

# Humanitarian appeal 2005



**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

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

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### Appeal by the Secretary-General

This Humanitarian Appeal asks the international community to help some 26 million people in their struggle to survive 14 mostly forgotten emergencies in Africa, Europe and the Middle East. Without your voices speaking out about these crises, and without your tangible support for the victims, these fellow human beings will continue to endure tremendous suffering. Your assistance can transform their grim prospects into a more hopeful future.

This Appeal has great humanitarian value. Through the inclusive and strategic Consolidated Appeals Process, it offers the best available assistance, driven by a rigorous assessment of need. The \$1.7 billion required translates into \$65 per person – a relatively small amount considering that in each case, a life is at stake. Indeed, in recent years countless lives have been saved by strong donor response to such appeals.

Contributions under this Appeal are an investment in our common future. Humanitarian aid can reduce strife and enhance security. It can help nations achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and thereby prevent future emergencies. Given early, it can be very cost effective, since the economic and social fallout of disasters and complex emergencies only rise over time.

We look first and foremost to the Governments of donor countries to uphold their international responsibility towards people in need. But individual citizens also play an important role, and I would like to express my gratitude to them. Their contributions also help the international community to sustain lives, protect women from rape, help refugees return home and reintegrate child soldiers back into society. Such efforts also make a very welcome statement of global solidarity.

Finally, I would like to salute the aid workers for their indispensable work. Non-governmental organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and United Nations agencies continue to strive valiantly, often under great security risks, to improve their response to armed conflicts and natural disasters. Their cooperation has enabled field operations to overcome obstacles, achieve shared objectives and do more for less. I very much hope that you join in supporting their efforts generously and on a sustained basis.



Kofi A. Annan





# INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the United Nations agencies and their non-governmental partners – some 104 organisations in total – seek US\$ 1.7 billion to meet the basic survival and protection needs of 26 million people struck by major emergencies. From Chad to Chechnya, the Great Lakes to Guinea, the humanitarian community has united under one umbrella to lay out a framework for action that will save lives and alleviate suffering for those living in the world's most desperate crisis areas.

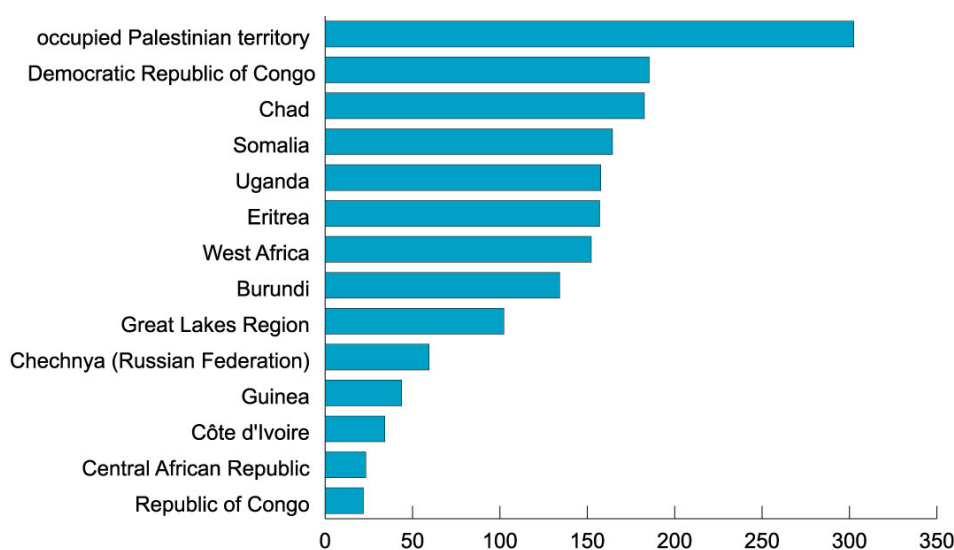
Consolidated Appeals for 2005 show that 26 million people in 14 crisis situations worldwide need urgent help. Their names may be unknown, their lives hidden from our view, but they are the faces of our future as a global community. Theirs are the faces of the very young and the elderly, the pregnant, the malnourished, the maimed. They are our neighbours, our fellow human beings. And like all neighbours in distress, they need our help – a hand-up, not a hand-out, so they can build lives of dignity in a 21st Century that is so cruelly out of balance between those who enjoy the right to survive, and those who do not.

Financial requirements for Consolidated Appeals in 2005 are significantly less than in the preceding years. Several crises have resolved to the point where humanitarian appeals are no longer necessary. Further, stricter prioritisation of proposed responses has reduced the average amount per appeal. This shows that humanitarian agencies are acting on their responsibility to use limited resources in the most efficient ways possible, and where they are needed most.

Millions of people in need draw upon the help of kin and community. They also depend on the foresight and generosity of the citizens of donor countries for a day's meal, a sip of clean water, life-saving malaria treatment for a child, or shelter for the night. If we take away all the jargon, this is what the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) is all about: extending a lifeline of humanity and hope to the world's weak and dispossessed – and making sure they get the best available protection and assistance, on time.

## Financial Requirements: Consolidated Appeals for 2005

*In US\$ millions*



## Humanitarian principles

Humanitarian action is first and foremost about humanity: about how, as a global community built on ever-expanding links of trade, security and culture, we work with people affected by crisis.

Humanitarianism is founded on four core principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Principles, not politics, drive the guiding ethos of humanitarianism, and define our work. We are not politicians and offer no political solutions. We have no agenda save one: to counteract our inhumanity to each other and the impact of natural disasters through a compassionate outreach, based solely on need, of life-saving assistance to civilians and those no longer engaged in combat. Humanitarianism embraces all nationalities and ethnicities, and is firmly aligned with the ethical precepts of all major religions.

## CAP: a professional tool for results on the ground

Humanitarians are a tough-minded, questioning group by nature, and over the years, we have given serious thought to the quality of our work – how professionalism can put principles into practice and protect against incompetence. Through hard experience in Bosnia, Rwanda, and elsewhere, we have identified some valuable lessons over the last 10 years.

We've learned, for example, that well-intentioned aid does not always equal well-coordinated, well-implemented aid. We're putting those lessons into practice, striving to be fair but self-critical about our effectiveness in meeting humanitarian needs on the ground.

In times of disaster and emergency, when governments and hundreds of aid agencies work to alleviate suffering, there is an acute need for a tool to help make the humanitarian response

strategic and coordinated. The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle to analyse context, assess needs, set goals, plan humanitarian response, appeal for funds, and monitor and evaluate. The CAP brings together all humanitarian organisations that wish to participate: international and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the Red Cross Movement, international organisations, the UN, donors, and national governments.<sup>1</sup> By assessing needs together, drafting a common humanitarian action plan, and prioritising humanitarian response, the UN and its humanitarian partners work with the affected people to create one appeal that avoids duplication, waste, and organisational turf-battles. In this way, we maximise advocacy and resources for greater strategic effectiveness. Consolidated Appeals are barometers of aggregated humanitarian need and serve as one-stop funding guides for donors.

## What have humanitarian agencies accomplished in 2004?

Humanitarian action has produced impressive results in difficult environments and the following provides some examples.

Globally, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its partners will have inoculated over 40 million children with life-saving measles vaccine by the end of 2004. In Côte d'Ivoire, despite the country's *de facto* partition between warring parties, UNICEF and its partners vaccinated 49% of Ivorian children from 6 months to 14 years against measles, and expect to reach 80% by the end of December 2004. Some 15 million children under 5 years of age received Vitamin A, increasing their immunity to disease.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), UNICEF provided essential medicines to 177 health centres covering the needs of 2.8 million people, and UNICEF and UNFPA launched programmes to prevent and manage gender-based violence (GBV).

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<sup>1</sup> NGOs, the Red Cross Movement, international organisations and the UN participate in the process and can list project proposals directly relevant to the goals of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) in Consolidated Appeals. In 2005, 13 out of 14 appeals include NGO projects.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported life-saving obstetrical care in eight crisis areas such as Guinea and the occupied Palestinian territory, and HIV prevention and care throughout West Africa, for example Côte d'Ivoire.

In Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), following the train explosion in April 2004, the World Health Organization (WHO) provided drugs and equipment to hospitals to manage significant numbers of trauma cases, and coordinated assessment and response. Following the devastating storm in Haiti in September 2004, WHO and the Pan-American Health Organization mobilised a team of 18 medical and relief experts and delivered 1.5 metric tonnes of medicines, medical supplies and basic water and sanitation materials.

Successful repatriation operations in Africa and the Middle East over the past few years decreased the global number of refugees. Nevertheless, in 2004, 17 million people remain of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), including 900,000 asylum seekers, 9.7 million refugees, 1.1 million returned refugees, and 4.2 million people displaced within their own countries. UNICEF demobilised over 25,000 child soldiers in 2004, including 9,000 in Liberia alone.

Agencies in Somalia reacted to a severe drought in the north starting in late 2003 by initiating essential activities such as emergency water trucking and cash grants.

The WFP delivered food to 37.8 million people in crisis situations, including 1.5 million people in Sudan's Darfur region and neighbouring eastern Chad and 6.5 million people in the DPRK.

In Burundi, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) provided emergency agriculture assistance for those who lost seeds, tools and crops, reaching 218,000 households or 15% of the population throughout the country in time for the main agricultural season.

With contributions in 2004, the UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) deployed 36 field security coordination officers, provided security training to staff in high-risk situations, established a number of round-the-clock security operations centres providing radio and communication services, and continued to work closely with non-UN humanitarian organisations to provide security advice and information. UNSECOORD now seeks to establish a surge capacity to deploy quickly and enable security for timely humanitarian response.

In Eritrea, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and its partners cleared 20 million square metres of land and nearly 7,000 kilometres of roads, destroying 850 mines and 2,600 items of unexploded ordnance, and providing mine risk education to 28,000 people. In Sudan, UNMAS and partners de-mined some 180 kilometres of a key road in the south, which is now being used by humanitarian relief vehicles as well as those from the local population. Similar actions in Sudan's Nuba Mountains resulted in over 1,900 hectares of suspect land being made safe for habitation.

### **What could have been done with more resources?**

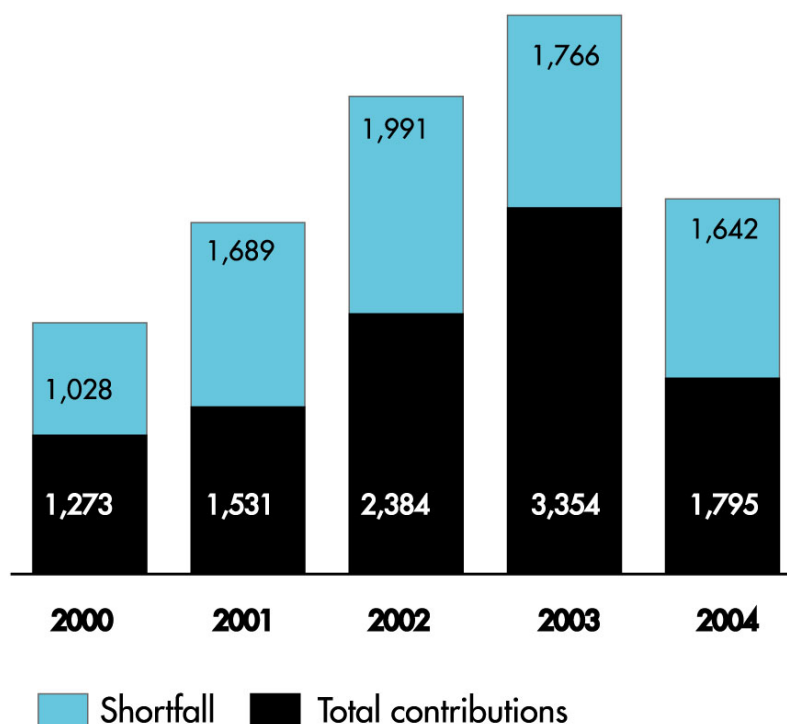
Worldwide humanitarian actions like these helped people in some 100 countries, of which 30 benefited from assistance through the CAP. Much more could have been done had Consolidated Appeals been fully funded. For example, it is recognised that reproductive health care is critical for saving lives of women and babies, preventing sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and caring for survivors of gender-based violence. That said, the donor response for reproductive health programmes has been poor, leaving many internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees without basic services and contributing to maternal mortality. In some settings with high HIV prevalence, more resources would have allowed for basic supplies such as condoms and equipment for safe blood transfusions. Many proposed actions to prevent and treat gender-based violence awaited funding. An additional US\$ 10 million would have enabled the vaccination of another 12 million children against measles.

## Funding in 2004

To date, humanitarian donor assistance in 2004 is sharply less than in the preceding years. Whereas contributions to CAs totalled US\$ 2.4 billion as of 15 October 2002 and US\$ 3.4 billion at the same time in 2003, only US\$ 1.8 billion had been contributed by mid-October 2004.<sup>2</sup> Contributions as a proportion of CA requirements are no better: 52% of the 2004 appeal had been funded by October 2004, compared with 66% in 2003, and 55% in 2002 – despite the fact that the amount of the overall appeal is less in 2004 than in previous years.

### Humanitarian Funding Trends

*Consolidated Appeals 2000 – 2004: contributions and shortfalls in US\$ millions*



Under-funding is across the board. For example, the pattern holds true when large Flash Appeals such as those of Bangladesh and Kenya are excluded from the calculation, as well as when the largest under-funded appeals (Burundi, DPRK, Somalia) are excluded.

Humanitarian funding outside the CAP is down as well. Global humanitarian aid in 2004 totalled US\$ 3.3 billion, down from US\$ 6.6 billion in 2003, and US\$ 3.9 billion in 2002.<sup>3</sup> Although the surge of funding in 2003 might have been unique, caused by events in Iraq including the Oil-for-Food Programme, the total to date in 2004 also represents a nearly 20% decline on the corresponding total in 2002.

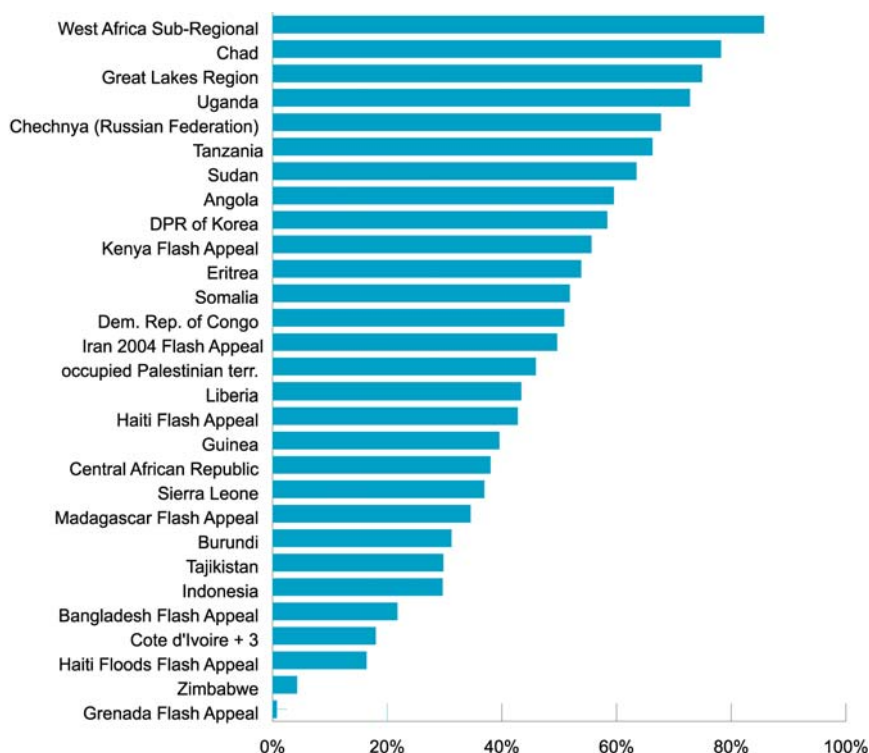
Funding per appeal in proportion to requirements ranged from 86% for West Africa to below 10% for Zimbabwe (see chart on page 5). The reasons are varied and do not correspond clearly to any 'CNN effect'. Zimbabwe, for example, has been prominent in the media but the CA remains poorly funded.

<sup>2</sup> All figures are according to reports from donors and appealing agencies to the Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>). The figures include bilateral aid to the extent that it is reported. All figures are as of 15 October of each year unless otherwise stated.

<sup>3</sup> Total humanitarian aid must be examined as well as that to CAs, to rule out any possibility that aid outside the CA is compensating for the drop in CA contributions. These global totals include provision of unearmarked funds by donors, but exclude allocation of those funds by agencies to specific projects, to avoid double-counting.

## Response to appeals

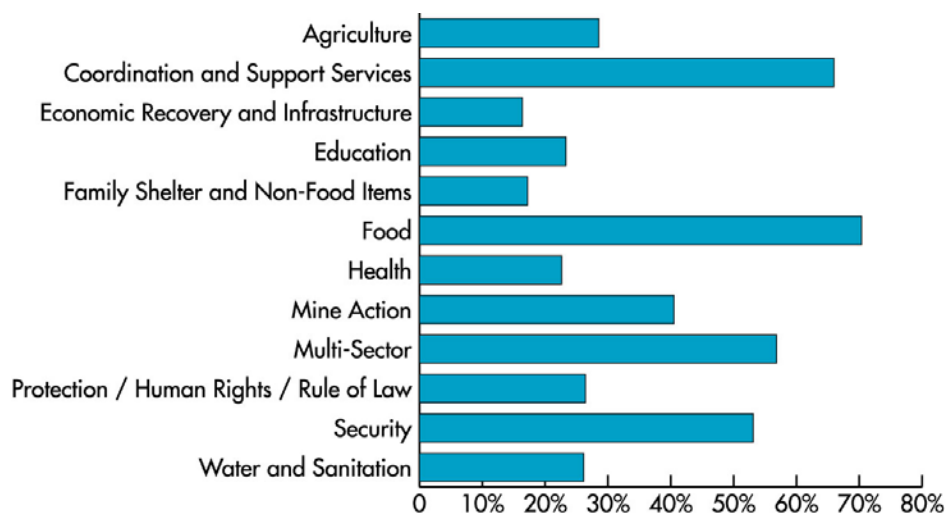
*Contributions as a percentage of requirements for Consolidated and Flash Appeals in 2004*



Funding among sectors also varied widely, although none approached 100 % funding, as the following chart shows:

## Funding by sector

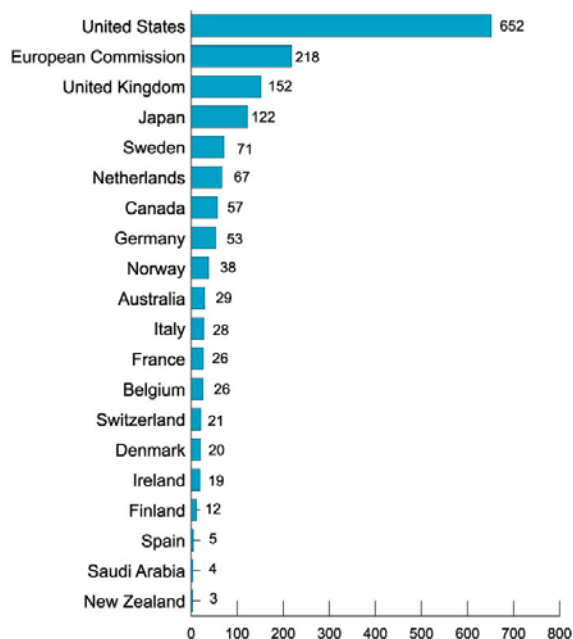
*Contributions as a percentage of requirements for Consolidated and Flash Appeals in 2004*



Official donors to projects in the CAs for 2004 rank as follows:

### Leading donors in dollar terms

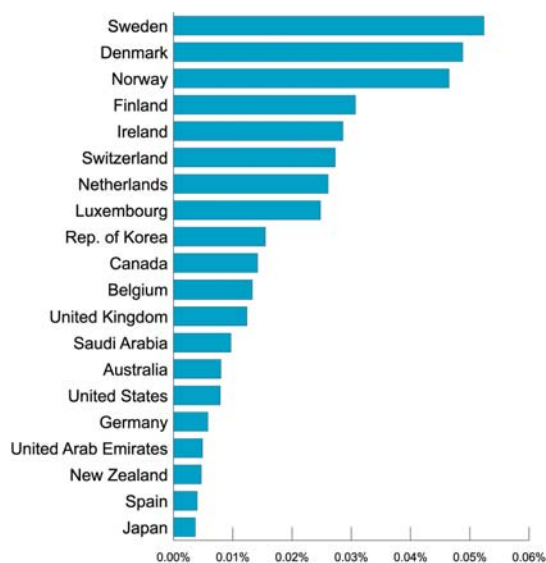
*20 largest donors to the 2004 Consolidated Appeals in US\$ millions*



However, humanitarian aid in proportion to the size of donor countries' economies shows a different ranking. Some medium-sized industrial economies lead the way with contributions approaching 0.05% of gross domestic product (GDP), while several of the largest economies fail to make the top ten: the proportion of their contributions to their GDPs is one-fifth of those of the highest.

### Leading donors by comparing contributions to GDP

*Humanitarian aid in 2004 as a percentage of 20 highest donor countries' gross domestic product<sup>4</sup>*



<sup>4</sup> GDP figures are for 2003. Source: World Bank. The EC, the second largest donor in absolute terms, does not appear because it is an inter-governmental organisation.

In the past few years, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates among others have made significant contributions in response to specific disasters and emergencies. Such new donors also have made contributions to projects in Consolidated Appeals in increasing numbers, and even if the contributions remain relatively small they strengthen overall funding and donor diversity.

Donors are hereby asked to be explicit about the reasoning behind their funding decisions, including for example noting why they turn down projects in Consolidated Appeals whether it be because the needs assessment was unconvincing or because they believe that a different implementing agency can cover the same activity more efficiently. For the first time, feedback sheets are now included in all Consolidated Appeals.

### **Humanitarian action: a worthwhile investment**

In an age when hundreds of billions of dollars are spent on security, humanitarian aid continues to represent only a tiny percentage of the overall budgets of the world's leading economies. Over the years, despite some views that emergencies are insoluble or 'just something we have to live with', surveys in donor countries have shown a consistent record of public support for humanitarian aid.

The public is on to something. Funding humanitarian programmes is neither a lost cause nor an act of blind generosity. It is a question, on the one hand, of fulfilling people's rights to aid, whether they are trapped in conflict zones or in need of shelter following a natural disaster. Humanitarian assistance helps people to help themselves by giving them the sustenance and protection needed to return to well-being and to rebuild their communities and societies. As such, it is also an investment. At a time when 'failed states' previously considered remote and strategically unimportant have become a security concern, an investment in alleviating human suffering can contribute to stabilisation and therefore makes all the more sense.

Seemingly intractable crises, of the type often thought to cause donor fatigue, do end. For example, Angola and Tajikistan will have no CAP for 2005 in part because of the successful stabilisation of their post-conflict situations. Humanitarian assistance has played a useful role in this stabilisation.

With US\$ 1.6 billion or 48% of programmes in 2004 left unfunded, millions of children did not receive nutrition, vaccinations, and basic primary health care. The result: loss of life, and for those who survive, lost intellectual potential, greater susceptibility to disease, and decreased economic productivity for families and society as a whole. Failing to fund what are often very basic preventative programmes therefore bears an extraordinary, long-term opportunity cost. That cost is paid, first and foremost, by those who can least afford it: impoverished communities torn asunder by violence in places such as the occupied Palestinian territory and the Republic of Congo, as well as in countries that host the displaced, for example Guinea.

But donor countries pay the price as well, further down the line, when epidemic diseases spread, the economic potential of our trading partners declines, and chaos and lack of security mount. The lesson is clear: providing funds for humanitarian assistance is not only the right thing to do; it's the smart thing to do for all who wish to build a world based on peace, prosperity, and security. Dissatisfaction with the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of some humanitarian programmes, however, might have slowed donors' willingness to provide funds. What are aid agencies doing to improve their performance?

### **Efficiency and effectiveness**

Humanitarians recognise their obligation to improve their performance, and to do so with all due haste. The stakes could not be greater: millions of people depend on us to provide effective, transparent, life-sustaining assistance.

Consolidated Appeals and the humanitarian programmes that constitute them are improving in three key respects. First, humanitarian agencies and OCHA have worked hard to clarify and improve the CAP and to develop a culture of coordination to ensure comprehensive coverage of identified needs. Contrasted with the admittedly poor coordination and inter-agency competition that undermined humanitarian response to post-war Iraq in 1991 and Rwanda in 1994, humanitarians have made significant progress. We can now commit to a better return on investment.

Second, needs assessments and strategic monitoring are becoming more explicit and standardised. A new Needs Assessment Framework and Matrix (NAFM), piloted in Burundi and the DRC in 2004, provides a common platform for Humanitarian Coordinators and agencies to analyse assessment data and set priorities. It disaggregates and analyses data by gender, as do the CAP's guidelines and project sheets. Individual agencies, such as WFP, are introducing improved needs assessment tools for their respective sectors. Similarly, strategic monitoring frameworks are being piloted to track country-wide humanitarian indicators and progress towards goals. These tools contribute to an evolving 'infrastructure of accountability'.

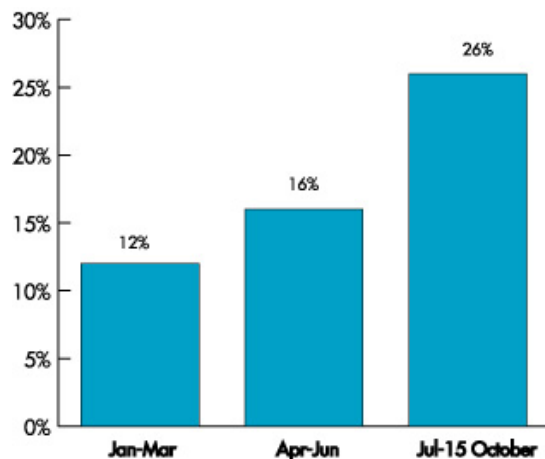
Third, donors will find the Consolidated Appeals for 2005 more prioritised than those of previous years. The humanitarian community-at-large has now used clear criteria for selecting projects going into the appeals via a 'peer review' by sector to ensure that all projects fit priorities. This is one reason why the average amount requested per appeal has shrunk from US\$ 144 million in 2004 to US\$ 123 million for 2005. This, combined with the 14 emergencies for which funding is hereby requested for 2005, versus 21 in 2004, brings

down the overall total sought for Consolidated Appeals to US\$ 1.7 billion, down from US\$ 3 billion for 2004.<sup>5</sup>

### The importance of early funding

Early funding not only avoids suffering and loss of life, but also assures better value for the donors' money. Humanitarian action is more cost-effective if begun early, before the humanitarian situation and operating environment further deteriorate. For example, emergency vaccination in conflict zones where normal provision of vaccination has been disrupted can stem the spread of infectious, life-threatening diseases such as measles and meningitis – diseases that are cheaper and easier to prevent than to treat. Unchecked spread of diseases also requires a larger investment in vaccination later to bring epidemics under control. The halt of polio vaccination in northern Nigeria in late 2003 caused the spread of infection to 12 countries, but four of these – Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, and Burkina Faso, all of which are affected by conflict – have not managed to bring the infection under control. In response, the 2005 Consolidated Appeals seek funds for emergency polio (and other) vaccination in West Africa.

**Timing of contributions in 2004**  
Contributions received per quarter as a percentage of the Consolidated Appeals requirements.



<sup>5</sup> Major humanitarian needs also continue in certain countries such as Ethiopia and Liberia where joint Government- United Nations programmes, as opposed to a CA in which governments cannot appeal for funds, are planned. In addition, a forthcoming Work Plan encompassing relief, recovery, and early development for Sudan is likely to require several hundred million dollars.



Similarly, the current locust invasion of West Africa might not have reached crisis proportions had previous alerts succeeded in mobilising donors to support timely locust control programmes. This critical shortage in funding delayed spraying efforts, with the result that West Africa now faces significant crop damage and will require substantial food assistance as well as a much more widespread spraying programme, costing exponentially more than the initial funding request of US\$ 9 million in March 2004.

Darfur (Sudan) is another example where more timely funding would have saved not just lives but also resources. Between September 2003, when the Darfur crisis started to become acute, and the end of December 2003, about US\$ 46 million was pledged for Darfur and Chad. However, not until August 2004 did funding for Chad and Darfur attain 50% of requirements. Although funding was not the only constraint, the failure to achieve full funding early on resulted in steep increases in the eventual cost of operations: most notably, the onset of rains in June required expensive air transport of food, instead of cheaper ground transport.

In 2004, contributions received by the end of the first quarter (January-March) equalled only 12% of the requirements of Consolidated Appeals as launched in November 2003. In other words, as of 31 March 2004, four and a half months after the the Secretary-General had launched the Humanitarian Appeal 2004, barely a tenth of required funds had been pledged.

In sum, earlier funding enables immediate action, which significantly saves lives and programme costs in the long run. In light of this, the United Nations and its partners will mark the beginning of their programmes described in this paper's next section by bringing together key stakeholders in Geneva in January 2005. At that time, donors also will be invited to state their funding intentions for the year.

## Conclusion

As we have seen, the previous pages have outlined principles and professionalism as put into practice by organisations taking part in the CAP, humanitarian achievements on the ground in 2004, what the humanitarian community is doing to ensure a better return on investment even as it strives to uphold the rights of those affected by crisis, and what the donors need to do to make it happen in 2005. In the following pages, we detail the crises for which there are Consolidated Appeals and the financial requirements for the humanitarian response. (We summarise plans for Ethiopia, Liberia, and Sudan also.) We believe, and we trust that readers will join us in this appreciation, that investing taxpayers' money in international humanitarian action is not only a sound investment, but also the fulfilment of the responsibility of the fortunate to help the needy.



# BURUNDI

## Acute needs

After a decade of armed conflict, and with sustainable peace within reach, Burundi faces extraordinary challenges. Many Burundians have acute needs; others are recovering from 11 years of conflict and emergency. The majority face extreme poverty and few have access to health and education. Despite this, security conditions have improved in most of the country, and preparations for elections are under way.

Burundi is among the least developed nations in the world; life expectancy at birth is 40 years. Only half of the country's children have access to education. Household food security and coping mechanisms have remained weak, although nutrition levels improved along with security and greater assistance in rural areas. Burundians have also suffered rising levels of malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, respiratory infections, and HIV/AIDS.



www.  
Humanitarianappeal.net  
Reliefweb.int/appeals/

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More than 200,000 refugees and IDPs returned in 2004 to their communities in southern provinces where absorption capacities are limited. At the same time, in Bujumbura Rurale, conflict remains, many people are constantly on the move, and they suffer widespread rights violations, sexual violence, looting, destruction of property, and abuses by all parties.

## Helping people in crisis

Together, agencies propose a combination of responses from immediate life-saving activities to strengthened community-based initiatives. These include: rapid response to populations in crisis; minimise disparities among different population groups and across provinces; and support population and community reintegration, and empowerment. The strategy is to:

- ▶ Protect civilians
- ▶ Provide access to basic services
- ▶ Ensure food security

To develop a common humanitarian strategy, UN agencies, NGOs and donors have focused on systematic needs assessment analysis and review of vulnerability criteria, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the complex humanitarian situation in Burundi.

### Requirements

Programmes in Burundi cost US\$ 134 million to implement in 2005.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	15,440,399
Coordination and Support Services	3,688,616
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	6,700,000
Education	6,132,346
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	6,201,334
Food	-
Health	21,125,483
Mine Action	6,730,650
Multi-Sector	63,301,060
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	2,447,977
Security	150,000
Water and Sanitation	2,254,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,171,865</b>



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# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## **Forgotten, misunderstood**

People in the Central African Republic (CAR) face a forgotten and misunderstood crisis. Heading towards elections in early 2005 and hoping for a return to normality, people are suffering the humanitarian consequences of a deep structural emergency after several years of crisis and an armed rebellion.

As a result, Central Africans have suffered an acute health crisis, a destroyed education sector, falling nutritional status among children and the elderly, and lack of security that still hinders humanitarian access and effective provision of aid.



**WWW.**  
Humanitarianappeal.net  
Reliefweb.int/appeals/

- The acute situation in CAR, moreover, could stabilise or destabilise its neighbours, or act as an 'epidemiological corridor' between complex and chronic emergencies in Chad, DRC, Republic of Congo, Chad and Sudan.

## **Reaching the interior**

Agencies have agreed a strategy to assist the most vulnerable populations in the most affected areas by extending operations into the interior, where people have been cut off from aid. Priority sectors include:

- ▶ Health
- ▶ Food security
- ▶ Coordination and security
- ▶ Education

The agencies in CAR also seek to raise awareness among donors and mobilise resources to respond to the emergency, involving international NGOs, donors, and international financial institutions. International NGO projects have been included this year. The plan is linked to an action plan formulated by the Special Envoy of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	3,347,284
Coordination and Support Services	1,174,561
Education	1,780,000
Food	3,590,901
Health	8,688,154
Multi-Sector	1,942,105
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	1,325,000
Security	864,000
Water and Sanitation	548,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,260,305</b>

### Requirements

US\$ 23 million is required to implement the plan. Humanitarian objectives can be achieved in CAR at a relatively low cost, although donors last year only met 17% of requirements.



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## CHAD

### New influx feared

Chadians will suffer a further deteriorating humanitarian situation if a new wave of 100,000 refugees arrive from the acute situation in neighbouring Sudan's Darfur region. Any new influx will endanger the food security of local host populations.

Some 200,000 refugees have arrived in eastern Chad from Darfur and now live there. In September 2004, 185,000 Sudanese registered and settled in 11 camps with help from humanitarian agencies. Another 30,000 refugees from the Central African Republic, meanwhile, remain in the southern Sahr region.

Chadians have suffered directly from the arrival of Sudanese refugees. Although the impact has yet to be fully measured, host populations face new pressures on their fragile livelihoods and tensions with the refugees could grow. Adequate water, wood, arable land, and basic services are all lacking. Chad also faces new regional instability, arms smuggling, and low rainfall; as a consequence stability in the country has been threatened.



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### Assisting hosts and refugees

The humanitarian community's priority objectives are to:

- ▶ Assist refugee populations
- ▶ Assist the local populations affected by the refugee influx
- ▶ Attract international attention to the worsening humanitarian situation

The proposed strategy and projects were developed at workshops in Chad during September 2004. Priority sectors are: water; environment; agriculture, animal husbandry and food security; protection and respect for human rights; and support to basic services, health and education. The plan includes 63 projects presented by 10 UN agencies and 9 NGOs working closely with local authorities.

### Requirements

US\$ 183 million is required to implement the plan.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	10,529,770
Coordination and Support Services	10,652,341
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	794,335
Education	3,477,391
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	545,914
Food	55,980,213
Health	14,501,758
Mine Action	6,723,616
Multi-Sector	59,500,000
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	6,559,043
Security	746,075
Water and Sanitation	12,681,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,691,840</b>



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## CHECHNYA (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

### More suffering?

The population in Chechnya and its neighbouring republics in the Russian Federation will continue to endure the heavy humanitarian consequences of the hostilities.

Civilians have been devastated by war (1994–1996), and ongoing violence since 1999. Hundreds of thousands remain displaced. All people living in Chechnya suffer from a destroyed infrastructure, torn social-support systems, and a climate of insecurity, violence and impunity. The republics of Dagestan and Ingushetia continue to feel the strain of hosting large numbers of displaced people from Chechnya and the spill-over from hostilities.



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The humanitarian situation, nonetheless, could be showing signs of gradual improvement. A larger than expected number of IDPs have returned to Chechnya from Ingushetia, humanitarian personnel have carried out more daytime missions to Chechnya, and aid workers have held constructive talks with government officials about the humanitarian response and transition plans for the region.

### Protecting civilians

Participating agencies have set the following goals:

- ▶ Protect the affected civilian population
- ▶ Humanitarian relief and emergency support to meet the most basic needs
- ▶ Support capacity of local government and NGOs to provide vital public services
- ▶ Assistance that contributes to recovery and rebuilding livelihoods



Nine UN Agencies and 20 NGOs appeal for funds directly through this appeal. They work in association with many more implementing partners and through continuous dialogue with civilians, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, donors, and government. These goals are translated into sector-specific objectives and projects.

Russian authorities hold the primary responsibility for the welfare of their people, and are responsible for the safety and security of aid workers under international law. Despite a complex security situation and limited access, the international humanitarian action has been reaching successfully the targeted beneficiaries.

**Requirements**

US\$ 59 million is required to achieve the programme's objectives.

Budget Items	US\$
Coordination and Support Services	1,706,092
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	4,987,340
Education	7,922,666
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	6,626,163
Food	18,438,197
Health	7,821,930
Mine Action	1,240,950
Multi-Sector	2,452,875
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	3,554,136
Security	3,644,024
Water and Sanitation	1,049,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,444,073</b>



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## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### Vulnerable groups

Displaced people and other vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire will continue to suffer the humanitarian consequences from a situation of 'no war-no peace' with the country split between the Forces Nouvelles (a coalition of three ex-rebel groups: MPCI, MJP and MPIGO) controlled north and government controlled south. Expectations for peace were dashed in September 2004, with the failed adoption of the political reforms that would have allowed the commencement of the DDR process and the reunification of the country.

Due to the absence of public administration in the north, held by the Forces Nouvelles, and in the confidence zone, people have endured the lack of basic social services for more than 2 years and are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Some may face food shortages resulting from poor harvests in 2004, the lack of seeds and cash to purchase fertilisers and herbicides, and the reduction of crops traded in the sub-region due to the locust emergency.

Meanwhile, people in the conflict-affected west suffer from the more immediate effects of the reunification crisis. The presence of thousands of displaced people, returnees and refugees has fuelled inter- and intra-community conflicts leading to problems of security, access, and further displacement.

Some 500,000 people have been displaced due to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, most are living with host communities south of the confidence zone. Meanwhile, more than 70,000 Liberian refugees remain in the western part of the country.

The communities and families hosting displaced people in the central and southern parts of the country are living on strained resources without much external support. In addition, health centres and schools are overcrowded and unable to meet the needs of the increased population.



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The humanitarian priorities for 2005 are in the sectors of food security, health, water and sanitation, protection, and education. Humanitarian agencies will continue to address the most urgent needs of IDPs, refugees, returnee children (soldiers and orphans), women, victims of human rights violations, and HIV/AIDS burdened families. Organisations will provide food, primary health care, and access to potable water, and support the redeployment of teaching and medical staff to their duty stations and the return of IDPs. They will also address security and protection issues, working towards rebuilding social cohesion. The rehabilitation of health centres and schools, including the provision of medicines and educational supplies are also an integral part of the response, as well as agricultural activities aimed at making vulnerable populations self-sufficient again.

### Requirements

The appeal calls for US\$ 34 million for programmes planned for 2005.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	2,655,000
Coordination and Support Services	3,127,292
Education	3,562,700
Food	365,906
Health	6,021,030
Multi-Sector	12,815,922
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	2,578,748
Water and Sanitation	3,119,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,245,916</b>



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# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

## Renewed crisis in the east

Congolese hopes for improvements were shaken in 2004 by renewed fighting in the eastern regions, which displaced several thousand people and hindered humanitarian action.

The new fighting in North and South Kivu and Ituri provinces brought heavy humanitarian consequences. Many civilians were victims of rape and other attacks and their property pillaged. Farmers were forced to abandon their fields, further undermining precarious food security. People have very little access to any basic services, and many aid agencies suspended activities after attacks on their staff and property.



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• After 5 years of war, hopes for peace and humanitarian improvements were raised under the transition government. Several populations, however, remained marginalised and power struggles continued along ethnic lines, and disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration were slow.

## Bolstering effectiveness

The humanitarian community has set three strategic goals:

- ▶ Save lives
- ▶ Reduce vulnerability
- ▶ Strengthen coordination

Humanitarian agencies have set priorities for humanitarian action to increase effectiveness, and are working with donors to apply Good Humanitarian Donorship principles and good practices.

The response has been complicated by lack of security, which has drastically reduced access to the most vulnerable populations. Agencies had already faced recurrent difficulties, lacking operational capacity, financial means, and access.

## Requirements

US\$ 185 million is required to implement the plan, in addition to broader support from the international community.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	14,803,200
Coordination and Support Services	12,753,000
Education	2,698,864
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	5,994,318
Food	66,548,312
Health	37,187,511
Mine Action	12,679,333
Multi-Sector	17,054,107
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	11,720,541
Security	660,000
Water and Sanitation	3,295,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,394,640</b>



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## ERITREA

### Hungry and restive

Affected by drought, many Eritreans remain unable to feed themselves and are restive awaiting return to their home areas. Over 70,000 IDPs and refugees remain in poorly equipped temporary camps. Some 40,000 returnees are still struggling to survive. Over a million Eritreans who returned to their villages after a border conflict rely on humanitarian aid.

Some 2.2 million people require food aid. As rural incomes have fallen, two-thirds of Eritreans now live in poverty, amid food shortages and elevated grain prices. Maternal malnutrition rates stand at 53%, while 10 – 20% of children suffer chronic malnutrition in half of the country.

Eritreans have continued to endure urgent needs following war and drought. Five years after a border war with Ethiopia, houses remain destroyed, villages mined, livelihoods shattered, and people starving. Their plight has been compounded by long-lasting drought, five consecutive failed harvests and major loss of livestock.



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### Helping 2.2 million people

Agencies, working with the government, propose 27 projects providing emergency assistance to 2.2 million vulnerable Eritreans in order to:

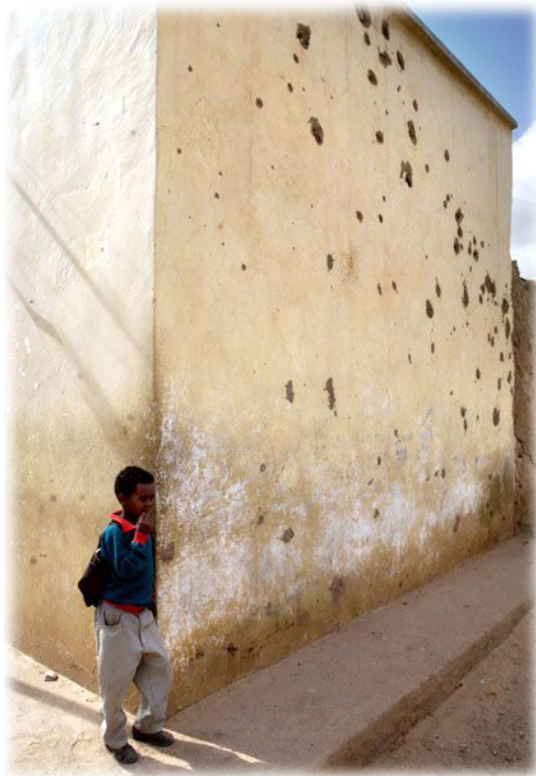
- ▶ Prevent high levels of acute malnutrition and death by providing food aid
- ▶ Ensure basic survival of vulnerable groups by providing access to basic services
- ▶ Provide assistance, protection and seek sustainable durable solutions for IDPs, expellees, returnees, and refugees
- ▶ Strengthen mine clearance, in part to ensure the return of IDPs
- ▶ Strengthen coordination structures and the implementation capacity of government counterparts and civil society

Scarce resources have prevented the government from meeting the enormous needs of people who rely on assistance. Investment in health, water, durable shelter, sanitation, and IDP support will be required, along with seeds and tools to increase agricultural production.

**Requirements**

US\$ 157 million is required to implement the plan. The international response, especially to critical non-food requirements, is declining, and the most vulnerable will be most at risk if requirements are not met.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	2,924,648
Coordination and Support Services	930,931
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	2,519,023
Education	744,318
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	8,079,818
Food	114,400,000
Health	5,116,934
Mine Action	3,152,691
Multi-Sector	12,783,757
Water and Sanitation	6,499,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,151,179</b>



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## GREAT LAKES

### Fragile hopes

Throughout the Great Lakes Region, people still hope that humanitarian conditions will improve in the year ahead, although last year's optimism has been tempered by recent events. In parts of Burundi, DRC and Uganda, life-saving assistance is as urgently needed as ever.

Over 6 million people are displaced in the region. Many are vulnerable to disease, rights violations, and in high-risk occupations because of chronic poverty and livelihood erosion. Women and children have been systematically targeted and exploited, raped, abducted, forced into prostitution, and conscripted. Affected populations also lack adequate food, so their health is weakened. HIV/AIDS is spreading. An estimated 5 million people have died in the region as a result of conflict and its effects.



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• Power struggles, issues of nationality, land ownership and economic interests continue to destabilise peace processes and compound existing crises. Despite advancements in the DRC and Burundi peace processes, the capture of Bukavu by rebel forces in May 2004, the massacre of 150 Congolese refugees in Gatumba and frequent rebel attacks in Bujumbura Rurale showed that peace remains fragile. Children have continued to be abducted in northern Uganda.



## Cross-border response

The regional CAP aims to address activities that provide a cross-border dynamic and support country-level actions. This year, humanitarian organisations have identified narrower thematic priorities to allow for a more realistic strategy. Projects and activities this year will support and contribute to the following goals:

- ▶ Ensure that the coordination and liaison role of regional agencies and organisations is developed and fully utilised in order to support effective, appropriate and timely field-level assistance
- ▶ Raise the profile of the crises of the GLR and specific issues of concern in order to ensure the resolute commitment of the international community to alleviate human suffering in the region
- ▶ Enhance and support an effective humanitarian response to the needs of affected populations in the region

- ▶ Reduce risk and mitigate the effects of emergencies on affected populations and ensure that regional response is timely and appropriate.

### Requirement

US\$ 102 million is required to help improve the physical and social welfare of affected populations.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	2,785,000
Coordination and Support Services	5,897,517
Education	723,200
Food	81,859,766
Health	516,710
Multi-Sector	10,146,127
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	395,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,323,820</b>



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# GUINEA

## Crisis worsens

Guineans face a deteriorating humanitarian crisis resulting from a refugee crisis, reduced international support, and the government's inability to provide basic services. As a result, vulnerable groups are suffering high mortality, morbidity and malnutrition levels with weakened coping mechanisms.

Displaced populations are among the most vulnerable. Nearly a million long-term refugees from neighbouring wars live in Guinea; a further 80,000 people now have been uprooted by rebel attacks in Guinea Forestière, and over 100,000 people have returned from the crisis in Côte D'Ivoire. Their rights are often violated.

Guineans have also seen their living conditions deteriorate. People have become more vulnerable following a reduction in international aid, lack of reform, and inability to recover from the regional crisis. Guinea, potentially one of Africa's richest countries, has fallen to 160 of 177 in the UNDP Human Development Index.



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## Helping the vulnerable

Agencies propose the following strategic goals:

- ▶ Reinforce coordination, protection and advocacy on behalf of the most vulnerable
- ▶ Reduce vulnerability through sustainable initiatives
- ▶ Ensure Guinea's participation in a sub-regional strategy to stabilise the sub-region

Agencies have submitted some 32 projects designed to provide relief aid, protection, and advocacy services to populations affected by conflict, mainly around Guinea Forestière and Haute Guinea. Beneficiaries will include refugees, returnees, IDPs, host communities, separated children, ex-combatants, gender violence victims, HIV/AIDS orphans, and young people at risk.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	1,833,000
Coordination and Support Services	1,420,404
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	4,026,263
Education	1,887,481
Health	7,233,827
Multi-Sector	23,002,652
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	2,965,302
Security	100,780
Water and Sanitation	1,273,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,743,004</b>

**Requirements**

US\$ 44 million is required to achieve these objectives. Adequate funding could make this the last Consolidated Appeal, but withdrawal of assistance could lead to catastrophic loss of life among aid-dependent target groups and reverse the impact of recent assistance.



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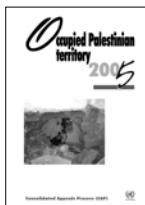


## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

### Growing need

Palestinians' humanitarian needs will increase during 2005 because closure, established by Israel as a security measure, the primary cause of humanitarian crisis, will continue. During this year, poverty and dependence on external aid will increase; education and health levels are set to decline. If Israel disengages from Gaza, poverty is still expected to rise.

Palestinians face one of the worst recessions in modern history. About a third are unemployed, half are poor, and a quarter live in deep poverty and are unable to feed themselves. Health, food consumption and sanitation levels are falling. The sick are unable to access medical care. Palestinian children, in particular, are denied access to education and suffer the effects of daily violence and humiliation.



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Five years into the conflict, Palestinians remain unable to move within or outside the occupied territory; 700 checkpoints and roadblocks, also prevent transport of goods. The Gaza Strip is completely enclosed. The West Bank is closed off by a Barrier, which has been judged to be illegal by the International Court of Justice.

### Helping cope

The objective of humanitarian action in 2005 is to provide relief to Palestinians affected by the conflict, and build up people's coping mechanisms. While the occupation and closure continue, the impact of humanitarian action can only be limited. Advocacy about the causes is an important aspect of the response. Israel, as occupying power, is obliged to provide for the welfare of the Palestinian population.

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## Requirements

US\$ 303 million is required to achieve these objectives. Donors should note that even if closures were lifted and an additional US\$ 1.5 billion contributed, unemployment and poverty would still be significantly above pre-2000 levels in 2006.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	12,599,000
Coordination and Support Services	6,663,187
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	149,746,553
Education	7,512,290
Food	98,484,460
Health	17,342,616
Security	467,883
Water and Sanitation	9,785,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>302,601,889</b>



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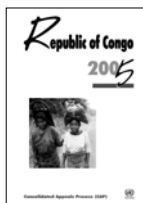
## REPUBLIC OF CONGO

### The Pool region critical

The humanitarian situation in the Republic of Congo's Pool region is critical and worsening. Lacking access to basic health services, up to 250,000 people in the Pool region face catastrophic health conditions, with farmers reduced to subsistence, children unable to attend school since 1997, and people's traditional coping mechanisms diminished.

Despite peace-building since a March 2003 ceasefire, the situation in the Pool has yet to improve following successive wars since 1997, with significant loss of life, destruction of schools, health infrastructures, services, roads, and water and power supply. Large numbers have fled the region.

During the conflict, large numbers also fled the regions of Brazzaville, Bouenza, Lekoumou, Niari, and Plateaux. Over 100,000 people are internally displaced. Instability in neighbouring countries, moreover, has brought over 70,000 refugees into the country's northern areas.



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### Restoring the Pool

The overall priorities of the humanitarian effort are to save lives and promote a return to normality in the Pool region. Strategic priorities are to:

- ▶ Improve and rehabilitate basic social services, education, and health centres
- ▶ Re-launch productive and farming activities
- ▶ Advocate for circulation of humanitarian actors and rehabilitation of access roads
- ▶ Promote a culture of peace and human rights
- ▶ Support the reintegration of affected IDPs and returnees
- ▶ Meet emergency needs as a result of natural disasters

The strategy is designed to develop multi-sectoral responses that mitigate adverse humanitarian conditions. An opportunity for consolidating recovery in the Pool region now exists and humanitarian agencies have been able to return to the region and assist affected populations since 2003. Agencies and donors have reached consensus through the CAP.

**Requirements**

US\$ 22 million is required to implement this strategy. Allowing the current situation in the Pool to persist unchecked will result in worsening conditions and risks plunging the country back into conflict.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	1,763,640
Coordination and Support Services	1,408,315
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	583,000
Education	2,187,727
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	239,062
Food	6,446,161
Health	5,039,001
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	3,781,881
Water and Sanitation	511,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,960,437</b>



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# SOMALIA

## Improvement hopes

Somalis hope to see improvements in 2005, although an emergency continues to affect most of the country. If central government is restored as expected, Somalis will live in greater safety, remote vulnerable communities will finally receive assistance, and aid workers will operate with reduced risks of extortion, kidnapping, or violence.

In the south and centre of the country, people continue to live with unmet humanitarian needs amid sporadic insecurity and forced displacement. Of 7 million Somalis, more than 350,000 are refugees and up to 400,000 have been internally displaced by years of conflict and recurring drought. Minority clan members also face additional threats.



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In the north and parts of central Somalia, people have seen their livelihoods threatened by a 4-year drought, among the worst in the country's history. Although regional authorities in northern areas coordinate humanitarian aid, pastoralists in the Sool Plateau for example have lost their livestock and livelihoods, and fallen into debt and economic stagnation. Needs also increased last year, following the long rainy season.

## Helping the vulnerable

Agencies, working through the Somalia Aid Coordination Body and OCHA in Nairobi and at field-level, have defined the following humanitarian priorities for 2005:

- ▶ Save lives and assist vulnerable communities and populations at risk to become more resilient to crises
- ▶ Enhance protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of all people in Somalia
- ▶ Help existing and emerging governance structures, civil society groups, and communities to gain the necessary capacities and skills to function effectively

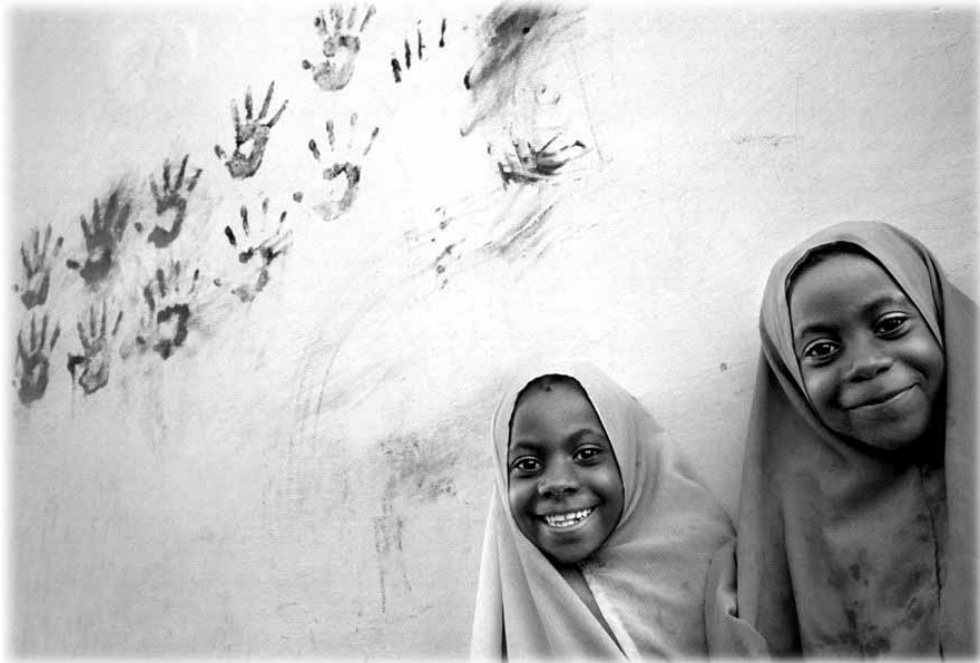


Agencies propose 95 projects in seven sectors to help vulnerable communities by: providing urgently needed relief; promoting their rights; providing and enhancing access to basic services; and helping civil society and new governance structures to support these communities and support their livelihoods. By helping to create employment, agencies will help Somalis break free of poverty, exploitation, and relief dependency.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	18,757,667
Coordination and Support Services	9,192,970
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	18,143,660
Education	11,984,153
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,624,670
Food	45,200,000
Health	15,019,208
Mine Action	9,612,564
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	28,775,017
Security	990,000
Water and Sanitation	4,163,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,463,170</b>

### Requirements

US\$ 164 million is required to implement this plan. By providing adequate funding, donors will ensure a coherent and integrated response.



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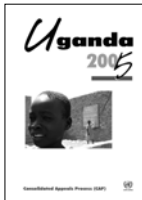


# UGANDA

## Many displaced

Large numbers of Ugandans remain displaced and in desperate need. The number of IDPs in camps peaked at 1.6 million in mid-2004. The 200 camps are largely under-served. Residents' basic needs are not met despite an unprecedented increase in assistance programmes. The government recently recognised that all IDPs have the right to army protection and humanitarian aid, even in 'non-recognised' camps.

Many Ugandans continue to live in fear. Every evening 44,000 children and adults, so-called 'night commuters', still move into the northern towns of Gulu, Kalongo, and Kitgum and return home in the morning. They fear abduction by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for use as soldiers, sex slaves, and porters. Since October 2003, about 3,000 children have been abducted. Abductions total 21,000 in 18 years of war.



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Some Ugandans now envisage improved security following an apparent weakening of the LRA since April 2004. Since then, the security situation has improved in Katakwi and Soroti districts and people have received return food packages. Some security improvement in Acholi and Lira districts has also been noticed.



## Helping the displaced

Humanitarian agencies, working with the government to meet the needs of 1.6 million IDPs and 218,846 refugees, have identified the following strategic priorities:

- ▶ Improve access to IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups for delivery of humanitarian assistance
- ▶ Improve protection for vulnerable groups, in particular children and women, in line with international and national human rights laws and humanitarian principles
- ▶ Improve provision and delivery of comprehensive and timely humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations, respecting their dignity in a sustainable manner

- ▶ Improve livelihoods and coping mechanisms for IDPs and refugees to promote self-reliance within the camps/settlements and after leaving them

## Requirements

US\$ 158 million is required to meet these needs.

Budget Items	US\$
Agriculture	4,958,229
Coordination and Support Services	5,528,773
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	1,314,156
Education	8,666,579
Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	4,403,409
Food	86,065,572
Health	14,295,702
Mine Action	1,117,558
Multi-Sector	15,270,706
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	6,216,679
Security	137,855
Water and Sanitation	9,710,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,686,167</b>



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# WEST AFRICA

## Conditions still difficult

People in West Africa will continue to face difficult conditions in the year ahead. Progress towards peace and stability has been made in countries such as Liberia and Sierra Leone but overall, human security in the region will remain fragile and could deteriorate in the months to come.

In the next 12 months people will remain at risk from both active and simmering civil conflicts in several countries of the sub-region. The peace process in Côte d'Ivoire, for example, remains at a stalemate, the reconstruction process in Liberia is slow, and political tension and social unrest continue to affect Guinea.

Humanitarian needs caused by conflicts in the region transcend national borders. Large influxes of displaced people have seriously affected host communities' minimal coping capacities and social cohesion. And now, the most severe locust invasion in 15 years is hitting the entire sub-region.

## Trans-national approach

Agencies are proposing 38 projects focused on tackling trans-national thematic humanitarian concerns in the following thematic areas:

- ▶ Provide protection and assistance to people who are forced to move
- ▶ Expand coping capacities of host communities
- ▶ Strengthen national capacities to address cross-border health and diseases



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Plans also include efforts to secure humanitarian space, preserve and restore peace and assist civil society networks and establish coordination and response mechanisms capable of anticipating crises and alleviating human suffering in emergencies and natural disasters.

## Requirements

US\$ 152 million is required to meet needs. Donors are asked to fund non-food sectors and food sectors.

Budget Items	US\$
Coordination and Support Services	4,795,447
Education	866,363
Food	125,094,945
Health	14,955,731
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	6,346,023
Water and Sanitation	221,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,280,099</b>



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## ETHIOPIA

### **Food and Livelihood Security Remain Threatened**

Scenarios developed from the recent government-led multi-agency mid-agricultural season assessment suggest that, due to poor or late rains in many parts of the country, as many as 8.9 to 12.5 million people may be in need of food or cash assistance. The final estimates will depend on the outcome of the main harvest and rainfall conditions in pastoral areas from September to December. In addition, based on non-food sector assessments carried out in August and September 2004, between US\$ 70 million and US\$ 100 million may be needed for non-food programmes, also depending on the outcome of final assessments in November.

### **Productive Safety Net Programme and humanitarian assistance**

- The government of Ethiopia and its Food Security Coalition partners will launch a new joint initiative called the 'Productive Safety Net Programme' in January 2005, targeting 5.1 million chronically food insecure people in 262 traditionally food insecure districts in the country, about one-half of all districts. This multi-year donor funded initiative will provide food or cash assistance in exchange for work on community-level projects aimed to promote longer-term food security.

- Food assistance for those acutely affected populations not covered under the Safety Net Programme will be included in the new appeal. In the most likely scenario, at least 3.8 million people will need food assistance (607,000 metric tons) and critically needed non-food assistance. A number of innovative approaches are planned such as the Extended Outreach Strategy for child survival aimed at children and vulnerable pregnant and lactating mothers. Children under-five will also be immunised and given nutrition screening, vitamin supplements, health education, and supplementary food. Emergency water and sanitation, emergency agriculture and support for livestock, as well as mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS, will also be critical elements.

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A joint multi-agency/government 'Evaluation of the Response to the 2002–2003 Emergency in Ethiopia', which provided emergency assistance to 13.2 million people, has made numerous recommendations for improving assessment work, targeting assistance, capacity building, and addressing root causes of recurrent crisis in Ethiopia. UN humanitarian agencies will work to address these issues with government and other partners in 2005.

## **Requirements**

The cost of humanitarian action will be presented in the 2005 Joint Government-UN and Humanitarian Partners Appeal to be launched on 15 December 2004.



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# LIBERIA

## Humanitarian Needs, Transitional Challenges

In 2003, at the height of Liberia’s 14-year civil war, Monrovia was overrun and nearly overtaken by intense fighting. At that moment, Liberian hopes of one day returning home seemed like a distant and improbable dream. As this appeal is launched, yesterday’s dreams of returning home are today’s realities.

Since 1 October 2004, assisted returns of Liberian refugees have commenced; the disarmament process, successfully ended on 31 October 2004, was closely followed by assisted IDP returns in ever-widening parts of the country. Ahead of these returns and despite the wavering security situation and harsh weather conditions, some 50,000 displaced persons are believed to have spontaneously returned—an overwhelming testament to the eagerness and resilience of Liberians to reclaim their lives, communities and livelihoods.

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At the same time, the overall economic state of the country continues to be in disarray. Unemployment stands at 85%, with over 80% of the population living on less than US\$ 1 per day; 52% continue to live in extreme poverty. Many households are still displaced, so that their traditional ways of income generation are disrupted. Food security remains precarious in many areas. IDPs, who in some cases have been displaced up to seven times since April 1999, are generally the worst affected. As a result, Liberia remains among the world’s most food-insecure countries.

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## Placing Humanitarian Needs at the Centre

The priority of the humanitarian community in Liberia is three-fold:

- ▶ Extend humanitarian assistance and improve social services in previously inaccessible areas
- ▶ Support the return, reintegration, and resettlement of IDPs, refugees, and ex-combatants, as well as the communities that are receiving them
- ▶ Continue to assist the IDPs who live in camps and are not yet able to return home.

## Requirements

The cost of humanitarian action will be announced as part of a forthcoming general appeal.



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# SUDAN

## Challenges remain

Negotiations between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) are proceeding and a positive outcome is expected. However, in some parts of the country, the humanitarian situation remains grave and could deteriorate. While the Sudanese await peace between the north and south, in Darfur conflict – attacks, displacement and lack of security – continues and elsewhere tensions are mounting. Communities in the south face severe challenges to re-absorb returning displaced people.

In Darfur, where many lives are still in acute danger, some 1.6 million IDPs and nearly half a million others affected by the conflict need basic assistance to help them survive. IDPs and affected people still need more targeted assistance, additional water, sanitation and nutritional programmes and stronger protection.

In southern Sudan, the return of over 400,000 uprooted Sudanese in 2004 has already brought significant pressures to this impoverished region. Hundreds of thousands of people may return in 2005 following a peace agreement, which the Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army are expected to sign. Returnees will need assistance where they are displaced, along return routes, and in home communities.

Elsewhere, in conflict-affected 'transitional areas' like Abyei, Blue Nile state, and Nuba Mountains, people need continued support for their livelihoods, as well as sustained efforts to improve governance and revive the rural economy. In eastern Sudan, people need immediate humanitarian assistance – for example, malnutrition rates in some eastern regions reach 40%, higher than in Darfur – followed by assistance in the medium-term to bolster their livelihoods.

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## Protecting, reintegrating

In 2005, war-affected people in Darfur will need continued protection and assistance at least at the same level as in 2004. More holistic, community-based assistance is needed to support reintegration of returnees in the south, and targeted efforts are needed in potential flash point areas to prevent conflict. The UN country team will focus on five strategic priorities:

- ▶ Promote and support the protection and stabilisation of populations in areas of conflict and natural disasters by providing humanitarian assistance
- ▶ Support the rule of law and human rights
- ▶ Support the return and reintegration of uprooted Sudanese into communities, including along routes of return
- ▶ Increase the access of host communities and deprived populations to basic services and develop opportunities for sustainable livelihoods to reduce dependency on aid

- ▶ Support the Sudan peace process, including through the promotion of reconciliation and confidence building, and support to improved governance

A 2005 Work Plan encompasses relief, recovery, and early development to save lives and support peace implementation. The Work Plan is fully informed by the analysis to date of the Joint Assessment Mission, and supports the GoS and SPLM/A priorities for return and reintegration as outlined in their document, *Urgent Needs in Sudan, October 2004–June 2005*.

### Requirements

The amount required to implement the Work Plan will be announced in late 2004.



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**2004 Consolidated Appeals  
Summary of Requirements and Contributions  
By Affected Country or Region  
as of 15 October 2004**

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

AFFECTED COUNTRY / REGION	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING (Contributions / Pledges)	CARRY-OVER	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	UNMET REQUIREMENTS	% OF NEEDS COVERED	TARGETED BENEFICIARIES	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD
	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)			
Angola	179,154,529	106,670,421	0	106,670,421	72,484,108	60%	2,500,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Bangladesh Flash Appeal	209,905,410	45,708,967	0	45,708,967	164,196,443	22%	5,000,000	Aug-04 - Jan-05
Burundi	119,002,325	36,709,139	425,894	37,135,033	81,867,292	31%	1,077,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Central African Republic	7,629,331	2,901,210	0	2,901,210	4,728,121	38%	2,152,913	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Chad	165,478,646	128,173,553	1,257,050	129,430,603	36,048,043	78%	200,000	Mar-04 - Dec-04
Chechnya (Russian Federation)	62,100,033	42,065,540	0	42,065,540	20,034,493	68%	1,220,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Cote d'Ivoire + 3	61,260,802	10,958,970	71,259	11,030,229	50,230,573	18%	1,000,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Democratic Republic of Congo	162,602,463	82,759,670	0	82,759,670	79,842,793	51%	6,500,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
DPR of Korea	208,779,178	121,896,289	0	121,896,289	86,882,889	58%	7,000,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Eritrea	125,542,804	67,454,383	124,385	67,578,768	57,964,036	54%	1,700,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Great Lakes Region	85,461,521	64,028,558	0	64,028,558	21,432,963	75%	1,126,648	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Grenada Flash Appeal	27,640,760	210,840	0	210,840	27,429,920	1%	30,000	Sep-04 - Mar-05
Guinea	36,044,512	14,263,932	0	14,263,932	21,780,580	40%	300,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Haiti Flash Appeal	35,434,725	15,162,324	0	15,162,324	20,272,401	43%	140,000	Mar-04 - Aug-04
Haiti Floods Flash Appeal	31,983,516	5,249,659	0	5,249,659	26,733,857	16%	100,000	Oct-04 - Mar-05
Indonesia	40,448,236	11,996,552	0	11,996,552	28,451,684	30%	2,500,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Islamic Rep. of Iran Flash Appeal	32,668,877	16,220,627	0	16,220,627	16,448,250	50%	100,000	Jan-04 - Mar-04
Kenya Flash Appeal	83,208,396	46,275,504	0	46,275,504	36,932,892	56%	2,323,000	Jul-04 - Dec-04
Liberia	140,510,163	60,977,924	0	60,977,924	79,532,239	43%	1,700,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Madagascar Flash Appeal	15,724,318	5,430,839	0	5,430,839	10,293,479	35%	309,500	Mar-04 - Jun-04
occupied Palestinian territory	300,479,250	137,940,949	0	137,940,949	162,538,301	46%	1,530,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Sierra Leone	60,939,200	22,433,118	72,093	22,505,211	38,433,989	37%	534,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Somalia	120,026,299	58,124,407	4,116,254	62,240,661	57,785,638	52%	1,241,585	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Sudan	719,834,310	456,382,965	609,250	456,992,215	262,842,095	63%	3,500,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Tajikistan	39,281,718	11,704,975	0	11,704,975	27,576,743	30%	800,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Tanzania (United Republic of)	38,766,187	25,597,177	88,441	25,685,618	13,080,569	66%	472,000	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Uganda	142,880,013	103,912,318	122,243	104,034,561	38,845,452	73%	2,512,161	Jan-04 - Dec-04
West Africa Sub-Regional	97,321,303	58,541,539	24,899,905	83,441,444	13,879,859	86%	2,033,870	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Zimbabwe	86,861,748	3,711,962	0	3,711,962	83,149,786	4%	4,001,650	Jan-04 - Dec-04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,436,970,573</b>	<b>1,763,464,311</b>	<b>31,786,774</b>	<b>1,795,251,085</b>	<b>1,641,719,488</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>53,604,327</b>	----

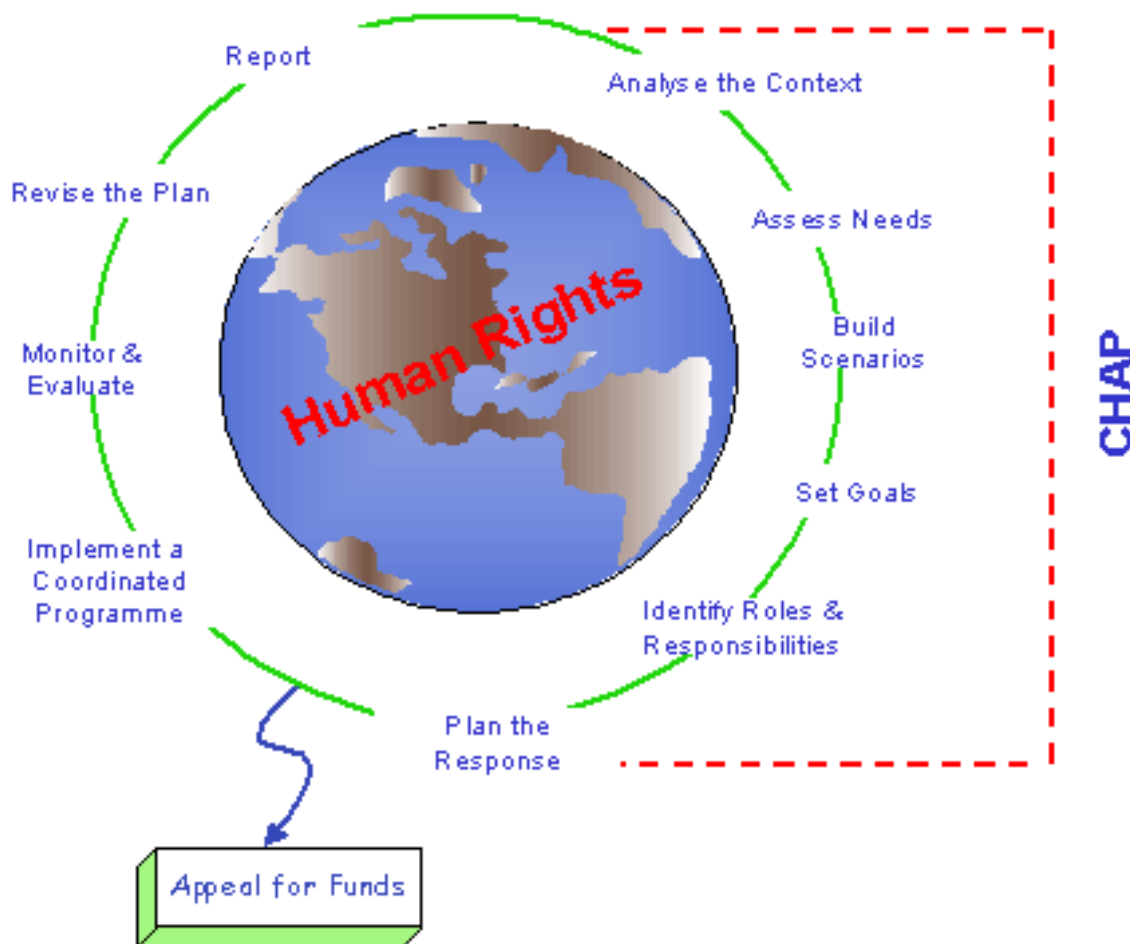
**2005 Consolidated Appeals**  
**Summary of Requirements by Appeal and Appealing Organisation**  
*as of 11 November 2004*

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

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Burundi	Central African Republic	Chad	Chechnya (Russian Federation)	Cote d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of Congo	Eritrea	Great Lakes Region	Guinea	occupied Palestinian territory	Republic of Congo	Somalia	Uganda	West Africa Sub-Regional	TOTAL
	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
FAO	12,052,216	2,432,284	8,028,405	831,000	2,655,000	12,553,200	2,195,498	2,785,000	1,833,000	4,000,000	1,763,640	4,190,153	4,262,750	660,000	60,242,146
IFRC														257,544	257,544
ILO												7,450,000			7,450,000
IOM					1,900,000	1,988,000			769,994				2,476,261	1,729,504	8,863,759
OCHA	2,154,372	534,861	885,337	1,706,092	2,958,476	10,534,500	736,681	5,897,517	1,301,909	2,588,423	1,318,315	7,656,617	3,580,154	3,481,494	45,334,748
OHCHR	1,246,000		60,000			2,194,490						150,000			3,650,490
UNAIDS			480,000												480,000
UNAIDS/IOM													308,000		308,000
UNDP	6,700,000	1,325,000	5,998,821	486,000		1,500,000	9,874,555		2,893,062	41,387,200	1,000,000	31,892,453	1,698,389	230,500	104,985,980
UNDP/UNIFEM	421,000									600,000					1,021,000
UNDP/UNSECOORD		864,000		3,644,024		660,000									5,168,024
UNESCO	2,446,287			290,000	646,644			1,118,700		500,000	550,000	7,977,100		1,265,000	14,793,731
UNFPA	1,732,250	1,272,560	1,333,050		1,427,415	2,590,000	502,250		300,384	3,555,000	533,800		545,778	1,161,500	14,953,987
UNFPA/IOM								301,000							301,000
UN-HABITAT	4,000,000											2,447,000			6,447,000
UNHCR	65,001,360	1,942,105	59,500,000	6,315,435	10,915,922	17,054,107	12,783,757	9,123,400	23,002,652		1,094,381	6,584,554	13,363,206		226,680,879
UNICEF	20,882,159	6,521,200	18,271,802	6,565,500	12,411,135	34,620,414	13,090,772	1,022,727	8,311,136	12,720,884	4,245,030	15,512,000	27,777,271	8,327,122	190,279,152
UNICEF/OCHA													715,909		715,909
UNIFEM	266,000					594,000				579,084		445,000			1,884,084
UNMAS	1,690,000					7,204,197									8,894,197
UNODC														615,850	615,850
UNRWA										183,684,496					183,684,496
UNSECOORD	150,000		338,070						100,780	467,883		990,000	137,855		2,184,588
WFP	1,534,244	4,505,901	65,459,267	12,051,097	365,906	68,766,812	114,400,000	81,859,766		41,638,019	6,446,161	45,200,000	86,065,572	125,094,945	653,387,690
WHO	4,122,589	2,440,394	5,512,265	3,060,750	471,064	15,590,056	1,024,616	215,710	535,194	4,732,500	2,302,850	3,701,455	1,574,100	8,822,640	54,106,183
WHO/CVT									769,848						769,848
WHO/UNFPA						1,206,810						1,235,685			2,442,495
NGOs	9,773,388	1,422,000	16,824,823	24,494,175	494,354	8,338,054	2,543,050		3,925,045	6,148,400	2,706,260	29,031,153	15,180,922	634,000	121,515,624
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134,171,865</b>	<b>23,260,305</b>	<b>182,691,840</b>	<b>59,444,073</b>	<b>34,245,916</b>	<b>185,394,640</b>	<b>157,151,179</b>	<b>102,323,820</b>	<b>43,743,004</b>	<b>302,601,889</b>	<b>21,960,437</b>	<b>164,463,170</b>	<b>157,686,167</b>	<b>152,280,099</b>	<b>1,721,418,404</b>
<b>TARGETED BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>1,210,000</b>	<b>1,260,000</b>	<b>1,240,000</b>	<b>1,296,000</b>	<b>176,453</b>	<b>1,878,665</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>2,675,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>5,020,600</b>	<b>25,810,218</b>

# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



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