry cans; sanitary education; pre-positioning of medical supplies to ensure urgent care for 10,000 people for three months, with distribution of anti-malarials for 1,000 people; provision of food (therapeutic biscuits "BP5") and kerosene lamps.

Demobilisation and reintegration: 5,447 ex-combatants registered, with 894 disarmed and demobilised (including 282 women); 692 ex-combatants reintegrated into communities.

Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees (100% funded): Repatriation of 1,374 Chadian refugees and 3,000 Democratic Republic of the Congo refugees.

Chad (54% funded)

Coordination and support services (18% funded): Sector working groups in place in Abéché and specific groups discussing assistance to Chadian host communities; working groups set up in N'Djaména.

Education (28% funded): School classrooms built in 10 of the 12 camps, and tents and other structures put in place in the remaining camps; teachers in all camps received training; schoolbooks and materials provided to all schools; 40 pre-school teachers trained in each camp; enrolment of over 46,000 students at primary level alone; summer school activities organised in each camp.

Environment: System of organised collection of firewood put in place in several camps in the east; Introduction of fuel-efficient stoves.

Food (52% funded): Provision of food to 193,300 refugees in eastern Chad; food-for-work activities supporting local populations (4,800 households and a seed protection programme supporting another 4,000 families).

Health (31% funded): Set-up of an early warning system for 193,300 refugees and 700,000 Chadians; set-up of a nutritional surveillance system for 193,300 refugees; meningitis mass immunisation campaigns for both refugees and local population – 58,139 people vaccinated; better health coordination in place.

Multi-sector (79% funded): Protection and assistance to some 200,000 refugees in the east; Implementation of small-scale Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) for host communities in the east.

Water and Sanitation (9% funded): Assistance to some 200,000 refugees in eastern Chad with the provision of safe water (12.6 litres/person/day) and sanitation (average: 33 persons/latrine); assisted some 55,000 members of host communities through emergency hepatitis-E response.

Côte d'Ivoire (41% funded)

Food (100% funded): Food and nutritional assistance provided to 700,675 recipients including vulnerable farmers during the lean season, IDPs in reception camps, returnees, refugees, women, and children in nutrition centres and HIV patients; nearly 540,000 primary school children received food rations under the emergency school feeding programme (helping to keep children in schools, especially in areas under the control of the Forces Nouvelles).

Agriculture (56% funded): 150,000 people in the north, centre and west received seeds, fertilisers, and hand tools.

Water and sanitation (5% funded): Supplying chemical treatment products to the water supply company so that more than 1.5 million people have access to safe water.

Refugee care (72% funded): By the end of 2005, an estimated 16,000 of the 36,000 refugees will have voluntarily returned to Liberia; 6,500 Liberian refugees were resettled in the United States.

Health (6% funded): Essential drugs and materials were delivered to most functional health facilities (497 out of the existing 578); 158 of these health facilities have been rehabilitated and are waiting for qualified personnel to improve the population's access to basic care; organisation of national immunisation days throughout the country, with 99.9% of children between 0–5 years old vaccinated against poliomyelitis and 87.7% (i.e. 7.8 million children) between 9 months and 14 years old vaccinated against measles; response to meningitis epidemic in Bouna (19% mortality rate) where 55,214 out of 209,500 were vaccinated.

Education (13% funded): Shortfall of accredited teachers (a total of 3,262) was partially made up by 2,891 voluntary teachers; supply of school and teaching materials to a few schools.

Protection & rule of law (3% funded): Effective proximity communication and promotion of peace (ONUCI FM radio programmes, consultations with local humanitarian agencies, elected officers and community leaders).

Great Lakes Region (77% funded)

Coordination and liaison (71% funded): Inter-agency working groups; inter-agency collaboration; internal coordination; joint assessments and planning.

Advocacy: Advocating for life saving assistance; advocacy on behalf of refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities. Thematic advocacy issues: HIV/AIDS, sexual and gender based violence, violations of children's rights.

Emergency response capacity and direct assistance: Direct assistance – WFP's regional PRRO continued to provide assistance to refugees and other vulnerable populations in the region with beneficiary numbers in the last quarter of 2005 in the region of 1.8 million people. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) regional HIV/AIDS mitigation project is ongoing with activities in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda. UNHCR also continued to provide assistance for refugees and returnees throughout the region. The agency provided non-food items, education opportunities, and, where possible, facilitated resettlement of refugees from particularly insecure environments. Other assistance: Surge capacity and backstopping; technical support; resource mobilisation; training (support to the development of response plans).

Emergency preparedness, monitoring, and evaluation: Emergency preparedness; early warning; monitoring and evaluation.

Guinea (51% funded)

Protection (37% funded): 60 separated refugee children reunited with their families in Sierra Leone; voluntary repatriation of 18,000 Liberian refugees; remaining caseload of 2,060 Sierra Leonean refugees in Boreah camp continued to receive relief assistance and protection in preparation

for their local integration.

Health (18% funded): Yellow fever control and poliomyelitis immunisation carried out as the second round of the polio vaccination campaign launched in April 2005, reaching a global coverage of 111%; efforts made to lower malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality rates through targeted programmes in water and sanitation, nutrition, and mother and child health care; eight-month supply of essential drugs provided to 36 health centres in Beyla, Lola, N'Zerekore, and Yomou prefectures in the last quarter of 2005; support for disease surveillance among the refugees and host communities.

Water and sanitation (0% funded): Macenta and N'Zerekore prefectures benefited from the establishment of 500 latrines; 1,255 water pumps were made operational during 2005, benefiting approximately 610,000 persons; 20 water points constructed in Guinea Forestière.

Food aid and agriculture (64% funded): Food aid continued to be provided to moderately and severely malnourished children, their mothers, and HIV/AIDS victims; provision of agricultural inputs and technical assistance in Guinea Forestière to improve coping mechanisms and food security among 10,000 returnee households from Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leonean refugees, and host communities; school vegetable gardens received seeds and tools to increase self-reliance of school feeding programmes; income-generating projects helped a total of 20,000 IDPs, returnees, and host communities to increase their food security and coping mechanisms. (In spite of carefully planned emergency agriculture response, food security has not improved.)

Education (0% funded): Host families constructed additional classrooms using local material to reduce the average class size down from 124 pupils.

occupied Palestinian territory
(59% funded)

Response to specific acute crisis areas and vulnerabilities has been achieved in particular in health with the coverage of basic needs (immunisation, control of communicable diseases) and delivery of services.

In psychosocial support, only two objectives were fulfilled: setting up an emergency preparedness and response system and setting up child friendly spaces in emergency situations. In education, services to the 16–18 year old target group have been neglected due to lack of attention and funding. Regular food assistance has contributed to supporting the most food insecure sector of the non-refugee population, reducing further impoverishment and the tendency to resort to negative coping mechanisms. The effect of pursuing the CAP goals and priorities has been, as expected, the reduction of poverty, the possibility given to the beneficiaries to restart their activities, improved availability and access to fresh produce, and an improvement of their diet.

Mitigation of negative effects of fragmentation in health through mobile clinics and in psychosocial support through twelve mobile teams providing support to 25,000 children and 15,000 care givers. In addition, 29 “safe play” areas have now been set up reaching 90,000 children and adolescents. Programmes including support to employment and cash assistance have contributed to maintaining economic and infrastructure activities. Some programmes, when completed, will have generated a total of approximately 25,000 workdays and others contributed to the creation of over one million workdays through direct and indirect hire. Cash assistance was particularly appropriate for those families (around 11,000 vulnerable families, i.e. 82,000 people) unable to sustain participation in even short-term employment programmes.

Awareness and advocacy on protection issues particularly proactive in health, especially mental health. In psychosocial support, a need is felt to advocate for most vulnerable groups, such as examining the impact of closures, conflict and the barrier on women’s physical and mental health, and the difficulties women face in accessing health, agricultural land, education, and workplace; to improve targeting the emergency needs of acute crisis areas. Coordination efforts led to disseminating further information of facts on the ground and serving various planning and decision-making processes.

To improve sector coordination, indicators, monitoring, and surveillance systems in health and to build on targeting psycho-social support to children to reach other vulnerable groups.

Building partnerships: Gender is being mainstreamed with local partners and sex-disaggregated data are routinely collected.

Republic of Congo
(50% funded)

Health (1% funded): Support for surveillance of acute flaccid paralysis for polio eradication; support for sero-surveillance of HIV; support to Kinkala HIV monitoring post and laboratory for reference hospital; launch of project for community distribution of Ivermectin (anti-parasitic); launch of programme against Buruli ulcer.

Water and sanitation (87% funded): Provision for all targeted school, health centres and markets of wells with handpumps and san-plat latrines; installation of mini-rain-catchment systems in several target localities; promotion of improved water points and establishment of community water point management committees; training of water point maintenance workers.

Food security (64% funded): Support for rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructures (schools, health centres, agricultural roads) and re-launch of agricultural activities through food-for-work; school canteens in primary and pre-schools; nutritional treatment for HIV/AIDS patients; medical follow-up through ambulatory treatment centres; support to DDR through income-generating activities.

Agriculture: No funding.

Protection (100% funded): Psychosocial treatment of affected people; consultation and treatment of post-conflict trauma for 200 children and women in Mindouli; promotion of birth registration; 4,111 children retroactively registered; dissemination of principles on protection of displaced people and refugees for civil society, governmental and non-governmental partners; reintegration of child soldiers (limited by insecurity in the Pool region); promotion for social reintegration of young mothers; registration of 58,000 foreign refugees in the Congo.

Education (13% funded): Order of school kits, crayons and school bags for 15,000 pupils; training of teachers; rehabilitation of school buildings.

Economic recovery: No funding.

Shelter & NFI: No funding.

Somalia (46% funded)

Multi-sector refugee care (76% funded): In 2005, 6,866 Somali refugees returned to Somalia with UNHCR assistance, bringing the total number of returnees since the early 1990s to some 1.2 million (majority returned spontaneously; nearly 500,000 assisted by UNHCR).

HIV/AIDS: Somaliland AIDS Commission launched; HIV test kits for Voluntary Confidential Counselling Testing services distributed in hospitals; health workers trained on voluntary counselling and testing; peer education initiatives begun in primary and secondary schools in Somaliland; 50 patients commenced antiretroviral therapy (ART) in Somaliland and capacity building to scale up is underway.

Food security and livelihoods (56% funded): Assistance in rebuilding the fisheries sector in tsunami-affected communities, and to drought-stricken pastoralist communities in Sool and Sanag plateau; support to riverine communities affected by floods in Juba Valley; nearly 1.2 million people benefited from food aid distributions in 2005 targeting schools attended by children from returnees, IDPs, and other vulnerable communities, allowing 9,050 underprivileged children to go to school.

Health (25% funded): 15,000 children vaccinated through the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) accelerated multi-antigen campaign; provided mobile clinic services that benefited 14,000 people in drought-affected Sool/Sanaag (Bari, Nugal, and Togdeer regions); supported nine supplementary feeding programmes and established four therapeutic feeding centres to treat 11,000 malnourished children in south and central zones; outbreak preparedness and response plans put in place including pre-positioning of supplies in all three zones; epidemiological weekly surveillance system refined and improved; 22 participants in all three zones trained on three-month course on community-based mental health services.

Water and sanitation (53% funded): Improved access to safe drinking water provided to approximately 120,000 people throughout the country; 500 latrine slabs provided to marginalised communities in south and central zones; hygiene awareness campaigns launched in Bossaso IDP camps and capacity building of community water and sanitation committees through training of committee members in three targeted locations.

Education (34% funded): Increased primary school enrolment by 63,000 children; construction of four classroom blocks complete with water and sanitation facilities in Somaliland and Puntland; construction of seven school buildings in the tsunami-hit area of Hafun; provision of 186 tents to serve as temporary classrooms for 15,000 pupils; training of 1,500 primary school teachers and support for the increasing involvement of Somali women in local NGOs assisting with education programme delivery.

Protection (18% funded): IDP working groups in Somaliland and Puntland established that provided guidance on provision of accelerated humanitarian assistance and implementation of longer-term approaches to IDP resettlement; working groups developed strategic plans and are addressing the issue of resettlement with host communities in Garowe, Hargeisa, and Jowhar; Joint Strategic Framework on IDPs finalised and will become an "implementation tool" for other longer-term development initiatives.

Uganda (65% funded)

Agriculture (51% funded): Over 90% of IDP and resettling households with access to land (220,000 households) received agricultural inputs for at least one acre of land.

Education (34% funded): Establishment of 123 community-based Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres in IDP camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, and Pader districts, catering for approximately 20,730 children (1–8 years old); installation of water facilities (boreholes and water tanks) and 545 mobilelets in 51 learning centres in Gulu, Katakwi and Pader, targeting about 25,000 children (51% girls), and the expansion of the Girls' Education Movement (GEM) to 61 schools in the learning centres of Apac, Kitgum, Lira, and Pader; 1,856 teachers and tutors in Gulu, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kitgum, and Lira trained in integrated psychosocial education.

Shelter and non-food items (95% funded): Approximately 90% of IDPs have received a standard general household item distribution within the last 18 months.

Food aid (66% funded): Planned Beneficiaries Actual Beneficiaries (January-June 2005)

General food distribution	2,150,000	1,879,986
Supplementary feeding	121,457	34,636
Therapeutic feeding	22,500	14,121
Food-for-Assets (FFA)	167,718	51,534
HIV/AIDS	80,450	70,648
School feeding	410,287	385,889
Total	2,952,412	2,436,819

Health and nutrition (30% funded): In Karamoja sub-region and Gulu, Kitgum, and Pader districts, Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (GAM) stands at 18.7% for Karamoja, between 6.2–10.2% for Gulu, 11.8–15% for Kitgum, and 5–10% for Pader; figures reflect general improvement in population's nutritional status, attributed to increased access to humanitarian assistance and farmland. Key studies and surveys were completed improving the understanding of the HIV/AIDS situation in the north. Rollout of ART started in many districts in the north, although coverage remains limited. Programmes that target food distribution and nutritional support to people starting ART have also begun.

Human rights, protection and rule of law (65% funded): Increased deployment of paralegals with consequently more systematic documentation of human rights violations in IDP camps in Gulu, Katakwi, Kitgum, Lira, Pader, and Soroti; 30 community protection committees in IDP camps in Lira and Teso promoted over 100 community campaigns against SGBV; over 100 UPDF officers trained in their responsibilities in relation to the protection of children and women; community-based child protection mechanisms were formed in 10 IDP camps in Apac, Gulu, Lira, and Soroti.

Mine action (16% funded): First group of 20 UPDF engineers out of 140 engineers planned until 2007 undergo UK-funded humanitarian de-mining training and equipment programme; coordination mechanism for mine action has been established by the OPM.

Multi-sector (75% funded): 230,262 registered refugees continued to receive assistance and protection in Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, and Yumbe districts.

Water and sanitation (38% funded): Change from manual single point water systems (springs and hand pumps) to motorised (diesel or solar) water supply systems has begun; by the end of 2005 more than 45 systems will be completed.

West Africa Region (65% funded)

Agriculture (20% funded): Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for food crop production in areas of the Sahel most severely affected by drought and locusts; community-level involvement in desert locust control.

Food (77% funded): Food aid provided to 4,942,600 recipients

SOME IMPROVEMENTS AND REMAINING CHALLENGES

Humanitarian agencies are ever striving to become more efficient and effective. Some of the reform measures proposed in 2005 are technical or institutional. Others, like the establishment of an emergency response fund to provide immediate start-up funding for sudden crises, fill an obvious gap. The following section highlights some of these key developments in the humanitarian system.

Humanitarian reform

Events over the past 10 years have shown that the need for effective humanitarian action has increased dramatically, and 2005 saw considerable impetus for humanitarian reform. The Secretary-General's report, *In Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all*, called for: improvements to strengthen the humanitarian system's response capacity; developing more predictable humanitarian financing to ensure a prompt response to crises; and strengthening humanitarian coordination.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator launched the Humanitarian Response Review (HRR) in order to assess the humanitarian response capacities of the UN, the Red Cross Movement, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and NGOs, and to identify gaps and recommend how to tackle them.

The review recommended: mapping the response capacities of national, regional, and international actors; strengthening response capacities, in particular human resources; applying benchmarks to measure performance; improving coordination; ensuring funding for timely response; and filling gaps in water and sanitation, shelter, camp management, and protection.

In addressing coordination, the review called for an examination of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) membership, mandate, and decision-making system and to assign to the IASC the lead role in promoting and monitoring reform. The report also recommended strengthening the role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and Humanitarian Coordinators. For sector coordination, the report recommended assigning

responsibilities by sector to lead organisations and developing cluster models; these recommendations are being implemented in the emergency response to the South Asia earthquake in Pakistan. In these detailed ways, the HRR maps out how to make the system more coordinated and efficient, better resourced, and more effective.

Linking relief and development: Millennium Development Goals

Considerable discussion this year focused on expanding the current level of funding for humanitarian crises, and that this be considered in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There is a direct link between core humanitarian action (often referred to as saving lives and alleviating suffering) and supporting countries' attainment of these developmental goals. Extreme poverty and humanitarian crisis interact: poor people live in more vulnerable and disaster-prone conditions, and have less access to coping resources and political influence. Progress towards the MDGs will reduce humanitarian need – and vice versa. Moreover, agencies engaged in the Consolidated Appeals Process are often best placed to gauge progress towards – or in too many cases, regression from – achieving the MDGs.

For some 1.3 billion people living in extreme poverty, i.e. on less than \$ 1 per day, the eight MDGs – including eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and reducing child mortality – are the means to a productive future. They also embody the rights of all people to education, health, shelter, and security.

To a large extent, achieving the MDGs hinges on the UN's Member States reaching their target of spending 0.7% of GDP on aid. To date, only Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden have reached the target. At the 2,660th Meeting of the Council of the European Union (EU), held in May 2005, EU member states agreed to a collective EU target of overseas development aid amounting to 0.56% of gross domestic product by 2010 and undertook to achieve the 0.7% target by 2015. Expanding expenditures on aid could well result in more funds for humanitarian action.

To date, the extent to which the CAP has made direct reference to the MDGs has been limited, for example in the Republic of the Congo. In the coming year, ensuring a more apparent and cohesive link between relief and development will be one of the CAP's priorities: Country Teams working under the leadership of Humanitarian Coordinators will be called on to comment on the status of the MDGs in countries in crisis and, if possible, how projects in the CAP help countries work towards achieving the eight goals. Further, information on lack of progress will help Country Teams work closer with governments and development organisations to tackle the situation.

Accountability and transparency

A major part of accountability in humanitarian action is knowing to what extent actions have met their targets. For this there are different types of benchmarks, e.g. management benchmarks for preparedness or impact benchmarks for planning and appeal tools. The latter type is of course directly relevant to the CAP. During the second half of 2005, the IASC's Sub-working Group on the CAP developed a strategic monitoring tool, which will help measure the extent to which consolidated appeals harness the collective efforts of aid agencies in order to address risk, alleviate suffering, and pave the way for recovery. Work on this tool will intensify throughout 2006 with the aim of improving performance and accountability.

The huge sums of money raised for the tsunami (though only a proportion was channelled through the UN), together with the concurrent reports on the oil-for-food scandal, contributed to a climate of heightened awareness of transparency. UN agencies responding to the tsunami decided to launch a web-based system that displayed publicly the expenditure rate per project in the Tsunami Flash Appeal. Stakeholders are now considering the future of this kind of expenditure tracking and assessing the utility of this information: whether it is sufficiently contextual to be meaningful, whether it actually allays transparency concerns, and what changes to the pilot expenditure tracking system would make it more useful.

Gains in programme coherence

Consolidated appeals reflect three programme levels: overarching goals (which in CAP terminology are referred to as strategic priorities); objectives in sectors, such as agriculture or mine action; and project activities. There have been doubts in the past as to the extent to which these three programme levels have been linked: some appeals included projects that were not relevant to sector objectives or had sector objectives that did not help achieve the aid community's strategic priorities in a given setting. Over the course of 2005 considerable effort was made in the field to ensure more coherence between project activities, sector objectives, and strategic priorities. Consolidated appeals for 2006 include a section, "Strategic Framework for Humanitarian Response" which outlines the link between the three programme levels. Experience to date shows that this improvement has not only made programmes more coherent, it also helped Country Teams ensure that only relevant and required projects were included in appeals. This approach will be reviewed and refined next year.

NGO participation in appeals: significant progress

NGO projects in the 2005 appeals received some \$ 110 million in funding. In 2006, for the first time all consolidated appeals include NGO projects. In most cases, such projects still do not comprise the NGOs' full effort in that emergency; however, significant progress is seen in cases such as Zimbabwe, where NGOs have listed projects that amount to \$ 51 million or 31% of the appeal's funding target (excluding food aid). Apart from listing projects in appeals, NGOs (as well as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) participate strongly in the parts of the process that comprise strategic analysis, response planning and division of labour, and monitoring.

Placing NGO projects in consolidated appeals is advantageous for many actors: it affords the NGO increased visibility and fundraising possibilities, in turn helping their beneficiaries and partners; it communicates to donors which implementing organisations are capable of doing what and where; it gives all stakeholders an aggregate view of the total humanitarian needs and planned actions in that emergency; and it helps the UN by making its appeal more universal and credible.

Why, then, are there not more NGO projects in appeals? In the revised Niger Flash Appeal, for example, despite a large NGO presence on the ground and their need for funds, NGOs sought only \$ 1.5 million of a total requirement of \$ 81 million. There is no universal answer; the reasons are situation-specific and often due to intangibles such as the history of UN-NGO interaction in that country, as well as external factors such as how easily NGOs secure funding for that emergency without placing projects in the appeal.

(As explained above, such secured funding does not obviate the benefits of listing the projects and funding in the appeal.) On the positive side, there is now a consistent expectation that appeals contain NGO projects and, moreover, projects that comprise the NGOs' main effort in that emergency. This expectation may help to break down whatever situation-specific barriers exist.

Donors are called on to encourage NGOs to place projects in consolidated and flash appeals by giving funding preference to NGO projects that are in the appeal (and therefore consistent with the strategic priorities outlined in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan or CHAP), or even by requiring NGOs to place projects in the appeal (retroactively if necessary) in order to maintain a full view of humanitarian funding vs. needs.

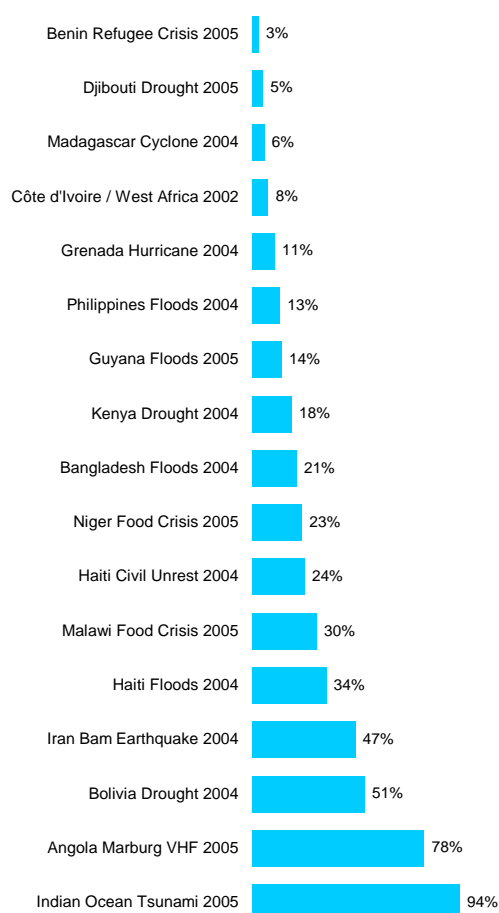
Flash appeals

There were 10 flash appeals in 2005, an unprecedented number, with requirements ranging from \$ 2.6 million for the Guyana floods to \$ 1.3 billion for the tsunami. The number of flash appeals in 2005 reflects both a higher incidence of natural disasters and a greater willingness and ability on the part of country teams to use this mechanism. The humanitarian system now develops flash appeals faster: three days after the South Asia earthquake vs. 11 days after the tsunami and 18 days after the Iran Bam earthquake. Speed, obviously, is achieved only at some cost to initial precision, so there is always a need for appeals to be revised as more information emerges. This can particularly be the case for early recovery projects.

Analysis of flash appeals over the past four years (see chart below) demonstrates an inherent time lag between issuance of the appeal and commitment of funds: the median response within one month of an appeal's launch is \$ 2.9 million, or only 21% of requirements. There is clearly a disconnect here: either donors are unable to respond quickly enough, or the appeals have credibility problems. To resolve the latter possibility, it is proposed that each flash appeal should have a review meeting with donors, agencies, and other stakeholders within two weeks of launch, in order to explicitly identify and rectify of launch, in order to explicitly identify and rectify any areas of weakness (e.g. strategy, capacity, division of labour) that may impede donor response and the effectiveness of the planned actions.

Flash Appeal Funding 2002-2005:

% of requirements received in first month



Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The HRR recommended an expansion of financial support in various ways: engaging traditional and new donors, including the private sector, for preparedness and rapid response of individual organisations; and revamping and enlarging the CERF.

Indeed, the critical delay in funding response to flash appeals strengthened the momentum to change the CERF from a *revolving* fund providing loans to a *response* fund providing grants, with the authority to commit up to \$ 30 million for a new crisis in the first hours and days, rather than waiting weeks or months for earmarked official grants. A secondary purpose is to even out the disparities in funding among crises by targeting life-saving programmes in chronically under-funded emergencies. It is hoped that the CERF will contain up to \$ 500 million and will serve as an additional source of funding to agencies working within the CAP framework and with projects in consolidated or flash appeals.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2005

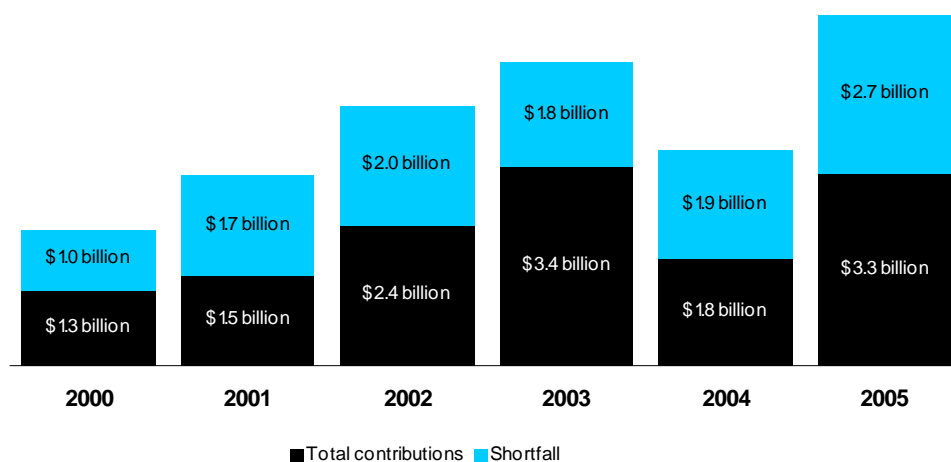
The following pages analyse humanitarian funding in 2005 compared to previous years. While 2005 has certainly seen a recovery from the sharply reduced funding in 2004 (see table below), the situation is mixed as many sectors and emergencies remain under-funded.²

Why the big funding drop in 2004 and the steep recovery in 2005? It turns out that most of the movement occurred in two sectors – food aid and economic recovery & infrastructure – in a handful of big crises. Still, there is much about donor behaviour that is not researched. Do humanitarian aid allocations by the major donors' legislatures vary considerably from year to year? Or, given that the main differences are in the food sector, are resources in that sector governed by a different dynamic, resulting in a supply less determined by humanitarian need? Answers to such questions will come through enhanced research, and dialogue – both formal and informal – at venues such as the Donors Retreat on the CAP and Coordination held in Montreux each year.

Much of the increase in dollar amounts seen in the table below consisted of tsunami funding. However, contrary to conventional wisdom that “the tsunami diverted funds from other crises,” funding in proportion to requirements has improved this year for most crises as seen in the table overleaf.

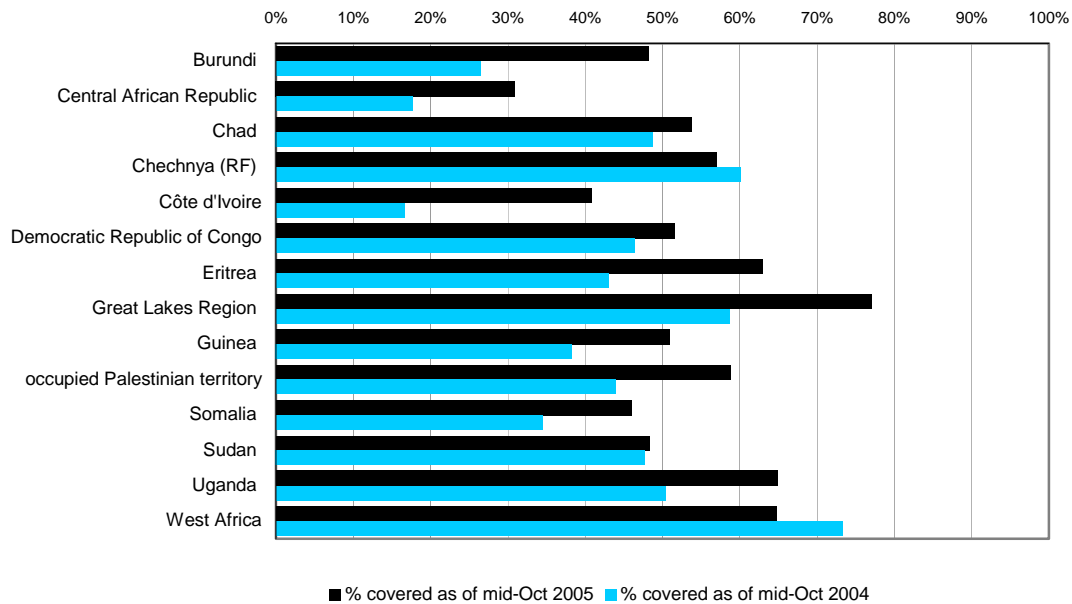
The fact that the funding response to the October 2005 South Asia earthquake is much slower than that to the tsunami may indicate a sort of diversion or depletion of funds – or it may be due to donors committing their humanitarian aid allocations earlier in the year, as they have been urged to do.

Appeal Funding and Shortfall
(as of mid-October each year)



² All 2005 funding figures in this document are as of 21 October 2005. For the latest funding figures, please visit the Financial Tracking Service on <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>.

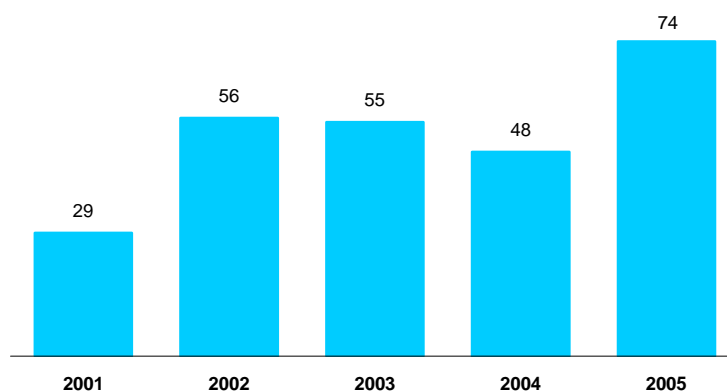
Funding per Appeal 2005 vs. 2004 as % of requirements



In sum, funding in 2005 was stronger than in 2004, but still incomplete. What can be done further to strengthen the response to appeals?

Expanding the governmental donor base
Considerable work has taken place over the past two years to increase the number of governmental donors. Has it been successful? The chart below shows the number of governmental donors to appeals during the past five years:

Number of Donor Governments to CAP



New donor governments to CAP in 2005 include Azerbaijan, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Romania, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tuvalu. It should be noted, however, that many of the largest non-traditional donors – especially the Gulf states that have pledged heavily to the South Asia earthquake – continue to primarily give bilaterally, outside the appeals process. More work is needed to build confidence with non-traditional donors to gain funds through multi-lateral humanitarian channels.

There is of course another important source of donations for humanitarian action: the private sector.

Private funding: how to keep the momentum beyond the tsunami?

The \$ 4–6 billion in private donations for the tsunami eclipsed anything recorded before. Was this a one-off or a trendsetter for the future? The response to subsequent natural disasters and conflict-based emergencies has been far more modest. The challenge facing the humanitarian community is to ensure that private funding is more evenly distributed across emergencies and in reliably significant volumes. Coordinated, multi-agency appeals to the private sector such as those of the UK's Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) have shown steady ability to raise large volumes of funds, but these appeals tend to be launched only in response to the headline crisis of the day. A mechanism needs to be found to tap into private funding – both from individuals and from private institutions and businesses – for use in the less prominent emergencies that most consolidated and flash appeals cover. A number of business associations have developed initiatives to expand the private sector commitment to global relief efforts. For example, the US-based Business Roundtable established a Partnership for Disaster Relief after the tsunami and has provided \$ 276 million of assistance in response to Hurricane Katrina as well as \$ 18 million for the South Asia earthquake. The World Economic Forum is also developing a partnership on disaster response.

Individual donations have historically amounted to more than those of private institutions and businesses; also, businesses tend to offer in-kind materials and services, which occasionally fit the needs well, but which often are an awkward fit compared to cash. Presently, UN agencies accept only a tiny fraction of private goods and services offered to them and would rather receive their value in cash. Innovations such as the Business Roundtable are working towards better matching in-kind supply and demand.

Why the concern about money, when funding in 2005 overall is much better than in 2004 and the tsunami generated record funding levels? Breaking down aid by sector highlights the continuing gaps.

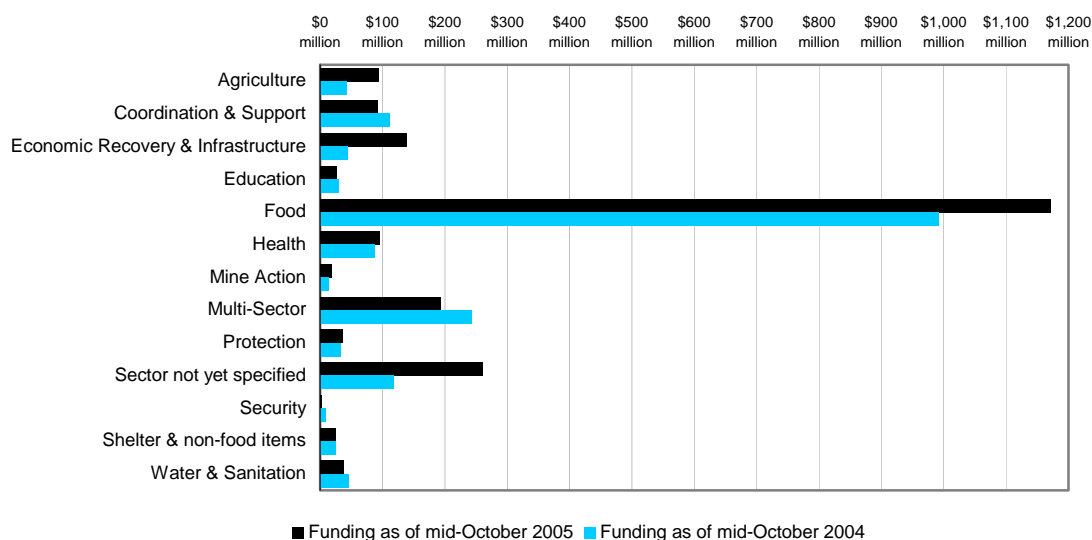
Funding per sector

Because funding for the tsunami greatly exceeded the norm, the following sections of analysis exclude tsunami data. In absolute terms (see table below), 2005 as compared to 2004 saw major gains only in food, economic recovery & infrastructure, and loosely earmarked funding reported under "sector not yet specified". Moreover, on closer examination these gains turn out to be location-specific: for example, the increase in economic recovery & infrastructure occurred nearly all in Sudan (much for road clearance) and the occupied Palestinian territory. The health, mine action, and agriculture sectors saw only modest gains (a positive signal as it shows the interest in exit strategies from pure relief: supporting affected populations' livelihoods, local economies, food markets, and systems is key to limiting relief funding requirements). There was no increase in funding for shelter & NFI, water & sanitation, protection, education, or coordination & support services; and a decline in multi-sector.

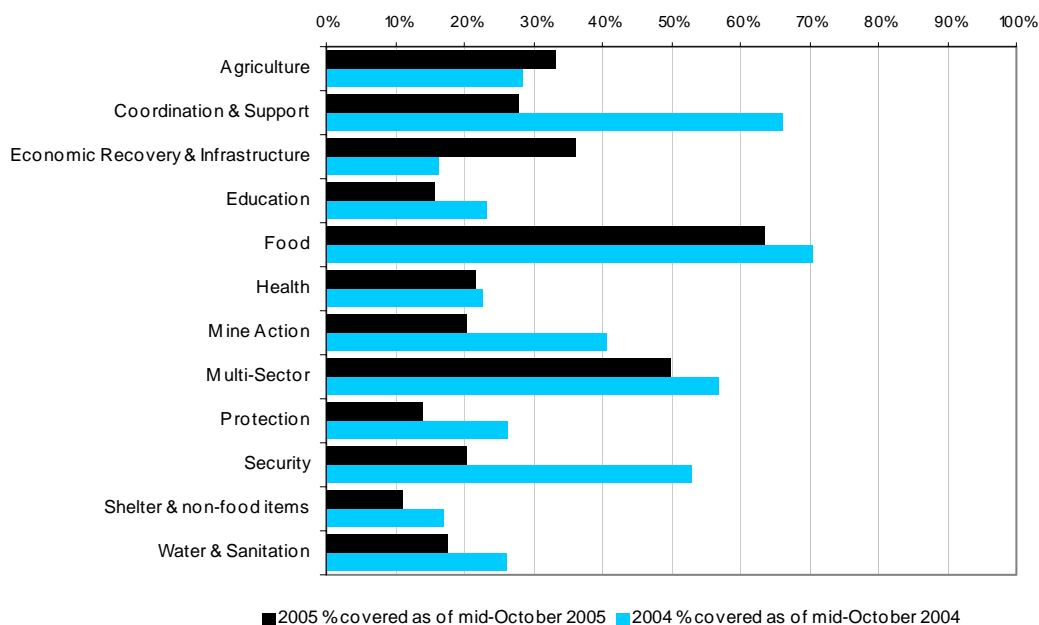
In proportion to requirements (see table below), funding for all sectors except agriculture and economic recovery & infrastructure has actually declined in comparison to figures from October 2004. Considering that 2004 was itself a year of sharply reduced funding, this result suggests that some emergencies and sectors are as forgotten as ever. Most sectors (water & sanitation, shelter & NFI, protection, security, mine action, health, education, and coordination & support services) received less than 30% of requirements in 2005.

This unevenness among sectors paints a complicated picture of humanitarian funding in 2005: the recovery of funding in absolute terms compared to 2004 turns out to concentrate on only a few sectors, and fails to keep pace with requirements in many sectors and crises. Humanitarian funding has an obligation to do better.

Sector Funding (\$) 2005 vs. 2004
(without tsunami)



Sector Funding 2005 vs. 2004
as % of requirements
(without tsunami)



There are two other areas where humanitarian funding could be improved: timing, and the extent to which funding is given inside the coordinated framework of appeals.

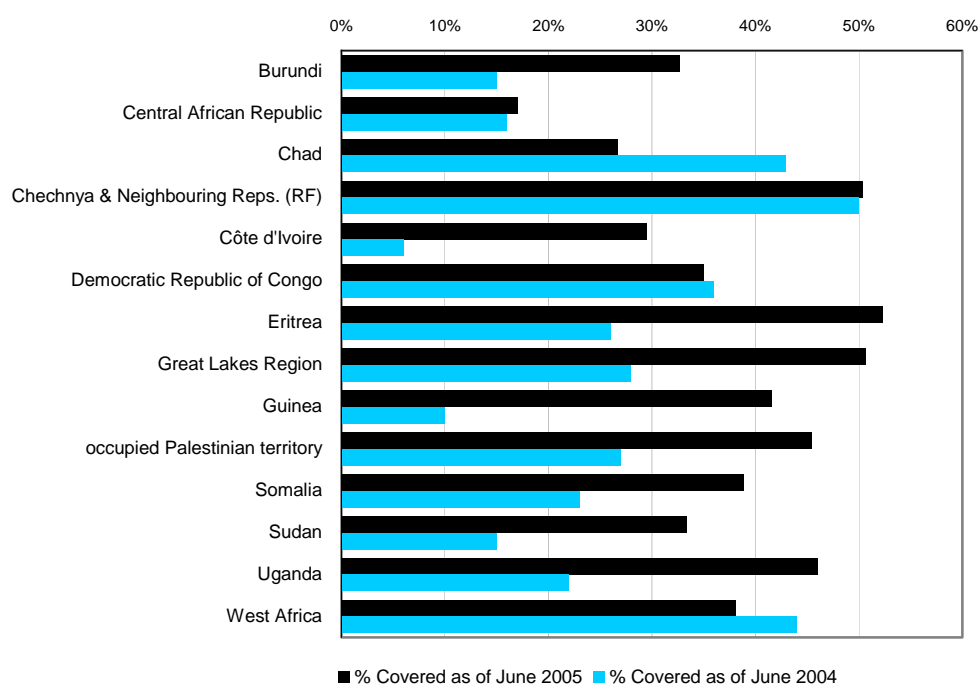
Timing

The notion that appeals generally are very poorly funded is far from true. Since consolidated appeals and flash appeals started being issued in 1992, appeals have on average ended the year 68% funded (some much better than others, for many reasons). But nearly as important as the volume of funds (though often overlooked) is their timing. A breakdown of funding received per quarter in 2005 shows a huge volume in the first quarter – but this was overwhelmingly because of the tsunami. The 2005 consolidated appeals launched on 11 November 2004 by the Secretary-General were only 9% funded by 31 March 2005. This was down a quarter from an already dismal 12% in 2004's first quarter. That said, by the end of June 2005 almost all appeals, compared to 2004, were better funded (see table below) almost entirely debunking the notion that the tsunami resulted in less money available for other crises. Only Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and West Africa received less in proportion to requirements in the first half of 2005 than they did by mid-

2004, and each nonetheless improved on mid-2004 in absolute terms. However, the gains in percentage terms should not obscure the fact that no consolidated appeal received more than 52% of requirements within six months of launch, and the median was only 35%. Apart from helping people faster, early funding also saves money and prevents the mushrooming of small crises into bigger ones. For example, early funding can allow relatively inexpensive ground transport before rainy seasons, monumentally cheaper than airlifts necessitated by late funding.

While there has been slow improvement in money being made available more quickly, more remains to be done. To address this situation, the United Nations will host a meeting in Geneva on 10 January 2006. The event, billed as "Programme Kick-off," has two aims: first, to mark the start of programme implementation; and second, to provide donors the opportunity to state their explicit feedback on the appeals, their priorities, and if possible their funding intentions for 2006. Enhancing dialogue between donors, agencies and NGOs early in the year, in Geneva, and replicated by Humanitarian Coordinators at the field level should help ensure continued improvements in timely funding.

Timing: funding as % of requirements in first half of year 2005 vs. 2004



Humanitarian funding inside vs. outside consolidated and flash appeals

Not counting the tsunami (for which some \$ 5 billion in humanitarian funding was recorded outside the \$ 1.1 billion directed at projects in the Flash Appeal), consolidated and flash appeals in 2005 accounted for some 71% of humanitarian funding to the crises that generated the appeals. This is an encouraging figure. In essence, when the Consolidated Appeals Process (the programme cycle itself, not only issuing appeals) is managed well, it captures the vast majority of humanitarian action, which in turn provides a clearer and more complete picture of need and the costs associated in meeting that need.

Activities listed in consolidated and flash appeals accounted for more than 50% of recorded humanitarian funding in all but seven crises (Guyana, Nepal, tsunami, South Asia earthquake, Malawi, Angola Marburg Virus, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo – see the first table in the annex). Perhaps significantly, in five of these seven crises the appeals in question were

flash appeals; another (Nepal) was issued only a few weeks before this analysis. The remaining and most significant case, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, perhaps illustrates some key issues with managing CAPs in the field. For example, the health sector in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's 2005 appeal has received only \$ 1.2 million of a required \$ 39 million, whereas health sector funding to projects not listed in the appeal amounts to \$ 45 million. Since the overall requirements for non-CAP health projects are unknown, it is impossible to gauge to what extent health sector needs were actually met. Clearly, this is an extreme case of disconnect between the appeal process and the main implementing organisations that receive donor support in the health sector. Opposite examples exist, such as the 2005 Consolidated Appeal for Chechnya (the Russian Federation), which has high NGO participation, and which reflects 80% of committed humanitarian aid. Such best practice is being disseminated to other country teams.

CONCLUSION

Throughout 2005 humanitarian organisations working in some of the most disadvantaged countries and regions of the world have accomplished much, for example by providing food, shelter, and health care, education, and agriculture, to millions of people struck by conflict and disaster. Humanitarian action continues to become more efficient, accountable, and coherent. This year posed serious challenges to the humanitarian system, which has addressed several of them with a wide-ranging reform process to improve response, provide more predictable funding, and strengthen coordination. Lessons learned and innovations in 2005 will be applied in 2006. Several challenges remain: funding (making it more readily available early in the year and getting more funding relative to requirements in key sectors, such as health) is but one that the aid community will strive to address throughout the coming year.

The following pages outline the situation, humanitarian plan, and financial requirements for countries and regions with consolidated appeals in 2006. The report then turns to four countries for which there are unified relief, recovery, and development plans. Thereafter, this document outlines the remaining requirements of flash appeals issued in 2005 and which stretch into 2006. An annex with two tables summarising the 2005 financial response and detailing financial requirements for 2006 bring this report to a close.





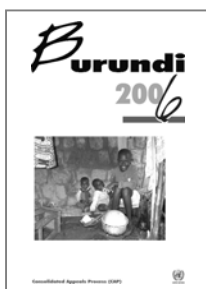
BURUNDI

Progress overall

The peace process made substantial advances in 2005, yet important challenges in the consolidation of peace remain for 2006. And despite remarkable institutional and political progress, which culminated with the presidential election in August 2005, the government's capacity to respond to short-term needs is weak.

Yet very fragile living conditions

Living conditions in Burundi remain extremely fragile. Levels of extreme poverty persist and the agricultural production is declining. Three years of drought, the expansion of crop pests, and lower land productivity threaten up to 100,000 households in the eastern and northern regions with food insecurity. Within a context of continuous population return, the recovery of local rural economies and production – on which 90% of Burundian families depend – is an overarching priority. By containing the main life-threatening risks, humanitarian projects will also allow for a sound transition from relief to recovery and longer-term programmes.



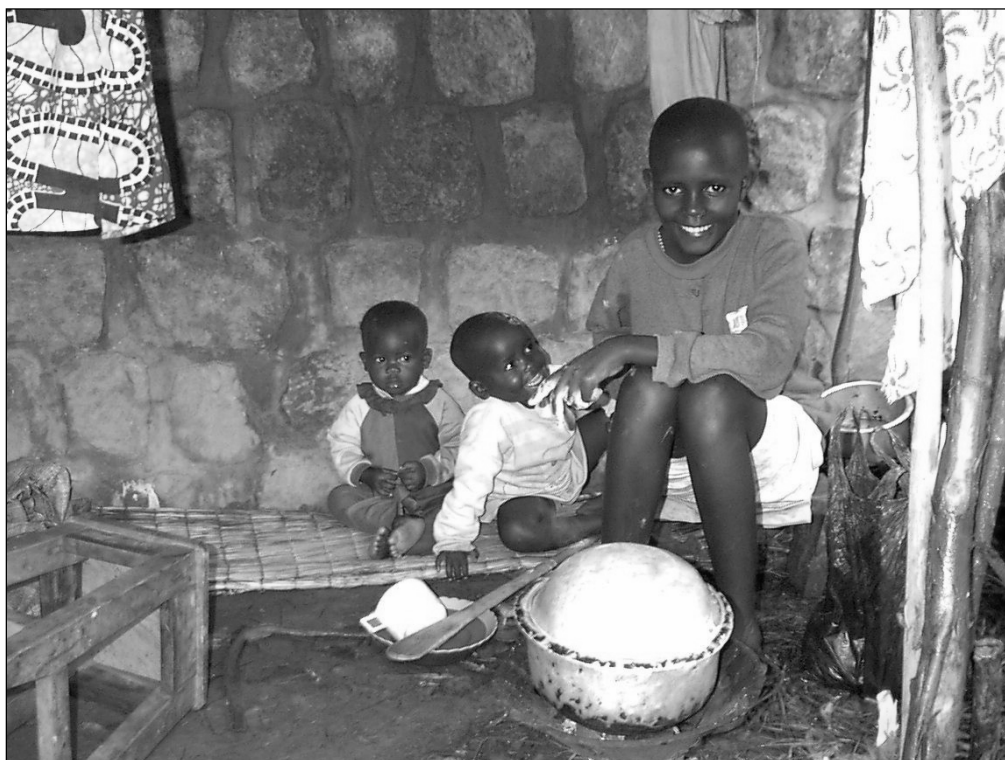
www.humanitarianappeal.net

- Strategic priorities:
- The appeal for 2006 streamlines a range of life-saving and recovery humanitarian responses, based on four strategic priorities:
- ▶ Continuously monitor protection and human rights issues affecting the population, and promote and disseminate human rights;
- ▶ Build and strengthen capacities for early warning and rapid response, reaching populations at risk;
- ▶ Support the process of transition from relief to development, with an emphasis on short- to medium-term programmes focusing on population reinsertion and community recovery;
- ▶ Mitigate the effects of disparities between different population groups and regions, especially with regard to access to basic services and resources at the household level.

Requirements

Attainment of these priorities hinges on donors' meeting the appeal's requirement of \$ 128 million.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	14,731,740
Coordination and Support Services	3,274,164
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	13,135,750
Education	21,872,340
Food	(in West Africa Regional CAP)
Health	19,336,923
Mine Action	3,930,400
Multi-Sector	36,436,693
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	7,060,211
Shelter and Non-Food Items	3,649,022
Water and Sanitation	4,372,646
Total	127,799,889



FAO/Gilega/2004

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Persistent insecurity

The Central African Republic (CAR) is suffering the humanitarian consequences of a deep structural emergency following several years of crisis and armed rebellion. The CAR endures a severe crisis in terms of sanitation and has one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in the region. Human rights violations, malnutrition, and poor education also remain.

The humanitarian emergency in the country reinforces the need for integrating the response to humanitarian need, development, and improving the security situation. Indeed, persistent insecurity is a major obstacle for the implementation of humanitarian and development programmes. That said, positive developments in the political context allow hope for an improvement in the capacities of the government to be an actual partner of the humanitarian action.

Strategic priorities:

The 2006 appeal focuses on:

- ▶ Preventing a further decline of the humanitarian and development indicators, including health, nutrition, food security, and education;
- ▶ Reinforcing national capacities of crises prevention and emergency humanitarian response;
- ▶ Promoting favourable conditions for the return of approximately 50,000 Central African refugees living at present in Chad.



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Requirements

The United Nations and its partners seek almost \$ 47 million to help those in need in the CAR.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	1,500,000
Coordination and Support Services	1,874,572
Education	2,082,120
Food	6,385,488
Health	9,544,230
Multi-Sector	8,791,490
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	13,971,892
Security	864,000
Water and Sanitation	1,804,550
Total	46,818,342



Souleymane Beye/OCHA/Bangui/2005

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CHAD

The continuous arrival in Chad of people fleeing violence in Darfur came to an end in 2005. Agencies were able to respond to the main refugee needs, while devoting increased resources to local communities that hosted the refugees. However, the continued presence of such a large refugee population in the east has placed a considerable burden on the environment.

In the south of the country, the new arrival of refugees began in June 2005. Refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), fleeing insecurity and violence in the north of their country, joined 30,000 existing refugees who have been living in southern Chad since 2003. This sudden influx of more than 12,500 refugees poses a challenge to the humanitarian community similar to the one faced in eastern Chad in April 2004.

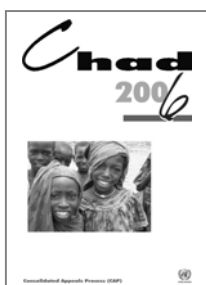
Protection, care, and support

During 2006, the humanitarian community in Chad must continue to provide care and support to refugees and host populations, as well as ensure the protection of refugees outside camps in the east. Food security must be strengthened, and income-generating activities for refugees and local communities should be encouraged. In the south of the country, agencies need to intensify their operations to ensure minimum standards of assistance, as well as be prepared for a potential arrival of new refugees.

Strategic priorities:

The strategic priorities of the humanitarian response for 2006 will be to:

- ▶ Provide and maintain assistance to cover refugees' essential needs in camps, in accordance with international standards;
- ▶ Provide protection and ensure peaceful coexistence between camps and communities, and maintain this coexistence by implementing a balanced number of projects for each group;
- ▶ Promote occupation/income-generating activities for the refugees, and reduce the impact of the refugees on natural resources in host communities;
- ▶ Build capacity to reinforce the government's response to address the humanitarian emergency.



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The strategy aims to assist more than 200,000 refugees in the east and more than 40,000 in the south, while also channelling resources to help host communities in both areas. Agencies also plan to devote some resources to the creation of capacity building among several governmental bodies.

Requirements

The appeal calls for \$ 167 million for 43 projects in 10 sectors.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	10,313,745
Coordination and Support Services	5,941,120
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	2,517,981
Education	7,671,600
Food	40,129,295
Health	8,708,406
Multi-Sector	84,534,118
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	3,562,240
Security	338,069
Water and Sanitation	3,353,225
Total	167,069,799



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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Another year of tension

The political and security situation remains tense in Côte d'Ivoire. The state is absent in areas controlled by the Forces Nouvelles (FN), which are present in roughly 60% of the country, as well as in the Zone of Confidence, which is under the control of impartial forces. Militia and unidentified elements have organised attacks in the west of the country. In December 2004, the African Union designated South African President Thabo Mbeki as its mediator to help resolve the crisis. Despite these efforts, the dismantlement of militia never truly began, contributing to the postponement of presidential elections originally scheduled for 30 October 2005.

Massive population displacement

This persistent violence and instability, partly related to the proliferation of small arms, has caused massive population displacements. Internally displaced persons (estimated at 500,000) as well as other vulnerable groups are exposed to violence, rape, and sexual exploitation. Moreover, the weak presence of local public administration and basic social services in areas under FN control and the Zone of Confidence have exacerbated the plight of people living in these areas, with a significant decrease in access to health, education, and food security. Protection and respect of human rights are hopes rarely realised.



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Strategic priorities:

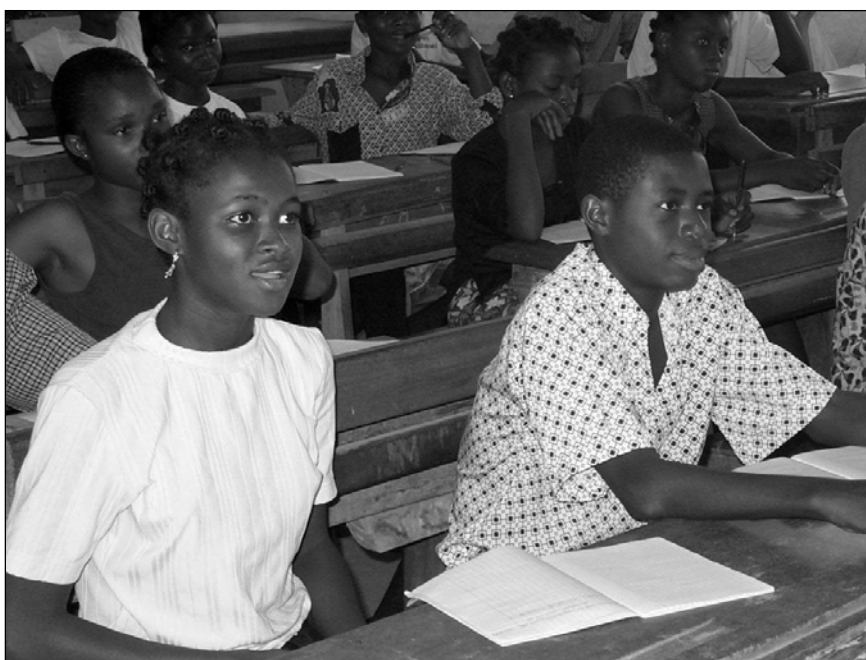
In 2006, humanitarian action will aim at meeting urgent needs such as:

- ▶ Access to safe water and to health care, including measures to prevent or treat the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS;
- ▶ Reintegration and rehabilitation of displaced populations and host families;
- ▶ Repatriation of refugees;
- ▶ Protection of the most vulnerable.

Requirements

The Appeal seeks over \$ 40 million to enable the humanitarian community to adequately address the urgent humanitarian needs of more than 3.5 million vulnerable persons in Côte d'Ivoire.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	3,062,305
Coordination and Support Services	3,496,429
Education	5,626,964
Health	10,258,589
Multi-Sector	9,682,813
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	5,853,624
Security	108,000
Water and Sanitation	2,445,600
Total	40,534,324



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GREAT LAKES REGION

Growing optimism

Optimism is growing in the Great Lakes Region as the evolving peace processes in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have renewed hopes for security and democracy. These positive expectations are increasingly shaping the humanitarian context in the region and are leading to new humanitarian priorities including those linked to refugee returns.

Yet volatility persists at the local level

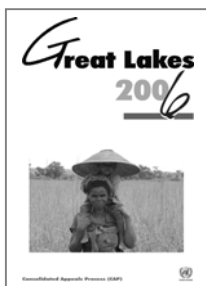
At the same time, the picture at a local level continues to be complex and volatile. In a number of areas, populations remain vulnerable to the effects of ongoing and new crises. Rebel groups continue to pose a major threat to stability and to the protection of human rights. Night commuting of children in northern Uganda continues, while the resumption of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) activities has created substantial new population displacement. An estimated five million people remain displaced either within their national borders or in neighbouring countries, and many more are affected by other man made or natural crises. Those affected are often vulnerable to human rights abuses and face greater threat from sexual abuse and exploitation, epidemics, and other health risks.

Strategic priorities:

Four key objectives exist for 2006:

- ▶ Strengthen a coordinated and collaborative approach;
- ▶ Enhance preparedness and response capacity and timeliness of action;
- ▶ Improve the protection environment, especially for women and children;
- ▶ Provide life-saving and life-enhancing assistance in conjunction with country-level structures.

In developing response plans and projects, greater emphasis has been given to the role of regional inter-agency groups which have enjoyed growing participation from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the Red Cross, and UN agencies. The strategy is underpinned by recognition among partners of the growing need to respond to transitional issues within regional humanitarian response.



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Some \$ 155 million is required to support effective humanitarian assistance to populations in need in the Great Lakes Region in 2006.

A black and white photograph of a woman carrying a young child on her shoulders. The woman is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. She is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt and a patterned wrap around her waist. The child, sitting on her shoulders, is wearing a large, wide-brimmed, conical hat made of woven material. The child's hands are resting on the woman's head. They are standing in a field of tall, dry grass. In the background, there are some trees and a clear sky.

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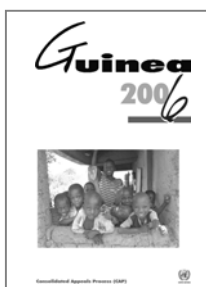
GUINEA

One million refugees

As a result of civil wars in the Mano River Union countries, Guinea hosted nearly one million refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia for over 10 years, as well as refugees from the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. Further, following rebel attacks from 2000 to 2001, internal displacement plagued Guinea. Widespread impunity, coupled with illiteracy, child criminality, and youth unemployment have contributed to increased insecurity, as did the failed coup against President Lansana Conte in January 2005.

Rising mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition

Rising mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition rates mark the humanitarian situation in Guinea. Deteriorating living conditions throughout the country have caused tensions within households and among ethnic groups.



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Strategic priorities:

To assist with the challenges facing Guinea, the appeal for 2006 will strive to achieve the following strategic goals:

- ▶ Reinforce coordination, protection, and advocacy on behalf of the most vulnerable;
- ▶ Enhance early warning and emergency preparedness measures;
- ▶ Reduce vulnerability through more sustainable initiatives and prepare a transition strategy from relief to early recovery.

Five NGOs, five UN agencies, DSS and OCHA have submitted 29 projects in order to address the humanitarian needs of nearly 630,000 people affected by malnutrition, sexual- and gender-based violence, and HIV/AIDS in Guinea Forestière, Haute Guinea, and other areas. The majority of the projects address food security and health, providing international protection to refugees, and responding to the most critical needs of host communities and other vulnerable groups.

Requirements

Almost \$ 33 million is needed to achieve these measures.³

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	4,004,960
Coordination and Support Services	1,472,625
Education	1,475,253
Health	5,593,903
Multi-Sector	15,678,060
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	2,250,000
Security	99,780
Water and Sanitation	2,300,000
Total	32,874,581



Ignacio Oliver Cruz/WFP/Kinsardou-Sangardo, Kissidougou/2005

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³ As World Food Programme (WFP) activities for Guinea are incorporated into WFP's regional operations for West Africa, the projects and budgets are included in the West Africa CAP.



LIBERIA

Investment brings peace and stability

After 14 years of one of the most brutal civil conflicts of the last decades, Liberians are finally preparing for the inauguration of a new government in January 2006. The presence of 15,000 UNMIL peacekeepers and the investment made by the world community have strengthened stability and peace in Liberia, and also significantly improved access for the humanitarian community. However, despite the progress made during 2005, urgent humanitarian needs still exist.

Acute needs remain

The population remains deeply distrustful of government and public institutions given the high levels of corruption, impunity and lack of accountability demonstrated by many of those in positions of power. Acute needs for basic social services, such as health, education, water and sanitation, and employment opportunities remain. More than 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and registered refugees still wait to return home. Ex-combatants must be reintegrated and rehabilitated. Social infrastructure decimated by the war years need to be rebuilt.

It will not only be a challenge for the newly elected Government of Liberia to deliver on its promises in 2006, but also a challenge to the international community to ensure the necessary support for a successful transition.

Strategic priorities:

Priority humanitarian actions in the next 12 months are to:

- ▶ Provide basic social services to vulnerable populations, including health care, water and sanitation, education, shelter, food security, agriculture, and livelihood opportunities;
- ▶ Facilitate the return and rehabilitation of remaining IDPs and refugees;
- ▶ Reintegration and rehabilitation of ex-combatants;
- ▶ Revitalise communities to become sustainable, secure, and productive;
- ▶ Strengthen the capacity of civil society and local authorities to support the recovery process.



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Requirements

\$ 121 million is needed for thousands of Liberians in 2006.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	8,863,400
Coordination and Support Services	626,806
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	4,950,000
Education	7,382,732
Health	23,371,136
Multi-Sector	51,414,650
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	10,488,213
Shelter and Non-Food Items	7,110,395
Water and Sanitation	6,784,325
Total	120,991,657



IRIN/Liberia/2004

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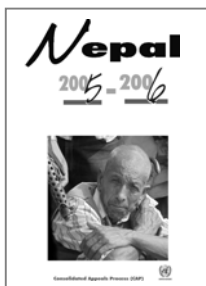


NEPAL

Humanitarian and human rights concerns

This is the first time that Nepal has issued a consolidated appeal. Although the country is not currently facing a humanitarian crisis in the classic understanding of the term, the worsening situation is giving rise to serious humanitarian and human rights concerns.

Since the Communist Party of Nepal/Maoist [CPN (Maoist)] started its “people’s war” in 1996, more than 12,000 people have been killed and many tens of thousands forced to leave their homes. All parties to the conflict have perpetrated widespread human rights abuses. Several critical indicators in Nepal have bordered on emergency levels for years. The political situation shows no imminent signs of improving. In addition to the humanitarian challenges emerging out of the conflict, Nepal’s mountainous terrain means that it continues to be vulnerable to natural disasters including landslides, floods, and earthquakes. Mitigation and response efforts to these disasters are becoming increasingly difficult in the present environment.



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Appeal to prevent a full-blown emergency

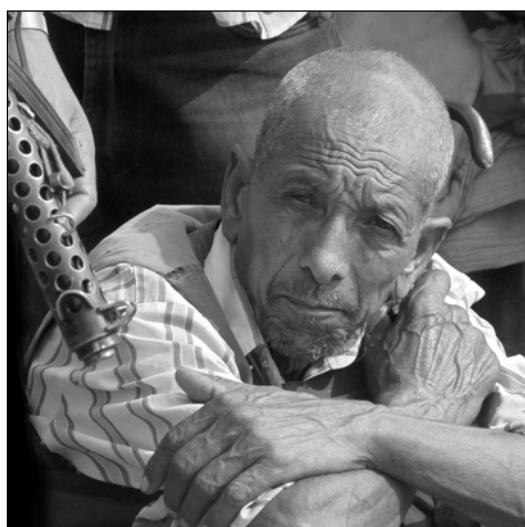
The appeal has been put together to prevent Nepal sliding into a full-blown complex humanitarian emergency. It addresses the particular needs of the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations and the building of an in-country emergency and disaster response capacity. The appeal includes strong analysis of gender implications of conflict. It also includes the ongoing humanitarian actions for refugees and asylum seekers in Nepal, as well as the resources necessary for the establishment of the Nepal Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The appeal is based on four strategic priorities:

- The strategy reflects the collective thinking of government representatives, donors, the UN, the Red Cross Movement, and local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that have a significant operational presence in Nepal.

This plan stretches from October 2005 to December 2006 and requires over \$ 63 million so that 25 different organisations can implement urgently needed projects.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	3,225,000
Coordination and Support Services	5,240,764
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	2,900,432
Education	4,761,208
Food	9,127,457
Health	4,487,101
Mine Action	159,100
Multi-Sector	11,559,913
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	17,671,264
Security	1,329,400
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,488,600
Water and Sanitation	1,352,215
Total	63,302,454



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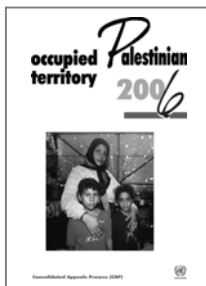
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Positive political momentum

The election of President Abbas and Israel's disengagement from settlements in the Gaza Strip and northern West Bank, as well as the easing of Palestinian movement in the West Bank in the first half of 2005, have been positive steps. The first Medium-Term Development Plan (2005–2007) initiated by the Palestinian Authority and humanitarian projects are complementary, and this has encouraged humanitarian actors.

Precarious humanitarian situation

Despite the positive political momentum, the humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) remains precarious and the need for relief is crucial. The 2004 poverty rate increased in 2005, largely because the quality of work was lower and households' coping mechanisms were increasingly fragile. People in the West Bank and Gaza Strip remain in a stranglehold, still marked by an inability to move freely within the West Bank or cross borders in order to reach markets. Coping mechanisms, such as using remaining savings, going into debt with neighbours, and relying increasingly on credit, are unsustainable and underlie the need for continued humanitarian assistance.



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Strategic objectives:

This year's appeal is tightly focused on life-saving humanitarian needs such as:

- ▶ Improving availability of food;
- ▶ Emergency employment for vulnerable households;
- ▶ Enhancing access to health services and improving awareness of the root causes of the humanitarian situation.

The appeal for 2006 comprises 64 initiatives in health (including psychosocial support), education, food security (including agriculture), water, emergency job creation and cash assistance, and coordination and support services.

Requirements

Donors are asked to provide \$ 215 million.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	26,443,930
Coordination and Support Services	3,976,399
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure ⁴	72,868,354
Education	4,070,000
Food	74,476,277
Health	11,671,139
Water and Sanitation	21,673,272
Total	215,179,371



UNICEF / Steve Sabella/oPt/2005

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⁴ The Economic Recovery and Infrastructure denomination corresponds to a standard sector code. In the context of oPt for 2006 all the projects included under this denomination are emergency job creation and cash assistance projects. This is in line with the strategic scope of the CAP 2006 which focuses on life-saving & livelihood critical support priorities and excludes rehabilitation and infrastructure actions.



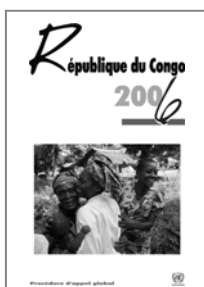
REPUBLIC OF CONGO

A decade of instability and conflict

The Pool region remains particularly affected by the succeeding conflicts that shook the Congo during the last decade. Insecurity is endemic and the basic social infrastructures have been destroyed. The conflicts also generated approximately 100,000 internally displaced persons and caused considerable trauma.

Ebola and natural disasters

Besides the consequences of the war, the Congo is regularly struck by Ebola epidemics. Natural disasters frequently affect approximately 10% of the population living in the departments of la Cuvette, la Likouala, la Sangha, and les Plateaux. Sub-regional instability also remains a constant threat for peace in the country, with some 65,000 refugees currently present in the Congo.



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Despite the significant progress realised since the signature of the peace agreements in 2003, the essential needs of the population of the Pool region in the sectors of health, education, water, and agriculture will remain well into 2006. Humanitarian action in the Congo is therefore necessary to relieve the most vulnerable populations of this region, as well as the displaced persons and refugees. The capacities of communities also need to be strengthened and the considerable needs in rehabilitation and reconstruction require concerted action.

Strategic priorities:

- ▶ Save lives;
- ▶ Reduce vulnerabilities;
- ▶ Put in place the basis for sustainable development.

Requirements

The appeal seeks a total of over \$ 30 million to provide assistance to more than 1,300,000 affected people.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	2,190,740
Coordination and Support Services	1,673,545
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	1,000,000
Education	1,067,853
Food	6,521,474
Health	3,682,231
Multi-Sector	10,997,748
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	2,316,000
Water and Sanitation	1,092,990
Total	30,542,581



UNHCR/Belou/2005

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SOMALIA

Signs of progress?

More than 10 years of conflict have claimed half a million lives, and Somalis continuing to flee insecurity in the south and central zones. However, Somalia now stands at a crossroads as the Transitional Federal Government strives gradually to expand its authority throughout the country.

Acute needs

Somalia holds some of the lowest development indicators in the world. Life expectancy is close to 48 years and one in four children die before reaching the age of 5. Chronic food insecurity and high malnutrition levels persist in many areas, especially in the south. Few Somalis earn wages and survival is broadly based on subsistence farming and pastoralism. Remittances sent by relatives living abroad account for \$ 700 million a year, which is vital to the country's economy and makes up about 23% of the average household income.



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Strategic priorities:

In 2006, UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) intend to work closely with local authorities and communities in order to:

- ▶ Increase access to basic humanitarian services for vulnerable populations, in particular the one million people in a state of humanitarian emergency and livelihood crisis, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and those living in areas of return and resettlement;
- ▶ Enhance the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of affected populations;
- ▶ Strengthen local capacity for social service delivery and response to natural or conflict-related disaster.

There are 77 projects in the five sectors of access and security; food security and livelihoods; health, nutrition, water and sanitation; education; and protection; and the three cross-cutting issues of HIV/AIDS, return and integration, and capacity building. The appeal targets one million chronically vulnerable people, including 370,000–400,000 IDPs, 200,000 people in an emergency, and 345,000 in a livelihood crisis.

\$ 174 million is needed to implement the strategy and projects outlined in the appeal.

A black and white photograph of a young woman in a dry, open landscape. She is wearing a patterned dress and a headscarf, and is pushing a wheelbarrow filled with two large, light-colored plastic jerrycans. Another person is visible in the background, walking away.

Law, Williams, /IFDC /British Dad Cases /Case all and /200E

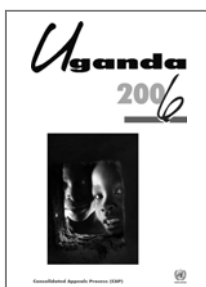
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UGANDA

Over 1.7 million IDPs

The humanitarian and human rights situation in northern and northeastern Uganda remains dire. About 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to live in abominable conditions in 200 overcrowded camps, relying largely on external assistance for survival. The congestion in the IDP camps contributes to poor water and sanitation, human rights abuses including sexual and gender-based violence, and outbreaks of disease, among others. HIV/AIDS prevalence of 9.1% in the conflict-affected areas is markedly higher than the national average of 7%. The situation could further deteriorate if urgently needed assistance is not provided, but access is restricted by the security conditions. Furthermore, elements of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) have moved between southern Sudan and northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), re-igniting potential for regional instability.



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At the same time, improved security in southern parts of Apac and Lira, and in Kaberamaido, Soroti and much of Katakwi districts, has helped the return of about 400,000 IDPs to their villages in order to access their fields.

Strategic priorities:

The priority humanitarian actions for 2006 will consist of:

- ▶ Improving security for and sustained access to IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable groups;
- ▶ Improving human rights and humanitarian protection for all vulnerable groups, in particular women and children;
- ▶ Improving comprehensive and timely humanitarian assistance;
- ▶ Promoting voluntary and secure IDP resettlement, return, and recovery including improved livelihood and upgraded social services in areas of return and resettlement.

Requirements

The humanitarian partners appeal for \$ 223 million to complement the efforts of the Government of Uganda in addressing people's urgent and basic needs.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	5,187,178
Coordination and Support Services	5,825,266
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	2,600,142
Education	11,164,512
Food	111,397,653
Health	33,249,648
Mine Action	2,437,000
Multi-Sector	24,370,691
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	9,045,200
Security	135,154
Shelter and Non-Food Items	5,130,000
Water and Sanitation	12,060,813
Total	222,603,257



WFP/Gulu District/2005

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WEST AFRICA

Extreme levels of poverty and high levels of insecurity

Of the 26 least developed countries in the world, half are in West Africa, and the region continues to face a high level of insecurity and instability. Conflicts have displaced approximately 1.3 million people. Countries of relative stability that share borders with neighbouring countries in crisis continue to be seriously affected by the slow but steady deterioration of the overall human security environment. An estimated four million children under 5 years of age suffer from acute malnutrition, while 13 million suffer from chronic malnutrition. In Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger alone some 3.7 million people were in need of various degrees of food assistance in September 2005.

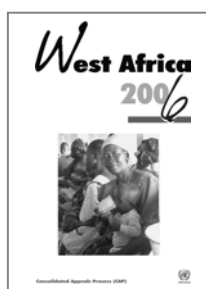
Concerted action by the aid community

Aid agencies repeatedly are required to advocate for a solution to structural problems, help reduce vulnerability, and provide protection and humanitarian assistance.

Strategic priorities:

The appeal has focused on issues relating to the entire sub-region, as well as on those issues related to smaller groups of countries sharing similar humanitarian contexts and needs. Six regional clusters were established to facilitate identification of priorities and objectives, and seven priority objectives have been outlined:

- ▶ Protection and registration;
- ▶ Life-saving activities;
- ▶ Return, reintegration and recovery;
- ▶ Early warning and advocacy;
- ▶ Coordination;
- ▶ Information;
- ▶ Preparedness and preventive measures.



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To reach these objectives, humanitarian activities planned by 11 UN offices and two non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have been consolidated into 58 projects covering activities of one of the six clusters. The Appeal for 2006 takes into consideration activities addressing the strategic priorities within a regional framework in all 16 concerned countries and is complemented by the country-specific consolidated Appeals for 2006 from Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea as well as the humanitarian Appeal for Liberia.

Requirements

The appeal for humanitarian activities in West Africa calls for over \$ 145 million.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	3,354,225
Coordination and Support Services	7,734,252
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	2,487,000
Education	2,105,470
Food	99,635,323
Health	13,155,014
Mine Action	850,000
Multi-Sector	7,178,207
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	7,938,294
Water and Sanitation	1,165,952
Total	145,603,737



FRANÇOIS LANDIECH/OCHA RO/NIGER/2005

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ZIMBABWE

Triple threat

Zimbabwe is facing the “triple threat” of HIV/AIDS, food insecurity, and declining capacity for basic social service provision. Over 1.3 million orphans and vulnerable children, economic decline, and formal and informal migration of skilled and unskilled labour further impact the humanitarian situation. In the 2005–2006 season, at least three million people will require food assistance. HIV/AIDS causes the death of 3,000 Zimbabweans every week.

The government’s operation targeting so-called illegal housing structures and informal businesses exacerbated the situation in 2005. The government estimated that 133,000 households had been evicted, and the UN estimated that 650,000–700,000 people lost shelter or livelihoods.

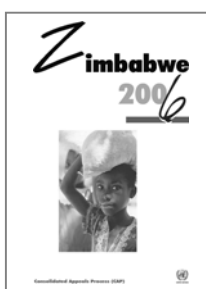
Outlook for 2006

Various factors, in particular economic decline, will have an adverse effect on vulnerable populations including: poorer quality and access to basic services; deeper urban poverty; continued difficulty of people previously employed in the informal sector in re-establishing their livelihoods; continued emigration, both legally and illegally; more farm evictions; and increased vulnerability to natural disasters. Unless appropriate humanitarian action is taken, the use of negative coping mechanisms will increase and the risks to vulnerable persons will intensify, with poverty deepening and opportunities for long-term recovery becoming more elusive.

Strategic priorities:

The strategic priorities for 2006 are:

- ▶ Reduce morbidity and mortality rates;
- ▶ Increase access and quality of basic social services;
- ▶ Prevent the deterioration of livelihoods and enhance community coping mechanisms; provide protection for the most vulnerable;
- ▶ Contribute to prevention, mitigation, and care and treatment of people with HIV/AIDS.



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Over 45 organisations including UN agencies and national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community and faith-based organisations, require \$ 276 million to provide assistance to more than 4.5 million people.

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	43,762,933
Coordination and Support Services	2,597,975
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	5,317,188
Education	4,540,716
Food	111,000,000
Health	39,550,749
Multi-Sector	26,130,849
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	8,029,990
Security	100,520
Shelter and Non-Food Items	20,282,400
Water and Sanitation	15,189,854
Total	276,503,174



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COLOMBIA

For more than 45 years, the armed conflict in Colombia has provoked suffering throughout the country. Colombia currently has one of the highest rates of internal displacement: between 1.6 and 2.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) over the past 10 years, with 102,712 additional IDPs in 2005.⁵ Thousands of people, particularly in five departments, remain at risk of displacement.⁶ Drug trafficking, the presence of illegal armed groups, and armed confrontations can lead to displacement, infractions of IHL, and violations of human rights, thereby exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.

- While the Government of Colombia is destroying its stockpile of landmines, illegal armed groups continue to use antipersonnel mines (APMs). APMs and the presence of unexploded ordnance in more than 50% of Colombia's municipalities have led to the registration of 4,000 mine victims over the past 15 years; 80% of these were struck between 2000 and 2005.⁷ Colombia's record is reportedly one of the world's three most dismal.
- Illegal armed groups continue to recruit children forcibly: 7,000–14,000 children in guerrilla and paramilitary groups carry out activities that put their lives at serious risk and violate their rights.⁸ In addition, Colombian women face several kinds of violence such as rape, sexual slavery, and forced abortions. Illegal armed groups continue to threaten women and their organisations.

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⁵ According to the official government registry, SUR, from 1995 to 30 June 2005, there were 1,637,265 IDPs. According to the non-governmental organisation (NGO) CODHES, there were an estimated 2,843,94 IDPs from 1995 to 30 June 2005.

⁶ OCHA Field Mission Reports and the Ombudsman's Office Early Warning System Reports, August 2005.

⁷ Antipersonnel Landmine Observatory, Information Management System, August 2005.

⁸ Human Rights Watch, *You Will Learn Not to Cry*, Washington, DC, April 2004.

The UN supports the international community's most important coordinating tool: the Group of 24, which has become an essential platform for international cooperation in Colombia. At the preparatory meeting of the Working Group on Coordination and International Cooperation for Colombia, held in London in July 2003, six thematic blocks were proposed. The HAP makes up the sixth block and seeks to establish a governmental cooperation strategy between the national and local government, several civil society humanitarian organisations, donors, and the UN.⁹

Requirements

UN Funding requirement for 2006¹⁰

Budget Items	\$
Prevention and Protection	16,781,543
Food Security	30,589,876
Health	7,813,472
Education	1,256,543
Family Welfare	1,523,209
Social-Economic Transition	5,502,043
Coordination	2,797,687
Total	66,264,373



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¹⁰ Various of these figures are also reflected in the Government HAP. Also see UN Mine Action Portfolio 2006.



CHECHNYA (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Unifying relief and development

The UN and non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners previously coordinating humanitarian action under the Consolidated Appeal Process have for 2006 produced an Inter-Agency Transitional Workplan for the North Caucasus, which unifies humanitarian and development action plans. The humanitarian agencies continue to address urgent humanitarian needs, and together with development agencies more actively target the root causes of human vulnerability through a broad community-recovery programme. Corresponding to the needs and the proposed programmes, it is hoped that both humanitarian donors and those offering recovery and development assistance will find the Transitional Workplan informative and compelling.

The continuity with the 1999–2005 CAP is one of the greatest strengths of the 2006 Transitional Workplan. The *Process* of CAP, as the overall inter-agency mechanism for coordinated, effective humanitarian assistance and protection will remain in place in 2006. The Transitional Workplan differs from a CAP, however, in that it includes recovery and development assistance.

The participating agencies have adopted the following definition of “transition” for their workplan: Chechnya and its neighbouring republics in the Russian Federation lie in between emergency and development, where humanitarian needs must be met and the long-term benefits of rehabilitation and reconstruction have yet to be fully realised. People in the North Caucasus need a range of relief and development to be conducted simultaneously over several years. Further, the government and civil society should take full ownership of the recovery and development agenda. This is one of the underlying principles behind the Transitional Workplan.

To best serve humanitarian needs and recovery, the participants in the 2006 Transitional Workplan set three strategic goals, which provide direction for sector response plans and agency programmes:

- ## Requirements

The 2006 Transitional Workplan requires \$ 88 million. This is somewhat higher than the 2005 Consolidated Appeal for two reasons: the need for humanitarian action remains as in 2005 or might increase as agencies gain easier access to the most vulnerable populations in Chechnya; and, second, the costs of projects promoting recovery and socioeconomic development.

Budget Items	\$
Economic growth	7,975,272
Education	6,214,625
Food Security & Agriculture	37,647,687
Governance	750,000
Health	8,550,000
Mine action	1,980,000
Peace & Tolerance	5,194,456
Protection	6,792,966
Shelter	6,380,018
Water & sanitation	910,000
Coordination	1,873,554
Security	4,446,501
<i>Available resources</i>	<i>-400,000</i>
Total	88,315,079



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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO

1,000 people die in silence every day

A neglected humanitarian catastrophe; a silent but deadly disaster. Over 1,000 people die from conflict-related causes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) every day: the innocent victims of conflict, rape, looting, rampant impunity, a near-total breakdown of basic infrastructure, and abject poverty.

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For well over a decade, economic and political turmoil, alongside internal violence and regional conflict, have created a chronic and unrelenting emergency in the DRC. Violence and conflict continue to shatter the lives of millions of Congolese: over 3.8 million people have died in the DRC over the last six years, killed by disease and malnutrition, by-products of a war that has destroyed much of the health-care system and economy. More than 1.6 million people remain displaced, and just under 1.7 million returnees only now are starting to rebuild their homes and livelihoods. In the troubled eastern provinces, killings, abductions, and sexual violence continue. Humanitarian access in many areas remains a major challenge.

The scale of the crisis facing the DRC is immense. An unstable food security situation, limited access to health facilities and lack of clean water, combined with inadequate basic education and neglected state structures, are characteristic of the full-blown catastrophe in a place the world has forgotten or simply neglects. A breakdown in law and order has created conditions for an increase in sexually-based violence.

The Action Plan: a dynamic and new approach in the DRC

The enormous needs in the DRC call for a dynamic approach to humanitarian strategy, coordination, fundraising, and monitoring in the country. The Action Plan is based on a multi-sectoral needs assessment integrated into regional humanitarian strategies, which together form a comprehensive plan addressing priority needs across this vast country. Humanitarian and post-election transition programmes are linked and included under a single strategic framework. Humanitarian strategy addresses two main lines of

SUDAN

Moving forward

On 9 January 2005, the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, formally ending Africa's longest running civil war. This 20-year war resulted in the largest internally displaced population in the world and inflicted an enormous human cost on the people of the Sudan. Since the signature, the two parties have formed the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, the two structures on which the Sudan's six-year interim period will be based.

Massive needs for relief, integrated with recovery and development

Despite this progress, the ongoing conflict in Darfur and its associated protection challenges, the risk of poor harvest in parts of Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile, the return of hundreds of thousands of displaced Sudanese, and other humanitarian needs across the country make relief central to alleviating the suffering of the Sudanese people. The UN and its partners seek to support 5.52 million people with relief aid across the country, including 2.5 million people in Darfur, support a projected 680,000 returnees related to the North-South conflict, and ensure continued relief for other areas emerging from 20 years of conflict. The 2006 Work Plan addresses these and other humanitarian needs as well as recovery and development programming for 2006.

Key activities

Humanitarian programming for the Sudan in 2006 will focus on the following:

- ▶ Saving lives;
- ▶ Addressing protection issues across the Sudan, including Darfur;
- ▶ Supporting 680,000 returnees related to the North-South conflict, including receiving communities.

Just over \$ 1.5 billion is required for the UN and its partners' humanitarian activities, not including recovery and development activities.

NB: This table does not reflect recovery and development elements of the 2006 Work Plan and have been rounded to the nearest million.



Contact

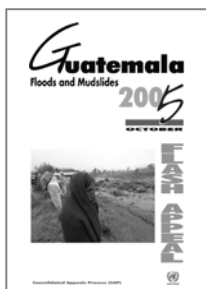
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GUATEMALA

Hurricane Stan

In early October, rains associated with Hurricane Stan devastated Guatemala's southern coast and western highlands, with precipitation as high as 267 millimetres on one day. Flooding and mudslides struck some 150,000 people, well over 10% of the country's population, causing loss of life, injury, and displaced persons as well as damage to housing and infrastructure in 251 of 331 municipalities in 15 of the country's 22 departments. Poor and isolated communities were particularly badly affected, especially indigenous women and children given their lack of access to survival resources. There were over 900 landslides and considerable damage to a high proportion of roads and bridges. In the highland and southwestern departments of Solola and San Marcos, entire villages were swept away by landslides, with significant loss of life. The most vulnerable communities lost their livelihoods and income and their survival conditions remain precarious. Unless immediate measures are implemented to overcome the impacts of this disaster, extreme poverty and acute malnutrition will increase, as will the government's challenge in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.



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Response

There are immediate needs in food, water, personal hygiene, temporary shelter, bedding and essential medicines. The National Council for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) coordinated the response under a declared State of National Calamity (Emergency). The president requested international assistance in food, shelter, medicines and securing access to affected areas. Key proposed actions lie in water and sanitation, food security, shelter and non-food items, health services, communications, and access to services. Damage assessment, emergency technical assistance to CONRED, disaster management and joint monitoring of the recovery process are being closely coordinated.

Requirements

Of the \$ 24.5 million sought in October 2005, this Flash Appeal still requires \$ 9.5 million to address these immediate needs.¹¹

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	3,500,000
Coordination and Support Services	2,316,840
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	1,200,000
Education	600,000
Food	3,444,184
Health	1,528,765
Water and Sanitation	4,000,000
<i>(Received without earmarking to sector)</i>	<i>-7,061,086</i>
Total	9,528,703



Mario Linares/Prensa Libre

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¹¹ For up-to-the-minute funding information for this continuing appeal, see the Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>).



INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE - TSUNAMI

Unprecedented destruction

The tsunami generated by a massive earthquake in the early hours of 26 December 2004 killed approximately 240,000 people making it one of the deadliest disasters in modern history. Waves wreaked havoc across India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Maldives as well as Myanmar, Seychelles and Somalia, demolishing everything in their path and leaving over a million people homeless.

Unprecedented response

The world responded as never before. Thousands of aid workers flocked to the devastation with aid and expertise. The international community mobilised with the resources and work began to rebuild the lives of millions. Some 40 UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) came together and planned a strategic response to meet the needs of approximately five million people. Amidst the destruction of transport infrastructure and communications systems, efforts were coordinated to reach the hardest and most remote areas. Programmes to provide education, health, food, shelter, water, sanitation, and jobs were carefully crafted to support the national governments.

Communities are now up and running, with children in schools and livelihood programmes providing some income. The immediate needs of the people have been met and humanitarian relief moves towards recovery and reconstruction. Operational programmes have shifted to technical advice.

However, almost one year after the earthquake there remain approximately one million people still displaced. While some have obtained transitional or permanent shelter, a significant percentage is still living with host families and in tents. They must not be forgotten.



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Requirements

Of \$ 1.3 billion required to provide assistance and early recovery, almost \$ 221 million still eludes agencies and NGOs aiming to help hundreds of thousands of people across six countries.¹²

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	34,213,981
Coordination and Support Services	44,259,700
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	88,655,914
Education	857,074
Food	0
Health	21,726,358
Mine Action	2,999,999
Multi-Sector	19,608,049
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	5,158,698
Security	1,667,593
Shelter and Non-Food Items	52,232,639
Water and Sanitation	7,686,048
<i>(Received without earmarking to sector)</i>	<i>-58,374,879</i>
Total	220,691,174



Till Mayer/IFRC/Sri Lanka/December 2004

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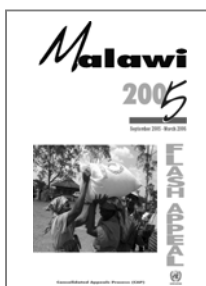
¹² For up-to-the-minute funding information for this continuing appeal, see the Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>).



MALAWI

Exceptional levels of vulnerability

In June 2005, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) estimated that between 4.2 and 4.6 million people would not be able to meet their minimum food requirements until the next harvest in March 2006. It was the worst food crisis since 1994. In order to address these unprecedented levels of food insecurity, the government: purchased commodities and supported the distribution of food aid; established a Feed the Nation Fund through which Malawians could make contributions to addressing the most vulnerable people's food needs; purchased maize fertiliser and seed for targeted distribution at subsidised rates; and enhanced safety net programmes. To complement the government's initiative, the UN system launched a Flash Appeal on 30 August, which requested international support to address immediate humanitarian needs and help the government minimise the likelihood of another food crisis next year.



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Rising food insecurity; a state of disaster

Since September, however, levels of food insecurity have risen further. The high cost of fuel and dwindling government stocks have accelerated the onset of the hungry season, which usually starts in December. As a result, food prices have escalated rapidly and are now beyond the purchasing power of millions of Malawians. Coupled with repeated shocks throughout the past five years, people's coping mechanisms are now exhausted. The Government of Malawi declared a state of disaster on 14 October.

The UN aims to help the government address immediate humanitarian needs and minimise a further deterioration in the humanitarian situation, including a massive increase in vulnerability to disease, such as HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. The appeal seeks to fast track donor support for a multi-sector approach of action in the food aid, nutrition, health, protection, water and sanitation, and HIV/AIDS sectors.

Requirements

Almost \$ 67 million is still required, with an emphasis on health and nutrition, to prevent a dire situation from becoming a full-blown crisis.¹³

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	28,940,542
Education	215,000
Food	27,854,461
Health	8,639,477
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	71,990
Water and Sanitation	1,600,000
<i>(Received without earmarking to sector)</i>	<i>-160,417</i>
Total	67,161,053



Glenn Edwards/WFP/Malawi/2003

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¹³ For up-to-the-minute funding information for this continuing appeal, see the Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>).



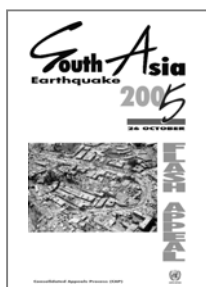
SOUTH ASIA EARTHQUAKE

Unprecedented challenge to save lives

The earthquake that devastated parts of northern Pakistan when it struck on the morning of 8 October 2005 has had enormous humanitarian consequences. Over 3.5 million people were affected, and as of 11 November the death toll in Pakistan alone stands at 73,318, with some 69,392 people seriously injured. Both of these numbers are still likely to increase.

The entire area of Pakistan-administered Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province is affected – some 30,000 square kilometres at the foot of the Himalayas – with hundreds of towns and villages, particularly around Balakot, Batagram, Mansehra, and Muzaffarabad wiped out. In these areas, 70% of houses were destroyed, and the remaining 30% damaged. Hospitals, schools, and government buildings were also lost or seriously damaged, affecting the provision of the basic life-sustaining services essential in response to the disaster. In addition, destruction and damage to roads and bridges seriously curtailed access to people in need.

Pakistan and the global humanitarian community face a challenge of colossal proportions. The combination of rapidly deteriorating weather conditions, extraordinary logistical challenges in reaching hundreds of thousands scattered in mountainous areas – particularly in the short period before the onset of winter – and the lack of winterised shelter, all raise fears that, without sufficient assistance in time, many more thousands could die. Women and girls may be particularly at risk, given that their ability to access assistance is hampered by cultural norms.



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In the spirit of humanitarian reform, 10 clusters were formed as coordination structures to respond to the earthquake: shelter; food and nutrition; health; water and sanitation; camp management; logistics; protection; education; early recovery; and telecommunications. Government counterparts co-chair cluster meetings in both Islamabad and in the “humanitarian hubs”, and the structures of the government’s Federal Relief Commission and cluster groups is complementary.

In close coordination with the Government of Pakistan, and based on reports and assessments from the cluster groups and other partners, the humanitarian community sought \$ 549 million in October 2005; almost \$ 452 million is still required.¹⁴

Budget Items	\$
Agriculture	20,500,000
Coordination and Support Services	127,764,981
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	39,000,000
Education	28,599,039
Food	44,756,557
Health	48,122,261
Multi-Sector	21,933,980
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	20,400,000
Security	1,180,000
Shelter and Non-Food Items	92,980,969
Water and Sanitation	39,600,000
<i>(Received without earmarking to sector)</i>	<i>-33,227,884</i>
Total	451,609,903



Habiba Samir / IPIN / Pakistan / 2005

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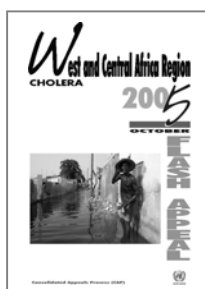
¹⁴ For up-to-the-minute funding information for this continuing appeal, see the Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>).



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA CHOLERA FLASH APPEAL

Cholera kills and threatens children, women, and men in the affected countries. The current wave of cholera outbreaks began in west and central Africa in June 2005. By the end of October, some 52,016 cases and 815 deaths had been reported in ten countries: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Sao Tome and Principe. Fortunately, the situation in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, and Niger is now under control. However, elsewhere, in addition to human suffering and death, cholera outbreaks cause panic, disrupt the social and economic structure of affected communities, put tremendous strain on already precarious health systems, and impede development.

The threat of continued suffering remains very high as the situation in many countries has worsened due to extremely tense humanitarian situations and the rainy season. Without action, populations face a vicious circle of continued suffering, with inadequate preparedness for a similar outbreak next year.



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Country by country

In the Gambia, 17 cases with four deaths – a case fatality rate (CFR) of 24% - exists. In Guinea-Bissau, 21,278 cases including 343 deaths (CFR 1.6%) occurred from 6 June to 26 October; a WHO expert is currently providing technical support to the Ministry of Health. In Mali, 158 cases including 20 deaths (CFR 12.65%) took place from 20 June to 24 July, with an October resurgence of 40 cases and one death; heightened awareness and intensified prevention are required. In Mauritania, 2,930 cases including 49 deaths (CFR 1.7%) struck from 20 July to 27 September; WHO dispatched a technical support team. In Senegal, 27,461 cases including 394 deaths (CFR 1%) have been reported during the outbreak, with Sao Tome and Principe reporting 132 cases including four deaths (CFR 3.3%).

This appeal covers needs for the following countries: the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, and Senegal. It also covers the provision of WHO technical support and coordination, and preparation for the forthcoming cholera season.

Requirements

Just over \$ 3 million is requested to assist the governments of these countries to prevent the epidemic from spreading within the region.¹⁵

Budget Items	\$
Coordination and Support Services	350,000
Health	2,891,637
Total	3,241,637



Pierre Holtz/IRIN/Senegal/2005

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¹⁵ For up-to-the-minute funding information for this continuing appeal, see the Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>).

A N N E X

2005 Consolidated & Flash Appeals Summary of Requirements and Contributions per Appeal *as of 21 October 2005*

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of written statements from donors and appealing organisations.

AFFECTED COUNTRY / REGION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding (Commitments, Contributions, Carry-over)	% Requirements Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Humanitarian Funding outside CAP	Inside CAP as % of Total	Total Humanitarian Aid
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C		D	C/F	F (=C+D)
Angola Marburg VHF Flash Appeal	3,556,000	4,027,000	2,792,722	69%	1,234,278	-	4,338,040	39%	7,130,762
Benin Flash Appeal	5,951,780	5,951,780	3,907,964	66%	2,043,816	1,050,000	453,904	90%	4,361,868
Burundi	134,171,865	121,421,099	58,475,111	48%	62,945,988	3,494,257	23,076,787	72%	81,551,898
Central African Republic	23,610,439	27,515,987	8,516,384	31%	18,999,603	-	1,009,129	89%	9,525,513
Chad	182,691,840	224,293,690	120,581,028	54%	103,712,662	-	18,330,834	87%	138,911,862
Chechnya & Neighbouring Reps. (RF)	59,444,073	67,891,622	38,700,393	57%	29,191,229	-	9,744,429	80%	48,444,822
Cote d'Ivoire	34,245,916	36,470,706	14,886,757	41%	21,583,949	-	10,358,574	59%	25,245,331
Democratic Republic of Congo	185,394,640	211,930,274	109,264,719	52%	102,665,555	427,317	113,942,373	49%	223,207,092
Djibouti Drought Flash Appeal	7,494,198	7,494,198	2,556,389	34%	4,937,809	-	244,154	91%	2,800,543
Eritrea	157,151,179	156,397,841	98,429,539	63%	57,968,302	-	13,545,215	88%	111,974,754
Great Lakes Region	103,195,070	115,020,820	88,645,167	77%	26,375,653	-	39,815,718	69%	128,460,885
Guatemala Flash Appeal	24,670,000	24,670,000	15,141,297	61%	9,528,703	1,600,000	3,259,226	82%	18,400,523
Guinea	43,743,004	39,148,957	19,916,871	51%	19,232,086	-	2,754,236	88%	22,671,107
Guyana Flash Appeal	2,975,000	2,562,392	779,730	30%	1,782,662	-	7,188,584	10%	7,968,314
Indian Ocean Tsunami Flash Appeal	978,180,467	1,297,061,628	1,075,767,318	83%	221,294,310	79,293,920	5,063,127,745	18%	6,138,895,063
Malawi Flash Appeal	87,760,869	98,260,869	31,099,816	32%	67,161,053	609,756	63,440,280	33%	94,540,096
Nepal	64,506,025	64,506,025	1,203,571	2%	63,302,454	-	6,510,959	16%	7,714,530
Niger Flash Appeal	16,191,000	81,393,876	49,660,440	61%	31,733,436	6,834,524	29,687,243	63%	79,347,683
occupied Palestinian territory	302,501,889	301,452,508	177,077,133	59%	124,375,375	10,261,905	25,520,432	87%	202,597,565
Republic of Congo	21,960,437	24,110,476	12,153,597	50%	11,956,879	-	337,115	97%	12,490,712
Somalia	164,463,170	162,266,738	74,569,611	46%	87,697,127	-	21,915,185	77%	96,484,796
South Asia Earthquake Flash Appeal	311,876,000	549,585,941	83,882,635	15%	465,703,306	48,669,290	234,041,938	26%	317,924,573
Sudan*	1,459,154,491	1,910,110,699	923,403,360	48%	986,707,339	29,297,531	138,021,463	87%	1,061,424,823
Uganda	157,686,167	188,212,572	122,185,290	65%	66,027,282	-	38,996,789	76%	161,182,079
West Africa	168,276,424	202,225,088	130,884,642	65%	71,340,446	3,600,000	81,347,272	62%	212,231,914
TOTAL	4,700,851,943	5,923,982,786	3,264,481,484	55%	2,659,501,302	185,138,500	5,951,007,624	35%	9,215,489,108
TOTALS WITHOUT TSUNAMI	3,722,671,476	4,626,921,158	2,188,714,166	47%	2,438,206,992	105,844,580	887,879,879	71%	3,076,594,045

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Humanitarian & Recovery Components of the Sudan Work Plan

2006 Appeals
Summary of Requirements by Appeal and Appealing Organisation
as of 30 November 2005

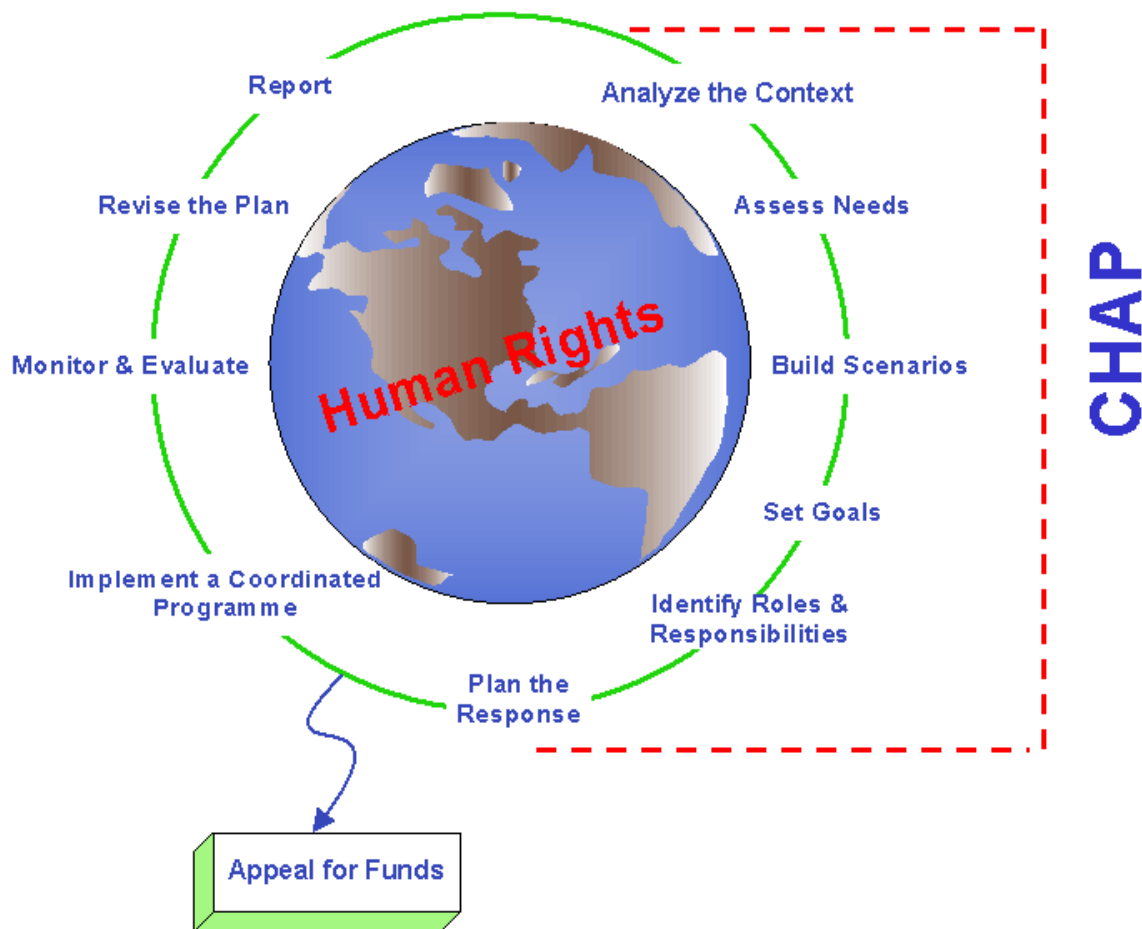
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Burundi	Central African Republic	Chad	Chechnya, N. Caucasus (RF)	Colombia	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of Congo	Great Lakes Region	Guinea	Liberia	Nepal	occupied Palestinian territory	Republic of Congo	Somalia	Sudan	Uganda	West Africa	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
	US\$	US\$				US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
FAO	10,387,750	1,500,000	6,649,230	2,801,158	<i>Details forthcoming</i>	3,062,305	<i>Details forthcoming</i>	3,615,000	3,170,000	7,831,000	2,875,000	440,000	1,365,740	7,598,000	<i>Details forthcoming</i>	4,614,000	3,982,575	30,955,000	90,846,758
FAO/UNDP												18,488,000							18,488,000
ILO											988,750							3,450,000	4,438,750
IOM						3,137,500		381,647		4,081,000				243,601		3,900,632	4,860,904	30,878,300	47,483,584
IRIN								137,500											137,500
OCHA	2,054,164	1,526,572	1,186,297	1,873,554		4,029,429		2,306,059	1,472,625	626,806	1,966,429	2,866,100	1,673,545	11,839,467		3,874,903	3,149,806	2,597,975	43,043,731
OHCHR	2,351,882							278,000			11,946,250					1,628,000			16,204,132
UNAIDS			680,000													288,000			968,000
UNDP	11,081,825	13,538,252	2,202,500	7,500,000				243,000		3,500,000	2,236,000	26,635,740	3,149,700	25,562,900		2,667,410	2,620,300	150,000	101,087,627
UNDSS		864,000	338,069	4,446,501					99,780		836,400			799,400				100,520	7,484,670
UNESCO	10,030,445			732,280		749,366		2,426,166		300,000	200,000	1,010,000	550,000	6,511,560					22,509,817
UNFPA	2,454,750	370,550	1,250,000			1,068,063		2,182,000	112,103	817,574	1,890,000	1,777,000	405,600	1,944,000		1,483,000	369,400	1,580,000	17,704,040
UN-HABITAT	2,000,000									1,730,000		657,800		10,011,000		450,000		1,000,000	15,848,800
UNHCR	37,808,373	8,686,828	74,337,462	6,995,265		9,682,813		14,743,300	15,413,060	52,839,650	9,230,442		9,770,878	11,867,974		23,577,691	7,737,277	2,303,349	284,994,362
UNICEF	26,301,481	7,390,600	13,516,565	7,470,000		16,164,878		1,540,000	8,720,533	20,845,325	7,287,823	8,420,454	3,866,800	18,786,330		44,128,496	10,229,918	23,763,815	218,433,018
UNIFEM	266,000							1,425,500		609,091	499,500	376,100		780,000			918,120	841,600	5,715,911
UNMAS	1,025,475																		1,025,475
UNODC																	919,940		919,940
UNRWA												95,032,433							95,032,433
WFP	54,779,387	6,385,488	44,089,916	21,946,529				123,957,750		290,000	12,842,045	40,434,157	6,521,474	33,390,000		111,397,653	102,435,323	111,000,000	669,469,722
WHO	3,442,718	4,125,430	998,906	3,450,000		1,339,520		1,116,360	1,471,640	3,706,599	1,425,952	1,901,746	763,730	15,388,150		8,013,734	7,360,774	16,937,600	71,442,859
NGOs	17,375,026	2,430,622	21,820,854	31,099,792		1,300,450		185,000	2,414,840	23,814,612	9,077,863	17,139,841	2,475,114	29,394,433		16,579,738	1,019,400	50,945,015	227,072,600
TOTAL	127,799,889	46,818,342	167,069,799	88,315,079	66,264,373	40,534,324	1,171,669,416	154,537,282	32,874,581	120,991,657	63,302,454	215,179,371	30,542,581	174,116,815	1,519,233,078	222,603,257	145,603,737	276,503,174	4,663,959,209
TARGETED BENEFICIARIES	1,504,855	102,000	242,500	550,000	1,000,000	3,500,000	3,300,000	2,500,000	264,385	834,577	200,000	1,556,400	1,300,000	1,000,000	5,520,000	2,498,820	1,088,450	3,600,000	30,561,987

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