

# Great Lakes Region

2004



**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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## *In Tribute*

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and  
Non-Governmental Organisation  
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

*Scores more were attacked and injured.*

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.  
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action  
and pledging to continue the work we began together  
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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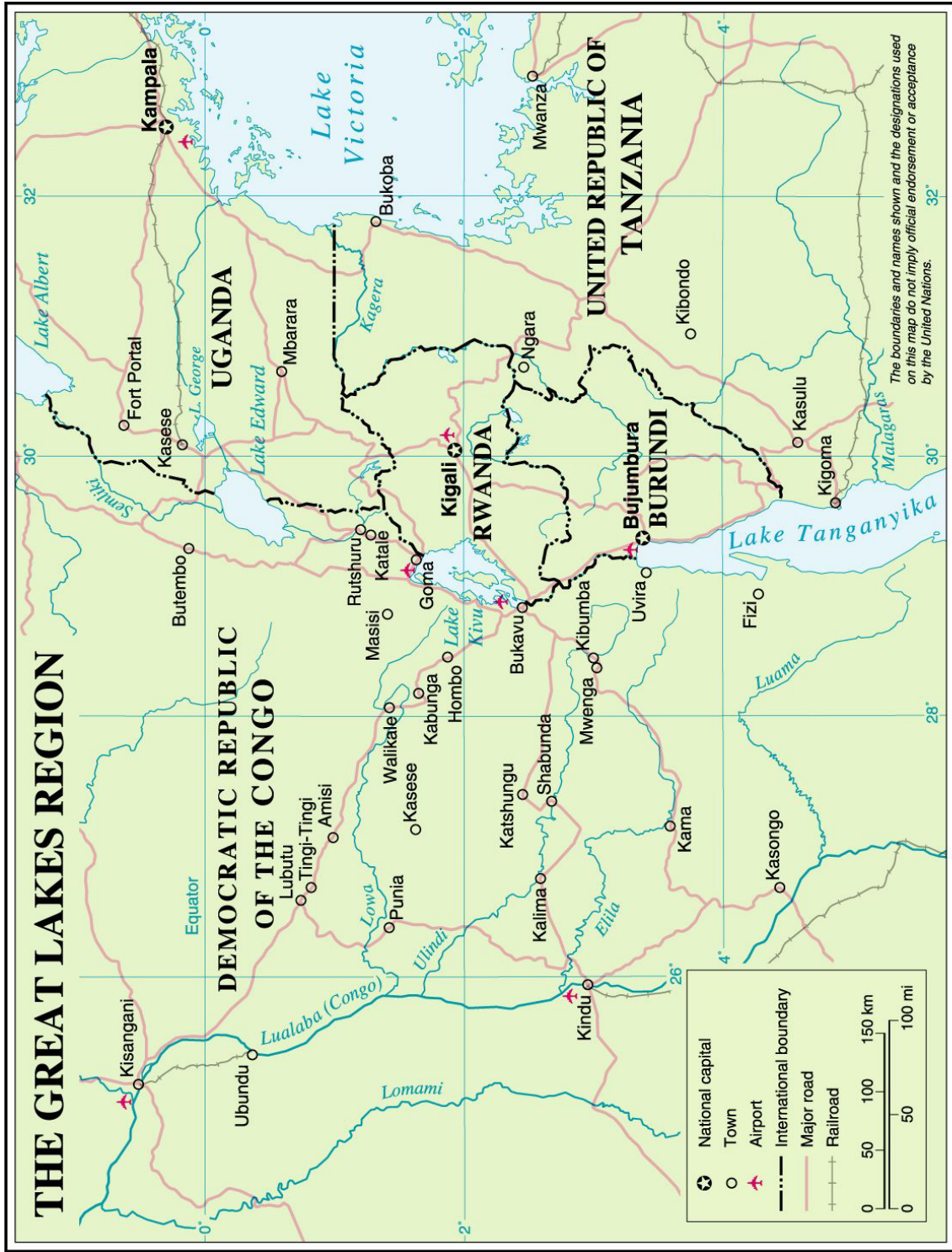
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**AIDS ORPHANS AT GRAVE**



*UNICEF*





Department of Public Information  
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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Prospects for peace in the Great Lakes Region (GLR) have seldom been so promising.... Positive developments have characterised most of the year 2003 with an ostensible ending of the proxy war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the smooth transition in Burundi and orderly elections in Rwanda. In the DRC, progress in the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and the pullout of the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) army from Ituri Province, paved the way for the installation of a transitional government. The momentum was felt in Uganda as well, prompting a one month long ceasefire between the national army and the rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

Yet the prospects are illusory for the 127 million people in the region. Where warlords and faction leaders are signing agreements, their minions are flouting them; ceasefires are broken with characteristic impunity, alliances shift fluidly as the war economy is pursued endlessly. Through it all, the people of the Great Lakes, the farmers and mothers, the children and elderly, babies and teenagers, continue to suffer. Whether from the incessant conflict, the repeated displacement, the consequent disenfranchisement and loss of livelihoods, the political gains do not translate into improvements in their daily lives.

Millions of persons are displaced in the GLR, either within their own national borders or living as refugees in another person's land. Children, the hope for the future, are the victims of the present, made vulnerable by circumstances, abused by reality. Forced recruitment, outright abduction, and efficient mini-killers: this is the fate of thousands. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable where simple daily chores of food preparation or gardening imperil their lives and increase their risk of sexual violence and even death. Chronic poverty and a dearth of durable solutions force thousands into high-risk occupations, whether as 'voluntary' conscripts, as prostitutes or as slave labour for desperate 'warlords'. If the scourge of war was insufficient to cripple all but the hardest, drought and epidemics, most crucially the Human Immune-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic, wreak havoc on the lives of people who barely know another existence than hardship and loss. Food insecurity, ever a problem, is exacerbated by the continued conflict, the frequent displacement and impeded access.

The longed-for peace is within reach and despair is slowly turning to hope. Tireless efforts of the international community, of the regional stakeholders and of the people of the GLR themselves, is bearing fruit. This momentum must be maintained, must be expanded and will eventually prevail. The Strategy designed by humanitarian actors in the GLR for 2004 bears in mind the five core support functions of regional offices: enhancing the skills and expertise of humanitarian actors; emergency preparedness and response planning; technical support; advocacy; and direct assistance. Realising that regional actors have differing mandates, capacities and abilities, these core functions will be applied –as a priority– to five thematic areas identified within the scope of all humanitarian action. Particular focus will be placed on accessing and assisting those Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) currently not assisted and expanding the scope of the available aid; identify and bring to light the particularities and extent of violence committed against children, preventing these whenever and wherever possible; preventing further incidents of sexual violence, caring for the victims and advocating for the perpetrators to be made accountable for their acts; and to include humanitarian principles in all aspects of conflict resolution, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration. Regional actors will continue their collaboration for shared analysis, assessments and planning to develop joint programming strategies for the benefit of the vulnerable populations of the GLR.

The overview of Roles and Responsibilities, and the related summary tables, indicate the type of support provided by regional structures and the plethora of technical expertise available to address the concerns of humanitarian action. Complementarity between and among regional stakeholders will continue to be developed, enhanced and promoted and although not all stakeholders have included projects in the Appeal, they have all resolved to work together to meet the needs in a coordinated and principled manner.

The Regional Appeal is for **US\$ 121,295,549**.

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Summary of Requirements  
By Appealing Organisation  
as of 20 October 2003

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

<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
FAO	1,700,000
IOM	461,000
OCHA	6,025,576
UNDP	780,000
UNESCO	1,356,000
UNHCR	8,072,395
UNICEF	1,711,364
WFP	100,233,961
WHO	855,253
WVI/ARO	100,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>121,295,549</b>

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector  
as of 20 October 2003

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

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Original requirements</b>
AGRICULTURE	1,700,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,324,440
EDUCATION	904,000
FOOD	100,233,961
HEALTH	1,316,253
MULTI-SECTOR	8,072,395
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,744,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>121,295,549</b>

## “We are dying by the roots!” - HEAR OUR VOICES!

*“Go and tell the whole world what is taking place here. If you don’t speak, nobody will know our problems.”  
Fr. Carlos Rodrigues, a Spanish priest who has worked in northern Uganda for many years as a missionary, on atrocities against civilians.*

The long-running crisis in the GLR has resulted in an unprecedented number of deaths, great suffering and hardship. The scale of human devastation is unimaginable as populations struggle to cope with raging conflicts, repeated and continued displacement, drought and disease, not the least of which is the scourge of the HIV/ AIDS pandemic. Human rights abuses are so commonplace as to be routine. Sexual violations, early prostitution, abduction, indiscriminate attacks and murder are everyday events with no immediate solutions in sight. Chronic poverty and misery now characterise daily life for populations increasingly immune to horror. The world cannot be indifferent to the pleas of humanitarian actors, regional stakeholders and the people of the Great Lakes themselves, calling out for desperately needed help. Nowhere in the world should such a human tragedy be accepted; this region will not be the exception.

### PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

*“We don’t want to become killers. We do not want to die. We children cry day and night for peace.”  
Children in Kitgum District, Northern Uganda.*

In the GLR, thousands of children are prime targets for abduction, forcible recruitment and enslavement. With numerous armies predominantly comprised of children, battles are little more than killing fields for the young. Child soldiers are not a new phenomenon in the Great Lakes or elsewhere in the world. What is of great concern is the large numbers of the child soldiers, who are violently recruited by nearly every armed actor (government and non-state) in the region, and the unimaginable measures used to keep them captive and fighting. The fear of abduction by the LRA has driven approximately 25,000 children to escape nightly into Gulu, Kitgum and other towns in northern Uganda. These children sleep on verandas, on church grounds and at local hospitals, returning home each morning so that they are now locally referred to as “night commuters.”

That a young generation is steadily being wiped out, is not an exaggeration when more than 8,400 children have been abducted in northern Uganda in the past year alone (in addition to an estimated 20,000 in previous years); when 90% of the ‘cannon fodder’ killed in a recent rebel attack on Bujumbura Town were children less than 12 years old; when the trained military in UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) face daily confrontation with children whose weapons are often bigger than they are.

**IDP children in Rwanda  
Dina and her brother stand in front of their  
make-shift house. They expect to move into a  
new house before the end of the year**



WFP

#### **Victims...**

*“I was in my fifth year of primary school. That day, I had gone to the market in Minova to buy candies for resale in our kiosk, to help my parents. Suddenly, the militias [of RCD-Goma] surrounded us. They threw us in their trucks and drove us to a military camp.” 15 year-old Paluku, a demobilised child soldier in the DRC.*

**Night Commuting to Kitgum, N. Uganda**



AVSI

Adolescent girls are at extreme risk in the GLR. They are targets for recruitment into armed forces and armed groups, they are targets for sexual exploitation and abuse, and they are at great risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) including HIV/AIDS.

**... and perpetrators...**

*"...A few days later, a commander called me and said he had a special task for me to carry out. He was carrying a newborn baby. He placed the baby in a large wooden mortar, the one we were using for pounding grain. He gave me a heavy wooden pestle and ordered me to start pounding. I was afraid to do it, but I did as I was told. I knew I would be killed if I didn't."  
14 year-old former abductee in Kitgum District, Uganda.*

Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS comprise the most significant proportion of the internally displaced. Many of them are abandoned without appropriate caretakers making them one of the most vulnerable groups among the affected populations. In effect, the soldiers dying on the battlefields are in reality innocent Children at War.

*"When night fell the children returned to sleep in hospitals and bus parks, competing for places sheltered from the threat of rain. They pulled thin blankets around their shoulders, and they wondered if the guns would rock them to sleep."- AVSI Report.*

***We, the humanitarian partners, resolve to expose the particularities and extent of the violence committed against children in the Great Lakes Region and prevent further abuses of their basic rights.***

**REACHING THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED**

The GLR hosts 20% (5 million) of the 25 million IDPs in the world. Most of these IDPs live in camps that are, ostensibly, for their protection. The camps are as well meant to facilitate the delivery of aid but are, in reality, congested and unhygienic with poor provision of basic services. Protection is an illusion since, in some cases, attacks on the camps are just as frequent as attacks carried out on unprotected villages. The first responsibility for caring for and protecting IDPs should lie with national governments, but with so many fragile states in the region, easily broken peace processes, chronic poverty and socio-economic want, this responsibility is abdicated or

Respective Mortality Rate (for three months in 2003) for children under five in two IDP camps near Gulu was 5.67/1,000, where 4/1,000 is considered an emergency. This rate was not caused by any outbreak of disease, leading the agency conducting the survey to raise the possibility that the children had simply "died of hunger."

**IDPs on the move.**



**IDP woman in her Kitchen  
Euphasie prepares meals in her kitchen. She lives with her husband in a house that is half-way constructed**



WFP

ignored. The climate of constant fear excludes most IDPs from farming and harvesting because the threat of rebel attack could very well mean death. With few available options, the displaced are lured into risky activities (voluntary conscription, prostitution, etc) in order for them to eke out a living. Alternatively, they remain increasingly dependent on food aid and humanitarian assistance. Displacement

*"Why is the international community turning a blind eye on us? We have no homesteads in Acholi now, we are all displaced, why is the world keeping quiet?"*

*Retired Bishop of Kitgum, Baker Ochola.*

has a distinct impact on women that, deprived of the security in their community, are more vulnerable to hunger, disease, violence and sexual assault. Insecurity creates a vicious cycle wherein the isolation of the IDPs increases their needs even while putting them beyond the access of already overstretched humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian corridors have been effective in some cases but in others, like in northern Uganda where there is no reliable interlocutor within the LRA, assistance remains a nebulous dream. Complete dependence on the whole range of services strains the valiant efforts to address them. Psycho-social programmes fall in the third category, less urgent priorities but so desperately in demand for the lucky few able to survive abductions, mutilations and sexual violence. Neglect of host communities in programming decisions can exacerbate simmering conflicts. Regional actors work to ensure that balanced assistance -in commodities and services- is provided, that aid packages are in line with SPHERE standards and that the requirements of host communities are also addressed.

*"In Acholiland...1.6 million people are in need of life-saving food aid." World Food Program.*


***We, the humanitarian partners, resolve to reach and assist those Internally Displaced Persons who are currently inaccessible and to give comprehensive assistance to the most vulnerable groups among the IDPs in the Great Lakes Region.***

### HIV/AIDS in EMERGENCIES

*"AIDS is turning back the clock on development. In too many countries the gains in life expectancy won are being wiped out. In too many countries more teachers are dying each week than can be trained" James D. Wolfensohn, World Bank President.*

The population in the GLR has been recognised as having one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in Africa. The region is devastated by the health, social

**AIDS Patient**



Here sits Faustina. In the developing world, without the simplest, most basic medicines and palliative medicines, death may come as a sweet release from enormous pain and suffering  
*CRS/Sr. Ann Duggan*

and economic costs of the disease. In the five countries of the GLR i.e. Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, there are more than four million persons living with HIV/AIDS and 3,120,000 AIDS orphans. Transmission increases dramatically in conflict situations, when populations and armies are on the move, social structures are weakened and abandoned, and early or non-consensual sexual activity too often prevails. HIV/AIDS causes rapid damage to women's health, jeopardising future sexual and reproductive functions and causing humiliation and anguish. Overburdened and understaffed health structures cannot cope with huge refugee/IDP caseloads and the phenomenon of elderly- or child-headed households is common. It is in this context of conflict and displacement, limited national health services and overburdened humanitarian facilities that regional actors will focus on mitigating the ravages of the disease. By designing

and implementing appropriate programmes and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues, the response will focus on the particularities of the socio-economic catastrophe within the context of a complex emergency.

*"...Several distinctive characteristics govern the families affected by HIV/AIDS: usually the middle generation is entirely absent; there are large numbers of orphans; an increasing number of these households are headed by older women; and they belong to the poorest sections of society. To cope with the costs, older people are forced to sell off their land, property, cattle and other assets, while family expenses - including treatment for sick family members and funerals - go up."  
"Helbaae International.*

**A lost generation: grandmother and grandchildren**



**FAO**

*“Among expectant mothers tested at one of two hospitals in Gulu, the rates of HIV prevalence were 11 to 12 percent, where 5 percent is the national rate.” OCHA Uganda report.*

***We, the humanitarian community, resolve to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDs during emergencies and lessen its effects among displaced populations in the Great Lakes Region.***

## SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

*“Sexual violence against women is the weapon of war that weakens the entire family.” COOPI report on sexual violence in Kindu, DRC.*

*“I have lived through all the hells...”- Simire.*

Rape and war, through time immemorial, have gone hand in hand. That women (and, increasingly, men) are being raped in the GLR, in this environment of resurgent and unending conflict, is no surprise. Evidence shows that armed conflict generally leads to an increase in sexual violence. The deterioration of social infrastructures because of war, impacts negatively on the health and protection of a population, leaving women and children particularly vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation. What is extraordinary about the rape increasingly being perpetrated in the GLR is its use as a weapon of war meant to torture and subjugate women and tear apart families, all of this being done with unspeakable and inhuman cruelty. “Living through all the hells” depicts the layers of violence faced by the victims: first, the act itself, usually accompanied by unimaginable mutilations, brutalising and degrading the victim; then, being unable to report it because of cultural stigma or rejection; dismissal from the family circle, possible destruction of reproductive functions and loss of hope of normal life or marriage. The incidence of sexual violence is difficult to ascertain since, because of the stigma attached to the violation, many victims are unwilling to report it. Even worse, families often reject the victims, making them doubly abused, with no solution available. Perpetrators have no fear of punishment and continue this wanton activity mainly because rape in war situations is viewed as the spoils of war rather than as an illegitimate act that violates humanitarian law. Advocacy is required, for the removal of impunity and heightened awareness of the fact that any rape, even during war, is a crime. The fact that rape remains the least condemned war crime contributes to it being an integral part of the conflicts in the DRC, in Burundi and in Uganda.

Regional stakeholders have prioritised this issue, hoping that by bringing to light its intensity and promoting accountability for the perpetrators, the frequency of incidents will be reduced. Care for the victims is extremely important and requires considerable cultural sensitivity, empathy and understanding of the dilemmas that they face in receiving treatment and in acknowledging their abuse. Emphasis must be placed on care and counselling (short- and long-term), offering testing services, reproductive health (RH) care, drugs and other services that can alleviate some of the trauma. Training is needed as well for aid workers and counsellors, particularly on the collection of documentation, but also on the actual counselling and any activities that can jeopardise a fragile healing process. Realising that sexual violence is highly stigmatised in many places, care and counselling require considerable cultural and gender sensitivity. Humanitarian actors are aware of the requirements for dealing with this crime and acknowledge the difficulties of bringing the perpetrators to justice but are undaunted in their determination to address the needs.

**15-year-old victim of violent rape by soldiers in the DRC holds her newborn son, the result of the rape**



UNICEF

***We, the humanitarian community, resolve to prevent further incidents of sexual violence, care for the victims and ensure that perpetrators are made accountable for their acts.***

## PEACE AND DEMOBILISATION

*"Peace is an alien word, and it's easy to abandon hope from continents and oceans away." AVSI Report on northern Uganda.*

With conflicts raging in Burundi, in the DRC and in Uganda, prospects for peace are too often illusory or, if realised through patient negotiations and arduous international processes, do not translate into the daily existence of the populations in the GLR. Throughout the region, intermittent wars in Congo-Brazzaville and elsewhere, small arms availability and use has caused severe devastation and large-scale population displacement, culminating in widespread criminality and arbitrary violence. Many aspects of conflict resolution, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration exceed the humanitarian mandate of most regional actors but there are linkages between these basically political activities and the humanitarian imperative. Rights-based education and economic empowerment enable grassroots development of the peace process. In spite of the gender specific impacts of conflict, women in the GLR have assumed activist roles while holding together their families and communities. Women play a central role in creating and maintaining peace at the community level. These efforts must be recognised and supported. By promoting a culture of peace, the populations of the GLR may learn of alternatives to the unbearable existence that is now routine. By advocating for the inclusion of human rights and humanitarian principles in peace and political processes, humanitarian actors can influence the outcome so that every mind that is turned away from war is a tiny, but concrete, step towards peace. Where frequent and repetitive attacks and conflict are the norm, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons reduce humanitarian and development access. Weapons become the currency to regulate social and economic interaction, further disintegrating traditional cultural bonds, fragmenting families and destroying hope for the future. With the fluid conflict characterised

by shifting alliances and forced recruitment, many armed persons –if given an opportunity and alternative solutions- may give up the fight. Vigilance and flexibility are prerequisites if regional stakeholders want to take advantage of brief or rare opportunities for disarmament and reintegration, whenever and wherever they may present themselves.

Reintegration programmes, particularly for child soldiers, are a much-needed part of humanitarian action; giving back hope where none existed, provide necessary psycho-social support as part of the reintegration process. Significant

numbers of women are conscripted abducted or coerced into participating in armed conflict in the GLR, however DDR processes that require weapons surrender as eligibility criteria often exclude women and girls who rarely have ownership over the weapons they use in conflict. Women's role and participation of women in conflict means that disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes should be designed to take into account their special needs for reintegration, including

**Child soldier in the GLR**



**Former abductees in rehabilitation programme in northern Uganda**



AVSI



employment, families and psychosocial rehabilitation. Emphasizing the gathering and dissemination of information, mobilisation of resources and technical support to demobilisation programmes, humanitarian workers play a decisive role in shaping the eventual outcome of the peace and political processes. Building awareness of the results of weapons proliferation, of the peculiarities of arms-related violence and consequent insecurity, goes hand in hand with humanitarian action. Indeed, humanitarian operations are severely undermined and increasingly hampered and halted by the availability of weapons and the rampant militarisation of both the beneficiaries and the perpetrators. Strengthened and reliable information flow mitigated against continued impunity for defaulting signatories to ceasefires and peace accords. With widespread concerns over the plunder of resources and the war economy, advocacy plays a key role in addressing these and all other aspects of conflict resolution and peace building.

***We, the humanitarian community, resolve to ensure the inclusion of humanitarian principles in all aspects of conflict resolution, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration.***

We, the stakeholders in the Consolidated Appeal (CA) for the GLR, resolve to work together to fulfil the humanitarian imperative and address the suffering of affected populations to the best of our ability. We will make sure the plight of the people of Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda, the DRC, Tanzania and elsewhere in the region, is known throughout the world and that their needs are not anymore ignored.

We will hear their voices.

## **2. THE YEAR IN REVIEW**

In spite of tentative progress in political and peace processes (transitional governments in Burundi and the DRC; multi-party elections in Rwanda), humanitarian needs have escalated. The regional strategy for 2003 focused on seven key areas where regional offices could complement and support their country programmes: providing or enhancing skills and expertise, improving organisational response capacity (in human resources, administration, finance and logistics), developing preparedness and mitigation strategies, advocacy, addressing issues around HIV/AIDS, providing direct assistance and supporting demobilisation and peace-building activities. Throughout the year, stakeholders participated in regular reviews of their progress against the regional strategy and consultations were held with country-team representatives and regional partners during two Contingency Planning workshops in February and in June. At those meetings, the relevance and priorities of aspects of regional support were discussed and refined. Further deliberations and analyses occurred in April when the regional strategy and its implementation were reviewed and in early July when stakeholders and regional partners had a further opportunity to update and revise their achievements and constraints for the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). What follows is an overview of the activities of individual agencies and organisations in the seven strategic areas during 2003.

### **2.1 Enhanced Skills and Expertise through Technical Support, Backstopping/Surge Capacity and Training.**

During the year, most offices increased the availability of technical expertise at regional level, recognising that this can be the most rapid, efficient and cost-effective means of assisting country programmes. While maintaining a roster of staff available during crises or simply as surge capacity/backstopping, regional offices also gave specialised support in key areas (HIV/AIDS, protection, quality control, food security, public health, programme development, etc.). The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (OCHA RSO-CEA) has, for example, recruited a Regional Disaster Response Adviser (RDRA) and an Advocacy Officer. UNHCR maintained its Regional Technical Support Service while World Vision (WV), Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have augmented their staff by recruiting an Advocacy Expert, an Emergency Response Officer and an HIV/AIDS Expert, respectively. FAO is also developing a regional roster of experts to improve its emergency response while OXFAM GB has set up a Rapid Response Team with specialists in HIV/AIDS food security, protection, logistics, quality control (SPHERE Standards), media and advocacy.

Regional offices have been especially effective in the provision of training and capacity building for their regional staff and for staff in their country offices. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), for example, focused its technical support on training provided to national societies and to regional staff. Similarly, Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) has expanded its expertise in the area of community radio and has provided training to local journalists in Somalia and Burundi, through co-productions and formal workshops. WFP continues to expand its programmes of capacity building of staff in country offices and in regional bureaus and is finalising a region-wide emergency preparedness and planning initiative for contingency planning and early warning. Another WFP in-house training initiative continuing through the end of 2003 is the WFP Information Network Global System (WINGS) programme which aims to improve reporting, project and financial management. Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR), an organisation specialised in emergency response and disaster management, conducted security management training workshops for regional officers in Eastern Africa. OCHA RSO-CEA developed its expertise in the CAP and trained OCHA regional staff in Advocacy. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has also built staff capacities in administration and programming matters and is developing programme tools for Disaster, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) in conflict situations for distribution to country offices. Both Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and World Health Organization (WHO) have implemented training at country level, developing response capability, advocacy and resource mobilisation, respectively.

The importance of capacity building for national partners has been recognised as crucial for on-going programme management and sustainability. UNESCO's provision of materials combined with the training of teachers and examiners in Burundi and eastern DRC promotes education both during the crisis and in the future.

More and more organisations work together on training initiatives or open in-house training to external participants and this trend is greatly appreciated by regional partners. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had strong inter-agency participation from the region in its International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training in February and April, while both OXFAM GB and WV have begun training initiatives with RedR. A related achievement, keenly encouraged by stakeholders, is the sharing of expertise between organisations. OXFAM GB, for example, seconded staff to UNHCR in Tanzania and WV to WFP to jointly evaluate the IFRC transport programme; OCHA invited expertise from Save the Children UK (SC UK), from ICRC and from other UN agencies during its regional advocacy workshop. It is hoped that such initiatives will continue, despite the difficulties posed by the availability of personnel and the fact that the mechanisms for loaning/seconding staff need further elaboration. Meanwhile, OCHA has committed to undertaking a survey with regional organisations of current procedures for the release of staff, their potential availability and mechanisms of cost recovery.

There have been a number of constraints in the provision of technical support to humanitarian programmes. International Organization for Migration (IOM) and WHO highlighted an acute shortage of available experts on the HIV/AIDS pandemic, especially as relates to conflict situations, to carry out training in the region. Concurrently, the technical expertise embodied in regional staff is often in demand for emergency response outside the region and this puts limitations on regional services -both OCHA and IRIN were called upon to provide technical support for new offices in Turkey as the Iraq crisis developed. Other organisations (WFP, WV) have also been heavily involved responding to crises in Iraq, Afghanistan and in other regions in Africa. The constant deployment of staff on backstopping missions can impact negatively on the implementation of on-going activities undertaken at the regional level. At the same time, over-stretched staff in-country are not always able to leave their posts to undertake training, however beneficial for their future performance this may be. Recent security restrictions on meetings in Nairobi led to the postponement of a number of proposed trainings, including OCHA's planned, inter-agency, Emergency Field Coordination Training (EFCT). Funding limitations did sometimes curtail or delay the recruitment of additional technical staff -IRIN's plans for regional training workshops for new editorial staff and correspondents in editorial standards, practices and guidelines, was postponed because of funding delays.

Despite some introspection on the relevance and added value of regional structures (UNHCR is conducting a survey with its field offices on this subject), elements of skills enhancement and provision of technical expertise remain highly valued core functions of most of the regional offices.

## **2.2 Improved Response Capacity through facilitating recruitment, maintaining an emergency roster, providing guidance on staff welfare, providing technical expertise on administration and finance, facilitating local and international procurement, logistics and the reallocation of stocks, and assistance in resource mobilisation.**

Much has been done in this area, by a number of organisations individually and with very tangible progress on inter-agency collaboration through the formation of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group. Evolving directly from the last CAP, this inter-agency group provides a forum where organisations might work together to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of response. WV and the IFRC have taken the lead in convening the Working Group whose initial meetings established the principles of collaboration and information sharing. Further consultations examined contingency stocks and response capacity, joint training initiatives, donor relations, and a coordinated approach to IT and other technical issues. Sub-working groups have also been formed in Contingency Planning (covering the identification and vetting of regional suppliers, modalities to share stocks, framework agreements, the development of standard specifications for common relief items and addressing cross-border transferral issues), in joint Rapid Response Capacity (concentrating on assessment and deployment) in Joint Emergency Preparedness training and for IT/Telecom Information sharing. Beyond the initial and very constructive information-exchange, the groups are now working to determine their individual objectives and implementation potential.<sup>1</sup> Following the interim review of the CAP, the establishment of a Human Resources Working Group (HRWG) was agreed, again with WV as lead agency, to explore such issues as staff welfare and retention, leadership training, remuneration, and hiring practices.

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<sup>1</sup> Participants in the working groups include WVI, IFRC, CRS, Merlin, SC-UK, CARE, WFP, FAO, IOM, OXFAM GB, VSF-B, MSF-H, RedR & OCHA RSO-CEA.

Individual agencies continue to work on improving response capacity within their own programmes WFP's Handbook on Emergency Preparedness and Planning is soon to be finalised and disseminated, and the organisation maintains a global roster on emergency response, ready to be deployed during any emergency. It also has a Minimum Operational Security Standard (MOSS) that ensures each country office meets the minimum security standards to handle basic security conditions.

On staff welfare improvements, OXFAM GB has developed a Sexual Code of Conduct and Policy on HIV/AIDS in the workplace and UNHCR deployed a Regional Staff Welfare Officer to Nairobi Technical Support Service. IFRC is establishing a Human Resources unit that covers the whole of Africa and WFP has a global Peer Support Volunteer System with counsellors located in the GLR. The move towards a coordinated, inter-agency approach at regional level in these areas is an extremely positive development and further boosts the potential for more effective action in on-going programmes and for response in emergencies.

For administrative and finance support to country programmes, some organisations operate with the caveat that administration, finance and procurement are centralised and managed directly by headquarters. Similarly, many emergency response rosters are maintained at headquarters level, although OXFAM GB, for example, has a regional emergency response team and is developing a Regional Skills Register. UNICEF has established an internal surge-capacity roster and has completed basic orientation of the core team. RedR maintains a register of a wide range of selected emergency and relief experts and FAO's regional office has the capacity to field an emergency response team of relevant experts as needed. The development of an inter-agency Regional Emergency Roster has been hampered by the absence of staff sent to other crises outside the region.

Although resource mobilisation was identified as a constraint for some programmes, several organisations utilise their regional platforms to fundraise for regional and country programmes. UNICEF regional office assisted Burundi country programme with resource mobilisation five times this year while IRIN backstops global resource mobilisation efforts with the Nairobi regional office functioning as the main point of contact for donors. IRIN also tries to link its reporting more closely to joint advocacy efforts aimed at raising donor awareness of needs and, in regional consultations, it has been suggested that additional fund raising tools be explored. As an example of more proactive solutions, FAO established a rapid response fund for the procurement of seeds to address the problems evolving from the timing of funding or of the CAP not always being convenient for agricultural cycles.

The goal of Improved Response Capacity remains directly relevant and practical implementation of certain elements should be further explored.

### **2.3 Preparedness and Mitigation through better analysis, established early warning indicators and mechanisms and, thus, increased preparedness, through the analysis and dissemination of information, the maintenance of regional contingency planning, support to in-country contingency planning, support to the preparation of response plans and the sharing of humanitarian issues with donor representatives (for resource mobilisation).**

Regional contingency planning is an established and highly interactive process in the GLR. Planning exercises undertaken in late February and early June 2003 provided an opportunity for joint analysis of country situations and regional trends, further development of early warning indicators and assessment of levels of preparedness.<sup>2</sup> The Contingency Plan looks at the regional and cross-border implications of events, feeds into analysis at country level and the potential operational response, giving support to the preparation of country specific contingency plans. UNHCR has, as well, organised contingency planning sessions in Uganda while WFP's regional office has similarly supported its country offices in developing contingency plans. The process of contingency planning has been under scrutiny – with CARE, WV, OXFAM and UNICEF all developing plans in the region, analysing how they do so and trying to establish mechanisms for practical follow-up.

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<sup>2</sup> The reports on the Regional Contingency Plans of February & June 2003 have been widely circulated and are available from the OCHA RSO-CEA on request.

Because the humanitarian community still tends to react to crises rather than being pro-active in planning for these, the establishment of early warning indicators at country and regional level has been given greater consideration. A number of different tools that might be used for this analysis do already exist. WFP, for example, through its Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit collects, analyses and disseminates information on climatic developments and crop performance and, together with CARE, is developing indicators to measure food security. WV is doing the same for Situations of Chronic Instability and WHO has developed an Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Guideline, which is now ready for use and will be shared with health ministries. Increasingly, these mechanisms are being shared at regional level, and more systematic collection and consolidation ensures that often 'forgotten' factors such as natural disaster, or chemical/biological risk are given due attention alongside the complex emergencies.

The regular information-exchange fora at regional level continue to monitor developing situations in the GLR and OCHA plans to develop a regional database of Who does What Where (W3) as a tool to improve response capacity. Even where monitoring systems do exist, as in the case of Burundi, a sudden rapid deterioration or delays in the receipt of resources may have an impact on the speed of response. The need for early warning to be linked with forceful and timely advocacy has been stressed. IRIN noted that, through its expanding network of local correspondents, it is improving its access to local information, and is thereby more sensitive to emerging trends and key developments. Awareness of key early warning indicators is part of a planned staff-training programme that should ensure early information dissemination on a developing crisis.

#### **2.4 Advocacy on issues of concern in order to increase awareness of humanitarian crises in the region, mobilise resources to address these and facilitate humanitarian action.**

Recognising the plethora of humanitarian concerns in the GLR, more emphasis was placed in 2003 on developing inter-agency joint and complementary advocacy activities to address these. A Regional Inter-Agency Advocacy Focus group, led and chaired by OCHA RSO-CEA, has met several times to discuss issues for advocacy. The two Contingency Planning exercises provided a further opportunity to consult with Country Teams and other humanitarian actors on advocacy issues where regional efforts could support country programmes. One recommendation was for the group to use key events to launch advocacy campaigns and so, for example, the group capitalised on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May Transitional day in Burundi to advocate for humanitarian issues in the country. A Question and Answer format was designed and then shared with the media who were travelling to Burundi to cover this day.

Complementary activities to bring awareness of the Bunia crisis in the DRC demonstrated how the regional community might work together on advocacy issues while inter-agency assessment missions on advocacy topics have been instrumental in accentuating humanitarian needs drawing on synergies among regional stakeholders. A donor mission facilitated by OCHA RSO-CEA and with strong participation from other organisations, visited northern Uganda in April 2003 while WFP took part in an inter-agency mission to assess the atrocities towards women in war situations. At the same time, IRIN has been supporting advocacy through newly-developed in-depth features and special reports, as well as increased dialogue with humanitarian actors to ensure coverage of key advocacy matters.

Meanwhile, organisations have, individually, been sensitising political leaders and donors on specific issues. OXFAM GB has targeted the UN, African Union (AU), East Africa Community, European and Northern American Governments, as well as Governments of the region on issues in the DRC, Burundi and Ethiopia, CARE has pressed for peace initiatives for the GLR. UNDP-Small Arms Reduction Programme (ARP) is sensitising national parliaments and civil society in the GLR on gaps in legislation governing the flow of small arms.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is partnering with OCHA/IRIN to highlight the plight of Burundi women refugees through the IRIN Radio programme, produced in Kirundi.

Advocacy does face a number of constraints primarily because it is difficult to prioritise issues, among so many, in the GLR. Joint or complementary advocacy requires movement towards consensus even while real care must be taken not to jeopardise the security of national and international staff working in the country concerned. Despite the severity of the crises and the

number of concerns, the Great Lakes still suffers serious competition for international attention, highlighting the importance of maintaining advocacy as a relevant response mechanism for regional actors.

The Office of the Regional Coordinator contributes to advocacy efforts by participating in peace processes in the region.

## **2.5 HIV/AIDS: To contribute to the global attempt to combat the spread of the disease and mitigate its effects**

The devastation caused by the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the health of the populations in the GLR is well known but there is increasing alarm about the social implications and costs of the disease. Regional efforts to address HIV/AIDS include UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) and United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) co-hosting the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the HIV/AIDS Regional Coordinating Group in Nairobi. The HIV/AIDS working group, under the lead of IOM, charged with implementing the CAP regional strategy, have begun the collection and dissemination of information on similar regional programmes to all interested organisations, ensuring links with other such initiatives. Within organisations, there is growing technical expertise on HIV/AIDS and awareness of its importance in all sectors –FAO, for example, has recruited an HIV/AIDS expert – and HIV/AIDS policies are being established (such as OXFAM GB's Policy on HIV/AIDS in the Workplace or IOM's policy statement on HIV/AIDS which addresses the issue of mobile and displaced populations. IOM is also a Focal Point for HIV/AIDS for East and Central Africa. Much work is being done by, *inter alia*, IRIN to provide relevant and people-centred information (the PlusNews service) and by WHO, which is targeting youth on prevention initiatives.

UNIFEM is providing trainings on mainstreaming gender into national AIDS plans for Tanzania and Uganda and is collaborating with UNDP on a regional study looking at the relationship between genders, conflict and HIV/AIDS. Concerned that the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic disproportionately affects women, UNIFEM will be increasing focus on developing practical and sustainable HIV/AIDS-related interventions geared towards gender sensitivity.

The impact of HIV/AIDS is far-reaching and touches most social, economic and development agenda. A number of organisations have complementary roles to play in respect to their individual mandates (i.e. FAO through seeds and tools to families made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS; WFP through its policy to improve its programming in respect to the pandemic) and in support of a common strategy. UNHCR has a robust HIV/AIDS programme in the individual countries e.g. the Republic of the Congo (RoC), and has based regional coordinators in the DRC and Addis Ababa. There is some concern about limited expertise in the region on HIV/AIDS at present, but the pandemic impacts on a range of socio-economic sectors so that even non-experts can play an important role.

Constraining factors in addressing issues of HIV/AIDS include a lack of knowledge on best ways to address HIV/AIDS in an emergency situation (especially a complex emergency) and limited expertise on the disease and its consequences in the region. This issue is being addressed by the HIV/AIDS Working Group. Because of the limited availability of best practice guidelines for HIV/AIDS in emergencies, there is a reliance on trial and error in accurately assessing the consequences of the pandemic. Funding has been a problem for HIV/AIDS programmes in the region although recent initiatives like the Global Fund and the US Government's proposed assistance package should provide respite. Constraints notwithstanding, HIV/AIDS remains a priority at the regional level especially since, as evidenced in Southern Africa, few countries have the capacity to address the issue at a national level. A holistic regional approach, supporting national initiatives, is essential.

## **2.6 Demobilisation and Peace-Building through information and analysis, advocacy for an integrated GLR strategy and the resources to implement it, support for fora / networks enabling dialogue, support the involvement of affected populations in peace processes and support to country offices**

Stakeholders note the difficulty of undertaking concrete action to support DDRRR despite tentative progress in peace processes and peace-building initiatives at country and regional level. Furthermore, despite the need to improve regional inter-linkage, peace processes tend to be country-orientated and DDRRR programmes follow the same pattern. Although this sector depends on developments beyond the control of humanitarian organisations, there remains scope for advocacy on demobilisation and peace-building initiatives, and the inclusion of humanitarian concerns in these. In this context, OCHA campaigned for greater inclusion of humanitarian concerns, now one of the four 'clusters' for discussion, in the planned Great Lakes Conference<sup>3</sup>.

Enhancing the role of the populations themselves in peace-building initiatives was an element of the strategy -with funding from the Human Security Trust Fund, the IRIN Radio Project is expanding coverage from Burundi and Somalia, to include other conflict-affected countries in the region: the DRC, Uganda and Sudan. The focus of the expansion will be on building the capacity of radio stations selected for their potential as vehicles for building trust, understanding and dialogue at the community level. Similarly, CARE has initiated a project in the DRC aimed at involving civil society organisations in the peace process, in improving access to information and enhancing dialogue at the community level. WFP supports Disarmament, Demobilisation, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDRRR) initiatives and peace-building efforts throughout the GLR - for example, providing food assistance to demobilised soldiers in Rwanda to smooth the process of reintegration- and is included in the processes in the DRC, Uganda and Burundi from planning through implementation. WFP also forms a part of the World Bank initiative: the Multi-Country Demobilisation Programme (MDRP). UNESCO Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (PEER) continues to further a culture of peace and reconciliation in the GLR through their Culture of Peace Network. Practical support is given to unity, reconciliation and reintegration programmes through, in Rwanda, WFP's rations for those recently released from prison and UNHCR's support to families of ex-combatants returning to their countries of origin.

The availability of small arms in the region was recognised as a factor in the continuation of conflict: UNDP-SARP through ongoing activities, will contribute to the reduction of the social, humanitarian and developmental impact of small arms proliferation and complement ongoing DDRRR initiatives.

In Burundi as part of the World Bank's Multi-country Demobilisation Programme (MDRP), UNICEF is about to receive funding for DDR of child soldiers under special projects. UNICEF anticipates additional funds for Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) for the Great Lakes, which will include, as a priority, DDR of child soldiers. UNICEF is preparing for a regional inter-agency CAAC/DDR meeting, together with partners, such as the Coalition to stop the use of child soldiers, the SRSG, Save the Children Alliance in the first quarter of 2004."

## **2.7 Direct Assistance to Affected Populations by ensuring effective and timely distribution of assistance, the protection of vulnerable groups and the mobilisation of resources.**

Not all regional actors are immediately involved in the provision of direct assistance, but rather support country programmes. WHO's assistance to national Ministries of Health (MoH) for responding to outbreaks of malaria (Kenya), Ebola (RoC) and meningitis (northwest Uganda) has directly benefited the population in these countries. Similarly, IFRC provides support to their national societies to respond to crises in Uganda and Tanzania. UNHCR has a region-wide programme of care and maintenance, protection, repatriation and reintegration. WFP's regional PRRO stabilises and/or improves household food security and nutritional status for target populations.

The protection of vulnerable groups remains a key concern in the region, and is incorporated into direct assistance programmes. UNHCR's Regional Technical Support Service provides guidance to country offices on the protection of unaccompanied and separated children, refugee adolescents

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<sup>3</sup> An initiative, being carried forward by the SRSG for the GLR, to bring together high-level representatives of the countries of the GLR to explore and enhance mechanisms to improve peace, security, good governance, economic and other cooperation. Its timing is dependent upon the progress of other regional peace initiatives.

and sexual and gender-based violence and in Rwanda, the agency has been assisting the families of ex-combatants. WFP identifies a range of vulnerable groups –including malnourished children and people living with HIV/AIDS- for targeted distributions even while including a social welfare element to build on local capacities. Food aid is used, in Rwanda for example, to bolster employment, create assets and develop rural infrastructure, thus encouraging development.

Although food distribution and other forms of direct assistance has been ongoing throughout the region there are a number of constraints. Activities in Burundi are dependent upon the security situation and the accessibility of target populations; staff face increased risks in their attempts to reach as many beneficiaries as possible. Similar problems are faced in Uganda where the lack of access has become one of the main priorities of humanitarian assistance. In Tanzania, the refugee caseload remained higher than expected because of slow repatriation – thus increasing needs. Conversely, in Burundi, lower than anticipated return resulted in higher than average direct operational costs. The slow receipt of resources, and long local purchase lead times, impacted on pipelines throughout the region resulting in some temporary reductions of standard rations.

At regional level, direct assistance to country programmes continues to be an integral part of the regional strategy, remaining relevant in all of the countries.

## 2.2 Financial Overview – Response to the 2003 Consolidated Appeals in the Great Lakes Region

There were eight UN agencies that included proposals in the original 2003 CA for the GLR. At mid-year, the Appeal was revised to augment the budget of WFP thereby enabling them to adjust their operational costs and to allow for an increased beneficiary caseload in Tanzania and Burundi. Also included in the revision was a UNDP project 'Addressing Small Arms Proliferation in the Great Lakes Region'. Eventually, nine agencies appealed for a total of US\$ 115,327,113 (after revision).

The current status of the Consolidated Appeals for and in the Great Lakes Region is:

Country	Needs (Revised)	Pledges/ Contributions <sup>2</sup>	Uncovered Needs	% Covered	Funding outside the CA
Burundi	71,550,103	21,263,348	50,286,755	29.7%	6,780,423
DRC	229,407,473	83,339,574	146,067,899	36.3%	22,844,328
GLR	115,327,113	110,002,396	5,324,717	95.4%	17,886,384
RoC	28,272,314	9,886,641	18,385,673	35.0%	3,506,688
Rwanda <sup>1</sup>	No Appeal				
Tanzania <sup>1</sup>	No Appeal				
Uganda	126,614,674	92,874,900	33,739,774	73.4%	5,609,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>571,171,677</b>	<b>317,366,859</b>	<b>253,804,818</b>	<b>55.56%</b>	<b>56,627,532</b>

<sup>1</sup> The WFP PRRO does cover Rwanda and Tanzania as well as Burundi.

<sup>2</sup> Includes carry over

Tanzania and Rwanda did not issue Appeals in 2003 but instead chose to rely on alternative funding mechanisms or else to target development assistance. As of 13 October 2003, an estimated amount of US\$ 110,002,396 was received for the GLR CAP, or approximately 95.4% of the total requirements of US\$ 115,327,113. In the same period last year, the Appeal was 90.8% funded but the 2003 Appeal represents a substantial increase in the dollar amounts required and contributed – in 2002 US\$ 62,004,352 was contributed against requirements of US\$ 68,318,004. Worthy of note is the increase of the funding received outside the framework of the Appeal, which amounts to 60% more than the corresponding figure for 2002 (US\$ 17,886,384 for 2003 to date, vs. US\$ 11,111,458 as of a similar date in 2002). These trends show that even as the humanitarian needs escalate in the GLR, donor response is positive. UNICEF, one organisation whose requirements in the GLR CAP are fully funded, is appreciative of the strong donor support it has received for its appeal, which has for the most part been channelled to its country humanitarian operations. On the other hand, neither IOM nor WHO received any funding through the Appeal and



both had had to rely on core and residual funds to maintain their presence. UNDP-Small Arms Reduction Project has also not received any contributions through the Appeal and, instead, relies on the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for budgetary provisions. The organisation, however, still requires further support for its regional projects. FAO has been fully funded allowing for stronger regional coordination. The OCHA RSO-CEA has received more than 90% of its requirements to date and IRIN also notes positive funding response from donors although the timing of disbursements has delayed planned implementation for both organisations. UNESCO has received only 12.4% of its requirements but has used these funds to provide one-half of the resources for its education in conflict programme. Faced with such constraints, the Agency observed that activities have been scaled down considerably and available resources were spread over several projects. The inclusion of the WFP Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in the Great Lakes Appeal skewed it so that around 83% of the appeal is for food aid. WFP noted that the PRRO has been fully funded.

While they are stakeholders, NGOs did not appeal through the GLR CAP in 2003, although a number report that their inclusion in the document has proved useful as a marketing tool for resource mobilisation. NGOs are funded in different ways, sometimes using their own funds to finance projects, or acting as implementing partners of UN agencies. Although funding pressures do constrain programmes, access to the beneficiaries, notably in the GLR context, is often as great a constraint. Donors are requested to allow greater flexibility in funding allocations to enhance the ability of organisations to take advantage of windows of opportunity.

### 3. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

*"Let war yield to peace" Cicero.*

#### 3.1 Winning the Peace – Contradictions in the Great Lakes Region

The year 2003 has revealed a pattern of mutual accommodation between governments and armed opposition emerging in some of the most conflict-ridden countries of the GLR (i.e. Burundi and the DRC). This accommodation manifested itself in the successful attainment of political benchmarks (elections in Rwanda, transitional governments in Burundi and DRC) in tandem with escalating humanitarian needs (40% increase in the numbers of IDPs in the past year). Intermittent conflict and repeated attacks on civilians, continued population movement within countries and across borders, has resulted in pervasive vulnerability and mounting despair among the affected populations. While international awareness of the crises in the region has improved and intervention forces have been deployed to prevent atrocities and massacres, IDPs numbers have risen and most of the affected populations live in unimaginable conditions of hardship and despair.

The much-awaited transitional government in the DRC was named on June 30th, after months of arduous negotiations and several false starts. Burundi made significant progress in the implementation of the August 2000 Arusha Agreement, following the hand-over of the presidency to Domitien Ndayizeye on April 30th, marking the beginning of the second and final phase of a 36-month transition period. The eight-year transition in Rwanda entered its home stretch in 2003 with the adoption, through a plebiscite, of a new constitution and the successful holding of presidential elections in late August. In Uganda, the president and the government are viewed internationally as African success stories in achieving development goals and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. These political gains have been tarnished by generalised violence in Burundi for most of the year and the explosion of Ituri province in the DRC. Rebels in Burundi launched two unprecedented heavy attacks on the capital in April and July, adding to the continuous state of insecurity in most parts of the country. The attack in July resulted in hundreds of casualties in Bujumbura, most of them children. Subsequent government retaliation wreaked untold havoc in hillside settlements and caused the displacement of several thousand persons. In Ituri, DRC, the withdrawal of Ugandan troops in early May sparked an outbreak of violence between various militia groups, sending an estimated 200,000 people fleeing from the town. Following a steep deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in Bunia and in the province, and the thin presence of MONUC on the ground, the UN and the EU approved the deployment of a French-led Multi-National Force (MNF) to secure the town, disarm militias and ensure the continued functioning of the Ituri Pacification Commission (IPC), previously agreed to by the various groups. The MNF's mandate was however limited to Bunia and only lasted until September 1st when a fortified MONUC detachment, with a UN Security Council Chapter 7 mandate of peace enforcement assumed the MNF's role in Bunia.

Uganda's Operation Iron Fist continued during the year with little success: a ceasefire between the government and the rebels of the LRA lasted less than one month before full-scale attacks -and Operation Iron Fist- recommenced. Instead, the LRA's brutal attacks and abductions have spread further afield. Since June 2002, the conflict has spread beyond the traditional areas of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts further south to Lira, Apac, Soroti, Katakwi, Kumi and Kotido districts. Rebel attacks and clashes with the government troops have displaced more than one million people and humanitarian assistance to the affected populations continues to be undermined by insecurity as well as resource constraints. A disturbing phenomenon is that conventional military tactics (as in Burundi and Uganda) against armed insurgents reveals an irrational slaughter of children since 90% of the LRA army and 90% of the rebels attacking Bujumbura in July were children under the age of 16.

In Tanzania, the Government continues to consider the large caseload of refugees in the North of the country as a security concern. Early in the year, food shortages necessitated the reduction of rations to up to 50%, raising concerns about a potential deterioration of refugees' health. The situation has since improved, although the Government continues to follow a policy that encourages repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin and has entered into tripartite agreements with the governments of Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda and with the UNHCR for the return of their nationals present in the country.

## 3.2 Key Issues in the Region

### 3.2.1 External & Environmental Factors

The 'War on Terrorism', and the global contradictions some international actions imply, has also had an impact on dialogue with regional governments on their commitments under international law. On one hand, it has led, indirectly, to reduced freedom of movement and security measures (e.g. suspension of flights) that affect regional economies. At the same time, it has also focused attention on potential 'hot spots' and encouraged greater support to mitigation efforts or peace processes (eg for Sudan), or encouraged the early deployment of an international force (Bunia) as well as the consideration of a coordinated regional disaster response mechanism. Other humanitarian crises (Iraq, Southern Africa, Horn of Africa) have pulled some resources from the region (human and financial) and reduced visibility for the humanitarian crisis in the Great Lakes. Nevertheless, the presence of the French-led multinational force in Ituri contributed to heightened international media interest, which has been used to highlight other regional issues.

From the donors, there is a greater concentration upon governance issues and even though the political agenda of some countries remain unclear, there appears greater willingness to address issues of concern with some governments. Several countries in the region enjoy substantial donor support for the Government budgets but conditionality for some aid seems better focused and more targeted. Donors are more vocal about budgetary allocations (Uganda's defence budget) and are more pro-active in pushing for recipient governments to address humanitarian concerns.

As the region is vulnerable to natural disaster – drought, flood, and earthquake – it remains strongly impacted by climatic trends. In eastern Uganda's Karamoja region, the impacts of last year's drought continue to be felt although recent assessments indicate that recovery is beginning to take root. Although the number of drought affected people has risen through the year, market indicators point to a gradual re-establishment of livelihoods in the area. Drought conditions in south-eastern Rwanda have also resulted in severe food shortages in the Bugesera region. Two consecutive poor harvests and resultant crop failures in January and June have left 45,000 people in dire need of food assistance.

### 3.2.2 Peace, Security & Human Rights

The various peace processes in the region – for the DRC and Burundi – remain extremely fragile. Although there has been some progress over the past year, commitments made have not always been honoured and individual accords are frequently violated.

*"The ruthless exploitation of Congo's children by leaders of armed forces to further their own material and political ends is the most egregious example of human rights abuses in of the entire conflict in the Congo," Amnesty International.*

There is often considerable divergence between apparent progress at the political level and the actual situation on the ground, where conflict continues; regional or international actors remain negatively involved and thinly disguised proxy wars persist. Repeated violations of human rights and disdain for humanitarian principles characterise many of the conflicts. The complexity and the inter-linkages between the processes are recognised, and quick solutions are unlikely if these are to be sustainable.

There is concern at potential 'spoilers', who renege on agreements, disrupt processes or remain outside them altogether, and the question arises of what, if any, action can be taken to ensure their involvement and compliance. Despite much talk on the issue, impunity remains a key issue where little seems to have been achieved. The efficacy, and will, of national structures (such as the judiciary) or international mechanisms, has been called into question.

In Uganda, the situation has a different dimension since there are no credible interlocutors on the part of the LRA. The Government's dogged pursuit of the military option also prohibits dialogue on the part of any other potential mediator, such discourse being viewed with suspicion, if not actively discouraged.

Progress in demobilisation and disarmament in the region remains dependent upon positive evolution in peace processes and, thus, although both are discussed, there has been little action to date. The complexity of the environment -the number of conflicts, movement of armed groups over borders, proxy wars- make implementation problematic. The availability of **small arms**, and the flow of these within the region, further complicates disarmament since these weapons are too often the means of livelihood in an environment that offers few sustainable alternatives. The pillaging of natural resources sometimes seen as a causal factor for the conflicts in the region remains a potential catalyst for future clashes.

Crime and banditry continue to rise in the region, driven primarily by chronic poverty, but also as opportunistic groups profit from conflict and chaos through preying on vulnerable populations. The war economy, characterised by shifting alliances within the militia groups, virtual enslavement of whole sections of the population (in the DRC) and a denuding of the economic resources desperately needed to appease the conflict, prevails. There is little doubt that this 'parallel economy' will continue to play an active role in determining the socio-economic landscape and any progress towards true peace. Without adequate provision for the reinsertion, social integration and economic support of demobilised soldiers, rebels or the general population who may also have easy access to small arms, all signs point to continued criminality in the region.

Because of considerable internal and external pressure for democratisation and political freedom, some real efforts have been made in this regard. In some areas, however, progress has been slower than hoped and concerns persist about political space for opposition parties, limitations on press freedom, and the actual involvement of the population in peace processes. There is concern that external actors may impose unrealistic timetables on democratic processes so that even if these are attained, concurrent milestones in socio-economic developments, in improvements in humanitarian conditions and in the provision of basic services cannot follow at the same pace.

In a number of countries (Burundi, DRC, northern Uganda), humanitarian space is increasingly limited by insecurity and the humanitarian community struggles to take advantage of 'windows of opportunity' to access populations in need. Humanitarian security remains a serious issue, with attacks on personnel, offices and assistance supplies. There are a number of non-state armed groups, with no apparent respect for humanitarian work or principles. In addition, NGOs in a number of countries face administrative issues relating to taxation and the importation of assistance supplies.

### 3.2.3 Health & HIV/AIDS

The socio-economic dynamics in the GLR leave the populations vulnerable to the spread of epidemic diseases. Problems related to rapid urbanisation, poor infrastructure, and chronic poverty, are compounded by the effects of intermittent wars and ethnic clashes. Conflict-induced displacement of people and military movements (UPDF in Uganda/DRC, militias in DRC), poor hygiene and sanitation in confined sites (northern Uganda, DRC), limited access to preventive care and poor vaccination coverage raise epidemics to disastrous proportions. Controlled diseases such as monkey pox are re-emerging; yellow fever and cholera are constant threats. HIV/AIDS prevalence and infection rates within the region are among the highest in the world and the impact this has on all aspects of life –health, social structures, economics, food security– is already evident. Moreover, people infected with HIV/AIDS need better nutrition to be able to ward off or delay the effects of the disease, making food security of crucial importance in any prevention or mitigation strategy. In northern Uganda, where LRA attacks and Operation Iron Fist have forced more than 80% of the population into camps, rates have started to rise again, despite previous stabilisation / improvement in the rest of the country. In Rwanda, the infected population includes nearly one million cases and in Burundi, the number of AIDS orphans is around 245,000. The death / illness of the productive labour force in the farming community has resulted in a diminution of the quantity and quality of food being produced, other exacerbating factors – conflict, lack of social services, insecurity - notwithstanding. Large populations in densely packed camp settings result in a breakdown of social norms; poverty and economic necessity

*“The children affected by HIV/AIDS, therefore, are emotionally vulnerable, financially desperate, face a greater risk of being abused and are exposed to stigmatisation and neglect.” World Vision Report on Children and AIDs in Uganda.*

drive people into high-risk occupations. The cycle continues, eventually including sexual violence against women and girls, children being abducted for use as sex slaves and increased rates of infection ultimately spiralling into greater prevalence of the disease.

### 3.2.4 Affected Populations: Internally Displaced Persons, Refugees and other Vulnerable Groups

*"We are prisoners in our own land...restricted by the activities of both the rebels and the army.  
"Bisentina Akello, IDP in Gulu, northern Uganda.*

The numbers of affected population in the region continue to increase. As conflict continues, the numbers of internally displaced rise, including those forced to move from their homes for short periods of time (i.e. temporarily displaced in Burundi, night commuters in Uganda) and those displaced on multiple occasions. IDPs in the GLR, representing 20% of the world caseload of IDPs (25 million persons) have increased from 3.4 million in 2002 to the current 4.77 million. Displacement across national borders continues and there are protection concerns for refugees in a number of countries. At the same time, limited return movement (nearly 100,000 returnees in the region in 2003) is not always entirely voluntary, and anxiety is shown over inadequate provisions for returnees. Large populations are forced into displaced camps and denied access to their farms and principal means of livelihoods. The crowded and unsanitary conditions in the camps are notorious and are probably the cause for high mortality figures in some camps. Among the IDPs are certain groups known to be particularly vulnerable and this includes women and young girls forced into high-risk occupations or even raped, children denied access to many basic services, the elderly and the disabled.

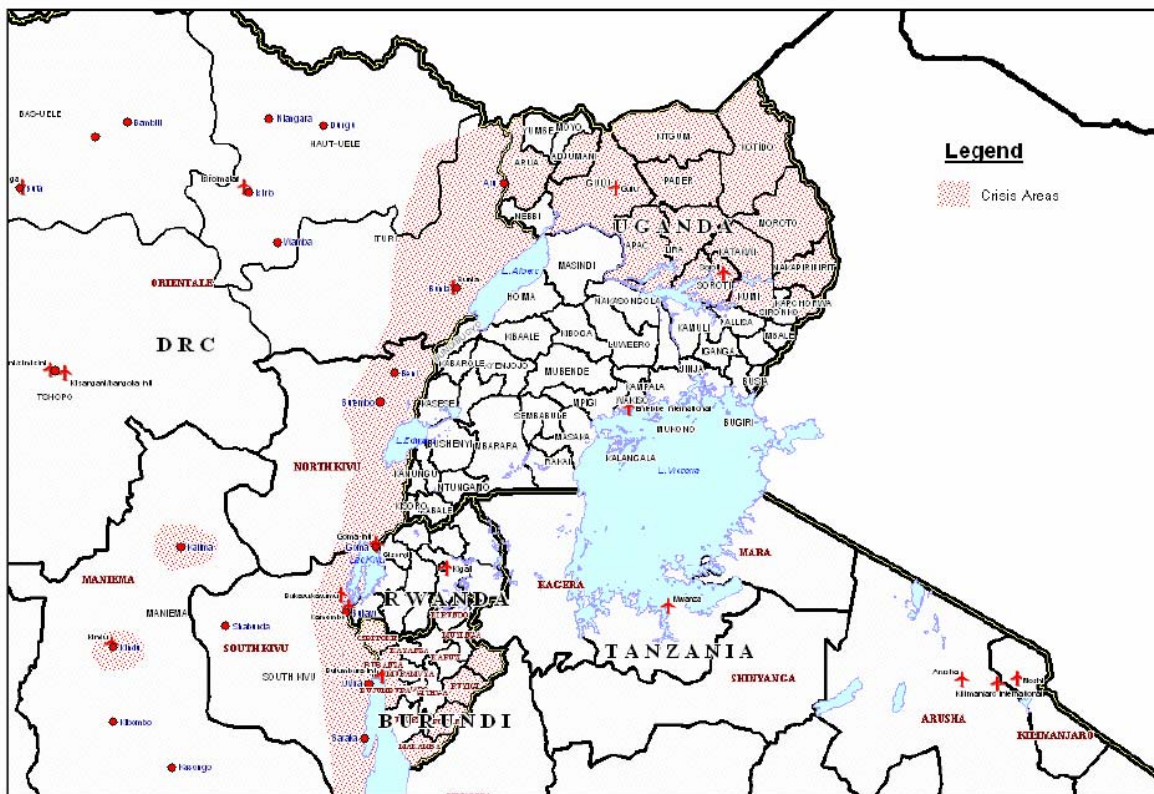
COUNTRY	IDPs	REFUGEES	TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION	OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS
BURUNDI	281,628	38,901	320,529	*Returnees 41,657 *War orphans 380,000 *Unaccompanied minors 965 *AIDS orphans 245,300
DRC	3,413,700	329,280	3,742,980	*Food insecure 31,000,000
RWANDA	N/A	32,634	32,634	*Returnees 7,963 *Unaccompanied minors 900 *Detainees 94,000 *HIV/AIDS-affected 915,300 *Inadequate shelter 960,000 *Food insecure 70,000
TANZANIA	N/A	513,861	513,861	
UGANDA	1,076,145	218,767	1,294,912	*Drought-affected 655,426 *Abducted children 19,510 *Night commuters 25,000 *War and AIDS orphans 1,700,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,771,473</b>	<b>1,133,443</b>	<b>5,904,916</b>	

### 3.2.5 Violations against Women and Children

Violations of human rights seem to be on the increase (although restricted access hinders full reporting), these include abductions and indiscriminate attacks on civilians, as well as limited access to health structures, basic social infrastructure and education. Of particular note is the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and intimidation. Both the number of reported attacks (and these may only be a small proportion) and their severity have increased. In eastern DRC, these attacks are often accompanied by grotesque mutilations and recent documentation shows that both genders are at risk.

*"The government is doing recruitment and so are we.  
" LRA rebels in Uganda upon abducting children from a displaced camp.*

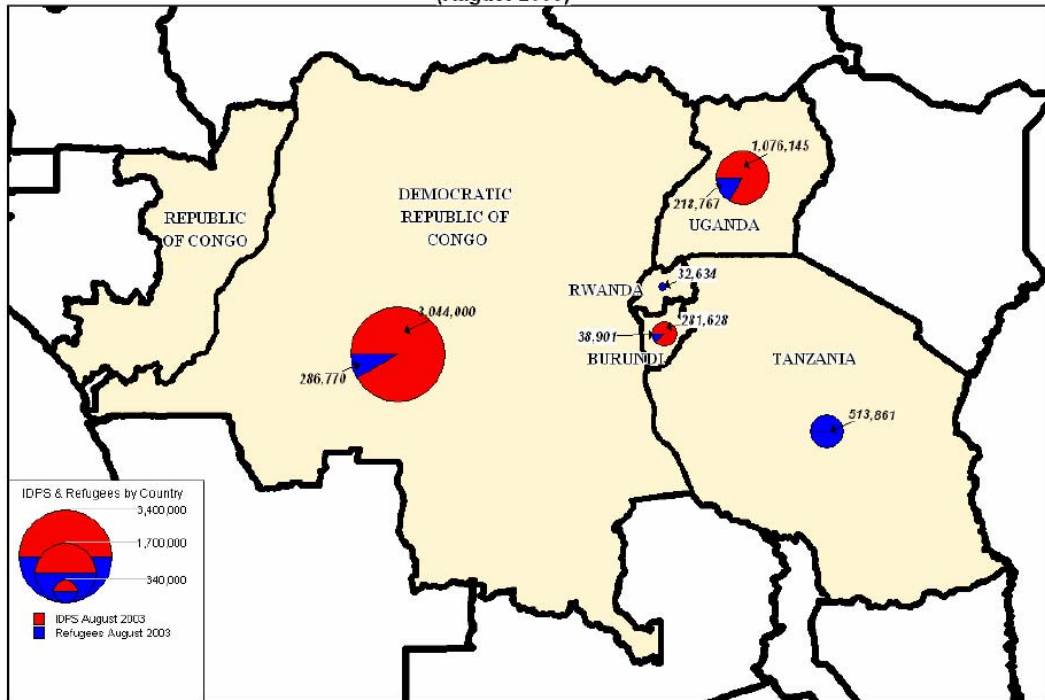
Children remain particularly vulnerable, suffering from violence and deprivation of basic rights such as education, shelter and sometimes food. In addition, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and children associated with armed groups, continues and, in some countries, has risen, despite a number of national and international agreements on the demobilisation of child soldiers. In the GLR, there are armies made up almost entirely by children and abduction is a primary recruitment method. This, of course, brings in question the continued pursuit of the military option in some countries where it is known that military successes actually translate into slaughter of children, forced against their will to become soldiers. The situation for young girls is one of much concern where many of them are abducted to become 'wives' of rebel soldiers, virtual sex slaves. Recaptured abducted girls sometimes return with babies of their own. Family and community acceptance of these girls is often problematic and this, added to their psycho-social stresses and traumas that these girls face is an issue that needs addressing in the region. The number of AIDS and war orphans in the region is as well of catastrophic proportions with more than 2 million such children in Burundi and Uganda alone. Bearing in mind the difficulties in gathering such information, it is a reality that gives credence to claims of their being a lost generation in the Great Lakes.



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

Prepared by OCHA Regional Support Office, Nairobi

GLR Affected Populations by Country  
(August 2003)

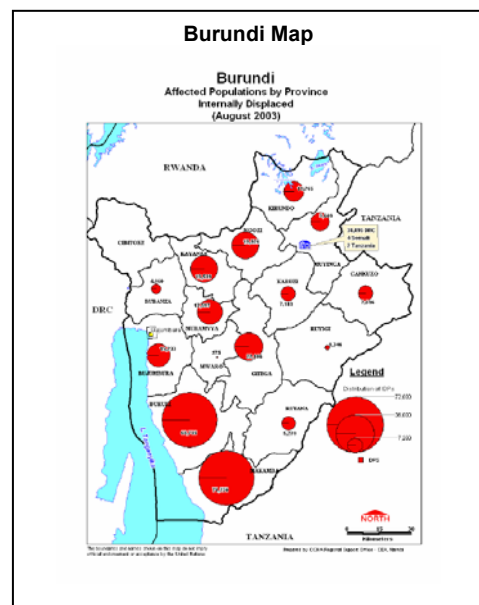


#### 4. COUNTRY SCENARIOS FOR 2004

The situation in the GLR is significant for its fluidity and instability. Single events in any one country can affect and/or compound situations in other countries in the region. Keeping the regional linkages in mind, the following individual country scenarios have been developed as a basis for future planning and preparedness. These build on joint and continuous analysis undertaken with country teams as part of the bi-annual Regional Contingency Planning Meeting and reinforced in regional deliberations during the CAP workshop. Regional representatives of UN Agencies, the Red Cross Movement and NGO partners have all contributed to the development of these scenarios.

##### BURUNDI

Despite the signature of the agreement between the Government and Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie / Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie (CNDD-FDD) (Nkurunziza), the refusal of Palipehutu – Forces National de la Liberation (FNL) (Agathon Rwaswa) to participate in the talks might be a serious obstacle to the peace process. Quartering (cantonment) of troops belonging to the CNDD-FDD (Jean Bosco Ndayikengurikiye), CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) and Palipehutu-FNL (Mugabarabona) has begun, but there is concern that armed opposition could disturb the process. The reinsertion of the quartered troops and the difficulties in the implementation of the ceasefire may lead to tension and the potential failure of the process. Consequently, increased tension in the army is foreseen, with possible involvement of the armed opposition and political actors. Increased fighting will lead to further internal population displacement and refugee outflows to Tanzania and will impact on humanitarian access. A general increase in crime and banditry is predicted. Deployment of the

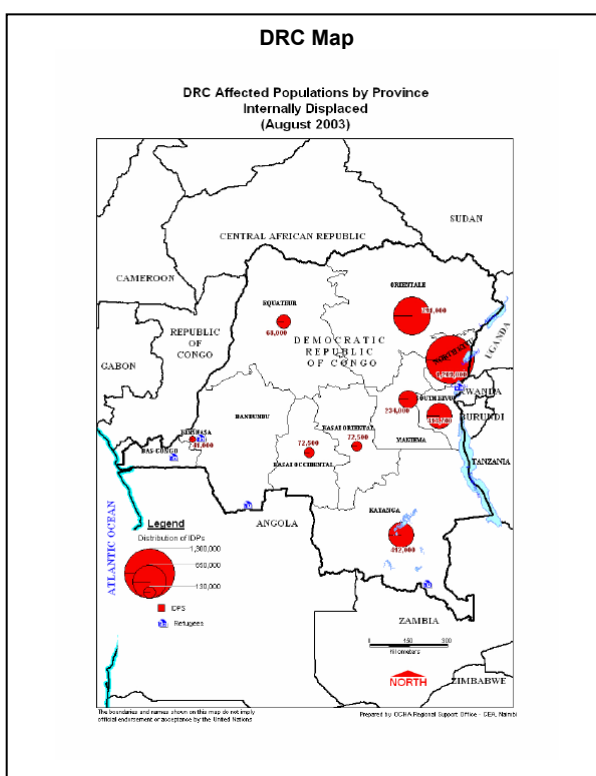


African Mission in Burundi (AMIB) will continue. Some return of refugees from Tanzania will continue, both facilitated return to calmer areas in the north and spontaneous return to insecure areas. However, not all returnees to insecure areas will be able to return to places of origin and will likely join IDP populations in sites. Refugee return from Tanzania is prompted by a deterioration of living conditions in the camps (movement restrictions, reduced food rations, decrease in coping mechanisms) and indirect pressure from local Tanzanian authorities. Mass return is not expected. Some refugee influx from DRC might occur as a result of continued conflict in the east. Further deterioration of the economy and potential currency devaluation is expected. Donor funding is pending political and security developments. Harvest predictions indicate a slight improvement in agricultural production and major deterioration in food insecurity is not expected, although limited access and looting in conflict areas may have local impact. Malaria rates remain steady (or with slight seasonal increase), and may improve somewhat in response to the implementation of the new drug protocol. Risks of other epidemics (cholera, meningitis) remain. HIV/AIDS prevalence may increase.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Despite the establishment of the Transitional Government, delays are expected in either the consolidation of its authority or in the extension of its administration throughout the DRC. This will in turn impact negatively on the implementation of the peace process, on economic development (capital flight and illegal exploitation of resources may continue) and on the delayed implementation of army reform and DDR plans. In western parts of the country, where the situation is calm, some IDPs will return to places of origin and assistance will be provided for reintegration activities. Across the country, human rights violations and the persistence of impunity will prevail as continued conflict further aggravates the overall situation. Violations such as rape and sexual abuse, slavery, and recruitment or non-release of child soldiers and children associated with armed groups will reign. In the East, conflict will continue both between rival armed groups seeking territorial gain and as a result of inter-ethnic tension, leading to continued and multiple displacement of populations and limited/sporadic humanitarian access.

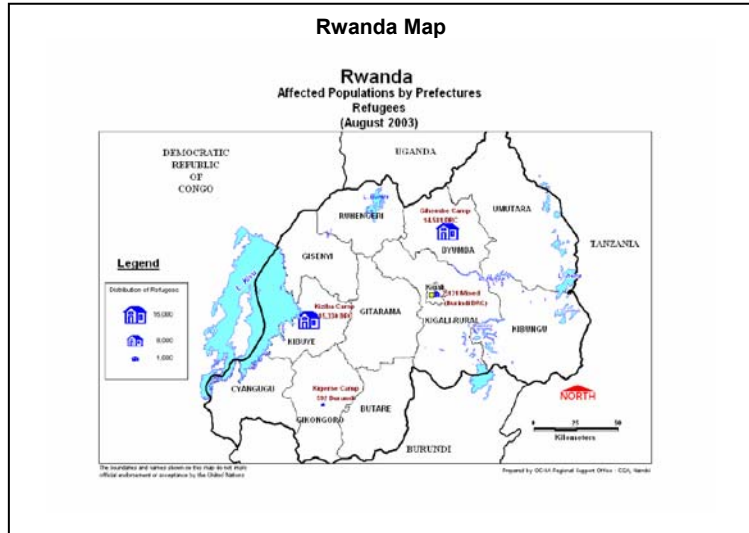
Rwanda and Uganda will continue to influence developments in the Eastern region, either through support to armed groups and the continuation of a proxy war, and/or through renewed presence on the ground. In Ituri, following the successful mission of the Multi-national Force (MNF) in stabilising the situation and in contributing to the pacification of Bunia, it is expected that the expanded presence of MONUC, under Chapter VII, will further these gains, notably through the demilitarisation of the area. Although superficial demilitarisation will be effected, sporadic attacks will continue in the environs of the town and fighting will move to other areas of Ituri. The expansion of MONUC's mandate may also help to open a limited number of humanitarian corridors. The situation in the Kivus deteriorates further as RCD-Goma presses for and achieves further territorial gain in North Kivu and the multiplication and splitting armed groups leads to even higher insecurity and extortions on the civil population. Security for humanitarian actors remains fragile, with personnel temporarily relocated from areas of insecurity. Concerns were raised that the complexity of the environment in which assistance is provided may affect relationships, credibility and perceptions of impartiality on the ground, thus posing additional security risks. Surveillance of volcanic activity will continue. Continued emissions- at current levels - of gas and ashes are expected. Humanitarian actors also expect outbreaks of tuberculosis, meningitis, malaria, and cholera in areas with high population concentrations.





## RWANDA

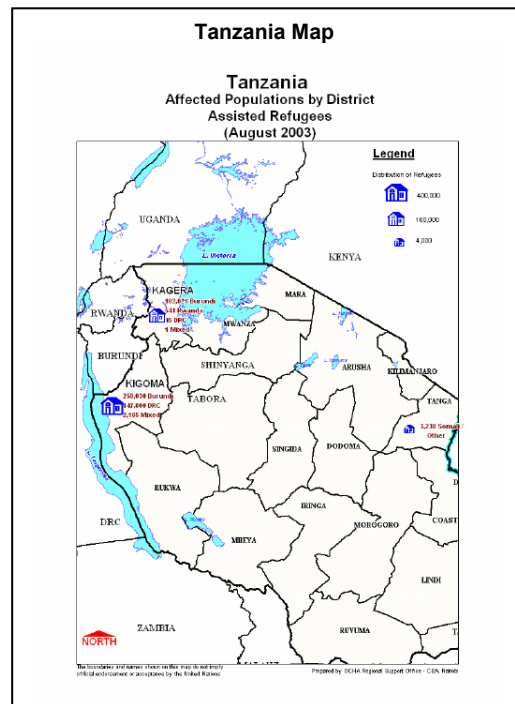
The *status quo* continues to prevail as reconciliation efforts and efficient security machinery maintained civil order during and after the elections. Demobilisation will continue, and so will the release of prisoners. Disputes and minor clashes may occur but will not seriously impact on the security situation in the country. Although poverty will remain a key issue, positive economic developments are expected with the release of Bretton Woods funds, even with the stalemate in implementation of the Brookings Initiative. 192,000 families will remain in inadequate shelter.



Drought will continue to impact on the southeast (Bugesera, Umutara, Kibungo) where populations will experience food shortages, compounded by food insecurity due to successive crop failures. There is a possibility of a further meningitis outbreak. HIV/AIDS and malaria remain major causes of morbidity /mortality. It is not likely that tensions in neighbouring countries will result in any new influx of refugees and no refugee outflow is expected from Rwanda. On the other hand, return and reintegration of Rwandan refugees from Malawi, the Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Zambia and other African countries, will occur. Surveillance of volcanic activity will go on and emissions of gas and ashes will continue at current levels. Some tension with Uganda is likely to persist, with a continuation of the proxy war in DRC, but no direct confrontation.

## TANZANIA

There is a possibility of a new influx of refugees from Burundi if the security situation there deteriorates because of incomplete ceasefire, non-implementation of army forms and failure to address other outstanding issues. Camp capacity for the receipt of refugees is exhausted and camp conditions could further deteriorate. Food rations remain reduced and security /movement restrictions remain in place. Lacking coping mechanisms, the most vulnerable groups generally suffer from the worsening conditions. The Government of Tanzania continues to express its concerns regarding the continued presence of Burundian refugees and their impact on host populations and local security and there could be an attempt to close the borders against further influx. The repatriation of refugees to some areas of Burundi will continue, with facilitation to northern –more secure– provinces. Some tension with host communities, who, following repatriation could lose their access to camp facilities, could be possible. The start of formal repatriation to the southern provinces will be dependent on the security situation. The fragile security situation in eastern DRC, and the possible intensification of conflict, may lead to an influx of Congolese refugees (with little or no advance warning).

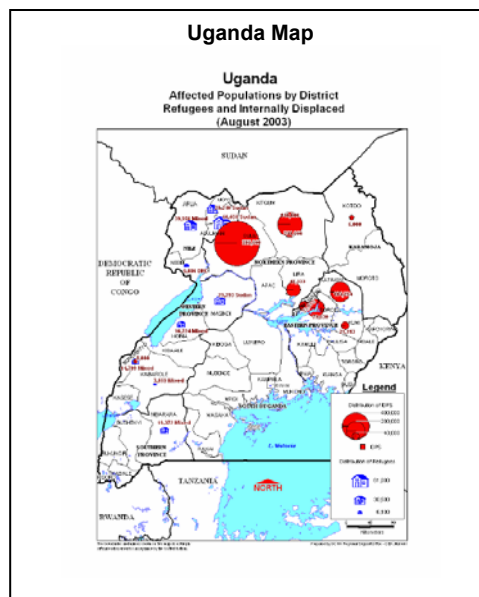


Already, 17,000 were received between January and June 2003. Camp capacity for Congolese new arrivals is exhausted. No significant repatriation of Congolese refugees to DRC is anticipated. Both Burundian and Congolese refugees attempt to stay in local villages as a result of inhospitable conditions in the camps, but risk roundup and expulsion by Tanzanian authorities. The status-determination continues for the remaining

Rwandan refugees in Tanzania. Drought may result in poor harvest in Southern Tanzania and this, plus low food stocks and poor infrastructure for their transport, may cause localised food insecurity.

## UGANDA

The recent escalation, in scope and intensity, of LRA activities in northern Uganda increases and compounds displacement (in camps and for temporary night-commuters). Insecurity hampers IDPs' access to land so that planting and harvesting are no longer possible, food insecurity prevails and dependence on humanitarian aid continues. The lack of access remains a major constraint in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and government provided services but no possibilities to negotiate access with the LRA is foreseen. Lacking mechanisms for dialogue or peaceful settlement, the military option against the LRA will remain in force. HIV/AIDS prevalence increases as a result of the conflict and crowded conditions of sites and the constant movement of troops. Poor water/sanitation conditions impacts on the health status of the population, increasing vulnerability to epidemics. Relations between Uganda and Sudan remain tense amidst allegations of continued Sudanese support to the LRA and there is the potential for a resumption of the proxy war between the two countries. Inadequate rainfall in the Karamoja sub-region results in poor harvest, increasing food insecurity and dependence on food aid. Disarmament of the Karamajong is not implemented and cattle-rustling continues. LRA activity in the region continues and results in additional displacement. No immediate repatriation of Congolese refugees is foreseen and there is even the potential for a new influx. Similarly, repatriation of Sudanese refugees is unlikely although no new influx is expected. The political situation in fragile as a result of growing divisions, discussions on the position of the opposition, multi-party politics and a possible third presidential term. Security forces gain additional influence and there may be some political repression. Tension continues between Rwanda and Uganda, with a continuation of the proxy war in DRC, but no direct confrontation. Some donors become more critical of Government attitudes and actions and this may impact upon funding decisions for the country.



## 5. THE 2004 REGIONAL STRATEGY

The GLR consolidates certain dynamics that intertwine in and among the countries. Many problems are not country-specific, having roots in neighbouring countries, cross-border implications and often impacting on other populations in the region. Regional humanitarian actors can build on an enhanced perception of the needs of the vulnerable populations beyond national borders to complement national programmes.

The regional strategy for 2004 is two-fold, recognizing on the one hand that the role of regional offices pivots around the provision of support to country programmes and, on the other hand, that certain humanitarian problems have emerged as priority issues.

The primary component of the 2004 Regional Strategy lies on the five core functions that regional offices fulfil in assisting their respective country offices and structures to meet humanitarian needs:

- Advocacy: a primary focus that complements and supplements efforts within the countries;
- Emergency response capacity: building and maintaining a reservoir of qualified and available staff for backstopping purposes, for technical support in specialised areas (IT, procurement, logistics, telecommunications) and the elaboration of response plans and resource mobilisation;
- Disaster preparedness and risk reduction against natural and man-made disasters: enhancing contingency planning within countries and throughout the region and elaborating early warning indicators and risk reduction strategies;

- Staff support and development: improving the skills of regional staff through the provision of training and staff welfare support;
- Direct assistance to affected populations: whether through activities classified as life-saving (food security, health, nutrition, water and sanitation and natural disaster response), life-sustaining (agriculture, child protection, education, gender, HIV/AIDS, livestock, psycho-social care) and life-enhancing (demobilisation, environment, migration-settlement, training, income-generation, peace-building).

The secondary component of the Regional Strategy focuses on five strategic goals for the GLR:

- The particularities and extent of violence committed against children are brought to light and prevented;
- The most vulnerable IDP groups receive comprehensive assistance and currently inaccessible IDPs are reached and assisted;
- The transmission of HIV/AIDS during emergencies is reduced and its effects among displaced populations lessened;
- Further incidents of sexual violence are prevented, the victims are cared for and perpetrators are made accountable for their acts;
- Humanitarian principles are included in all aspects of conflict resolution, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration.



## 6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Through continuous consultations with all stakeholders in the Appeal, regional humanitarian actors have assessed the needs in the GLR and jointly designed the response. Taking into account the competencies and capacities of organisations, the regional strategy strives to meet the needs of the affected populations. Regional response builds on complementarities with country programmes and on inter-organisational synergies that can enhance humanitarian action. The Regional Strategy identifies the five core functions of regional offices in complementing and supplementing efforts within the countries:

- Advocacy: strengthening the analysis and reporting of humanitarian concerns; reinforcing country advocacy strategies on key themes of human rights, on media coverage of specific issues and on lobbying for impartial donor support to the needs of the vulnerable populations of the GLR;
- Emergency response capacity: building and maintaining a reservoir of qualified and available staff for backstopping purposes, for technical support in specialised areas (IT, procurement, logistics, telecommunications) and the elaboration of response plans and resource mobilisation;
- Disaster preparedness and risk reduction: covering the dissemination of information and donor liaison, the continuation of regional contingency planning exercises and the elaboration of early warning indicators and risk reduction strategies;

- Staff support and development: the provision of expertise, enhancement of professional skills, training and staff welfare;
- Direct assistance to affected populations: through the provision of life-saving, life-sustaining and/or life-enhancing activities.

Regional actors will, according to their mandates and within the scope of their particular capacities and technical expertise, apply these core functions against the needs evidenced in five identified thematic priorities for humanitarian response. These regional themes are highlighted and expanded below.

***The particularities and extent of violence committed against children are brought to light and prevented .***

Regional actors have determined that particular focus will evolve from advocacy efforts to bring recognition of the extent and particularities of the violence committed against children. Through joint programming and complementary action, the humanitarian community will enhance the regional, operational focus and will encourage political commitment to addressing the issues.

In accordance with their respective mandates, most regional organisations (WVI, MERLIN, SC-UK, UNICEF, OCHA, OXFAM, IOM, UNHCR and UNIFEM) have a strong focus on child protection, actively supporting advocacy for child protection and the promotion of child rights. UNICEF, for example, advocates for the Rights of the Child throughout the GLR while OCHA & IRIN collaborated with other regional actors to highlight the situation of children in northern Uganda, culminating in IRIN's web special, video-documentary and a jointly produced booklet. WFP prioritises its interventions to ensure that women and children are the best targeted –in Burundi, WFP and UNESCO collaborate to provide food assistance to schoolchildren who are mostly orphans. The wealth of technical expertise resident in the regional offices supports country offices especially in staff capacity building, training and policy development, helping them to define strategies to mainstream these issues into annual programmes. UNICEF, in conjunction with SC Sweden, developed a field manual on training armed forces in child protection and UNESCO's ECO-Magazine promotes environmental conservation among refugee children.

***The most vulnerable IDP groups receive comprehensive assistance and currently inaccessible IDPs are reached and assisted.***

Humanitarian organisations, many overstretched by the enormity of the needs, face severe difficulties in accessing IDPs due to insecurity. The regional strategy recognises this and proposes to improve targeting even while addressing issues of access in designing assistance programmes. WFP provides direct assistance to IDPs and has extended its regional PRRO to be able to improve household food security and nutritional status for target populations. UNICEF also provides direct assistance to IDPs in a range of sectors as well as advocacy for the rights of IDP women and children. UNHCR's Regional Technical Support Service guides country offices in protection issues for the displaced while WVI implements community-based psycho-social support for IDPs in Beni, DRC. FAO's assistance to the most vulnerable disaster-affected households specifically targets IDPs, host communities and returnees with access to land. Most organisations are active in assisting IDPs with programmes ranging from health care to water and sanitation, food distribution or livelihood support. Advocacy is key for informing the donors of the humanitarian concerns but can also highlight the actual application of their aid money. OCHA primarily uses several information tools, including the bi-annual Affected Populations Reports and twice-monthly Information Exchange Meetings, to underscore the plight of IDPs, promoting, as well, adherence to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

***The transmission of HIV/AIDS during emergencies is reduced and its effects among displaced populations lessened.***

Technical support and training will feature prominently in this strategy as regional hubs strive to build capacities of humanitarian partners at all levels, encouraging partnerships, complementarity and coordination. UNICEF, UNAIDS, and SC UK have developed and disseminated the HIV/AIDS in conflict GAPS analysis. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues features as well as a part of the response -OXFAM and WV are exploring ways of integrating HIV/AIDS in all programmes and are documenting and duplicating best practice. WFP has a programme to promote self-reliance of HIV/AIDS-affected households, in and out of refugee camps and is supporting its country offices to mainstream HIV/AIDS in all programmes –in Burundi, WFP provides food assistance to HIV/AIDS

infected persons in social centres and medical centres. Similarly, WVI's community-based psycho-social support is offered to HIV/AIDS victims in Uganda. FAO will expand its activities in support of the food security of the most vulnerable populations to include HIV/AIDS affected households. Advocacy is no less important and a pilot radio drama series to be launched by IRIN in Burundi will incorporate HIV/AIDS topics. Meanwhile, IRIN also provides a specialised HIV/AIDS news and information service, *PlusNews* which now has a dedicated web site, [www.plusnews.org](http://www.plusnews.org).

***Further incidents of sexual violence are prevented, the victims are cared for and perpetrators are made accountable for their acts.***

Regional stakeholders have prioritised this issue, hoping that by bringing to light its intensity and promoting accountability for the perpetrators, the frequency of incidents will be reduced. WFP's policy of Enhanced Commitments to Women ensures that women benefit from food aid and mainstreams a gender perspective in all of its programming. The organisation participated in an inter-agency mission to assess the atrocities towards women in war situations but recognise that this does require improved expertise on the part of aid workers and peacekeepers. ICRC's course in International Humanitarian Law can be usefully applied in such cases. Emphasis will be placed also on care and counselling (short- and long-term), offering testing services, drugs and other services that can alleviate some of the trauma that often accompanies such violence. WFP is implementing projects to provide assistance to HIV/AIDS affected persons in refugee camps in Tanzania and Rwanda, and WVI is doing the same in Uganda. Training is needed as well for aid workers and counsellors, particularly on the collection of documentation, realising that sexual violence is highly stigmatised in many places and requires considerable cultural and gender sensitivity. To this end, UNICEF conducted training on sexual violence issues in October. The stigma surrounding rape and sexual violence complicates advocacy efforts but makes it all the more important that the issues are brought to light, that the perpetrators are made to understand that rape *is* a punishable crime and that they know they will not continue to commit such crimes with impunity.

***Conflict resolution, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration are promoted and humanitarian principles are included in peace negotiations and political processes.***

OCHA RSO-CEA's support to the Great Lakes Conference provided an opportunity for the inclusion of humanitarian principles in political dialogue. Meanwhile, CARE has initiated a project in the DRC aimed at involving civil society in the peace process, in improving access to information and enhancing dialogue at the community level. Regional actors provide technical support to country programmes for rights-based education and economic empowerment, advocating taking advantage of opportunities for reintegration as they present themselves. UNESCO PEER's Culture of Peace Network promotes peace and reconciliation activities, campaigning for harmonious resettlement and reintegration. Civic education, also a pillar of Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction's (PEER) work in the GLR, is considered pivotal for the development of political institutions that can augment other political achievements like the transitional governments in DRC and Burundi and the elections in Rwanda. WFP, as well, is part of the consultation process of the DDRRR in Burundi, Rwanda, DRC and Uganda. Further assistance from regional actors is possible in information gathering, resource mobilisation and technical support to country offices in programme design, particularly as regards demobilisation. IRIN plans an inter-regional web special on DDR while UNDP-SARP is implementing a programme reinforcing the capacities of civil society NGOs and community groups to address armed violence and conflict resolution. Concerns were voiced over the plunder of resources and continued impunity for defaulting signatories to ceasefires and peace accords but a strengthened information flow from all stakeholders could mitigate against this. Advocacy plays a key role in all aspects of conflict resolution but in particular, in addressing the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs). UNDP-SARP is organising public sensitisation and awareness events highlighting the dangers of SALWs and advocating against the prevalence of armed violence.

## 7. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS

Humanitarian action can encourage and support positive moves by other stakeholders - be they country governments, regional political bodies, members of the international community, or donor representatives— to provide durable solutions for beneficiaries. Conscientious pursuit and development of links and complementarity among programmes and across the region enhances the humanitarian imperative to ensure sustainable development. While the implementation of programmes takes place for the most part at country level, regional organisations provide necessary support and complementary action to boost country operations. Regional support to humanitarian activities find a home in the GLR Appeal, acknowledging the synergies possible through a regional focus, the improved chances for complementarity, joint planning and mutual reinforcement. The Regional stakeholders in the GLR Appeal will utilise the following mechanisms to enhance complementarity:

- **Strengthen inter-agency support mechanisms:** in training, sharing of technical expertise or joint programming, by seeking a shared understanding of the problems and designing joint solutions.
- **Developing links with 'external' actors.** Such links may be used to assist in the fulfilment of support functions through, for example, identifying recruitment agencies for suitable humanitarian staff, reputable suppliers for stocks and equipment, or organisations that can facilitate the cross-border/regional transfer of stocks. However, 'external' actors also include individuals, organisations or structures that can provide expertise and specialist knowledge not available at either country or regional level. These might include consultants in particular areas, university departments and academics, conflict analysis units, the military, meteorological experts and specialists in the private sector.
- **In support of thematic areas of the strategy,** regional organisations will collate information on, develop links and undertake advocacy with bodies that:
  - develop or implement regional or specific programmes, such as UNAIDS on HIV/AIDS, UNDP and MONUC on demobilisation;
  - provide financial support to regional initiatives, such as the World Bank, bilateral or humanitarian donors.

With the same objectives, regional organisations will collaborate with bodies or institutions that:

- have political leverage, such as the African Union (AU), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) or Regional Representatives of the Secretary General;
  - facilitate peace processes or initiatives for countries in the region or the region as a whole.
- **Where appropriate, share information with, support and build capacity of national governments.** Regional offices will work with country offices to ensure that relevant contacts are maintained with both central government and line ministries and to enhance complementarity of programmes for the benefit of the affected populations.
  - **Support local initiatives of vulnerable populations:** Every community develops, over time, its own coping mechanisms or ways of responding to crises. Humanitarian programmes should complement and build upon these and upon the 'grassroots' knowledge and experience of civil society organisations active in the countries of the region and among the diaspora.

Michel, playing a guitar, is now aged 18. He bought his guitar in Goma for US\$ 7. He was recruited by force into the RCD-Goma forces in 2001 in Minova, 46 km west of Goma. Michel had dropped out of school and was working in the family farm, as his parents couldn't afford school fees any more. In his community they applied the principle of collective farming – he and nine friends worked on the farms in turn. Michel was forcibly recruited from his friend's farm where he was working. At first Michel thought that he was being taken to help carry load and equipment for the military. Instead he ended up at a military training camp for two months being taught how to fight a war. Michel has now been at the CTO



(Centre de Transit et d'Orientation -Transit centre) for one month and three weeks and has hopes of being able to return home to continue helping on the family farm where they grow coffee, rabbit and quinine.

The Goma CTO was set up by SOS Grands Lacs in April 2, 2002. The CTO is a transit centre for children with the aim of re-integrating the children back into their families and communities. It has under its tutelage, street children, children in conflict with the law as well as children demobilised from armed groups. There are currently 54 children in total at the CTO. UNICEF has supported the centre by providing tarpaulin, tents, tables, chairs, school and recreational kits as well as other financial support for the functioning of the centre.

**Photo credits: Christine Nesbitt**

**Night Commuters in Gulu, Northern Uganda**



AVSI

**Night Commuters on the move**



AVSI

*"The hide-and-seek begins at bedtime when thousands of small figures emerge from grass huts and tramp towards the town of Kitgum in the gloom. It is a cold night to spend on the streets but the children huddle under the stars until dawn.*

*Out in the bush, unseen, are other children: the seekers armed with AK-47s, clubs and knives.*

*It is a game played every night in the nearby towns and villages, an area stretching for hundreds of miles. If the hiders are found by the child warriors of the LRA, they experience one of three outcomes: they are killed on the spot; marched into the bush and killed; or marched into the bush and forced to become killers themselves.*

*Excerpt from The Guardian newspaper, June 24, 2003*

## SUPPORT PROVIDED BY REGIONAL OFFICES

	<b>Skills/ Expertise</b>	<b>Emergency Preparedness and Response</b>	<b>Technical Support</b>	<b>Advocacy</b>	<b>Direct Assistance</b>
<b>IDPs</b>	IOM IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM WFP WHO WVI	FAO IOM OCHA OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM WFP WVI	FAO IOM IRIN OCHA OXFAM WFP WVI	FAO IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNIFEM WFP WHO WVI	FAO IOM OXFAM UNESCO PEER WFP WVI UNHCR
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	FAO IOM IRIN OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM WFP WVI WHO HI	FAO, IOM OCHA UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM WFP WHO WVI	FAO IRIN OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNICEF WFP	IOM IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNIFEM WFP WHO WVI,	FAO HI IOM UNESCO PEER WFP WHO WVI UNHCR
<b>Sexual Violence</b>	IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM WFP	OCHA UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM WFP	IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNICEF WFP	IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM WFP WVI	OXFAM UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER WFP UNHCR
<b>Children</b>	HI IRIN OCHA UNESCO PEER UNICEF WFP WVI	OCHA UNICEF WFP WVI	IRIN OCHA UNICEF WFP WVI	HI IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER UNICEF WFP WVI	FAO HI UNESCO PEER WFP WVI
<b>Peace and Demobilisation</b>	IOM IRIN OXFAM UNESCO PEER UNICEF UNIFEM	OCHA OXFAM UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER UNIFEM WFP	OCHA UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER UNICEF	IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER UNIFEM WFP WVI	IOM OXFAM UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER WFP
<b>Other/general</b>	FAO IRIN OCHA OXFAM RedR UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER WFP WHO	FAO IRIN OCHA OXFAM RedR UNESCO PEER WFP WHO	FAO IRIN OCHA OXFAM RedR UNESCO PEER WFP	FAO IRIN OCHA OXFAM UNDP/SARP UNESCO PEER WFP WHO	FAO OXFAM UNESCO PEER WFP



## PROJECT SUPPORT TO THE REGIONAL STRATEGY

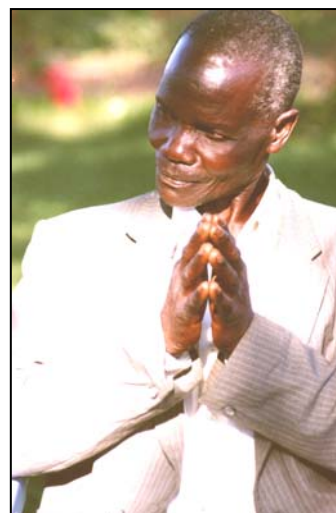
Project	Skills & Expertise	Emergency Preparedness & Response	Technical Support	Advocacy	Direct Assistance	Child Protection	Most Vulnerable IDPs	Sexual Violence	HIV/AIDS	Peace & Demobilisation
<b>FAO</b> Regional Coordination	X	X	X	X			X		X	
<b>FAO</b> Rapid Response Fund		X			X		X			
<b>FAO</b> Food Security for HIV/AIDS Affected Households	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
<b>IOM</b> Information System for GLIA	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
<b>IRIN</b> Regional Support	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<b>OCHA RSO-CEA</b> Regional Support and Coordination	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<b>UNDP-SARP</b> Small Arms Proliferation	X		X	X	X					X
<b>UNHCR</b> Regional Support	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>UNESCO</b> Teacher Education & Peace Education	X		X		X	X	X			X
<b>UNESCO</b> Culture of Peace Network	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<b>UNICEF</b> Regional Support	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<b>UNICEF</b> Childinfo Database	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
<b>UNICEF</b> Child Protection	X		X	X		X	X	X		X
<b>UNICEF</b> Advocacy	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<b>UNICEF</b> Sexual Violence & HIV/AIDS	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
<b>WFP</b> PRRO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>WHO</b> Regional Support	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
<b>WVI</b> Security Training	X	X	X			X	X			X

**Ndungu Gerald Maluma of Kyanti Kaule village**

Wife: Nankya Sepiranza

Grandchildren at home:

Nabirio, 14  
Damulira, 13  
Nakyaja, 13  
Vincent, 12  
Florence, 9  
Melida, 8  
Lydia, 5



**The situation**

*"These children lost their fathers. There were four of them, four sons of mine, all dead. They died of 'Slim' – that is, AIDS – one a year, one after the other. As each died, the family brought me the children to look after, because their fathers were renting in Kampala and had no land. Two of them were married, and two were not but still produced children. Three of the mothers died, and one is still alive, but far away in Kampala, with no contact with her kids. "I have four other children alive, but they are grown up and have gone away to pursue their own lives.*

*It was all too much for me. Now, since I am hearing the same story from all over the whole of Uganda, I know I am not alone in this. I have adapted. There is nothing else to do – you just live with it. "As my children died one after the other, and my grandchildren were brought to me, I found it all too much. I asked myself, what can I do now? How could an old couple like us possibly look after these kids? There was no money, not enough food.*

*I did think about disappearing, to be honest. I thought I could just leave home, because I couldn't see how I would cope. But I knew my wife wouldn't be able to look after these orphans on her own, so I decided to stay there in spite of all the problems. I wasn't sleeping much, either – I was worrying too much to fall asleep. "I was stuck, getting more and more depressed. I would just sit down, worrying about so many things, able to do nothing. I asked myself, why bother working now? I told myself I was useless, and I wished I could die and leave the bitter world behind.*

*By the time they first approached me to join the Inter-personal Therapy for Groups (IPTG) course, I wasn't as I am now. I was shabby – poorly dressed, not washed. "I almost refused to go – I said, 'Don't waste my time'. But I did go. When I went to that first session, I considered it just somewhere to play about. In the first two sessions, I listened carefully and realised that all the other members, I came to discover that there are people who have more serious problems than mine. During the third session I started believing that maybe I might get something out of it.*

*People look at me now, compared to how I was, and they say, you look smart. You are smiling. Exactly what did you do there? They are eager to join in. "There are many people who are in the same situation that I was in, just as depressed. I would ask World Vision, if it is possible, for them to make similar treatment available to others that they gave me. It really is very helpful – they should be able to acquire the skills that I have gained, too".*

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

### 8. STRATEGIC MONITORING

Regional offices employ a range of mechanisms to assess and evaluate their performance in relation to their individual mandates and missions, but also to the strategic goals developed together with other stakeholders. Many regional structures evaluate their own performance as well as participating in assessment, monitoring and evaluation activities in their respective country offices. The results are used to ensure consistency, quality, efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian action in the GLR. In response to calls from donors for improved monitoring and impact assessments, many organisations have institutionalised evaluation mechanisms in their programming. UNICEF has trained a core group of staff as trainers for monitoring and evaluation in emergencies, including in the 2004 workplan, specific capacity building activities based on Monitoring & Evaluation in emergency situations. WFP as well, systematically sets aside a portion of its humanitarian response budget to enable programming and process evaluations and to hold 'lessons learned' workshops; these are then used to shape future strategies, standards and policies. WFP employs clear risk analysis and uses the logical framework approach to reinforce the programme design and to create more focused and measurable objectives, outputs and indicators. Through its Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and periodic monitoring, the Agency regularly updates data on beneficiaries. A number of organisations, such as CARE, have developed management assessment tools, and others actively participate in more global evaluations (Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance [ALNAP], SPHERE, Humanitarian Accountability Project [HAP], etc.) to enhance humanitarian accountability.

Developments in the region and their impact on vulnerable populations and humanitarian activities are regularly assessed through:

- **Information Exchange Forum:** Representatives of UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and donors meet on a fortnightly basis to share information on current developments on the region and their humanitarian impact. Minutes are widely circulated;
- **Ad Hoc Information Exchange:** *Ad hoc* meetings are convened in response to particular events (as was the case during the Bunia crisis mid-2003), to share information and enable inter-agency response planning. Minutes and related documents are widely circulated;
- **Steering Committee Meeting:** UN agencies and donors meet on a monthly basis to analyse key regional issues. There is a standing invitation to the Special Representative of the Secretary General and Humanitarian Coordinators in the GLR to attend the meeting. This forum regularly benefits from specialist briefings from invited speakers. As a follow up to these meetings, recommendations are made for further analysis by individual organisations;
- **Information Dissemination:** Assessment reports, analytical papers, 'Lessons Learned' and other documentation produced by humanitarian organisations are regularly circulated within the humanitarian community, often by electronic means. In addition, IRIN closely monitors regional developments and media, issuing daily news and focus reports on events, themes and issues;
- **Data Collection and Consolidation:** Regional organisations are committed to improved data collection and a number of initiatives have been established and will be further developed. UNICEF's global database, *Child Info*, incorporates data from surveys, evaluations and studies to provide information on children's and women's rights at all levels (international, regional, country and, in many case, the sub-country level). OCHA is refining its mapping and information management capability, in order to improve coherence between programmes.

Inter-agency preparedness and response planning is facilitated through:

- **Inter-Agency Group Meetings:** Evolving out of the 2003 CAP workshop, these meetings provide a valuable strategic monitoring mechanism, promoting coordinated response and shared solutions among regional agencies
- **Consolidated Appeal Process:** A highly inclusive process, involving a series of meetings and workshops throughout the year, which has been developed into a key instrument for inter-agency review of programme implementation, regional goals and objectives and response plans.

- **Contingency Planning Exercise:** This highly participatory and interactive regional exercise provides a twice-yearly opportunity for stakeholders including regional offices, donors, and Country Team representatives, to review and harmonise country and regional scenarios, assess humanitarian action, constraints and levels of preparedness and develop response plans. The Regional Contingency Plan is widely circulated and provides a framework for the CHAP (Common Humanitarian Action Plan) within the countries. Focal Points maintain contact during the year to ensure the plan remains current. Contingency Planning has been enhanced in the region and includes early warning indicators and related monitoring mechanisms for disaster risk reduction.

Strategic Planning and Policy Development are enhanced through:

- **Workshops, Planning and Review Meetings:** Regional structures play a key role in facilitating internal and inter-agency *fora* for assessments, strategy and policy formation. CARE, for example, undertakes annual reviews of country office annual, mid- and long-term strategic plans and UNICEF systematically conducts country-level reviews. While OCHA hosts workshops on key issues for its regional staff three times a year. In 2003, organisations managed to increase inter-agency participation in *fora* for training and policy development (ICRC training on International Humanitarian Law), thus encouraging consistency and coherence of response.

Assessment and evaluation of programme implementation is undertaken through:

- **Interaction with Country Offices:** Regional organisations have regular interaction with their counterparts, including field missions that provide an opportunity to share technical expertise for the development or evaluation of programmes. For example, the Regional Emergency Coordinator of FAO travels throughout the region to support Emergency Coordination Offices in agricultural emergency interventions, UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) coordinates cross-border assessments and IOM regularly deploys regional officers with responsibilities in specific disciplines to participate in in-country evaluation missions. Some WFP country offices utilise monitoring matrices based on log frame-generated indicators for reporting on achievements; other offices have already installed full Monitoring & Evaluation systems. Additionally, the Agency provides technical support for the VAM, for assessments, HIV/AIDS, monitoring and evaluation, logistics, etc.;
- **Interaction with programme beneficiaries:** Regional programmes and activities target very different groups and monitoring mechanisms, consequently, have to be tailored to these. Individual organisations have developed the type and level of support given to country offices through regular review, discussion and consultation as part of strategic planning processes. IRIN utilises regular readership surveys, encourages reader feedback and comment, automatically monitors 'traffic' and 'hit' statistics on its website and undertakes consultations with key stakeholders on reporting priorities. In this way, the organisation can refine its services and ensure that it evolves to meet and exceed expectations. WFP uses participatory monitoring approaches involving beneficiaries at various levels and has developed a results-based monitoring framework to improve performance, focusing on outputs and outcomes of food aid programmes. Regional offices are also committed to developing standardised tools and indicators to work with country offices and affected populations to refine capacity and vulnerability analysis as a basis for programming. UNICEF has developed a Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey (MCIS), which is often undertaken in parallel with demographic and health surveys in order to establish nation-wide baselines and feed information into monitoring the UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG).

### 9. AGENCY OVERVIEWS

The CAP for the Great Lakes Region involves a range of stakeholders in analysis and strategy development. The CA document provides an opportunity to reflect the participation of these stakeholders, whether or not they are including projects in the CA. The 'Agency Overviews' on the following pages provide a brief introduction to each organisation. Each indicates:

- the mandate or mission of the organisation;
- the full title of the regional structure and its regional coverage, both within and, if this is the case, beyond the GLR;
- staffing levels, both international and national;
- key areas or sectors of activity at regional and country level.
- a 'guide' overall budget figure for these activities;
- contact details for the regional structure.

Organisations would welcome contact from those interested in further information.



**CARE INTERNATIONAL**

**CARE INTERNATIONAL Mission Statement**

CARE International's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We facilitate lasting change through strengthening capacity for self-help; providing economic opportunity; delivering relief in emergencies; influencing policy decisions at all levels; addressing discrimination in all its forms. Guided by the aspirations of local communities, we pursue our mission with both excellence and compassion because the people whom we serve deserve nothing less

CARE International is a confederation of CARE national member offices in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, UK and USA.

**CARE International Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Nairobi, Kenya**

- **Countries covered in the GLR:** Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC
- **Countries covered outside the GLR:** Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya
- **CARE Country Offices:** in all the above-mentioned countries in East and Central Africa.

**Staffing:** There are 5 international and 4 national staff posts at the regional level, and 58 international and 1,879 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.

CARE works in the following sectors within the East and Central Africa region: HIV/AIDS, education, health and population, economic development, food security, peace-building and demobilisation, integrated conversation and development, water and sanitation and emergency. CARE undertakes the following activities in the region:

**At regional level:**

- Country office oversight.
- Financial management and oversight.
- Assists country offices in programme capacity building.
- Regional analysis, advocacy and information exchange/networking.
- Coordinating regional and overseas fundraising and technical support to country offices.

**At country level:**

- Developing/implementing country strategy.
- Long-term development projects in a variety of sectors.
- Capacity strengthening and institutional development.
- Advocacy and policy analysis.
- Relief operations.
- Partnership with government, UN, Donors, and other NGOs.

The overall budget for CARE activities at regional and country level, for 2004 is US\$ 78.7 million


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E-mail: [gchege@care.org](mailto:gchege@care.org) or [maxwell@care.org](mailto:maxwell@care.org) ;

Regional Director: Geoffrey Chege; Deputy Regional Director: Dan Maxwell;

Regional Program Coordinator: Allison Burden E-mail: [allison@care.co.ke](mailto:allison@care.co.ke) Mobile: 0733.632.597

	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<p><b>FAO-TCE Mission Statement</b>          FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) responds to needs for emergency assistance in the crop, livestock and fisheries sectors in countries affected by exceptional natural or human-induced disasters. The main focus is on restoring livelihoods through the re-establishment of food production and agricultural activities. This includes delivery of seeds, tools, fertiliser and fishing gear and support to the livestock sector, in order to assist farmers to resume food production. When circumstances permit, FAO provides more rehabilitation-oriented assistance, including seed production, rehabilitation of irrigation structures, restocking of farm animals, and vegetable production for local markets. In 2002, TCE implemented projects in 30 African countries for a total of US\$ 48.2 million.</p>	
<p><b>Emergency Coordination office for Africa (ECA), Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</b>  <i>Countries covered in the GLR:</i> Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania  <i>Countries covered outside the GLR:</i> Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe  <i>FAO Country Offices in the GLR:</i> Burundi, DRC (Kinshasa + Goma), Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania</p> <p><b>Staffing:</b> There are 16 international staff in the GLR region (including the Regional Office in Nairobi) as well as approximately 55 national staff in the various countries of the GLR.</p>	
<p>At regional level, the ECA has two main functions. The first is to ensure strategic coordination and policy development and to promote consistent programming and planning across the country coordination units. The second involves the general supervision of the operational activities of TCE implemented by or through the coordination units at country level. At the country level, TCE acts through emergency coordination units which strive to coordinate all operations in the agriculture sector with UN and international and local NGO partners, donors and local authorities, while also providing direct assistance to crisis-affected populations.</p>	
<p>In the Great Lakes Region, TCE undertakes activities in the following areas:</p>	
<p><b>At regional level:</b>          Mobilisation of donor support.          Policy development, programming, planning.          Creating a homogenous approach to emergency relief in the field of food security, through the use of effective tools and the provision of expertise (including HIV/AIDS).          Support to reporting, monitoring and public information.          Establishing and maintaining relationships with UN Agencies, NGOs and donors.          Emergency response, launch of new operations.          Participation in inter-agency missions.</p>	<p><b>At country level:</b>          Mobilisation of donor support.          Coordination of emergency activities with partners, donors and government authorities.          Assessment and monitoring of emergency requirements in the agriculture and livestock sectors, identification of gaps in assistance.          Collection and analysis of information.          Implementation of emergency relief operations with the provision of inputs, technical expertise, training, capacity building.          Cross-sectoral linkages integrating nutrition, environment, food aid.</p>
<p>The estimated total budget for TCE activities in the Great Lakes for 2004 is US\$ 26 million.</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b>          Emergency Coordinator for Africa based in Nairobi: Daniele Donati, <a href="mailto:ddonati@faonairobi.or.ke">ddonati@faonairobi.or.ke</a>          For more information on FAO's Emergency Operations, please visit <a href="http://www.fao.org/reliefoperations">www.fao.org/reliefoperations</a></p>	



**HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL**

**Handicap International Mission Statement**

The core values that define HI are in enhancing livelihoods and giving support to those made vulnerable by disease, deficiency, accidents and civil or armed conflict. Programmes incorporate the social, economic, physical, and psychological rehabilitation of vulnerable groups.

**Handicap International Regional Desk for East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region Nairobi, Kenya**

- **Countries covered in the GLR:** Burundi and Rwanda
- **Countries covered in the E & HoA:** Kenya, Somaliland, Djibouti and Ethiopia
- **Country Offices:** Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland

**Staffing:** There is 1 staff member posted in the office in Nairobi and integrated within the Kenya office for overall regional support and liaison. In each Handicap International country offices there are 1 to 3 international staff members in charge of programme coordination, administration and projects respectively, aided by a host of national support and technical staff.

Handicap International's broad areas of focus are multidisciplinary and apply crosscutting themes in programs like: Health, Micro Credit, Rural Development and Infrastructure, Disability and De-mining in the countries of operation in Africa.

**Regional support:** The primary functions of the regional desk are to promote viable fundraising systems, improve regional inter-agency and donor relations and to back-up the Nairobi Logistics Department for regional requirements and dissemination of information.

**HI in the region:** With its main activities spread throughout Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Somaliland, Ethiopia and Djibouti, HI is currently involved in the following sectoral programmes:

- HIV/AIDS (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti);
  - strengthen local, private or public, resources to improve the access to quality health services and the autonomy of the most vulnerable people (People Living With HIV AIDS or PWLHA)
  - support to local associations fighting against HIV/AIDS
  - improve the services available to PLWHA's (Voluntary Counselling and Testing, medical care, prevention messages, home based care)
- Micro-credit for PLWHA (Burundi and Kenya);
  - develop income generating activities for people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS
  - strengthen their institutional capacities
- Food Security (Rwanda, Ethiopia and Kenya);
- Refugee Support;
- Disability (Rwanda, Ethiopia and Kenya);
- Primary Health Care (Burundi and Kenya);
- Social and Psychological support to the children post Genocide (Rwanda);
- Rehabilitation activities in the form of support to children.

The overall budget for HI's activities in Rwanda is US\$ 670,000 and in Burundi is US\$ 300,000


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or direct E-mail: Regional Liaison Officer: Anna Jones: [ajones@handicap-international.or.ke](mailto:ajones@handicap-international.or.ke)



	<p><b>INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (International Federation)</b></p>
<p><b>International Federation Mission Statement</b> The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. The International Federation is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, whose purpose is embodied in its constitution and principle of humanity: to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found, to protect life and health and ensure respect for the human being, without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.</p>	
<p><b>Federation Regional Delegation for Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries Covered in the GLR:</b> Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, DRC (covered by Yaounde Sub Regional Office, but some relief/logistics support through the Regional Delegation in Nairobi)</li> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered outside the GLR:</b> Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles</li> <li>➤ <b>Country Offices:</b> Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Sudan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> The International Federation's Regional Delegation, Nairobi, has 11 international and 35 national staff posts, and there are 13 international and 32 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.</p>	
<p>On a regional level the respective national societies and the International Federation aim at improving the lives of people who are at risk from the effects of conflict, urbanisation, environmental degradation, disease, epidemics and natural disasters which threaten their ability to live with the minimum of socio-economic security and human dignity. The International Federation's programmes focus on the following four core areas; promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and health and care in the community, including HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation.</p>	
<p><b>At regional level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Representation and advocacy.</li> <li>➤ Strategic coordination.</li> <li>➤ Disaster response coordination.</li> <li>➤ Assist to develop programmes.</li> <li>➤ Assist to build/protect partnerships.</li> <li>➤ Management of Federation personnel.</li> <li>➤ Development of knowledge sharing and best practice.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At sub regional level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Focal point for NS/Secretariat relationship.</li> <li>➤ Strengthening NS capacity building.</li> <li>➤ Support of Cooperation Agreement Strategy processes at the country level.</li> </ul> <p><b>At country level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disaster Response.</li> <li>➤ Disaster Preparedness.</li> <li>➤ Organisational Development.</li> <li>➤ Humanitarian Values.</li> <li>➤ Health and care, including HIV/AIDS and Water and Sanitation.</li> </ul>
<p>The overall budget for the International Federation's activities, at regional and country level, for 2004 is CHF 26,000,000 (preliminary budget figures for regional and country programmes for the 14 countries).</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Regional Delegation, PO Box 41275, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: +254 20 271.42.55/56. Fax: + 254 20 271.50.87. E-mail: <a href="mailto:ifrcke01@ifrc.org">ifrcke01@ifrc.org</a>, Head of Regional Delegation: Françoise Le Goff. For details, please refer to the Federation Website: <a href="http://www.ifrc.org">http://www.ifrc.org</a></p>	

 International Organization for Migration	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<p><b>IOM Mission Statement</b></p> <p>IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organisation for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management;</li> <li>➤ advance understanding of migration issues;</li> <li>➤ encourage social and economic development through migration; and,</li> <li>➤ uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>IOM Mission with Regional Function (MRF) for Central and East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered in the GLR:</b> Burundi, RoC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda.</li> <li>➤ <b>IOM Country Offices:</b> RoC, Uganda, DRC, Tanzania</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> There are 17 international and 103 national staff posts at the MRF for Central and East Africa, and 4 international and 30 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.</p>	
<p>IOM undertakes the following activities in the Great Lakes Region. Those of the MRF-Nairobi are in line with the 2003 inter-agency Regional Strategy.</p>	
<p><b>At regional level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Activities addressing migration and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>➤ Resource mobilisation for migration management.</li> <li>➤ Support to disaster prevention and management, emergency response and contingency planning for forced migration.</li> <li>➤ Policy and advocacy issues on migrants and mobile populations.</li> <li>➤ Strengthening the capacity of country offices through technical backstopping and supervision of project activities, of administrative and financial issues.</li> <li>➤ Humanitarian action interventions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At country level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disarmament, demobilisation, return / reintegration and peace building activities.</li> <li>➤ Provision of technical assistance on Migration health activities to governments (e.g. HIV/AIDS etc.).</li> <li>➤ Strengthening the Institutional capacity of government through the resources of nationals in diaspora.</li> <li>➤ Advocacy on the rights of migrants and mobile populations (e.g. IDPs, human trafficking etc.).</li> <li>➤ Resource mobilisation.</li> </ul>
<p>The overall budget for IOM activities in the GLR, at regional and country level, for 2004 is circa US\$ 13 million</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> IOM MRF Nairobi, PO Box 55040, Nairobi, Kenya.          Telephone: +252 20 4444174. Fax: + 254 20 4449577.          E-mail: <a href="mailto:iomnairobi@iom.int">iomnairobi@iom.int</a>          Regional Representative: Edwin McClain</p>	

	<p><b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS INTEGRATED REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS (IRIN)</b></p>
<p><b>IRIN Mission Statement</b> IRIN seeks to strengthen universal access to timely, strategic and non-partisan information so as to: i) enhance the capacity of the humanitarian community to understand, prepare for, respond to, and avert emergencies; ii) assist local communities to play a role in policies and decisions which affect them; iii) involve communities in the information exchange process and by so doing create a platform for debate between humanitarian decision-makers and communities; iv) support efforts aimed at conflict resolution and reconciliation by countering misinformation through the provision of impartial information to all parties.</p>	
<p><b>IRIN Central and East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</b></p> <p><b>Countries covered from Nairobi:</b> Great Lakes – Burundi, DRC, RoC, Rwanda, CAR; Horn of Africa – Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia; East Africa – Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. <b>Other IRIN regional offices:</b> Johannesburg – Southern Africa; Abidjan – West Africa; Ankara –Central Asia, including Afghanistan.</p> <p><b>Staffing:</b> The IRIN global management and advisory team comprises 7 international staff. IRIN-CEA comprises 5 international and 4 national professional staff, while a total of 6 international and 9 national professional staff are assigned in support of editorial operations in Southern Africa, West Africa and Central Asia. 29 national staff provide essential support services.</p>	
<p>Supporting the 2004 inter-agency strategy, IRIN provides the following specialised services:</p>	
<p><b>For all regions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A free-of-charge news and information service tailored to meet the specific needs of the humanitarian community;</li> <li>➤ A fully customisable E-mail subscription service enabling users to stay informed and yet avoid 'information overload';</li> <li>➤ In-depth reporting aimed at strengthened planning and decision-making based on relevant humanitarian, human rights, economic, political and social analysis;</li> <li>➤ Strategic monitoring of regions and countries under-reported by the mainstream media to support early warning of emergencies and resources mobilisation;</li> <li>➤ Advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable, based on dialogue and engagement of local communities in the information gathering process;</li> <li>➤ Community empowerment through local radio support and HIV/AIDS information;</li> <li>➤ Training and capacity building support for local journalists and media.</li> </ul>	
<p>The overall budget for IRIN core activities, for all regions, for 2004 is: US\$ 4.3 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: IRIN-CEA, PO Box 30218, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 2 622147. Fax: + 254 2 622129. E-mail: <a href="mailto:irin@ocha.unon.org">irin@ocha.unon.org</a>. Head of Office: Pat Banks.</p>	



**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
(OCHA)  
REGIONAL SUPPORT OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA (RSO-  
CEA)**

**OCHA Mission Statement**

OCHA's mission is to mobilise and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to: alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies; advocate for the rights of people in need; promote preparedness and prevention; and facilitate sustainable solutions.

**OCHA Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (RSO-CEA), Nairobi, Kenya**

- **Countries covered in the GLR:** Burundi, DRC, RoC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda.
- **Countries covered outside the GLR:** Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan
- **OCHA Country Offices:** Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda.

**Staffing:** There are 8 international and 8 national staff posts at the RSO-CEA, and 27 international and 84 national staff posts (combined) in the three country offices of Burundi, DRC and Uganda.

In line with the 2004 inter-agency Regional Strategy, OCHA RSO-CEA focuses its activities on:

**At regional level:**


- Support to the SRSG for the GLR.
- Information gathering, dissemination and analysis, through regular and ad-hoc reports
- Strategic coordination: definition of regional strategies of response.
- Design of IDP assistance strategies.
- Development of Regional Contingency Plans, preparedness, early-warning. mechanisms and risk mitigation strategies
- Resource mobilisation and donor liaison.
- Identification of critical issues at country level and development of joint advocacy strategies with regional partners.
- Media relation including the development of a media network.
- Production of advocacy material: books, booklets, briefing packs.
- Organisation of inter-agency field missions throughout the region with interested donors.


**At country level:**


- Backstopping and surge capacity.
- Technical Support on IDP, advocacy, natural disaster response, information management and technology, and administration-finance.
- Dissemination of information on the countries of the region.
- Support to the country CAP.
- Support to country Advocacy activities.
- Support to country IDP strategy.
- Resource mobilisation.
- Support to the country Contingency Planning Process, and preparedness mechanisms.
- Deployment of rapid response teams in case of natural disaster or sudden onset crises.
- Training.
- Support to Information Management.
- Procurement and Logistics.


The overall budget for OCHA RSO-CEA activities for 2004 is US\$ 1.715,349.  
The overall budget for OCHA activities for all offices in the GLR for 2004 is circa US\$ 10.4 million.

**Contact Details:** RSO-CEA, OCHA, PO Box 30218, Nairobi, Kenya.  
Telephone: +252 20 622166. Fax: + 254 20 622895.  
E-mail: [ocha@ocha.unon.org](mailto:ocha@ocha.unon.org).  
Head of Office: Valerie Julliand.


	<p><b>MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (MERLIN)</b></p>
<p><b>MERLIN Mission Statement</b> Merlin is a UK-based charity, providing healthcare for people in crises and disasters situations around the world. We specialise in reaching the poorest countries, the most difficult environments and in complex emergencies, supporting vulnerable people when the local infrastructure has broken down.</p>	
<p><b>MERLIN Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered in the GLR:</b> DRC</li> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered outside the GLR:</b> Kenya, Somalia</li> <li>➤ <b>MERLIN Country Offices:</b> DRC, Kenya, Somalia.</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> There are 3 international and 5 national staff posts at the Regional Office, and 26 international and 200 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.</p>	
<p>The goal of the Regional Office is to address acute and chronic humanitarian crises within Kenya while supporting wider Merlin activities in a surrounding regional characterised by cyclical disasters and complex emergencies. Our programmes aim to response to health emergencies in the region; focus on key causes of morbidity and mortality and other specialised disease control efforts (Malaria, HIV/AIDS); to develop long-term strategies as a component of emergency response; to maintain health expertise in the region. The following activities are undertaken:</p>	
<p><b>The Regional Office:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regional Logistics.</li> <li>➤ Regional Security Monitoring.</li> <li>➤ Technical Support for Needs Assessment.</li> <li>➤ Recruitment.</li> <li>➤ Donor Liaison.</li> <li>➤ Programme Implementation in Kenya.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At country level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Basic Health Care:</b> malaria intervention, support to systems as primary and secondary level, delivery of supplies and equipment, training, management capacity building, community mobilisation.</li> <li>➤ <b>Nutritional Rehabilitation:</b> surveys and surveillance, TFC and SFC, training, community education.</li> <li>➤ <b>Water and Sanitation:</b> water quality testing, sanitation systems, provision of latrines and wells, community mobilisation, training.</li> </ul>
<p>The overall budget for MERLIN activities for all offices (Regional, DRC) in the GLR for 2004 is: £4 million</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> (Nairobi), Wendy Court House # 4, David Osieli Rd, Westlands. Telephone: +242 20 445 370. Mobile: +254 722 522 832. E-mail: <a href="mailto:Nairobi@merlin.org.uk">Nairobi@merlin.org.uk</a></p>	


	<p><b>OXFAM GB</b></p>
<p><b>Oxfam GB Mission Statement</b> Oxfam works with others to overcome poverty and suffering.</p>	
<p><b>Oxfam GB Regional Management Centre for Horn, East and Central Africa (RMC - HECA), Nairobi, Kenya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered in the GLR:</b> Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda</li> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered outside the GLR:</b> Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland, Sudan</li> <li>➤ <b>Country Offices:</b> Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somaliland, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> There are about 25 staff based in the HECA regional office and approximately 730 staff in the country offices throughout the region.</p>	
<p><b>Within the HECA region Oxfam works across a number of integrated themes linking programme work with local, national and global level policy advocacy.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Humanitarian Response:</b> working with governments and other actors to respond to humanitarian needs in line with best practice and minimum standards. Food security in emergencies, preparedness and protection work are a priority.</li> <li>➤ <b>Regional Livelihoods:</b> focusing on both markets and assets, linking with Oxfam's Trade Campaign.</li> <li>➤ <b>Education:</b> linked to the Education Now Campaign, supporting communities and challenging governments to deliver on their responsibilities.</li> <li>➤ <b>Conflict Reduction:</b> including peace building and conflict management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The Right to be Heard,</b> linking to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process debates, and focuses on good governance, through active participation of the poor and marginalised.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Regional Management Centre (RMC) manages and supports Oxfam's programmes in HECA with:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ strategic planning and management;</li> <li>➤ advocacy, media, campaigning, information exchange and analysis;</li> <li>➤ support to response and contingency planning, including emergency response team resources, recruitment support and resource mobilisation;</li> <li>➤ technical support and training.</li> </ul>
<p>In 2003/4 budget for Oxfam GB's activities in the Horn, East and Central Africa Region totalled US\$ 36.5 million, of which approximately US\$ 18.25 million are for humanitarian work.</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> Oxfam GB, Shelter Afrique House, Mamlaka Road, PO Box 40680, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 2715003. Fax: + 254 20 2715095. E-mail: <a href="mailto:hecainfo@oxfam.org.uk">hecainfo@oxfam.org.uk</a>. Humanitarian Lead: John Fairhurst, Regional Program Manager</p>	

	<p><b>RedR</b></p>
<p><b>RedR Mission Statement</b></p> <p>RedR - Engineers for Disaster Relief - relieves suffering caused by disasters by selecting, training and providing competent and committed personnel to humanitarian programmes worldwide.</p>	
<p><b>RedR East Africa</b> is a branch of RedR London. There are currently five RedR Organisations worldwide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ RedR London</li> <li>➤ RedR Australia</li> <li>➤ RedR Canada</li> <li>➤ RedR New Zealand</li> <li>➤ RedR India.</li> </ul> <p>These independent organisations are coordinated, at international level by RedR International, an umbrella organisation.</p> <p>RedR's immediate aim is to receive accreditation in Kenya to become an independent organisation like the rest of its sister organisations. RedR EA would then cover the Horn of Africa, East Africa and the GLR.</p> <p><b>Staffing:</b> RedR EA presently has one international staff and additional national staff are currently being recruited.</p>	
<p><b>The three Strategic Objectives of RedR EA</b> for building response capacity in the regions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ training of Emergency Relief Personnel;</li> <li>➤ management of a Register of Emergency Relief personnel; and,</li> <li>➤ facilitation of the sharing of experiences in Emergency Relief.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>RedR EA will have the following major activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ identification of gaps in capacity to respond in emergencies;</li> <li>➤ identification of the Training Needs that can help fill the gaps;</li> <li>➤ design appropriate training modules;</li> <li>➤ train;</li> <li>➤ review and follow up.</li> <li>➤ recruitment to the RedR Register;</li> <li>➤ facilitation of practical experiences of responses in emergency relief.</li> </ul> <p>RedR will closely collaborate and coordinate with all the various relevant agencies in all its activities.</p>	
<p>The budget for RedR EA is currently under preparation.</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> RedR East Africa, PO Box 30020, Nairobi, 00100, Kenya.          Telephone: +254 20 338992/250577, mobile 254 734600020. Fax: + 254 20 210694/244493.          E-mail: <a href="mailto:redr@gibb.co.ke">redr@gibb.co.ke</a> or <a href="mailto:akassa@gibb.co.ke">akassa@gibb.co.ke</a>;          Senior Officer: Alemayehu Kassa</p>	

 <p><b>Save the Children</b></p>	<p><b>SAVE THE CHILDREN (UK)</b></p>
<p><b>SC (UK) Mission Statement</b></p> <p><b>Save the Children fights for children's rights. We deliver immediate and lasting improvements to children's lives worldwide.</b></p> <p>Emergency relief runs alongside long-term development and prevention work to help children, their families and communities to be self-sufficient. We learn from the reality of children's lives and campaign for solutions to the problems they face. We gain expertise through our projects around the world and use that knowledge to educate and advise others.</p>	
<p><b>SC (UK) Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered in the GLR:</b> DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda</li> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered outside the GLR:</b> Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya</li> <li>➤ <b>SC (UK) Country Offices:</b> DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan (North and South), Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> 1 Coordinator, 6 Advisers, Information Officer plus support staff based in the ECA Regional Office and appropriately staffed programme offices in each of the countries identified above.</p>	
<p>SC (UK) Regional Office undertakes the following activities for the Great Lakes Region. These activities are in line with the 2003 inter-agency Regional Strategy:</p>	
<p><b>At regional level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strategic development and coordination</li> <li>➤ Information exchange, analysis, research and advocacy.</li> <li>➤ Support to response and contingency planning.</li> <li>➤ Technical support, training, and capacity building.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At country level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Developing and implementing country strategy.</li> <li>➤ Programme activities across all sectors.</li> <li>➤ Long term development and emergency response.</li> <li>➤ Working with partners.</li> <li>➤ Analysis, research and advocacy.</li> <li>➤ Resource mobilisation.</li> </ul>
<p>The overall unrestricted budget for East and Central Africa is circa US\$ 7 million, of which US\$ 2.5 million is for the Great Lakes Region. Current grant income is approximately US\$ 21 million.</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> Save the Children (UK) ECA Regional Office, PO Box 39664, Nairobi, Kenya.          Telephone: +254 20 570918; Fax +254 20 576760.          E-mail: <a href="mailto:ecaro@scuk.or.ke">ecaro@scuk.or.ke</a></p>	



	<p><b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>  <b>(Small Arms Reduction Programme in the Great Lakes Region)</b></p>
<p><b>UNDP Mandate</b></p> <p>The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) based on its human development mission, is well positioned to tackle small arms issues from a human development perspective. Mandated by the United Nations Policy on Small Arms to address the socio-economic consequences of weapons proliferation, UNDP supports government and civil society in the formulation and implementation of weapons collection and destruction programmes which in synch with the directly related issues of disarmament, demobilisation, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration, aim to create a safe environment that is conducive to sustainable development.</p>	
<p><b>UNDP Small Arms Reduction Programme for the Great Lakes Region (SARP-GLR)</b></p> <p>Based out of Nairobi Kenya, the Small Arms Reduction Programme has been established specifically to address the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in countries of the great lakes region and to reinforce regional and national capacities to control and reduce their illicit traffic.</p> <p><b>Countries covered in the GLR:</b> Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Republic of Congo.</p> <p><b>Staffing:</b> There are presently four international and two national staff posts within the regional Small Arms Reduction Programme.</p>	
<p>UNDP Small Arms Reduction Programme for the Great Lakes Region undertakes the following activities:</p>	
<p><b>Regional Level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Support to national peace-building and reconciliation efforts.</li> <li>➤ Encouragement of enabling environments conducive to effective community rehabilitation and development.</li> <li>➤ Strengthening the capacities of country offices through the provision of training, coordination and technical assistance and backstopping of project activities.</li> <li>➤ Support to the raising of awareness and Civil Society Empowerment.</li> <li>➤ Advocacy.</li> <li>➤ National policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks development.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Country Level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increasing community capacities through improved economic opportunities and infrastructure rehabilitation.</li> <li>➤ Linking community and area based recovery activities to collective disarmament and alternative livelihood development.</li> <li>➤ Securing and destroying weapons</li> <li>➤ Promotion of dialogue, mobilisation and ownership in processes to reduce armed insecurity.</li> <li>➤ The development of outreach tools.</li> <li>➤ Creating foundations for government capacity.</li> <li>➤ The design and implementation of communication strategies.</li> <li>➤ The development of broad based community support.</li> <li>➤ Conducting national assessments.</li> </ul>
<p>The overall budget for Small Arms Reduction Programme core activities within all mandated regions for 2004 amounts to approximately US\$ 1,400,000</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> Small Arms Reduction Programme, United Nations Office In Nairobi Drylands Development Centre P.O. Box 30218, 00100, Nairobi Kenya.          Tel (254-20)-624414, Fax: (254-20) 621046,          E-mail: <a href="mailto:smallarmsunit.nairobi@undp.org">smallarmsunit.nairobi@undp.org</a>,          Head of Programme: Gilbert Barthe</p>	

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



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

**UNHCR Mission Statement**

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

**UNHCR Office of the Regional Coordinator for the Great Lakes Region (RCO-GLR) Nairobi, Kenya.**

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

**Staffing:** There are 3 international and 2 national staff posts at the RCO-GLR, and 87 international and 365 national staff posts (combined) in the GLR country offices.

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

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

**Staffing:** 17 international and 10 national posts at the RTSS.

UNHCR undertakes the following activities in the Great Lakes Region. Those of the RCO-GLR are in line with the 2003 inter-agency Regional Strategy.

**At Regional Level:**


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


**At Country Level:**


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


The overall budget for UNHCR activities for all offices in the Great Lakes Region for 2003 is US\$ 85,718,718.

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

	<h2>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</h2>
<p><b>UNICEF Mission Statement</b>          UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children: victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, and all forms of violence and exploitation.</p>	
<p><b>UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered in the GLR:</b> Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)*, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. (*covered by UNICEF, West and Central Africa Office).</li> <li>➤ <b>Other countries covered by ESARO:</b> Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> There are 33 international and 44 national posts in ESARO, and 80 international and 429 national staff posts in the GLR country offices. Additionally, UNICEF offices may contract up to 10% of their staff capacity, each year, as consultants or contractors.</p>	
<p>UNICEF's activities in the GLR are in line with the CAP Regional Strategy for 2004. They include:</p>	
<p><b>At Regional Level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Technical support and training.</li> <li>➤ Surge capacity / backstopping.</li> <li>➤ Administrative support.</li> <li>➤ Emergency preparedness and response .</li> <li>➤ Collection and dissemination of information.</li> <li>➤ Resource mobilisation.</li> <li>➤ Advocacy for the protection of the rights of women and children.</li> <li>➤ Support for strategic interventions.</li> <li>➤ Inter-country office coordination.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At Country Level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fighting HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>➤ Girls' education.</li> <li>➤ Integrated early childhood development.</li> <li>➤ Immunisation and malaria prevention.</li> <li>➤ Protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination.</li> <li>➤ Emergency preparedness and response.</li> <li>➤ Resource mobilisation.</li> <li>➤ Advocacy for the rights of women and children.</li> <li>➤ Collection and dissemination of information.</li> <li>➤ Demobilisation of child soldiers.</li> <li>➤ Community capacity development.</li> </ul>
<p>The overall budget for UNICEF activities in the GLR, at regional and country level, for 2004 is US\$ 132 million.</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> UNICEF ESARO, PO Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya, 00100.          Telephone: 254 20 621234 Fax: 254 20 622678          E-mail: <a href="mailto:unicefesaro@unicef.org">unicefesaro@unicef.org</a> .          Head of Office: Per Engebak</p>	

 <p><b>World Food Programme</b></p>	<p><b>THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b></p>
<p><b>WFP's Mission Statement</b>  WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security, which is defined as "access of all people at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life". The policies governing the use of WFP food aid are oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid is for the elimination of the need for food aid. Consistent with its mandate, WFP continues to: (1) use food aid to support economic and social development; (2) meet refugee and other emergency food needs and the associated logistic support; and, (3) promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the UN and FAO.</p>	
<p><b>WFP Regional Support Office for East and Central Africa (ODK), Kampala, Uganda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries Covered in the GLR:</b> Burundi, DRC, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda.</li> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered under the GLR Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO):</b> Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania</li> <li>➤ <b>WFP Country Offices:</b> Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, ROC, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> In Kampala, there are 20 international and 43 national staff posts at the regional bureau, while there are 36 international and 458 national staff posts in the three country offices of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania.</p>	
<p>WFP undertakes the following activities in the Great Lakes Region. These activities are in line with the 2004 inter-agency Regional Strategy.</p>	
<p><b>Support provided at the Regional Level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strategic coordination.</li> <li>➤ Information exchange, analysis and advocacy.</li> <li>➤ Emergency preparedness, planning and response including contingency planning.</li> <li>➤ Technical support, training, logistical capacity, administration and procurement, surge capacity and backstopping of Country Offices (COs) in all areas.</li> <li>➤ Resource mobilisation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Areas of implementation at Country Level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Relief and recovery.</li> <li>➤ Strategic and operational coordination.</li> <li>➤ Support to the Humanitarian Coordinator.</li> <li>➤ Needs assessment, information exchange, response and contingency planning.</li> <li>➤ Advocacy and negotiation.</li> <li>➤ Resource mobilisation.</li> </ul>
<p>The overall food requirements and total budget for WFP GL regional PRRO operation covering for 2004 is: 190,791 MTs at a total cost of <b>US\$ 100,233,961</b>.</p>	
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> Regional Director, WFP East and Southern Africa Regional Bureau (ODK), PO Box 7471, Kampala, Uganda.  Telephone: +256 031 242501/3. Fax: + 256 031 242 500.  E-mail: <a href="mailto:Holdbrook.Arthur@wfp.org">Holdbrook.Arthur@wfp.org</a>  Regional Director: Holdbrook Arthur.</p>	

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

	<p><b>WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL (WVI)</b></p>	
<p><b>World Vision's Mission Statement</b>  World Vision is an international Christian relief and development organisation working on six continents to promote the well-being of all people – especially children. Working in over 75 countries, World Vision's work touches the lives of nearly 100 million people and focuses upon transformational development, emergency relief, promotion of justice, strategic initiatives, public awareness and witnessing to Jesus Christ. Funding is obtained from more than four million people, governments, international organisations and churches.</p>		
<p><b>World Vision Africa Relief Office, Nairobi, Kenya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered in the GLR:</b> Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda</li> <li>➤ <b>Countries covered outside the GLR:</b> 26 countries in Africa</li> <li>➤ <b>WVI National Offices in the GLR:</b> Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. National offices engage in a mixture of relief and development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffing:</b> In Nairobi there is a team of 16 technical support personnel who provide support in implementation, capacity building and strategic direction in relief programming, transition, disaster mitigation, food aid, logistics, IT, HIV/AIDS, child protection, psycho-social/trauma, and early warning and preparedness planning for the whole Africa region.</p>		
<p>World Vision is committed to building capacity at the community and national office level in emergency response and disaster mitigation. The organisation maintains a central pool of technical experts, which reduces costs and ensures professionalism of service. The Africa Relief Office, Nairobi, houses a team of technical support personnel.</p>		
<p><b>Regional support provided in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strategic direction, through networking and</li> <li>➤ Advocacy.</li> <li>➤ Preparedness planning, response implementation, disaster mitigation.</li> <li>➤ Capacity building and training.</li> <li>➤ HIV/AIDS strategy.</li> <li>➤ Developing complementary programmes with other actors.</li> <li>➤ Technical support to National Offices.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Areas of implementation at country level (Relief and development):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integration of HIV and child protection in all programming.</li> <li>➤ Joint demobilisation strategies.</li> <li>➤ Preparedness planning and disaster mitigation.</li> <li>➤ Advocacy and networking.</li> <li>➤ Capacity building.</li> <li>➤ Lessons learned.</li> </ul>	
<p>The overall budget for WVI activities for all offices in the GLR for 2003 was US\$ 61.5 Million. This includes US\$ 19.9 million for relief and rehabilitation and US\$ 41.5 Million on development. The total number of beneficiaries in the relief programme to date is 764,000 and the number of beneficiaries in development programmes is 6.7 million.</p>		
<p><b>Contact Details:</b> Philippe Guiton, Regional Relief Manager, World Vision, PO Box 30473, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 4447359. Fax: +254 20 4442201. E-mail <a href="mailto:philippe_guiton@wvi.org">philippe_guiton@wvi.org</a>. Website: <a href="http://www.wvi.org">www.wvi.org</a></p>		

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 20 October 2003

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

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>FAO</b>			
GLR-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	600,000
GLR-04/A03	AGRICULTURE	Rapid response fund for seed procurement (RRFSP)	600,000
GLR-04/A02	AGRICULTURE	Support to regional coordination	500,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>1,700,000</b>
<b>IOM</b>			
GLR-04/H01	HEALTH	Capacity building in migration health	50,000
GLR-04/H02	HEALTH	Cross-border - regional initiative for HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in east Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	411,000
<b>Sub total for IOM</b>			<b>461,000</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
GLR-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	1,715,349
GLR-04/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	4,310,227
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>6,025,576</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
GLR-04/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Addressing small arms proliferation in the Great Lakes Region	780,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>780,000</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>			
GLR-04/E01	EDUCATION	Support to education in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	904,000
GLR-04/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support for peace building in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	452,000
<b>Sub total for UNESCO</b>			<b>1,356,000</b>



# GREAT LAKES

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as of 20 October 2003

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>UNHCR</b>			
GLR-04/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the Great Lakes Region	8,072,395
<b>Sub total for UNHCR</b>			<b>8,072,395</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>			
GLR-04/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Regional emergency advocacy, coordination and support	198,864
GLR-04/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Addressing sexual violence and reducing new HIV/AIDS infections in conflict areas of the GLR	1,225,000
GLR-04/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	ChildInfo - Emergency response and tracking	136,364
GLR-04/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Inter-agency working group on children affected by armed conflict	34,091
GLR-04/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Regional advocacy	117,045
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>1,711,364</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
GLR-04/F01	FOOD	Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10062.1 (covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	100,233,961
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>100,233,961</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
GLR-04/H03	HEALTH	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in the Great Lakes Region	855,253
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>855,253</b>
<b>WVI/ARO</b>			
GLR-04/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Inter-agency training	100,000
<b>Sub total for WVI/ARO</b>			<b>100,000</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>121,295,549</b>

# GREAT LAKES

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 20 October 2003

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

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
GLR-04/A01	FAO	Improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	600,000
GLR-04/A03	FAO	Rapid response fund for seed procurement (RRFSP)	600,000
GLR-04/A02	FAO	Support to regional coordination	500,000
<b>Sub total for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>1,700,000</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
GLR-04/CSS01	OCHA	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	1,715,349
GLR-04/CSS02	OCHA	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	4,310,227
GLR-04/CSS04	WVI/ARO	Inter-agency training	100,000
GLR-04/CSS03	UNICEF	Regional emergency advocacy, coordination and support	198,864
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>6,324,440</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
GLR-04/E01	UNESCO	Support to education in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	904,000
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>904,000</b>
<b>FOOD</b>			
GLR-04/F01	WFP	Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10062.1 (covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	100,233,961
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>100,233,961</b>

# GREAT LAKES

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 20 October 2003

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

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>HEALTH</b>			
GLR-04/H01	IOM	Capacity building in migration health	50,000
GLR-04/H02	IOM	Cross-border - regional initiative for HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in east Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	411,000
GLR-04/H03	WHO	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in the Great Lakes Region	855,253
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>1,316,253</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>			
GLR-04/MS01	UNHCR	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the Great Lakes Region	8,072,395
<b>Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>8,072,395</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			
GLR-04/P/HR/RL06	UNICEF	Addressing sexual violence and reducing new HIV/AIDS infections in conflict areas of the GLR	1,225,000
GLR-04/P/HR/RL01	UNDP	Addressing small arms proliferation in the Great Lakes Region	780,000
GLR-04/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	ChildInfo - Emergency response and tracking	136,364
GLR-04/P/HR/RL05	UNICEF	Inter-agency working group on children affected by armed conflict	34,091
GLR-04/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Regional advocacy	117,045
GLR-04/P/HR/RL02	UNESCO	Support for peace building in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	452,000
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>2,744,500</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>121,295,549</b>

**PROJECT SUMMARIES**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/A01
<b>Sector:</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS mitigation
<b>Objective:</b>	Protect and promote food security for HIV/AIDS affected households through agricultural projects directed at diversifying the food intake, improving the diet and enhancing nutrition as a basic HIV/AIDS healthcare component.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 peri-urban and rural households with infected and affected members, orphans and care-givers.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	FAO; Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 600,000</b>

**Summary**

HIV/AIDS exacerbates existing vulnerability and undermines the productive capacity and the coping and recovery mechanisms of affected families. At the same time, food security and good nutrition are essential for coping with the HIV and fighting off opportunistic infections. In emergencies, the vicious circle of increased food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability present a special challenge. HIV/AIDS constitutes an added burden on communities making infected and affected households even more vulnerable during an emergency, as well as impairing their prospects for emergency recovery.

To address this vicious circle, and provide immediate as well as long-term support for HIV/AIDS mitigation, the objective of this regional project is to protect and promote nutrition and food security for affected households as part of the humanitarian response. The project will address the need of HIV/AIDS affected households through agriculture projects directed at improving the diet, producing marketable food surpluses and enhancing nutrition as a basic HIV/AIDS healthcare component. Labour saving techniques will be part of the basic technical package to be implemented.

The implementing partners are associations working with the target groups that consist of orphan headed households, people living with HIV/AIDS, widows and other affected groups. The partnership will rely on and consolidate the existing local association networks. These associations represent an important force against silence, stigma and discrimination in the communities and the food security activities will be integrated within a larger framework of prevention, care and mitigation activities.

This regional initiative is based on experiences from activities in the Great Lakes region and specifically in Burundi where FAO has been working with HIV/AIDS affected families, households caring for orphans and households with chronically ill members for the last two years. The Regional Emergency Coordination Unit in Nairobi will support the development of similar initiatives in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Agricultural inputs (vegetable and staple seeds, hand tools, fertilisers, sprayers, wheelbarrows)	430,000
Training and extension material	60,000
Equipment field and office	40,000
General Operating Expenses (Including storage, handling, internal transport, distribution, monitoring)	40,000
Direct Operating Costs (including technical backstopping)	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to regional coordination
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/A02
<b>Sector:</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes:</b>	Coordination, Food Security, Nutrition, Information, Early Warning, IDPs, Refugees
<b>Objective:</b>	To assess developments in the region and ensure that FAO is prepared for a rapid response in case emergency situations arise; to provide donors and other humanitarian partners with information on food security in the region; to enhance coordination of interventions; to strengthen collaboration with and transparency towards donors and other partners.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs, returnees and refugees in the GLR with access to land; rural host communities; other vulnerable populations, including families affected by HIV/AIDS; governments, donors and NGOs
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	FAO emergency coordination units in the countries of the region and their partners, including local and international NGOs, UN agencies, donors and counterparts.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 500,000</b>

### Summary

Conflict in the GLR causes as many deaths each year as epidemic disease, results in a marked reduction in food production, devastates rural livelihoods and displaces millions of people, exacerbating existing vulnerability. FAO's interventions in the complex emergencies of the GLR are based on emergency coordination units (ECUs) which facilitate the coordination of humanitarian actions by partners and counterparts and improve the information flow and management of food security. FAO's ECUs in the GLR have been able to provide emergency agricultural assistance to millions of refugees and IDPs across the region since 1994.

Effective coordination at the field level helps partners to adhere to a common objective, thus optimising the use of scarce resources in the face of substantial needs. It also ensures faster resource mobilisation for all partners and leads to a better allocation and distribution of donor funding. ECUs perform a crucial role in collecting and analysing data on food security, carry out agricultural needs assessments, and act as an interface between humanitarian actors and the government. FAO has been increasingly called upon to provide technical advice to humanitarian actors in the food security sector. These functions are particularly valuable to NGO partners.

The regional Emergency Coordination office for Africa (ECA) was established in Nairobi in 2000. Its main functions correspond closely to the core areas of the regional strategy for 2004. The first important task is to ensure strategic coordination and policy development and to promote consistent programming and planning across all the country Coordination Units. The second involves the general supervision of the operational activities implemented by or through the Coordination Units at country level.

The overall task is to coordinate and improve the approach of the ECUs, with a special emphasis on planning tools. Regional coordination ensures that positive experiences can be shared and replicated across the different countries in the region. The Office works for better integration with NGOs and UN partners in order to improve beneficiary targeting and enrich FAO action in the fields of gender, HIV/AIDS, environment, communication and information sharing.

The ECA's role is to transform principles into action at the field level. The Nairobi office provides briefings and training to Emergency Coordinators and strives to harmonise the tools and approaches used throughout the region. The ECA also provides a useful interface with donors as well as with UN and NGO coordination mechanisms at regional level. The regional structure performs an important trouble-shooting role as it maintains regular contact with key interlocutors at regional and headquarters levels and with donor representatives.

## GREAT LAKES

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Regional coordination ensures the sharing of experience across the region, the consolidation of partnerships and strategic programming and planning, and allows an optimised response to new emergencies. The overarching goal of coordination is to improve both the quantity and the quality of the humanitarian response. Moreover, at the onset of a new emergency, the ECA is able to field an emergency response team drawing on the expertise of senior emergency staff in Africa and/or specially recruited field experts and to advise headquarters on the evolution of the situation in the affected country.

FAO's coordination work in the emergency agriculture and food security sector creates a common framework to address issues of common concern and ensure that partners pursue compatible overall objectives. These contribute to raising the quality of FAO's emergency operations by standardising coordination and relief efforts.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
International expertise (Senior Africa Coordinator and ad hoc consultancies in areas such as Gender, HIV/AIDS and Communications)	400,000
Training (including production of newsletters, organisation of coordination and information meetings)	40,000
General Operating Expenses (including office running costs and travel)	35,000
Direct Operating Cost (including HQs backstopping missions)	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>

## GREAT LAKES

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rapid Response Fund for Seed Procurement (RRFSP)
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/A03
<b>Sector:</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes:</b>	Emergency Response Funds
<b>Objective:</b>	To ensure the timely provision of seeds to rural agricultural populations at the onset of an emergency; to maintain food security and self-sufficiency in emergencies.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Rural agricultural populations (up to 50,000 households) in the GLR affected by natural disasters and/or complex emergencies
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	FAO emergency coordination units in the countries of the region and their partners, including local and international NGOs, UN agencies, donors and counterparts.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 600,000</b>

### Summary

FAO's emergency operations are aimed at obtaining long-term vulnerability reduction through appropriate emergency responses in the agriculture sector. The emergence of new food crises in Africa in the past few years, be it as a result of natural disasters, conflict or failure of governance, has demonstrated the vital role of stand-by resources and flexible early response solutions. Moreover, the risk of disparity between the funding cycle and the agricultural calendar in the affected area can delay interventions in emergency agriculture.

A major limiting factor to FAO's timely and efficient response to agricultural emergencies has remained the inadequate funding of agricultural interventions at the onset of new emergencies. The provision of basic seeds and tools should immediately follow the very first food distribution implemented by WFP. This would allow beneficiaries to resume their agricultural activities within a normal time-frame, before any sudden or unexpected problems of access to the beneficiary population occur. These constraints, coupled with the need to better utilise available logistical capacities point to the creation of a virtual seed buffer stock as the most appropriate solution that will contribute to achieve a reliable seed supply.

The objective of this project profile is to give the Emergency Coordination Units in the GLR an early response capacity to rapidly mobilise and distribute seeds and tools kits to suddenly affected agricultural households in ongoing crises. The seed of locally adapted varieties will be of standard quality and properly treated. The distribution of seeds should be accompanied by training of farmers in on-farm seed production and conservation, which would facilitate access to seeds for the next growing season. It has been demonstrated by previous experiences that the availability of such a flexible mechanism dramatically increases the effectiveness of the activities. This fund has been conceived by FAO to provide assistance to 50,000 households with the most appropriate varieties of seeds and tools according to the agri-climatic conditions in their area.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
International Expertise, six months	90,000
Rapid Response Fund (seeds and tools)	420,000
General Operating Expenses (including International Transport, Storage and Handling)	60,000
Direct Operating Costs	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Capacity building in migration health
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/H01
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS and migration
<b>Objective:</b>	To assist GLIA participating countries to harmonise and expand effects to intervene effectively to stop the spread of HIV in the GLR and to assist GLIA participating countries' National AIDS Control Programmes in this task.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Transport workers and assistants, commercial Sex workers, affected communities along major routes in the Great Lakes area
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	GLIA Secretariat, Kigali GLIA Implementing Agencies in six Countries, GLIA Country National AIDS Control Programmes, UNAIDS, IOM
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – June 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 50,000</b>

### Summary

The Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA) is a regional initiative that aims to decrease the transmission of HIV by targeting highly mobile populations. GLIA includes six countries, Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, four of which (Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania) have already implemented projects called *Safari Safi* (safe driving) aimed at decreasing the spread of HIV among the highly mobile populations of truck drivers, their associates, commercial sex workers and communities affected along major transport routes in the region. A primary goal of GLIA is harmonisation among countries of efforts to decrease HIV transmission within and across regional borders. The aim is to strategise and implement projects that will have a region-wide impact on HIV transmission. Successful interventions to decrease the prevalence of HIV on a regional basis require commitment of the participants to the exchange of information, tactics and policies. This has been recognised by GLIA parties as a critical unmet need for which IOM has been invited to provide technical assistance. IOM will offer technical assistance in the form of one activity that will enhance the preparatory phase activities for the consensus workshop that will be undertaken during six months, January – June 2003. IOM will establish a documentation, Information Exchange System (DIES) for GLIA.

The problem to be addressed by the project proposed by IOM is the harmonisation, coordination and scaling up of the initial projects carried out by GLIA, *Safari Safi*, or 'safe driving'. Countries in the Great Lakes region are particularly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. With already high levels of HIV infection in the early 1990s, the situation in the Great Lakes countries has deteriorated in the past decade. High though differential HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the region range from 5-15% among adults, 5-20% among women attending antenatal clinics in rural areas, and 5-10% in peri-urban areas. Although difficult to measure, the HIV/AIDS situation is believed to have had considerable impact in the countries of the GLR. The growing number of orphans constitutes a significant burden particularly for poor communities. Traditional networks of solidarity and coping mechanisms in extended families and communities will not absorb the rapidly increasing number of orphans. Life expectancy is declining sharply in many countries. Progress made in child survival during the last decades is being jeopardised. HIV prevalence among the most productive age groups of the society is on the rise.

### Objectives

The objectives of the project are: to provide support to GLIA Secretariat with office equipment and telecommunications; to agree on a proposed technical infrastructure for GLIA project; to clearly define GLIA website main features and to harmonise proposed IT/communication solutions and GLIA web site.



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### Activities

In pursuit of attaining the objectives outlines above, the following project activities will be undertaken: the establishment of the GLIA secretariat in Kigali with the procurement of telecommunications equipment and accessories, staff training and capacity building; visits to Uganda and Tanzania to meet individuals and agencies associated with GLIA and telecommunication authorities in those countries to determine the information needs of their focal points; the creation of a prototype GLIS website and visits to partners in other GLIA participating countries. Additionally, external experts will be sought to assist with defining the main features of the GLIA website as well as to conduct staff training at the GLIA Secretariat in Kigali.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Provision of support to GLIA Secretariat Office in Kigali with office equipment and telecommunications	39,000
Harmonisation of proposed technical infrastructure for GLIA project-visits to Uganda and Tanzania	3,000
Harmonisation of proposed IT/communication solutions and GLIA website	4,000
GLIA website Design and review of above mentioned activities	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Cross-border – regional initiative for HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/H02
<b>Sector:</b>	HIV/AIDS
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS transmission reduced among mobile & displaced populations
<b>Objective:</b>	Coordinated HIV/AIDS project in three East African Countries in order to create pioneering regional initiative addressing HIV/AIDS among mobile and displaced populations. Contribute to regional policy consensus on this issue among international & national agencies and governments.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Mobile populations including truck drivers, assistant drivers, commercial sex workers, displaced persons and affected communities along major routes in the Great Lakes area.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	IOM; Africans Unite Against AIDS Globally; NGOs in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania; Transport Workers' Welfare Associations; Ministries of Transport; Ministries of Health; National AIDS Commissions; Immigration & Customs Bureaus
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 411,000</b>

### Summary

The HIV/AIDS pandemic constitutes a regional emergency and as such must be addressed on a regional basis. The virus cannot be contained within national borders since the region is characterised by marked mobility of population as a result of conflict and economic distress. Several NGOs are presently planning to selectively target specific mobile populations, including transport workers, other mobile & displaced populations, commercial sex workers and communities along major transport routes in the three East African countries. Planned activities include IEC about HIV/AIDS, peer educators, condom distribution, access to voluntary VCT, referral for sexually transmitted infections, and eventually care & support for PWLHA. While such projects aimed at mobile and displaced populations within national boundaries are important, it is *crucial* to approach the epidemic on a *regional*, rather than localised national approach. Cross-border activities must be included in the overall programme that will be more effective if coordinated and harmonised.

### Activities

IOM, with its advantage as an international organisation and its physical presence in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, will facilitate, implement and contribute to the management of a regional project addressing HIV/AIDS among mobile and displaced populations. This will be achieved through facilitating coordination of projects among the three countries and through its advisory and technical assistance capacity IOM will assist a genuinely regional HIV/AIDS programme. IOM will coordinate and harmonise these projects through the following activities:

- design a package of coordination initiatives to address HIV/AIDS among mobile populations along major routes and at cross-border sites;
- consensus building around projects by means of:
  - inventory and documentation;
  - technical assistance;
  - mapping cross border and other important sites along the major transport routes;
  - information exchange system;
  - training workshops;
  - project review for lessons learned;
  - consensus building toward regional coordination of policy concerning mobile and cross-border populations;
  - resource mobilisation.

Such a regional approach will ensure consistency and sustainability of initiatives and activities addressing the epidemic. IOM will advocate throughout the region for coordinated policies and practices.

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### Strategy

IOM has taken the lead to convene a Great Lakes CAP 2004 working group on HIV/AIDS in emergency situations with the aim of coordinating and informing regional policies. The working group includes representatives of 14 International NGOs and UN organisations. Working group discussions will contribute much to the formulation of this project.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical assistance	271,000
Documentation / Information exchange	90,000
Training workshops	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>411,000</b>

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/CSS01
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Information, Advocacy, Resource Mobilisation, Technical Support, Backstopping, Preparedness and Contingency Planning, Support Services/Administration
<b>Objectives:</b>	To facilitate strategic coordination and shared understanding at regional level, to develop regional advocacy strategies, to ensure collection, dissemination and analysis of information, to support country office in their coordination activities and enhance their skills and expertise, to provide backstopping, technical support and training, to develop contingency planning processes, to increase preparedness and mitigation, and to support the SRSG for the GLR
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	OCHA country offices and UNCTs in the GLR, humanitarian partners, the donor community, and the affected populations of the region (4.4 million IDPs, 1.1 million refugees and 34 million other vulnerable populations).
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	None
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 1,715,349
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,715,349</b>

### Summary

The OCHA Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (RSO-CEA), established in its present form in January 2002, focused its activities on three main objectives:

- To provide an effective and reliable support to the humanitarian coordination activities of OCHA country offices in the field throughout the Central and East Africa region (i.e. Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, RoC, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda);
- To contribute to, and coordinate with the Nairobi-based partners (UN, NGOs, IOs, donors, SRSG for the GLR), a cohesive and coherent regional humanitarian planning and response to the crises of the CEA region;
- To advocate for a concrete and resolute commitment of the International Community to respond to the needs of the affected populations of the CEA region.

To undertake these responsibilities, the RSO-CEA will be staffed in 2004, with eight international and eight national posts. With this staffing level, the RSO-CEA will be equipped with the required technical expertise to both support country offices and play its coordination at regional level in Information collection and dissemination, IDP response, Advocacy, Disaster preparedness and response, Information Management, Administration, including backstopping.

The OCHA RSO-CEA 2004 Workplan has been developed in line with the inter-agency Regional Strategy developed in the 2004 Great Lakes CAP, and encompasses the following activities:

### Advocacy

In its Advocacy role, the RSO-CEA will focus its activities on the most critical issues identified along the year in collaboration with country offices, but also on the five issues agreed upon by regional partners in the CAP that are IDPs, violation of children's rights, sexual violence, HIV-AIDs and humanitarian principles (including all aspects of conflict resolution, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration). With a view to increase the level of funding of humanitarian activities across the region, and to heighten the profile of the most severe crises in the CEA region, the advocacy focus will be on the following activities:

- resource mobilisation and donor liaison for humanitarian activities in the region;
- continuous information to donors on funding requirements, shortfalls, and emergency needs;

- identification of critical issues at country level and development of coordinated, complementary and, where possible, joint advocacy strategies with regional partners to highlight key issues in the region and encourage positive political change;
- media relation including the development of a media network;
- production of advocacy material: books, booklets, briefing packs;
- organisation of conferences and round tables, with the participation of the media, to debate on, and advocate for, issues of concern;
- organisation of inter-agency field missions throughout the region with interested donors;
- support to OCHA country offices in the definition and implementation of their Advocacy activities.

### **Emergency response capacity**

With a view to improve the level of information on the crises and needs in the region, enhance the coordination and common strategies of response at regional level based on shared understanding of problems, boost the coordination capacities of OCHA Country Offices in the region, and increase their emergency response capacity, the RSO-CEA activities will focus on:

- deployment of staff for backstopping and surge capacity to bridge temporary vacancies, or to assist with exceptional workloads, and support in identification of suitable staff;
- technical support on IDP, advocacy, natural disaster response, information management and technology, and administration-finance;
- provision of a day-to-day administrative, financial, personnel and logistical support to OCHA country offices in the region, including local and international procurement;
- dissemination of information on the countries of the region to concerned OCHA country offices, insofar as this information is relevant and critical to their coordination role;
- monitoring of the situation in the countries of the region and reporting/analysis (through information exchange meetings and other fora) to the overall international and humanitarian community at regional level;
- production of regular and ad-hoc reports on these situations, the needs and numbers of affected populations and the most critical issues;
- definition and coordination of a regional strategy of response to the crises in the region;
- elaboration, coordination and monitoring of the CAP for the GLR;
- support to country IDP strategy, establishment of an IASC group at regional level to specially address this issue and design of IDP strategies and policies applicable at regional level;
- establishment and deployment of a Rapid Response capacity for the region, through liaison with other organisations and the maintenance of an emergency roster.

### **Disaster preparedness and risk reduction**

With a view to improve the level of preparedness for, and mitigation of, crises in the region, the RSO-CEA will undertake the following activities:

- definition and establishment of preparedness and early warning mechanisms at country and regional level with all partners and in consultation with Country Teams;
- maintenance and development of existing regional contingency planning for complex emergency and natural disaster;
- development of Risk Mitigation strategies with the involvement of regional governments and institutions
- deployment of rapid response teams (UNDAC teams and/or RDRA) to assist in the case of natural disaster or sudden onset crises;
- support to elaboration of Flash Appeals;
- deployment of in case of natural disaster or sudden onset crises.

### **Staff support and development**

Aiming at enhancing level of expertise, professional skills, and welfare of OCHA staff deployed in the CEA, the RSO-CEA will develop the following activities:

- provision of technical advice and training to country offices in the region in all aspects of OCHA's role, including administration, advocacy, information management, disaster management and the mobilisation of resources;

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- provision of continuous training to OCHA personnel in the region, both in-country or through workshops at regional level;
- facilitation of sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned among all OCHA staff in the region;
- induction of newly deployed staff.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs	1,184,808
Non-staff and operating costs	333,200
Programme Support Costs	197,341
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,715,349</b>

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/CSS02
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Other - Humanitarian News and Information Services
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthening universal access to timely, strategic and impartial humanitarian news and information.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	A projected daily E-mail readership of 150,000. Conflict-affected and vulnerable populations in 46 countries in Africa and eight in Asia.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGO's, UN agencies, donors, civil society and academia
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004 (ongoing)
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 4,310,227</b>

### Summary

Born out of the 1994 crisis in the GLR, IRIN reports daily on events and issues that affect 46 countries in Africa, eight in Central Asia and the ongoing crisis in Iraq. Though operating from two other regional offices in Africa (Abidjan & Johannesburg) and from Ankara, Turkey, covering Central Asia, Nairobi continues as the main administrative and technical support centre for IRIN, as well as its base for reporting on the Great Lakes, East Africa and the Horn of Africa.

IRIN's reporting services focus on strengthening universal access to timely, strategic and non-partisan information to enhance the capacity of the humanitarian community to understand, respond to and avert emergencies and to give a voice to those affected by conflict and other emergencies. Daily news reports, special features and weekly digests are distributed free of charge by E-mail subscription and via a dedicated web site. [www.IRINnews.org](http://www.IRINnews.org)

### Achievements

An integral component of OCHA's information coordination strategy, in the last few years IRIN has seen rapid growth in both its coverage and readership. Confirmed as an essential source of credible and authoritative information by an independent evaluation published in March 2003, IRIN maintains the highest possible editorial standards by applying a methodology developed in the early years of covering the Great Lakes crisis: drawing upon a wide network of independent information providers and applying a rigorous process of information filtering, verification and contextualisation.

Today, more than 23,000 people and organisations make daily use of the E-mail subscription service while some 450,000 people visit the IRIN News web site every month. Allowing for re-posting and re-circulation of stories, current direct daily readership of IRIN reports by E-mail is conservatively estimated at 120,000. While maintaining its overall output of reports, IRIN has systematically increased the proportion of analytical articles, which now comprise 8.5% of total output. In addition, IRIN produced 11 web specials in the year to September 2003.

### Objectives and Activities for 2004

Within the framework of the 2004 strategic plan, IRIN's main goals are to consolidate and strengthen its existing products and services as well as its regional information networks. Field-based correspondents (stringers) will be included in IRIN training programmes to enhance their ability to cover events in the countries where they work. Additional correspondents will be identified in countries currently not served well by the mainstream media. Stronger partnerships will be forged with NGOs, community groups and UN colleagues to enhance its grassroots information exchange.

A further goal will be to ensure that IRIN's radio project and PlusNews HIV/AIDS service (funded separately) are closely integrated with its core activities, sharing resources wherever possible. As part of this effort, IRIN's print reporting teams will be trained in the use of mini-disk recorders so that when they travel they can also tape interviews that may be used by the radio teams. In return, the radio staff will share information with the text side of IRIN's services and will be trained in the use of digital cameras. On the PlusNews side, each of IRIN's offices in Africa already contributes

stories and features for the service. Some of IRIN's staff including stringers will also be trained to better report on the epidemic as part of a joint training programme with PlusNews.

Information-gathering and monitoring capacity will be strengthened through a policy of employing writers with a strong humanitarian background and the maintenance in Nairobi of an information focal point dedicated to supporting an expanded output of analytical and in-depth reporting.

As part of its broader support for humanitarian advocacy, IRIN will continue to seek ways to bring its news and reporting services to a wider readership. In this regard, IRIN will endeavour to increase its overall readership by at least 10 percent in 2004. By highlighting the advocacy initiatives of OCHA and other key partners, IRIN will help raise awareness of problems affecting nations in crisis, highlighting themes such as conflict resolution, human security, child soldiers and the protection of civilians.

### **Organisational Strategy**

Within the constraints of a no-growth budget, in 2004 IRIN will focus on consolidating and improving the quality, relevance and reach of its information services. The output of reporting will be maintained at current levels but the proportion of analytical and in-depth reporting will be increased to 10%. Priority will be given to further developing the network of field-based correspondence and improving reporting skills through professional training. Beyond the core funding requirements detailed here, IRIN will separately seek additional funding for its radio and PlusNews services, and to support an emergency response capacity. Project monitoring will be based on direct feedback, a set of basic quantitative indicators (report numbers, user statistics) and a readership survey scheduled for the first quarter of 2004, providing a firm basis for the development of future services and products.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Core management & technical support	699,707
Great Lakes, East and Horn of Africa editorial operations	1,373,482
West Africa editorial operations	867,304
Southern Africa editorial operations	586,362
Central Asia editorial operations	287,505
Sub-Total	3,814,360
Programme Support Cost (13%)	495,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,310,227</b>



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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Small Arms Reduction Programme)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Addressing small arms proliferation in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/P/HR/RL01
<b>Sector:</b>	Peace-building
<b>Themes:</b>	Peace Building/Promotion, Advocacy, Reintegration, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Income Generation
<b>Objective:</b>	To reduce the humanitarian and development impact of small arms proliferation and availability in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Affected GLR communities as they attempt to re-establish infrastructures and the means for sustainable livelihoods in an environment free of insecurity
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN, local and international NGO's
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 780,000</b>

### Summary

The GLR<sup>4</sup> has suffered years of conflict within and between states, with catastrophic humanitarian and developmental impacts. Dramatic increases in the availability, accumulation and uncontrolled proliferation of SALWs in recent years has served to exacerbate this situation to ruinous effect.

In Burundi, Rwanda, the DRC) Uganda, Congo-Brazzaville and elsewhere in the region, Small arms availability and use has resulted in the loss of livelihoods, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, irreparable devastation, large-scale population displacement, and has culminated in extreme insecurity illustrated by widespread criminality and arbitrary violence.

Far from being restricted to simply combatants, small arms and light weapons find their way into civilian hands with equal efficacy and often, relative ease. With the fragmentation of local governance structures subsequent to the outbreak of armed conflict, weapons insecurity in the region has resulted in increased weapons-mortality rates and armed violence targeting both people and property. Moreover, the cumulative impacts of small arms-related violence and insecurity has contributed to a decline in access to health care; the collapse of economic productivity; reduced humanitarian and development access; the disintegration of traditional social bonds and communities; and the militarisation of society as individuals turn to weapons to regulate social and economic interaction.

Recently, encouraging opportunities for the international community to build on and support regional initiatives have emerged. This includes attempts to develop regional approaches to tackle small arms proliferation and disarmament as a potential component of a re-invigorated peace process in the Great Lakes.

### Objectives

UNDP developed the Small Arms Reduction Programme in a bid to contribute to reducing the social, humanitarian and developmental impact of small arms proliferation and to complement ongoing DDRRR initiatives in Great Lakes countries. The objectives for the project fall in line with the CAP regional strategy for 2004 in that it; advocates for and seeks to operationalise and lay the foundations for implementation of a an integrated GLR strategy and the resources to implement it; directly contributes to and supports demobilisation and peace-building initiatives; provides support to/for networks enabling dialogue; and actively works to involve affected populations in building and maintaining peace. With particular focuses on countries in the GLR where there is high proliferation of SALWs and the potential to link SALW's reduction activities to reintegration and area-based development, the programme strives to foster and enhance country capacity to effectively address small arms proliferation and related problems.

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<sup>4</sup> For the purpose of this project, the GLR is defined as all the countries directly involved in the DRC conflict and the countries that suffer impact of the DRC conflict through refugees, increased cross-border trafficking and violence.

## Activities

Main focus areas within the mandate of the SARP include:

- **Research and Raising National and International awareness** of the humanitarian impact and wider socio-economic and development costs of the small arms problems in the Great Lakes, so as to enhance policy dialogue and to advocate against small arms;
- **Integration of Development-Related Aspects of Small Arms Problems into Agreed International Policies** and development programmes in the GLR. This will involve working in international, regional as well as national fora: across the UN system, with the donor community, NGOs and governments to develop and coordinate an integrated UN policy and approach to small arms in the Great Lakes region and to enhance inter-agency cooperation in this field;
- **Strengthening of UNDP Capacity to Address the Small Arms Problem** and to develop comprehensive control and reduction strategies. UNDP's aim is to organise small arms assessment missions; to mainstream small arms issues into country and regional policies; to support governments and civil society organisations in building local capacity to address small arms issues through various initiatives.
- **Design and Implement Country and Regional Programmes** in the Great Lakes to address small arms proliferation from a development perspective.

Following successful awareness campaigns on small arms, reconciliation and peace-building and regionally consistent policy formulation, initiatives for the present year will include:

- national assessments on small arms movements and availability;
- strengthening national, regional and international capacity, cooperation and legislation on control mechanisms concerning small arms;
- capacity building for police, customs, border control judicial authorities;
- provision of advisory inputs to regional governments and parliaments;
- implementation of weapons collection and destruction programmes (and related measures for re-integration processes).

Ultimately, the programme aim is to motivate groups to surrender arms in exchange for support towards successfully reintegrating into civilian life, and to render civilian life a more attractive and viable alternative to that of the gun.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical support to country programmes	193,000
Cross-border capacity development	250,000
Training on SALW's reduction strategies	97,000
National assessments	80,000
Project formulation	160,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>780,000</b>

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for Peace Building in the Conflict Areas of the Great Lakes Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/P/HR/RL02
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Peace Building, Youths, IDPs, Refugees, Community Services
<b>Objective:</b>	To promote and enhance culture of peace activities and principles among the people in the GLR with the participation of women's groups, civil society, community leaders, grassroots local community groups, local authorities, refugees and internally displaced people.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	IDP and refugee children/youth, school children, school communities, grassroots and civil society groups in GLR
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGOs, Civil Society groups
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 452,000</b>

### Summary

Culture of Peace Network, the Sports for Peace and effective journalism are three components of the peace building process developed in line with the common strategic goals of the inter agency regional strategy for 2004 in support of demobilisation, reintegration and peace building initiatives.

#### 1. Culture of Peace Network

UNESCO will work with the Culture of Peace Network (CPN) with over 500 grassroots organisations in the GLR in the promotion of peace through advocacy, sharing of information and implementation of poverty alleviation initiatives for widows, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups incorporating income generating activities with the support of micro finance.

UNESCO-PEER will also give support to existing CPN and new networks in DRC in Mbuji – Mayi, and Kinshasa, and in Burundi and Rwanda and follow-up of Culture of Peace Network activities in Kisangani, Bunia, Gbadolite, Goma and Bukavu and elsewhere.

#### 2. Sports for Peace

UNESCO will, through the assistance of qualified coaches, provide sporting equipment and build the capacity of governmental and non governmental sports authorities to be able to organise sporting activities, at institutional and community level involving women, orphans and street children.

Through sports, avenues will be created for promotion of peace through organisation of peace runs for ex combatants and disadvantaged youth.

Sports authorities will be supported and encouraged to organise sport leagues and competitions perceived to be conducive to peaceful co-existence.

#### 3. Support for Effective Journalism

In line with the regional humanitarian principle of information sharing, UNESCO will work with the local Ministries of information and media authorities to support initiatives aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence and HIV/AIDS pandemic education programmes in the GLR. The emphasis will be on capacity building in ethical practices in information collection, processing and dissemination.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Culture of Peace Network Initiatives	205,000
Sports for peace	185,000
Support for effective journalism	10,000
Programme delivery costs	52,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>452,000</b>

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to education in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/E01
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Theme:</b>	Education, Children, Youths, IDPs, Refugees, Community Services
<b>Objective:</b>	To promote the right of children/youth and adults in emergencies to quality basic and vocational education essential for peaceful co-existence.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs, refugees, returnees, youth, women, school children and school communities in GLR
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council and other NGOs and local education authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 904,000</b>

### Summary

UNESCO and its partners in the region, notably UNICEF, UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council, are committed to promoting education of vulnerable children and adults in GLR. This is done through the development of appropriate emergency and other education materials, creating environmental awareness through environmental education, encouraging peace and adult education through Sports for Peace and Teacher Emergency and Peace Education Packages, empowering the out of school youth through quality vocational training intended to lead to viable income generating activities and assessment and certification of education in difficult circumstances.

For the year 2004, the following project interventions will be undertaken:

#### 1. **Expanding the use of the Teacher Emergency Package (TEP) and Peace Education Package (PEP).**

UNESCO will continue to offer its accelerated teaching through its Teacher Emergency Package for children and adolescents who either dropped out of the school system or never had the opportunity to go to school due to resource constraints or other circumstances beyond their control. This package was extended to Grades 3-6 of primary education equivalence in 2003. Its use will be expanded to include the displaced and affected populations in the Kivus and the rest of the GLR. The main activities will include piloting the material and organising review and teacher training workshops.

#### 2. **Adult Literacy / Non-Formal Education**

UNESCO will work in conjunction with the local authorities, UN agencies, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Caritas and other NGOs involved in Non –formal Education programmes in the GLR to promote literacy, numeracy and life skills training for vulnerable groups of youth and adults. This training will enable them to engage in viable income generating activities. The main interventions will include, development, translation and dissemination of appropriate learning and teaching materials and supporting adult teacher training.

#### 3. **Vocational Education for the integration of Youth affected by conflict**

Working in close collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, NGOs and local authorities and communities UNESCO proposes to offer quality vocational skills training and literacy courses to the youth and women in vocational training centres (VTCs). The provision of such skills will enable them to engage in income generating activities in order to improve their livelihood without which they will continue to be vulnerable. UNESCO will continue with the process of reviewing and adapting curriculum/syllabi in these VTCs started in 2003, and will also carry out capacity building of instructors, managers and supervisors of technical and vocational education, provision of relevant textbooks and basic tools and equipment in selected VTCs, besides encouraging private sector participation in support of vocational training.

#### 4. Extension of the PEER Environmental Education Programme in GLR

In 2003 the Norwegian Government availed funds for the piloting of an environmental magazine designed for refugee children. By the end of 2003, the pilot edition of the magazine will have been tested in selected refugee camps in Uganda (Congolese caseloads).

Working with a Task force of refugees, UNESCO will build capacity in the development of further editions of the magazine, thus empowering beneficiaries and ensuring direct local relevance to the content of the magazine. Capacity building activities will include training, supervision, backstopping and the printing of a Materials Development Guide; other activities will include participatory materials development course parts 1 and 2 and the printing of two editions of the magazine, 5,000 copies each.

#### 5. Assessments and Certification of Students in Difficult Circumstances

Through its Centre for Educational Assessment Services (CEAS), UNESCO will assist the Ministries of Education and local education authorities to extend the capacity building of primary school inspectors and teachers workshops started in 2003 in the development and management of public examinations in the Kivus to other parts of GLR. UNESCO will also undertake the pre-testing, analysis and banking of the items developed during the capacity building workshops in order to enhance the test development process and improve the quality of assessment of primary education. The assessment and certification system used in selected vocational training centres will also be strengthened through the development of assessment and certification criteria as one of the ways of improving the quality of training of vulnerable groups in these centres.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Expansion of TEP and PEP Packages	100,000
Adult literacy/Non- Formal Education	90,000
Vocational education for integration of the youth affected by conflict	350,000
Environmental Education	60,000
Assessment and Certification of learners in difficult circumstances	200,000
Programme delivery costs	104,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>904,000</b>

## GREAT LAKES

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection and assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/MS01
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-Sector
<b>Themes:</b>	Preparedness and Response, Education, Durable Solutions
<b>Objective:</b>	To maintain the principles and quality of asylum; to promote durable solutions for refugees through regional support activities.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Refugees and returnees in the countries of the Great Lakes Region and Central Africa
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNHCR, National and International NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 8,072,395</b>

### Summary

UNHCR undertakes a number of regional activities with the overall objectives of maintaining response capacity to sudden developments in the humanitarian situation and supporting assistance programmes for refugees, returnees and IDPs if requested by the Secretary General of the United Nations. These activities include the following:

- availability of sufficient stocks of NFIs to accommodate emergency needs of up to 300,000--500,000 persons in the initial stage of an operation. The supplies include shelter materials, kitchen sets, sanitary materials, blankets, jerry cans and therapeutic milk. The stock is maintained in the regional warehouse in Ngara, Tanzania, to permit rapid deployment to all parts of the GLR;
- operation of chartered aircraft. In a volatile security situation, where road conditions are poor and regular commercial airlines limited, this permits the office to transport NFIs, returning refugees, as well as UNHCR staff and implementing partners to all parts of the GLR in a secure and timely manner;
- university scholarship programme for refugee students from the GLR. This aims to provide qualified human resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of post-conflict countries. Refugee students from various countries of asylum (Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia) are supported. The majority is from Burundi and DRC;
- where possible, facilitation of resettlement for refugees who are particularly vulnerable or experience security problems in the country of asylum. Costs related to this include rental of vehicles, food and departure allowances and payment of medical expenses;
- recruitment and deployment of United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and consultants in to ensure that staffing is adequate for refugee operations.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Emergency stockpile and distribution of NFIs	3,604,000
Agency operational support (UNV and Consultancy Cost)	1,916,659
Chartering of light aircrafts	1,950,000
Educational assistance to refugee students	551,736
Resettlement activities for refugees	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,072,395</b>

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Regional advocacy
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/P/HR/RL03
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Rights of the Child, Sexual Violence, HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective:</b>	To strengthen and develop advocacy on issues affecting children in armed conflict including gender based violence and HIV/AIDS.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Affected populations in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF ESARO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 117,045</b>

### Summary

Advocacy plays an important role in the provision of effective humanitarian response by helping to mobilise resources and influence the actions of relevant parties in the field. The particular responsibility held by regional offices, with respect to in country and regional advocacy, is emphasised in the CAP strategy for 2004. In conflict areas of the GLR, issues of gender based violence and HIV/AIDS are among those profoundly affecting children in armed conflict. The activities outlined in this project will help to develop UNICEF's advocacy on these issues, by heightening awareness and reinforcing relationships with the media and other information actors.

### Objectives

The overall objective of this project is to strengthen UNICEF's advocacy in the GLR on issues affecting children in armed conflict, including gender based violence and HIV/AIDS. In particular it aims to:

- encourage international, regional and national media coverage of the region, particularly focusing on rights abuses of girls and women;
- improve public knowledge of UNICEF's concerns in the GLR;
- assist GLR country offices to design and implement communication strategies;
- improve the capacity of journalists in the region to effectively report on rights abuses.

### Activities

In order to realise these objectives, UNICEF will undertake a number of activities to heighten awareness at all levels and to support GLR country office advocacy programmes. During 2004, UNICEF will:

- facilitate media visits to affected regions;
- facilitate high profile visits of UNICEF Special Ambassadors and National Committees;
- produce a high profile video on the GLR to be distributed to and aired on major global networks, such as CNN;
- collaborate with regional media like IRIN, Studio Ijambo to produce at least 10 stories in the three thematic areas of HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and children's rights;
- arrange media briefings for the Regional Director and UNICEF representatives from the region in major media hubs such as Nairobi, Johannesburg and Geneva;
- coordinate missions of photographers and writers to the region to produce photo essays and human interest stories to support fundraising and advocacy efforts of National Committees and to heighten public visibility through UNICEF websites;
- arrange a public photo exhibition of the real lives of individuals affected by conflict in order to raise public awareness;
- develop and disseminate information materials such as press releases, b-roll film for use by media on major advocacy milestones such as the Day of the African Child, World AIDS Day;
- create a regional website to be hosted by the global UNICEF website. This will serve as a repository for fact sheets, human-interest stories and major studies;
- work with communications staff to enhance their capacity to collaborate with international media and to address opportunities and threats;

## GREAT LAKES

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- arrange a training of journalists from the GLR to enhance their capacity to report effectively on child rights abuses;
- establish a GLR media planner.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Visits and missions to affected areas	27,000
High profile film	20,000
Collaboration with regional media	10,000
Website construction and maintenance	10,000
Photo exhibition	10,000
Briefings and dissemination	5,000
Capacity building exercises and support to country offices	9,000
Journalist training	12,000
Indirect programme support cost	14,045
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,045</b>

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.



## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	ChildInfo – Emergency response and tracking
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/P/HR/RL04
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Rights of the Child, Information Management
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide timely information on children and women's needs in emergencies and to track emergency response.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Affected populations in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Partner NGOs and Government Counterparts
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 136,364</b>

### Summary

ChildInfo is a user-friendly database used to track key indicators on the well being of children and women in a number of countries, including those of the GLR. The database incorporates data from a variety of sources over a given period of time to enable trend analysis and to report on the status of women and children. In the course of 2003, progress was made in a number of areas including the incorporation of digital maps at different administrative levels for some GLR countries. Additional work is needed in order to develop the database further and enhance its value for emergency preparedness and response. A recent communication from the UNDG office in New York to UN Resident Coordinators outlines the DGO's decision that the DevInfo system, based on ChildInfo technologies, has been accepted as the standard for monitoring MDGs at country level. This new development will further strengthen the activities in support of this project.

### Objectives

The purpose of this project is to continue with the progressive expansion of the ChildInfo/DevInfo tool in the six countries of the GLR, in order to increase its provision of timely information on specific emergency response and to help identify response needs. Additionally, UNICEF aims to harmonise emergency preparedness and response indicator monitoring with DevInfo, which is already widely used by UN agencies for indicator monitoring. Such an interface will help to provide a greater degree of coordination in response to humanitarian emergencies. The objectives of the project are in line with the CAP strategic goals for 2004 by enhancing information management for emergency preparedness and response. The specific aims of this project are to:

- complete the incorporation of digital maps for all six GLR countries to the lowest administrative unit (e.g. village) for frequently affected areas. These maps will provide objective information on emergency response and will help to develop an information system that will track the progress of interventions;
- develop frequent data capture and reporting. ChildInfo/DevInfo will be modified to allow for capture and reporting on a regular basis (i.e. daily, weekly and monthly). The frequency of the interval will be determined by the nature of the emergency and the interventions;
- harmonise ChildInfo with DevInfo at emergency level;
- provide linkages with GIS based systems for humanitarian response;
- increase the effectiveness of the ChildInfo/DevInfo tool through the training of lower level users including NGO and national government staff. A broadened network of users and contributors will improve information based programme response and review.

### Activities

During 2004, UNICEF will undertake the following:

- continued collection and digitisation of maps for all six countries of the GLR;
- digitisation of maps to fourth and fifth sub-national levels in more frequently affected areas;
- adaptation of ChildInfo/DevInfo software to provide for additional layers and additional time domains;
- compilation of a list of indicators for emergency preparedness and response;
- harmonisation of ChildInfo with DevInfo at the emergency level;
- incorporation of linkages with other GIS based systems, such as Fewsnet;
- coordinate training workshops throughout the GLR for users and data entry personnel;
- periodic provision of a set of DevInfo outputs, including graphs and maps, on intervention and response for use on UN agency internet networks.

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Project assistant	20,000
Map collection and digitisation (including travel costs)	41,000
Software modification	20,000
Training	39,000
Indirect programme support cost	16,364
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,364</b>

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003

## GREAT LAKES

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Interagency Working Group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/P/HR/RL05
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Separated and Unaccompanied Children, Child Soldiers, Psycho-Social Support
<b>Objective:</b>	To coordinate activities and provide technical support on key issues affecting children in conflict situations.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Children in unstable environments in the Great Lakes Region.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNHCR, Save the Children-UK, Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 34,091</b>

### Summary

The Great Lakes Inter-agency Working Group on Separated and Unaccompanied Children was formed in 1996 in response to the need for a coordinated approach to identification, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) for separated children in a post genocide context. With a core membership from UNICEF, UNHCR and Save the Children–UK, the working group provides a forum for information exchange and strategic development in order to achieve a greater degree of coordination and efficiency in responding to the needs of separated and unaccompanied children in GLR countries. In recent years there has been growing recognition of the need for a broader thematic focus in order to accommodate the many other concerns affecting children in conflict and other unstable environments. As such, the 2004 working group will also emphasise child protection, disarmament, demobilisation and rehabilitation (DDR) of child soldiers and psycho-social support. Additionally, during the 2003 session, it was agreed that the inclusion of conflict and post conflict countries from the Horn of Africa (specifically Southern Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia) would allow greater breadth of experience for exchange and support.

### Objectives

Since its formation, the working group's objective has been to promote and support preparedness, coordination and good practice based on lessons learnt amongst participant agencies and organisations. The regional strategy for 2004 emphasises the importance of cooperation and coordination between humanitarian partners and the continued need for fora and working groups in the provision of effective response in humanitarian crisis.

### Activities

The 2004 session to be held in Nairobi in January 2004 will cover technical support, information sharing and lessons learnt on:

- training of peacekeepers on child protection. This will include evaluation of alternatives such as:
  - predeployment of troops;
  - continued training on arrival in conflict zone;
- programme tools for DDR of child soldiers;
- psycho-social support for children in conflict.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Meeting costs (including facilitator, technical expert and simultaneous translation)	30,000
Indirect programme support cost	4,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,091</b>

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Regional emergency advocacy, coordination and support
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/CSS03
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Rights of the Child, Preparedness and Contingency Planning, Information Management, Security of Humanitarian Aid Workers, Support Services
<b>Objective:</b>	To increase the capacity of UNICEF in the Great Lakes to prepare for and effectively respond to the needs of children and women in humanitarian emergencies.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Affected populations in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF ESARO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 198,864</b>

### Summary

UNICEF's overall objective in emergency programming remains effective, dependable and timely humanitarian response to the needs of children and women in emergency situations, stimulating where possible prevention and mitigation actions and ensuring that assistance contributes to recovery efforts.

### Objectives

UNICEF has a defined process of emergency preparedness and contingency planning that includes both training and planning activities. These processes are facilitated at a regional level and offer real benefits to rapid and effective response. UNICEF's current activities include a one-week training package for the Great Lakes country offices and sub-regional training in a number of specialised areas for UNICEF practitioners and national/NGO partners at field level. In line with the CAP Regional Strategy for 2004, this programme will serve to strengthen capacity for effective humanitarian action and aims to fulfil UNICEF's global commitments in emergency situations (as defined in the Core Corporate Commitments in Emergencies – May 2002). Specifically:

- the ability to conduct an immediate assessment of the situation of children and women in partnership with local authorities and other humanitarian agencies;
- take an active role in the coordination of sectors such as health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and child protection;
- undertake specific programme interventions in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and child protection (including identification and tracing, demobilisation and landmine awareness);
- ensure that the organisation has the capacity (including human resources, supplies, finances and telecommunications) to provide appropriate programmatic responses on a timely basis;
- capture lessons learned through documentation and evaluation;
- the incorporation of all of these elements into UNICEF's regular programming.

### Activities

In order to achieve the project objectives, UNICEF's activities will include:

- training in emergency preparedness and response both for UNICEF staff and national/NGO partners;
- specialised technical training in emergency nutrition, management of health emergencies, water and sanitation in emergencies and sexual violence programming;
- provision of technical expertise on programme issues related to health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and child protection;
- security assessments of assets and personnel;
- support for stress counselling services;
- incorporation of emergency preparedness and response measures into the planning cycle of every country office in the GLR;
- evaluations of past UNICEF contingency planning exercises.

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Emergency preparedness and contingency planning (travel and trainings)	50,000
Training on emergency preparedness and response and specialised sectoral training, (organisation of training sessions)	50,000
Technical support/surge capacity	50,000
Security and telecommunications assessments	25,000
Indirect programme support cost	23,864
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,864</b>

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Addressing sexual violence and reducing new HIV/AIDS infections in conflict areas of the GLR
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/P/HR/RL06
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Sexual violence – prevention and management, HIV/AIDS, Psycho-social support, Gender, Children / Youth
<b>Objective:</b>	To effectively respond to sexual violence and exploitation of women and children and to reduce new HIV infections.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Women and children vulnerable or exposed to sexual violence in conflict areas of the GLR
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs, local groups, local and national authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,225,000</b>

### **Summary**

Evidence shows that armed conflict generally leads to an increase in sexual violence towards women and children, especially girls. The deterioration of social infrastructures, as a result of war, impacts negatively on the health and protection of a population, leaving women and children particularly vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation. Sexual violence and exploitation are violations of the basic rights of women and children, with devastating consequences for survivors and their communities including the spread of HIV/AIDS. Despite the number of people affected by conflict in the GRL, only a very few initiatives exist to prevent and respond to sexual violence. As is highlighted in the 2004 regional strategy there is a pressing need for a regional response to issues of gender based violence and HIV/AIDS. UNICEF has the capacity to bring together disparate actors in the field to develop a comprehensive and large-scale response.

### **Objectives**

The project aims to protect and assist women and children who are at risk of or have been subjected to sexual violence and exploitation. Specifically to:

- advocate effectively against sexual violence and exploitation;
- strengthen local networks to provide assistance to victims/survivors of sexual violence and exploitation;
- increase the protection of children and women against sexual violence and exploitation.

### **Activities**

#### **A) Prevention**

UNICEF in conjunction with other UN agencies, NGOs, and local and national authorities will:

- advocate with influential members of armed groups to highlight their obligation to protect all children and women and to explain the legal implications of sexual violence and exploitation;
- encourage and provide technical assistance to peace keeping and military forces to:
  - a. continue training of their troops, including protection from gender-based violence;
  - b. monitor and report sexual violence and exploitation;
- provide support to community based groups, women's groups and others to effectively advocate against sexual violence and reduce the stigma attached to women and children who have experienced violence.

#### **B) Response**

UNICEF and its partners will:

- provide training and support to community based networks and women's groups on psycho-social and health care needs of survivors; provide assistance to these groups to become effective advocates against sexual violence;
- train health care workers on care for survivors of violence and provide appropriate medical care including the provision of post rape kits;
- establish monitoring mechanisms for the provision of care to children and women who have been subjected to sexual violence;

## GREAT LAKES

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- train humanitarian staff and partners on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence and exploitation in order to protect women and children.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Capacity building	180,000
Post rape care, PEP and emergency health kits	266,000
Training of medical personnel (including travel, training facilities and two trainers)	442,000
1 year TFT	190,000
Indirect programme support cost	147,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,225,000</b>

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## GREAT LAKES

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10062.1 (covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/F01
<b>Sector:</b>	Food
<b>Themes:</b>	Relief for refugees, internally displaced and other vulnerable groups and recovery to support activities for self-reliance of HIV/AIDS affected households, to support primary education and adult literacy, and improving food security through FFW activities.
<b>Objective:</b>	(1) improved and/or stable household food availability and nutritional status of target populations; (2) increased access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills; and (3) enhanced emergency food aid preparedness and response among stakeholders.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees, Vulnerable groups (malnourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, orphans, street children, PLWHAs, etc.) and other food insecure groups in the region.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN, Government, Local and International NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 100,233,961</b> (pro-rated for 2004)

### Background

Despite progress in the peace process in the DRC and Burundi, the GLR remains highly susceptible to conflict and displacement. By mid-2003, there were approximately 900,000 refugees and IDPs in WFP's GLR cluster, which encompasses Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. Most continue to depend on food aid either in the form of general distribution, special feeding and/or as an essential buffer to rebuild severely disrupted livelihoods. Food insecurity in the GL is further compounded by structural poverty, adverse climatic conditions (recurrent drought patterns), seismic threats and high population density.

WFP supports the key priority areas identified under the 2003 regional strategy to which regional initiatives and programmes are determined to contribute to and enhance efforts to address the underlined problems of food insecurity and mal- or under-nutrition. WFP will continue to ensure complementarity and synergy between activities through partnership, harmonisation of programmes and coordination with different key players.

### Objectives

The objectives of the PRRO are:

- improved and/or stable household food availability and nutritional status of target populations. In addition to general relief distribution, this includes assistance to malnourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, hospital in-patients, orphans and street children and PLWHA;
- increased access of target households and communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills. Greater emphasis will be given to skills training and primary education as part of the recovery strategy; and,
- enhanced emergency food aid preparedness and response mechanisms.

The promotion of gender equity in terms of access to and management of WFP-related assets and resources will be key to achieving the above objectives.

<b>PRRO 10062.1 Country Allocation</b>	<b>Beneficiaries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total MTs</b>	<b>Total WFP Cost (US\$)</b>
Burundi	608,500	84,526	43,620,668
Rwanda	148,648	33,905	17,497,087
Tanzania*	369,500	72,360	37,342,256
GL Support Unit	-		1,773,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,126,648</b>	<b>190,791</b>	<b>100,233,961</b>

<sup>1</sup> About 60% of the beneficiaries are women while efforts will be made to ensure an estimated 80% of the beneficiaries to be women.

\* Please note that regarding the beneficiary numbers for Tanzania, the situation is still fluid and people may not be returning as anticipated.



## COUNTRY OVERVIEWS

### **Burundi**

Although the Arusha peace process brought some of the important opposition groups into the government and some positive results achieved, fighting has continued. One of the two main rebel groups, the Forces pour la defense de la democratie (FDD) did not respect the cease-fire agreement signed with the Transitional Government and the Forces nationales de liberation (FNL), refused to sign the accord resulting in continued violence. This has handicapped the peace process thus increasing needs for humanitarian assistance. This project aims at addressing these needs by the distribution of various food commodities and food rations in order to alleviate food insecurity while encouraging self-reliance of affected populations. Given the volatile security situation, food aid remains vital in meeting the basic needs of vulnerable populations. Targeted feeding of food-insecure people is the largest relief component of the PRRO. Food will be provided strictly for food insecure populations based on regular beneficiary needs assessments. Selective feeding will be provided for malnourished children, expectant and nursing women and the chronically ill through centres under the Ministry of Public Health. In areas with relative stability and a high concentration of returnees, a gradual increase in recovery and resettlement operations will follow repatriation and reinstallation of refugees and IDPs. WFP plans assistance through various programmes; including seed protection rations to food insecure farmers, returnees and IDPs. Planned activities also include Food-for-Assets, an employment-based safety net including basic infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural production, income generating activities, vocational training, school feeding programmes and assistance through social centres for people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS within the framework of the National Council for the Fight against AIDS. The successful disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of armed groups in Burundi remains a cornerstone to stability in the country. In that context, WFP plans to provide food support for the reinsertion of ex-combatants and their dependants, including child soldiers.

The total number of beneficiaries is estimated at a monthly average of 608,500 persons comprising of life-saving assistance 324,500 persons including 272,500 IDPs and food insecure persons without access to sufficient food stocks, 5,500 Congolese refugees and 16,000 Burundian repatriates from Tanzania as well as 30,500 beneficiaries of selective feeding. Under the recovery component, 68,800 food insecure farmers will receive seed protection rations, 51,750 persons participating in food-for work programmes, 35,000 persons infected or affected by HIV/AIDS will benefit from food assistance through social centres. The School feeding project will target 48,900 pupils enrolled in primary schools in areas vulnerable to food insecurity. In the wake of the disarmament and demobilisation programme, WFP will provide food support to 10,000 ex-combatants. The FFT programme will provide various vocational training activities for 69,560 people participating in these activities.

### **Rwanda**

#### **Objectives**

The objectives for Rwanda under the PRRO are to:

- improve and /or stable household food availability and nutritional status of target population. In addition to general relief distribution, this includes assistance to malnourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, and hospital in-patients;
- increase access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills;
- enhanced emergency food assistance preparedness and response among all stakeholders, including government structures. The promotion of gender equity in terms of access to and management of WFP-related assets and resources is assumed throughout.

The crux of the PRRO is to provide food assistance to cover the food gap for the most vulnerable people in Rwanda.

#### **Activities**

PRRO activities include food assistance to 35,000 refugees and returnees; nutritional support to vulnerable mothers and children; food security assistance through FFW activities in support of agriculture and development of rural assets; enhancing preparedness and mitigation of the effects of crises arising from man-made and natural disasters; and assistance to the national reconciliation process by providing food assistance to the countrywide civic training sessions.

## **Expected outputs**

### Relief

WFP will continue to support supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres run by the Government. In line with an increased focus on long-term solutions, WFP will continue to phase down assistance to nutrition centres as community-based growth promotion programmes are introduced in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF. In 2003, the number of assisted centres was reduced from 166 to 93 in consultation with the MoH and UNICEF.

### Protracted Refugee

Turmoil in the GRL has created massive population movements across borders. Working together with the Government of Rwanda, UNHCR, and local authorities WFP assesses food requirements for 32,000 refugees, determines the food basket ration, outlines the details and duration of assistance to be given, and agrees on the number of beneficiaries. In June 2003, WFP took over the administration of food distribution in refugee camps. The new system of distribution targets and empowers women.

Continuing stability in Rwanda has encouraged the return of Rwandans who fled the country during the turbulent mid 1990s. On their re-entry to Rwanda from the DRC, Tanzania and other adjacent countries, the returnees are registered by UNHCR at Nkamira transit centre in Gisenyi, Nyagatare transit centre in Cyangugu and Rusumo transit centre in Kibungo. A three-month resettlement package is provided to each returnee. The repatriation of Rwandan refugees to Rwanda continues from neighbouring countries with some influx from Tanzania, despite the completion declared by Rwandan and Tanzanian UNHCR authorities in December 2002 following sensitisation efforts by Rwandan and Tanzanian Government officials at camps in the Ngara region of Tanzania.

### Recovery

WFP assistance focuses on areas where structural poverty and climatic variation impair livelihoods. Swampland reclamation and hillside terracing, rehabilitation of water-catchment areas and water facilities; rehabilitation of transport infrastructural and environmental projects are among the focus areas that will benefit individuals and their communities.

While physical output remains one index of the success or failure of a particular FFW or FFT project, the overall management durability and community ownership of the project once completed are also assessed. In partnership with the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, WFP also provides food assistance through food-for-training activities in support of the URC's vocational training in life skills activities, and civic education for women's associations, student groups, and newly elected civil servants over a four-month period.

## **Tanzania**

### **Objective**

To carry out relief and recovery activities for refugees and host populations

### **Activities**

In-patient hospital feeding, SFP, TFP, (SF includes PLWHA & Expectant/lactating women as they are part of the EVI group), assistance to malnourished children includes orphans and street children and maintenance programme for refugees.

### **Outcomes**

To assist up to 500,000 refugees living in camps and up to 11,000 beneficiaries in the host communities

### **Project Description**

WFP is serving more beneficiaries than planned in Tanzania at this time and the numbers are expected to remain the same in the coming months.

A large majority of these people will return to Burundi. Correspondingly, resettlement and recovery activities will increase in Burundi, though relief is still the predominant activity. In the relatively more secure environment of Rwanda, food aid will help bolster employment, create medium-term assets

and develop rural infrastructure, providing the basic means for people to engage in regular development activities. However, targeted relief aid for vulnerable populations groups and refugee care and maintenance remain of great importance.

In 2003, the PRRO was expected to provide food assistance to an average of 1.2 million beneficiaries each month, half of which are refugees and returnees. This number is expected to fall to 730,450 per month by the end of the third year; the majority of these people (about 75 percent) will be relief or recovery beneficiaries in their country of origin.

UNHCR is a key partner in the repatriation programme. In addition to counterpart Government ministries, WFP's partners include FAO, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNICEF, MSF, ACF, IMC, Solidarité, WV, CARE, Caritas, Trocaire, Oxfam, Lutheran World Federation, Save the Children, TRCS, NPA and UNIFEM. The PRRO activities will be participatory, with a strong emphasis on community management and evaluation of activities. A major consideration will be the selection and strengthening the capacity of partners to be able to carry out regular and consistent recovery activities.

The PRRO will pursue results-based management (RBM) beyond the output level and has instituted results-based reporting. The PRRO will strive to improve management effectiveness and accountability by defining realistic results, integrating lessons learnt in management decisions and reporting on performance. A more focused understanding of gender issues, especially in relation to the role of women in post-conflict situations, will be applied to all WFP projects to ensure that women beneficiaries participate at all stages of the project cycle.

In this highly volatile region, WFP will continue to update its contingency planning in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNOCHA and other partners. Setbacks are inevitable given the uncertainties of the peace process and repatriation trends; nevertheless, the PRRO's built-in flexibility should meet all but the most severe eventualities.

Setbacks are inevitable given the uncertainties of the peace process and repatriation trends; nevertheless, the PRRO's built-in flexibility should meet all but the most severe eventualities.

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/H03
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Emergency response fund, Support services and administration, Information management.
<b>Objective:</b>	Coordinate and improve health response; provide technical support on health response including surge capacity, health assessments, health information networking, priority setting for preparedness and response to emergencies.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Health Sector partners, WHO country offices, Ministries of Health, affected populations in the countries of the Great Lakes Region (namely Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda).
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO country offices and Ministries of Health in countries of the Great Lakes Region
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 855,253
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 855,253</b>

### Summary

Crisis has continued to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the GLR and Central Africa as evidenced by the rapidly increasing numbers of the internally displaced together with refugees with resulting socio-economic implications to the host communities. Like in many emergencies, health consequences have been enormous. Examples include epidemics of meningococcal meningitis in Northern Uganda and Tanzania refugee populations repeated cholera epidemics owing to the worsening environmental health conditions among those displaced mostly affecting border areas of DRC with Uganda, border provinces/districts of DRC with Tanzania, and the occurrence of the deadly Ebola epidemic in the Republic of Congo. The vulnerable populations, children under-five and pregnant women have not been spared as severe malnutrition rates are reported to be on the increase among the IDPs in Uganda, and among refugees in other countries (Burundi) within the region. Sexual abuse is also on the increase with potential for increase in the HIV/AIDS prevalence among the displaced populations. To make matters worse, access to health care especially for the populations displaced by wars has reduced with resulting increasing mortality from conflict-afflicted trauma, communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases. Access to health information as an early warning and monitoring system for epidemics is paramount in order to respond promptly and appropriately.

Population movements have time and time again contributed to the spread of disease emergencies (e.g. HIV/AIDS, emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases) both within and between countries, thereby turning local epidemics into regional emergencies that require coordination of inputs by affected countries in the area of assessments, early detection and control. Through close coordination of health interventions, WHO sub-regional office will work with WHO offices and Ministries of Health in the countries concerned to ensure coordinated synergistic response to and preparedness against such situations in the region.

### Activities

Under this project, which is in line with the core functions on which the primary component of the 2004 Regional Strategy lies, WHO Great Lakes Region Office will undertake the following activities:

#### ➤ **Emergency Response Capacity**

WHO inter-country teams will enhance skills and expertise through continued support to WHO country offices and Ministries of Health by giving technical support, providing backstopping missions, training and ensuring maintenance of standards on health response to emergencies. The organisation will also participate in joint field assessment and response missions.

WHO aims at developing a regional network of competent professionals who can be called upon to respond in case of health emergencies.

Coordination of health response will be strengthened in order to avoid duplication of health support, ensure equitable distribution of health support and the optimal use of available minimal resources for the maximum benefit of populations affected. This will require support of two epidemiologists to coordinate EHA activities in the region. There will also be harmonisation of health guidelines to assist with the maintenance of the basic health standards during response.

➤ **Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction**

WHO will work with other UN agencies, WHO country offices, Ministries of Health and local NGOs to ensure access to accurate health information as an early warning and monitoring system for epidemics. This will further be strengthened through coordination of joint rapid health assessment by rapid response teams aimed at verification of various reports on health emergencies. Through regular exchange/dissemination of these reports and any other relevant information on health, prompt and appropriate response to emergencies will be ascertained.

➤ **Direct assistance to affected populations**

Facilitation of procurement and relocation of health emergency supplies and logistics in countries within the region will be done to support countries in need. Furthermore, WHO will facilitate access to emergency medical supplies through the country offices for the benefit of populations affected by emergencies.

**Expected Outcome**

The main outcome of the project will be improved early detection of health emergencies, which would initiate prompt response and timely health service delivery to the target population. There will also be improved coordination of health response during emergencies with increased country collaboration on response to emergencies affecting more than one country.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Coordination (meetings)	100,000
Technical support, Health Assessments, Backstopping missions to countries within the region.	100,000
Training and follow up technical supervision	100,000
Harmonisation and provision of guidelines (surveillance, health response, etc)	50,000
Strengthen and exchange health information exchange by regular dissemination of epidemiological information from the target districts.	150,000
Facilitate access to emergency medical supplies	50,000
Personnel costs (2 epidemiologists)	180,000
HAC <sup>1</sup> , Programme coordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	76,842
Programme cost 6%	48,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>855,253</b>

<sup>1</sup> Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL, AFRICA RELIEF OFFICE (on behalf of the inter-agency working group on emergency preparedness)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Inter-agency training
<b>Project Code:</b>	GLR-04/CSS04
<b>Sector:</b>	Training assessment and coordination
<b>Themes:</b>	Establishment of regional training links
<b>Objective:</b>	Joint training activities to promote common approaches to emergency preparedness/response and security awareness (in order to mitigate increasing risk to beneficiaries and aid personnel)
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Affected populations in the GLR and aid personnel
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Inter-agency working group on emergency preparedness – under the auspices of OCHA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 100,000</b>

### Summary

The inter-agency emergency preparedness working group was started during the 2002 Consolidated Appeal Process. Group participants come from a wide cross-section of UN, International and Non-Governmental organisations that have an interest in regional collaboration on emergency preparedness and response best practice.

### Objectives

In order to improve the capacity to respond to crisis and to ensure that staffs are better able to undertake their work in an increasingly complex environment there is a need to establish strong regional training links. Joint training activities will encourage common approaches and collaboration before and during regional emergencies, thus making responses more timely, efficient and cost-effective.

Insecurity is a serious threat to aid agency activity. Potential victims include both aid beneficiaries and humanitarian personnel. The need to adapt generic security training/awareness procedures to specific country conditions is identified as a priority need to ensure that both aid personnel and beneficiaries can be appropriately trained to cope with the security environments in which they live and work.

The training will encompass a combination of awareness-raising workshops, management and personal security training events and in the future, the establishment of an advice-bureau.

Other areas of inter-agency training that will be of equal importance include: Need assessments in emergencies; Disaster preparedness & response; and Logistics in emergencies.

### Activities

In order to take forward this innovative initiative the inter-agency group is seeking co-financing, first to perform a detailed training needs assessment in conjunction with an assessment of regional training capacity. This will enable: 1) A better understanding of the collective training need that exists – including an estimate of the number of aid personnel to be trained and the sectors to be covered, as well as the potential number of beneficiaries that will benefit from security awareness training and; 2) An estimate of the existing capacity that exists within the aid sector to conduct suitable training programmes.

This will require a consultant for one month. On the basis of findings, the inter-agency training sub-group will then identify and adapt suitable courses and programmes to ensure that collective training capacity can be appropriately harnessed. Finally, a series of training events will be implemented during 2004.

The group is seeking funding support for the following areas of activity, to be matched, either in cash or in kind, on a one to one basis:

## GREAT LAKES

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<b>Financial Summary</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Needs assessment consultant	1 month	10,000
Consultant travel costs		2,000
Course/programme adaptation (may require external assistance)	1.5 months	10,000
Training event implementation	9.5 months	78,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 months</b>	<b>100,000</b>

# GREAT LAKES

## ANNEX I. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003**

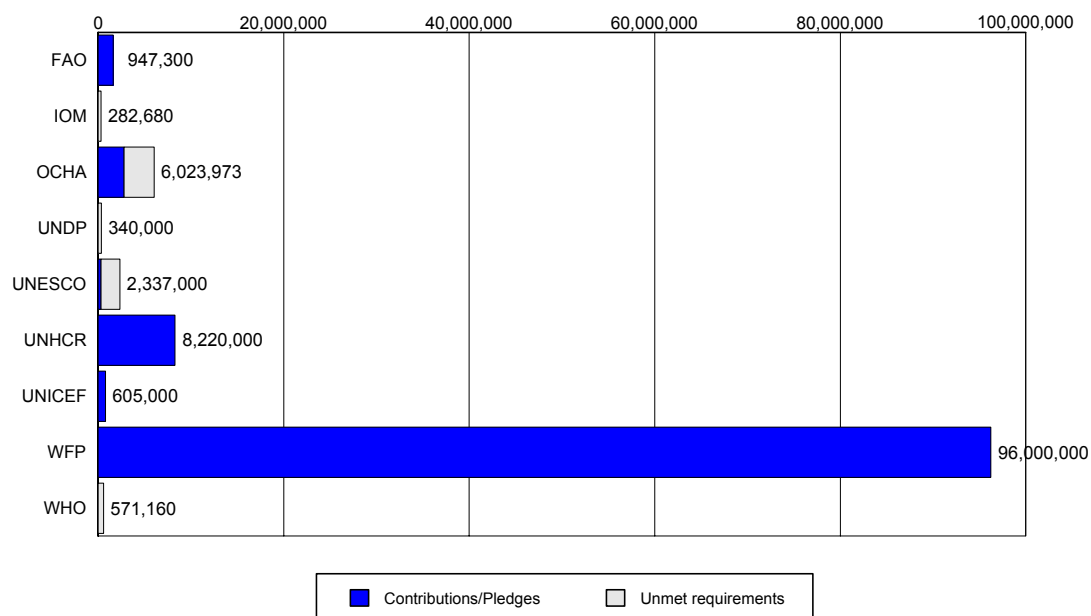
Summary of Requirements and Contributions  
By Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

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	947,300	947,300	1,597,596	0	0	1,597,596	(650,296)	100.00%
IOM	282,680	282,680	0	0	0	0	282,680	0.00%
OCHA	6,021,666	6,023,973	2,789,849	0	0	2,789,849	3,234,124	46.31%
UNDP	0	340,000	0	0	0	0	340,000	0.00%
UNESCO	2,337,000	2,337,000	0	289,855	0	289,855	2,047,145	12.40%
UNHCR	8,220,000	8,220,000	8,275,891	0	25,574	8,301,465	(81,465)	100.00%
UNICEF	605,000	605,000	0	782,362	0	782,362	(177,362)	100.00%
WFP	92,107,746	96,000,000	96,241,269	0	0	96,241,269	(241,269)	100.00%
WHO	571,160	571,160	0	0	0	0	571,160	0.00%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>111,092,552</b>	<b>115,327,113</b>	<b>108,904,605</b>	<b>1,072,217</b>	<b>25,574</b>	<b>110,002,396</b>	<b>5,324,717</b>	<b>95.38%</b>

**Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003**

Updated financial summary  
By Appealing Organisation





# GREAT LAKES

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

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

## Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Canada	OCHA	GLR-03/CSS01	Facilitaton of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	169,397
Netherlands	UNHCR	GLR-03/MS01	Assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the GLR	378,000
Norway	FAO	GLR-03/A01	Support for the FAO emergency office for the Great Lakes Region	276,836
Norway	FAO	GLR-03/A02	Rapid Response Fund for the procurement of seeds	352,339
Norway	OCHA	GLR-03/CSS01	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	482,513
Norway	OCHA	GLR-03/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	555,556
Norway	UNESCO	GLR-03/E01	Education in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	289,855
Norway	UNHCR	GLR-03/MS01	Assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the GLR	1,449,275
Norway	UNICEF	GLR-03/P/HR/RL01	Demobilisation of child soldiers	133,156
Norway	UNICEF	GLR-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	649,206
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	GLR-03/MS01	Assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the GLR (Represents current allocation by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions)	6,448,616
Carry Over	UNHCR	GLR-03/MS01	Assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the GLR	25,574
Sweden	OCHA	GLR-03/CSS01	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	249,892
Sweden	OCHA	GLR-03/CSS02	IRIN	434,343
Switzerland	OCHA	GLR-03/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	148,148
United States	FAO	GLR-03/A01	Support for the FAO emergency office for the Great Lakes Region	468,421
United States	FAO	GLR-03/A02	Rapid Response Fund for the procurement of seeds	500,000
United States	OCHA	GLR-03/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	750,000
<b>Total non food</b>				<b>13,761,127</b>

# GREAT LAKES

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

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

## Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Belgium	Various	2110	930,298
Belgium	Various	2536	1,225,039
Denmark	Vegetable Oil	552	769,231
European Commission	Maize	4553	2,152,853
European Commission	Various	21727	11,402,509
European Commission	Various	24451	11,778,563
European Commission	Various	4435	2,148,227
Finland	Oil	230	215,285
Germany	Various	1564	1,076,426
Japan	CSB	14	7,803
Japan	Various	11247	5,982,906
Japan	Various	840	451,675
Netherlands	Various	2838	1,301,519
Netherlands	Various	1743	947,250
Norway	canned Fish	279	838,903
Norway	Various	1490	869,565
Private/NGO/Intl		other direct support costs	10,000
Private/NGO/Intl	Maize	19	10,401
Private/NGO/Intl	Salt	475	229,050
Sweden	Various	1564	751,791
Switzerland	Maize	694	335,571
Switzerland	Maize	2493	1,102,941
United States	Maize	3500	1,757,257
United States	Maize	1000	502,074
United States	Maize	17500	7,053,000
United States	Various	1500	934,200
United States	Various	17700	8,652,356
United States	Various	2560	1,898,800
United States	Various	3396	1,600,000
United States	Various	16000	8,662,900
United States	Various	4612	2,800,000
United States	Various	12510	5,159,961
United States	Various	25450	12,682,915
<b>Total food aid</b>			<b>96,241,269</b>

**Grand total**

**110,002,396**

# GREAT LAKES

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003**  
Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

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

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
GLR-03/FAO	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	FAO	0	0	0	0
GLR-03/A02	Rapid Response Fund for procurement of seeds	FAO	531,500	531,500	852,339	(320,839)
GLR-03/A01	Support for the FAO emergency office for the Great Lakes Region	FAO	415,800	415,800	745,257	(329,457)
<b>Sub total for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>947,300</b>	<b>947,300</b>	<b>1,597,596</b>	<b>-650,296</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>						
GLR-03/CSS01	Facilitation of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	OCHA	1,696,709	1,699,016	901,802	797,214
GLR-03/CSS02	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	OCHA	4,324,957	4,324,957	1,888,047	2,436,910
GLR-03/CSS03	Regional emergency advocacy, coordination and support	UNICEF	210,000	210,000	0	210,000
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>6,231,666</b>	<b>6,233,973</b>	<b>2,789,849</b>	<b>3,444,124</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
GLR-03/E01	Education in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	UNESCO	500,000	500,000	289,855	210,145
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>289,855</b>	<b>210,145</b>
<b>FOOD</b>						
GLR-03/F01	Great Lakes regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 10062.1) (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	92,107,746	96,000,000	96,241,269	(241,269)
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>92,107,746</b>	<b>96,000,000</b>	<b>96,241,269</b>	<b>-241,269</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>						
GLR-03/H01	Capacity-building programme for the secretariat of the Great Lakes Initiative on AIDS (GLIA)	IOM	282,680	282,680	0	282,680
GLR-03/H02	Regional health emergency support	WHO	571,160	571,160	0	571,160
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>853,840</b>	<b>853,840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>853,840</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>						
GLR-03/MS01	Assistance to refugees and returnees in countries in the Great Lakes Region	UNHCR	8,220,000	8,220,000	8,301,465	(81,465)
GLR-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	649,206	(649,206)
<b>Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>8,220,000</b>	<b>8,220,000</b>	<b>8,950,671</b>	<b>-730,671</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>						
GLR-03/P/HR/RL06	Addressing small arms proliferation in the Great Lakes Region	UNDP	0	340,000	0	340,000
GLR-03/P/HR/RL03	Child info database - emergency response and tracking	UNICEF	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
GLR-03/P/HR/RL01	Child soldiers	UNICEF	200,000	200,000	133,156	66,844
GLR-03/P/HR/RL02	Great Lakes inter-agency working group on separated children	UNICEF	75,000	75,000	0	75,000
GLR-03/P/HR/RL04	Peace building in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	UNESCO	450,000	450,000	0	450,000
GLR-03/P/HR/RL05	Sport for peace (S4P)	UNESCO	1,387,000	1,387,000	0	1,387,000
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>2,232,000</b>	<b>2,572,000</b>	<b>133,156</b>	<b>2,438,844</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>111,092,552</b>	<b>115,327,113</b>	<b>110,002,396</b>	<b>5,324,717</b>

# GREAT LAKES

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003  
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
as of 13 October 2003**

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

Page 1 of 2

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
13-Jan-03	Australia	IFRC	Masasi watsan project	28,320
<b>Subtotal for Australia</b>				<b>28,320</b>
6-Feb-03	Canada	ICRC	Multi-sectoral assistance	326,797
7-Mar-03	Canada	IFRC	Multi-sector assistance to refugees in Kigoma, Tanzania	335,570
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>				<b>662,367</b>
10-Jul-03	Denmark	IFRC	Delegates	17,522
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>				<b>17,522</b>
27-Jan-03	European Commission	UN Agencies and NGOs	To meet essential care and maintenance requirements of current and predicted caseload of approximately 525,000 refugees (food, logistics, water, sanitation, health and nutrition, shelter, protection and other refugee services) in Tanzania	13,649,683
<b>Subtotal for European Commission</b>				<b>13,649,683</b>
20-Feb-03	Finland	IFRC	Refugee relief operation	159,434
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>				<b>159,434</b>
8-Jul-03	Iceland	IFRC	Delegates	44,414
<b>Subtotal for Iceland</b>				<b>44,414</b>
8-Jul-03	Japan	IFRC	Delegates	36,991
<b>Subtotal for Japan</b>				<b>36,991</b>
30-Jan-03	Norway	IFRC	Partnership meeting	3,500
27-Feb-03	Norway	IFRC	Multi-sectoral assistance	277,574
18-Jul-03	Norway	Norway RC	Multi-sectoral assistance	127,862
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>				<b>408,936</b>
24-Jan-03	Private/NGO/Intl	IFRC	Multi-sectoral assistance	247
<b>Subtotal for Private/NGO/Intl</b>				<b>247</b>
31-Mar-03	Sweden	IFRC	Disaster management, organisation development, coordination	224,460
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>				<b>224,460</b>
20-Apr-03	Switzerland	ICRC	Contribution emergency programme	81,103
15-Sep-03	Switzerland	SHA	Regional training for reconstructive surgery in Moshi	23,759
5-Apr-03	Switzerland	Solidarmed	Cholera control Kilombero	80,292
29-Aug-03	Switzerland	UNHCR	World refugee day: support to UNHCR programmes in 2 refugee camps	44,118
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>				<b>229,272</b>
29-May-03	United Kingdom	IFRC	HIV/AIDS	30,861
3-Mar-03	United Kingdom	IFRC	RRCS running costs, delegation	31,822
29-Jan-03	United Kingdom	IFRC	HOD costs	32,055

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003  
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
as of 13 October 2003**

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

Page 2 of 2

24-Feb-03	United Kingdom	IFRC	Disaster management	50,000
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>				<b>144,738</b>
29-Apr-03	United States	IFRC	Congolese and Burundian refugees	780,000
19-Sep-03	United States	UNICEF	Support to refugee education	500,000
19-Sep-03	United States	UNICEF	To address HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for United States</b>				<b>2,280,000</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>				<b>17,886,384</b>

# GREAT LAKES

**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003**

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

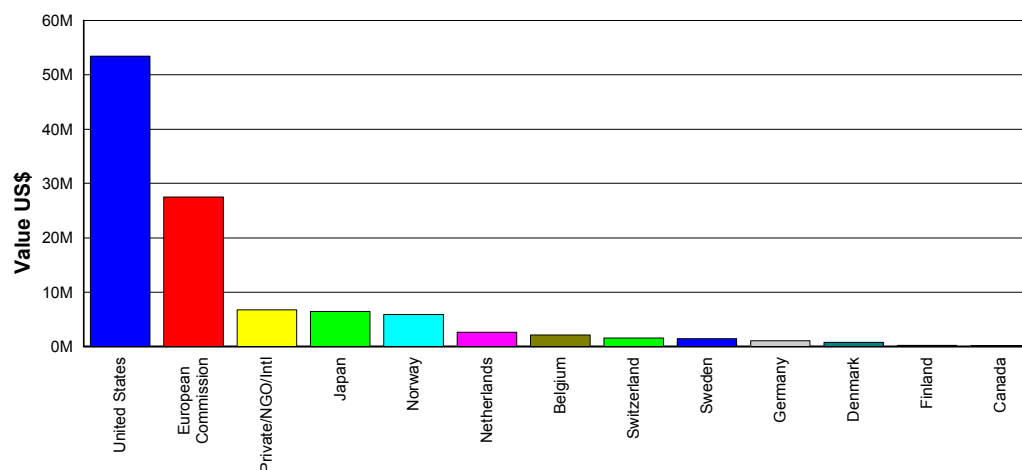
13-October-2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	53,421,884	48.58%
European Commission	27,482,152	24.99%
Japan	6,442,384	5.86%
Norway	5,897,204	5.36%
Netherlands	2,626,769	2.39%
Belgium	2,155,337	1.96%
Switzerland	1,586,660	1.44%
Sweden	1,436,026	1.31%
Germany	1,076,426	0.98%
Denmark	769,231	0.70%
Finland	215,285	0.20%
Canada	169,397	0.15%
Private/NGO/Intl*	6,698,067	6.09%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>109,976,822</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

## Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

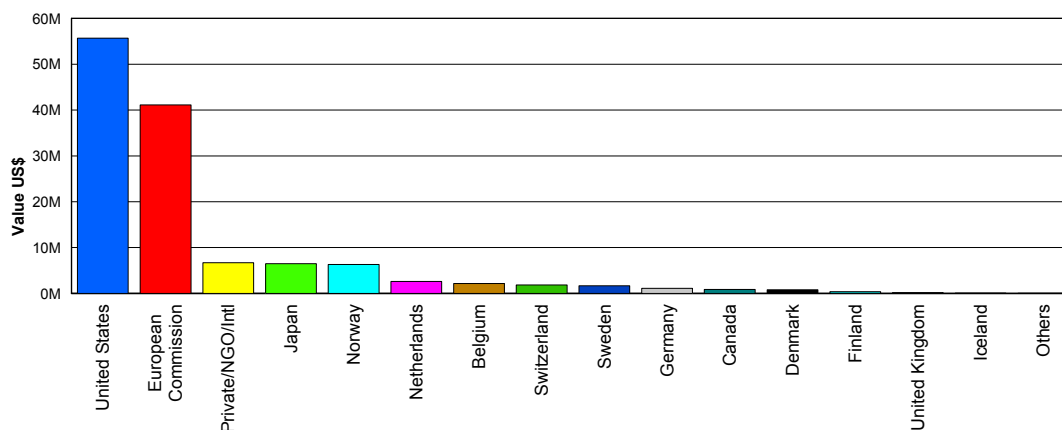


# GREAT LAKES

**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for  
Great Lakes Region and Central Africa 2003**

Major Donors by Total Contributions\*  
(carry over not included)  
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	55,701,884	43.56%
European Commission	41,131,835	32.17%
Private/NGO/Intl	6,698,314	5.24%
Japan	6,479,375	5.07%
Norway	6,306,140	4.93%
Netherlands	2,626,769	2.05%
Belgium	2,155,337	1.69%
Switzerland	1,815,932	1.42%
Sweden	1,660,486	1.30%
Germany	1,076,426	0.84%
Canada	831,764	0.65%
Denmark	786,753	0.62%
Finland	374,719	0.29%
United Kingdom	144,738	0.11%
Iceland	44,414	0.03%
Others	28,320	0.02%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>127,863,206</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

## ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre La Faim
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
AMIB	African Mission in Burundi
AU	African Union
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CEA	Central East Africa
CEAS	Centre for Education Assessment Service
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CNDD-FDD	Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces de défense de la démocratie
COs	Country Offices
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CPN	Culture for Peace Network
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTO	Centre de Transit e d'Orientation
CVA	Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration
DDRRR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DIES	Documentation, Information, Exchange System
ECA	Emergency Coordination office for Africa
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit
EFCT	Emergency Field Coordination Training
EHA	Emergency Humanitarian Action
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNL	Forces National de la Libération
FTS	Financial Tracking System
GLIA	Great Lakes Initiatives
GLR	Great Lakes Region
HAC	Health Action in Crises (WHO)
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Project
HI	Handicap International
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
HRWG	Human Resources Working Group
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICD	Inter-Congolese Dialogue
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDTR	Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Re-unification
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IO	International Organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Ituri Pacification Commission
IPTG	Interpersonal Therapy for Groups
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
IT	Information Technology



## GREAT LAKES

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LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MCIS	Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDRP	Multi-Country Demobilisation Programme
MLC	Mouvement de Libération du Congo
MNF	Multi-National Force
MONUC	Mission d'Observation des Nations Unies pour le Congo
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standard
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PEER	Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (UNESCO)
PEP	Peace Education Package
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWLHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
RBM	Results Based Management
RCD	Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie
RCO	GLR Office of the Regional Coordinator for the Great Lakes Region (UNHCR)
RedR	Engineers for Disaster Relief
RMC	Regional Management Centre
RoC	Republic of Congo
RDRA	Regional Disaster Response Advisor
RPA	Rwandan Patriotic Army
RSO-CEA	Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (OCHA)
RTSS	Regional Technical Support Service
SADC	South Africa Development Community
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SARP	Small Arms Reduction Programme (UNDP)
SC – UK	Save the Children - UK
SPHERE	A Project on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TCE	Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (FAO)
TEP	Teacher's Emergency Package
UNDAC	UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordination
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Force
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis Mapping
VCT	Voluntary Counseling & Testing
VTCs	Vocational Training Centre
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WINGS	WFP Information Network Global System
WV	World Vision

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