

Great Lakes

2005



MID-YEAR
REVIEW

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 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team develops the CHAP at the field level. 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

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

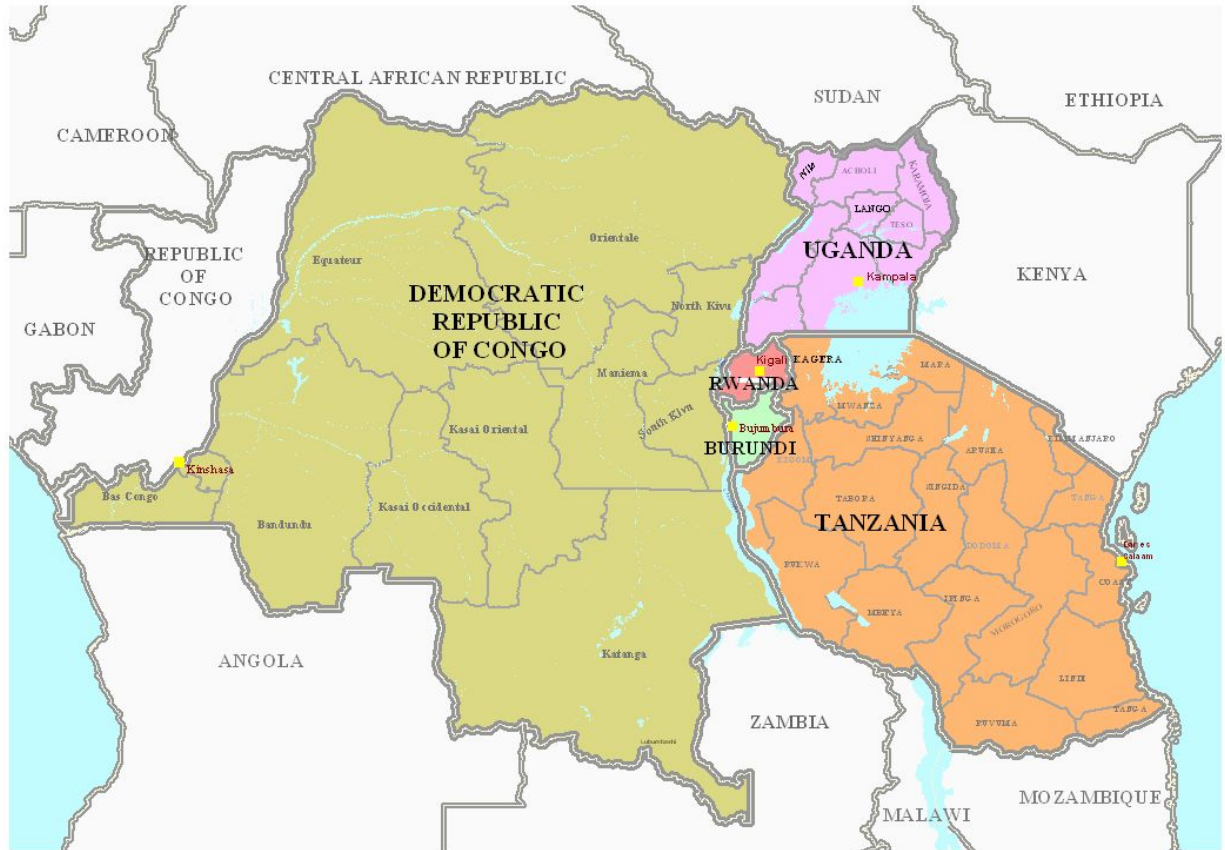
ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

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	INTERSON	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 D�minage	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	Solidarit�s	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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THE GREAT LAKES REGION



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the second half of 2005 approaches, the extent of humanitarian need in the Great Lakes Region (GLR) remains largely unaltered. Positive political developments in some areas, such as the Burundi peace process, have been checked by deteriorations in others, such as renewed violence and continued displacement in northern Uganda, and are frequently combined with additional hardships as the result of adverse climatic conditions such as drought or flooding. As such, the region as a whole continues to be characterised by political instability, insecurity, internal displacement and refugee outflows, human rights violations, food insecurity and a high incidence of disease including Human Immuno-deficiency Virus /Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). All of these deprive millions of children, women and men of their basic rights and a minimal quality of life.

At the beginning of the year, stakeholders in the Great Lakes Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) outlined the desperate need for renewed commitment to the GLR. The long-term nature of the Great Lakes crises has, unsurprisingly, affected levels of international attention. Decades of internal and cross-border conflict, highly complex political environments and the sheer magnitude of the numbers involved often defy comprehension. At the same time, other large-scale crises in the rest of the world, including the Indian Ocean Tsunami in which hundreds of thousands were killed and millions affected, have placed additional pressure on international attention and resources.

More than ever the populations of the Great Lakes are in need, not only of emergency life-sustaining help, but of the continued support of the international community in working to address the root causes of the inter-related regional crises - which include poverty, poor governance, inequitable access to land and resources, and chronic food insecurity. Such support is also vital to translate positive developments at country level - as in the peace process in Burundi - and the gains of regional initiatives such as the International Conference for Peace Security Democracy and Development (IC/GLR) - into long-term improvements.

The 2005 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for the countries of the GLR aims to provide support to emergency assistance by improving coordination within individual organisations and with partners; providing additional capacity when necessary; advocating with donors and the wider international community; identifying and addressing gaps in policy; and developing preparedness plans and response mechanisms. Stakeholders in the 2005 CHAP and accompanying appeal have continued to work together at regional level to develop their contribution to the mitigation of, and response to, emergencies.

Concrete activities and achievements have been recorded in all sectors of the strategy during the period, although monitoring and evaluation is one area that has been highlighted for greater attention. All areas remain key in the provision of continued support to country offices and direct assistance to affected populations. Advocacy to raise the profile of the Great Lakes emergencies will be an important focus in the rest of the year, as will increasing and supporting preparedness and encouraging risk reduction and mitigation initiatives.

The total amount of the 2005 Great Lakes appeal has increased from US\$ 103,195,070 to US\$ 119,527,523. The increment reflects a substantial budget revision for World Food Programme's (WFP) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to meet food requirements for an increased number of beneficiaries. On 10 June 2005, funding for the Great Lakes appeal is reported to stand at US\$ 60,541,825 or 51% of the original requirements.

2. CHANGES IN THE HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

The past six months have seen some positive developments in the region with perhaps one of the most encouraging being advancements in the Burundi peace process, including the completion of a successful constitutional referendum. However, initial delays in the election schedule and some tensions between political factions also continue to threaten progress and perpetuate fears amongst the population at large. The uncertainty surrounding the process has contributed to a substantial reduction in refugee returns to the country and led to population outflows into both Rwanda and Tanzania.



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Burundian refugees waiting at a UNHCR transit camp to be transported home

In Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), delays and a slow Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation (DDRR) process, which has led to the remobilisation of militias and widespread insecurity, have marked the country's political transition. This has particularly affected Ituri, where insecurity as a result of forced demobilisation has led to temporary refugee outflows into Uganda. However, more positively, the strengthening of United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo's (MONUC) mandate has created better humanitarian access in some parts of the country.

In Rwanda, the ongoing reconciliation process (Gacaca, meaning justice on the grass) has prompted the outflow of increasing numbers into Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda, with potentially problematic political consequences for the region. Of great disappointment has been the disintegration of negotiations with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda and uncertainty surrounding peace initiatives. A decision on the part of the Government of Uganda not to renew the ceasefire agreement, and a resumption of violent attacks by the LRA, have seen renewed displacement in the north.

High levels of population displacement continue in the region. Overall, the current number of refugees in the region has exceeded predictions, as returns to Burundi have been lower than expected and new unforeseen outflows, from both Burundi and Rwanda, have occurred. Tanzania currently hosts more than 400,000 Burundian refugees, 150,000 Congolese refugees as well as a new, undetermined caseload of Rwandans. The size and duration of refugee hosting has increasingly politicised the issue in Tanzania and is likely to continue to do so in the run-up to elections at the end of October. The country is also focusing on domestic issues with an increase in election-related violence on the Isle of Zanzibar and fears of a repeat of the attacks, which followed elections in 2000.



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Militiamen await disarmament in a transit centre in Ituri district, eastern DRC

At the regional level, initiatives to advance prospects for peace have continued in the first half of 2005. Rwanda, DRC, and Uganda have jointly committed to addressing the presence of armed elements in eastern DRC through a tripartite agreement, which includes plans for disarmament and repatriation exercises. Whilst the agreement ultimately aims at restoring peace in the region, an initial announcement by the Rwandan militia, Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda (FDLR) that they would demobilise and repatriate from DRC to Rwanda has given rise to further insecurity in the Kivus as disagreement emerged in FDLR ranks. In addition, the International Conference for Peace, Security, Democracy and Development for the GLR (International Conference /GLR) has begun its second year of

consultations by developing initiatives to translate the intentions of the Dar es Salaam declaration into programmes of action and protocols. Consultations would be ongoing during the remaining months of

the year culminating with the second summit on which occasion the eleven Heads of State should endorse and sign a Pact on Stability, Security and Development in the GLR.

Food insecurity has become an increasing concern over the course of the last six months as the result of higher than expected refugee caseloads and adverse climatic conditions in some parts of the region. The spread of the Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD) has also reduced the coping capacities of vulnerable populations, resulting in an increase in overall food insecurity. In Rwanda, erratic rains have contributed to food stress in some parts of the country, particularly in the south and southeast regions. Similarly, in northern parts of Burundi and Tanzania, the food security situation has declined due to insufficient and erratic rain and left an increasing number of people in need of assistance. In the case of Burundi, this situation has contributed to population outflows.



Field of beans and corn in Bugabira commune of the Kirundo province, Burundi. December 2004 - Credit: FAO

In Tanzania, insufficient rainfall in some parts of the country has recently been accompanied by flooding on the Isle of Zanzibar, leaving hundreds of households in need of multi-sectoral assistance. Chronic food insecurity has also persisted in Uganda's Karamoja region where the situation is expected to worsen due to the failure of this year's annual rain and is also further complicated by ongoing clan-based fighting. Furthermore, the slower than expected return of refugees from Tanzania to Burundi and new refugee influxes in the region have meant that it has been necessary for WFP substantially to revise their regional PRRO to meet increasing refugee needs. Funding shortfalls towards the end of last year saw a reduction in refugee food rations, which despite a recent increase is still deficient for some food types.

The outcome of these events is that affected populations in the GLR have experienced little improvement in humanitarian conditions since the beginning of the year and, in some areas, renewed deterioration. Long-term chronic poverty, an absence of political stability and a lack of access to essential resources, human rights abuses and a high prevalence of disease including HIV/AIDS underscore acute problems.

Whilst detailed figures are not available, the estimations consider that more than six million people were displaced in the region at the beginning of 2005 and recent events are unlikely to prompt a dramatic reduction in this number. Correspondingly, despite the best efforts of the humanitarian community and other international actors, access to basic resources and services still remains limited, mortality and morbidity rates continue high, and the incidence of human rights violations, including those against women and children, has not yet subsided. Consequently, the need for continued humanitarian assistance during the remaining months of 2005 and into 2006 appears unequivocal.

3. REVIEW OF CHAP

During the first half of the year, regional stakeholders have worked, both individually and in conjunction with partners, towards the jointly developed strategic priorities of the 2005 Great Lakes CHAP. These priorities aimed to reflect the specific role of regional-level structures in humanitarian operations as well as issues of concern for affected populations in the region. Outlined below is a brief review of the CHAP in terms of funding, anticipated humanitarian developments, and agency progress to date.

3.1 IMPACT OF FUNDING LEVELS ON CHAP IMPLEMENTATION

As of 10 June 2005, commitments and contributions to the Great Lakes CAP stood at 51% of the revised US\$ 119,527,523 requested. Whilst the currently confirmed figures represent one half of the adjusted appeal, contributions are often reflected towards the end of the year as allocations from global pots are identified.

WFP's regional PRRO represent a significant component of the Great Lakes Regional CAP and caters for populations in Burundi, Tanzania and Rwanda. The shortfalls in the PRRO funding have translated into reduced rations for refugees and pipeline breaks for other target populations. Whilst WFP has diverted resources and found alternative means of covering some of the most serious gaps, new pledges are required to avoid further disruption to food assistance. In addition to this shortfall, needs have been greater than anticipated mainly due to slower than expected refugee returns to Burundi and new outflows, which has put greater demands on resources.



Measuring CSB for a Supplementary Feeding Centre
Credit: WFP Tanzania

Under-funding has also affected response in other sectors, including FAO's regional cassava multiplication project which will affect the agency's ability to address the CMD in the region, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) advocacy project on peace building in conflict areas of the GLR and International Organization for Migration (IOM)/ United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) joint project on HIV/AIDS in the war affected, cross-border districts of DRC and Uganda. The latter covers both HIV/AIDS related health provisions and information/advocacy for populations in these districts with particular emphasis on women affected by sexual violence. HIV/AIDS and sexual violence are key areas of action identified in the 2005 GLR CHAP. World Health Organization (WHO) reported that a lack of CAP funding for its Health Action in Crisis (HAC) activities has affected the agency's ability to build capacity in information collation, analysis and dissemination to health stakeholders at regional level.

3.2 SCENARIOS

Overall, the CHAP scenarios were in line with events earlier in the year and remain valid for the coming months. However, it was felt that, in some predictions, the scenarios were possibly too optimistic. For example, insecurity in DRC has continued to threaten the peace process; refugee returns from Burundi have slowed considerably and, in Uganda, the peace negotiations with the LRA have degenerated, peace initiatives seem uncertain and there has been a resurgence in violence. Individual 'most likely' scenarios are outlined below for each of the Great Lakes countries.

Burundi

The successful referendum over Burundi's constitution is expected to have a positive impact on the country's peace process and prospects for elections. Widespread uncertainty in the election period may fuel instability in some parts of the country and discourage the return of refugee populations in the short term. Increased rates of return may be seen, however, following the election period and, dependent on reaction to the outcome, the return of up to 150,000 refugees is still anticipated during the course of the year. A recent commitment to negotiate by National Liberation Forces (FNL), the last armed group to remain outside the peace process, has raised hopes of reduced insecurity, but it is yet to be seen whether these will be realised. Continued cross-border population movement is expected into and from both Tanzania and Rwanda. Problems related to the DDR process and to the formation of a new national army are also likely to persist in the second half of 2005.



© IRIN
Burundian Refugee Children in Tanzania

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The humanitarian outlook for the second half of 2005 remains bleak, with populations in the eastern part of the country expected to continue to suffer from insecurity and increased humanitarian vulnerabilities and needs. Further delays in the transitional process are also anticipated, with elections not expected before year's end. The slow pace of demobilisation and *brassage* (the process of integrating armed non-state actors into the national army) will continue to impact on humanitarian

needs. The implementation of the recently-announced repatriation of the FDLR - Rwandan rebels accused of participation in the 1994 genocide and whose presence in the DRC has been a cause of considerable friction between the DRC and Rwanda - remains contentious and will spur continued attacks on civilians within the DRC until it is resolved. Although some returns are noted in the eastern regions, the confusion of demobilisation, *brassage* and FDLR repatriation combine to cause concurrent new displacements as militia prey on civilians and insecurity persists. However, other regions, such as Equateur in the west of the country, are expected to remain relatively stable allowing for the continued return of refugees from Central African Republic (CAR) and Republic of Congo (RoC).

Rwanda

As outlined at the beginning of the year, the current *status quo* is expected to continue in the remaining months of 2005 in light of the ongoing *Gacaca* process and DDRR activities. Regional events will also continue to impact on Rwanda and recent caseloads from both Burundi and DRC indicate that further population movements are likely. Internally, continued drought and attendant food and livelihood insecurity are also expected to have a negative impact on populations throughout the country, but particularly in the south (Bugesera food economy zone) and southeast (Eastern Curve food economy zone).

Tanzania

The pace of the return of Burundian refugees since the end of 2004 is expected to increase as of June/July 2005 with the end of the school year and to further accelerate after hopefully peaceful presidential elections in Burundi in August 2005. Current uncertainty over security and the country's infrastructure appear to be factors in the reluctance to return. The shortage of food supplies for refugees that led to ration cuts in the last quarter of 2004 in Tanzania, while slightly improved, are expected to persist in the immediate future whilst resources are being identified. Pockets of food insecurity in the northern and north eastern parts of the country are likely to abate with improved water, pasture and agricultural production and a lowering in food prices. Tensions on the Isles of Zanzibar are likely to continue and may escalate in the months leading to and following elections in October.

Uganda

Contrary to predictions at the beginning of the year, it appears unlikely that LRA attacks in northern Uganda will decline to any significant degree in the coming months. The uncertainty surrounding Betty Bigombe's peace initiative has also eroded much of the optimism at the year's beginning. Consequently the humanitarian context, including access to basic resources and services, and human rights abuses among conflict-affected communities in the north, are unlikely to change significantly in the immediate future and further localised displacement is expected. In Karamoja, continued drought and the absence of alternative livelihood options to cattle raiding are likely to perpetuate insecurity in the area, despite the Government of Uganda's disarmament programme.



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An IDP family making bricks to build a house at Bobi camp near Gulu, Uganda

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Given that the humanitarian outlook for the remaining months of 2005 appears largely unchanged, stakeholders in the Great Lakes CAP believe that the strategic priorities outlined in the 2005 CHAP remain reflective of both need and the role of regional structures. The strategic plan for 2005 comprises four operational and three thematic objectives:

- *Coordination and liaison*: To ensure that the coordination and liaison role of regional agencies and organisations is developed and fully utilised to support effective, appropriate and timely field-level assistance;

- *Advocacy*: To raise the profile of the crises of the GLR and of specific issues of concern to ensure the resolute commitment of the international community to the alleviation of human suffering in the region;
- *Emergency response capacity and direct assistance*: To enhance and support an effective humanitarian response to the needs of affected populations in the region;
- *Emergency preparedness, monitoring and evaluation*: To reduce risk and mitigate the effects of emergencies on affected populations and ensure that regional response is timely and appropriate.

Regional partners will maintain a focus on three key issues of concern. These do not represent a comprehensive list of concerns, but rather particular issues on which agencies have committed to giving special consideration:

- *Saving lives through the provision of basic needs assistance*: To utilise advocacy and support functions to ensure that the basic needs of affected populations are adequately met;
- *Preventing and addressing human rights violations*: To contribute to a reduction in the incidence of human rights violations and an improvement in the care and treatment of victims and survivors with particular emphasis on violation of children's rights and sexual violence;
- *Improving humanitarian response policy*: To ensure that assistance is non-discriminatory and based on need. Specifically, that in relation to displacement, the needs of host and returning populations do not go unmet and that regional partners promote and support the implementation and integration of policy recommendations, such as the IASC guidelines on HIV/AIDS in emergencies.

3.4 PROGRESS TOWARDS STATED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Regional humanitarian structures have continued to provide assistance - directly and indirectly - to affected populations in line with the jointly developed 2005 CHAP. Regional level stakeholders worked to support and enhance country-level operations through:

- coordination and liaison;
- advocacy;
- support to emergency response capacity and preparedness, and to monitoring and evaluation activities.

Direct assistance, predominantly food-related, has also been provided. In addition to these operational priorities, regional stakeholders prioritised three thematic areas: saving lives through the provision of basic needs assistance; preventing and addressing human rights violations particularly sexual violence and violations of children's rights; and improving humanitarian response policy with a focus on equitable assistance for all displacement-affected communities and the integration of HIV/AIDS policy into humanitarian response. Below are examples of activities and achievements in each of these priority areas.

3.4a Coordination and liaison

Goal: To 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.

Regional stakeholders reported a number of ongoing coordination and liaison activities during the first months of the year. For many regional offices, liaison and coordination with country offices and regional partners is a key component of their function. WHO has developed a three-year programme of HAC, which has established three sub regional focal points in Africa. The inter-country focal point based in Kenya covers 12 countries in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions. The HAC provides, as part of its four strategic objectives, a mechanism for information sharing and coordination with regional partners for cross border issues. The agency also plans to increase its participation in health action coordination.



Documenting the distribution of seeds and tools in Alokolum IDP camp (Gulu district). This distribution was carried out in collaboration with CARE International as an implementing partner for FAO. Credit: FAO

The WFP Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa Region (ODK) for example works with all the country offices in the region in the planning and review of their strategic priorities and work plans. WFP's Great Lakes regional PRRO is coordinated through the regional bureau. Likewise, FAO's Office of the Emergency Coordinator for Africa coordinates and liaises with FAO Emergency Coordination Units (ECUs) and FAO Technical Services on a variety of operational issues. The team strengthens coordination by supporting the Country ECUs through missions and through the application of common tools such as Dynamic Atlas and the Plan of Action.

In addition, FAO, along with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), OCHA, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Vision International (WVI), Save the Children and Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR) coordinates with regional partners through the inter-agency working groups. World Vision reports that it participates in other regional forums including the Aid Workers Network and coordinates directly with UN, government and NGO partners. The organisation aims to continue to strengthen these activities in the coming months, capacity allowing.

Specific coordination tools are also being employed by some agencies: UNICEF is in the process of developing tools for sector heads which are due to be piloted in June or July of this year. Integrated Regional Information Networks' (IRIN) Central and East Africa Office provides guidance and leadership to its correspondents throughout the region and has continued to contribute to regional coordination efforts by maintaining its key function in information exchange and joint advocacy. OCHA, having a coordination role at the heart of its mandate, has continued to work with partners in the region through the facilitation of discussion *fora* and coordination meetings including regular regional scenario development workshops and the Great Lakes CAP. In addition, the OCHA Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (RSO-CEA) ensures information collection and dissemination through monthly information exchange meetings and is in the process of developing a website.

The role of regional structures in liaising with partner organisations and decision makers in relation to joint assessments, prioritisation and planning has also been evident in 2005. The Great Lakes CAP continues to be a key strategic planning mechanism for UN agencies, IFRC, and a number of INGOs. In addition, OCHA coordinated regional scenario development exercises also provide an inter-agency framework for strategic planning and often form the basis for country contingency planning. The IAWGs also facilitate operational coordination between partners. WHO's newly established HAC aims to work with partners to fill existing gaps in health assessments. In the second half of 2005, WHO aims to compile a matrix of health risks in the GLR and is planning to conduct needs assessments in conjunction with partners in Burundi, DRC, CAR, and Uganda with a focus on cross border issues. FAO has provided support to its Emergency Coordination Units (ECU) to facilitate joint UN in-country assessments as needed. UNICEF East and Southern Africa Office (ESARO) in conjunction with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) coordinated a regional workshop on Sexual and SGBV, which was participated by a number of organisations with regional level structures.

3.4b Advocacy

Goal: To raise the profile of the crises of the GLR and advocate on specific issues of concern to ensure the resolute commitment of the international community to the alleviation of human suffering in the region.

A number of stakeholders reported that advocacy-related activities in the early part of the year had not been as substantial or numerous as hoped. The main reason cited for the relative lack of progress has been demands on staff time, financial constraints, and difficulties in operating in sensitive and insecure environments, as well as competition with high profile emergencies in other parts of the world. In addition, the long running nature of the Great Lakes crises has undoubtedly contributed to donor fatigue. Despite these constraints, advocacy initiatives have been ongoing.

WVI, for example, continues to advocate on various issues, most notably forgotten crises and on promoting justice through policy and practice. The organisation will continue to work with partners in the development of advocacy messages as well as strengthening the capacity of its country offices to deliver these messages. WFP has continued to fulfil its advocacy function, both for awareness-raising purposes and for resource mobilisation. The agency's public information office in Nairobi is a central facility for information dissemination to all countries in the region. FAO reports that much of its

advocacy work is undertaken directly with donors both in relation to awareness raising and resource mobilisation. In addition, the agency has produced an information leaflet on their activities in the GLR and developed a database of photographs on the same subject.

UNHCR has developed web stories on repatriation from Tanzania to Burundi and has arranged trips for representatives of the international media to observe actual cross-border movements. This has led to higher visibility for the work of UNHCR as well as awareness about the expectations of refugees and the need to improve conditions and services in areas of return. WHO has undertaken advocacy activities based on health information from mission findings and reports by country offices to highlight unmet needs in crisis situations. IRIN has continued to develop its advocacy role during the first half of the year, using its web based and radio services to deliver information and to raise awareness on a wide range of humanitarian issues, notably that of violence against women and girls.

A strong emphasis on advocacy is also evident in much of the work undertaken by OCHA, notably through its information exchange meetings, regional reports, special steering committee meetings and its role in the International Conference for Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the GLR (IC/GLR). UNICEF has also, through the Technical Thematic Task Force meetings of the IC/GLR, advocated strongly on the threat posed by landmines, and for access of mine survivors, with an emphasis on women and children, to appropriate health, rehabilitation and social reintegration services. OCHA has also endeavoured to highlight the ongoing crises in the Republic of Congo and in the Central African Republic, given that the situation in these two countries can either impact on, or be impacted by, developments in the GLR. Specific advocacy efforts in relation to the thematic priorities of the 2005 CHAP are outlined below.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is supporting the process of the IC/GLR. Human Rights have been mainstreamed into all four thematic areas, including the humanitarian and social issues. OHCHR is assisting in the development of specific human rights-based projects aimed at promoting the rights of women, youth and marginalised groups and improving institutional arrangement for the protection of refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees.

Advocate for life saving initiatives and the provision of basic needs assistance: WFP's Regional Director has actively advocated on needs in the region in a number of meetings with donors and in line with one of the agency's key strategic priorities, "saving lives in emergency and crisis situations". IRIN has also highlighted needs in the region through reporting on the results of field assessments, publicising appeals and reporting on response shortfalls. OCHA has continued to disseminate information on humanitarian needs through its information exchange meetings, scenario development exercises, regular reporting and direct liaison with donors. UNESCO is planning to increase awareness on environmental degradation in refugee camps through the publication of Eco-magazine. WHO plans to continue advocacy on unmet health needs in emergency situations and on other health issues.



©IRIN/Georgina Cranston
"When one was finished the next
would start"

Preventing and addressing human rights violations with a specific focus on the violations of children's rights and sexual violence: IRIN has continued to highlight the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence through its documentary film on rape as weapon of war and through its imminent book of photo-essays on gender-based violence. In addition, IRIN is in the process of producing a CD-Rom and in-depth articles on female genital mutilation (FGM). OCHA has also prioritised the issue of sexual violence in its work and efforts in this area have included awareness rising through the CAP launch. WHO reported that it has emphasised the issue of SGBV in field assessments and is also planning to integrate this issue in the provision of psychosocial care in emergency response. The agency reported that difficulties in obtaining data on gender-based violence have proved to be a problem in developing an appropriate response.

A number of stakeholders have incorporated the issues of sexual violence and child protection into internal policy and/or guidelines for emergency response. For example, WFP assists women affected by sexual violence within its programmes and strives to ensure the equal

participation of both women and children. WVI has developed internal policies on sexual violence and child protection, which must be endorsed by all staff. In addition, the organisation is planning to attend a Child's Rights Network Biennial Meeting in Bucharest to build capacity of the WVI regional advocacy unit on a number of child protection-related issues. UNICEF remains active on issues of sexual exploitation and abuse, and disseminates training modules on this issue - initially developed by Save the Children-Sweden and piloted in DRC - for peacekeepers. The UNHCR regional hub, in collaboration with UNICEF ESARO, organised a cross-border meeting to tackle specific protection issues for the return of unaccompanied and separated children, vulnerable individuals and specific medical cases. The two-day meeting provided a forum to share information and better plan for refugee repatriation.

In the coming months, UNHCR plans to undertake a cross-boarder training in DRC with participation from Rwanda on child protection including SGBV and will also undertake an assessment mission on women and child right in refugee camps. In addition the agency is working with UNICEF and Save the Children to elaborate a plan of action to fight child forced recruitment, abuse and exploitation, and the joint implementation of a training-of-trainers programme is planned for Rwanda on child's rights violations in the context of child soldier recruitment. An action plan to enhance women and child protection activities in 2005 and 2006 is also being developed. UNICEF continues to ensure that all its programmes are consistent with the promotion of the rights of children and women. UNFPA and UNHCR with technical support from WHO piloted a project that introduced Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) into existing Gender-Based Violence programmes in refugee settings to prevent transmission of HIV in rape survivors. Based on this pilot, UNFPA and UNHCR conducted training in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania to update health staff's knowledge on clinical management of rape survivors, including provision of PEP, assist participants to formulate recommendations to improve the quality and accessibility of services and supply participants with tools and documents to train others.

Improving humanitarian response policy, including with regard to the equitable assistance for displaced, host and returning populations and the integration of HIV/AIDS policy into emergency response: The majority of regional stakeholders are involved in both the development and implementation of humanitarian response policy. In regard to HIV/AIDS in particular a number of policy related initiatives have been undertaken in the early part of 2005. The IASC guidelines for HIV/AIDS have been made available for use in operations and on the basis of feedback will be modified further. FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, and other members of the IAWG on HIV/AIDS are among those who have distributed these guidelines widely. OCHA co-hosted the IAWG regional workshop on HIV/AIDS in humanitarian response, which it followed up with internal consultations with staff from country offices in Africa and from headquarters.

WFP, in conjunction with UNHCR, has also developed its own guidelines entitled "Integration of HIV/AIDS activities with food and nutrition support in refugee settings: specific programme strategies". 11 of the 12 WFP country office projects have incorporated an HIV/AIDS component. The regional office continues to play an important role in advocating with country counterparts to mainstream HIV/AIDS policy. The agency is planning to develop advocacy with a specific focus on prevention. RedR/ International Health Exchange (IHE) have developed and rolled out a three-day workshop on how to go about mainstreaming HIV/AIDS management, both within organisations as well as in programming. Similarly, FAO has developed a leaflet about their HIV/AIDS and food security involvements in the region. IRIN's Plus News Service continued to report on HIV/AIDS in Africa providing a mechanism for exchange on policy and emergency response issues. In the coming months IRIN plans to produce a documentary film on prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

WVI has developed and subscribed to a number of policies to ensure that assistance is provided in a non-discriminatory manner. The organisation has developed an internal policy on non-discrimination of persons with HIV/AIDS and is a signatory to the Red Cross Code of Conduct on the Provision of Aid. WHO, through its HAC programme, is compiling information on HIV/AIDS to identify gaps and advocate for equitable action. In specific regard to assistance for displacement-affected communities, OCHA hosted a workshop on policy and the collaborative response to internal displacement in January and has helped to raise these issues as part of the IC/GLR consultations. FAO has developed initiatives that target and give special consideration to IDPs, returnees, and the host communities in the GLR. WHO provides support to country operations in implementing the Minimum Care Package (MCP) for IDPs, refugees, and host populations.

3.4c Emergency response and direct assistance

Goal: To enhance and support an effective humanitarian response to the needs of affected populations in the region.

Regional stakeholders continued to support field office capacity through backstopping, surge capacity, technical support and resource mobilisation. Regional offices of FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, and WVI, reported a number of backstopping and surge capacity missions to assist country offices in the region. WHO's HAC programme is helping to strengthen regional level capacity to provide backstopping and during emergencies, particular for assessment, response coordination and the development of disaster preparedness plans. UNICEF is developing a surge capacity roster of technical experts for rapid deployment and FAO maintains a consultant's roster in addition to the agency's Emergency Response Team. IRIN has a network of locally based correspondents in the Great Lakes, which assists in a rapid response to emergency reporting on situations on the ground. In addition, resources have been secured to provide the means to deploy staff to the scene of sudden-onset or escalating emergencies to provide on-the-spot reporting and to highlight the work of disaster area assessment teams. Regional offices have also provided a range of technical support to country counterparts. For example, WFP ODK provides policy guidance and other forms of technical support to all offices in the region and has developed systems to assist in field level operations such as the recently finalised database programme which tracks the movement of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region. UNHCR has established a telecommunication infrastructure in the field to provide support to the procurement of goods and equipment for repatriation and reintegration programmes. WVI's regional team has also provided technical expertise in areas including training and capacity assessments. IRIN provides training twice a year with the aim of developing expertise for reporting on emergencies. UNESCO is planning to provide support to technical and vocation education in the region through the development of assessment criteria guidelines, improving management capacity and the provision of resource materials. FAO has developed guidelines and delivered training for country offices. Resource mobilisation is another area of support to country offices reported by FAO and WVI, whilst OCHA provides support through its coordination of the CAP.



Practical workshop on marketing gardening in Burundi Credit: FAO

The role of regional structures in enhancing response through training and response plan development is also a key component of the contribution made to emergency assistance. WFP, FAO, and UNICEF continue to report ongoing support to the development to in country response plans. UNICEF is also developing a simulation programme, 'Operation Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and

Threats (SWOT)', designed to test emergency preparedness. This is scheduled for piloting in July. All stakeholders also reported training activities. WFP has been following its 2005 training plan to build capacity in a number of areas including HIV/AIDS, nutrition, gender policy orientation and human resource management. FAO has provided training to staff in the region on Dynamic Atlas and reporting and continues to provide training on an ongoing basis. In addition FAO's regional HIV/AIDS and food security programme provides direct inputs, training and technical assistance to Burundi, Uganda, and DRC.

OCHA facilitates regular trainings for staff members in the region as well as for regional partners on an ongoing basis. In 2005 trainings have been completed on HIV/AIDS, IDP policy and Civil-Military Cooperation. WVI has continued to promote the use of Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) standards through staff trainings and awareness rising. In addition, the organisation continues to train staff on, inter alia, assessments, disaster mitigation, emergency response and community disaster preparedness plans. IRIN staff benefit from trainings in Emergency Field Coordination, and from United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) training. UNESCO is also incorporating training into its plans for the remainder of 2005 and is planning to increase the number of trainers and teachers. The agency will also enhance its operations through support to the assessment and certification of public examinations for refugees and IDPs. In addition the IAWG sub group on training is in the process of recruiting a consultant that will help develop a multi-agency, multi-year training and learning programme for member agencies and their implementing partners in the region. The programme should be finalised by mid July and presented to members and donors for funding. WHO's regional HAC focal point supports national

ministries of health to strengthen their capacity to respond to emergencies, through training and technical assistance.

3.4d Emergency preparedness, monitoring and evaluation

Goal: To reduce risk and mitigate the effects of emergencies on affected populations and ensure that regional response is timely and appropriate.

Preparedness-related activities including contingency plans and early warning mechanisms have been ongoing and regional structures continue to take steps to enhance these processes. The OCHA facilitated Regional Scenario Development exercises involve number of International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs), UN agencies and donor organisations and form the basis of some in-country contingency plans. This exercise also highlights cross border issues in order to promote their incorporation into in-country plans. In addition, the OCHA RSO-CEA has developed a generic guide to the contingency planning process, based on the IASC Guidelines and related to the regional context and concerns. WFP has developed a Great Lakes contingency plan for the Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. A number of needs assessment tools are available for use in the development of preparedness plans including the IASC's Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) and WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), and Food Security Needs Assessment. WVI is also currently in the process of developing a Vulnerability and Capacity and Assessment (VACA) tool. WFP has benefited from the appointment of two food security and market analysis specialists to further develop capacity in needs and food security assessment. The IAWG on emergency preparedness and contingency planning involves regional United Nations, INGO and donor organisations and, like its counterparts, provides a mechanism for information sharing and interagency initiatives. In addition, regional offices provide support to in-country preparedness and WVI, UNICEF, OCHA, and WHO have all reported activities in this area. In addition, UNICEF provides emergency preparedness training to country offices in the region. WVI continues to implement its on-going activities in the area of mitigation and risk reduction in the second half of 2005, including research to understand the root causes of disasters, testing of the new Emergency Response and Disaster Mitigation tools, and strengthening coordination and networking for effective response.

With regard to early warning, a number of regular and ad hoc mechanisms are employed by regional partners. For example, whilst OCHA contributes to regular global early warning reports the agency also issues ad hoc alerts when necessary, FAO regularly collects Country Overviews for the purposes of early warning and information sharing. IRIN's network of correspondents allows for timely reporting of breaking news that contributes to early warning and preparedness. The agency intends to include early warning indicators and analytical methodologies in regional training workshops for editorial staff and correspondents. WVI is in the process of recruiting a researcher to study and document community early warning systems. Poor government early warning and risk reduction infrastructure have been cited as constraining factors.

Many stakeholders noted Monitoring and Evaluation as the area in which they felt their achievements in the early part of 2005 had been weakest. However, a number of organisations reported activities, including the development of monitoring and evaluation systems and tools. FAO has promoted the use of country-specific plans of action which are based on needs assessments and emphasise monitoring and evaluation and plans to recruit a consultant to develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy for use at both regional and country level. In addition, Emergency Coordinators will share experiences on impact assessments, and monitoring and evaluation strategies at an upcoming coordinator's workshop. WFP is in the final stages of introducing its Common Monitoring and Evaluation Approach (CMEA) and UNICEF is currently developing indicators for the agency's Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies. WVI has been monitoring Southern Africa Food Emergency Response (SAFER) in this region to identify best practices for replication in the GLR. In addition, the newly developed Learning through Accountability and Planning (LEAP) tool is expected to enhance overall programming effectiveness. The VACA tool, once completed, will also contribute to baseline information. However, the organisation has reported continuing challenges with regard to monitoring and evaluation of short-term emergency programmes.



Electronic registration of a child refugee in Tanzania - Credit: WFP

In addition to the development of tools, agencies reported specific monitoring and evaluation activities. For example, the WFP regional office led an evaluation of the regional PRRO in order to inform the preparation of a new phase of the regional operations that will follow after the end of the current one in January 2006. In addition, WFP conducted a review of its achievements and constraints against its 2004 work plan targets and assisted 12 country offices in the development of their 2005 plans. WHO undertakes regular evaluations at country, sub-regional, regional and head quarter levels, in collaboration with donors. IRIN employs feedback and comment from readers as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism and is currently undertaking a readership survey to poll the views of both e-mail and web service users. These findings will be used for a review of services and strategic planning.

4. MONEY AND PROJECTS

Whilst the strategic priorities of the 2005 CHAP have remained the same for the second half of the year, one project amendment has been necessary. Due to a greater refugee caseload than expected as a result of slower-than-anticipated refugee repatriation to Burundi and population movements between Burundi, Rwanda and other neighbouring countries, as well as needs arising from food insecurity in the region, WFP has revised its 2005 regional PRRO requirements from US\$ 81,859,766 to US\$ 98,192,219. As well as reflecting these increases in caseload (requiring cost increases of US\$ 41,671,638), this revision takes into account carry-over elements valued at US\$ 27,109,202.

5. CONCLUSION

In the coming six months, looking ahead to 2006, stakeholders in the Great Lakes CAP will continue to undertake programmes and initiatives that work towards the jointly agreed objectives of the 2005 CHAP. All areas require continued focus and are key to the support that regional structures provide to their country counterparts and to meet the needs of affected and vulnerable populations throughout the region. An advocacy focus will be particularly important for the rest of the year to raise the profile of the Great Lakes emergencies, not just for support to regional level actions but also in mobilising political and material support for processes and programmes at the country level. In addition, agencies and organisations are increasingly recognising the need to prioritise preparedness and risk reduction initiatives in order to minimise the effects of future crises.

ANNEX I

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY APPEALING ORGANISATIONS AND BY SECTORS

Consolidated Appeal for Great Lakes Region 2005
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 21 June 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
FAO	2,785,000	2,785,000	935,888	34%	1,849,112	-
OCHA	6,768,767	6,768,767	4,407,488	65%	2,361,279	-
UNESCO	1,118,700	1,118,700	309,000	28%	809,700	-
UNFPA/IOM	301,000	301,000	-	0%	301,000	-
UNHCR	9,123,400	9,123,400	6,377,844	70%	2,745,556	-
UNICEF	1,022,727	1,022,727	1,265,823	100%	(243,096)	-
WFP	81,859,766	98,192,219	47,245,782	48%	50,946,437	1,307,190
WHO	215,710	215,710	-	0%	215,710	-
GRAND TOTAL	103,195,070	119,527,523	60,541,825	51%	58,985,698	1,307,190

Consolidated Appeal for Great Lakes Region 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

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	2,785,000	2,785,000	935,888	34%	1,849,112	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,768,767	6,768,767	4,407,488	65%	2,361,279	-
EDUCATION	723,200	723,200	309,000	43%	414,200	-
FOOD	81,859,766	98,192,219	47,245,782	48%	50,946,437	1,307,190
HEALTH	516,710	516,710	-	0%	516,710	-
MULTI-SECTOR	10,146,127	10,146,127	7,643,667	75%	2,502,460	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	395,500	395,500	-	0%	395,500	-
GRAND TOTAL	103,195,070	119,527,523	60,541,825	51%	58,985,698	1,307,190

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.

ANNEX II

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CAR	Central African Republic
CARE	Care International
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CMEA	Common Monitoring and Evaluation Approach
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit
ESARO	East and Southern Africa Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDLR	Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda
FNL	National Liberation Forces
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GLR	Great Lakes Region
HAC	Health Action in Crisis
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
IC	International Conference
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHE	International Health Exchange
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
LEAP	Learning through Accountability and Planning
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MCP	Minimum Care Package
MONUC	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa Region
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RedR	Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief
RoC	Republic of Congo
RSO-CEA	Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa
SAFER	Southern Africa Food Emergency Response

GREAT LAKES

SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VACA	Vulnerability and Capacity and Assessment
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

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
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

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?**

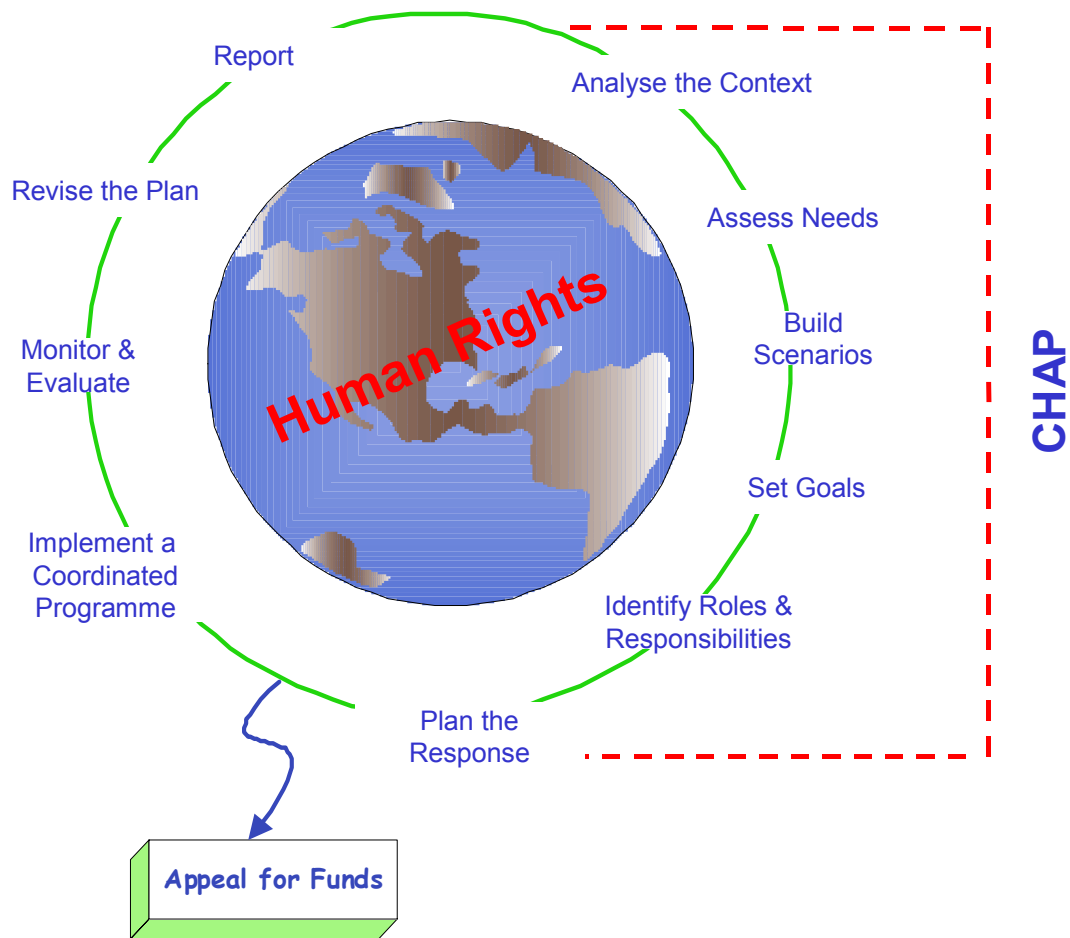
- 6. Is the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?**

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

Name:
Title & Organisation:
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The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



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