

# Guinea

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





# Guinea

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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

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

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

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

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters 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	INTERMOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	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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Map No. 4164 Rev 3 UNITED NATIONS  
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Department of Peacekeeping Operations  
Cartographic Section

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The beginning of the year 2005 brought some hope on the horizon with the introduction of a number of political and socio-economic reforms resulting in the resumption of international cooperation with Guinea. A new Prime Minister was appointed in December 2004 and the dialogue with the political parties resumed. There has also been a revision of the law on decentralisation, the approval of the law on the liberalisation of the media and the exchange rate regime, and the preparations for communal elections scheduled for October or December 2005.

On the other hand, events such as the failed coup attempt against President Lansana Conte in January, the outbreak of diseases considered as almost eradicated (polio and yellow fever), the increase in Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevalence, and a 50% fuel price increase in May had a negative impact on the socio-political environment and the humanitarian situation. The alleged involvement of the exiled ex-President Taylor in the coup attempt, and persistent yet unconfirmed reports of a planned attack on Guinea by his supporters, has increased the sense of insecurity among the population despite measures taken to reinforce the borders. Rumours of illegal cross-border arms trade led to the fielding of a technical mission of the Security Council on small arms in May.

Moreover there has been progressive deterioration of the socio-economic situation and a gradual impoverishment of previously stable populations, with nearly 53% of Guineans living below poverty levels compared to 49% in 2000 and 40% in 1996<sup>1</sup>. The increasing lack of resources on the part of the Government to provide adequate social services and income generating opportunities contributes to a serious deterioration of living conditions of the most vulnerable populations. The humanitarian situation in Guinea remains therefore as fragile as ever.

Guinea continues to face the challenge of having to prevent tensions by solving internal structural problems, upholding its current role as a stabilising factor in the sub-region, and simultaneously neutralising the spill over effect of sub-regional instability. The outcome of the elections in Guinea Bissau in June, and Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in October could play a key role in stabilising Guinea and the sub-region.

Insufficient reliable vulnerability data, limited humanitarian presence on the ground and persistent under-funding of humanitarian actions beyond refugee assistance have been the major constraints to the implementation of key components of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for 2005. As of 10 June 42% of the revised appeal requirements had been provided.

In pursuance of the strategic goals agreed upon for 2005, the humanitarian community in Guinea will continue to improve coordination, protection and advocacy on behalf of the most vulnerable while addressing remaining gaps in assistance; advocate for more sustainable actions in order to reduce vulnerability and prepare a smooth transition from relief to early recovery and rehabilitation assistance; and ensure that Guinea is part of any strategy to stabilise the sub-region. Appealing organisations have therefore reviewed their projects in order to address new needs, facilitate and promote the repatriation of 55,000 out of a total of 69,000 refugees; facilitate the return and/or reintegration of 82,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 100,000 returnees; reduce the relatively high mortality, morbidity and malnutrition rates, and increase the protection for women and children victims of any forms of violence or discrimination.

Thirteen projects have been revised from the project portfolio as a result of the Mid-Year Review (MYR) exercise. Twelve projects were revised downwards, and one project upwards to include additional needs. These are to be implemented, subject to timely and adequate funding, by the participating United Nations (UN) agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

The revised financial requirements 2005 stand at **US\$ 39,148,957**, meaning a reduction of 10.5% compared to the original **US\$ 43,743,004**. Contributions and commitments amount to **US\$ 16.3** as of 10 June 2005, equating to **42%** of the revised requirements

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<sup>1</sup> See second MDG report issued in February 2005 in Conakry.

## 2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

### Political and socio-economic environment

Key political players have welcomed the new Prime Minister, appointed in December 2004. His priorities include the introduction of macro-economic reforms, improvement of living conditions including water and power supply and the reduction of the spread of HIV/AIDS. He has also pledged the government's willingness to launch an effective political dialogue and to introduce socio-economic reforms. The revision of the law on decentralisation, the liberalisation of the media, and the communal elections scheduled for October 2005 are part of the ongoing reforms.

Several bilateral and multilateral development partners have reflected their support for the new policies by resuming their cooperation with the Government. The European Union (EU) plans to implement, in 2006, its € 25 million (US\$ 31.4 million) project to support community rehabilitation, peace building and income generating activities in conflict-affected areas of Guinea Forestière. This is in addition to the ninth European Development Fund (FED) covering the period 2002-2007. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) started implementing a staff monitored programme, which had been interrupted in June 2004. It could lead to the resumption of a budget support programme. The World Bank is implementing eight projects.

Several cross-border peace building initiatives resulted in communities of the same ethnic origin in the Mano River Union region jointly signing non-aggression pacts. In line with these initiatives, and with the third strategic goal of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) 2005, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) of Guinea met with their counterparts in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire to discuss areas of common concern within the Mano River Union (MRU). Côte d'Ivoire required a jointly coordinated approach to stabilise the sub-region. The team agreed on the harmonisation of country actions regarding the illegal traffic in small arms and light weapons, human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, youth unemployment, cross-border epidemics, border control, Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes, refugees and returnees.

The current socio-economic situation is marked by the difficulty in meeting debt servicing due to lack of foreign reserves, weak revenue collection, progressive inflation rates<sup>2</sup>, increase in food and fuel prices, and growing civil unrest. Students and teachers' strikes and public demonstrations against increases in the price of fuel and basic commodities are an expression of growing discontent with the current living conditions. Rice production has stagnated<sup>3</sup>, causing staple food to be imported at prices beyond the purchasing power of most households.<sup>4</sup>

Immature swarms of locusts briefly ravaged 19 prefectures of Guinea en route from Senegal and Guinea Bissau to Mali and the Ivory Coast. They damaged flowering fruit trees, vegetable gardens and grass.

A top priority for the second half of 2005 will be the comprehensive needs assessment and vulnerability analysis of the humanitarian situation particularly affecting host communities, IDPs and returnees. Other priorities include the provision of reintegration assistance to ex-volunteers, to sexually and otherwise abused women; the protection to separated and abandoned children; the facilitation and promotion of voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees and the local reintegration of the remaining Sierra Leoneans. There is also an urgent need to improve access of all vulnerable persons to potable water and sanitation facilities, effective health care and adequate levels of medical services.

### Humanitarian consequences

There has been no significant improvement in the humanitarian situation even in the absence of significant population movements in the first half of 2005. However, new influx of refugees, fleeing potential insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau, are anticipated. An estimated 259,000 refugees, IDPs and returnees continue to place an additional burden on limited resources in Guinea Forestière, with environmental degradation reaching appalling levels. Competition for access to

<sup>2</sup> 3% in 2002, 14.8% in 2003, and 28% in 2004

<sup>3</sup> Around 850,000 MTs.

<sup>4</sup> 333,236 MTs of rice were imported in 2004, equivalent to 1.7% more than in 2003. To date, Guineans pay 63,400 Guinean Francs (GNF) for a 50kg bag of imported rice end-2004 against GNF 29,200 at the same period in 2003. New price increases are expected following the recent increase in fuel prices.



farming land, and social services like health, education, potable water and sanitation, and employment, has sorely tested the limits of host communities' generosity. Based on recent field surveys, IDPs wish either to return to their villages of origin or effectively reintegrate within host communities. However, many IDPs are unable to return due to lack of physical rehabilitation of structures and the absence of basic social services there.

Access to health services has further worsened, as infrastructures are not functional and lack qualified personnel and medical supplies especially in rural remote areas. Not surprisingly, there are new outbreaks of nearly eradicated diseases such as polio and yellow fever. High mortality, morbidity and malnutrition rates are the direct result of little or no access by IDPs, distressed returnees, host populations and other vulnerable groups to primary health and education services, potable water, adequate shelter and arable land. The majority of patients seeking health services in refugee camps come from the local communities<sup>5</sup>

Difficulties in the supply of essential drugs following the near-collapse of the cost recovery and the procurement systems continue. The anti-retroviral drugs are still only available in few facilities supported by NGOs and some UN organisations. However, the second round of the polio vaccination campaign, launched in April 2005, reached a global coverage of 111%. Cross border vaccination campaigns were organised between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone as well as between Mali and Guinea.

Mortality rates among children under five years of age continue to be among the highest in the world. The average is now estimated at 177/1,000, while maternal mortality ratio is at 528/100,000. Malnutrition rates are equally high among children under five and estimated by 11%<sup>6</sup>. Two nutrition surveys carried out recently by Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Médecins sans Frontières – Switzerland (MSF-CH) in Gueckedou and in villages near a refugee camp in Yomou indicate respectively 10.1% and 6% malnutrition rates among children under five years old.

The humanitarian situation can only improve in the near future through a combination of sustained and implemented Government policies and accountability in the most critical sectors, a stronger humanitarian presence and action particularly in Guinea Forestière, and timely and adequate humanitarian assistance to implement the projects in the MYR.

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<sup>5</sup> Mortality rates in and outside refugee camps: While in Kola camp no deaths have been reported since January 2005, there has been an average of 4-5 deaths per week within host communities living around the camp.

<sup>6</sup> QUIBB survey, 1999. A recent survey carried out by ACF in Gueckedou indicated an overall high malnutrition rate of 10.1% among infants between 0 and 59 months old and a 6% malnutrition rate among infants between 6 months and 5 years old.

### **3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN**

#### **3.1 SUMMARY**

Due to the slow pace of return, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Plan for voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees has been modified to repatriate 55,000 Liberian refugees by the end of 2005. 12,000 Liberian refugees have returned since the beginning of the repatriation process launched in October 2004 in the sub region. The majority of the refugees are expected to return to areas, which have been declared as safe. Yet some of them are sceptical regarding the outcome of the upcoming elections, and still hope to be resettled in third countries, or to stay in the camps in Guinea. They also find that the pace of reconstruction and humanitarian activities in the region of return in Liberia is slower than expected. The residual population of nearly 2,000 Sierra Leoneans also hopes to be resettled in third countries, an aspiration that make their local integration difficult.

Unlike refugees, the host communities, IDPs and returnees have been neglected, as most projects aimed at economic recovery and rehabilitation in Guinea Forestière have so far not received any funding.

However, some protection goals could be achieved with limited resources. Activities included sensitisation campaigns to reduce or eradicate sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children and women, and to support separated and abandoned children and orphans; the launching of a mass education campaign on the negative effects of female genital mutilation, taking into account that Guinea has one of the highest rates of female genital mutilation (FGM) in the world, with an estimated 99% of women affected; a national birth registration campaign to promote the rights of the child to personal identity; community-based conflict prevention and gender-based violence; and a pilot project to support children affected by HIV/AIDS.

An agriculture programme helped improve coping mechanisms and food security of 10,000 returnees and host communities. Similarly, two community development programmes for conflict affected areas in Guinea Forestière could be implemented in Forecariah (the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) and Nzérékore (the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)), funded by the Human Security Trust Fund, and expected to benefit refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities.

Improved inter-agency coordination at national and regional levels and advocacy for the most vulnerable populations helped identify gaps and propose integrated programmes in some of the most critical areas.

In the absence of a significant improvement in the humanitarian situation due to under-funding of activities beyond refugee assistance, and of the deteriorating socio-economic situation in the country, the humanitarian community will continue to pursue the same priorities set out in the CHAP, focusing on an integrated strategy to simultaneously address life-saving and life-sustaining needs of refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities; provide access to basic health services, emergency education and adequate shelter, and in particular reduce malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates. Critical actions such as reintegration and income generating prospects for ex-volunteers will be encouraged within the framework of rehabilitation programmes outside the CAP.

The CHAP also recognises the need to control the illegal flow of arms, avoid the free circulation of armed groups, while simultaneously incorporating Guinean ex-volunteers into sub-regional Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation (DDRR) and local reintegration programmes.

### 3.1.A Impact of Funding Levels on CHAP Implementation

As of 10 June 2005, the Consolidated Appeal for 2005 had received 42% of the requested revised amount of US\$ 39,148,957, according to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking System (FTS). UNICEF, OCHA and UNHCR are the only UN organisations within the CAP to have so far received funding. The following table summarises the CAP projects that have received (partial) funding to date:

<p><b>Consolidated Appeal for Guinea 2005</b> Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 10 June 2005 <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	1,833,000	1,833,000	-	0%	1,833,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,420,404	1,057,788	284,495	27%	773,293	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	4,026,263	4,026,263	-	0%	4,026,263	-
EDUCATION	1,887,481	1,524,313	-	0%	1,524,313	-
HEALTH	7,233,827	4,341,386	798,413	18%	3,542,973	-
MULTI-SECTOR	23,002,652	23,002,652	12,631,257	55%	10,371,395	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,965,302	2,355,075	875,489	37%	1,479,586	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,702,270	0%	(1,702,270)	-
SECURITY	100,780	63,280	-	0%	63,280	-
WATER AND SANITATION	1,273,295	945,200	-	0%	945,200	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>43,743,004</b>	<b>39,148,957</b>	<b>16,291,924</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>22,857,033</b>	<b>-</b>

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).  
**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.  
**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

(Please see ANNEX II for funding status of each project in the appeal)

Some NGOs have received funding for their projects in the CAP, including the American Refugee Committee (ARC) which received funding for its four CAP projects to the tune of US\$ 1,412,544 (74%) out of the requested US\$ 1,902,575. Hammer-Forum e.v (HFO) has also received funding for its health project.

According to information reported to FTS, several NGOs also received funds outside the CAP for programmes related to food security, reconstruction and conflict resolution as well as for the health (immunisation) and agriculture sectors.

Despite increased needs, all sectors – with the exception of multi-sectoral (UNHCR 55% funded), UNICEF (41.4%) and coordination (OCHA 27% funded) - remain critically under-resourced as of 10 June. The US\$ 1,702,270 funding to UNICEF is un-earmarked thematic and is allocated to CAP projects for HIV/AIDS, Health, Water and Sanitation, Education and Protection, to benefit both refugees and host communities.

Some 82% of available resources are for assistance to refugees, with only about 18% for non-refugee programmes. Projects supporting host communities and IDPs have not received adequate funding despite their increasingly vulnerable situation. Key sectors of health, water and sanitation, agriculture, economic recovery and infrastructure have not been adequately funded. In its fight against locust invasion, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has used considerable amounts of its own core resources and project funds in providing emergency assistance to strengthen national capacities.

If adequate resources were made available, a comprehensive vulnerability analysis of populations in all prefectures, particularly in remote villages, could have been undertaken earlier. High mortality, morbidity and malnutrition rates could have been successfully addressed.

In an effort to ensure sufficient stock of food for the general distribution the World Food Programme (WFP) had to postpone the implementation of self-reliance and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration targeting some 16,000 beneficiaries. The reduction of food rations and changes in the food basket for refugees have had a number of negative effects on vulnerable populations: health deterioration, inadequate nutrition, increases in domestic violence and crime – as well as refugees taking up illegal employment outside the camps to supplement their diets. Despite food loans from Liberia and Chad, WFP Guinea foresees a shortfall of some 759 metric tonnes (MTs). (12% of total needs) over the next six months.

### **3.2 SCENARIOS**

Notwithstanding the changes in the socio-political environment as noted above, on the whole, core assumptions identified in the 2005 CHAP remain applicable, and planning assumptions are therefore still valid.

- Maintenance of the political status quo. Communal elections will take place by the end of 2005. Possibility of a constitutional political transition;
- Deterioration of living conditions due to further price increase, reduced access to basic social services, increased spread of HIV/AIDS, tensions in the outskirts of Conakry, demonstrations and strikes;
- Guinea will continue to feel the destabilising pressure and influence of an unstable sub-region, depending on the results of the elections in Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire;
- Possible new influx of refugees and returnees from Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire.

### **3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

The strategic priorities for humanitarian action in the 2005 CAP have not changed. Achievements and constraints in the implementation of the strategic priorities are summarised below.

#### **Reinforce coordination, protection and advocacy on behalf of the most vulnerable**

- The creation of a Protection Working Group, headed by the UNHCR, has developed mechanisms for reinforcing the capacity of local authorities to understand protection needs;
- The recruitment of additional protection officers has allowed for better addressing protection gaps;
- A certain level of awareness of legal instruments on human rights and international humanitarian law has been achieved. In order to strengthen this capacity, a seminar on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement is planned;
- Free legal clinics have been established for refugees and host communities, especially women and children;
- An ongoing birth registration campaign is expected to considerably increase the current 48% registration rates, and will be free of charge until December 2005;
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has trained 2,600 members of the armed forces and 1,350 policemen on International Humanitarian Law;
- The process of establishing an Information Management Unit to reinforce inter-agency information sharing has started. Support continues to be provided to local authorities to take the lead in the coordination of humanitarian and early recovery assistance as well as in preparedness and response;
- Advocacy campaigns resulted in more support for IDPs, returnees and host communities compared to 2004. However, IDPs did not receive assistance to return or effectively integrate in their current locations. Lack of consolidated data contributed to the lack of attention to their plight.

#### **Reduce vulnerability through sustainable actions**

- 10,000 returnee households and host families in the prefectures of N'Zérékoré, Lola and Beyla benefited from agricultural inputs and technical assistance;
- School vegetable gardens received seeds and tools, which increased the self-reliance of school feeding programmes;

- IDPs and returnees in Pela (Yomou) benefited from a fish farming and swamp rice produced on land made available by host communities. Still in the same location, returnees, IDPs and their host families constructed additional classrooms with local materials to reduce the average class size of 124 pupils;
- Two community development programmes are ongoing in conflict affected areas of Guinea Forestière and Forecariah, funded by the Human Security Trust Fund, They benefit refugees, returnees, IDPs, host communities and women heads of households;
- An ongoing poverty reduction programme is benefiting some 5,000 women in Haute Guinea;
- Donor reluctance in the past to provide rehabilitation assistance, combined with the inability of the Government to rehabilitate infrastructures contributed to increased vulnerability.

#### **Ensure Guinea's participation in a sub-regional strategy to stabilise the sub-region**

- Efforts have been made to include Guinea in any sub-regional strategy for DDDR, peace building and conflict prevention. Discussions are ongoing regarding a cross-border strategy to tackle arms trade, human trafficking, border control, and assistance to refugees and returnees among others;
- The EU plans to implement its € 25 million (US\$ 31.4 million) project to support community rehabilitation, peace building and income generating activities in conflict-affected areas of Guinea Forestière;
- However, there has been no progress in DDDR and reintegration programmes for 5,000 ex-volunteers and an unknown number of ex-combatants who fled demobilisation in Liberia due to lack of funds. It is expected that this issue be tackled within the framework of the above-mentioned EU rehabilitation programme.

### **3.4 RESPONSE PLANS**

The following are updates from the sector working groups, comprising Government, Donors, NGOs and UN agencies, and refers to progress made in achieving sector objectives and proposed activities.

#### **3.4.1 Agriculture**

The food security plan remains valid for the remainder of 2005. FAO has actively collaborated with the Guinean government in the fight against locusts by deploying to the fields two international consultants, ensuring the training of a national trainer and of 40 technicians. FAO has been using its core funds (US\$ 144,000) to finance a national capacity building project. US\$ 100,000 could be raised from the Fond International pour le Développement et l'Agriculture (FIDA). However a shortfall in cereal reserves, lack of fertiliser combined with soil erosion and lack of funding made the implementation of essential food security activities difficult.

In the framework of the rehabilitation of communities affected by the crisis, agricultural inputs and technical assistance were provided to 20,000 households repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire and to host families in the prefectures of N'Zérékoré, Lola and Beyla to improve their agricultural production capacities. In order to complement food rations provided by WFP to primary school children and to increase the self-reliance of school feeding programmes, FAO supported the creation of school vegetable gardens by providing seeds, tools, fertiliser and the necessary technical assistance.

#### **3.4.2 Coordination / Support Services**

The coordination sector will continue to pursue the sectoral strategies as stated in the CHAP. A high priority in 2005 is to improve coordination mechanisms incorporating government officials at national and prefecture levels, and to improve coordination of natural disasters preparedness and response. Support will be provided to the Government in promoting a smooth transition leading to recovery in areas affected by the crisis.

Other initiatives include a comprehensive inter-agency assessment, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of assistance provided. However, information management still needs improvement. An Information Management Unit will be established in June to strengthen the flow and management of information and provide improved services to all partners. A database will be created and linked to existing ones. A vulnerability analysis will be carried out based on the inter-agency needs assessment.

The vulnerability analysis would help prioritise programmes, identify remaining gaps, and facilitate a smooth transition from relief to early recovery and rehabilitation. This will complement a planned analysis of rehabilitation and development needs within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### **3.4.3 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure**

The MYR exercise has retained two projects as vital to the current situation. These are aimed at assisting devastated communities with the rehabilitation of basic services, shelter and economic activities in South and Southwest Guinea. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is implementing the first project while the second one is being managed by the Organisation Catholique pour la Promotion Humaine (OCPH). The four project proposed by the UNDP are judged to be better suited to medium term involvement, beyond 2005.

### **3.4.4 Education**

The number of girls attending school increased significantly, thanks to the combined efforts of concerned partners. For the rest of the year, some 5,600 children will receive appropriate textbooks, while some 6,000 teachers will receive teaching aids. It is also expected that some 70 educational and recreational kits will be distributed to needy institutions. Training opportunities will benefit 120 teachers.

### **3.4.5 Health**

Guinea Forestière is soon to benefit from the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) presence, with the opening of its sub-office in N'Zérékore. It will work closely with a reinforced UNICEF sub-office. UNFPA is poised to receive a UA<sup>7</sup> 5 million aid from the African Development Bank for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, restoration of health structures, regional cooperation and strengthening of capacities in the region. In the meantime, UNFPA has increased the requirements for its project on reproductive health services for war-affected women, young people and adolescents.

The World Health Organization (WHO) will maintain its existing sub office in Nzérékore /Kissidougou, to support the health partners including Ministry of Health to implement:

- Malaria control among the refugees and local population;
- Health and Nutrition assessment, diseases surveillance & outbreak investigation;
- Facilitation of coordination of health initiatives;
- Gaps identification and filling including support the immunisation campaign;
- Capacity building trough training and equipment provision.

UNICEF will continue to support the five therapeutic feeding centres in Guinea Forestière. UNICEF and Food for the Hungry International (FHI) will establish mother-to-child HIV prevention centres in six sites in Nzérékore, Macenta and Kissidougou. Impregnated mosquito nets will be sold at very low prices to pregnant women and mothers with children under-five years of age.

### **3.4.6 Multi-Sector**

Guinea continues to host nearly 71,000 refugees. UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to 65,000 Liberian and 4,000 Ivorians refugees in camps. Local integration possibilities are currently being implemented for 2,000 Sierra Leonean refugees remaining in the country. The slow rate of the voluntary repatriation of Liberians has adversely affected WFP's food pipeline, as the refugee population in Guinea remains higher than was planned for this period. The WFP and UNHCR have agreed to provide one month rations to Liberian refugees who register for voluntary repatriation as an incentive for attracting potential repatriates. The impact will be measured.

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<sup>7</sup> 1 UA = US\$ 1.4807

Priorities for 2005 include maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and ensuring security in the camp, preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and identifying appropriate durable solutions for refugees, including valid documentation. The search for durable solutions for separated or unaccompanied refugee children will continue, including tracing and family reunification, where possible. All refugees will benefit from HIV/AIDS awareness-raising activities. Mechanisms also exist to help persons avoid infection. Appropriate social and medical support will be enhanced to assist refugees and refugee families living with HIV/AIDS.

#### **3.4.7 Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law**

The protection strategy remains valid throughout 2005. Important advances have been made in coordinating the efforts of agencies and organisations in the sector. Support mechanisms are being established for identified clinical, mental and legal needs such as treatment for physical damage, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), HIV/AIDS and psychological trauma. Progress continues in the reunification of children separated from their families. The Ministry of Social Welfare has created a database on child protection and UNICEF is dealing with 400 separated children, of whom 130 are yet to be reintegrated, with the cooperation of IRC. Support is being provided to HIV/AIDS orphans. Constraints however include inadequate funding, institutional weaknesses of National Non-Governmental Organisations (NNGOs) and limited coordination by Government structures.

A protection sectoral group has been established and additional protection officers have been recruited. Humanitarian partners are also promoting grassroots peace building initiatives with the aim of preventing conflicts, as well as promoting the acquisition of legal status (birth certificates) to facilitate access to basic social services. The National Committee on Child Protection (Comité National Guinéen de Protection de l'Enfance) holds monthly coordination meetings chaired by the Ministry of Social Affairs to discuss issues relating to the situations of unaccompanied children.

#### **3.4.8 Water and Sanitation**

1,255 functional pumps will become operational during 2005 for the benefit of approximately 610,000 persons. 20 water points will be constructed in Guinea Forestière.

### **4. MONEY AND PROJECTS**

Thirteen projects have been modified and one new project added. The ARC and HFO projects in the health and protection/human rights/rule of law sectors have been fully funded. Twelve projects were revised downwards, either because they were partially funded, or because they would not achieve the expected results within six months. One project has been revised upwards to include additional needs (see attached table).

**GUINEA**

**NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS TABLE**

**For the CAP Mid-Year Review, Guinea submits 1 new project and 13 revised projects**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Original Requirements US\$</b>	<b>Revised/New Requirements US\$</b>	<b>Reason for Revision</b>
OCHA	Coordination	GUI-05/CSS01	Reinforcing coordination and enhancing protection advocacy, early warning and information management	1,301,909	939,293	Revised downwards to cover the needs for the remainder of the year
UNFPA	Health	GUI-05/H03	Reproductive Health (RH) services for War affected women, young and adolescents	181,889	204,489	Revised upwards to include emergency contraceptives
ERM	Education	GUI-05/E03	Pre-vocational training for beneficiaries and promotion of children's rights	43,095	29,700	
ARC	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of law	GUI-05/P/HR/RL05	Gender-based violence services	638,000	638,000	
ARC	Health	GUI-05/H07	HIV/AIDS prevention in refugee camps in Guinea Forestière	275,000	275,000	
UNICEF	Education	GUI-05/E01	Restoring education for refugee children in conflict affected areas	864,773	515,000	Revised
UNICEF	Health	GUI-05/H02	Reducing HIV transmission from parents to children and among youths in Forest Guinea	177,841	87,800	Revised
UNICEF	Health	GUI-05/H01	Reducing morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations	4,650,000	1,825,000	Revised
UNICEF	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of law	GUI-05/P/HR/RL02	Demobilisation and reintegration of children, and prevention from recruitment by armed forces	653,864	350,000	Revised
UNICEF	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of law	GUI-05/P/HR/RL06	Prevention and management of conflicts, and promotion of peace culture in Forest Guinea	243,636	160,000	Revised
UNICEF	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of law	GUI-05/P/HR/RL01	Tackling trafficking in children and women	447,727	225,000	Revised
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	GUI-05/WS01	Potable water and sanitation for refugees and host communities in Forest Guinea	1,273,295	570,000	Revised
UNDSS	Safety and security of staff and operations	GUI-05/S01	Reinforcing staff security and safety	100,780	63,280	Revised
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	GUI-05/WS02	Potable water and sanitation facilities for communities in the Ouham Mpende, Kemo and Nana – Mamberé Prefectures	0	375,200	New Project to cover additional needs in the sector



## **5. CONCLUSION**

The overarching priority needs will continue to guide humanitarian action throughout the remainder of 2005. Emphasis will be on assistance to refugees, host communities, IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants and other vulnerable groups. It is assumed that in 2006, assistance to refugees would have decreased due to the voluntary repatriation of Liberians, possible return of Ivoirian refugees, while assistance to IDPs, returnees, and host communities would increase.

The humanitarian community aims to undertake a comprehensive vulnerability analysis followed by a plan of action to address remaining humanitarian needs, to improve coordination of sectoral working groups and the engagement of Government counterparts. In addition, capacity-building initiatives aimed at national institutions will be undertaken and an effective information management system will be in place.

### **Will a CAP for 2006 be needed?**

It is not easy to separate humanitarian from rehabilitation and development needs in Guinea due to a significant number of conflict affected populations living in extreme poverty. This is perhaps one of the reasons for which humanitarian programmes within and outside the Consolidated Appeal 2005, as the Consolidated Appeals for previous years, are critically under-funded. It is reasonable to ask what would be value added of a CAP 2006. On the other hand, the evolution of the political and socio-economic situation in Guinea is uncertain. The CAP is first of all a coordination and strategy setting tool. In this sense, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guinea proposes a CAP for 2006 to enhance awareness of residual humanitarian needs and facilitate resource mobilisation.

**ANNEX I. NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS  
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
REVISED PROJECT**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reinforcing coordination and enhancing protection, advocacy, early warning and information management
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-05/CSS01
<b>Sector</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Objectives</b>	Reinforce coordination to better address the needs of the most vulnerable populations
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UN agencies, NGOs, donors, national counterparts, vulnerable populations
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UN agencies, NGOs, donors and national counterparts
<b>Project Duration</b>	June - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 939,293</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 939,293</b>

**Summary**

The present state of affairs in Guinea as described in the CHAP, paints a gloomy picture of the activities and living conditions in the country, at a time when humanitarian actors have started preparing their exit strategy from pure relief towards more sustainable initiatives. At this stage, it is essential for the international aid community to be able to monitor the current trend of events, and ensure that timely, adequate and needs-based assistance is provided and reaches the most vulnerable populations regardless of their status and location. There is also a need to enhance the capacity of national counterparts to coordinate relief and natural disasters response, and to establish an inclusive and participative link between relief and recovery programmes. To this end, OCHA's coordination role as well as the required coordination tools will have to be strengthened at national and regional levels. The following coordination and support activities are envisaged for Guinea Forestière, Haute and Moyenne Guinea.

**Objectives**

- Ensure effective coordination of relief and recovery activities, and better targeting of assistance;
- Promote appropriate level of information among all partners;
- Advocate for the rights of the most vulnerable to adequate and timely assistance;
- Contribute to the coordination of a sub-regional inter-agency strategy for Guinea Forestière.

**Activities**

- Enhance inter-agency coordination in Conakry, Nzérékore and Haute Guinea;
- Ensure effective functioning of the National Committee for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CNSAH) and sector working groups;
- Implement a public information strategy to guarantee a steady flow of information among all partners at national and regional levels;
- Raise awareness on the respect for humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law.

**Expected Outcome**

- Improved coordination, early warning and disaster response at national and regional levels;
- Regular coordination meetings involving donors;
- Improved mapping of vulnerability situation countrywide functioning of sector working groups and improved monitoring of the CHAP;
- Regular situation and monitoring reports, briefings, press statements, a database accessible at national and regional levels, a website and a UN radio programme.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	463,995
Equipment	178,238
Operating costs	189,000
Administrative costs	108,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>939,293</b>

**GUINEA**

**REVISED PROJECT**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ENFANTS REFUGIES DU MONDE (ERM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Pre-vocational training
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-05/E03
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Objectives</b>	Pre-vocational training for beneficiaries and promotion of children's rights
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	150 teenagers from 14 to 18 from Gueckedou and Kissidougou villages
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Le Monde Des Enfants (MDE)
<b>Project Duration</b>	September - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 29,700</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 29,700</b>

**Summary**

Enfants Réfugiés du Monde (ERM) has been working in Guinean villages since 2001, implementing psychosocial projects. Through these projects, ERM developed privileged contacts with the communities and realised that a specific support had to be brought to the teenagers. Indeed many Guinean teenagers do not attend school and do not have a very motivating idea about their future. Since October 2004, Enfants Réfugiés du Monde, in partnership with the Guinean association Le Monde des Enfants (MDE) implemented pre-vocational workshops in 3 Guinean villages (Massakundu, Boudou and Katkama) in Forest Guinea. From September 2005, ERM and MDE are willing to offer the teenagers the possibility to attend professional workshops, in order to give them the means to get proper professional skills.

The project also sensitise the teenagers and their community about the Children's Rights, HIV/AIDS, child labour, early pregnancy and reproductive health.

**Activities**

- 8 Professional workshops (tie-dying, soap-making, tailoring);
- Psychosocial activities based on community participation;
- Sensitisation campaigns on HIV/AIDS, child labour, early pregnancy and reproductive health.

**Expected Results**

- Professional skills got by 150 teenagers;
- Community awareness about the Children's Rights.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	15,000
Implementing costs	2,000
Operating costs	10,000
Administrative costs	2,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,700</b>

**GUINEA**

**REVISED PROJECT**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reproductive health (RH) services for war affected women, young people and adolescents
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-05/H03
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	To develop RH services for women, young people and adolescents; to strengthen STI/HIV/AIDS prevention programmes among IDPs young people, returnees and host populations
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	23,215 IDPs, 75,738 returnees, 16,318 adolescents/young people, 150,000 host communities N'Zérékoré, Lola, Macenta, Beyla, Yomou and Guéckédou
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Youth, the Guinean Association for Family Welfare (AGBEF), WHO, UNICEF, the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), IFRC/Centre for Research on Globalisation (CRG), Coordinating Body on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (CPTAFE)
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 474,489
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 204,489</b>

**Summary**

The burden of a considerable refugee caseload combined with limited access to basic social services affect urban and rural populations. It resulted in a high rate of early and unwanted pregnancies, childbirth under very precarious conditions with high risks for mother and child, induced septic abortions, high rates of STI/HIV/AIDS (7%), and increased juvenile delinquency.

**Main activities**

- Rapid assessment of RH and HIV/AIDS needs, distribution of RH kits, preventive and curative commodities including male and female condoms;
- Training of 82 health providers in RH in 41 health centres, establishment of two centres and recreational activities for young people/adolescents (The Youth Centres for Listening, Orientation and Counselling (CECOJE), offering a package of HIV/AIDS prevention and RH services in N'Zérékoré and Macenta, and training of 20 peers educators;
- Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and safe blood transfusion;
- Training of service providers at health centres;
- Provision of CU products in health training;
- Provision of services and management tools at the community and formal health structures level.

**Expected Results**

- Increased access to RH and HIV/AIDS prevention, and increase in the use of contraceptives;
- Decrease in maternal morbidity and mortality and reduced STI/AIDS prevalence among young people and women of reproductive age.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Rapid assessment	50,000
Distribution of 400 RH kits and commodities (preventive and curative)	270,000
Training of health providers in RH	9,843
[Establishment of 2 youth centres and recreational activities (CECOJE)]	(50,000)
Training of 20 peers educators in counselling/RH	2,046
Management of STI (training of health personnel)	10,000
[Safe blood transfusion (training of health personnel)]	(10,000)
Training of health providers	17,600
Provision of emergency contraceptive products in health training	1,000
Provision of services and management tools at the level of both community and formal health structures	4,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	50,000
<b>Total project budget</b>	<b>474,489</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>270,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>204,489</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE (ARC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	HIV/AIDS prevention in refugee camps in Guinea Forestière
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-05/H07
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	Contribute to the prevention and reduction of STI/HIV infections in Kissidougou and Nzérékore refugee camps
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	78,000 refugees (Kissidougou /Nzérékore), 23,000 youths aged 12-25
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, MSF, Guinean Red Cross
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 275,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 91,661</b>

**Summary**

The aim of the project will be to prevent transmission of HIV and STIs among the refugees living in the N'Zérékore and Kissidougou camps, by enhancing positive behaviour change, increasing access to confidential Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), and supporting the formal and traditional health systems to prevent HIV transmission in clinical settings and traditional practices. ARC is already implementing HIV/AIDS activities in Guinea Forestière targeting refugees, so the requested funding will be to support continuation of those activities and expand onto new initiatives. The activities of this programme will be run in coordination with other HIV/AIDS activities targeting the Guinean population, implemented by ARC and/or other NGOs.

Peer educators and peer liaisons will work with community members – particularly youth – to educate the population on HIV and STI issues including the reduction of HIV and STI transmission, reduction of stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS and STIs, and possible treatments for STIs. Small group trainings will be carried out for community members on issues related to HIV and STIs, including risk assessment and behaviour change. The staff will conduct mass sensitisations to inform refugees about HIV and STI issues, and to break down taboos surrounding the topic. ARC will also support the broadcast of radio dramas that will spread HIV-related messages. Behavioural Change and Communication (BCC) materials will be developed and distributed widely within the camps. ARC will also distribute condoms. ARC will work to link refugees to existing VCT services while also working with the health system to improve the quality of those services. HIV programme staff will sensitise the refugees on the availability and importance of VCT. In addition, ARC will facilitate the formation of support groups for persons living with HIV/AIDS. ARC will also train health workers on HIV and STI issues, including patient's rights and confidentiality. Finally, ARC will support the formal and traditional health systems to prevent HIV transmission in clinical settings and traditional practices. This will involve trainings for health workers and traditional healers. ARC will also distribute blood safety kits and universal precaution supplies to health facilities in order to maintain a safe blood supply.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	31,111
Implementing costs	20,550
Operating costs	30,000
Administrative costs	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,661</b>

**WATER AND SANITATION  
NEW PROJECT**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improve access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities in the prefectures of Ouham Mpende, Kemo and Nana - Mamberé
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-05/WS02
<b>Sector</b>	Water and sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	Improve access to potable water and to basic sanitation facilities in the prefectures of Ouham Mpende, de la Kemo et de la Nana - Mamberé
<b>Target Population</b>	610,000 habitants living in the prefectures of Ouham Mpende, Kemo and Nana - Mamberé
<b>Operating Partners</b>	COOPI, ICRC, CARITAS.
<b>Length of Project</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>US\$ 375, 200</b>
<b>Funds Needed</b>	<b>US\$ 375, 200</b>

**Summary**

The project aims to improve the overall living and health conditions of populations living in the prefectures of Ouham Mpende, Kemo and Nana-Mambere who've have affected by armed conflicts. The project will focus on reducing water-borne diseases by rehabilitating existing water points and improving their day-to-day management by host communities, as well as refurbishing water and sanitation points in schools and conducting a water and sanitation sensitisation campaign.

**Results**

- The community's ability to repair, maintain and manage the water pumps is re-established and strengthened;
- All pumps and water points are functional;
- Awareness of proper hygiene and sanitation practices is improved within the community in general and in schools in particular.

**Activities**

- Conduct a rapid assessment of water and sanitation infrastructures in the target areas;
- Financially support information, sensitisation and organisational activities in the target areas;
- Rehabilitate 250 malfunctioning water pumps; strengthen, through the provision of training, of local committees in charge of the management, repair and maintenance of existing water pumps in the target areas; provide spare parts and other repair material for the pumps;
- Rehabilitate 50 malfunctioning bore holes;
- Provide technical and material support to promote safe hygiene and sanitation awareness in schools by strengthening the knowledge of teachers and parents associations and to reconstruct/rehabilitate water and sanitation points in schools;
- Support financial cost linked to follow-up and evaluation activities of the project.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel cost (Consultant)	95,000
Operating cost	240,000
Administrative cost	40,200
<b>Total budget</b>	<b>375,200</b>

**ANNEX II.**  
**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR**

<p><b>Guinea 2005</b>                  Requirements and Contributions per Sector                  as of 21 June 2005  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in USD

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>								
GUI-05/A01	Support for the establishment of school gardens in food insecure regions in Guinea	FAO	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
GUI-05/A02	Rehabilitation of old campsites and surrounding areas damaged by refugee presence	FAO	474,000	474,000	-	0%	474,000	-
GUI-05/A03	Emergency agricultural assistance to facilitate reinsertion of young demobilised soldiers in Guinea	FAO	442,000	442,000	-	0%	442,000	-
GUI-05/A04	Emergency agricultural assistance to refugees willing to settle in Guinea and vulnerable host populations	FAO	587,000	587,000	-	0%	587,000	-
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>1,833,000</b>	<b>1,833,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,833,000</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>								
GUI-05/CSS01	Reinforcing coordination and enhancing protection, advocacy, early warning and information management	OCHA	1,301,909	939,293	284,495	30%	654,798	-
GUI-05/CSS02	Updating database on returnees and displaced people	UNFPA	118,495	118,495	-	0%	118,495	-
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>1,420,404</b>	<b>1,057,788</b>	<b>284,495</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>773,293</b>	<b>-</b>

**GUINEA**

**Guinea 2005**  
Requirements and Contributions per Sector  
as of 21 June 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in USD

<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>								
GUI-05/ER/I01A	Integrated project for community rehabilitation in South and South West Guinea	UNDP	1,455,362	1,455,362	-	0%	1,455,362	-
GUI-05/ER/I01B	Integrated project for community rehabilitation in South and South West Guinea	IOM	769,994	769,994	-	0%	769,994	-
GUI-05/ER/I02	Rehabilitation of the homes in South and South West Guinea	OCPH	363,207	363,207	-	0%	363,207	-
GUI-05/ER/I03	Support for social and economic reintegration of impoverished returnees from Côte d'Ivoire	UNDP	467,500	467,500	-	0%	467,500	-
GUI-05/ER/I04	Reinforcement of national planning and management of transition from relief to development	UNDP	310,200	310,200	-	0%	310,200	-
GUI-05/ER/I05	Support for the National Orthopaedic Centre (CNO) to provide surgical appliances for handicapped and war disabled	UNDP	660,000	660,000	-	0%	660,000	-
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>4,026,263</b>	<b>4,026,263</b>	-	<b>0%</b>	<b>4,026,263</b>	-

<b>EDUCATION</b>								
GUI-05/E01	Restoring education for refugee children in conflict affected areas	UNICEF	864,773	515,000	-	0%	515,000	-
GUI-05/E02	Quality education in preparation for return and integration	IRC	979,613	979,613	-	0%	979,613	-
GUI-05/E03	Pre-vocational training	ERM	43,095	29,700	-	0%	29,700	-
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>1,887,481</b>	<b>1,524,313</b>	-	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,524,313</b>	-



**GUINEA**

**Guinea 2005**  
Requirements and Contributions per Sector  
as of 21 June 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in USD

<b>HEALTH</b>								
GUI-05/H01	Reducing morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations	UNICEF	4,650,000	1,825,000	-	0%	1,825,000	-
GUI-05/H02	Reducing HIV transmission from parents to children and among youths in Guinea Forestiere	UNICEF	177,841	87,800	-	0%	87,800	-
GUI-05/H03	Reproductive Health (RH) services for war affected women, young people and adolescents	UNFPA	181,889	204,489	-	0%	204,489	-
GUI-05/H04	Reducing morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas in Guinea Forestiere	WHO	535,194	535,194	-	0%	535,194	-
GUI-05/H05	Reducing morbidity and disabilities caused by a deterioration of mental health among conflict-affected Guinean populations	WHO/CVT	769,848	769,848	-	0%	769,848	-
GUI-05/H06	Health and nutrition assistance to refugees living in Kissidougou	ARC	467,500	467,500	467,500	100%	-	-
GUI-05/H07	HIV/AIDS prevention in refugee camps in Guinea Forestiere	ARC	275,000	275,000	154,358	56%	120,642	-
GUI-05/H08	Rehabilitation of health centres and screening of school children in Guéckédou	HFe.V	176,555	176,555	176,555	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>7,233,827</b>	<b>4,341,386</b>	<b>798,413</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>3,542,973</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>								
GUI-05/MS01	Care for urban as well as camp-based Ivorian, Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees Guinea	UNHCR	23,002,652	23,002,652	12,631,257	55%	10,371,395	-
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>23,002,652</b>	<b>23,002,652</b>	<b>12,631,257</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>10,371,395</b>	<b>-</b>

**GUINEA**

**Guinea 2005**  
Requirements and Contributions per Sector  
as of 21 June 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in USD

<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>								
GUI-05/P/HR/RL01	Tackling trafficking in children and women	UNICEF	447,727	225,000	-	0%	225,000	-
GUI-05/P/HR/RL02	Demobilisation and reintegration of children, and prevention from recruitment by armed forces	UNICEF	653,864	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
GUI-05/P/HR/RL03	Providing protection for vulnerable children and their families	IRC	460,000	460,000	-	0%	460,000	-
GUI-05/P/HR/RL04	Community-based conflict prevention in Guinea Forestiere	ARC	522,075	522,075	522,075	100%	-	-
GUI-05/P/HR/RL05	Gender-based violence services	ARC	638,000	638,000	353,414	55%	284,586	-
GUI-05/P/HR/RL06	Prevention and management of conflicts, and promotion of peace culture in Guinea Forestiere	UNICEF	243,636	160,000	-	0%	160,000	-
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>2,965,302</b>	<b>2,355,075</b>	<b>875,489</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>1,479,586</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>								
GUI-05/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation/allocation	UNICEF	-	-	1,702,270	0%	(1,702,270)	-
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,702,270</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(1,702,270)</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>SECURITY</b>								
GUI-05/S01	Reinforcing staff security and safety	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	100,780	63,280	-	0%	63,280	-
<b>Subtotal for SECURITY</b>			<b>100,780</b>	<b>63,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>63,280</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>								
GUI-05/WS01	Potable water and sanitation for refugees and host communities in Guinea Forestiere	UNICEF	1,273,295	570,000	-	0%	570,000	-
GUI-05/WS02	Improve access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities in the prefectures of Ouham Mpende, Kemo and Nana - Mamberé	UNICEF	-	375,200	-	0%	375,200	-
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>1,273,295</b>	<b>945,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>945,200</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>43,743,004</b>	<b>39,148,957</b>	<b>16,291,924</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>22,857,033</b>	<b>-</b>
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**ANNEX IV.**

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF	Action Against Hunger – Action Contre la Faim
AGBEF	Guinean Association for Family Welfare
ARC	American Refugee Committee
BCC	Behavioural Change and Communication
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CECOJE	The Youth Centres for Listening, Orientation and Counselling
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CNSAH	National Committee for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
CPTAFE	Coordinating Body on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children
CRG	Centre for Research on Globalisation
CU	Concern Universal
CVT	Centre for Victims of Trauma
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
ERM	Enfants Réfugiés du Monde
ERM	Enfants Réfugiés du Monde
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FED	European Development Fund - Fond Européen de Développement
FGM	Female Genital Mutilitation
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FIDA	Fond International pour le Développement et l'Agriculture
FTS	Financial Tracking System
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HFO	Hammer Forum e.v.
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDE	Le Monde des Enfants
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MRU	Mano River Union
MSF-CH	Médecins sans Frontières – Switzerland
MT	Metric Tonnes
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCPH	Organisation Catholique pour la Promotion Humaine
RH	Reproductive Health

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## GUINEA

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SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UA	Union Africaine
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordination
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. Thank you very much for your time.

### Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

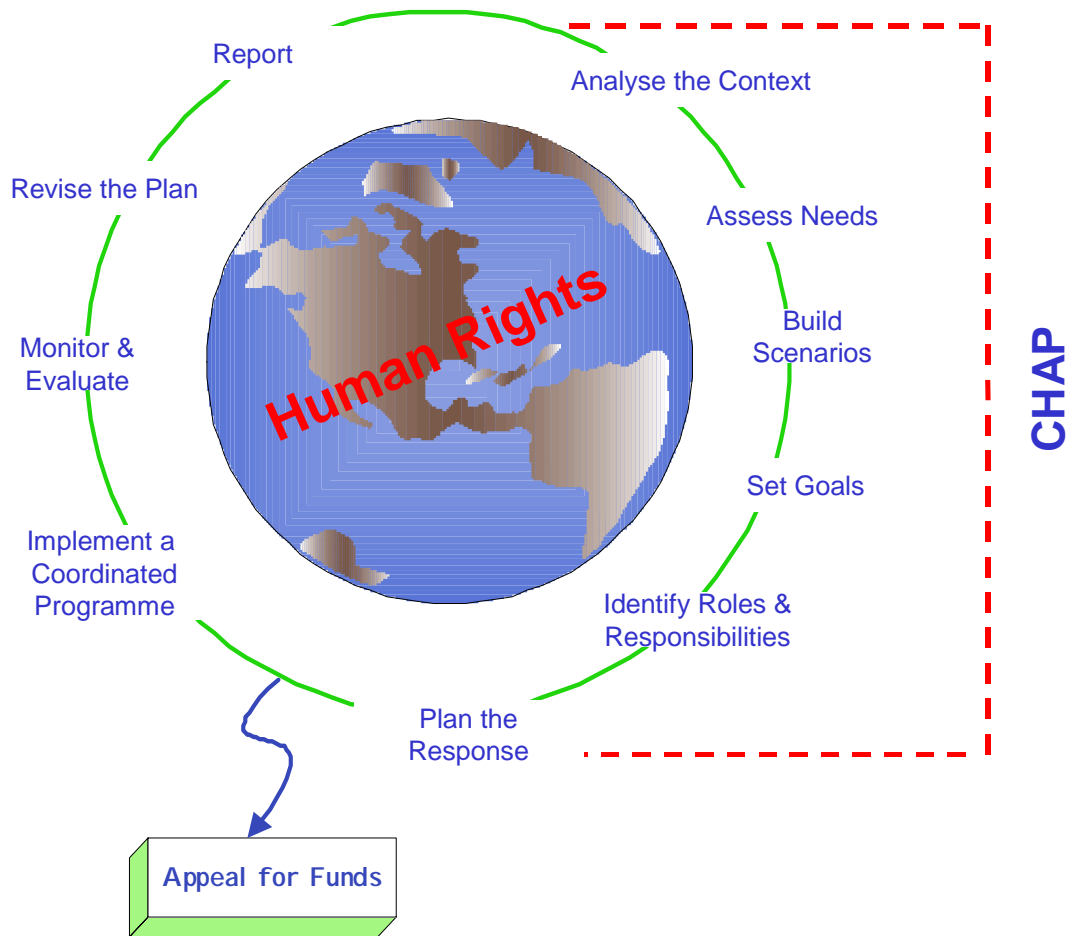
1. What did you think of the review of 2005?  
How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:  
Title & Organisation:  
Email Address:

# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

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



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