

GUINEA



MID-YEAR REVIEW

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The security and humanitarian situation along the Guinean border with Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire has drastically changed over the last six months. When building the most likely scenario for the 2003 CAP, the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire had not yet developed and the influx of refugees, Guinean returnees and third country nationals in transit from Côte d'Ivoire was not taken into consideration. This additional strain, coupled with low funding responses to the CAP has stretched the capacities of the UN agencies resulting in very limited support provided to scores of civilians in distress, in particular Guinean returnees and third country nationals in transit.

Although the overall security environment remains calm, volatile areas have emerged in the border areas with Liberia. Fierce fighting in northern Liberia and the continuous skirmishes in Côte d'Ivoire have sent waves of Liberians and Ivorian refugees into Guinea along with new vulnerable groups composed of Guinean and third country nationals fleeing the fighting in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

In view of the crisis developing in Côte d'Ivoire, the Country Team prepared a specific response in early 2003 to meet the new needs linked to this situation. This Emergency Response Plan to the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis was approved by the Government and presented to the donor community, but has yielded limited support so far. The country team appealed for US\$ 7.1 million in the *Côte d'Ivoire plus five Appeal* (April-December 2003), for additional requirements not covered by the Guinea 2003 CAP.

In summary, most beneficiaries of assistance have received life-sustaining services as they enter Guinean territory. The assistance given to the increased caseload has been carried out with efficiency, but limited capacity has at times impeded the UN agencies to meet acceptable standards of assistance in a sustainable and fair fashion, hence creating frustration among beneficiaries and members of the NGO community. In certain activities, though, substantial progress has been made to date, such as the ongoing repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees, the accommodation of new refugees, protection of the asylum environment and access to beneficiaries.

The nature of the humanitarian situation in Guinea, with the heterogeneous composition of groups crossing the borders, high fluctuations of arrivals, and serious security considerations in certain areas, renders the Guinean emergency a complex one. This requires the intervention of a variety of UN agencies and partners to deliver quality services in a safe and secure environment. As Guinea continues to be regarded as a sub-regional safe haven for refugees and third country nationals in transit, the strategic orientations for the CAP 2003 remain the following:

- Assure assistance and protection in order to reduce vulnerability of displaced populations, host communities and refugees;
- Continue the consolidation of refugee sites, pursue the repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees and implement sustainable solutions for Liberian and Ivorian refugees;
- Reduce tensions between refugees, displaced persons and host communities through promotion of a Culture of Peace and balanced assistance.
- Reinforce consultative coordination and information management mechanisms between the operational strategic partners in charge of humanitarian action;
- Implement inter-agency monitoring of the situation, early warning and rapid response mechanisms

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT: Effects on the Humanitarian Programmes

The outlook for the humanitarian situation last year led the Country Team to adopt a moderate case humanitarian approach for 2003, structured around rampant and persistent insecurity in Northern Liberia and in the border areas between Liberia and Guinea. As expected, continued fighting in Lofa County in Liberia has implied rapid changes in the military situation, translating into population movements during the year, sometimes with short cycles of intense displacements.

As a result of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone, Guinea is currently hosting some 100,000 refugees in camps in addition to the many refugees and Guinean returnees who have integrated into local communities. From Côte d'Ivoire alone, almost 100,000 returnees, refugees and third country nationals (TCNs) have arrived since the outbreak of fighting in September 2002, of which many are hosted by local communities, engendering added costs for the host families and putting additional pressure on scarce available resources.

When elaborating the Emergency Response Plan for Côte d'Ivoire, the UN Country Team developed the following strategy for a timely and suitable response to the Côte d'Ivoire crisis:

- Identification and construction of shelter facilities beyond the existing capacity;
- Mobilization of proper assistance for host communities;
- Provision of additional assistance to meet the needs of Ivorian refugees;
- Secure funding to ensure that TCNs in transit are quickly and safely evacuated from volatile border areas to their final point of destination.

Since the launch of the 2003 CAP for Guinea, the overall humanitarian situation has further changed as reflected by:

- A public statement of the Head of State declaring his illness in a year to be marked by Presidential Elections next December.
- Recent declarations of opposition groups arguing that if the incumbent President was to run for a third mandate this would be unconstitutional, hence predicting civil unrest.
- A dire economic situation, as donors are reluctant to support Guinea due to lack of governance and accrued poverty in areas welcoming refugees and Guinean returnees from Côte d'Ivoire. For the latter group, preserving a long-term positive environment for refugees calls for additional resources to be devoted to local integration in areas of final destination.
- The nature of political and security developments deteriorating the humanitarian situation and the low donor response further emphasizing the need for stronger inter-agency coordination at the national and sub-regional levels.
- The deterioration of the situation at border areas that requires more resources to ensure proper physical protection, better accommodation and effective quality services for those seeking refuge in Guinea. This volatile environment may in fact raise new issues relating to access of humanitarian workers to these areas.
- The bleak prospects for the return of lasting peace in Liberia and the volatility of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis that forces the UN to take a more pro-active role in the development of early warning mechanisms, culture of peace, security for staff and beneficiaries, and preparedness.

In view of the above, and of the uncertain outcomes of the ongoing internal political process leading to the Presidential Elections of December 2003, along with the current escalation of tensions between Liberia and Guinea, the UN in Guinea is reactivating its Inter-Agency Working Group on Contingency Planning to review and update the existing plan and formulate specific recommendations for humanitarian actors.

PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS STATED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The humanitarian response strategy for the 2003 CAP for Guinea proposes to deliver targeted quality assistance particularly focusing on the physical, psychological and material protection of vulnerable groups as well as the implementation of an early warning and rapid response system. An outline of the overall progress made to reach these goals set by the UN Country Team includes:

- Delivery of food aid to all refugees in Guinea in a timely manner;
- Intensification of protection activities;
- Continuation of voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees;
- Enhancement of the national response capacities in crisis situations through the adoption of a national humanitarian coordination strategy and the creation of a Humanitarian Information Centre with free Internet access to national NGOs and civil society organizations.
- Enhancement of preventative measures against yellow fever, measles, and cholera amongst all vulnerable people including refugees, IDPs and host communities through an early warning information system.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT ON AFFECTED POPULATIONS

PROTECTION

The adoption of a strategy for the protection sector of the CAP 2003 was marked by efforts towards protection of women and children, and, in particular, separated children, who are among the most vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. Since the launch of the CAP 2003, UNICEF has, for example, supported activities towards identification of over 2,200 unaccompanied or separated children, the majority of whom have been reunited with their families.

Often fully dependant upon humanitarian assistance women and children are exposed to risks of exploitation and sexual abuse. The strategy for this sector therefore aims to ensure observance of basic human rights through the implementation of special measures for these vulnerable groups. UNICEF has identified nearly 600 unaccompanied minors currently being economically exploited in illicit diamond mines, plantations and in homes in Forecariah 40% of whom are from Sierra Leone and Liberia, and the rest are children of IDPs. Psychosocial support for children and women affected by armed conflict has also been provided, and awareness campaigns regarding prevention of Gender Based Violence, child labour, and family separation have been launched, targeting local and religious leaders, families and communities. UNICEF has furthermore provided immediate emergency response on a number of occasions as the situation merited: lighting was, for example, provided at the Lola transit centre for 1,500 evacuees from Cote d'Ivoire to reduce vulnerability of women and girls to sexual and gender based violence. Psychological counseling centres for adults and children, among whom 15% are ex-combatants, were established in Kouankan, Lainé and Kola camps, in partnership with Action by Churches Together (ACT). 500 adults and 455 children and teenagers, most of them female suffering from trauma and depression caused by paralysis due to injuries, rape, separation and murder of parents have benefited from activities and services offered here.

In order to support the struggle against the economic exploitation and trafficking of children and their compulsory enrolment, UNICEF has launched a demobilisation project for 350 young civil defence volunteers in Kissidougou and Guéckédou prefectures. Training of local authorities, elders, journalists, police and judges and other law enforcement agents on current legislation pertaining to the rights and protection of victims of gender based violence was carried out. Training of penal and prison guards, and police in the penal code and penal procedures with regard to the rights of children in conflict with the law has also been carried out. Results show an increased awareness of children and women's rights during conflict situations amongst local authorities and military personnel, and no children have lately been recruited into Guinean armed forces.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The cornerstone of the approach adopted by the country team in Guinea in the sector of health and nutrition for 2003 is to reinforce epidemiological and nutritional surveillance in order to deliver quality curative and preventive healthcare to affected populations in the crisis-stricken areas. UNICEF and WHO have, for example, carried out measles campaigns in Forest Guinea allowing immunization of some 200,000 children of new refugee, returnee, and host communities. In this area WHO supported the Ministry of Health and other partners to co-ordinate health interventions for refugees, IDPs and host communities. A mechanism of sharing epidemiological information from refugee camps among partners was set up. A unit of epidemiological surveillance including training and provision of equipment was also set up with WHO support. Health personnel working in refugee camps were trained in diagnosis and management of malaria cases. The blood transfusion activities were supported by WHO in the referral hospitals. WHO provided drugs to the NGO AVC working in the refugee camps. Finally, WHO has opened a documentation centre with referral books for the use of humanitarian workers and national authorities. WHO provided guidelines on the management of survivors of rape and sexual violence to MoH and other partners.

A Yellow Fever immunisation mass campaign in Conakry, Coyah, Macenta and Yomou benefiting 1,742,826 children 9 months and older has also been supported by UNICEF. An additional campaign will be conducted soon in Nzerekore and Lola. Overall, as a result of this support, mortality rates have been maintained as low as possible due to reduced number of infant diseases. The immunization coverage has steadily increased in these areas with a decreasing number of measles cases reported in the respective prefectures. In Kissidougou for example, the reported measles cases were reduced from 62 to 10, while a Yellow Fever outbreak was stopped in Forest Guinea. In January 2003, MoH, WHO and NGOs participated actively to the investigation of the yellow fever outbreak as well as in the immunization activities in Macenta under MoH coordination.

In addition, UNICEF has supported the following activities

- Social mobilisation campaign for cross-border NIDs campaign against polio in the Forest Region of Guinea bordering Sierra Leone.
- Provision of 60 emergency health kits for 100,000 refugees to 15 health centres in the Forest Region of Guinea, in order to provide basic health care for 60,000 new refugees in camps in N'Zérékoré areas.
- Provision of cold chain, immunisation equipments and vaccines to health centres in the Forest Region for 250,000 children in N'Zérékoré, Kissidougou and Gueckedou areas.
- Provision of F75 and F100 therapeutic milk for 10,000 children under 5 years in refugee camps.

To meet the objectives for this sector, UNFPA in co-ordination UNHCR have, for example, carried out activities in refugee camps and health posts such as sensitization on reproductive health issues, condom distributions, clean delivery kits, universal precaution against HIV/AIDS, referral of obstetrical emergency, family planning, gender-based violence, and emergency contraception. In spite of the unforeseen nature of the influx from Cote d'Ivoire, UNFPA has, in collaboration with UNHCR, been able to provide 87 Reproductive Health kits to about 50,000 people as a stock for the refugee population for a three months period.

WATER, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT

The sectoral strategy in the area of Water, Sanitation and Environment continues to aim at reducing the risks and occurrences of water-related diseases through appropriate action in terms of access to drinking water and public sensitization campaigns on issues of sanitation. In this sector, UNICEF has supported the following activities: provision of drinking water to nearly 10,000 people; qualitative water analysis of 137 water points and 405 households as well as the chlorinating of almost 600 water points; provision of hygienic latrines to 4,760 people through construction of 720 latrines; training in the management of water points and excreta for 948 members of water point committees, 33 local authorities, 11 women leaders, 11 opinion leaders and 8 prefectural authorities.

These activities have targeted very difficult isolated areas in the prefectures of Kindia and Kissidougou where the displaced populations were accommodated. A reduction of incidences of diseases related to water and faecal waste contamination is reported

FOOD SECURITY

Support to food security under the 2003 CAP has been focused on IDPs and host populations in the border areas with Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire so that, assuming stable security conditions and a positive impact of economic recovery, they can be expected to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of 2003. As a result of regular distributions by WFP and its partners in the different refugee camps ensuring that the food security and the nutritional status of the refugee population remains stable, malnutrition rates for children under 5 in the refugee camps are currently below 4 percent.

In addition to providing regular food assistance to over 100,000 refugees (April 2003), a number of interventions have been implemented to provide assistance to newly arrived refugees, returnees and third country nationals from Côte d'Ivoire. Since December 2002, WFP-N'Zérékoré has, for example, provided high-energy biscuits to vulnerable populations at 12 border entry-points; hot meals to over 33,000 people in four transit centers; distributed 2,100 Kcal daily dry rations to some 3,500 newly arrived Liberian refugees and some 3,000 Ivorian refugees using a total of 114 MTs of assorted commodities.

In February 2003, WFP-N'Zérékoré, in cooperation with UNICEF and Première Urgence, also launched an Emergency School Feeding Programme covering 85 primary schools in the areas affected by population movements (Lola prefecture). Roughly 20,000 pupils are being assisted, 10 percent of whom are displaced Guineans.

WFP in Kankan conducted a cross-border operation to deliver 8 MTs of biscuits to WFP Mali and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In Conakry WFP supplied 128 kgs of biscuits and 1,033 kgs dry rations to 2,169 Guineans evacuated from the Ivory Coast by boat.

AGRICULTURE AND LAND MANAGEMENT

The strategy proposed for this sector under the CAP 2003 aims at helping the vulnerable populations to enhance self-reliance in order to prevent famine and malnutrition and minimize dependency on food assistance. The FAO component of the CAP 2002, which was implemented in the course of the 2002-2003 farming season, has made it possible to provide assistance to 7,000 refugee households and 5,700

native households through the distribution of farming tools and seeds. The beneficiaries proved their abilities in the productive sector and their output have ranged from 1 ton per hectare of hillside crops, 1.5 tons on the undeveloped flatlands to 2 tons on the developed flatlands. The crop yield for rice, maize and groundnuts is believed to have reached 5,000 tons.

With regard to the population affected by the September 2000 attacks in the Languette, living conditions continue to normalise thanks to efforts made by WFP to support agricultural production in 2001 and 2002 (food, seeds and tools distributions).

EDUCATION

The key operational objective for the education sector outlined in the CAP 2003 was to restore the conditions of access to basic education for the crisis stricken population by undertaking activities to rehabilitate school buildings and facilitate training courses for pupils and teachers. The majority of the 60,000 Guineans currently returning home from Côte d'Ivoire and Ivorian refugees are however, women and children who are fully dependent on international humanitarian aid for food and basic services, including education. This influx from Côte d'Ivoire has not only deprived refugee and displaced children of their right to education, but also has stretched the school infrastructure in camps and host areas.

UNICEF support in this sector has so far allowed the restoration of access to education for children (displaced and host children and refugee children) through:

- Provision of educational (school in a box) and recreational kits;
- Construction and the equipping of 14 classrooms and 3 pre-school centres for 720 IDPs and refugee children and rehabilitation and equipment for 12 classrooms, 6 pre-school centres and 8 playgrounds;
- In a joint project with WFP, UNICEF has provided school supplies for 10,000 IDP and returnee children in N'Zerekore. School attendance rates in Dabola are up 33% (from 2,538 to 3,300) since the construction of classrooms was completed at the end of 2002. In January, hygiene kits were distributed to 25 schools in the prefectures spearheading the accelerated girls' education initiative, which has considerably improved the physical environment.

This support allowed 20,000 refugee children and 15,600 IDPs to finish their education in satisfactory conditions, and 2,000 new refugee children to be enrolled in school. The enrolment and the schooling rates in the beneficiary localities have increased, and the dropout rate has been reduced. In addition, 800 young IDP children were enrolled in pre-school.

CULTURE OF PEACE

The recent history of the sub-region has proven that stability is regionally dependent, and that it is inextricably linked to the internal situations within Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. In a year where Sierra Leone experienced the end of its civil war, a violent and destabilizing crisis erupted in Cote d'Ivoire, sending hundreds of thousands of civilians into neighboring countries, and conflict has again escalated in Liberia, continuing to send large groups of refugees to both Sierra Leone and Guinea. As such, the region has continued to be in a state of grave volatility since the writing of the CAP 2003.

The CAP 2003 did not encompass the full humanitarian emergency scope of the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire as it would only emerge later in 2002. Notwithstanding this, the CAP 2003 again emphasized that the sub-regional aspects of the various crises must continue to be fully addressed, which includes the need for conflict prevention, trust building and root-based peace-building initiatives through support to civil society organizations operating within this framework and objective. With the outbreak of conflict in Cote d'Ivoire, this need is further highlighted.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE

The strategy in this sector for 2003 aimed to improve the general housing conditions both in host areas and home areas. It thus aims to reduce the burden of the IDP presence in the host communities and to support the efforts at rehabilitating the houses of the populations returning to their home regions.

With the arrival of Guinean evacuees and TCNs from Côte d'Ivoire, the humanitarian community was faced with waves of vulnerable groups in need of transportation. Within the context of the integrated inter-agency response, IOM was designated as the lead agency for the assisted return and protection of TCNs and assigned responsibilities in the registration, direct assistance, transport and relocation of IDPs in Guinea under the coordination of OCHA and the Humanitarian Coordinator.

A total of nearly 3,200 persons (Guineans, Malian, Burkinabé, Ghanaians and Senegalese) have been transported back to their country of origin or to the designated transit centres, as it was the case, for example, with Guinean evacuees who arrived by boat from Abidjan.

REHABILITATION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The strategic approach for the sector entails, enhancing the coordination capacities of the Government, with a view to directing the interventions in times of emergency towards economic revival and mobilizing resources required for the restoration and guarantee of durable economic security.

Since the outbreak of fighting in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea has provided an alternative trading route for Mali, and Guinean transporters. Port facilities and customs have benefited from the increased traffic, however, there will be an immediate cost of repairing or upgrading facilities to handle the load. In addition, transportation facilities have been diverted from other tasks. More urgently, given the insecurity on its borders, Guinea has had to increase military and security spending at the expense of already strained social services. A drop in the remittances from Guineans living in Côte d'Ivoire, an increase in the price of petroleum and a severe scarcity of jet fuel are therefore among the economical effects of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis on Guinea.

The Government remains committed to strengthen humanitarian coordination and post-conflict management in order to strengthen economic recovery building. Unfortunately, however, funding requested through the CAP 2003 has so far yielded no support.

COORDINATION, SUPPORT SERVICES AND SECURITY

In the CAP 2003, OCHA continues to follow strategies developed in previous appeals, namely to a) facilitate coordination and information exchange within the humanitarian and donors communities on humanitarian needs and activities, b) ensure that the UN and the NGO community have a better reach to civilian populations with accurate, timely and efficient interventions, and c) develop early warning and preparedness capacity of the humanitarian community in Guinea. With limited funds, OCHA has played a decisive role in facilitating resource mobilization, information sharing among key strategic actors, including government agencies and NGOs, strengthening inter-agency coordination and providing support to the Humanitarian Coordinator.

In addition to this, OCHA has been instrumental in the following achievements:

- The formulation of the new Humanitarian Coordination structure, which incorporates the Government, the United Nations system, the donors- and the NGO community;
- Establishment of several inter-agency working groups on humanitarian issues;
- The strengthening of UN/NGO collaboration on operational and strategic matters, including the establishment of a UN/NGO information sharing committee.
- The creation of a Humanitarian Information Centre where NGOs and civil society organizations have free access to humanitarian information and the internet;
- The establishment of a field-office in N'Zerekore to strengthen information management and humanitarian coordination in responding to conflicts in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire and providing capacity-building to local government in on the management of humanitarian crisis;
- Preparations of high-level UN visits and donor delegations involved in humanitarian response;
- Coordinating the preparation of the inter-agency emergency response plan for the Cote d'Ivoire crisis including surge assistance to the UN in Mali.

REFUGEES (MULTI-SECTOR)

UNHCR has continued working according to a two-pronged strategy: provision of material assistance to refugees in camps and in urban areas; and searching for durable solutions such as voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement in a third country. Due to the situation in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, particular attention continues to be paid to meet the needs of refugees from both countries. Activities by other UN agencies designed to protect and provide assistance to refugees in sectors such as water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter were carried out in co-ordination with UNHCR and its partners.

IMPACT OF FUNDING LEVELS ON HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES

As demonstrated above, the UN has provided basic but efficient humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable populations targeted in the CAP 2003. Life-sustaining services have furthermore been provided to many of the over 100,000 persons arriving from Côte d'Ivoire since September 2002. With

funding levels already at a low, however, this additional strain has stretched the capacities of the UNS in Guinea, resulting in very limited support provided to scores of civilians in distress, in particular Guinean returnees and TCNs. Most critical impacts of funding levels include the following:

Protection: In the area of protection UNICEF's demobilisation of child volunteer soldiers project urgently requires further funding and has an immediate shortfall to achieve its objective of ensuring the economic reintegration of the 350 young people already enrolled on the project. If these funds are not raised, 350 young people will have been demobilised, trained in various trades, and then left abandoned and frustrated. There are currently another 7,000 young volunteers who need the same assistance in order to be prevented from joining armed groups in neighboring countries or to be involved in violence and conflict in case the situation deteriorates in Guinea. The family reunification and the protection of children from gender-based violence projects also need further funding.

Health and Nutrition: Several infectious diseases have begun to appear with increasing regularity in Guinea. Measles and Yellow Fever are both on the increase and MoH and its partners (UNICEF, WHO and NGO) are combating them with available resources. Though the whole country needs to be targeted, only certain regions and populations are reached with the resources presently available. Though WHO CAP projects were not funded, bilateral support from USAID, Italy and core budgetary resources, were utilised. Due the acute influx of refugees in Nzerekore zone, a second sub office was opened in April 2003 with the same objectives as the Kissidougou sub office. Drugs to assist 40,000 people during three months were provided by WHO and distributed by MSF Switzerland and other partners in health posts and referral hospitals receiving refugees. The greatest challenge now is to secure resources to continue current activities. The impact of lack of funding is felt in project areas such as training of health providers for crisis situations; setting up of community-based services; training of peers educators in IEC/RH as carried out by UNFPA.

Water Sanitation and environment: Combined with the sector for health and nutrition, the programmes for water and sanitation have a shortfall of over USD 3.5 million against estimated needs for those arriving from Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, and the existing refugee population. This has a serious impact not only in terms of limited access to drinking water and lack of public sensitisation campaigns on issues of sanitation in areas hosting vulnerable populations, but also on higher risks and occurrences of water-borne diseases.

Food Security: In 2003 WFP experienced delays in the confirmation of contributions towards the PRRO for the Western Africa Coastal Region and Guinea. This has made planning difficult and may result in a pipeline break in the early summer, meaning that cereal rations would have to be reduced in June. As of April WFP received nearly USD 34,000,000 or 83% of revised requirements for the West Africa Coastal PRRO (now reflected under the Sierra Leone Appeal). Additional resources will be required to fully cover emergency food needs in the second half of 2003. Lack of funding for repatriation of third country nationals has increased the need for emergency assistance and food aid in 2003. Efficiently organized and safe transit of third country nationals would help contain humanitarian and protection needs. Lack of funding has also been critical in the area of self-reliance activities. Resources for seeds and tools have, for example, been insufficient in the first half of 2003, which has made implementation of self reliance activities more difficult, leading to an increased and protracted need for food aid.

In January 2002 the WFP Guinea office established a VAM (Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping) unit to improve access to accurate food security data, improve targeting and identify appropriate ways of supporting vulnerable groups' return to self-reliance. In the 2003 CAP, funding of USD 283,514 was requested for the VAM unit. To date, no contributions have been made. This may jeopardize WFP's efforts in assisting the Government to strengthen its capacities in emergency preparedness and vulnerability.

Agriculture and Land Management: Due to a complete lack of funding in this sector for 2003, the level of agricultural output for the vulnerable populations will be moderate. If funding is not obtained, seed requirements for the next cropping season will be even higher in the host areas as the stocks of seed are used for consumption, as well as to support the populations arriving from Côte d'Ivoire.

Education: The education and protection programmes are lacking supplementary funds to support emergency activities and it has therefore not been possible to ensure the return to normalcy in education for children in the crisis-stricken areas. Hence, tens of thousands of returnee and IDP children are now without access to education in Guinea and with 0% of requested resources available, UNICEF will not be able to support education needs of school-aged children in Guinea.

Culture of Peace: Projects directed at supporting initiatives of Culture of Peace under the CAP 2002 received no funding, and to date no funding has been received to cover these crucial initiatives under the CAP 2003. The projects are crucial to assist the fostering of a sustainable peace for the sub-region and to overcome the chronic state of violence, which has marked the region for more than a decade. This condition of underfunding also impacts the ability to properly follow and analyze developments in the sub-region as part of the early-warning role OCHA has been mandated to perform.

Shelter and Non-food assistance: Insufficient funding for assistance to TCNs in need of transportation led IOM to halt its assistance to the evacuees from Côte d'Ivoire on 15 January. The closedown of IOM operations has resulted in widespread frustration, not only among TCNs, but also local authorities and agencies assisting refugees and evacuees in the border region since basic shelter and food assistance had to be provided, whereas transport to the respective countries of origin would have resolved the issue.

Rehabilitation and Economic Recovery: The chronic lack of funding of this sector must be addressed in view of the sub-regional context. While Sierra Leonean refugees continue to be repatriated, Guinea is again facing a new influx from Liberia, as well as from Côte d'Ivoire. Therefore, it remains of utmost importance to acknowledge and promote the positive asylum environment provided by Guinea so far by concretizing efforts that reflect the solidarity of the international community to the Guinean population.

Coordination and Support Services: Some of the challenges in this sector require immediate attention such as strengthening of the humanitarian capacity of the Government at all levels, reinforcing information management, and improving preparedness and response of the humanitarian community. However, if funding response for this sector stays as its current low, the work of OCHA will be impeded in critical domains such as coordination of protection responses; monitoring of the situation and adequate preparedness; advocacy for the most vulnerable groups; and support to peace initiatives through civil society organizations.

Given the size of the Guinea refugee operation and the need to ensure timely support to staff working in Conakry and in the three UNHCR field offices, the management of the UNHCR aircraft has to be ensured through adequate funding. An amount of US\$ 1,680,800 has been budgeted for such purpose under project GUI-03/MS05

The WFP regional air-operation continues to provide safe and cost effective transport to the international community in Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The availability of the aircraft has been instrumental in responding to the evolving humanitarian crises in the region. Recently, Harper in Liberia and Man in Ivory Coast were added to the flight schedule. With the start of the rainy season, the need for the aircraft will increase, as many destinations will be difficult to access by road. Additional funding is therefore required to ensure the running of the aircraft until the end of 2003.

Refugees and Multi Sector: UNHCR Guinea's global budget stands at US\$23,371,111. To date, donor contributions of US\$ 12,786,379 of the above budget have been earmarked for Guinea. It has to be noted that, under UNHCR's budgeting system, as earmarked contributions are received, unearmarked funds that have been allocated to the respective programme are appropriated elsewhere.

PRIORITIES TO END 2003

In light of the above, headlines of the urgent humanitarian needs for Guinea to end 2003 include:

Early warning and contingency planning It remains a key priority for the UN in Guinea to prevent any further deterioration of the situation by establishing a system of collection, analysis and follow up on information concerning internal dynamics and natural phenomena with implications for the stability of Guinea. Following a re-deployment to Abidjan of the OCHA Information Manager to support the OCHA team in CDI, OCHA Guinea has not been in a position to follow-up on progress made in this field. Without sufficient funding for adequate staff replacement, the humanitarian community has lacked the important inputs previously made by OCHA on information sharing, mapping, database building and maintenance.

Preparedness and Emergency response In view of the volatility of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis and the unstable situation in Liberia, it is of utmost importance that institutional and operational coordination mechanisms in Guinea are further reinforced; that information exchange and decision making are strengthened; and that a better preparedness of humanitarian agencies is advocated for.

Education In line with the wider strategy of mitigating the vulnerability of disaster stricken populations, it is of highest priority that activities in connection with the rehabilitation of infrastructure in the area of education is ensured in order to restore access to basic education for the most vulnerable groups.

Demobilisation and protection of children The demobilisation of child volunteer soldiers project carried out by UNICEF urgently requires further funding to achieve its objective of ensuring the economic reintegration of the 350 young people already enrolled on the project. The Family Reunification and the Sexual and Gender Based Violence projects also remain high priority and urgently need further funding.

Immunisation Measles / Yellow Fever Measles and Yellow Fever are both on the increase and UNICEF is carrying out immunization campaigns with available resources. In view of the repeated outbreaks seen lately in Guinea and neighboring countries. In order for the campaign to be effective, the campaign must be a nationwide and not targeted at limited districts.

Health and Nutrition The cross border movement of population increases the risk of epidemic diseases such as yellow fever. To avoid a wide epidemic of yellow fever, WHO is recommending and planning with MoH a mass immunization campaign against yellow fever in the prefecture of Yomou and forest Guinea where refugee camps are all located. Coordination of health interventions and information sharing is also critical in order for interventions to be effective.

Emergency school feeding and self-reliance Refugees in Guinea, whose self-reliance is limited, continue to be dependent on humanitarian support and food aid. Donors would have to commit sufficient resources for the WFP PRRO in order to pursue the emergency response to the Ivory Coast Crisis and for food aid to more than 100,000 refugees in camps in Guinea. In areas bordering on Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, as well as in areas surrounding the refugee camps, the needs of the resident population will be covered by the PRRO through emergency school feeding and self-reliance activities.

Food security remains of priority for WFP to support the ongoing, inter-agency self-reliance study funded by FAO and follow-up its findings and outputs. The WFP VAM will facilitate analysis of needs and priority areas for various population groups as a follow up to a nation-wide food security survey carried out in February-April 2003. A system for follow-up of relevant indicators will be designed and a Food Security map for Guinea (VAM) will be established. WFP will continue to work with UNHCR and implementing partners in order to improve accuracy of data collection of population movements and management of ration cards. An improvement of post-distribution monitoring in the N'zérékore camps is envisaged by instituting a new implementing partner and reinforcing inter-agency coordination.

The re-integration of evacuees from the Ivory Coast in home areas in Upper and Middle Guinea will also continue to be of high priority and food resources will be drawn from WFP's ongoing development projects through food for work (FFW) and school feeding activities.

Refugees (Multi-sector) The main priorities until the end of 2003 will be 1) to closely monitor the Liberian situation and provide adequate protection and assistance to both Liberian and Ivoirian refugees; 2) to promote the voluntary repatriation of most Sierra Leonean refugees through the Languette and Pamelap axis and 3) to relocate in a cost-effective and timely manner the Kouankan refugee population to Albadaria camps. A strategy for the consolidation of Sembakounya camp will have to be worked out before the end of the year while searching for durable solutions for those Sierra Leonean unwilling to repatriate.

OUTLOOK FOR 2004: SCENARIOS AND PROSPECTS

Prospects for the humanitarian situation in Guinea for 2004 must be assessed against the chronic poverty that spans across the country, the still fragile peace in Sierra Leone, the stalemate situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the war in Liberia, the latter affecting border areas within Guinea. In addition, the lack of ability of the Government to address governance issues; the uncertainties of the health of the Head of State in a year of Presidential Elections and the renewed internal tensions due to disruption of basic services, affect the overall ability of Guinea to overcome the side effects of the 2000-2001 humanitarian crisis and address new challenges linked to Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. To date there are still over 200,000 people in distress that need humanitarian assistance.

Against this backdrop, the most likely scenario for 2004 could be a combination of continued influx from Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire along with a complex emergency in Guinea linked to a difficult political transition

with a collapse of social services in areas of education and health, with increased insecurity and violence. Drought in the North of the country with a high risk of food insecurity is also part of this scenario, along with a remaining risk of a Yellow fever outbreak.

For 2004 the humanitarian community therefore intends to continue humanitarian emergency assistance to vulnerable populations in Guinea and promote solutions conducive to the restoration of lasting peace. A CAP 2004 remains a viable tool for consolidating a common strategy for this task and for a smooth transition to development.

Objectives at sectoral levels include:

PROTECTION: In view of the need to consolidate the efforts to build a culture of peace and to set up protection services, protection activities carried out by UNICEF in 2004 will have as objectives to: prevent and reduce violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children; reunify separated children with their families; and assist children severely affected by crisis or armed conflict and in need of adequate medical and psycho-social care.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION: The health interventions will focus on: i/ supporting and promoting primary health care in front line emergency services including safe motherhood and HIV/AIDS prevention; ii/ tracking access morbidity and mortality due to epidemic diseases by reinforcing health response capacity; iii/ setting a good coordinating mechanism; and iv/ establishing an early warning health information system.

WATER, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT: The activities planned by UNICEF in this sector will aim at: i/ ensuring that children and women have access to safe water and to safe sanitation systems; and ii/ ensuring that women and children are sensitised to use basic safe hygiene practices. The activities in this sector will include: i/ monitoring of existing and functional drinking water sources in very affected areas in order to determine their availability and quality; ii/ chemical treatment in order to avoid water borne diseases epidemics; iii/ rehabilitation or construction of safe water sources to ensure at least 25 liters of water per capita; iv/ provision of purification tablets, jerrycans, soaps; iv/ construction of additional latrines where required; and v/ conduct of sensitization campaigns based on messages including use of safe water, use of soap, basic sanitation and hygiene.

FOOD SECURITY: WFP envisages continued provision of food assistance to a large number of refugees in 2004. The political stability in Sierra Leone should allow for the phasing out food aid to Sierra Leonean refugees in 2004. In total, WFP is planning to provide food aid to almost 100,000 refugees in 2004. This is a slight increase compared to the planning figure of 90,000 in 2003, and the numbers would have to be confirmed by the Joint WFP/UNHCR Food Assessment Mission scheduled for June 2003. Given high instability in the region, WFP will propose maintaining a contingency margin of 30,000 rations for Guinea in the 2004 PRRO.

In 2004, WFP will move towards more targeted assistance. The possibility of reducing rations for those refugees who have spent more than one year in the same camp, and thus developed coping mechanisms, will be considered. WFP plans to maintain and possibly reinforce self-reliance schemes (i.e. food for work, food for training, food for assets/income generation) for refugees as well as introducing school feeding programmes. Selective feeding (Therapeutic, supplementary, MCH) in all refugee camps will also be maintained.

Guinean communities, particularly in the N'Zérékoré region and close to refugee camps, are struggling to cope with disruption of their livelihoods and resources caused by the influx and transit of people. WFP foresees an expansion of the emergency school-feeding programme to all areas around refugee camps and areas with high concentrations of evacuees. WFP will continue to support the implementation of self-reliance schemes in these areas, however availability of qualified partners may be a constraint.

EDUCATION: UNICEF projects within this sector will aim at establishing a "safe learning environment for children". To this end the project will restore or ensure access to basic education for children in the most affected prefectures, targeting refugee children, returnees and children in host communities.

CULTURE OF PEACE: A Culture of Peace strategy aiming to reduce social tensions between host communities and refugees is likely to be carried over from 2003 to 2004. To fully address the sub-regional aspects of the crises, it is furthermore planned to continue conflict prevention, trust building and root-

based peace-building initiatives through supporting civil society organizations operating within this framework.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE: IOM plans to provide supplemental emergency shelter assistance in temporary settlements as well as permanent basic shelter rehabilitation materials for IDPs, in particular women and children, who lost family members during the rebel attack in September 2000 and still are living in precarious make shifts.

COORDINATION, SUPPORT SERVICES AND SECURITY: In Guinea, some of the challenges for the coordination of humanitarian affairs of 2003 will continue into 2004 and objectives will include: strengthening of the humanitarian capacity at all levels, and reinforcement of information management. OCHA also plans to focus on the transition from relief to development and implement stronger early warning and preparedness tools.

REFUGEES (MULTI-SECTOR): In 2004, UNHCR will focus its activities on strengthening international protection for all persons of concern to the High Commissioner. During the course of the year, some 90,000 Liberian, 9,400 Sierra Leonean hosted in the camps located in Kissidougou, Lola, Yomou and Nzerekore prefectures will be assisted through care and maintenance programmes.

In the framework of the search for durable solutions, the UNHCR will organize the voluntary repatriation of some 15,500 Ivoirian refugees while pursuing that of the Sierra Leonean (about 12,000 persons out of whom 7,800 are assisted in camps). In the same context, another group of 1,950 refugees (1,700 Liberians and 250 Sierra Leonean) living either in the camps or outside will be selected for resettlement.

ANNEX I.

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Guinea 2003**
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 May 2003

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	2,992,330	2,992,330	0	0	0	0	2,992,330	0.00%
IOM	688,391	688,391	86,356	0	0	86,356	602,035	12.54%
OCHA	1,163,050	1,116,898	128,064	0	0	128,064	988,834	11.47%
UNDP	1,874,550	1,874,550	0	0	0	0	1,874,550	0.00%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	151,600	151,600	0	0	0	0	151,600	0.00%
UNFPA	819,272	819,272	0	0	0	0	819,272	0.00%
UNHCR	23,371,111	25,954,697	12,743,847	0	42,532	12,786,379	13,168,318	49.26%
UNICEF	6,073,728	6,073,728	793,650	140,000	0	933,650	5,140,078	15.37%
UNIDO	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	0	0	0	1,200,000	0.00%
WFP	13,988,335	498,015	0	0	0	0	498,015	0.00%
WHO	1,807,300	1,807,300	5,300	0	0	5,300	1,802,000	0.29%
GRAND TOTAL	54,129,667	43,176,781	13'757'217	140,000	42,532	13,939,749	29,237,032	32.29%

* Please note that the complete set of the latest financial tables can be viewed on-line at www.ReliefWeb.int/fts

** Note that WFP food requirements and contributions are reflected in the Sierra Leone Appeal

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