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CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY  
APPEAL FOR THE**

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**REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

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**JANUARY – DECEMBER 2000**

**November 1999**



**UNITED NATIONS**

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## 1 SUMMARY

The Republic of the Congo (ROC) recently suffered two wars, from June to October 1997 and beginning again in September 1998. War spread to the capital, Brazzaville, in December 1998. A sustainable solution to this deep-rooted conflict has yet to emerge. Clashes between public forces and opposition-backed militia continued in the second half of 1999, though increasingly confined to smaller areas. Insecurity continues in affected regions, where there is little law and order or civilian rule. At the same time, Government and opposition representatives started a dialogue, possibilities for a cease-fire and peace.

Of the 810,000 persons who were displaced since December 1998, 580,000 remain internally displaced, the majority in forested and other rural areas. Some 200,000 urban dwellers have returned to Brazzaville and the towns of Dolisie and Nkayi, while another 30,000 remain refugees in neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Gabon.

Famine is commonplace in the southern areas, where many have been displaced for most of the year. Most agricultural production has virtually come to a halt, and food imports have been cut off at the same time. Most public services such as health posts have also completely stopped. Many returnees reaching Brazzaville are malnourished, with severe malnutrition up to 30 percent. Access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance up until the second half of 1999 was mainly restricted to Brazzaville and the relatively secure town of Pointe Noire. Little of the interior of the country was accessible for international or national humanitarian agencies due to lack of security.

While oil exports and a share of forestry exports were not affected by the war, the damage to the rest of the economy was enormous. The four most-affected regions - Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Lekoumou - contain an important part of the country's population and a large share of agricultural and other production. In many areas crops were not harvested due to ongoing fighting.

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) which is the basis of the present document places greater emphasis than before on the likelihood of '*scenario I*' - further stabilisation and opening humanitarian access to the rural interior. The security situation in Brazzaville has stabilised, and the Government is beginning to re-install civilian authorities in major towns (despite some continuing insurgency.) Consideration - but with less emphasis - must still be given to the possibility of '*scenario II*', that of re-escalating hostilities, limited humanitarian access and exacerbating rural / urban exodus. A combination of the two scenarios is also possible.

The United Nations (UN) will:

- a) concentrate emergency assistance mainly on the four most-affected regions (in the South), along with the displaced in Pointe Noire, and the affected population of Plateaux region;
- b) negotiate access into the interior at every opportunity and establish a logistical network;
- c) assist return and initial reintegration of displaced persons in their communities, encouraging stabilisation; and
- d) remain prepared to establish alternative logistical arrangements that might be required under scenario II.

**Table 1**  
**Total Funding Requirements for the**  
2000 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the  
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO  
**By Sector and Appealing Agency**  
**January – December 2000**

SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	10,296,138
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	1,801,400
HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND REINTEGRATION	2,167,918
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND PRIMARY EDUCATION	2,000,000
SHELTER	250,000
COORDINATION	634,800
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,150,256</b>

APPEALING AGENCIES	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	1,801,400
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	167,918
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	3,500,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	2,000,000
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	500,000
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	300,000
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	7,056,138
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	1,190,000
OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS	364,800
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATOR	270,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,150,256</b>

## 2 CONTEXT



The Republic of the Congo replunged into intense civil war in December 1998 and January 1999, after only a short period of relative political and military stability since the large-scale fighting of 1997. Hostilities began in Pool region in September 1998, spread to the capital (Brazzaville) in December, and went on to cover most of the southern part of the country, where an important part of the population lives.

Some 230,000 inhabitants of neighbourhoods of the capital city (including 200,000 from Bacongo and Makelekele), were displaced towards the North of the town, into the interior of Pool region, and into neighbouring DR Congo.<sup>1</sup> Several towns, including Dolisie (80,000), and Nkayi (60,000) - the third and fourth largest in the country - were entirely emptied of their population, and completely looted and considerably damaged. Four southern regions - Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari - were most affected, together comprising most of the southern half of the country. The coastal region of Kouilou was largely exempt, except for the region's capital - Pointe Noire - which experienced an influx of at least 100,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

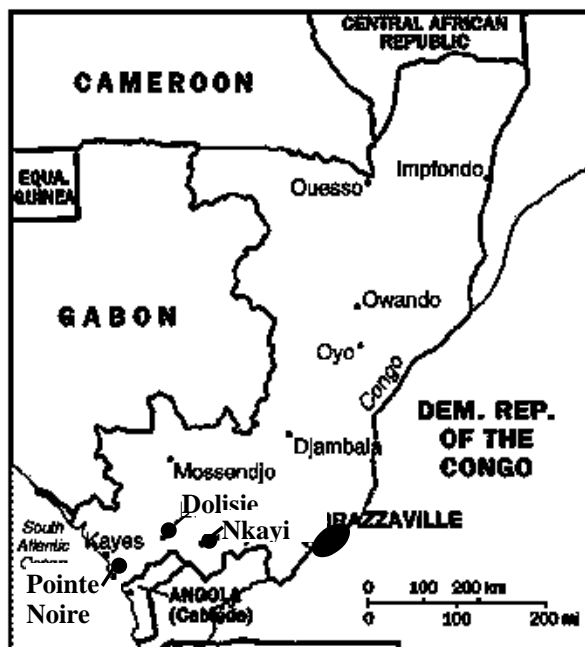
Many of the displaced were still suffering the effects of the previous civil war (from June to October 1997) when they found themselves uprooted by renewed war. Hundreds of thousands of urban dwellers were particularly inept at coping with conditions in forest areas. The civilian population was frequently unable to move because of the conflict. Agricultural production and external food supply both steeply declined. Cut off from cities and towns, the displaced - along with the 'host' rural population - faced a greatly reduced food supply. Clean water became scarce and hunger and disease broke out. Caught in a full-fledged war, and exposed to famine and epidemics, a considerable number of the displaced and affected persons lost their lives.

Neither round of fighting has produced, as yet, a sustainable solution to the deep-rooted conflict. Sporadic skirmishes between Government forces and opposition-backed militia continued into the second half of 1999, though on a reduced scale, with fighting gradually confined to a far smaller part of the country.

Opposition forces retain control of only a few areas today, with all major towns now under Government control. However, insecurity persists throughout the countryside. Plunder, extortion and sexual violence, remain widespread with impunity.

Despite the efforts made by the Government to restore a state of law (liberalisation of the judicial system, creation of a constitutional court, reform of the army and police), the human rights situation continues to be a matter of concern. The civil war and the ongoing confrontation in some parts of the country have resulted in the perpetration of serious human rights violations and breaches of International Humanitarian Law by all parties to the conflict. These human rights abuses include extrajudicial and summary executions, disappearances, rape, arbitrary arrests and detention and discrimination on the basis of ethnicity.

**Map 1**  
Republic of the Congo



<sup>1</sup> Population movements are especially dynamic at present. All numbers on population movements are consensus-based best estimates, and evolve constantly.

Following improved security and an official request by the President for all IDPs to return, large-scale return of internally displaced and smaller numbers of refugees has begun. The population returned mainly to Brazzaville, in order to reach food supplies and escape the dangerous countryside. Many were too weakened by disease and malnutrition to make the journey, while thousands more have perished in the attempt. Mixed among the urban returnees are newly displaced persons from the rural interior. In Dolisie and Nkayi, only a small minority had returned by September 1999, but by the beginning of October the flow was increasing.

Conditions in smaller rural towns are particularly severe. Kinkala, for instance - just 77 km south of Brazzaville - was completely emptied of its 10,000 inhabitants. By early October 1999 the population there was fluctuating daily at several thousands, partly caused by daily deaths, some days as many as ten.

<b>Table 2</b>	
<b>Effects of the wars 1997-1999</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ every third Congolese is or was displaced since 1997, losing lifetime assets and property</li> <li>▪ 60 percent of national means of food production was destroyed (<i>50 percent of produce and 75 percent of livestock</i>)</li> <li>▪ 70 percent of returnees suffer from acute or severe malnutrition</li> <li>▪ 25-30 percent of surviving returned children under five years of age are severely malnourished</li> <li>▪ tens of thousands of women were raped/victims of other sexual violence</li> <li>▪ every second Congolese is hosting or somehow supporting displaced relatives</li> <li>▪ schooling stopped in four regions and the south of Brazzaville, thus for over half of school children</li> <li>▪ over 50 percent of medical institutions, nation-wide, were destroyed, heavily damaged and looted.</li> </ul>	

In addition to 200,000 urban residents who have returned to Brazzaville, Dolisie and Nkayi, another 170,000 urban residents are estimated to remain in rural and forest areas, in appalling conditions of malnutrition and disease. In addition, 440,000 rural populations are estimated to be displaced within rural areas of Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari. Another 30,000 are refugees in DRC and Gabon. A further unknown number of rural residents have been seriously affected by reduced food supply in their home areas. Large-scale influxes have overwhelmed rural food and water supplies, creating disastrous conditions for all.

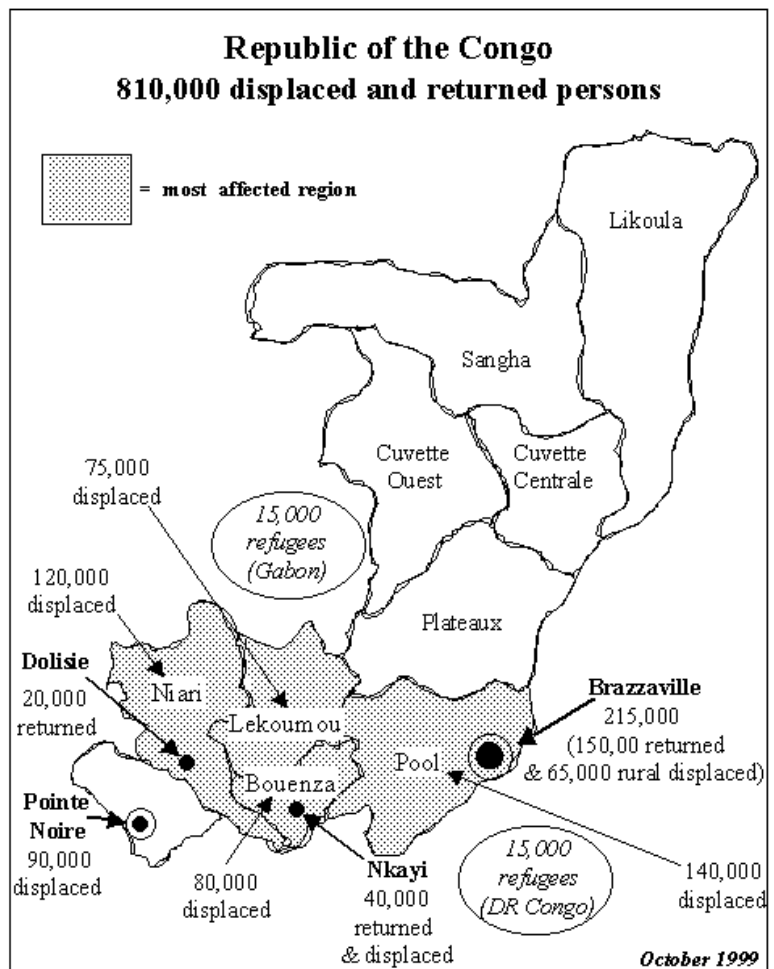
**Lack of Humanitarian Access**

Access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance up until the second half of 1999 was mainly restricted to Brazzaville and the relatively secure town of Pointe Noire, on the coast. Only small areas of the interior of the country were reached by either international or national humanitarian agencies. In the second half of the year, medical supplies and some food were sent to Dolisie and Nkayi, but on a very irregular basis under difficult conditions. Only those who returned to Brazzaville or took refuge in Pointe Noire during the year, or in Gabon or several camps near the country's borders, received any appreciable assistance. Most of the displaced and affected remained out of reach for humanitarian agencies, in rural and forest areas, deprived of sufficient food, basic health care or clean water. Conditions worsened as the months passed.

Map 2

On 1 May 1999, following improvement of the security situation, President Sassou Nguesso announced that the IDPs could return to Brazzaville - especially to the southern districts of Makelekele and Bacongo from where the largest number had been displaced.

There are 140,000 displaced persons in the rural interior of Pool region (mainly rural dwellers but including many former residents of Brazzaville), 80,000 in Bouenza, 120,000 in Niari and 75,000 in Lekoumou. Today, there are still 90,000 displaced persons in the town of Pointe Noire (mainly rural dwellers but including some former residents of Brazzaville). Of the influx into Brazzaville, 65,000 are thought to be rural displaced persons. Of an influx of 40,000 into Nkayi town, some 10,000 are thought to be from rural areas (and 30,000 former Nkayi residents) (see Map 2 and Tables 2 and 3). A further 30,000 former urban and rural residents remain refugees, in DRC and Gabon.



Sources: UN, Government, donor, NGO and church representatives.

For the year 2000, prospects for delivering humanitarian assistance to larger numbers have been increased due to reduced fighting. The first challenge is to advance the supply of humanitarian assistance down corridors to towns, and establish supply routes to other destinations and into their surroundings. This work is of paramount importance.

**Table 3**  
**Republic of Congo**  
**810,000 displaced and returned persons by urban or rural origin**

Urban	- still displaced	170,000
Urban	- already returned	200,000
Rural	- still displaced* (or refugees)	440,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>810,000</b>	

\* Including to cities and towns.

Sources: UN, Government, donor, NGO and church representatives.

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### 3 POLITICS, ECONOMY AND SECURITY

The prolonged civil war in the Republic of the Congo has caused rapid socio-economic degeneration in Congolese society, at times seeming to further fuel ethno-political polarisation. Apathy, resentment, profound trauma, and economic desperation can be added to the very urgent humanitarian needs. A whole generation of youngsters have abandoned their studies and careers, and resorted to plunder, extortion and petty crime.

Mutual suspicion and political rivalry lay at the heart of the current crisis, which began to escalate in the mid-1960s. Many of the current protagonists were involved in previous crises

that have taken place since independence. None of these crises, however, were as serious as those which have occurred since June 1997.

A new constitution was adopted in 1992, followed by the holding of multi-party elections. Rather than bringing stability, however, intolerance and political and ethnic antagonism began to increase. Political violence broke out and has taken place sporadically since 1993, often with an ethnic connotation ('north' versus 'south'). Rebel militia groups proliferated, creating growing insecurity. In mid-1997, before scheduled elections could take place, large-scale war broke out bringing destruction, massive population displacement, suffering and many thousands of deaths. President Dennis Sassou-Nguesso, who had previously served as President from 1979 to 1992, returned to the Presidency in October 1997. War broke out again in September 1998, spread to Brazzaville in December, and continued in the interior of the country in 1999, resulting in even more destruction, displacement and suffering than the previous round. Rape of women, in particular, was used systematically as a weapon by belligerents. The Government has since re-gained control of most of the country.

On August 15, 1999, President Dennis Sassou-Nguesso pledged amnesty for militia members who renounce violence, calling for national reconciliation and peace. August also brought the annual Pan-African Festival of Music back to Brazzaville, its usual venue, assisted by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the OUA. The sounds of music seemed to signal that the path to peace and stability was open once again.

'Talks about talks' began quietly among the parties to the conflict in July 1999. As of October 1999, the parties were increasingly airing their views on how to put in place the foundations of sustainable peace. While there are important differences among the parties on the way forward, the beginning of dialogue has been an encouraging step forward.

The economic policy of the Government was defined in the "*Emergency Reconstruction Programme and Economic and Finance Policies*" announced on 18 May 1998. This document ratified the policy of economic liberalisation introduced by the previous governments after 1994, making it clear that the intention is to continue to gradually disengage from central planning and management of the economy, and leave more and more to the private sector.

The first eight months of 1998 brought something of a rebounding in modern sector domestic production, thanks to the insulation of the two main pillars of the national economy - oil and timber - from the effects of the war. Oil exploitation is offshore, while an important share of timber exports is carried out through Cameroon from the northern regions of the country, largely untouched by fighting. However, a share of timber exports is blocked after travelling down the Oubangui and Congo rivers to Brazzaville, from where there is still only air transport to the coast.

Despite the continued exports, the 1997 and 1998 wars and continuing insecurity and conflict today have had a tremendous negative impact on the Republic of the Congo's economy. Four southern regions have been ravaged, including widespread destruction and dilapidation of most infrastructure and housing. Forced neglect of agricultural lands has further aggravated poverty and relative increased dependency on declining food imports - the latter now 70 billion CFA (US\$ 110 million) per annum.

The most affected regions (Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou) shelter an important part of the population of the country and were suppliers of 2/3 of agricultural and food products consumed in the country before 1997. Depletion of the local food market excludes local food purchases for humanitarian purposes, even in the frequent cases of interruption of stocks. The interruption of railway traffic between the port of Pointe Noire and Brazzaville since September 1998 and the absence of a good road link have further limited food and commodity supplies. Market prices have soared as a result.

The Republic of the Congo's debt is estimated at CFA 2.9 trillion for a population of 2.9 million, equal to CFA 1 million (US\$ 1,600) per capita. Total public debt represents over 300 percent of goods and services exports per annum, or slightly over 250 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Debt service was CFA 293 billion as of 31 August 1999, with much of oil revenue already pledged.

### **Analysis, Scenarios and Response**

The population was gravely affected during and after the first major war, in 1997. The period of peace that briefly followed from November 1997 to September 1998 was too short for full recovery. When war resumed in December 1998, causing the displacement of hundreds of thousands more, it was in a much-weakened social fabric.

The delivery of humanitarian assistance, remained severely constrained by lack of secure access. At the start of 1999, humanitarian interventions were not just constrained but virtually paralysed by lack of access, and chronic lack of funding. There was almost no humanitarian access outside Brazzaville (from where some 200,000 had fled beyond reach), and Pointe Noire during the first half of 1999. Some progress was made only during the second half of the year.

From December 1998 to May 1999 the humanitarian community managed to mobilise some resources to at least partially meet the needs of IDPs in Brazzaville (just 5,000 persons until then) and to a lesser extent of those in Pointe Noire. With the Government's military advances in the Pool region more IDPs took refuge in neighbouring DRC where they were provided with some assistance. Further military progress has been made in much of the other affected regions. However, military advances did not immediately bring secure humanitarian access, as lawlessness often continued to prevail. Agencies were unable to provide any significant assistance to hundreds of thousands of IDPs and other severely affected persons. Similarly, Congolese IDPs and refugees in the Bas Congo Province in the DRC were also inadequately assisted. Only those who managed to reach Brazzaville or Pointe Noire, could be provided with a minimum of relief.

Surveys of the first returnees reveal that the majority of IDPs currently resettling in Brazzaville are in dire need. Almost all of the returning displaced are malnourished, with severe malnutrition rates running as high as 30 percent. It remains uncertain how many IDPs were too weak to travel to an urban centre. In Brazzaville, the basic capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance is now in place. However, the humanitarian community lacks the resources to meet basic needs in Brazzaville to a level comparable to that in other similar humanitarian crises. The year 2000 may well bring increased humanitarian access to the interior; thus increased resources will be needed.

Beyond the year 2000, humanitarian emergency assistance will likely need to be readjusted to growing rates of return, and to reactivate agricultural production, while slowly scaling down to focus on much smaller vulnerable groups.

## **4 A COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN (CHAP) TWO SCENARIOS**

A Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) has been agreed among all humanitarian actors, including donors, UN and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). Initially, a plan of action was put in place for two months, to quickly draw upon UN and non-UN resources to meet urgent needs for 50,000 IDPs who had returned to Brazzaville. Agencies based in neighbouring DRC also contributed to this effort.

Continued degradation of the humanitarian situation and lack of international attention have prompted revision of the humanitarian strategy, as outlined in the 1999 Consolidated Appeal (CA) launched in July 1999. The initial response to one of the pillars of the strategy - support to the return and reintegration of IDPs - was partially satisfactory. However, needs for

assisting the reintegration of demobilised youths remained unanswered. Indeed, the demobilisation process itself did not fully materialise.

In September and October 1999, the UN Country Team and humanitarian community re-examined their two main scenarios for the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the year 2000. A consensus was reached that more emphasis should be placed on the scenario of increasing security and humanitarian access to the interior of the country. At the same time, the second scenario - that of renewed fighting and only limited humanitarian access for some parts of the country - must still be taken into account, and it is possible that both scenarios would unfold simultaneously. Neither scenario is optimistic in terms of humanitarian needs, which will remain enormous.

Actors participating in the development of the strategy include Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Republic of the Congo Red Cross, Republic of Congo's Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action, Action Contre la Faim (ACF)/France, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Caritas, representatives of cooperation from the European Union (EU), France, Italy and the USA, IRC, MSF/France and Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM)/UK.

## **SCENARIO I**

More emphasis will be placed on the likelihood of further stabilisation and thus increased access. Many displaced and returning populations may be reached for the first time. Brazzaville is already experiencing extended periods of calm, and the Government is in the process of re-installing civilian authorities in major towns, in spite of some continuing insurgency in the interior. Up to 440,000 persons remain displaced in rural areas, or seriously affected. In addition to the displaced, some 200,000 returnees in Brazzaville and other major towns, 140,000 urban residents and 30,000 refugees in the DRC and Gabon, require assistance. Thus, the target group amounts to 810,000 vulnerable persons, including those who are still displaced and those who have returned in recent months.

The IDPs continue to return, often at the rate of two thousand or more per day in Brazzaville alone. Pointe Noire remains stable, with electricity now restored. Nkayi and, to a lesser extent, Dolisie are much more stable than a few months ago. For instance, by 1 October, 20,000 of Dolisie's former population of 80,000 had returned. Civilian authorities in both towns should be fully established by the end of the year. The largest towns may, therefore, very soon become accessible for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. This will provide a logistical network from which many victims may be reached by relief workers for the first time. Severe food shortages, widespread malnutrition and related diseases will remain on a very serious scale, because agricultural production and basic health services will take some time to re-start. Access and delivery of assistance to affected rural areas and smaller towns will therefore be the top priority.

This humanitarian 'Scenario I' is particularly dynamic. Already, some 25 percent of the 810,000 displaced persons have returned – most of them to their urban areas of origin. However, continuing progress towards peace and stability may allow for the reintegration of most of the 610,000 still-displaced persons during the year 2000. The needs to support reintegration could thus increase very quickly.

The Office of UN Humanitarian Coordinator/OCHA, as well as UNHCR and OHCHR will ensure protection of the displaced and returning population. Emergency and immediate post-emergency humanitarian assistance will be offered by international and national NGOs, as well

as by WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNDP, WHO and UNFPA. Enhanced logistical capacity will be needed, with a base in Pointe Noire, and the establishment of operational antennas in Dolisie or Nkayi (and possibly in Kinkala).

<u>Town or Region (interior)</u>	<u>Originated</u>	<u>Presently</u> <i>(from all places)</i>
Brazzaville city	230,000	215,000
Pointe Noire town	-	90,000
Dolisie town	80,000	20,000
Nkayi town	60,000	40,000
Pool Region (interior)*	160,000	140,000
Bouenza Region (interior)*	120,000	80,000
Niari Region (interior)*	95,000	120,000
Lekoumou Region	65,000	75,000
<i>Gabon and DR Congo</i>	-	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>810,000</b>

\* *Rural interior only - excluding those from or in the city of Brazzaville, and the towns of Dolisie and Nkayi.*

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## SCENARIO II

Less likely, but to be considered, is the scenario of re-escalating hostilities. However, fighting could jeopardise the stabilisation process, and halt the return and reintegration of IDPs. In such a scenario, the reach of the UN, donors and NGOs would be severely limited, with no prospect of establishing sub-offices or delivering emergency relief to destinations in the affected interior. With agricultural production largely stopped in many areas, food shortages, malnutrition and disease could provoke a large rural to urban exodus.

The return of IDPs from the Pool region, via DRC, could continue under this scenario, with the assistance of UNHCR. The protection of resettlement sites would remain a major issue to be addressed, in cooperation with the Government and the ICRC. The UN would need an additional airlift capacity to deliver primary food assistance, for instance to Dolisie and Nkayi. Common logistical services would need to be quickly put in place to assist individual agencies in delivering relief items into the interior. Stocks of food, non-food and medical items would need to be pre-positioned in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Libreville (Gabon) and Matadi (DR Congo).

## Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP)

Based on these two scenarios, UN assistance will:

- Concentrate emergency assistance in Buena, Niari, Lekoumou, Pool in addition to assistance to IDPs in Pointe Noire, and affected population in Plateaux region;
- Negotiate access into the interior to the extent possible to establish a logistical network;
- Assist return and initial reintegration of displaced persons in their home communities, thereby promoting stabilisation;

- Remain prepared to establish alternative logistical arrangements required by Scenario II.

CHAP will be regularly updated, with the participation of all humanitarian agencies. The expected result is the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need and the creation of a stabilised and peace-oriented environment in the areas of return. This assistance will be conducive to efforts to restore stability and rule of law, including - in particular - respect for humanitarian law and human rights.

### **Competencies and Capacity**

The UN system, in addition to raising sufficient humanitarian resources, must substantially reinforce its capacities, including for coordination.

Various parts of the UN system need to increase their capacity in-country, such as human rights monitoring and capacity-building. Competencies exist but require strengthening in the fields of health, nutrition, logistics, care and protection of returnees and internally displaced, food security, agricultural production, education, reproductive health, post-trauma rehabilitation of sexual and other violence, and reintegration of ex-militia.

The Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator requires additional capacity, particularly for maintaining information systems to support monitoring.

The requirements for UN security systems will also increase to coordinate and ensure security in humanitarian corridors, through escorted convoys.

UN Agencies still playing a minor role in the actual delivery of humanitarian assistance in the Congo, while working closely with others, such as the Red Cross Movement and a number of bilateral and multilateral donors. The French and United States Governments, in particular, along with the European Union, are crucial planning vocational training initiatives and employment projects to address the reintegration needs of young ex-militia.

NGOs play a key role in the provision of humanitarian assistance. UN Agencies are committed to close collaboration with them, particularly with IRC (victims of sexual violence and nutritional support), MSF (health and epidemic control), ACTED (sanitation in return areas), CARITAS/CRS (reintegration of IDPs and nutritional support), ACF (emergency nutritional support) and OXFAM (water and sanitation), as well as several others. A few national NGOs (for example *Reseau d'Hippocrate*), are also active and their role is expected to increase. There are other important actors as well, such as religious and private sector organisations, with whom UN Agencies also coordinate their efforts.

The Government of the Republic of the Congo is gradually reassuming many of its responsibilities. The international humanitarian community enjoys excellent relations with various Government institutions, especially the Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action. Key issues such as improving humanitarian access and enhancing national capacity are main topics of discussion.

## **5 LINKING RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Republic of the Congo enjoys many potential development advantages and had reached, by the early 1990s, a higher average standard of living than that which preceded most other African humanitarian crises. The country enjoyed a positive balance between



demographic and economic growth before the war, rich natural resources, high urbanisation, positive industrial/agricultural production ratios, high literacy rate and high educational standards.

It is, thus, pivotal to ensure that humanitarian needs do not become chronic in the Republic of Congo, provided that there is stability, prompt humanitarian assistance, and other timely multilateral and bilateral aid. Indeed, with the assistance of the international community, return and reintegration could well be followed by a swift return to the standards of living enjoyed by the population in the early 1990s.

The goals for the next three years are to render assistance with a view to:

- Reducing malnutrition levels, especially through economic recovery in the four main food-producing regions (the most affected regions); assisted by support for such activities as distribution of improved seeds, vaccination of livestock, rehabilitation of feeder-roads, and investment in marketing infrastructure;
- Increasing access to primary health care (PHC) services, particularly through rehabilitation of the health infrastructure in Brazzaville, Dolisie and Nkayi areas and the (re-)construction of health centres in the four regions;
- Establishing country-wide cholera prevention mechanism (vaccinations and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities), (re-)establishment of water-treatment and poliomyelitis control;
- Supporting demilitarisation and national reconciliation through re-integration of demobilised militiamen into civil society (through vocational training, income-generation activities and job creation); peace education; promotion of respect for human rights (support for progress towards an equitable judicial system and independent media), and increased political participation (including electoral process);
- Improving enrolment of children in primary education (rehabilitation and construction of schools); decreasing drop-out rates;
- Enhancing post-traumatic treatment of victims of sexual and other violence, and promoting gender-equitable policies in all sectors.

## **6 MONITORING**

The responsibility for strategic monitoring of operational scenarios and respect for humanitarian principles is assumed by the Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator/OCHA, in consultation with UNHCHR and ICRC. Regular bulletins summarising humanitarian developments will be issued for the attention of the Government, donors, NGOs and other members of the humanitarian community. Responsibility for operational monitoring is taken by a UN inter-agency task force, which monitors the achievement of sectoral goals and the compliance of agencies and partners with general principles and objectives. The task force will submit analytical reports to the UN country management team and carry out monitoring and evaluation exercises as needed.

### **Response to the Previous Consolidated Appeal**

Out of US\$ 14.7 million required for the implementation of 12 emergency humanitarian interventions contained in the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal launched in July 1999 for the second half of 1999, US\$ 7.8 million (53 percent), was contributed by 30 September. FAO funded some needs in the agricultural sector through its Technical Cooperation Programme.

The majority of pledges (US\$ 6,000,000) were received for food assistance, enabling WFP to provide assistance to the war-affected populations without dramatic gaps. UNICEF received US\$ 600,000 and was able to replenish its stock of essential drugs and therapeutic milk, to respond to the needs in Nkayi, Dolisie and especially Kinkala. FAO, through its

regular programme budgetary resources was able to provide agricultural inputs to 10,000 severely affected households and to establish an Emergency Operation Coordination Unit (US\$ 382,000). UNHCR's programmes were funded from contributions received in response to the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Region, and to the UNHCR Global Appeal. Thanks to contributions of US\$ 143,000, OCHA was able to continue funding its initial support to the Humanitarian Coordinator though still greater support is needed to face the challenges of opening access and increasing assistance. Apart from food, however, the response to the Appeal was too modest in light of increasing humanitarian needs.

With increasing access, it has become clear that the numbers in need are far higher than originally estimated. In addition to the 350,000 urban displaced persons described in the 1998 CAP (revised to 370,000 at present), there are an estimated 440,000 rural displaced persons in the interior of the country.

## **7 STATEMENT OF HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES**

The majority of IDPs fleeing Brazzaville in December 1998 were caught in the crossfire between the Government and opposition forces. Furthermore, many returnees were subjected to persecution, arbitrary arrest, detention and torture upon arrival in their home communities. Rape was systematic. Humanitarian agencies were not given access to war prisoners and captured insurgents. Parties to the ongoing conflict impeded the free passage of humanitarian aid to the civilian victims of the war. All parties to the conflict engaged children in military/paramilitary forces.

The UN is determined to seek greater adherence of the parties to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the principles and rules that a) limit recourse to violence during internal conflicts (*II Geneva Convention and additional protocols*), b) protect the rights of IDPs (*Guiding Principles on IDPs*); c) protect the rights of refugees (*OAU Convention, 1951 Refugee Convention - and the 1967 Protocol*); and, d) protect the rights of children (*Convention on the Rights of the Child*). The immediate short term priorities will be given to:

- protecting persons not/no longer directly engaged in the conflict;
- accompanying returning IDPs back to their communities of origin;
- protecting wounded and prisoners of war;
- limiting the effects of violence while warring factions pursue military objectives;
- preventing recruitment of children under arms and seeking to demobilise those under 18;
- ensuring unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid to war-affected civilians;
- ensuring the security of aid workers in armed conflict.

## **8 SECTORS TO ADDRESS, AND OBJECTIVES, FOR JANUARY – DECEMBER 2000**

### **Health/Nutrition**

The impact of the destruction of half of the national health institutions is aggravated by a lack of medicines. Health coverage of the population has been nearly halved, and morbidity rates have dramatically increased.

**Operational Objectives:** Provide 300,000 IDPs with supplementary feeding; 200,000 IDP children and women with therapeutic feeding and essential drugs; increase vaccination coverage for IDPs and returnees; establish basic epidemiological control and epidemic prevention mechanisms; provide post-traumatic rehabilitation to 5,000 victims of sexual violence.

### **Food Security and Agricultural Production**

An estimated 70 percent of returning IDPs suffer from acute and severe malnutrition. The global food deficit in the local market is estimated at 30 percent. Agricultural activities in Pool, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions, where most of the displaced are found, have been interrupted since the early days of the conflict, because of insecurity and massive population displacement. It is estimated that over 50 percent of the country's crop-producing regions are affected and 75 percent of national livestock have been destroyed. The import of food items is not sufficient to compensate this loss in domestic food production.

**Operational Objectives:** Provide 90,000 war-affected rural families in Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Lekoumou regions with agricultural inputs to restart cultivation and enable them to resume animal husbandry activities.

### **Human Rights, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration**

Improvement of inter-ethnic and political dialogue and human rights will depend on how quickly Congolese reconcile and put an end to the war. Widespread militarisation, especially of youths, perpetuates a climate of hatred and intolerance that is highly conducive to human rights abuses.

**Operational Objectives:** Assist the reintegration of the most vulnerable among 810,000 formerly displaced persons and returned refugees, with particular attention to the needs of women victims of violence, and the reintegration of young former fighters. Establish human rights monitoring mechanisms and provide training to Government officials, the military and police forces, on human rights issues and humanitarian principles.

### **Protection of Children and Primary Education**

Population displacement in the Republic of the Congo has been accompanied by a dramatic increase of abandoned children and orphans. Many minors have been simply lost during the prolonged exile. Children aged 9-14 have also been recruited by the parties to the conflict. Many IDP children who return to their communities since early May 1999 have found their schools destroyed, looted and abandoned. Normal schooling in most war-affected areas has been interrupted since December 1998, and (with the exception of a few primary schools in Brazzaville), has not yet re-started.

**Operational Objectives:** Repair/rehabilitate some 20 schools in Brazzaville, Nkayi and Dolisie, and provide them with educational materials and furniture. Trace and re-unify unaccompanied minors with their families. Demobilise child soldiers and prevent new recruitment.

### **Refugees**

Requirements for activities to assist refugees returning to the Republic of the Congo from neighbouring DRC and Gabon are included in this Appeal for the Great Lakes Region. However, thousands of Rwandan refugees arrived in the ROC in May 1997, settling in Lukolela and Ndjoundou areas, most of them came from refugee camps in eastern DRC following the events of October 1996. Under an agreement reached between the ROC Government and UNHCR in February 1998, a 'categorisation' exercise was carried out to determine which refugees deserved international protection and assistance under the UNHCR's mandate. The next step agreed upon by the Government and UNHCR is the 'local integration' of all those refugees who passed the categorisation exercise but are unwilling to return to Rwanda.

**Operational Objectives:** Assist the integration of those Rwandan refugees not intending to return into 120 villages willing to accept them, provide them with food and non-food assistance; distribute seeds and tools to the local host population; implement quick impact projects (QUIPs) that will benefit the refugee and local population such as rehabilitation of health posts, schools, market places, water sources, bridges and access roads. Clean and

reforest vacated camps. Monitors the success of the integration. The programme will be coupled with development efforts by the EU in the same areas. Considering the absence and/or poor state of roads and very high cost of renting vehicles and trucks, logistics will take an important share of the overall budget.

### **Shelter**

Many families have lost all their belongings as a result of widespread looting. A large number of houses were destroyed by bombings or burnt down. The temporary sites in which IDPs seek refuge often lack adequate shelter.

**Operational Objectives:** Improve the living conditions of IDPs in their location of displacement, and assist them in resettlement on return, through the distribution of family packages consisting of cooking utensils, jerry cans, blankets, soap, kerosene lamps and mosquito-nets. Tents and plastic tarpaulins will be also distributed to those whose houses are heavily damaged or destroyed, together with water-treatment chemicals in areas of inadequate water supply.

### **Coordination**

OCHA set up a field coordination unit in 1999 to support the UN system, the Government and the humanitarian community in general, with information-gathering, and organisation of inter-agency assessment missions, analysis, strategic planning, advocacy, monitoring and reporting. The capacity remains basic, with one internationally recruited and one nationally recruited staff member. An increase in capacity is required, particularly with the management of information systems on needs, assessments, and responses.

There is an additional need to improve the security coordination capacity to meet the growing needs for secured humanitarian corridors into the interior. This is particularly important given the lack of civilian government in many parts of the country, the presence of a large quantity of small arms in the hands of militia and former militia members, and continuing low level insurgency in the interior, as well as widespread rape, looting and extortion.

**Operational Objectives:** Provide an *'information environment'* service that enhances concerted humanitarian action by all concerned actors (UN, multilateral and bilateral organisations, Government, NGOs and civil society), by: supporting development of a common strategy and common plans; preparing contingency plans; organising initial access missions wherever possible, or inter-agency assessment missions to various regions of the country; preparing and disseminating reports; assisting the agencies in fund raising if required, such as through preparation of the Consolidated Appeal.

Security coordination objectives are to increase: reconnaissance of security conditions in areas where humanitarian workers should be deployed; liaison with Government security authorities to ensure prevention and prompt resolution of security incidents in the affected regions; standardisation of operating procedures for humanitarian aid convoys; and provision of security training for aid workers; crisis intervention in the event of security incidents.

### **Prioritisation**

Prioritisation of the activities presented in CAs is an important goal in general. However, humanitarian needs in the country so far exceed resources - and 'needs' expressed in the current document are already so far scaled down compared to the needs that further prioritisation would be misleading.

**Table 5**  
**Individual Project Activities by Sector**

<b>Health and Nutrition</b>			
ROC-N01	Primary health, nutrition and vaccination	UNICEF	1,750,000
ROC-N02	Emergency food assistance to IDPs and returnees	WFP	7,056,138
ROC-N03	Epidemiological surveillance and epidemics control	WHO	365,000
ROC-N04	Support to health centres and hospitals	WHO	825,000
ROC-N05	Post trauma rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence	UNFPA	300,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>10,296,138</b>

<b>Food Security and Agricultural Production</b>			
ROC-N06	Emergency aid to farmers in war-affected regions	FAO	1,083,400
ROC-N07	Assistance to women-farmers in war-affected areas	FAO	718,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,801,400</b>

<b>Human Rights, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration</b>			
ROC-N08	Strengthening human rights national capacity	OHCHR	167,918
ROC-N09	Initial reintegration assistance	UNDP	2,000,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>2,167,918</b>

<b>Protection of Children and Primary Education</b>			
ROC-N10	Primary education	UNICEF	950,000
ROC-N11	Protection of children in difficult circumstances	UNICEF	550,000
ROC-N12	Reconstruction/repairs of four schools in Brazzaville	UNESCO	500,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>

<b>Shelter</b>			
ROC-N13	Shelter and resettlement	UNICEF	250,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>250,000</b>

<b>Coordination</b>			
ROC-N14	Support to the coordination of humanitarian aid	OCHA	364,800
ROC-N15	Support to security coordination	UNSECOORD	270,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>634,800</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>17,150,256</b>
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<b>Refugees</b>			
Assistance to Rwandan, Cabindan and Urban refugees in the ROC		UNHCR	<b>2,419,746*</b>

\* This budget represents UNHCR's operational requirements from January to December 2000 for the Republic of the Congo, which form part of UNHCR's regional Great Lakes operation. This operation is comprehensively presented in the 2000 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for countries of the Great Lakes Region, as well as in the UNHCR's 2000 Global Appeal.

**Table 6  
Individual project activities by appealing agency**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Appealing Agency/ Activity</b>	<b>Requirements (US\$)</b>
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<b>Food and Agriculture Organisation</b>		
ROC-N06	Emergency assistance to farmers in war-affected regions	1,083,400
ROC-N07	Emergency assistance to women-farmers in war-affected areas	718,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1,801,400</b>

<b>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</b>		
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ROC-N08	Strengthening human rights national capacity	167,918
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>167,918</b>

<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>		
ROC-N01	Primary health, nutrition and vaccination	1,750,000
ROC-N10	Primary education	950,000
ROC-N11	Protection of children in difficult circumstances	550,000
ROC-N13	Shelter and resettlement	250,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3,500,000</b>

<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>		
ROC-N09	Initial reintegration assistance	2,000,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>

<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</b>		
ROC-N12	Reconstruction/repairs of 4 schools in Brazzaville	500,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>500,000</b>

<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>		
ROC-N05	Post traumatic rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence	300,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>300,000</b>

<b>World Food Programme</b>		
ROC-N02	Emergency food assistance to IDPs and Returnees	7,056,138
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7,056,138</b>

<b>World Health Organisation</b>		
ROC-N03	Epidemiological surveillance and epidemics control	365,000
ROC-N04	Support to health centres and hospitals	825,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1,190,000</b>

<b>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</b>		
ROC-N14	Support to the coordination of humanitarian aid	364,800
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>364,800</b>

<b>United Nations Security Coordinator</b>		
ROC-N15	Support to security coordination	270,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>270,000</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>17,150,256</b>
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<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>		<b>2,419,746*</b>
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\* This budget represents UNHCR's operational requirements from January to December 2000 for the Republic of the Congo, which form part of UNHCR's regional Great Lakes operation. This operation is comprehensively presented in the 2000 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for countries of the Great Lakes Region, as well as in the UNHCR's 2000 Global Appeal.

## PROJECT SUMMARIES

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## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Emergency rehabilitation of the PHC System. Revitalisation of vaccination coverage, therapeutic and supplementary feeding
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N01
<b>Target Population:</b>	468,000 internally displaced and war-affected (including 312,000 children and 156,000 women) in Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, local and national authorities, local and international NGOs and partners of civil society
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure that the basic health and nutritional needs of IDP



women and children are met upon their return, or in accessible areas of displacement

**Funds Requested: US\$ 1,750,000**

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## SUMMARY

**Health:** The main health problems of returning IDPs include fever, malaria, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea. It is therefore necessary to organise the distribution of essential drugs in the areas of return; to re-establish health units with qualified personnel in these areas to launch the measles vaccination and supply vitamin A. Simultaneously, the delivery capacity of eight Integrated Health Centres in Bacongo and Makelekele districts will be strengthened, accompanied by measures facilitating access to them by insolvent returnees; essential drugs will be supplied to referral hospitals in Nkayi, Dolisie, Kinkala and Sibiti and other localities in regions affected by war. Psycho-social care will be offered for young girls, raped women and traumatised children in coordination with ongoing UNDP and UNFPA assistance.

**Nutrition:** Disruption of food distribution networks and economic activities has had enormous impacts on the population's nutritional status, particularly of children-under-five. Severely malnourished children are being registered in large numbers upon their return from the Pool region, in seven centres under supervision by NGOs. The same assistance will be implemented, accessibility permitting, in Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou. This project will ensure prompt identification and registration of severely malnourished children-under-five, provision of assistance through nutritional rehabilitation units and existing Integrated Health Centres and referral hospitals in return areas; supply of therapeutic milk and high-protein biscuits to rehabilitation units; and strengthening of the technical capacity of medical and paramedical personnel through re-training.

UNICEF will work closely with the Ministry of Health, Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs, international and local NGOs (MSF, IRC, CARITAS, ACF )

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Medical supplies and pharmaceuticals	1,000,000
UNIMIX, Therapeutic feeding supplies, BP5	650,000
Programme Support costs	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME  
**Activity:** Emergency food assistance to internally displaced and returnees  
**Code:** ROC-00-1/N02  
**Target Population:** Total of 1.2 persons/month  
**Implementing Agencies:** WFP, CRS/Caritas, Red Cross, ACF/F, IRC and MSF/F  
**Time Frame:** July – December 2000  
**Objective:** Support internally displaced and returnees through essential relief distributions and selective feeding to the malnourished  
**Funds Requested:** US\$ 7,056,138

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## SUMMARY

The re-emergence of civil war in late 1998 made hundreds of thousands of Congolese flee their homes. In many cases, farmers were prevented from harvesting their crops; others had their assets taken by combatants. Many urban displaced have also lost most or all of their food assets. The conflict reduces dramatically the possibilities for productive agriculture while in urban areas the population is facing raising food prices, at the same time as the local economy has come to a virtual stand-still. Given the already precarious food situation, the impact of the massive population movement is disastrous. Many IDPs are in very poor nutritional condition. WFP endeavours to meet the basic food requirements of the most vulnerable groups in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Nkayi and in the accessible areas of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Nibolek through EMOP 6109. As the resources of the current EMOP will cover the expected needs till June 2000, WFP intends to ensure the continuation of the assistance to an average of 200,000 beneficiaries a month till the end of the year 2000.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items		US\$
Cereals	6,300 x 230	1,449,000
Pulses	2,160 x 240	518,400
Oil	576 x 725	417,600
Salt	90 x 100	9,000
CSB	1,080 x 300	324,000
Sugar	36 x 250	9,000
Sub-Total	10,242 MTs	2,727,000
Ocean freight, insurance and superintendence costs		1,331,767
LTSH costs		1,536,300
Airlift		700,000
Direct support costs		361,667
Indirect support costs		399,404
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,056,138</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Epidemiological surveillance and epidemics control
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N03
<b>Target Population:</b>	War-affected population of Brazzaville, Pool, Niari, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Pointe Noire
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	Ministry of Health, WHO
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objective:</b>	To re-establish effective epidemiological surveillance and epidemic prevention mechanisms in areas affected by massive population movements
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 365,000</b>

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## SUMMARY

Population displacement, destruction of public (health centres) and private assets, interruption of the national health programmes and the generalised degradation of hygiene conditions (e.g. inhumation of victims of conflict near residential areas) have exacerbated an already strained epidemiological situation.

Massive population displacements were often accompanied by outbreaks of epidemics including cholera. Thanks to interventions of WHO, UNICEF, MSF, ICRC and IFRC, epidemics were quickly contained. The health infrastructure in Brazzaville is heavily damaged and lacks sufficient capacity to ensure adequate surveillance. After having spent several months in tropical forests (exposed to dangerous diseases) IDPs continue to be exposed to potentially epidemic diseases. In many towns and villages, corpses were badly buried in inappropriate places posing a public health threat.

Through this project WHO intends to establish an effective epidemiological surveillance and control mechanism and reinforce the capacities of the national health services to detect and rapidly respond to arising epidemics. The activities envisaged in this project are intended to be complementary to those of UNICEF and will be implemented in collaboration with the Red Cross Movement (ICRC and IFRC); the technical services of the Ministry for Health and Humanitarian Action, i.e. the Department for Disease Control; the Centre for Hygiene of Brazzaville, and the National Laboratory of Public Health.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Supplies and logistics (information collection and analysis)	50,000
Supplies (emergency kits) for diagnosis and treatment of epidemics	50,000
Supplies for epidemiological labs	30,000
Disinfecting and water treatment chemicals	60,000
Quality control of water	40,000
Exhumation of corpses	100,000
Programme support costs (10 percent)	35,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>365,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Support to health centres and hospitals in war affected areas
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N04
<b>Target Population:</b>	Population of Brazzaville, Dolisie, Nkayi and accessible regions of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	WHO
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objective:</b>	Functional rehabilitation of 24 health centres and 8 referral hospitals in Brazzaville and areas of return and reintegration
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 825,000</b>

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## SUMMARY

For the second time in two years, public institutions and primarily health facilities in Brazzaville and other major urban centre were subject to looting and other acts of vandalism.

The majority of health institutions in the areas of return need to be urgently revitalised in order to be able to meet the increased requirements of IDPs whose morbidity rates are still on the rise. The revitalisation of health centres should include: basic physical rehabilitation, restoration of the centres' technical capacity (equipment, consumables, etc), rehabilitation of laboratories, stock replenishment of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, and reorganisation of the health services management.

The activities foreseen in this project will be complemented by UNICEF and will be implemented by a number of local NGOs in Makelekele, Nkayi and Dolisie.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Basic physical rehabilitation health centres and hospitals	450,000
Medicines and medical supplies	200,000
Medical and lab equipment	100,000
Programme support costs (10 percent)	75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>825,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND  
**Activities:** Strengthening clinical and counselling services in reproductive and sexual health in return and conflict-affected areas. Providing trauma counselling to women victims of sexual abuse  
**Code:** ROC-00-1/N05  
**Target Population:** Conflict-affected persons in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Nkayi, Dolisie and the accessible areas of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou  
**Implementing Agencies:** UNFPA, IFRC, IRC and Congolese Red Cross  
**Time Frame:** January – December 2000  
**Objective:** To reintegrate victims of sexual violence linked to war into society  
**Funds Requested:** **US\$ 300,000**

## SUMMARY

Since March 1998, in the aftermath of the June 97 war, UNFPA participates in the implementation of reproductive health activities as partner in a project executed by the IFRC in cooperation with the Congolese Red Cross and the International Rescue Committee. Activities were restricted to the city of Brazzaville. With the resumption of war in December 1998 and its extension to other regions of the Congo accompanied by widespread sexual violence against women, the need for a reproductive health system has increased.

The project aims at sensitising the population, especially the youth, to the prevention of STD and support the distribution of condoms through the re-establishment of kiosks and reactivation of health centres.

### Activities:

- Training young girls and boys in reproductive health;
- Training the assistant psychologists working with victims of sexual violence;
- Promoting the reintegration of victims of sexual violence into society through a professional activity.

The General Direction of the Population, Government department responsible for population issues in the ROC, will coordinate all activities with ongoing projects of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women financed by UNDP and executed by the IRC.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Information, education and communication activities	70,000
Supplies and equipment	120,000
Training, sensitisation and surveys	80,000
Administrative support costs	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Activities:</b>	Emergency assistance to farmers in war-affected regions and support to coordination of emergency assistance in the agricultural sector
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N06
<b>Target Population:</b>	60,000 vulnerable and war-affected households mainly in Brazzaville, Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	FAO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and national and international NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objectives:</b>	Resumption of agricultural production and improvement of food processing in war-affected areas through distribution of essential agricultural inputs
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,083,400</b>

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## SUMMARY

Two consecutive civil wars have caused massive and long-term displacement of populations. Main food producing areas have been repeatedly subject to looting and destruction of crops and agricultural assets. Because of the prevailing insecurity, two agricultural cycles were missed in the Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions.

The devastation of the country's main agricultural regions has had serious repercussions on the food security of the affected population. Agricultural tools have often been stolen and reserves of seed have been depleted. Furthermore, a dramatically increased demand for foodstuffs prompts farmers in regions not directly affected by hostilities to market all food and seed reserves.

This project is designed to provide seeds (vegetable, corn, groundnut, beans, soya, rice, potatoes and cassava), basic agricultural tools and technical assistance to 60,000 families affected by the crisis. In addition, 20 women's associations will be trained in food processing. FAO will carry out the selection of project beneficiaries in close cooperation with the concerned ministerial departments, community-based associations and international NGOs. The supplies will be procured in the region by FAO's Procurement Service and will be distributed in close cooperation with NGOs and local organisations. In the framework of this project, FAO also intends to further enhance its support to the Government and to the organisations involved in the agricultural sector through the strengthening of the Emergency Operations Coordination Unit it has established in 1999. This Unit will:

- coordinate and advise humanitarian organisations involved in the agricultural sector;
- provide technical assistance to help nationals manage the agricultural relief projects;
- monitor the development of the food and crop supply situation;
- build up local capacity to assess requirements for the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector on a continuous basis;
- provide all concerned (donors, UN Agencies, NGOs) with relevant up-to-date information on the situation in the agricultural sector.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical assistance (international and national consultant x 8 months)	140,000
Agricultural inputs: 1.5 MTs vegetable seed at US\$ 50/Kg, 200 MTs maize seed at US\$ 0.8/Kg, 20 MTs bean seed at US\$ 1/Kg, 100 MTs groundnut seed at US\$ 1/Kg, 600 Kg soya bean seed at US\$ 2/Kg, 800 Kg paddy rice seed at US\$ 0.25/Kg, 10 MTs seed potato at US\$ 0.7/Kg, 60,000 tool-kits (hoe, machete, file) at US\$ 6/kit, US\$ 30,000 cassava sticks, US\$ 25,000 pesticides and fertilisers	778,400
Equipment (vehicle pick-up 4x4, computer, printer, photocopy machine)	45,000
General and Direct Operating Costs (including monitoring and evaluation, transport, storage and distribution)	120,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,083,400</b>

**Appealing Agency:** **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION**  
**Activity:** Emergency assistance to vulnerable farmers in conflict-affected rural areas  
**Code:** ROC-00-1/N07  
**Target Population:** 30,000 war-affected households  
**Implementing Agencies:** FAO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and international NGOs  
**Time Frame:** January – December 2000  
**Objective:** Resumption of small scale livestock production (poultry and ovine) in the war-affected areas of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou through distribution of sheep, rams, cockerels and pullets  
**Funds Requested:** **US\$ 718,000**

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#### **SUMMARY**

Food producers who fled the hostilities between August and December 1998 lost most of their farming assets, including livestock which constitutes an important income generator in the southern part of the country. Consequently, almost all breeding activities in the traditional farming and agricultural areas have been interrupted. The suspension of food and animal

production negatively impacted on the food security of affected families and the food market of the ROC as a whole. Women constitute approximately 65 percent of labour involved in agricultural production and over 80 percent of labour in small scale livestock production, notably poultry and market gardening, and are the main victims of the ongoing crisis.

After several months of forced displacement, both urban and rural populations of the ROC are now returning to their places of residence. In order to ensure a smooth return and the gradual restoration of an acceptable food security level of the returnees, including an essential animal protein component, initial assistance is urgently required.

This project aims to assist 25,000 war-affected women involved in limited poultry production and a further 5,000 vulnerable households engaged in ovine production. FAO will provide 5,000 cockerels, 50,000 pullets, 5,000 sheep and 250 rams as well as veterinary products and some poultry feed. Each woman engaged in poultry production will receive two pullets; one cockerel will be made available per 10 pullets. The households engaged in ovine production will receive one sheep each; one ram will be made available per 20 sheep. FAO will select project beneficiaries on the basis of vulnerability criteria, in close cooperation with the concerned ministerial departments, community-based associations and international NGOs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical Assistance (national consultant x 12 months)	18,000
50,000 pullets and 5,000 cockerels at US\$ 5/unit; 5,000 sheep at US\$ 40; 250 rams at US\$ 60; US\$ 25,000 worth veterinary products and US\$ 75,000 worth poultry feed.	590,000
Equipment (vehicle pick-up 4x4)	30,000
Direct and General Operating Costs (including monitoring and evaluation, transport, storage and handling costs)	80,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>718,000</b>

## **HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND REINTEGRATION**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS</b>
<b>Activities:</b>	Strengthening national capacity in the field of protection and promotion of human rights
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N08
<b>Target Population:</b>	Population of the ROC
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	National and local authorities, local associations and NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objectives:</b>	To promote and ensure respect for human rights; provide advisory services in the field of human rights
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 167,918</b>

### **SUMMARY**

Since March 1999, there has been progress in restoring a state of law in ROC. Measures taken by the Government (such as reform in the army and police, creation of a constitutional court, liberalisation of the judicial system, and commitment to national reconciliation, including announcing an amnesty), have resulted in a noticeable decrease in human rights abuses. However, ongoing confrontation in the southern regions, the existence of a variety of



insurgent groups, the still-noticeable polarisation of Congolese society, and the deterioration of the economy are some of the factors that continue to create fertile ground for human rights violations.

Government officials working in the field of human rights protection and promotion, as well as representatives of the civil society need to receive a human rights training and documentation to carry out their tasks. The Government has requested OHCHR to provide technical assistance and advisory services in the field of human rights.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will: a) organise training sessions on human rights monitoring for representatives of human rights organisations and the media; b) design and implement human rights education programmes at different levels of the education system; c) assess training needs of Government officials working in promotion and protection of human rights (judiciary, law enforcement officers); d) provide human rights documentation to Government authorities and NGOs; e) provide grants for seven representatives of NGOs to attend training sessions organised by the International Training Centre on Human Rights and Peace Teaching; f) collect information on the human rights situation and conduct limited monitoring activities; g) transmit information to thematic mechanisms and better define areas where technical assistance is needed.

A National Human Rights Project Coordinator (to be identified and recruited), assisted by a secretary and in some projects by national and international consultants, will design and implement the above-mentioned activities, which will focus especially on the situation of vulnerable groups.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
OHCHR Personnel (National Coordinator, Secretary)	33,900
Equipment, GTA, Operating Costs	20,340
Human rights education programmes	33,900
Training on human rights monitoring	15,368
Assessment of needs for the Judiciary and Law Enforcement Officers	13,560
Grants for seven NGO representatives	33,900
Publication and human rights documentation	16,950
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167,918</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Initial reintegration assistance
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N09
<b>Target Population:</b>	Communities reintegrating 580,000 displaced persons, returnees and demobilised youths
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	NGOs, national civil society organisations, private sector
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist communities with the reintegration of returning IDPs and refugees
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,000,000</b>

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### **SUMMARY**

Large-scale return of the 810,000 IDPs began by mid-1999, along with smaller numbers of refugees. Some 215,000 persons had reached Brazzaville by October 1999, including 150,000 former residents. Another 40,000 had reached Nkayi (30,000 of them former residents) and 20,000 had returned to Dolisie. Some 610,000 more urban and rural residents remain displaced, many on the move today, and most expected to eventually return to their communities.

This programme will assist an initial 25,000 households (approximately 125,000 persons) living in victimised communities which are reintegrating a total of 580,000 persons, to:

- a) improve access to basic social services;
- b) regain livelihoods;

- c) improve mutual confidence;
- d) assist reintegration of arriving members, particularly young ex-militia; and
- e) strengthen community decision-making. Individual neighbourhoods will first be consulted on their most critical needs and course of action in meeting them.

Implementing partners will include international NGOs and local civil society organisations, local authorities and the private sector. Activities will include: basic rehabilitation of health posts, selected schools, and water supply; inputs and training for income-generating activities, vocational training and employment promotion; enrolment of youths (especially ex-militia) in 'volunteer groups' for rehabilitation works (organised by women leaders); and post-trauma health care and counselling for victims of sexual and other violence.

Activities will begin in Brazzaville and expand to towns such as Nkayi, Dolisie and smaller towns as conditions permit. In Brazzaville, several small-scale youth work programmes have already been started with other funding. UNDP finances a project with the Ministry responsible for the Promotion of Women, supporting related activities by women, including youth demobilisation .

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Sub-contracts - re-establishing income-generation and social services	1,550,000
Sub-contracts - community consultation and mobilisation	250,000
Management, including project monitoring	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

**Appealing Agency:** UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND  
**Activity:** Support to Primary Education  
**Code:** ROC-00-1/N10  
**Target Population:** 312,000 internally displaced and war-affected children in Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou  
**Implementing Agencies:** UNICEF, local and national authorities, local and international NGOs, community-based associations  
**Time Frame:** January - December 2000  
**Objective:** Ensure the access of internally displaced and war-affected children to basic education  
**Funds Requested:** **US\$ 950,000**

### SUMMARY

**Education:** The educational system was severely affected by population displacement. School buildings were bombed and education equipment looted. School buildings were used as shelter by IDPs causing serious damages. The public infrastructure of the southern districts of Bacongo and Makelekele in Brazzaville, and of the Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Lekoumou regions were almost entirely destroyed by fighting between armed groups and government forces. The socio-economic situation of many families deteriorated severely, reducing their capacity to meet basic needs, including education for their children. The last school year was lost for thousands of children and many teachers are still hiding in the forests.

The project will provide assistance to families and schools to enable the reactivation of basic educational activities; distribute basic school supplies; train teachers to upgrade their skills; strengthen management and supervisory capacities at the central, intermediate and local levels; bring both the conditions and quality of the education closer to their pre-war level in the areas of return and reintegration.

The Ministry of Primary Education will coordinate the activities in cooperation with UNICEF and complementing UNESCO's education project. Communities, especially Parents and Teachers Associations, will be involved in the implementation.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Primary Education	900,000
Programme Support Costs	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>950,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Protection and assistance of children in specially difficult circumstances
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N11
<b>Target Population:</b>	312,000 internally displaced and war-affected children in Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, local and national authorities, local and international NGOs, community-based associations
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January - December 2000
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate the reintegration of unaccompanied and traumatised children through the provision of care and counselling
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 550,000</b>

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## **SUMMARY**

**Unaccompanied children:** As a result of large-scale population displacement, thousands of families have been separated. Unaccompanied children and single-parent families continue to be registered every day. In addition, thousands of children have been exposed to war trauma and need urgent assistance. This programme will entail the registration of unaccompanied children (photos, identification, bracelets, etc.), the provision of care and counselling to them, and the identification and search of their families.

UNICEF will carry out these activities in accessible areas of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou in collaboration with the Directorate General of Social Affairs and specialised NGOs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Children in specially difficult circumstances	500,000
Programme Support Costs	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Revitalisation of schools in war-affected areas
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N12
<b>Target Population:</b>	School-age children in Makelekele and Bacongo districts of Brazzaville
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	Local and National Educational Authorities
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – March 2000
<b>Objective:</b>	Reintegrate school-age displaced children in the educational system in the areas of return
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 500,000</b>

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## **SUMMARY**

During the December 1998 - February 1999 events many public and private schools in Brazzaville's southern districts were damaged or destroyed and subsequently looted. As a consequence, the returning population is left without appropriate schools: in some cases the primary schools are sheltered in shelled buildings, school children sit on the floor, etc.

In the aftermath of fighting in two southern districts of Brazzaville, UNESCO carried out a study of damaged and destroyed schools. Through this project four schools in the densest areas of return will be repaired or rehabilitated and provided with educational material. The selection of schools has been made to cover the maximum possible numbers of primary schoolage children.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical support (design, architect)	25,000
Logistics (transport and communication)	25,000
Revitalisation of schools (4 x 50,000)	200,000
School furniture	250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500,000</b>

## SHELTER

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Shelter and resettlement
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N13
<b>Target Population:</b>	468,000 internally displaced and war-affected population (including 312,000 children and 156,000 women) in Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, local and national authorities, local and international NGOs and partners of civil society
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objectives:</b>	Improve the living condition in IDP sites and provide assistance for reinstallation upon return and in accessible areas of displacement
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 250,000</b>

### SUMMARY

**Shelter:** Many families have lost all personal belongings as a result of widespread looting. A large number of houses were destroyed by bombings or burnt down. The temporary sites where IDPs sought refuge do not always offer shelter possibilities. This project aims at improving the living conditions of IDPs in their location of displacement and assist in the resettlement on return with the distribution of family packages consisting of cooking utensils, jerry cans, blankets, soap, kerosene lamps and mosquito-nets. Tents and plastic tarpaulins will also be distributed to those who have heavily damaged or destroyed houses, together with water-treatment chemicals in areas of inadequate water supply.

UNICEF will carry out these activities in collaboration with the Directorate General for Humanitarian Action, ICRC, and NGOs operating in the field such as CARITAS, ICRC and OXFAM.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Shelter	225,000
Programme Support costs	25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250,000</b>

## COORDINATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Coordination of humanitarian assistance
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N14
<b>Target:</b>	UN Agencies, donors, NGOs and Government
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	OCHA Field Coordination Unit
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objectives:</b>	To enhance the effective coordination of humanitarian assistance and facilitate information sharing among all humanitarian partners
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 364,800</b>

### SUMMARY

In the beginning of May 1999 OCHA deployed a Humanitarian Affairs Officer in Brazzaville and set up an OCHA Field Coordination Unit (FCU). So far, OCHA has to count almost exclusively on the logistics and staffing support of UNDP, putting an additional strain on the latter's capacity. This project aims at putting at OCHA's disposal the necessary, staffing, equipment and financial means to perform a real coordination role.

Under the overall responsibility of the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA FCU will: a) assist the UN system and the relief and donor community in developing, implementing and coordinating humanitarian strategies; b) collecting, analysing and disseminating information on all issues pertinent to humanitarian assistance and needs; c) prepare, regularly update and monitor contingency plans for the UN system and its operational partners; d) organise inter-agency assessment missions in various regions of the ROC, prepare mission reports, and assist the operational agencies in fund raising if required; e)

prepare monthly humanitarian bulletins and ensure an adequate information flow between all humanitarian partners, the Government and the donor community.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
5 national staff (2 Drivers); 1 international assistant, secretary, reporting officer	74,800
Procurement of computer equipment, telecommunication and data processing	75,000
Procurement of office furniture and supplies	30,000
Vehicle and maintenance	35,000
Telecommunication costs	50,000
Cost-sharing of UN activities (security, dispensary, etc)	10,000
Organisation of Inter-Agency assessment missions	60,000
Capacity building (local NGOs – organisation of workshop)	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>364,800</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Security coordination for humanitarian assistance staff
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-00-1/N15
<b>Target:</b>	Humanitarian assistance staff
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNOPS
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – November 2000
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide critical security cover for UN staff in areas affected by the humanitarian disaster
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 270,000</b>

## **SUMMARY**

Improving access to affected areas has to be accompanied by the provision of security for the UN aid workers.

Factors which contribute to the risks that aid workers face in the affected region include:

- lack of civilian government in many parts of the country;
- presence of a large quantity of small arms in the hands of militia and former militia;
- continuing militia insurgency in the interior, where rape, looting and extortion are commonplace.

The UN system in the Republic of Congo has a full-time Field Security Officer responsible for the security and safety of United Nations staff. Enhanced security capacity will be required to ensure:

- reconnaissance of areas where aid workers would be deployed;
- liaison with security authorities to ensure prevention and prompt resolution of security incidents in the affected regions;



- standard operating procedures for humanitarian aid convoys;
- provision of security training for aid workers;
- crisis intervention in the event of security incidents.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Assistant Field Security Officer	220,000
Vehicle and maintenance	32,000
Satellite telephone and portable computer	8,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270,000</b>

## REFUGEES

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Assistance to Rwandan, Cabindan and urban refugees in ROC
<b>Agency Codes:</b>	00/BR/COB/LS/470, 00/AP/COB/LS/410, 00/AP/COB/LS/400, 00/AP/COB/LS/401, 00/AP/COB/RP/370
<b>Target Population:</b>	7,000 Rwandan, 20, Cabindan and 1,200 urban refugees
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNHCR, WFP, International NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2000
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>As a continuation to activities started at the end of 1999, to locally integrate the residual caseload of Rwandan refugees living in ROC. Refugees who meet requirements set under the “categorisation” exercise will receive an integration package upon arrival in destination villages; in the latter, quick impact projects will be carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To maintain limited assistance to Angolan refugees from the enclave of Cabinda and assess possibilities of repatriation to Cabinda.</li> <li>▪ To continue assistance to urban refugees focussing on self-sufficiency programmes.</li> <li>▪ To provide primary, secondary and technical education to students from various nationalities.</li> </ul>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,419,743</b>

### **SUMMARY**

Following the events of October 1996 in the DRC, thousands of Rwandan refugees fled refugee camps and arrived in the ROC in May 1997 in Lukolela and Ndjoundou areas. An agreement was reached between the ROC Government and UNHCR in February 1998 to categorise the refugees and to identify those deserving international protection and assistance under UNHCR mandate. The second step agreed upon by the Government and

UNHCR was the 'local integration' of all those refugees unwilling to return to Rwanda, and who had passed the categorisation exercise.

This phase required lengthy negotiations. Some 120 villages where refugees could be integrated had to be identified by the authorities. UNHCR hopes to start integration before the end of 1999, and complete it by "Mid year". Refugees will be provided with three-month food rations and basic non-food items (blankets, kitchen set, soap, jerry cans, seeds, tools and some material to build up their houses). The local population will benefit from the distribution of seeds and tools as well. Some villages are satellites of larger villages where a minimum of socio-economic infrastructure exists. In bigger villages, quick impact projects (QUIPs) will benefit both the refugee and local population. The rehabilitation of some health posts, schools, market places, water sources, bridges and access roads is also foreseen. The integration is a gradual programme and requires that existing camps will still be maintained until the last refugee has left.

Empty camps will have to be cleaned up and a reforestation project will be implemented. The last phase of the programme foresees a short period of monitoring of the success of the integration. The programme will be coupled with development efforts by the EU in the same areas. Considering the absence and / or poor state of roads and high cost of renting vehicles and trucks, logistics will take a large share of the overall budget.

An estimated 20,000 refugees from the Enclave of Cabinda are hosted in around Pointe-Noire, of which 6,000 are assisted by UNHCR in three camps, Kondi-Mbaka, Mavoadi and Komi. These refugees arrived in the country between 1993 and the last quarter of the year 1998. In 2000, UNHCR will continue, security permitting, to provide limited assistance to this caseload in the field of health, education agriculture and forestry sectors, while evaluating possibilities of phasing down through local integration of the refugees. Depending of developments in the country of origin, UNHCR will undertake a repatriation programme. It is planned to repatriate about 500 refugees.

**Education:** Primary and secondary education, as well as vocational training, will be maintained in 2000 for 300 students from various nationalities in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. The project will also benefit to the 300 Rwandese children in the various sites.

An estimated 1,200 urban refugees are currently registered in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire and receive medical assistance, essential domestic items and benefit from an income generating programme. These refugees are mainly from the DRC. UNHCR assistance programme will focus on attempts to make the refugees self sufficient and will include but not limited to the financing of micro-project activities. Further attention will be given to the vulnerable cases who maybe identified within the caseload.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>		<b>US\$</b>
Food	Procurement of food supplies	153,333
Logistics	Transport of refugees, food and NFI	165,972
Domestic Items	Purchase of soap, sheet metal for housing, and wood for centres	87,425
Water	Maintaining water systems; improving water sources at transit centres	49,800
Sanitation	Constructing latrines, cleaning refugee camps once refugees leave	90,000
Health	Distributing drugs; providing health care, purchasing medical equip.	218,175
Infrastructure	Maintaining camp infrastructures, rehabilitating public	186,700

	facilities (health posts, hospitals, schools, bridges, access roads, markets) in host villages	
Social services	Assistance to vulnerable groups	57,560
Education	Scholarship, purchase of school furniture, books	323,995
Agriculture	Seeds, tools and fertilisers distribution	112,700
Livestock	Support to small activities	1,000
Forestry	Reforestation programmes on land once used to host the refugee camps	2,160
Income generation	Micro-credit, mills and other production cooperatives	91,000
Protection	Registration and issuing of ID cards	28,680
Operations support	Staff and all necessary support supplies and services	203,903
Protection, monitoring and coordination		380,596
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONS</b>		<b>2,152,999</b>
Programme support costs		266,747
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,419,746</b>

## **ANNEX I.**

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### **DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 1999 APPEAL**



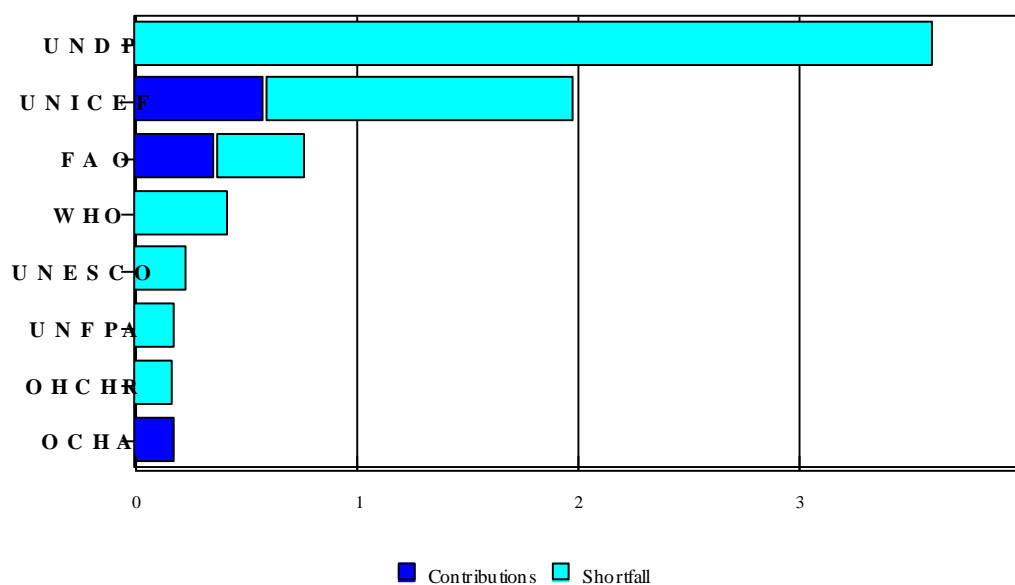
**Table I: Funding to the 1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
for the Republic of the Congo**  
**Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency**  
as of 28 September 1999

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

Appealing Agency	Appeal Requirements	Pledges/ Contributions	Shortfall	% of Needs Covered
	(Jul - Dec 1999)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(%)
FAO	786,870	382,000	<b>404,870</b>	48.5%
OHCHR	195,200	0	<b>195,200</b>	0.0%
UNDP	3,625,000	0	<b>3,625,000</b>	0.0%
UNESCO	250,000	0	<b>250,000</b>	0.0%
UNFPA	200,000	0	<b>200,000</b>	0.0%
UNICEF	2,000,000	600,000	<b>1,400,000</b>	30.0%
WFP **	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.0%
WHO	440,000	0	<b>440,000</b>	0.0%
OCHA	150,000	204,076	<b>0 *</b>	100.0%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7,647,070</b>	<b>1,186,076</b>	<b>6,515,070 *</b>	<b>14.8%</b>

**1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Republic of the Congo**

Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency - Mil



**Appeal Requirements = Contributions + Shortfall**

\* As one surplus in one project does not offset the shortfall of another the actual remaining needs. Please refer to Table III for details.

\*\* Please note that the total requirements of and contributions to WFP for returnees and refugees in the Republic of the Congo are reflected in it for the Great Lakes Region.

**Table II: Updated 1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
for the Republic of the Congo  
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation**  
*as of 28 September 1999*

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

<b>A. NON-FOOD</b>				
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Amount US\$</b>
Finland	OCHA	ROC-99-1/N12	Coordination	54,076
Sweden	OCHA	ROC-99-1/N12	Coordination	150,000
NC USA	UNICEF	ROC-99-1/N01	Primary health and vaccination/nutrition	600,000
FAO/TCP	FAO	ROC-99-1/N06	Emergency assistance to farmers in war-affected regions	382,000
<b>TOTAL - NON-FOOD (Part A)</b>				<b>1,186,076</b>

<b>B. FOOD AID *</b>						
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>(MTs)</b>	<b>Amount US\$</b>
<b>TOTAL - FOOD AID (Part B)</b>					<b>0 (MTs)</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>0 (MTs)</b>	<b>1,186,076</b>
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\* Please note that the total requirements of and contributions to WFP for assistance to the Republic of the Congo are reflected in the regional appeal for the Great Lakes Region.

**Table III: 1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Republic of the Congo****Listing of Project Activities - By Sector**

as of 28 September 1999

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

Code No.	Sector / Activity	Appealing Agency	Requirements (US\$)	Income (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>					
N01	Primary health and vaccination/nutrition	UNICEF	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
N02	Emergency food assistance to IDPs and returnees	WFP *	0	0	0
N03	Epidemiological surveillance and epidemic control	WHO	165,000	0	165,000
N04	Support to health centres and hospitals	WHO	275,000	0	275,000
N05	Post-traumatic rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence	UNFPA	200,000	0	200,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,640,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>1,040,000</b>
<b>FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION</b>					
N06	Emergency assistance to farmers in war-affected regions	FAO	497,910	382,000	115,910
N07	Emergency assistance to women-farmers in war-affected areas	FAO	288,960	0	288,960
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>786,870</b>	<b>382,000</b>	<b>404,870</b>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE AND RECONCILIATION</b>					
N08	Demobilisation of youth	UNDP	3,625,000	0	3,625,000
N09	Support to reconstruction process	OHCHR	195,200	0	195,200
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>3,820,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,820,200</b>
<b>PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND PRIMARY EDUCATION</b>					
N10	Protection of children in difficult circumstances/primary education	UNICEF	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
N11	Reconstruction/repairs of four schools in Brazzaville	UNESCO	250,000	0	250,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>COORDINATION</b>					
N12	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	OCHA	150,000	204,076	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>150,000</b>	<b>204,076</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>7,647,070</b>	<b>1,186,076</b>	<b>6,515,070</b>

\* Please note that the total requirements of and contributions to WFP for assistance to returnees and refugees in the Republic of the Congo are reflected in the regional appeal for the Great Lakes Region.

**ANNEX II.**



# INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

## Republic of Congo Country Assistance Strategy 2000-2001

### **National Context**

The recent conflict which erupted in September 1998 has resulted in the displacement of an estimated 350,000 people, and has had a dramatic impact on the humanitarian situation, affecting the health of hundreds of thousands who no longer have access to regular food sources or medical services. The inherent instability in the region, the militia culture, and the poor prospects for economic growth are expected to continue to impact on food availability and the already deteriorating health care system for the foreseeable future. The continuous fighting in the Republic of Congo has also had a serious impact on the capacity of the Congolese Red Cross (CRC).

### **Country Assistance Strategy**

In view of the conflict, the security situation, and the resulting impact on the National Society, the Federation has formulated a provisional development plan which was completed in August 1999, identifying three primary objectives: rebuilding and rehabilitation of headquarters premises; reinforcement of operational and structural capacities; and resource management and development. The Federation will reinforce the National Society's operational capacity in community health.

### **Programme Objectives**

#### **Disaster Response:**

In accordance with the Seville Agreement, the CRC is playing a critical role in disaster response and relief operations, coordinated by the ICRC as lead agency in the Congo.

#### **Disaster Preparation:**

The Federation will assist in strengthening the operational capacity of the National Society with regard to human resources in the five local branches, so that the CRC can rely on a pool of 500 volunteers to participate actively and effectively in ICRC disaster prevention and relief operations in the event of a disaster. This covers communication and dissemination of the principles of the Red Cross Movement, population surveys, distributions, temporary shelter management and disaster prevention.

#### **Health:**

The Federation will reinforce the National Society's operational capacity with regard to human resources in the five local branches so that the CRC can rely on a group of 500 volunteers to perform specific tasks relating to community health to provide assistance to 61,000 beneficiaries each month. This comprises health education, assistance to victims of sexual abuse, hygiene and sanitation and first aid. UNFPA will play a leading role in training sessions related to assistance for victims of sexual abuse.

#### **Humanitarian Values:**

Working in collaboration with the ICRC as lead agency, the Federation support will be focused on assisting the National Society with tracing and family reunions, a dissemination

programme with Government officials, local organisations, and the media, training sessions on promotion of humanitarian values with CRC staff, branches, and volunteers.

### **Capacity Building Plan**

The Federation will focus on building the National Society's operational capacity with regard to resource management and development in the five local branches by guaranteeing the training and retraining of 50 trainers, and training and coordination support of the volunteer base. Efforts will also be made to reorganise the regional and local branches and draw up intermediate regional development plans by holding general assemblies in regional and local branches where security conditions permit, but primarily in the regions of Pool, Bouenza, Loukomou, Niari and Kouilou. Local branch headquarters will be re-opened by undertaking the necessary repairs in Dolisie, Nkayi and Kinkala. The local branches will also be assisted to develop a minimum of autonomy by setting up an income-generating micro-project at each of the five local branch headquarters.

**NOTE:** Respective country and / or regional budgets are currently in final preparation. For the detailed budgets, please refer to the Federation's full 2000 Appeal to be launched in December 1999.

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## **ANNEX III.**

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# INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)<sup>2</sup>

Mission statement: Founded in 1933, IRC is a leading nonsectarian, voluntary organisation providing relief, protection and resettlement services for refugees and victims of oppression or violent conflict.

The IRC is committed to freedom, human dignity and self-reliance. This commitment is reflected in well planned resettlement assistance, global emergency relief, rehabilitation and advocacy for refugees.

IRC has been providing assistance to IDPs, refugees, and Brazzaville residents in the sectors of health, sexual and gender-based violence, water and sanitation, and social and medical care for refugees in Brazzaville since December 1997. In the health sector, projects have included supporting a hospital and six health centres in Brazzaville's northern districts with the provision of medicines and medical equipment, management and training support, nutrition programme for severely malnourished adults, and physical rehabilitation. IRC's sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) programme has provided medical and psychological care for survivors and conducted an intensive information, education, and communication campaign regarding SGBV issues. With respect to refugees, IRC implements health programmes for Rwandan and Burundese refugees and for Congolese returnees; through a social assistance programme for unaccompanied minors, IRC has repatriated and reunified 14 Rwandan UAMs. In December 1998, IRC lost most of its equipment when civil war broke out in the area where it was based. In early 1999 IRC returned to be operational in central Brazzaville, with a back-up base in Kinshasa for logistical and security support. IRC signed a Protocol Agreement with the Government in 1998.

In 1999, IRC has been implementing emergency projects in partnership with the United States Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Assistance (emergency assistance to returning IDPs and refugees, rehabilitation of health centres); the U.S. Department of State Bureau for Population and Refugees Migration (assistance to unaccompanied minors); the European Community Humanitarian Office (assistance to malnourished adults and health centre rehabilitation); and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (medical assistance to Rwandese and Burundese refugees and to Congolese returnees, rehabilitation of Loukolela Hospital. IRC has also operational agreements with UNICEF and WFP.

In the year 2000, the IRC - ROC plans to build on its experience in order to consolidate its programme in Brazzaville, and to expand its activities to other geographic areas and/or other sectors where the need for humanitarian assistance will be present.

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<sup>2</sup> NGO and inter-governmental organisations are welcome to participate in UN Appeals: Inter-governmental and NGOs providing humanitarian assistance in Republic of Congo are welcome to participate in the UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal Process, including in regular appeal documents such as the present one. Contributors may include their activities alongside those of the UN Agencies (submitting a one-page programme summary with summary budget), or in an annex. Activities should be consistent with the common humanitarian strategy on which the inter-agency appeal process is based, and avoid duplication.

## **ANNEX IV.**

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### **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

CA	Consolidated Appeal
CARITAS	International Conference of Catholic Churches
CFA	Franc of the African Financial Community
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CRC	Congolese Red Cross
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCU	Field Coordination Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IRC	International Rescue Committee
Km	Kilometre
LTSH	Land-side Transport, Storage and Handling
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MT	Metric Tonne
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PHC	Primary Health Care
QUIPs	Quick Impact Projects
ROC	Republic of the Congo
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UAMs	Unaccompanied Minor
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIMIX	UNICEF's Supplementary Feeding Food

UNOPS  
UNSECOORD

United Nations Office for Project Services  
United Nations Security Coordinator

WFP  
WHO

World Food Programme  
World Health Organization