

Great Lakes Region

2007



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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Tiggy Ridley/IRINDRC/2006

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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 strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team (CT). This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes United Nations (UN) agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and Non Government Organizations (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 to be presented to donors in July 2007.

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 works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
<i>Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Sector</i>	2
2. 2006 IN REVIEW	3
3. THE 2007 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN	6
3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES	6
3.1.A <i>The Context</i>	6
3.1.B <i>The Humanitarian Consequences</i>	8
3.2 SCENARIOS	11
3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	12
3.4 RESPONSE PLANS	12
3.4.A <i>Health and Nutrition</i>	12
3.4.B <i>Food and Livelihood Security</i>	13
3.4.C <i>HIV/AIDS</i>	15
3.4.D <i>Gender-Based Violence</i>	16
3.4.E <i>Early Recovery and Transition</i>	17
3.4.F <i>Education</i>	17
3.4.G <i>Coordination and Support Services</i>	19
3.4.H <i>Emergency Preparedness and Response</i>	20
4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN	21
5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS	21
 ANNEX I.	
MATRIX OF ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE OBJECTIVES OF THE 2006 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN	22
 ANNEX II.	
OVERVIEW OF AGENCIES AND ORGANISATIONS	32
<i>Table II: List of Project – By Sector</i>	50
 ANNEX III.	
DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2006 APPEAL	53
 ANNEX IV.	
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	66

Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED “PROJECTS”

THE GREAT LAKES



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

Figure 01/04

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2006, the Great Lakes Region¹ has seen a continuation of the trend towards peace and governance: with progress in the transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo; the establishment of a peace initiative between the Government of Uganda and the rebel Lord's Resistance Army; and continued development towards improved governance in Burundi. Together, these processes represent a critical opportunity for the millions of people in the region who remain vulnerable as the result of decades of conflict and other crisis situations. However, the transition from cyclical violence, insecurity and human suffering into sustainable social and economic development cannot happen overnight or in isolation. The ability of humanitarian actors to provide assistance within the framework of transition and recovery is critical for both the alleviation of suffering and the consolidation of peace.

Whilst humanitarian needs can largely be attributed to a mixture of conflict, insecurity, and natural disasters, most also have their roots in the endemic poverty of the region. Poverty, a lack of basic social services, a lack of education, and weaknesses in governance have all contributed to an underlying vulnerability to recurrent disasters, epidemics, violence, and insecurity. A mortality survey conducted by the International Rescue Committee in 2004 and updated in 2006 estimated that approximately 38,000 deaths occur each month in the DRC over and above normal levels. This figure equates to 1,250 excess deaths every day. 70% of these deaths are, according to the study, attributable to easily preventable and treatable diseases. By mid-2006, over 4 million people were estimated to remain displaced in the region. In addition, 2006 saw the return of approximately 700,000 people, who will now face the challenges of reintegration, finding employment or other livelihood opportunities, accessing basic services, and recovering property.

In relation to humanitarian operations, United Nations agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organisations have been working throughout the course of the year to implement the humanitarian reform agenda, including the cluster approach. Whilst the process is still being developed or has not yet begun in a number of countries, the cluster approach is being applied in the DRC and Uganda. A meeting of regional partners and representatives of Country Teams in September 2006 helped to provide a lessons-learned and information-sharing opportunity in support of the implementation of the four pillars of reform. At regional level, a review of regional coordination structures was undertaken in May 2006 to examine the role of the groups in relation to the cluster approach, the outcome of which continues to be followed. The formation of partnerships and inter-organisational cooperation has continued to be strengthened throughout the year and is reflected in the response plans developed under the 2007 Common Humanitarian Action Plan as well as by the increased number of joint projects presented under the appeal.

Regional consultations under the International Conference for Peace, Security, Democracy and Development for the Great Lakes have continued throughout 2006. Following the signature of the Dar es Salaam declaration, three protocols—on the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children, and the Property Rights of Returning Persons—have been developed along with two sub-programmes and seven projects. These components will be incorporated into the Pact on Stability, Security, and Development in the GLR for ratification by participating states in the region.

Over the course of the year, regional-level humanitarian partners have continued to monitor the situation in the region and to respond to ongoing and newly occurring emergency situations under the jointly developed 2006 Common Humanitarian Action Plan. In mid-September, stakeholders met along with representatives of donor organisations to undertake a final review of the 2006 process and to agree on needs and priority actions required in 2007. As a result of these consultations, stakeholders identified eight priority sectors and themes for action at the regional level: 1) Food Security; 2) Health and Nutrition; 3) HIV/AIDS; 4) Gender-Based Violence; 5) Education; 6) Coordination and Support Services; 7) Emergency Preparedness and Response; and 8) Early Recovery and Transition. In the weeks that followed, dedicated working groups developed response plans in each of these areas and developed a total of 30 supporting projects.

The Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region for 2007 requests a total amount of US\$84,150,645.²

¹ The Great Lakes region for the purposes of the CAP includes: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

²All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2007

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	4,720,085
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,485,662
EDUCATION	2,857,178
FOOD	54,512,000
HEALTH	1,330,010
MULTI-SECTOR	13,822,218
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	4,423,492
Grand Total	84,150,645

Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2007

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
Concern Universal	64,116
FAO	4,720,085
IOM	665,842
IRIN	111,278
OCHA	2,421,546
UNDP	1,630,800
UNESCO	2,745,900
UNFPA	424,790
UNHCR	13,822,218
UNICEF	358,450
UNIFEM	1,426,000
WFP	54,512,000
WHO	1,247,620
Grand Total	84,150,645

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, a nd contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2006 IN REVIEW

In the course of 2006, United Nations (UN) agencies, International Organizations (IOs) and International NGOs (INGOs) have worked together in the pursuit of the four key objectives under the overarching goal of **supporting effective and appropriate assistance to populations in need in the Great Lakes Region (GLR)**. These four objectives are:

- Strengthen a coordinated and collaborative approach;
- Enhance preparedness and response capacity and timeliness of action;
- Improve the protection environment;
- Provide life saving and life enhancing assistance in conjunction with country-level structures.

Nine UN agencies, eight INGOs as well as both International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and IOM participated in the development of the 2006 CHAP and a total of 24 projects were presented in seven different sectors. The resulting appeal requested a total of \$154,537,282 in December 2005, a figure that was revised to \$157,431,059 at the time of the Mid-Year Review. Thanks to the generous support of donors, as of 15 November 2006, contributions to the appeal stood at a total of \$108,171,301 or the equivalent of 68.7% of the total amount requested. Whilst this funding level ranks the Great Lakes CAP amongst the best funded of those issued in 2006, there are some marked disparities between sectors with some key areas of action such as Health having received only 7% funding as of 15 November 2006.

Whilst reviewing achievements in 2006, many stakeholders have cited funding as one of the key constraints in the implementation of projects and in the pursuit of objectives. Another major challenge in the course of the year was the drought in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region, which emerged at the end of 2005 and peaked in the first quarters of 2006. The geographic purview of regional stakeholders is almost without exception inclusive of the HoA and the five countries targeted under the ensuing response. For many agencies, the additional resources required to support the response in the HoA region affected their financial and human resource capacity to support the GLR CHAP. In addition there was concern that the situation in the Horn may have detracted attention to needs in the GLR.

Also in 2006, issues related to the Humanitarian Reform process have impacted on regional level response and some progress has been seen in this regard. The cluster approach, which constitutes one of the pillars of the reform, aims to prevent gaps in the humanitarian response through clearer leadership and accountability. Whilst the cluster approach may be less clearly applicable at regional level, regional actors have undertaken consultations on how this approach might be developed and adapted to their specific roles. An initial review of existing coordination groups was conducted in the first half of 2006 and a regional consultation, held in September 2006, provided further consensus on the use and implementation of the reform process at regional level.

Despite some of the constraints mentioned above, UN agencies, IOs and INGOs have made progress against the stated objectives of the 2006 CHAP. These are summarised below and are listed in greater detail by agency in Annex I: "Matrix of Activities Against the Objectives of the 2006 Common Humanitarian Action Plan".

Strengthen a coordinated and collaborative approach

The elements identified under this objective were: a) participation in joint assessments and planning processes; b) continued development of the interagency working groups; and c) the role of regional organisations in liaising with headquarters and field structures.

In relation to joint planning processes, the Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) has provided a new tool for the analysis of assessment data. Whilst the tool is not directly applicable to regional response, regional actors have played an important role in providing support and guidance to its use in the field. Similarly, a number of agencies at regional level have participated in joint assessment missions in the region. In relation to planning processes, a number of joint processes have been undertaken either within the regional inter-agency groups or on a bilateral basis between individual organisations.

2006 has also seen an expansion in the scope and extent of inter-agency group roles and activities. The creation of a regional health group has provided a forum for the identification of existing and potential health threats in the region, the development of guidelines and contingency plans, and for the provision of technical support. The group also gave rise to a task force on Avian Influenza (AI), which has been working on contingency planning in the region and on developing communication messages.

The Food Security and Nutrition Group, which was created in 2005, has continued to develop its role throughout the course of 2006 in relation to: a) inter-agency consensus-building and information-sharing; b) developing common criteria for analysing evolving situations; and c) advocating for a speedy and appropriate response. Both the Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) working group and the Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SGBV/SEA) task force have undertaken a number of collaborative initiatives. These included the production of fact sheets on HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) as well as on drought, a training of trainers on the IASC HIV/AIDS and IASC Gender Based Violence (GBV) guidelines for emergency situations, and a consultation in Zambia to finalise a GBV strategic framework.

The Inter-agency Working Group (IAWG) on emergency preparedness and response and the four sub-groups on logistics, training, emergency preparedness and response and information management and technology, have worked to further define and formalise their structure. To this end, an administrator has been recruited to play a key role in managing schedules, minutes and events of the group as well as managing the website content. The IAWG website was soft-launched in December 2005 and was further developed in 2006.

Enhance preparedness and response capacity and timeliness of action

Regional actors play a key role in supporting preparedness and response, particularly in relation to: a) the development of preparedness plans; b) facilitating the exchange of early warning information; c) providing technical support, training, backstopping and surge capacity; and d) helping to advocate and raise funds.

In relation to preparedness planning processes, regional partners have continued to consult with one another and between field operations in the development of scenarios and identification of potential risks through the twice-yearly scenario development workshop. The two-day process helps to inform both regional and country level planning processes including contingency and response plans. In addition, regional agencies have provided support to field-level response plans within their specific agencies or sectors and as part of inter-agency processes. The exchange of early warning information in the region is also a key role for regional structures in enhancing preparedness levels and ensuring timely action. Agencies contribute information related to potential threats through monthly information exchange meetings, ad-hoc consultations as well as through inter-agency groups. In addition, agencies have worked to promote the use of early warning tools such as Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Integrated Phase Classification and the IASC Early Warning, Early Action report.

Regional partners have continued to develop their role in providing technical support, training, backstopping and surge capacity to field operations in a range of technical areas in order to facilitate response and build capacity in the field. This is a central role for many UN agencies, IOs and INGOs, either by filling gaps in existing capacity or by further developing expertise. Agencies reported support in areas such as counter-trafficking, response to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), migrant health, assessment and monitoring methodologies, responses in nutrition and food security, reproductive health and response to GBV, application of the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) and many others.

Advocacy and resource mobilisation is another way in which regional actors play an important role in field-level response by helping to raise awareness on specific issues or on neglected emergencies and by contributing to country-office fund raising efforts. This is undertaken collectively through processes such as the Consolidated Appeals Process, information exchange fora, special steering committee meetings, and individually through reports, targeted newsletters, public information initiatives and consultations with donors. In 2006, regional partners worked together to highlight the continued level of humanitarian needs in the GLR and to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS, SGBV and equitable assistance for displacement-affected populations as special issues of concern.



Mr. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Emergency Relief Coordinator, talks to children in Opit camp for IDPs, Gulu district, northern Uganda, 9 September 2006.

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Improve the protection environment

In helping to improve the protection environment in the GLR, regional stakeholders committed themselves to contributing to the development and implementation of equitable and non-discriminatory policy and to facilitating consensus on priority protection issues. UN agencies, IOs and INGOs have worked towards this goal in a number of ways. Many stakeholders report contributions to policy development and implementation within their agencies and collectively through the IASC framework, as is the case with guidelines on assistance to IDPs, on HIV/AIDS in emergency and on Gender-Based Violence. Activities have included information sharing and dissemination, coordinating feedback and field testing, providing training and technical support, and advocating for their use in planning and programming.



Consensus building and complementary action on priority protection issues has also been carried forward by a number of regional structures in 2006 with a particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS and SGBV. Much of this work has been facilitated through the regional inter-agency thematic groups and inter-agency working groups as they have provided dedicated information exchange and planning within a specific thematic focus. Initiatives have included the regional inter-agency GBV meeting in Zambia, which included government representatives from 12 countries, including Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda and which finalised the strategic response framework for GBV. Both the HIV/AIDS and SGBV/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) task forces developed guidelines in relation to drought and drought response.

Provide life-saving and life-enhancing assistance in conjunction with country-level structures

Regional actors have continued to contribute to direct humanitarian assistance at field-level either by providing complementary assistance to populations in need where a cross-border or multi-country response is required or where the necessary capacity does not exist at country-level. For example, in the case of assistance to refugees, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) regional programme provided protection and assistance for refugees and returnees in the countries of the GLR and Central Africa. Likewise, World Food Programme's (WFP) regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) assisted up to 2.5 million people in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania with food aid and recovery activities.

3. THE 2007 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

3.1.A The Context

During the course of 2006, prospects for peace in the GLR have continued to improve, providing renewed hopes for the establishment of security. Negotiations in Uganda have reached their most promising point in the long-running conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda, while the process of transition has continued in DRC. Likewise in Burundi, the country's political transition has sustained its progress and, in September 2006, a ceasefire agreement was signed between the *Forces Nationales pour la Liberation* (FNL) and the Government of Burundi (GoB). However, due to the high structural poverty and lack of infrastructure, vulnerability and, consequently, humanitarian needs remain high. This is further aggravated by the fact that early recovery and development programmes are typically implemented over longer-time periods, necessitating continued humanitarian action in the interim.

The ongoing transition process in the DRC is central to events in the region and prospects for the resolution of conflict. The country's first democratic elections were held on 30 July 2006 and resulted in a run off between the top two³ candidates; Joseph Kabila and Jean-Pierre Bemba. The run off is currently scheduled to take place on 29 October 2006. Whilst the election process was carried out very calmly, the campaign period was marred by incidences of violence, which have persisted in the aftermath of the election and the run-off outcome. Problems related to the demobilisation process have persisted in contributing to difficulties with reintegration and continued risk of recruitment and remobilisation. Whilst there have been refugees and IDP returns, particularly in the period preceding elections, the overall number of IDPs has increased during the course of the year. Reports of harassment and victimisation of civilians by armed groups have also continued. The current political uncertainty combined with ongoing military insecurity in the eastern part of the country, a lack of basic infrastructure, and the size of the country, mean that the provision of humanitarian assistance continues to be challenged in terms of service delivery, access and resource mobilisation. The ongoing volcanic activity of Mount Nyragongo remains a cause for concern and despite the fact that there has been no eruption, gas emissions, which travel up to 600 kilometres inland, may pose a risk to populations in the surrounding areas.

"The challenges ahead in the DRC are enormous. It will be a marathon, and we are only yet half way. We cannot stop now or we will lose what we have gained"

– Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief coordinator, Jan Egeland, September 2006.

The transition phase in Burundi has successfully continued since elections were held in July 2005. In 2006, negotiations between the GoB and the FNL – who have remained outside the peace process – culminated in the signing of a cease-fire agreement on 7 September 2006. This progress has been accompanied by a growing shift from relief to development programmes. Two important examples are the decision by the GoB to make primary school as well as maternal and under-five health care free of charge. Thus, although there is emerging stability and political progress, needs remain and new challenges present themselves in relation to ensuring access to basic services for all Burundians (including returnees and IDPs).

In Tanzania, humanitarian concerns continued to focus on the 328,000 refugees - mainly from Burundi but also from the DRC and other countries - that the country currently hosts. 2006 saw the return of almost 30,000 refugees to Burundi and to the DRC but also saw new arrivals from Burundi, DRC and Rwanda. Assistance to refugees has been challenged by inadequate funding but also by a slower than expected return of refugees to Burundi. In a crackdown on illegal immigration, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) has expelled several thousands of foreigners, the majority of whom are nationals of Rwanda but also from Burundi. In addition, Tanzania experienced widespread drought induced food insecurity in the early months of the year requiring the GoT to provide assistance for approximately 3.7 million people throughout the country. However, the food security situation has stabilised in recent months following improvements in cereal and non-cereal food availability, although some localised hotspots remain in northern parts of the country.

In Rwanda, political stability has continued in 2006, allowing for ongoing development activities. With the Gacaca process underway, rumours and speculations surrounding the process have precipitated

³ A total of 32 presidential candidates ran for election

the flight of a number of Rwandans to Uganda and Tanzania. Concern over drought-related food insecurity in the middle of the year has been assuaged by reports of a good rainy season and a productive harvest. Current predictions envisage a reduced risk of food insecurity except among the elderly, chronically ill and child-headed households.

Recent developments in negotiations between the Government of Uganda and the LRA have given rise to new hopes for peace in the northern parts of the country, but the peace negotiations became increasingly fragile during the month of October. A reduction in LRA activities in recent months have allowed for growing security in some parts of the Acholi and northern Lango sub-regions despite the presence of small groups of LRA rebels in Pader and Kitgum. The improved security situation has resulted in significant movements outside camps in Acholi sub-region and accelerated population returns in Lira as well as to a lesser extent in Teso sub-region. Although displacement in northern Uganda is often a localised problem in the sense that people are not displaced far from their place of origin, persistent insecurity and lack of livelihood means that immediate, full return is not always possible. Instead, large numbers of people continue to spend the night and receive basic assistance in IDP camps whilst leaving daily to prepare and farm their land. Drought conditions in Karamoja region have exacerbated insecurity in the region and contributed to humanitarian needs.

Humanitarian partners and aid agencies are operating in a volatile context and will continue in this way for some time. Besides the hazards and constraints for aid delivery in the midst of recurrent localised conflict, the challenges of reduced and shifting access to affected populations, the sheer scale of needs often strains the capacity of aid agencies to respond. Funds for emergency response particularly in non-food sectors are limited and, with competing emergencies in many parts of the world, the mobilisation of additional resources is a major challenge.

The International Conference for the GLR (IC/GLR) has continued to progress in its aims to facilitate the re-establishment of peace, security and development in the countries of the GLR. The conference comprises 11 core countries: the DRC, Republic of Congo (RoC), Central African Republic (CAR), Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and the Sudan. In November 2004, 14 heads of state and the Secretary General of the United Nations signed the Dar Es Salaam Declaration, which was developed over a one-year period by the participating countries. The process is expected to develop a series of projects and protocols that will be signed into a Pact in December 2006. The IC/GLR, whose secretariat is co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for the GLR and the African Union, is established around four clusters that are each currently led by UN agencies until the signing of the Pact when the core countries are expected to take over the functioning of the secretariat. These clusters are: i) Peace and Security; ii) Economic Integration and Regional Cooperation; iii) Democracy and Good Governance; and iv) Humanitarian and Social Issues. Each of the core countries has established a National Coordinating Committee led by a National Coordinator. These committees are responsible for guiding their respective country's inputs into the process and to inform their heads of state, through the foreign ministers, on progress made in the technical discussions.

Within the Humanitarian and Social Issues cluster, UN agencies, INGOs, and technical experts, have contributed to the development of projects and protocols on various priority humanitarian concerns. Seven projects and three protocols – on the Protection and Suppression of SGBV against Women and Children and on the Property Rights of Returning Populations – have been retained. The protocols and model legislation are expected to help governments in the region to legislate on these priority issues.

The introduction of the Humanitarian Reform process is also expected to have a positive impact on humanitarian response activities in the coming year. Both Uganda and the DRC have piloted the humanitarian reform process and other countries are expected to begin implementation of the cluster approach in addressing emergency needs. At the regional level, UN agencies, IOs and NGOs are expected to play a critical role in supporting the process at country level.

3.1.B The Humanitarian Consequences

Displacement, return and reintegration

According to recent estimations, over four million people remain displaced in the region, either within their national borders or into neighbouring countries. Despite a net reduction of over 13.5% between mid-2005 and 2006, Tanzania continues to host the largest number of refugees in the region – almost half of the total amount. However, the overwhelming majority of those displaced are IDPs, which account for over 3.4 million people in the DRC, Uganda and Burundi. Providing basic needs assistance and protection to these populations remains a major focus of humanitarian assistance, often hampered by a lack of access.

In the context of transition, new challenges are emerging linked to return and reintegration. The prospect of stability has and is expected to continue to encourage large numbers of displaced people to return to their area of origin.⁴ In Uganda, IDPs in Lira and to a lesser extent in Teso sub-regions are beginning to return, following improvements in the security situation – although an estimated 600,000 will still be living in IDP camps in northern Uganda in 2007. There have been respectively over 12,500 and over 17,000 facilitated refugee returns to DRC and Burundi during the course of this year. Returns to Burundi dramatically declined in the final quarter of 2005 and continued to decline in 2006 in part as the result of drought conditions and food insecurity in areas of return. Furthermore, the end of 2005 and the early months of 2006 saw the arrivals of 13,000 people from Burundi also citing food insecurity, but who had all returned in April. In August, facilitated returns to Burundi saw a renewed increase, which was prompted by the move to promotion of voluntary repatriation (in June 2006) coupled with the end of the school year and the beginning of the planting season. Facilitated returns to the DRC peaked in February this year at 3,500 people and made a significant decline to fewer than 500 in May. In recent months, returns have remained at roughly 1,000 per month. The recent expulsion by the GoT of about 10,000 Rwandans formerly living in Tanzania with large herds of cattle has resulted in acute humanitarian needs for the affected families in the north-eastern part of Rwanda. It is projected that the numbers of the expelled Rwandans might increase up to 60,000, crossing with up to 150,000 heads of cattle.

For many returnees, considerable support is needed to facilitate their return and reintegration in their area of origins where basic services, infrastructure and livelihood opportunities are often scarce or altogether absent. Land and resource scarcity is a problem for many of those returning, which in turn contributes to increased levels of poverty and vulnerability and has implications for the safety of refugees and their willingness to return.



Refugee children playing in Kanembwa Camp, Kibondo, Tanzania.

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⁴ Between mid 2005 and mid 2006 it is estimated that the number of displaced in the region has reduced by 14%.

Supporting IDP Return in Northern Uganda

If peace comes to northern Uganda, hundreds of thousands of people who now live in cramped displacement camps will be able to return home to their villages. One imperative will be to provide food security in long-abandoned farms. There is a precedent. In 2003 the rebel LRA attacked Teso district in central Uganda. Whole districts emptied as cattle-keeping and farming people fled to Soroti town.

“Life in the camp was tough because of the hunger,” recalls mother-of-eight Rosa. “As the mother, you stay with the small children, and if the others didn’t manage to sell firewood it wasn’t at all easy.”

Her husband Peter agrees that life was hard in the camp. “Diseases were killing people in the IDP camps. There was a lot of congestion.... People were fighting and stealing others’ properties.” Peter would get headaches from thinking about the problems he and his family faced. “I was worried about how I would survive.”

While hundreds of families are still living in temporary camps at the foot of Soroti Rock, most have gone home again - including Peter and Rosa’s family. After two and a half years in the camp, they made the 12-hour walk back home to Tubur. They found their huts demolished by the LRA and trenches dug into their fields by the rebels. The cassava, millet, sorghum, groundnut, cowpea and bean crops the family once raised had been destroyed. Their livestock had been eaten.

World Vision was running a project to help IDPs get started again. The intervention was fairly straightforward, but: “World Vision gave me everything to recover,” says Peter. He received millet, beans and a sack of groundnut seeds, some simple tools and a pregnant goat. The groundnuts yielded five sacks at harvest time; three of them earned 90,000 Uganda shillings (about \$50 US), which were used to send the children to school.



A bull they had been given before leaving the IDP camp helped plough the derelict land back into condition. World Vision International’s (WVI) contributions of oxen and a plough to families identified by local rehabilitation committees is regularly praised by communities for helping to restore the agricultural fortunes of returning residents. Families that don’t have land, or who have enough strong arms to plough it themselves, may be given a pregnant cow instead.

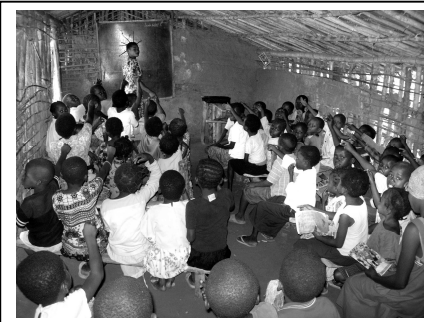
“It means a lot to have a cow here,” says Daniel, 35, another returnee who is looking after five children and orphans. “It gives you self-respect. There is the milk for the children, the manure for the soil, and the calves that can be sold if necessary for medical bills or big expenses. Every additional thing that helps, like this cow, means one is able to cope with the shocks and troubles of life much more easily.”

Photograph and text, World Vision International 2006

Protection and human rights violations

Despite growing prospects for peace, insecurity and its effect on family and social structures continue to profoundly affect many millions of people in the region. The systematic targeting of civilians has been one of the most defining features of conflict in the region and remains a continued threat in areas affected by intermittent and localised conflicts such as in eastern DRC and northern Uganda. In the DRC, challenges related to demobilisation and reintegration have also contributed to criminality and re-recruitment of former combatants, whilst posing a real risk for transition processes.

The particular vulnerability of women and girls to sexual and other forms of GBV and exploitation remains a key concern in the region. In recent years, there has been growing recognition of the widespread incidence of SGBV against women and girls in conflict settings including in eastern DRC and northern Uganda. The effect of this violence – which includes rape, mutilation, torture and exploitation – is devastating for the individual and the family but also at a broader community and social level. A culture of impunity means that only in the rarest of incidents are perpetrators held accountable and punished. For those who are displaced, risks of attack and vulnerability to exploitation are also great. In addition, chronic vulnerability and poverty in the region has forced thousands of women and girls into high-risk occupations such as sex work or slave labour. Human trafficking, for use in combat, prostitution and domestic labour, is increasingly emerging as an issue of concern in the region.



Children with no books and pens attending class at a primary school in Oriental province, DRC, May 2006.

© Hugo Rami/IRIN

As in any humanitarian crisis, children are of great concern in the region. The use of children in combat and their abduction has been one of the most horrifying features of the regions conflicts. Demobilisation processes require special consideration for the needs of children – many of whom have been exposed to and experienced extreme violence – in order to prevent further exploitation and abuse. A recent report by Amnesty International has again highlighted the plight of children in the context of the region's conflicts, estimating that 11,000 children remain in the hands of armed groups in the DRC. In addition, a lack of access to education due to limited infrastructure and localised insecurity also has a major impact on structural vulnerability and contributes to a poor protection environment.

Food and livelihood security

Despite some improvements in the food security situation mainly due to progress in the establishment of peace and reduction of conflicts in the region, populations in the GLR remain extremely vulnerable from the long-term effects of conflict, including displacement, lack of governance, livelihood and asset losses, human rights violations and lack of the most basic services and infrastructure. This very fragile food and livelihood security situation is further compounded by the effects of drought, floods and other natural hazards. Crop diseases, including Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD) and banana will continue to pose additional risks, substantially reducing yields of staple crops. Transboundary animal diseases are also a major concern with the outbreaks of avian flu, the persistence of Newcastle Disease, tick-borne diseases (East Coast Disease) and Foot and Mouth Disease. In 2006, the lack of access to food as a result of drought in the early and middle months of the year necessitated assistance for 3.7 million people in Tanzania. In Burundi, 450,000 households received relief assistance, together with 1.6 million people in northern Uganda and 2.5 million people in the DRC. Providing support to livelihoods is key in meeting immediate needs and providing sustainable solutions.

Recovery and transition

The consolidation of peace is the main challenge in the GLR at present as the region's countries have made substantial progress towards establishing internationally recognised and democratically elected governments. The transition from years of violence, insecurity and human suffering into viable economies and sustainable development cannot happen immediately or in isolation as processes in each country are crucially linked to their neighbours. For countries moving from conflict towards peace, security and development funding can be difficult to secure, as the 'emergency' phase is largely perceived to be over. However, continued support to meeting humanitarian needs is essential in this phase in order to consolidate peace and to prevent regression into new cycles of conflict. Whilst humanitarian needs in the region are the result of conflict, insecurity, and a political vacuum, they also have their roots in the endemic poverty of the region. Poverty, limited education, a lack of basic social services, and weaknesses in civil authority, have all contributed to chronic vulnerability.

Christine is a mother of four who has returned from Tanzania. Her husband abandoned her and the children. Since she was born in Tanzania, she does not know where her late parents are from and has not heard from any relatives since her return to Burundi. Her children do not go to school because she has no money.

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Health

Despite an overall increase in security, the region's crises continue to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the GLR. Access to healthcare, especially for those displaced by conflict, has been limited largely due to a collapse in pre-existing health infrastructure. This has contributed to an increasing number of deaths due to conflict-related trauma, communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases. Diseases such as malaria and cholera are endemic in many parts of the region and 2006 saw the re-emergence of the plague in the DRC. The threat of the spread of disease from other countries (for example the current wild polio virus threat in the HoA) also requires continued efforts towards the development of disease surveillance systems.

HIV/AIDS

The need to expand the HIV/AIDS response in the GLR remains critical following years of conflict, which have led to widespread displacement and the mass migration of refugees from one country to another. Addressing cross-border cooperation in HIV/AIDS management is therefore critical. Relatively stable countries or countries undergoing transition such as the DRC now also face a new challenge, which is to prevent the number of HIV infections from escalating further. According to the DRC national HIV/AIDS programme (PNLS), there were about 1.2 million HIV-positive people in the country in 2005; approximately 4% of the population. Also of importance - and strongly linked to HIV/AIDS - is the need to act against SGBV/SEA, which is currently widespread in the region. In the DRC for instance, 20% of the survivors of rape are HIV positive.

3.2 SCENARIOS

Best-case scenario

A best-case scenario in the GLR in 2007 is characterised by an overall reduction in emergency humanitarian needs, allowing for the allocation of resources to return and recovery assistance. This would imply positive progress in elections in the DRC and, with the peace process in Uganda, the advancement in demobilisation activities. At the same time, a best-case scenario would see a positive continuation of the transition in Burundi, including integration of the FNL and success in addressing issues of resource scarcity and infrastructure. Increasing stability in the region would undoubtedly see growing refugee and IDP returns but these would, in the best case, be sufficiently supported by inter-governmental coordination and by adequate resources for return and re-integration activities. In relation to climatic and natural hazards, this scenario would see no sudden disasters such as earthquakes or volcano eruption and minimal impact of drought or flooding. Whilst AI is expected to be seen in the region in the course of 2007, cases would be limited with no case of human infection. Other epidemics will undoubtedly continue, even in the best case, but would not spread substantially or change in profile. Overall, continued high levels of vulnerability in the region would be expected but increased security levels and favourable climatic conditions would lead to some localised improvements in household-level food and livelihood security.

Worst-case Scenario



A refugee contemplates the journey ahead of him departure centre, Kanenbwa camp, Tanzania.

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The worst-case scenario envisages a reversal of the trend towards peace and transition in the region including the breakdown of the election process in the DRC and a return to conflict with involvement from neighbouring countries. In addition, peace talks in Uganda with the LRA fail with an increase in attacks by the LRA on civilian populations in the north of the country. This would be accompanied by increased levels of displacement and massive population movements and an associated increase in humanitarian needs. Increased levels of conflict would also be accompanied by increased incidences of SGBV and other human rights violations as well as limited access to populations in need. A worst-case scenario would also see new climatic and natural hazards, including drought and flooding as well as sudden onset disasters such as the eruption of Mount Nyiragongo or earthquakes. In addition, an

outbreak of AI would greatly affect livelihood security and human-to-human transmission would have a catastrophic effect on populations in the region. A widespread increase in the type and extent of epidemics would also be seen in this scenario.

Most Likely Scenario

The most likely scenario anticipates that peace processes in the region provide potential for growing stability and a reduction in armed violence. However, it is expected that a decline in the level of conflict is likely to be accompanied by an increase in criminal activity and banditry. Current levels of displacement are expected to remain largely unchanged in 2007 with returns ongoing but some localised re-displacement also possible. Overall, access and freedom of movement are likely to increase. Incidences of drought and flooding are expected in the coming year and a worsening in drought conditions in Karamoja considered as probable. Whilst a volcanic eruption of Mount Nyiragongo is currently not foreseen in the imminent future, it is anticipated that gas emissions will continue to require close monitoring and emergency planning. In relation to epidemics, the current disease profile is likely to remain unchanged with a continued spread of communicable diseases and persistent high levels of malnutrition in some parts of the region.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In light of the current context in the region, the agreed upon scenarios and the expected humanitarian consequences, stakeholders to the 2007 CAP identified eight priority areas of intervention under the overall goal of **supporting effective, appropriate and timely assistance to populations in need in the GLR**.

Priority areas of response reflect those sectors which are of prime humanitarian concern within the current context (health and nutrition, food security, HIV/AIDS, GBV and education)⁵ as well as those areas in which regional actors are able to offer additional value through technical support, best practice application, surge capacity and backstopping. Inter-agency working groups on Food Security and Nutrition, Health, HIV/AIDS, GBV and on Education have taken the lead in identifying operational objectives and associated response plans in these areas.

In addition to technical sectors, regional partners have prioritised their particular role in coordination and support services as well as in emergency preparedness and response. The GLR CAP has traditionally emphasised these specific areas of expertise provided by regional structures in order to support and complement field-level interventions. The Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on Disaster Preparedness for Central and East Africa has taken the lead in the development of the preparedness response plan.

The other key area of focus is Early Recovery and Transition. Indeed, stakeholders agree that the humanitarian response in the region has to adequately take into consideration the transitional context in the GLR. The need to provide relief services to affected populations within a framework of recovery is critical to an effective response and to consolidating peace and supporting development. The recently formed working group on Early Recovery and Transition has taken the lead in the development of this plan and will continue to monitor its implementation in the coming year.

As such, the sectors and themes prioritised for response at the regional level are: a) Health and Nutrition; b) Food and Livelihood Security; c) HIV/AIDS; d) Gender-Based Violence; e) Education; f) Early Recovery and Transition; g) Coordination and Support Services; and h) Emergency Preparedness and Response.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

3.4.A Health and Nutrition

Overarching goal: To support the reduction of avoidable mortality and suffering (malnutrition and morbidity) through appropriate health and nutrition interventions (taking into account the SPHERE standards).

Objective 1: Support in assessing needs, analysing and addressing root causes of malnutrition, morbidity and mortality

Indicator:

- Number of joint assessment and surveys (baseline data in the region) with reports on the IAWG website, including the compilation of reports on technical support provided by Regional Health Emergency Group (RHEG) members to countries under assessment

Activities:

- Provide technical guidance on assessment and analysis methods, including the use of the NAF;
- Provide support in collecting baseline data (surveys and data compilation) and setting up a tracking system on major health threats;
- Ensure coherence of approach to information management with other sectors (including Food Security, Water and Environmental Sanitation, etc.).

Objective 2: Ensure coordinated planning and implementation of preventative and curative health and nutrition measures

Indicator:

- Number of coordination and specific RHEG meetings with minutes.

⁵ Please see section on humanitarian consequences

Activities:

- Provide technical support in planning processes (including humanitarian action and recovery) at both country and regional levels;
- Provide training in planning process and standard procedures;
- Promote the use of the IASC, HIV/AIDS and GBV guidelines in the development of plans.

Objective 3: Provide support to capacity building to improve health and nutrition systems

Indicator:

- Number of guidelines discussed and harmonised to support country plans (including the clusters – health and nutrition – roll out).

Activities:

- Support the roll out of the cluster approach at the country level providing information and guidelines;
- Provide support to primary healthcare and nutrition services in accordance with the minimum care package;
- Provide support to human resource development at the country level through training, technical support, resource mobilisation and advocacy.

Objective 4: Develop preparedness and response capacity related to health and nutrition

Indicator:

- Number of regional disaster preparedness plans developed or updated by the RHEG, or support provided to countries in disaster preparedness.

Activities:

- Support to the establishment of a cross-border surveillance system at the country level by supporting in-country capacity;
- Facilitate information exchange between countries and regions;
- Contribute to in-country preparedness activities by providing surge capacity and training;
- Preposition strategic stocks and develop strategic partnership for interventions (reference laboratories, regional NGOs, etc.).

The activities outlined above will be undertaken by the UN Cluster lead agencies (World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with other health regional key stakeholders in health and nutrition (RHEG, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies). The plan will be monitored by regular RHEG meetings, including a specific workshop, to analyse progress and conduct during joint assessment in countries.

3.4.B Food and Livelihood Security

Objective 1: Strengthening coordination and information exchange

Indicators:

- Number of national and international agencies involved/supporting Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) activities;
- Information depository;
- Integrated databases;
- Number of countries adopting Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) tools;
- Regional food security analysis reports;
- Assessments reports.

Activities:

- Enhance and strengthen the FSNWG as a regional coordination mechanism;
- Develop links with country coordination mechanisms through information management and dissemination;
- Store and make available regional food security and nutrition information (assessments, surveys, standard methodology, etc.) and disseminate joint publications;
- Develop plans for the roll out of common analytical tools in particular the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IFSHPC);

- Improve assessment coordination and the harmonisation of methodologies through links with national food security coordination structures;
- Provide regional coordination for multi-country food-security interventions.

Outputs:

- Regional FSNWG providing inputs to decision-makers for a balanced and timely allocation of resources;
- Regular flow of information between national and regional levels;
- Regional information depository including a resource centre and integrated databases with analysis functionality established;
- Regional food security and nutrition analysis conducted at least twice a year using IPC tools;
- Joint assessments performed with a harmonised methodology;
- Appropriate and balanced interventions.

Objective 2: Enhance preparedness, early warning and response capacity

Indicators:

- Regional reports and maps indicating potential and current food security crises;
- Regular food security analysis performed at the country level;
- Advocacy messages disseminated;
- Response plan;
- Overall funding status of the sector;
- Number of projects funded for the sector;
- Number and relevance of projects implemented in countries in the region.

Activities:

- Develop consensus definition of food security crisis;
- Undertake regional analysis to identify potential emergencies and their impact on food security, integrating similar exercises carried out at the country level;
- Provide training/technical support to strengthen the food-security analytical capacity at the country level;
- Ensure better integration of and support to regional early warning and preparedness capacities, such as African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, etc;
- Develop advocacy messages on response coverage related to needs across the region and appropriateness of responses;
- Provide surge capacity through the fielding of specialised technical expertise;
- Promote harmonised and balanced response across countries in the region;
- Promote a livelihood-oriented and culturally sensitive approach.

Outputs:

- Identification of potential food security crisis areas;
- Strengthened food security and assessment analysis across countries in the region;
- Advocacy strategy and messages developed and implemented;
- Assessment and rapid response teams deployed at the onset of new emergencies;
- Reduced gap between onset of the disaster and start of the response;
- Allocation of resources in the region according to the assessed needs and livelihood systems of beneficiaries.

Objective 3: Promote, design and support regional/cross border food security and livelihoods interventions

Indicators:

- Number of vulnerable people involved in improved, diversified and environmentally sustainable activities;
- Number of IDPs/refugees able to restart agriculture and livestock breeding activities;
- Dietary intake of HIV-affected project beneficiaries;
- Income of HIV-affected project beneficiaries;
- Mortality and morbidity of livestock across the region;
- Number of households using disease-free planting material.

Activities:

- Support livelihoods and strengthen resilience of most vulnerable groups;
- Improve food security and build resilience through livelihood support to HIV/AIDS-affected households;
- Reinforce production capacities of returning/resettling IDPs and refugees;
- Prevent and control animal and crop transboundary diseases.

Outputs:

- Vulnerable households' assets and production capacities protected and enhanced;
- Increased dietary intake and dietary utilisation at household level of HIV affected households;
- Increased food production and incomes of HIV-affected households;
- IDPs/refugees reinserted and able to resume activities;
- Improved animal health status and increased productivity of animals;
- Increased areas planted with disease-free material and increased yields.

The activities outlined above will be undertaken by United Nations agencies (FAO, UNICEF and WFP) in collaboration with other key regional stakeholders in the FSNWG, including international organisations, NGOs, and other UN agencies.

3.4.C HIV/AIDS

Objective 1: Expand and improve regional and national level capacity to provide HIV services to populations in humanitarian and transitional settings

Indicators:

- Number of task force meetings on HIV in emergencies;
- Number of capacity building training sessions;
- Number of Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions conducted;
- Number of trainings on GBV guidelines;
- Number of copies of GBV guidelines distributed.

Activities:

- Support HIV/AIDS task forces at national level through mainstreaming HIV issues into humanitarian coordination mechanisms;
- Develop regional capacity by training trainers in the IASC guidelines for HIV in emergencies;
- Support follow-up training in the IASC Guidelines for national staff, NGOs and others;
- Support increased inter-linkages between GBV and HIV in respective programs through training on GBV guidelines;
- Support the dissemination and implementation of IASC Guidelines for HIV in emergencies.

Objective 2: Expand delivery of essential HIV services to affected populations in emergency and transitional settings

Indicators:

- Number of disseminated advocacy products;
- Number of briefing sessions held with senior officials;
- Number of media briefings and press reports;
- Funds raised by HIV services in emergency settings;
- Number of projects funded.

Activities:

- Develop and implement a multi-agency advocacy strategy for improved HIV service delivery for prevention, care, treatment and mitigation in emergency settings;
- Mobilise resource for expansion of HIV prevention and service care.

Responsibility for the implementation of the HIV/AIDS response plan will be assumed by the HIV/AIDS working group. Monitoring of the progress of activities will be undertaken through group meetings, ongoing communication and joint initiatives.

3.4.D Gender-Based Violence

Objective 1: Increase local, national, and regional capacity to address GBV

Indicators:

- Number of task force meetings held;
- Number of joint missions undertaken;
- Number of joint programmes developed;
- Number of capacity building training sessions;
- Number of ToT sessions conducted;
- Number of regional plans developed and / or strengthened.

Activities:

- Support coordination and collaboration at national and regional levels through joint missions, knowledge sharing, partnership development, etc.;
- Support the local, national, and regional dissemination and implementation of IASC "GBV in Emergencies Guidelines", as well as other relevant guidelines and frameworks for addressing GBV;
- Facilitate the design and/or implementation of local, national, and regional strategic plans for addressing GBV.

Objective 2: Ensure development of comprehensive GBV prevention and response policies and programming.

Indicators:

- Number of policies developed in the region;
- Number of protocols developed in the region;
- Number of legislations developed against impunity;
- Number of programs on GBV.

Activities:

- Ensure care and treatment of survivors is available (health, reproductive health, psycho-social care, legal assistance, police response. etc);
- Support policy development, including that which focuses on ending impunity or perpetrators, at the national and regional levels;
- Support the IC/GLR in the implementation of relevant policies and protocols for scaling-up GBV activities at the national and local levels;
- Contribute to the development of programming targeting emerging issues, including trafficking, GBV and its links to the HIV/AIDS transmission, male involvement in addressing GBV, demobilisation and reintegration programs, etc.

Objective 3: Facilitate local, national, and regional activities related to advocacy and awareness raising on the causes, contributing factors, and consequences of GBV

Indicators:

- Number of people reached;
- Number of regional advocacy activities.

Activities:

- Develop regional advocacy strategy for prevention and suppression of GBV, identifying key targets and stakeholders;
- Facilitate linkages amongst local, national, and regional advocacy and awareness raising efforts.

The Regional GBV Task force will be responsible for overseeing these activities. As the task force meets on a monthly basis, it will be able to monitor the progress of these activities and feed into the overall monitoring and evaluation of the CHAP. Task-force members will undertake the specific activities outlined above jointly.

3.4.E Early Recovery and Transition

Key priorities

- Return and reintegration;
- Rehabilitation, construction and re-construction;
- Establishment & strengthening of basic social services;
- Promotion of the Rule of Law.

Objective 1: Advocate for continued humanitarian support for populations in transition

Indicators:

- Transition issues appearing on advocacy group meetings agenda;
- Number of reflections and discussions organised and held on transition issues;
- Donor discussions held on transition issues.

Activities:

- Identify regional advocacy priorities, messages and targets;
- Conduct advocacy campaigns;
- Organise reflection on transition issues with key decision makers (donors, agencies, institutions, governments, etc): harmonise and integrate emergency and recovery action, focusing on priority areas that may not fit neatly in sectors traditionally included in humanitarian coordination;
- Resource mobilisation for emerging needs and for transitional contexts;
- Promote cultural sensitivity in operations.

Objective 2: Systematise and strengthen knowledge management

Indicators:

- Participation in regional fora to share knowledge and resources;
- Participation in web-based networks on various topics (disaster risk reduction, gender-based violence, emergency preparedness etc.);
- Liaison with Early Recovery cluster leads and other experts on transition issues;
- Roll out of policy guidelines and tools (e.g. IASC Gender Handbook etc).

Activities:

- Web-based networking;
- Knowledge sharing (including through regional Early Recovery Group);
- Identification of existing tools, guidelines, best practices and lessons learned (including indigenous knowledge and experience);
- Identify and deploy technical expertise on early recovery and transition issues;
- Disseminate relevant policy guidelines and tools.

Partners from both emergency and development communities participate in a variety of fora for advocacy and knowledge management. UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP-BCPR) is the global cluster lead for Early Recovery and will perform this role at the regional level with support from OCHA. The UNDP Drylands Development Centre will join with other partners such as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and BCPR to organise strategic discussions on drought and vulnerabilities in the region. ISDR will hold key interactions with partners at regional and global levels to reflect on disaster risk reduction. UNDP and OCHA will work with other partners such as UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNHCR to follow through on the commitments made on the IC/GLR's Pact on Peace, Security and Development. WVI, IOM and CARE will join UN partners and other humanitarian and development agencies in the sharing of knowledge and resources.

3.4.F Education

Objective 1: To reduce the incidence of disease and improve health among school children and their families in IDP camps in the GLR.

Indicators:

- Proto-type co-circular survival skills package produced;
- Training support materials produced;
- Piloting of project in at least 15 IDP camps;
- Evaluation report written;

- Project packages produced in at least four languages.

Activities

- Develop a proto-type co-circular survival skills education package;
- Produce training support materials for the package;
- Piloting of package in selected IDP camps;
- Evaluation and revision of the package;
- Translation, printing and shipment of package;
- Creation of cadre of regional trainers.

Objective 2: Strengthen capacity in requesting agencies to train a range of professionals involved in the humanitarian projects in the GLR

Indicators:

- Needs assessment report written;
- At least 3 generic training / human resource development packages produced;
- Packages piloted at regional level (ToT);
- Training / human resource development packages produced in at least 3 language;
- Established cadre of regional trainers.

Activities:

- Multi agency training / human resource development needs assessment;
- Development of a range of generic training / human resource development packages;
- Piloting of generic training / human resource development packages;
- Translation, printing and shipment of packages;
- Creation of a cadre of lead trainers at the regional level for each package.

Objective 3: To assist agencies at field level to produce effective community sensitisation / awareness raising materials in support of interventions in IDP camps

Indicators:

- Materials development course pre-tested;
- Training of Trainers conducted;
- Materials development package produced;
- Materials development package produced in at least two languages;
- Established cadre of regional trainers;
- Evaluation report written.

Activities:

- Develop and pre-test a materials development course;
- Materials development workshop for trainers;
- Production of materials development package;
- Translation, printing and shipment of packages;
- Creation of a cadre of lead trainers at the regional level;
- Evaluation of package.

Objective 4: To provide Training and Vocational Education for economic self-reliance of IDPs and ex-combatants

Indicators:

- Trainees attended training sessions;
- Survey report written;
- Training materials developed and textbooks and tools acquired;
- Host trainers identified;
- Capacity of instructors and host trainers enhanced;
- IDP-youth and ex-combatants provided with vocational and literacy skills;
- Cooperative groups formed.

Activities:

- Identify potential IDPs youth and ex-combatants (both boys and girls);
- Survey skill areas with market demand and with potential for vocational training;
- Develop and acquire appropriate textbooks, training materials and tools;
- Assess potential enterprise owners (host trainers) to offer vocational skills;
- Build the capacity of providers of skill training in institutions and private sector;
- Conduct literacy and skills training through enterprises and / or vocational training centres;
- Assist the trainees to form cooperative groups.

In consultation with implementing partners, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (PEER) will take the lead in the coordination and implementation of the activities outlined above. Agencies will exchange information through bilateral exchanges and the use of inter-agency fora.

3.4.G Coordination and Support Services

Objective 1: Strengthen the inter-agency approach in line with humanitarian reform objectives

Indicators:

- Number of joint programmes and projects developed and implemented at regional level;
- Proportion of assessments initiated or supported by regional offices undertaken on an inter-agency basis;
- Regional consultation on the cluster approach and its implication for humanitarian response at regional level.

Activities

- Provide support to the implementation of the cluster approach at county level;
- Initiate and carry out inter-agency / joint-assessments;
- Clarify roles and responsibilities at regional level;
- Consolidate partnerships;
- Collaborate on the development of policies and programming.

Objective 2: Develop and / or fine tune / roll out analytical tools at regional level

Indicators:

- Number of country teams using the IPC in the region in 2007;
- Number of country teams using the needs analysis framework for inter-agency strategic planning including the CAP.

Activities

- Promote the use of the IPC in the region;
- Harmonise situation analysis and integration into regional analysis (IPC, NAF).

Objective 3: Strengthening coordinated resource mobilisation and advocacy efforts

Indicators:

- Number of UN agencies and NGOs participating in the advocacy working group;
- Issue of four or more humanitarian bulletins in 2007.

Activities

- Consolidate the advocacy working group and develop an inter-agency advocacy plan;
- Issue regular humanitarian bulletins with input from all stakeholders;
- Advocate for more efficient pool funding at country level and a balanced response.

A large number of stakeholders contribute to the coordination role through the chairing of inter-agency groups and task forces and nearly all play a role in the coordination between regional, field-level and headquarters activities.

In relation to the humanitarian reform process, OCHA will work with regional IASC partners to support the implementation of the four pillars within the region by providing support and by acting as a convener between regional partners. Cluster lead agencies at the regional level may also contribute

to this process by liaising between their headquarter and country counterparts to ensure adequate support is provided to implementation. In addition, NGOs and UN agencies currently chairing regional inter-agency groups will have a key role to play in defining the possible application of clusters at regional level.⁶

With regard to the support to harmonised and standardised situation analysis, FAO will continue to promote the use of the integrated phase classification through the FSNWG. FAO, WFP and WHO have also made significant contributions to the NAF, both in terms of developing the tool as well as its implementation. These agencies and other humanitarian partners are expected to continue efforts towards this goal in 2007.

In relation to the advocacy-working group, OCHA will intensify efforts through this forum to build consensus on key issues in the region, to develop common messages, and to ensure that advocacy initiatives towards awareness raising and resource mobilisation are implemented.

Progress towards the goals of the plan will be monitored through the use of the Great Lakes CHAP monitoring matrix and quarterly and mid year review meetings. Other fora such as the monthly information exchange meetings on the GLR, scenario development workshops and IAWG consultations will also provide feedback on progress towards the stated objectives.

3.4.H Emergency Preparedness and Response

Objective 1: Promote a best practice approach to integrated preparedness and response at national and regional level for UNCTs, NGOs and IOs.

Indicators:

- Number of agencies submitting best practice documents to the IAWG website;
- Number of hits on the IAWG website.

Activities:

- Identify, collect, collate and disseminate examples of and guidelines for best practice;
- Further development of the IAWG website.

Objective 2: Support the development of integrated national and regional preparedness and response plans to address major risks in the region

Indicators:

- Number of request made for technical support;
- Number of organisations and country teams represented in the regional Scenario Development exercise.

Activities:

- Respond to requests for the provision of technical support and surge capacity for preparedness and contingency planning;
- Share early warning information (sector / agency);
- Systematic dissemination of the quarterly IASC early warning report;
- Participate in regional scenario development and regional contingency planning when necessary;
- Support to training at country level within the cluster framework;
- Promote dialogue with non-traditional partners and at community level.

UN agencies and NGOs will work together to implement the activities outlined above and to review progress throughout the course of the year, including through the IAWG sub-group on Emergency Preparedness and Response. Information exchange platforms such as the IAWG website, regular disseminations by OCHA, and inter-agency meetings will be employed to ensure that relevant information is exchanged and progress is monitored on an ongoing basis.

⁶ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has stated that its position on the cluster approach is the following: "Among the components of the Movement, the ICRC is not taking part in the cluster approach. Nevertheless, coordination between the ICRC and the UN will continue to the extent necessary to achieve efficient operational complementarity and a strengthened response for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence."

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

The monitoring of regional humanitarian initiatives has been repeatedly identified as an area that poses multiple challenges for humanitarian actors. The short-term nature of many initiatives as well as the support nature of many regional activities requires creative approaches to monitoring. Furthermore, impact evaluation and the ability to determine whether a given activity has translated into effective assistance for beneficiaries require monitoring at many different levels. However, the importance of monitoring and evaluation is well established and regional level partners continue to work to integrate monitoring components into their programming and to find innovative means of evaluating their activities.

Monitoring achievements against the CHAP is undertaken both collectively and by individual agencies. In addition to the specific plans outlined in the sector/thematic response plans, monitoring of the CHAP process as a whole will also be undertaken during the course of the year. A number of review meetings are held at regular intervals, during which agencies are asked to provide a critical assessment of their activities in each area of the CAP, identifying areas of achievement, unmet expectations, lessons learned and areas where reorientation is required. These consultations are facilitated by the regular updating of a review matrix (see annex I: "Matrix of Activities Towards the Objectives of the 2006 Common Humanitarian Action Plan"). This helps to provide a collective picture of the CHAP implementation. Internally, agencies employ their own programmatic evaluation to monitor their activities.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The criteria for project prioritisation for the 2007 Great Lakes CAP relate both to the specific context and needs in the region and to the particular role of regional-level operations. The sectoral response plans therefore have identified specific objectives under which regional humanitarian partners can make the most significant contribution to response. Projects are being shared with and reviewed by focal points in each of the sectoral and thematic areas under the relevant inter-agency group and by all stakeholders in the process.

Projects included in the 2007 Great Lakes CAP:

- Are in line with strategic priorities and response plan objectives;
- Have a cross border or multi-country focus;
- Aim to address the needs of priority vulnerable groups;
- Aim to make a measurable impact within the 12-month timeframe of the CAP.

ANNEX I.

MATRIX OF ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE OBJECTIVES OF THE 2006 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

Priority area of action	Agency / organisation	Steps/activities undertaken towards the stated objective of the 2006 CHAP
Progress against operational objectives		
1) Strengthen a coordinated and collaborative approach		
A) Participate in joint assessment, prioritisation and planning exercises	FAO / WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and participated in a NAF Meeting, held in Nairobi, on 1 to 2 May 2006, with the goal of (i) providing a brief overview of FAO Food Security Analysis and Needs Assessment Activities; and (ii) outlining a response protocol that informs food security analysis and assessment of different types of crises. Joint FAO-WFP NAF exercises were carried on in selected countries in the region.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to organise and facilitate the twice yearly Scenario Development Workshop for the GLR with participation from UN agencies, NGOs and IOs; Participated in the joint FAO/WFP NAF meeting in Nairobi in May; Facilitated two regional CAP processes (GLR and HoA); Continued to work with partners, country offices and HQs to build consensus on situation analysis and response planning and to provide consistent advocacy messages. OCHA has continued to promote NGO involvement in all processes; The regional office has been engaged in implementing humanitarian reform processes including Central Emergency Response Fund allocations and to an inclusive evaluation of the possible implementation of the cluster approach at regional level; Regular exchange through meetings, electronic media and reporting allow continuous consultation and consensus building.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ commissioned a joint assessment mission (including UNHCR and other interested UN agencies and donors) with the overall objective of assessing the need for, and scope of, future programming in the GLR in March-April 2006. The coordination and management of the GLR PRRO, especially whether the regional PRRO should be regional or country-specific, was also focused on by WFP HQ.
	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in the cluster appeal coordination (Uganda); IOM has strengthened its institutional capacity in Tanzania.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the regional level WHO has been involved in joint priority identification and strategy definition for the drought crisis in the region (strategic meeting of the RHEG chaired by WHO); Participated in joint assessments at country level and the regional office has provided support to country offices in developing joint proposals with partners (Uganda, DRC, and Kenya).
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in joint priorities, contingency planning exercises, and scenario development workshops, as well as CAP mid-year review priorities.

GREAT LAKES REGION

B) Develop the role of the IAWG and affiliated sub-groups	IAWG Core Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IAWG has been working to define and formalise its structure and the role of both participating organisations, and of the groups themselves. A draft membership guide has been prepared; • An administrator has been recruited and assumed the position in April. The Administrator plays a key role in managing the schedules, minutes and events of the group as well as managing content of the website; • The IAWG website was soft launched at the GLR CAP launch in December 2005, allowing for a pilot period for members to comment on the site. The website has been further developed in early 2006; • IAWG has now been established as the regional SPHERE focal point. • Participants: WVI (chair), IFRC (vice-chair), Concern Universal (CU), Concern Worldwide, UNFPA, Trociare, VSF-B, WFP, International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), UNDP, RedR-IHE, WVO, Care International, IRC, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), FAO, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam, UNHCR
	Training Sub Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group has continued to meet and has recently appointed a new chairman. • Participants: WVI (chair), RedR-IHE (vice-chair), European Commission Humanitarian Office, IFRC, IRC, WVI, CU, OCHA, CRS, UNHABITAT, World Concern, UNFPA
	Logistics Sub-Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conjunction with the core group, the Logistics Group has been in close contact with the Fleet Forum, which plays a role in enhancing and supporting humanitarian transport capacity, standards and management capacities. The IAWG has been asked to take forward advocacy on the Fleet Forum's road safety initiatives; • Closely involved in the needs assessment process for the establishment of a regional logistics cluster and has since liaised on complementary action. • Participants: WVI (chair), CRS (vice-chair), Oxfam, UNHCR, SC-UK, IOM, UNICEF, IFRC, WFP, Oxfam, MSF-B, IRC, Academy for Educational Development, Merlin, CRS
	Emergency Preparedness and Response Sub-Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants: OCHA (Chair), OXFAM (vice-chair), WVI, Care International, Centrale Humanitaire Medico-Pharmaceutique, CU, UNDP, Oxfam, Trocaire, UNICEF, WHO, IFRC
	Information Management Sub-Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants: NPA (chair), SC-UK (vice-chair), WVI, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, African Medical and Research Foundation, CRS, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), IOM, IRC, OCHA, USAID, VSF-B, WFP, WVI
	HIV/AIDS Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS and Drought paper prepared and circulated; • ToT on the IASC Guidelines planned; • Participated in by OCHA, FAO, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, Care International, CU, Save the Children, IFRC; • Steering Committee: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, OCHA, SC-UK, FAO, UNAIDS. Widespread participation from UN, NGO, IOs and donor representatives.
	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the chairmanship of FAO, the FSNWG was further developed with the goal to (i) facilitate inter-agency consensus and information sharing (ii) develop a common language and regional comparability to describe evolving situations at country-level (iii) advocate for a speedy and appropriate response (iv) share experiences on lessons learned. The group's work covers 11 countries: the DRC, Tanzania, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda; • The FSNWG has held special sessions on the drought and introduced the use of the IFSHPC by Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) as a joint tool to facilitate contingency planning exercises. The IFSHPC also constituted the basis for decision-making when preparing and launching the recent 2006 Horn of Africa Drought Consolidated Appeal. Participants in the group: FAO, FAO/FSAU, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF, OXFAM, WVI, CONCERN; • A work plan for 2006-2007 is being developed.

GREAT LAKES REGION

	Sexual and Gender Based Violence and sexual abuse and exploitation task force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV in Drought paper developed and circulated; • SGBV task force: Continues to meet on a monthly basis and has identified the need to develop a communications/advocacy strategy on GBV and SEA; • Worked with the HIV/AIDS group during the ToT on HIV/AIDS to incorporate GBV issues in the training; • Consultations led to the regional GBV meeting in Zambia. The regional meeting was participated in by USAID, UNIFEM, UNFPA and UNICEF and included harmonisation of regional GBV strategies; • Participation: WHO, OCHA, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, IOM.
	Regional Task Force on AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AI taskforce is co-chaired by FAO, WHO and OCHA and has been working on the contingency planning in the region and also on developing communications messages. The group provides forum for information exchange, identifying gaps in preparedness and strategy development; • Participation: WHO, FAO, OCHA (co-chairs), UNICEF, IFRC, IOM, CU, CRS, MSF-B, WVI, Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN), UNDP, UNESCO, UNON, WFP, private sector.
	Regional Health Emergency Group (RHEG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RHEG has been created to discuss and exchange accurate information on health problems or health threats; identify, discuss, adapt and diffuse an evidence-based health strategy; develop guidelines or contingency plans to tackle these problems in this particular regional context according to each health stakeholders capacity and specificity; and provide technical support and continued participation in the global Regional IAWG; • Held a workshop focusing on health risks in the East and Central African Region; • Convened a meeting that developed a statement on AI and a regional strategy to tackle AI; • Convened a meeting to discuss the health impacts of the drought in the Region and strategies to deal with this.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO is participating in most of the sub-groups, chairing the RHEG, co-chairing the AI taskforce, participating in the GBV task force and the regional HIV/AIDS group.
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided support to country offices through information exchange, technical support and advise.

GREAT LAKES REGION

C) Liaise with and between regional partners, field offices and headquarters	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held an Emergency Coordinators (ECs) Workshop on 22 to 24 February 2006. Informed ECs on training, coordination, networking, donor relation, and reporting. Received updated information from the fields. Held special sessions on: drought, AI, CMD-free cassava multiplication, land tenure and HIV/AIDS; • Conducted missions to Burundi, the DRC, Uganda and Rwanda for meetings with ECs, donors and partners; • Emergency Coordination Units (ECUs): maintained regular communication with field ECUs on information, reporting, and donor relations, as well as provided continuous support to ECUs and ongoing meetings with partners to facilitate joint assessments in each country as needed. Collected and disseminated background information received from the ECUs in the form of Country Overviews. ECU staff is continually trained in reporting. Updated information kits, including information on administrative, operational, reporting and communications issues, were sent to all ECUs; • Continued to liaise with HQ to improve response; • Held internal strategic planning workshop on 9 to 12 August 2006; • Internal workshop for the possible roll out of the IFSHPC held on 19 to 21 September 2006.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A programme review was conducted in Burundi on a wide range of issues were discussed, including security, poverty reduction, role of food aid, availability of cash, vulnerability, nutrition, recovery, etc.; • The Regional Bureau currently covers 11 countries in the region. Operation Department of Kampala (ODK) convened a meeting in mid-March with all the Country Directors to review progress of the 2006 work plan and strategise the 2006 regional priorities. The periodic coordination meeting with the Great Lakes Country Directors was also held focusing on issues related to the ongoing operation.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues to liaise with country offices and HQs in relation to information management, advocacy, preparedness and response planning, early warning policy issues, training and regional and cross border coordination.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided to countries, collaboration between WHO regional offices (Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean and Regional Office for Africa). Country Information exchange between countries and cross border health situation follow-up.
2) Enhance preparedness and response capacity and timeliness of action		
A) Support and participate in preparedness and response plan development both at country and regional level	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received from EC renewed commitment of US\$13 million for the funding of the second and and year of the Food Security Information for Action project (phase II). The project, implemented by FAO, aims at enhancing information capacity and analysis for better decision-making; • Participate in contingency planning exercises; • Continuous promotion of Plan of Action at regional and country levels; • Monitor funding and assistance in the region.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was undertaken in conjunction with National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Health and Local Government, MINALOC, USAID/FEWSNET, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC, MSF and CRS in April 2006 in the five most drought affected districts of Rwanda following the two severe droughts affecting three consecutive harvests. Findings indicate that 294,000 people (58,850 households) in these districts are severely food insecure and require immediate assistance; • A country wide Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) was conducted in March-April in Rwanda in 2006. Data is now under process. The findings will determine the location, number, size and characteristics of the vulnerable groups.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues to facilitate regional planning processes through the scenario development workshops and CAP processes (Horn of Africa and Great Lakes) and to support country level planning processes; • Disseminates assessment findings for information sharing and advocacy purposes; • RDRA continues to support preparedness and response planning at country level both within and outside the region.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO co-chairing AI taskforce (working on preparedness plan) in most of the countries with technical support from the regional level (Guideline and information dissemination to WHO country offices)

GREAT LAKES REGION

B) Exchange early warning information and facilitate early response	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funding availability with the use of Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities funds at the HQ level, as a rapid response mechanism when emergencies arise (field assessments, establish ECUs or begin implementation before donor funding materialises); Results from the latest Climate and Food Security Outlook Forum were presented to FSNWG members for consideration within their strategic planning.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GLR country offices submit EW information, which is consolidated as part of a regional matrix at the ODK level and shared with ODK management and WFP HQs.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued contributions to the IASC Early Warning Early Action report in conjunction with country offices and HQ; Facilitated sharing of early warning information on drought in the region and continue to flag other early warning information; Facilitated consultations with partners to promote early action (e.g. drought and AI); Information Exchange Meetings continue to be a regular forum for information sharing and to flag new or deteriorating humanitarian situations.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raised awareness on health issues during drought situation. Information exchange was done mainly at country level, and few at regional level in RHEG and information exchange meetings
C) Provide technical support, training, back-stopping and surge capacity to country operations	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hired a Regional Emergency Food Security Adviser, a Regional Drought Emergency Adviser, a Regional Cassava Programme Coordinator, and a Geographic Information System Officer to enhance response capacity and provide additional support to ongoing operations; Established an ECU in Tanzania to manage and coordinate FAO relief operations in the country.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic review of the nutrition portfolio of activities took place in Burundi during the period of 16 February - 2 March 2006. The main objectives of this review were to: 1) assess the current nutrition situation and portfolio of interventions; 2) identify components where food aid has comparative advantages; 3) prioritise programme needs for the next 2-3 years to ensure maximum nutrition outcomes, in accordance with level of vulnerabilities (groups), capacities in the ground including WFP, Government, UN and local partners, as well as possible budget implications; Technical support was provided to Burundi in the food security monitoring system (ongoing). Rwanda is supported for CFSVA (Feb-May), and EFSA (Apr/May) and Tanzania - CFSVA (Jan-May).
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional support office provides support to country offices through backstopping and surge capacity and has provided technical support on contingency planning, training, information management and policy guidance; Back stopping and surge capacity provided to CHAD country office, Sri Lanka country office, Sudan country office; Technical support provided in contingency planning (e.g. for AI), Information Management, administration and finance, CAP, training, policy issues.
	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical backstopping support provided to country offices in Dar es Salaam and Kampala on the development of counter-trafficking, migrant health, return migration, migration and development and IDP projects as well as in government liaison where necessary.
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained IFRC staff from 14 countries of Central, Eastern and Southern Africa on Reproductive Health in emergencies and GBV in emergencies; Trained on the GBV IASC guidelines and the link between HIV/AIDS and GBV during the HIV/AIDS ToT for central and east Africa and the HIV/AIDS ToT for southern Africa.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided technical support in planning provided to countries (assistance with development proposals and also undertaken advocacy for awareness raising and resource mobilisation for Burundi, DRC, CAR, and also during Meningitis outbreaks in Uganda and Kenya in collaboration with the regional unit of communicable diseases.

GREAT LAKES REGION

D) Contribute to advocacy and resource mobilisation	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held regular meetings and communications with donors at the regional and country levels to create awareness on issues in the GLR; • Maintained regular communications with donors to keep them updated on FAO's activities in the GLR; • Created HIV/AIDS advocacy leaflets to be distributed to donors and partners; • Distributed a photo archive database to ECUs as an advocacy tool in their countries; • Monitored funding and assistance in the region.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional Public Information Office regularly updates the evolving situations in the region and press releases are issued for donor's attention.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held a dedicated advocacy focal points meeting for the GRL which will be followed up in dedicated meetings and through the CAP mid year review meeting; • Has helped to raise issues of concern through information exchange meetings and other fora, through public information, through briefings to key figures and the CAP process.
	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided support to advocacy efforts with host governments and support in resource mobilisation provided to IOM field offices.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO has contributed in some advocacy efforts including for non-food item, vaccine meningitis vaccines for Kenya and Uganda, access ARV with prevention at regional advocacy group meeting.
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocated the inclusion of reproductive health information and services for the drought response in national plans and contingency plans
E) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the impact of response	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further developed the Dynamic Atlas as a food security information management tool; • Development of real time evaluation mechanisms for emergency operations.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus on Results Based Management in programme applications has resulted in investment in more focused results data collection over the last few years. For 2006-2008, the Institutional Strengthening Programme has approved a range of further investment in ODK countries, including for the regional bureau to coordinate and facilitate the overall development of appropriate systems in ODK. As a first step, ODK convened a workshop of all ODK countries, calling together Results Based Management (RBM)/ Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) focal points to review current status, with a view to defining the best way forward. This workshop was convened in Kampala for March 20-21, 2006. The purpose was to develop an ODK strategy to support Country Offices' including Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, RBM/M&E systems by identifying 2006 priorities, and by developing a 2006 action plan.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the CAP, a quarterly review meeting was undertaken in April, and a mid-year review meeting in May.
	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring and evaluation activities within the scope of project implementation carried out.
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing to the development of indicators for GBV in emergencies.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional unit has contributed in monitoring activities in DRC, CAR, Uganda, and Burundi.

GREAT LAKES REGION

3) Improve the protection environment		
A) Contribute to the development and implementation of equitable and non-discriminatory policy	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey undertaken in Burundi and recommendations made to support conflict resolutions and create a space for constructive and well-informed dialogue on land tenure issues.
	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates for review and revision of the legal framework in Tanzania and to make recommendation on the drafting of counter trafficking legislation (in line with Palermo Protocol); IOM is advocating for the creation of a national task force and drafting of national plan of action in regards to human trafficking; IOM provided training on human trafficking to Tanzania immigration cadets; IOM carried out election monitoring in Uganda; IDP profiling project in Lango and Teso sub-regions (Uganda) to provide improved information to enable better planning of IDP interventions.
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently in discussion within the GBV task force on organising a regional training of trainers on SEA.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCHA has continued to support the dissemination and application of policy guidelines on IDPs, HIV/AIDS and GBV. Guidelines are systematically promoted in OCHA workshops and other fora.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated (during meetings and mainly through the CAP) for essential health care package and transitional phase activities to be funded. Main countries of concern include DRC, CAR, and Burundi.
B) Ensure consensus between regional partners on priority protection issues and undertake complementary operations within the framework of rapid response	UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2006, a tripartite meeting among the Tanzanian, Burundian Government and UNHCR agreed for 'promoted repatriation' which will facilitate groups or leaders to be sent on missions to Burundi to see the conditions there and inform refugees in the camps about the situation in the place of origin. This is hoped to encourage repatriation. UNHCR is currently facilitating voluntary repatriation to both Burundi and the DRC. In 2006, UNHCR will be promoting Burundi repatriation. During 2005, more than 60,000 refugees were repatriated. In early 2006 there has been a small but persistent return to Tanzania from Burundi.
	WFP / UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A trans-border meeting of the UN Country Teams of both Rwanda and Burundi met in Butare (southern Rwanda) to discuss cross border movements between the two countries. Over 19,000 Rwandan asylum seekers are hosted in camps in northern Burundi. UNHCR is presently conducting a refugee verification exercise at the camps; however, very few are expected to be verified as refugees. WFP continues to provide them with food assistance until their status is confirmed.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to protection, OCHA has been a strong advocate on the issues of HIV/AIDS, SGBV, gender issues, and IDPs. Designated focal points on each of these issues ensure mainstreaming of these issues in OCHA and inter-agency processes, contribute to policy development and ensure wide dissemination of guidelines.
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed to the development of one page summary papers on Drought and Gender Based Violence and Drought and HIV/AIDS in order to ensure that key issues are addressed within the framework of rapid response

GREAT LAKES REGION

4) Provide life saving and life enhancing assistance in conjunction with country level structures		
A) Provide complementary direct assistance to populations in need where a cross-border/multi-country response is required or where the necessary capacity does not exist at country level	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented emergency response activities to cross-border crises, such as drought, the CMD, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic with both an emergency component and a strong focus on rehabilitation; Supporting emergency preparedness interventions in response to a possible outbreak of the AI epizootic disease in the region, in cooperation with African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources and Office International Epizootie.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP have been implementing the regional PRRO in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. The country operations have included protecting refugees, assisting returnees to their country of origin, and then a range of interventions to assist poor food insecure population including relief and recovery activities.
	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance through the provision of shelter, medical care, and employment opportunities to female victims of trafficking in Tanzania.
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to implement direct assistance programme, as funding has not been committed.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued response to the health needs of drought affected communities throughout the region mainly on immunisation needs (Meningitis, Measles and Polio).
B) Provide backstopping and surge capacity and technical support to country level emergency response operations within the framework of rapid response. (also see section 2c)	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided ongoing surge capacity and technical support in response to new and current emergency situations; Continuous backstopping through missions and regular communications; Supported GLR countries in preparing proposals, project documents and plans of action.
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The food-assisted programmes in Burundi are mainly of emergency nature. The response mechanisms towards almost chronic food insecurity have primarily been geared towards addressing the acute needs. This has increased interventions with general targeted food distribution; EFSA in Rwanda conducted in April 2006 indicated that the total amount of food required is 5,600 metric tonne and resources should also be immediately mobilised for contingency preparations in the likely event of a reduced June/July harvest to ensure a continued emergency assistance for five to six months between June-November 2006. The total amount of food required for this contingency measure is 24,500 tons. Food would be procured from the local markets and distribution is planned to start around mid May; An allocation of \$4.5 million from the Immediate Response Account has been approved within the GLR PRRO to urgently address the critical pipeline situation in Rwanda. Funds will be used to cover the immediate needs of the 294,000 beneficiaries identified as food insecure through EFSA.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support provided to countries DRC, Uganda, Kenya in planning for effective response and also support to all countries for avian flu preparedness plan.

GREAT LAKES REGION

Thematic Priorities		
HIV/AIDS including integrating HIV/AIDS response into emergency assistance		
FAO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a new response plan for assistance to vulnerable groups in the HIV/AIDS affected fishing communities of Lake Victoria. The document was submitted to donors for possible funding; Carried out support missions to Uganda and Rwanda for coordinating and implementing HIV/AIDS and Cassava Multiplication activities; Held a special HIV/AIDS session within the EC Workshop in February 2006 to collect experiences from the field; Conducted support mission to South Africa for holding joint meetings with UN partners and NGOs on planned activities in support of livelihoods and orphans and vulnerable children; Held internal FAO HIV/AIDS meetings in South Africa.
WFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The senior programme staff from the three great lakes countries were invited for a regional consultative meeting whose purpose was to set out clear mechanism for programme coordination and to streamline support to country offices both from Rome and the Regional Bureau, by prioritising nutrition interventions, and agree on modalities for advocacy and resource mobilisation; At the moment, the Regional Bureau is providing support to Burundi country office to streamline HIV/AIDS activities into existing Recovery and Developmental projects; HIV/AIDS consultative meetings and staff awareness training were organised for all the staff in the region.
OCHA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of HIV/AIDS issues in processes - highlighting in drought response, Social Development Workers, planned SPHERE training, and supporting integration in processes and workshops by other actors; Helped to disseminate and launch the IRIN film "Deadly catch" highlighting HIV/AIDS issues related to protection, health, livelihoods and social welfare.
IOM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future counter trafficking projects planned will all incorporate a component on HIV/AIDS victims' assistance.
WHO / UNFPA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active member of the HIV/AIDS inter-agency group as well as the task force on Gender based violence.
Protection of civilians		
WFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three-month food ration allows the returnees to catch up with the following harvest season-if they come during the lean season. The needs of the returnees will be assessed jointly with UNHCR to see if the ration provided to them is sufficient for reintegration; The joint UNHCR/WFP assessment mission in Tanzania found out that the most of the refugees rely on food assistance as their main source of food and also as their source of income. WFP continues to coordinate with UNHCR to assist the refugee population; Around 1,000 Rwandan asylum seekers whose applications for refugee status were rejected are returning to Rwanda will benefit from one-month food packages before being transferred home. About 19,000 Rwandan asylum seekers are hosted in camps in the north of Burundi.
OCHA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborated a one-page document on GBV and drought, which includes links to the key sheets in the GBV guidelines. OCHA has mainstreamed GBV issues in its various planning process (e.g. HoA CAP and Scenario Development exercises); Continue to disseminate policy on assistance to IDPs; CAP launch focussed heavily on protection issues.
WHO and UNFPA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated for Reproductive Health (high children and maternal mortality rates, increasing victims of GBV), and access to basic health services.

GREAT LAKES REGION

Support to transition activities		
	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All FAO response action plans aim at ensuring a seamless transition from relief and early rehabilitation to longer-term activities
	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programming review (“pre-assessment”) conducted by ODK reviewed vulnerability, targeting, different channels of programme support (relief and recovery), and related priorities in Burundi. The review was intended to assess and recommend strategic directions for 2006-2008, such that identified vulnerability is effectively addressed for Burundi’s poorest populations, that there is clear progress in improving nutritional status, and that there is a clear transition from relief interventions to recovery investments that will improve resilience to food security shocks. Recovery programmes will be expanded in all food insecure areas, methodically replacing free relief programmes. These should be safety net and entitlement programmes, ensuring that adequate transfers are made to food insecure households to address there identified food consumption shortages.
	OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently advocated to support transition activities in the GLR both to raise awareness and mobilise resources. Actively fostering link with recovery and development actors to help develop holistic strategies for transition contexts.
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus has been on DRC, CAR and Burundi as countries that are in transition or conducted an election.


ANNEX II.

OVERVIEW OF AGENCIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Stakeholders to the CAP include a range of actors whose individual mandates and perspectives have shaped regional analysis and contributed to the development of strategic priorities. The appeal document provides a valuable opportunity to reflect their participation and particular role regardless of whether they have included projects. In the following overviews, each agency or organisation has indicated:

- The mandate or mission of the organisation;
- The full title of the regional structure and its regional coverage, both within and beyond the GLR;
- Staffing capacity;
- Key areas or sectors of activity at regional and country level;
- A 'guide' overall budget figure for these activities;
- Contact details.

Organisations welcome contact from those interested in further information

	<p>CARE International – EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA – REGIONAL MANAGEMENT UNIT</p>
<p>CARE’s Vision We seek a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security.</p> <p>CARE International will be a global force and a partner of choice within a worldwide movement dedicated to ending poverty. We will be known everywhere for our unshakable commitment to the dignity of people.</p> <p>CARE’s Mission CARE International’s mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We facilitate lasting change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacity for self-help • Providing economic opportunity • Delivering relief in emergencies • Influencing policy decisions at all levels • Addressing discrimination in all its forms <p>Guided by the aspirations of local communities, we pursue our mission with both excellence and compassion because the people whom we serve deserve nothing less.</p>	
<p>CARE Regional Management Unit for East and Central Africa (ECARMU), in Nairobi Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries covered: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Southern Sudan and Sudan • CARE Country Offices: All of the above countries. <p>Staffing: There are 7 international and 4 national staff posts at the ECARMU. The RMU also hosts the CARE International Regional Emergency Coordinator, CARE USA Communications and Media Officer and representatives from CARE Norway and CARE Denmark.</p>	
<p>In line with the CARE Regional Strategy, ECARMU focuses its activities on:</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting good practice and cross regional learning to address inequality, discrimination and poor governance in our programs and our organisation; • Supporting regional preparedness for response to, mitigation and prevention of humanitarian disasters; • Improving program quality in line with CARE’s program standards and principles; • Technical advice to country offices on HIV in programs and the work place; • Advising country offices on security management; • Support specifically to Sudan and the Great Lakes on advocacy. 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development programming across all sectors – education, health, family planning, HIV, livelihoods, conflict/SGBV, micro-credit, environment, water and sanitation; • Emergency responses in Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, North Sudan, South Sudan, Burundi, DRC – food and non food distribution, logistics management; • Support to capacity building/training of local organisations including CBOs, local NGOs and local government; • Advocacy on a variety of issues; • Resource mobilisation.
<p>The overall budget for CARE in the Region is approximately \$100 million per year.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: CARE International, ECARMU, PO Box 2039-002002, KNH Post Office, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 2807000/2726255/2715092/2718405/2718681/2718450. Fax: + 254 20 2718406/2713491. Regional Director: Geoffrey Chege.</p>	


CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)
CRS Mission Statement

Catholic Relief Services was founded in 1943 by the Catholic Bishops of the United States to assist the poor and disadvantaged outside the country.

It is administered by a Board of Bishops selected by the National Council of Catholic Bishops and is staffed by men and women committed to the Catholic Church's apostolate of helping those in need. It maintains strict standards of efficiency and accountability.

The fundamental motivating force in all activities of CRS is the Gospel of Jesus Christ as it pertains to the alleviation of human suffering, the development of people and the fostering of charity and justice in the world. The policies and programs of the agency reflect and express the teaching of the Catholic Church. At the same time, Catholic Relief Services assists persons on the basis of need, not creed, race or nationality.

Catholic Relief Services gives active witness to the mandate of Jesus Christ to respond to human needs by:

- Responding to victims of natural and man-made disasters;
- Providing assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs;
- Supporting self-help programs which involve people and communities in their own development;
- Helping those it serves to restore and preserve their dignity and to realise their potential;
- Collaborating with religious and non-sectarian persons and groups of goodwill in programs and projects which contribute to a more equitable society;
- Helping to educate the people of the United States to fulfil their moral responsibilities in alleviating human suffering, removing its causes and promoting social justice.

- **Countries covered in the GLR:** Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda
- **Countries covered outside the GLR:** Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Sudan (main offices in Khartoum, El Geneina, Juba and Nairobi), Somalia
- **CRS Country Offices:** in all the above-mentioned countries in East and Central Africa, except Somalia.

CRS Central Africa Regional Office, Kinshasa, DRC (covering Rwanda, Burundi and DRC)

CRS East Africa Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya (Tanzania, Uganda and countries outside the GLR)

Staffing: CRS' East Africa Regional Office consists of 11 international and four national staff posts; Central Africa Regional Office consists of five international and two national staff posts.

CRS works in the following sectors within the East and Central Africa regions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** prevention, treatment, palliative care and support for survivors;
- **Agriculture:** agricultural recovery through Seed Vouchers and Fairs, agro-enterprise
- **Primary Health Care:** promotion of C-IMCI;
- **Microfinance:** institutional development of Church-owned micro finance institutions; promotion of savings; Savings and Internal lending groups;
- **Multiple Uses of Water:** improved water supply systems for productive purposes, clean water supply for domestic use, hygiene promotion;
- **Peace-building:** support for Justice & Peace Commissions of the Catholic Church, inter-religious dialogue, peace education, human rights.

The overall budget for CRS activities in Central and East Africa at regional and country level, for 2007 is \$ 200 million.

Contact Details:

CRS, East Africa Regional Office, PO Box 49675, Nairobi 00100, Kenya.

E-mail: lkunze@crsearo.org

Regional Director: Bill Rastetter; Deputy Regional Director: Lori Kunze;

CRS, Central Africa Regional Office, 75 bis, Avenue de la Justice, Kinshasa, DRC.

E-mail: dmseck@crscaro.org or drothroch@crsearo.org

Regional Director: Dorothy Madison Seck; Deputy Regional Director: David Rothrock


FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Mission Statement:

FAO's work in post-disaster and complex emergency situations emphasises the protection and rehabilitation of agricultural livelihoods. FAO's assistance aims to restore local food production and reduce dependency on food aid, which is an essential part of the recovery process.

Over the last ten years, FAO's principal core expertise in emergencies has evolved into one of coordination of food security relief and early rehabilitation activities. FAO shares its technical expertise with partners for the distribution of inputs, information management and consensus building in pursuit of common objectives with partners. The goal is to increase people's self-reliance and lay the foundation for sustainable agricultural recovery.

The Regional Emergency Office for Africa, based in Nairobi, is part of FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division and covers emergency-affected countries in Africa.

Emergency Coordination Units: Angola, Burundi, Chad, DRC (Kinshasa, Goma), Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, the Niger, Seychelles, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Regional-Africa and Sub Regional-Southern Africa.

Countries with Operationally Active Emergency Projects: Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Regional-Africa and Sub Regional-Southern Africa.

Staffing: There are 17 international staff in the GLR (including the Nairobi office) as well as approximately 134 national staff in various countries of the GLR.

At the regional level, the **Regional Emergency Office for Africa** has two main functions. The first is to ensure strategic coordination and policy development and to promote consistent programming and planning across the country coordination units. The second involves the general supervision of the operational activities of FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division implemented by or through the coordination units at the country level. FAO's Emergency Coordination Units act at the country level to coordinate all operations in the agriculture sector with UN agencies, international and local NGO partners, donors and local authorities, while also providing direct assistance to crisis-affected populations.

FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division undertakes activities in the following areas:

At regional level:

- Mobilisation of donor support;
- Policy development, programming, planning;
- Liaison and development of partnerships;
- Support to reporting, monitoring and public information;
- Dissemination of lessons learned and good practices;
- Support to field units and headquarters, backstopping and provision of training; and
- Emergency response and launch of new operations.


At country level:


- Resource mobile station;
- Assessment and monitoring of emergency requirements in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors;
- Coordination with partners, donors and government authorities;
- Collection and analysis of information; and
- Implementation of emergency relief operations with the provision of inputs, technical expertise, training and capacity building.


The overall funding request for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation activities in the GLR for 2007 is estimated at \$4,720,085.


Contact Details: Senior Emergency Adviser for Africa based in Nairobi: Daniele Donati, daniele.donati@fao.org


For more information on FAO's Emergency Operations, please visit www.fao.org/reliefoperations


	<p>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (HI)</p>
<p>Handicap International Mission Statement The core values that define HI are in enhancing livelihoods and giving support to those made vulnerable by disease, deficiency, accidents and civil or armed conflict. Programmes incorporate the social, economic, physical, and psychological rehabilitation of vulnerable groups.</p>	
<p>Handicap International Regional Desk for East and Horn of Africa and GLR Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi and Rwanda; • Countries covered in the E & HoA: Kenya, Somaliland, Sudan and Ethiopia; • Country Offices: Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland. <p>Staffing: There are five staff members posted in the office in Nairobi and integrated within the Kenya office for technical, overall regional and liaison support. In each HI country offices there is between one to three international staff members in charge of programme coordination, administration and projects respectively, aided by a host of national support and technical staff.</p>	
<p>Handicap International's broad areas of focus are multidisciplinary and apply crosscutting themes in programs like: Health, Micro Credit, Rural Development and Infrastructure, Disability and De-mining in the countries of operation in Africa.</p>	
<p>Regional support: The primary functions of the regional desk are to provide technical/medical advice in particular to the HIV/AIDS projects, Mine Risk Education (MRE) and administrative/financial backup. In addition, the desk promotes viable fundraising systems, improve on regional inter-agency and donor relations and back-up to the Nairobi Logistics Department for regional requirements and dissemination of information.</p> <p>HI in the region: With its main activities spread throughout Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Somaliland, Ethiopia and south Sudan, HI is currently involved in the following sectoral programmes:</p> <p>HIV/AIDS (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local, private or public, resources to improve the access to quality health services and the autonomy of the most vulnerable people (People Living With HIV/AIDS or PLWHA); • Support to local associations fighting against HIV/AIDS; • Improve the services available to PLWHAs (Voluntary Counselling and Testing, medical care, prevention messages, home based care); • HIV/Disability. <p>Micro-credit for PLWHA (Burundi and Kenya);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop income generating activities for people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS; • Strengthen their institutional capacities. <p>Refugee Support (Kenya)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee support services; • Provision of medical services not available at Dadaab refugee camps. <p>Victims Assistance and MRE (Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kenya for Sudanese refugees, Somaliland):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance knowledge on risks related landmines and ERW; • Promote safe practices among the refugees living in the Kakuma camps; • Create an inclusive environment in which PLWD (people living with disabilities) enjoy equal rights and opportunities; • Contribute to the national mine action efforts in decreasing socio-economic impact of landmine and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO); • Participate to the reduction of mines/UXO related accidents in the affected communities <p>Disability (Somaliland and Kenya):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Based rehabilitation for Persons with Disability; • Networking for NGO's working in disability. <p>Social and Psychological support to the children post Genocide (Rwanda)</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Handicap International Kenya Office, PO Box 76375, 00508 Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 2716 500 / 445, Fax: +254 20 2716 356. General E-mail: hikenya@handicap-international.or.ke; or Regional Liaison Officer: Anna Jones; ajones@handicap-international.or.ke; Regional HIV/AIDS Medical Advisor: Jean-Thomas Nouboussi: jnouboussi@handicap-international.or.ke</p>	


 <p>International Organization for Migration</p>	<p>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</p>
<p>IOM Mission Statement IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organisation for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management; • Advance understanding of migration issues; • Encourage social and economic development through migration; and, • Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. 	
<p>IOM Mission with Regional Function (MRF) for Central and East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. • IOM Country Offices: Uganda, Tanzania <p>Staffing: There are 20 international and 183 national staff posts at the MRF for Central and East Africa, and three international and 25 national staff posts (combined) in the country offices.</p>	
<p>IOM undertakes the following activities in the GLR. All activities implemented are in-line with the inter-agency regional strategy.</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulating Migration: Programmes aimed at regularising migration flows, with special attention given to human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants; including protection and support to stranded migrants and victims of trafficking; • Implementation of programmes aimed at strengthening migration management frameworks, including capacity-building programmes targeted at governments on international migration standards; • Migration Health: Implementation and advise on medical and public health programmes with a strong focus on increased vulnerability on mobile population; • Migration and Development: Implementation of projects harnessing the development potential of migration for individual migrants and societies; • Facilitating Migration: Provision of policy and technical advice to governments on the regulation of migrant labour and other migratory movements; • Forced Migration: Facilitation of resettlement and other movements aimed at achieving durable solutions for refugees and IDPs. 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating of trafficking in human beings; • Protection of migrants' rights; • Disarmament, demobilisation, return and reintegration; • Provision of technical assistance on migration health activities to governments; • Provision of technical assistance on migration management to governments; • Strengthening the institutional capacity of governments through the human resources of nationals in the Diaspora; • Resource mobilisation; • Assistance to IDPs.
<p>The overall budget for IOM activities in the GLR, at regional and country level, for 2007 is circa \$10 million.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: IOM MRF Nairobi, PO Box 55040, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 4444174. Fax: + 254 20 4449577. E-mail: iomnairobi@iom.int Regional Representative: Edwin McClain</p>	


	<p>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS INTEGRATED REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS (IRIN)</p>
<p>IRIN Mission Statement IRIN seeks to strengthen universal access to timely, strategic and non-partisan information so as to: i) enhance the capacity of the humanitarian community to understand, prepare for, respond to, and avert emergencies; ii) assist local communities to play a role in policies and decisions which affect them; iii) involve communities in the information exchange process and by so doing create a platform for debate between humanitarian decision-makers and communities; iv) support efforts aimed at conflict resolution and reconciliation by countering misinformation through the provision of impartial information to all parties.</p>	
<p>IRIN Central and East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Countries covered from Nairobi: Great Lakes – Burundi, CAR, DRC, RoC, Rwanda and Tanzania; East Africa/HoA – Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.</p> <p>Other IRIN regional offices: Johannesburg – Southern Africa; Dakar – West Africa; Dubai – Iraq; the Middle East and Asia</p> <p>Staffing: The IRIN global management and advisory team comprises 20 international and two national professional staff. IRIN-CEA comprises 15 international and five national professional staff; while a total of 14 international and 23 national professional staff are assigned in support of editorial operations in Southern Africa, West Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. 48 national staff provides essential support services.</p>	
<p>Supporting the 2007 inter-agency strategy, IRIN provides the following specialised services:</p>	
<p>For all regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A free-of-charge news and information service tailored to meet the specific needs of the humanitarian community; • A fully customisable e-mail subscription service enabling users to stay informed and yet avoid 'information overload'; • In-depth reporting aimed at strengthened planning and decision-making based on relevant humanitarian, human rights, economic, political and social analysis; • Strategic monitoring of regions and countries under-reported by the mainstream media to support early warning of emergencies and resources mobilisation; • Advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable, based on dialogue and engagement of local communities in the information gathering process; • Community empowerment through local radio support and HIV/AIDS information; • Film documentaries, news footage, photographs and multi-media presentations on key humanitarian topics; • Training and capacity building support for local journalists and media. 	
<p>The overall budget for IRIN core editorial activities, for all regions, for 2007 is: \$7.5 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: IRIN-CEA, PO Box 30218, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 622147. Fax: + 254 20 622129. E-mail: irin@ocha.unon.org. IRIN Director: Ms. Pat Banks.</p>	


	<p>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA) REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA (RO-CEA)</p>
<p>OCHA Mission Statement OCHA's mission is to mobilise and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to: alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies; advocate for the rights of people in need; promote preparedness and prevention; and facilitate sustainable solutions.</p>	
<p>OCHA RO-CEA, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, CAR, DRC, RoC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda. • Countries covered outside the GLR: Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan • OCHA Country Offices: Burundi, CAR, Chad, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, RoC, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda. Republic of Congo <p>Staffing: There are 10 international and 11 national staff posts at the RO-CEA,</p>	
<p>In line with the 2006 inter-agency Regional Strategy, OCHA RO-CEA focuses its activities on:</p>	
<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the SRSG for the GLR and lead role for the Humanitarian and Social Issues cluster of the International Conference on the GLR; • Information management and development of appropriate mechanisms and tools; • Strategic coordination: definition of regional strategies of preparedness, planning and response; • Facilitator of the Consolidated Appeal Process for the GLR and associated activities; • Resource mobilisation and donor liaison; • Regional and cross border Preparedness and Planning mechanism including Regional Scenario Development process; • Emergency response mechanisms; • Support to sectoral and thematic coordination mechanisms; • Identification of critical issues at country level and development of regional advocacy strategies jointly with partners; • Media relation and development of a media network; • Elaboration of advocacy operations and products: books, booklets, briefing packs; • Organisation of inter-agency field missions throughout the region with interested donors. 	<p>At country level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of staff in countries to fill in temporary vacancies on core functions or in times of emergency; • Technical support in assessment and preparedness: elaboration of national disaster risk management plans with governments, UNCTs and OCHA offices; • Elaboration, follow up and harmonisation of country contingency plans; • Organisation and/or participation in needs assessment missions; • Opening and closing offices; Setting up systems and support to desk reviews; Troubleshooting in Admin, finance and HR; • Logistics and procurement; • CAP support to field: Facilitation of workshops, elaboration of strategies and documents (including mid year reviews and flash appeals); • Identification of training needs; Planning, organisation and facilitation of regional training courses; • Dissemination of information on the countries of the region; • Resource mobilisation; • Deployment of rapid response teams in case of natural disaster or sudden onset crises; • Support to Information Management.
<p>The overall budget for OCHA RO-CEA activities for 2007 is \$2.4 million</p>	
<p>Contact Details: RO-CEA, OCHA, PO Box 30218-00100, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 7622166. Fax: + 254 20 7622895. E-mail: tonwe@un.org Head of Office: Besida Tonwe</p>	

 <p>Oxfam</p>	<p>OXFAM GB</p>
<p>Oxfam GB Mission Statement Oxfam works with others to overcome poverty and suffering.</p>	
<p>Oxfam GB Regional Management Centre for Horn, East and Central Africa (RMC - HECA), Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries covered in the GLR: DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda • Countries covered outside the GLR: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan • Country Offices: DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda <p>Staffing: There are about 57 staff based in the HECA regional office and approximately 1,500 staff in the country offices throughout the region.</p>	
<p>Within the HECA region Oxfam works across a number of integrated themes linking programme work with local, national and global level policy advocacy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Response: working with governments and other actors to respond to humanitarian needs in line with best practice and minimum standards. Activities include: • Public Health Engineering (PHE): concentrating on water and sanitation activities planned and implemented together with Health Promotion team to maximise the impact of our work; • Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods: allow people that are prone to, or affected by, a humanitarian crisis to access minimum food needs and to protect and recover their livelihoods through appropriate intervention (cash, livestock, food, etc...); • Regional Livelihoods: focusing on both markets and assets, linking with Oxfam's Trade Campaign; • Education: linked to the Oxfam Millennium Development Goals Campaign, supporting communities and challenging governments to deliver on their responsibilities; • Conflict Reduction: including peace building and conflict management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to be Heard, linking to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process discussions, and focusing on good governance, through active participation of the poor and marginalised. <p>The Regional Management Centre (RMC) manages and supports Oxfam's programmes in HECA with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning and management; • Advocacy, media, campaigning, information exchange and analysis; • Support to response and contingency planning, including emergency response team resources, recruitment support and resource mobilisation; • Technical support and training.
<p>The budget for Oxfam GB's activities in the Horn, East and Central Africa Region totalled \$70 million, of which approximately \$35 million are for humanitarian work.</p>	
<p>Oxfam GB is a member of Oxfam International, a confederation of twelve organisations working together in more than 100 countries to find lasting solutions to poverty and injustice. For more information please visit: www.oxfam.org.</p> <p>Contact Details: Oxfam GB, Shelter Afrique House, Mamlaka Road, PO Box 40680, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 2820000. Fax: + 254 20 2820105. E-mail: hecainfo@oxfam.org.uk.</p>	

	TROCAIRE
<p>Vision Trócaire envisages a just and peaceful world where people's dignity is ensured and rights are respected; where basic needs are met and resources are shared equitably and in a sustainable manner; where people have control over their own lives and those in power act for the common good.</p> <p>Mission Inspired by Gospel values Trócaire works for a just and sustainable world for all. We give expression to this mission by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing long-term support to people who live in extreme poverty in the developing world, enabling them to work their way out of poverty; • Providing appropriate assistance to people most in need in emergencies and enabling communities prepare for and resist future emergencies; • Tackling the structural causes of poverty by mobilising people for justice in Ireland and abroad. <p>We do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in partnership with civil society organisations in Ireland and abroad; • Working directly on development education, advocacy and campaigns that emphasise the underlying causes of poverty. 	
<p>Trócaire East Africa Regional Office, Nairobi Kenya, covers the following countries and works through 100+ partners in those countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya, regional office based in Nairobi; Uganda, sub-office in Kampala; Sudan, sub-office in Rumbek and Khartoum; Tanzania, sub-office in Dar es Salaam; Somalia, sub-office in Mandera/Bulla Hawa, Gedo region. <p>Staffing: There are four international and 17 national staff posts in EARO, covering the five countries of Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Somalia.</p>	
<p>In line with the 2006 - 2016 strategic plan, EARO focuses its activities within the following programme themes:</p> <p>Broad-based programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Sustainable Livelihoods- Trócaire works with some of the most vulnerable people in the developing world; • Mobilising for Justice - Building the capacity of civil society to hold decision-makers to account and to engage in shaping policies that affect the lives of people living in poverty is key to bringing about lasting change; • Preparing for and Responding to Emergencies- As disaster preparedness and mitigation are the best response to any given crisis; Trócaire will continue to develop this capacity within local communities in order to decrease their vulnerability to future disasters. <p>Programmes on critical issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to HIV – In our response, we will tackle the root causes that continue to fuel the epidemic and address the impact of AIDS on vulnerable communities. We will mainstream HIV in all policies, programmes and with partners and be informed by specific HIV work in a discrete number of countries; • Promoting Gender Equality - Building on our existing gender programming, we will focus on the empowerment of women and work to eliminate gender inequalities. Recognising that gender based violence has a major impact on huge numbers of women in the developing world, particularly in emergencies, and is a major source of suffering and injustice, we will also address this; • Demanding Environmental Justice - As the enormous impact of climate change on the state of the planet becomes increasingly evident, addressing issues of environmental justice has become an imperative for all development agencies. 	
<p>The overall budget for Trócaire EARO partners in the five countries is approximately €7 to 8 million.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Trócaire EARO, PO Box 66300 - 00800 Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 4184753/9. Fax: + 254 20 4184038. E-mail: info@trocaire.or.ke Regional Representative: Noel Molony, E-mail: nmolony@trocaire.or.ke, Website: www.trocaire.org</p>	

	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)	
<p>UNICEF Mission Statement UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children: victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, and all forms of violence and exploitation.</p>		
<p>UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC*, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. (*covered by UNICEF, West and Central Africa Office). • Other countries covered by ESARO: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe. <p>Staffing: There are 54 professional and 48 support posts in ESARO, and 90 international and 450 national staff posts in the GLR country offices. Additionally, UNICEF offices may contract up to 10% of their staff capacity, each year, as consultants or contractors.</p>		
<p>UNICEF's activities in the GLR are in line with the CAP Regional Strategy for 2007. They include:</p>		
<p>At Regional Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support and training; • Surge capacity / backstopping; • Administrative support; • Emergency preparedness and response; • Collection and dissemination of information; • Resource mobilisation; • Advocacy for the protection of the rights of women and children; • Support for strategic interventions; • Inter-country office coordination. 	<p>At Country Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting HIV/AIDS; • Girls' education; • Integrated early childhood development; • Immunisation and malaria prevention; • Protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination; • Emergency preparedness and response; • Resource mobilisation; • Advocacy for the rights of women and children; • Collection and dissemination of information; • Demobilisation of child soldiers; • Community capacity development. 	
<p>The overall budget for UNICEF activities in the GLR, at regional and country level, for 2007 is \$150 million.</p>		
<p>Contact Details: UNICEF ESARO, PO Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya, 00100. Telephone: 254 20 621234 Fax: 254 20 622678 E-mail: unicefesaro@unicef.org Head of Office: Per Engebak</p>		

	<p align="center">UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)</p>
<p>UNIFEM Mission Statement UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. Placing the advancement of women's human rights at the centre of all of its efforts, UNIFEM focuses its activities on four strategic areas: (1) reducing feminised poverty; (2) ending violence against women; (3) reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls; and (4) achieving gender equality in democratic governance in times of peace as well as war.</p>	
<p>UNIFEM Regional Structure Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa, in Nairobi: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan Regional Office for Central Africa, in Kigali: Burundi, Rwanda, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo (RoC), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon. Regional Office in West Africa: covers all Francophone West Africa countries including DRC. UNIFEM Offices in the Region: UNIFEM has country offices in Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Cameroon, and DRC. Regional Women and Peace and Security Advisor based in Nairobi provides technical support to regional offices and country programs.</p>	
<p>Staffing UNIFEM Regional office in Nairobi has 20 specialised staff with programming and advocacy responsibilities. At the Central Africa regional office, UNIFEM is staffed by ten professional and support staff with specialisations on UNIFEM's priority areas of focus. Each country office is staffed by at least two senior programme managers with support staff. Additionally, UNIFEM offices may contract consultants or contractors as needed.</p>	
<p>UNIFEM activities in the GLR are in line with the CAP Regional Strategy for 2007. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for women's human rights and promotion of gender equality; • Ending VAW and all forms of SGBV; • Gender and HIV/AIDS issues in conflict and post-conflict; • Gender sensitive early warning tools; • Gender and conflict sensitive analysis in programming interventions; • Collection, analysis and dissemination of information about women in conflict and crisis situations; • Highlighting issues of female ex-combatants and females associated with armed groups; • Participate in regional technical working groups on HIV/AIDS, GBV, Peace and Security and emergency preparedness with aim of better mainstreaming gender issues in coordination and joint responses; • Participate in inter-agency meetings as well as donor meetings; • Deploy staff and through its roster of experts in the region rapidly to assess needs, initiate activities at the field levels with a diverse set of partners; • Technical support to UN Country Teams to address and highlight women's human rights through use of CEDAW and other human right instruments; • Capacity building of local women's groups and networks as advocates for change; • Close partnerships with governments, women's groups and other branches of the UN system; • Provide and conduct technical support, advice and training for partners on annual basis. 	
<p>The overall budget of UNIFEM 's activities in Central and East/Horn of Africa regions is estimated at \$5 million per year.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: UNIFEM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa: Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda: nyaradzai.gumbonzvanda@undp.org UNIFEM Regional Office for Central Africa: Josephine Odera: Josephine.oder@undp.org Focal Point for CAP and Humanitarian Response in UNIFEM NY: Anne-Marie Goetz: anne-marie.goetz@unifem.org</p>	

	<p>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) REGIONAL PROGRAMME OF EDUCATION FOR EMERGENCIES AND RECONSTRUCTION, COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE OF PEACE (PEER)</p>
<p>Mission Statement UNESCO PEER's Mission is to develop ways and means and appropriate structures for providing services related to emergencies as well as long-term consequences of wars and conflicts through interventions in the areas of education, communication, science and culture of peace.</p>	
<p>UNESCO PEER Regional Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction, Communication and Culture of Peace Head Office Nairobi, Kenya.</p> <p>Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and countries with refugee caseloads in the GLR. Countries covered outside the GLR: Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia Country offices: Somalia. Staffing: There are five international staff, one national staff and eight service staff.</p>	
<p>UNESCO-PEER implements the Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction in the GLR. These include: Teacher Emergency Package, Assessment and Certification of Education in difficult circumstances, Environmental education, Peace Education for Adults and Youth, Sports for Peace, Vocational Education for the Integration of Youth affected by Conflict and Culture of Peace Networks at the grassroots and civil society levels.</p>	
<p>At Regional Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champion the cause of education as an integral part of the humanitarian response to conflict affected populations through the development of innovative teaching and learning materials; • Develop joint strategies with other agencies and partners on rapid response to humanitarian crisis in the GLR; • Information sharing and networking among UN agencies and offices in GLR; • Promote strategic coordination in all aspects of humanitarian action and policy analysis and formulation; • Support peace building and reconciliation efforts; • Mobilise donor support; • Provide technical support and backstopping to country programmes; • Participate in inter-agency missions. 	<p>At Country Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and Operational Coordination; • Direct assistance to local authorities in capacity building; • Production of advocacy materials and emergency education packages and packs; • Needs assessment and skill empowerment of the youth and other vulnerable groups; • Technical assistance and surge capacity; • Programme capacity building.
<p>Contact Details: UNESCO PEER, PO Box 30592, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +252 20 7622314 / 7622900. Fax: + 254 20 7622324. E-mail: peer.edu@unesco.unon.org. Coordinator / Head of Office: Paul Gomis E-mail: Paul.Gomis@unesco.unon.org</p>	



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

UNHCR Mission Statement

UNHCR's mission is to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well being of refugees. To achieve this objective UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, and to return home voluntarily. UNHCR also seeks durable solutions to the plight of refugees by assisting their return to their own country or their permanent settlement in another country. In line with the IASC approach on support to IDPs, UNHCR will continue to be actively involved at the global cluster level as well as in specific country situations.

UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi, Kenya

- **Countries covered in the Central Africa and GLR:** Burundi, CAR, DRC, Gabon, RoC, Rwanda, and the United Republic of Tanzania;
- **Also covered:** Countries in the East and Horn of Africa and the Southern African Regions.

Staffing: 28 internationals, 18 nationals and five experts.

UNHCR undertakes the following activities in the GLR.

At Headquarters

- Strategic coordination and harmonisation of policies;
- Analysis and policy development;
- Liaison and advocacy with key humanitarian actors, international and regional institutions, as well as donors;
- Support to contingency planning.

At the Regional Level (Nairobi-based Hub)


- Technical support & backstopping;
- Advocacy activities throughout the region to influence the eventual ratification of legal instruments, the setting up of administrative support structures and the development of policy frameworks that will capture the spirit of the Protocol on Property Rights for Returning Populations and the Protocol on the Eradication and Prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

At Country Level:

- Provision of international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees;
- Promotion of self-reliance activities, local settlement initiatives and provision of basic assistance to new arrivals;
- Conditions permitting, promotion or facilitation of the return and reintegration of refugees in their countries of origin or their resettlement in third countries;
- Monitoring of returnees in their communities to ensure safety and dignity of return;
- Promotion of reconciliation and co-existence to ensure sustainability of return;
- Cluster leadership and cluster participation in line with the IASC cluster approach on IDPs.

The overall budget for UNHCR activities for all offices in the GLR for 2007 is \$82,610,204 (excluding Return and Reintegration activities for DRC refugees as well as IDP activities).

Contact Details: RCO-GLR, UNHCR, PO Box 43801, Nairobi, Kenya.
Telephone: +254 20 4222 103. Fax: + 254 20 444 48 63.
E-mail: : warsamen@unhcr.org
Head of Office: Neihma Warsame.

	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
<p>UNFPA emergency response mission statement During emergencies UNFPA is committed to save lives and improve the Reproductive Health of women and men, adults and adolescents. UNFPA works with governments, other UN agencies, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from both national and international levels to meet the emergency reproductive health needs of refugees, the internally displaced, and other affected populations by crisis.</p>	
<p>UNFPA regional Structure Country Support Team (CST) in Addis: Burundi, CAR, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and CST Dakar Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Niger, CAR, CDI, DRC Emergency Officer In Kenya: Somalia, Uganda, Great lakes and Horn of Africa., Sudan UNFPA Offices in the region: All above countries have UNFPA country offices.</p>	
<p>Staffing There is one international officer posted in Nairobi to mobilise and coordinate efforts for emergencies. One senior technical person at the CST in Addis and another one in Dakar dealing especially with emergencies, both of whom cover the GLR.</p>	
<p>Key areas or sectors of activity at regional and country level UNFPA country offices respond to emergencies / crisis / refugee and displaced situations either through the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Social welfare by increasing its capacity to deliver services and increase the quality of services and through local or international partners organisations that deliver reproductive health services and information.</p> <p>Activities of UNFPA offices in the Great Lakes and regionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical guidance and coordination to UN agencies and NGOs on specific reproductive health humanitarian issues; • Work with UNFPA country offices, sister UN agencies and relevant partners to address and highlight reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues and incorporate them in the regional and country CAPs in addition to participating in CAP process; • Ensure reproductive health issues are addressed within emergencies; • Conduct assessments and gather data and statistics on reproductive health, GBV, and HIV/AIDS issues; • Provide emergency reproductive health commodities including equipment, drugs and supplies to partners and ministries of health in order to provide life saving services; • Provide hygiene supplies to women and girls to improve and facilitate their access to social services; • Strengthen and coordinate reproductive health activities and information; • Ensuring that reproductive health data is incorporated within health surveys; • Participate in regional technical working groups on HIV/AIDS, GBV, and emergency preparedness with a view to ensure better coordination, linkages and joint responses; • Participate in inter-agency meetings as well as donor meetings; • Deploy staff rapidly to assess needs, initiate activities and coordinate at the field levels with others to meet the needs; • Conduct regional and national trainings for emergency preparedness in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender based violence in emergency situations. 	
<p>Contact Details: Regional Focal Point for UNFPA: Jennifer Miquel: miquel@unfpa.org Humanitarian Response Unit, Geneva: Wilma Doedens Doedens@unfpa.org Humanitarian Response Unit, Chief, New York: Pam Delargy Delargy@unfpa.org</p>	

 <p>World Food Programme</p>	<p>THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</p>
<p>WFP's Mission Statement WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security, which is defined as "access of all people at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life". The policies governing the use of WFP food aid are oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid is for the elimination of the need for food aid. Consistent with its mandate, WFP continues to: (1) use food aid to support economic and social development; (2) meet refugee and other emergency food needs and the associated logistic support; and, (3) promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the UN and FAO.</p>	
<p>WFP Regional Support Office for East and Central Africa, Kampala, Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries Covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, RoC, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. • WFP Country Offices: Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, RoC, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. 	
<p>WFP undertakes the following activities in the GLR. These activities are in line with the inter-agency Regional Strategy.</p>	
<p>Support provided at the Regional Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic coordination. • Information exchange, analysis and advocacy; • Emergency preparedness, planning and response including contingency planning; • Technical support, training, logistical capacity, administration and procurement, surge capacity and backstopping of country offices in all areas; • Resource mobilisation. 	<p>Areas of implementation at Country Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief and recovery; • Strategic and operational coordination; • Support to the Humanitarian Coordinator; • Needs assessment, information exchange, response and contingency planning; • Advocacy and negotiation; • Resource mobilisation.
<p>The requirements for WFP PRRO operations in Tanzania and Rwanda for 2007 are 91,000 MTs at a total cost of \$54.5 million.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Regional Director, WFP East and Southern Africa Regional Bureau, PO Box 7471, Kampala, Uganda. Telephone: +256 031 242501/3. Fax: + 256 031 242 500. E-mail: Holdbrook.Arthur@wfp.org (Philip.Clarke@wfp.org) Regional Director: Holdbrook Arthur (Philip Clarke, OIC)</p>	



**World Health
Organization**

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

WHO Mission Statement

The principal objective of WHO in humanitarian and developmental work in crisis-prone and crisis affected countries is to reduce avoidable loss of life, burden of disease and disability. Along with other international organisations and NGOs, WHO works with local authorities, civil society and international partners in responding to the health aspects of crises? The role of the department of Health Action in Crises (HAC) is to catalyse, consolidate and funnel the efforts of the whole of WHO. Health action coordination, information provision, rapid need assessment, capacity building for response and preparedness, gaps filling and creation of synergy between emergency action and sustainable development, are HAC's key activities.

WHO regional (Inter-country) Team for Health Action in Crisis for East and Central Africa, Nairobi, Kenya.

- Countries covered in the Great Lakes and Central Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, RoC, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- WHO offices covered: HAC inter-country (sub regional) team based in Nairobi (WHO Kenya office) and Country office of: Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, RoC, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Staffing: 1 Medical International Inter-country focal point and one Nutritionist in Nairobi, 11 international focal point in Burundi (two), DRC (four), CAR (one), Kenya (one), Uganda (three). All the countries listed above have at least one HAC National programme Officer focal person each. Some countries have more than one due to specific humanitarian programme.

WHO's activities in the GLR are in line with the CAP Regional Strategy for 2006. They include:

At regional level:

- Technical support to countries in terms of health action coordination, need assessment and information diffusion, capacity building (preparedness and response), activities implementation and evaluation during crises according to the humanitarian new cluster approach;
- Participation in joint assessment during crisis for health related issues in countries and also in the detection of cross-border health issues;
- Production and dissemination at regular intervals of health information updates for prompt appropriate action;
- Provision of technical guidance (coordination) to UN agencies and NGOs in collaboration with Ministries of Health on health specific issues;
- Working with OCHA, UN agencies, and relevant partners, to formulate the health component of sub-regional and country CAPs and participate in CAP advocacy, assessments and revisions;
- Participation in inter-agency meetings (including donors), on a regular basis and organise activities and workshops as required on relevant technical issues.

At Country level:

- WHO country offices undertake HAC activities in collaboration with Ministries of Health and Health stakeholders in areas ranging from emergency response and preparedness including need assessment and health information provision during crisis, coordination, capacity building and advocacy to fill health gaps.

The overall budget of WHO's activities in Central and East Africa region (cover by WHO/ Regional Office for Africa) is estimated at \$25 million per year.

Contact Details: Health Action in Crisis Team for Central and East Africa: c/o WHO Kenya Country Office; P. O. Box 45335, Nairobi, KENYA. Telephone: +254 202 717902 / DL: +254 202 723081; Fax +254 202 719141
WHO Representative for Kenya: Dr Peter Eriki; WHO/HAC for Central and East Africa: Dr. Michel Yao
E-mail: wrkenya@ke.afro.who.int or yaom@ke.afro.who.int
Websites: WHO: www.who.int; HAC: <http://www.who.int/hac/en/>


	<p>WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL (WVI)</p>
<p>World Vision's Mission Statement World Vision is an international Christian relief and development organisation working on six continents to promote the well-being of communities– especially children. Working in about 100 countries, World Vision's work touches the lives of nearly 100 million people and focuses upon transformational development, emergency relief, promotion of justice, strategic initiatives, public awareness and witnessing to Jesus Christ. Funding is obtained from more than four million people, governments, international organisations and churches.</p>	
<p>World Vision Africa Relief Office, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries covered in the GLR: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda • Countries covered outside the GLR: 26 countries in Africa • WVI National Offices in the GLR: Burundi, Rwanda, EDRC, Tanzania and Uganda. National offices engage in a mixture of relief and development. <p>Staffing: In Nairobi there is a team of 17 technical support personnel who provide support in implementation, capacity building and strategic direction in relief programming, transition, disaster mitigation, food aid, logistics, IT, HIV/AIDS, child protection, health and nutrition, psycho-social/trauma, and early warning and preparedness planning for the whole Africa region.</p>	
<p>World Vision is committed to building capacity at the community, national and regional office levels in all aspects of disaster management and risk reduction. The organisation maintains a central pool of technical experts, which reduces costs and ensures professionalism of service. The Africa Relief Office, Nairobi, houses a team of technical support personnel.</p>	
<p>Regional support provided in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic direction, through networking and Advocacy; • Preparedness planning, response implementation, disaster mitigation and transition; • Capacity building and training; • HIV/AIDS strategy; • Developing complementary programmes with other actors; • Technical support to National Offices. 	<p>Areas of implementation at country level (Relief and development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of HIV and child protection in all programming; • Peace building; • Preparedness planning and disaster mitigation; • Emergency response; • Education; • Food security; • Health and Nutrition; • Water; • Advocacy and networking; • Capacity building; • Lessons learnt, assessments and review of emergency interventions.
<p>The overall budget for WVI activities for all offices in the GLR for 2007 is projected at \$88 million. This includes funds for both relief & rehabilitation including food and development.</p>	
<p>Contact Details: Philippe Guiton, Regional Relief Director, World Vision, PO Box 30473, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254 20 4447359. Fax: +254 20 4442201. E-mail philippe_guiton@wvi.org. Website: www.wvi.org</p>	

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2007

List of Projects - By Sector

as of 15 November 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
GLR-07/A01	FAO	Emergency support and improvement of farm production activities	1,962,455
GLR-07/A02	FAO	Support to FAO Regional Emergency Operations	1,101,650
GLR-07/A03	FAO	Improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households.	950,730
GLR-07/A04	FAO	Support to the livestock production capacity of vulnerable people in The Great lake region	705,250
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			4,720,085
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
GLR-07/CSS01	Concern Universal	Strengthening IAWG disaster response training capacity	37,116
GLR-07/CSS02	Concern Universal	Strengthening Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) coordination, administration and response capacity.	27,000
GLR-07/CSS03	OCHA	Facilitation of Humanitarian Assistance Activities at Regional Level	2,421,546
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			2,485,662
EDUCATION			
GLR-07/E01	IRIN	IRIN Radio Burundi soap opera Tuyage Twongere Let's Talk	111,278
GLR-07/E02	UNESCO	Materials development course for community sensitisation / awareness raising in IDP camp situations	395,500
GLR-07/E03	UNESCO	Improve the livelihood of IDPs youth and ex-combatants through provision and application of vocational skills in GLR	824,900
GLR-07/E04	UNESCO	In-service generic training / capacity building packages supporting activities of multi agency / sectors	621,500
GLR-07/E05	UNESCO	Pilot co-curricular survival skills education for primary school children in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps	508,500
GLR-07/E06	UNESCO	Materials development course for community sensitisation / awareness raising in IDP camp situations	395,500
Subtotal for EDUCATION			2,857,178

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
FOOD			
GLR-07/F01	WFP	Assistance to refugees and recovery operations for the most vulnerable households (PRRO 10531.0)	17,084,000
GLR-07/F02	WFP	Assistance to Refugees in Camps and Vulnerable Households among the Host Population in North-Western Tanzania (PRRO 10529.0)	37,428,000
Subtotal for FOOD			54,512,000
HEALTH			
GLR-07/H01A	UNFPA	Technical support in reproductive health (RH), GBV, HIV/AIDS to DRC, Uganda and Burundi	82,390
GLR-07/H01B	WHO	Technical support in reproductive health (RH), GBV, HIV/AIDS to DRC, Uganda and Burundi	82,390
GLR-07/H02	WHO	Regional health action coordination and support to health cluster roll out in countries	364,870
GLR-07/H03	WHO	Regional health baseline data and tracking system	800,360
Subtotal for HEALTH			1,330,010
MULTI-SECTOR			
GLR-07/MS01	UNHCR	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees, returnees and IDPs	13,822,218
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			13,822,218

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
GLR-07/P/HR/RL01	IOM	Promoting the Fight Against Human Trafficking in the IC/GLR Participating States Through the Domestication of Counter-Trafficking Legislation, Training and Regional Cooperation	665,842
GLR-07/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Prevention and Response to GBV: Support for the Regional Interagency GBV Task Force	96,300
GLR-07/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Increasing Child Protection Capacity and Strengthening CP Sector Coordination in Humanitarian Response in the Great Lakes	64,200
GLR-07/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	Technical Support for the IC/GLR	101,650
GLR-07/P/HR/RL05	UNICEF	Prevention and Response to GBV: Strengthening country and regional capacity in caring for survivors	96,300
GLR-07/P/HR/RL06	UNIFEM	Promoting regional networking and advocacy on rights of women affected by crises in the GLR	1,426,000
GLR-07/P/HR/RL07	UNDP	Advocacy on the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual violence against Women and Children in the Members states of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR)	313,200
GLR-07/P/HR/RL08	UNDP	Promoting the Protocol on the Protection of the Property Rights of Returning Persons in the Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR)	345,600
GLR-07/P/HR/RL09	UNDP	Support to the establishment of a regional disaster management and contingency planning mechanism for the Great Lakes Region	972,000
GLR-07/P/HR/RL10	UNFPA	Increase awareness of GBV issues	181,900
GLR-07/P/HR/RL11	UNFPA	Capacity building on GBV locally, national and regionally	160,500
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			4,423,492
Grand Total			84,150,645

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX III.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2006 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2006
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 15 November 2006
<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	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
FAO	3,615,000	3,615,000	2,583,852	71%	1,031,148	-
IOM	381,647	381,647	-	0%	381,647	-
IRC	185,000	185,000	-	0%	185,000	-
IRIN	137,500	137,500	139,128	100%	(1,628)	-
OCHA	2,306,059	2,306,059	876,286	38%	1,429,773	-
OHCHR	278,000	-	-	0%	-	-
UNDP	243,000	243,000	-	0%	243,000	-
UNESCO	2,426,166	2,426,166	-	0%	2,426,166	-
UNFPA	2,182,000	2,182,000	-	0%	2,182,000	-
UNHCR	14,743,300	14,029,106	6,961,107	50%	7,067,999	1,213,354
UNICEF	1,540,000	1,540,000	-	0%	1,540,000	-
UNIFEM	1,425,500	1,425,500	655,737	46%	769,763	-
WFP	123,957,750	127,843,721	96,889,791	76%	30,953,930	-
WHO	1,116,360	1,116,360	-	0%	1,116,360	-
GRAND TOTAL	154,537,282	157,431,059	108,105,901	69%	49,325,158	1,213,354

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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.

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2006

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector

as of 15 November 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,615,000	3,615,000	2,583,852	71%	1,031,148	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,553,559	3,553,559	876,286	25%	2,677,273	-
EDUCATION	1,905,690	1,905,690	139,128	7%	1,766,562	-
FOOD	123,957,750	127,843,721	96,889,791	76%	30,953,920	-
HEALTH	4,366,360	4,366,360	298,237	7%	4,068,123	-
MULTI-SECTOR	14,743,300	14,029,106	6,961,107	50%	7,067,999	1,213,354
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,395,623	2,117,623	357,500	17%	1,760,123	-
GRAND TOTAL	154,537,282	157,431,059	108,105,901	69%	49,325,158	1,213,354

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table III: Great Lakes Region 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 3

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

AGRICULTURE

GLR-06/A01: Support to FAO Regional Emergency Coordination	FAO	1,140,000	1,140,000	1,308,524	115%	(168,524)	-
GLR-06/A02: Regional Rapid Response Fund (RRF)	FAO	525,000	525,000	-	0%	525,000	-
GLR-06/A03: HIV/AIDS mitigation through improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	FAO	650,000	650,000	275,328	42%	374,672	-
GLR-06/A04: Reducing the threat of hunger through cassava cuttings multiplication in the region	FAO	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	77%	300,000	-
GLR-06/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific project	FAO	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		3,615,000	3,615,000	2,583,852	71%	1,031,148	-

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

GLR-06/CSS01: Facilitation of Humanitarian Assistance Activities at Regional Level	OCHA	2,136,559	2,136,559	876,286	41%	1,260,273	-
GLR-06/CSS02: Strengthening IAWG coordination, administration and response capacity	IRC	185,000	185,000	-	0%	185,000	-
GLR-06/CSS03: Emergency Preparedness and Reponse	UNICEF	1,232,000	1,232,000	-	0%	1,232,000	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		3,553,559	3,553,559	876,286	25%	2,677,273	-

EDUCATION

GLR-06/E01: IRIN Radio Burundi Refugee Soap Opera	IRIN	137,500	137,500	139,128	101%	(1,628)	-
GLR-06/E02: Transitional support to education and training in conflict and post -conflict areas of the Great Lakes Region	UNESCO	1,222,400	1,222,400	-	0%	1,222,400	-
GLR-06/E03: Support to rehabilitation of schools and promotion of computer literacy in the GLR	UNESCO	545,790	545,790	-	0%	545,790	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		1,905,690	1,905,690	139,128	7%	1,766,562	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table III: Great Lakes Region 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 3

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
FOOD							
GLR-06/F01: Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	WFP	123,957,750	127,843,721	96,889,791	76%	30,953,930	-
Subtotal for FOOD		123,957,750	127,843,721	96,889,791	76%	30,953,930	-
HEALTH							
GLR-06/H01A: Cross Border HIV/AIDS Prevention in the Great Lake Region	UNFPA	1,602,000	1,602,000	-	0%	1,602,000	-
GLR-06/H01B: Cross Border HIV/AIDS Prevention in the Great Lake Region	UNIFEM	1,068,000	1,068,000	298,237	28%	769,763	-
GLR-06/H02A: Advocacy and resource mobilisation for a comprehensive Reproductive Health services in GLR	WHO	580,000	580,000	-	0%	580,000	-
GLR-06/H02B: Advocacy and resource mobilisation for a comprehensive Reproductive Health services in GLR	UNFPA	580,000	580,000	-	0%	580,000	-
GLR-06/H03: Coordinated Health Actions and Disease Surveillance During Crises	WHO	536,360	536,360	-	0%	536,360	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		4,366,360	4,366,360	298,237	7%	4,068,123	-
MULTI-SECTOR							
GLR-06/MS01: Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and returnees	UNHCR	14,743,300	14,029,106	6,961,107	50%	7,067,999	1,213,354
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		14,743,300	14,029,106	6,961,107	50%	7,067,999	1,213,354

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table III: Great Lakes Region 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 3

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
GLR-06/P/HR/RL01: Anti-trafficking in Burundi and Rwanda: A Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Initiative.	IOM	381,647	381,647	-	0%	381,647	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL02: Technical support to the International Conference on the Great lakes Region (IC/GLR)	OCHA	169,500	169,500	-	0%	169,500	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL03: Strengthening regional and national human rights capacities of the Great lakes countries	OHCHR	278,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL04: Support to the initiative of the UN Secretary General on the Great Lakes	UNDP	243,000	243,000	-	0%	243,000	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL05: Technical Support for the IC GLR	UNICEF	106,400	106,400	-	0%	106,400	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL06: Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises	UNICEF	100,800	100,800	-	0%	100,800	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL07: Prevention and Response to GBV: Support for the Regional Inter-agency GBV Task Force	UNICEF	100,800	100,800	-	0%	100,800	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL08: Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Settings	UNIFEM	357,500	357,500	357,500	100%	-	-
GLR-06/P/HR/RL09: Support to peace building through civic education, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants into civil society in the GLR	UNESCO	657,976	657,976	-	0%	657,976	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		2,395,623	2,117,623	357,500	17%	1,760,123	-
Grand Total		154,537,282	157,431,059	108,105,901	69%	49,325,158	1,213,354

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2006
 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

African Development Bank

WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	62,880	-
Subtotal for African Development Bank			62,880	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR

UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions refugees and returnees [REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS]	1,427,045	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR			1,427,045	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP

WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	4,124,568	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid (Resource Transfer)	8,928,659	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP			13,053,227	-

Belgium

UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and returnees	3,627,570	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid [Burundi]	2,176,542	-
Subtotal for Belgium			5,804,112	-

Canada

UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and returnees	-	265,487
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid (M-012081)	3,508,772	-
Subtotal for Canada			3,508,772	265,487

European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office

WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	838,739	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	3,768,844	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	4,739,336	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	6,281,407	-
Subtotal for European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office			15,628,326	-

* Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2006
 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

FAO	GLR-06/A04	Reducing the threat of hunger through cassava cuttings multiplication in the region	1,000,000	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			1,000,000	-

Finland

WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	725,514	-
Subtotal for Finland			725,514	-

France

UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and returnees	-	710,900
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	604,595	-
Subtotal for France			604,595	710,900

Germany

UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Humanitarian assistance and international protection for refugees (refugee camps in Kibondo District, Tanzania)[GF07-321.50 TZA 02/05]	-	236,967
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	2,551,020	-
Subtotal for Germany			2,551,020	236,967

Ireland

OCHA	GLR-06/CSS01	Facilitation of Humanitarian Assistance Activities at Regional Level (UNOCHA 06 01/02/03/04)	604,595	-
UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and returnees (UNHCR 06 01/02/03/04)	592,417	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	134,752	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid [Rwanda]	592,417	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid [Burundi]	592,417	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid [Tanzania]	592,417	-
Subtotal for Ireland			3,109,015	-

Italy

WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	14,710	-
Subtotal for Italy			14,710	-

* Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2006
 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Japan				
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,428,571	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,512,605	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	2,605,042	-
Subtotal for Japan			5,546,218	-

Netherlands				
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,205,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			1,205,000	-

Norway				
FAO	GLR-06/A01	Regional emergency agriculture coordination (QMA 1060215)	983,525	-
IRIN	GLR-06/E01	IRIN Radio Burundi Refugee Soap Opera (QMA 1060217)	139,128	-
UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and returnees (QMA 1060216)	1,313,629	-
UNIFEM	GLR-06/H01B	Cross Border HIV/AIDS Prevention in the Great Lake Region (QMA 1060237)	298,237	-
UNIFEM	GLR-06/P/HR/RL08	Protection from gender based violence in humanitarian settings (QMA 1060237)	357,500	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid (QMA 1060218)	953,895	-
Subtotal for Norway			4,045,914	-

Private (individual donations)				
UNHCR	GLR-06/MS01	Regional support to protection, assistance and durable solutions for refugees and returnees	446	-
Subtotal for Private (individual donations)			446	-

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)				
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,500,000	-
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)			1,500,000	-

* Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2006
 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Sweden				
FAO	GLR-06/A03	HIV/AIDS mitigation through improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households	275,328	-
OCHA	GLR-06/CSS01	Coordination des Activits Humanitaires, Services soutien au Bureau du Coordinateur Humanitaire	271,691	-
Subtotal for Sweden			547,019	-
Switzerland				
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	51,725	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	378,788	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	378,788	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	403,226	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	571,651	-
Subtotal for Switzerland			1,784,178	-
United Kingdom				
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,000,000	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	5,309,735	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom			6,309,735	-

* Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region 2006
 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

United States of America

FAO	GLR-06/A01	Support to FAO Regional Emergency Coordination	324,999	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	719,240	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	961,600	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,077,970	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,315,615	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,443,380	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	1,455,450	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	2,000,000	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	2,100,000	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	2,514,900	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	4,044,820	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	5,887,380	-
WFP	GLR-06/F01	Food aid	15,832,821	-
Subtotal for United States of America			39,678,175	-

Grand Total			108,105,901	1,213,354
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.

* Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table V: Great Lakes Region 2005
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	39,678,175	36.7 %	-
European Commission	15,628,326	14.5 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	14,480,272	13.4 %	-
United Kingdom	6,309,735	5.8 %	-
Belgium	5,804,112	5.4 %	-
Japan	5,546,218	5.1 %	-
Norway	4,045,914	3.7 %	-
Canada	3,508,772	3.2 %	265,487
Ireland	3,109,015	2.9 %	-
Germany	2,551,020	2.4 %	236,967
Switzerland	1,784,178	1.7 %	-
Saudi Arabia	1,500,000	1.4 %	-
Netherlands	1,205,000	1.1 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	1,000,000	0.9 %	-
Finland	725,514	0.7 %	-
France	604,595	0.6 %	710,900
Sweden	547,019	0.5 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	63,326	0.1 %	-
Italy	14,710	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	108,105,901	100.0 %	1,213,354

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to the Great Lakes Region 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Germany			
GTZ	Emergency food aid for refugees and IDPs in South Kivu, DR Congo, South province of Rwanda and Rutana Province, Burundi (BMZ-No.: 2006.1862.9)	2,307,692	-
GTZ	Support for the repatriation and reintegration of refugees and IDPs in the region Great Lakes	1,559,855	-
GTZ	Support, repatriation and reintegration of returnees and IDPs in the region Great Lakes	759,744	-
Subtotal for Germany		4,627,291	-
Grand Total		4,627,291	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

GREAT LAKES REGION

Table VII: Great Lakes Region 2005
Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)(carry over not included)
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	39,678,175	35.2 %	-
European Commission	15,628,326	13.9 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	14,480,272	12.8 %	-
Germany	7,178,311	6.4 %	236,967
United Kingdom	6,309,735	5.6 %	-
Belgium	5,804,112	5.1 %	-
Japan	5,546,218	5.0 %	-
Norway	4,045,914	3.6 %	-
Canada	3,508,772	3.1 %	265,487
Ireland	3,109,015	2.8 %	-
Switzerland	1,784,178	1.6 %	-
Saudi Arabia	1,500,000	1.3 %	-
Netherlands	1,205,000	1.1 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	1,000,000	0.9 %	-
Finland	725,514	0.6 %	-
France	604,595	0.5 %	710,900
Sweden	547,019	0.5 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	63,326	0.1 %	-
Italy	14,710	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	112,733,192	100.0 %	1,213,354

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.

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

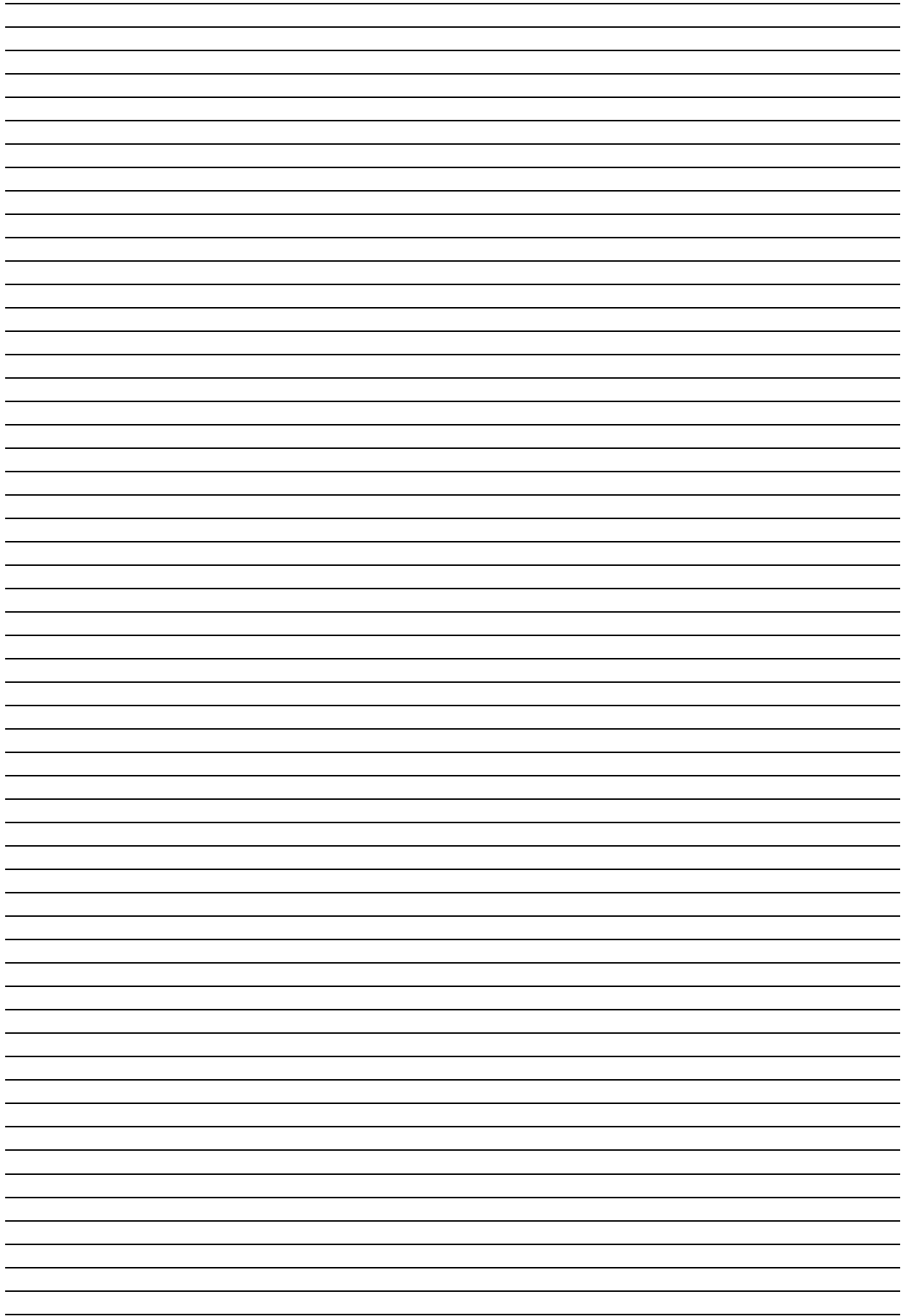
The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX IV. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Avian Influenza
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CAR	Central African Republic
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CMD	Cassava Mosaic Disease
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CU	Concern Universal
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EC	Emergency Coordinator
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EW	Early Warning
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNL	National Liberation Forces (<i>Forces Nationales de Liberation Forces</i> [FNL])
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit (FAO)
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GoB	Government of Burundi
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HAC	Health Action in Crisis
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HoA	Horn of Africa
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFSHPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
IO	International Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MRF	Mission with Regional Function (IOM)
MSF – B	Médecins sans Frontières – Belgium
NAF	Needs Analysis Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Operation Department Kampala
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
RBM	Results Based Management
RedR-IHE	Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief Response
RHEG	Regional Health Emergency Group
SC-UK	Save the Children - United Kingdom
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence

GREAT LAKES REGION

SPHERE	Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
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
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VSF-B	Vétérinaires sans Frontières – Belgium
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 28 February 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. 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 2006?
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 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 presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

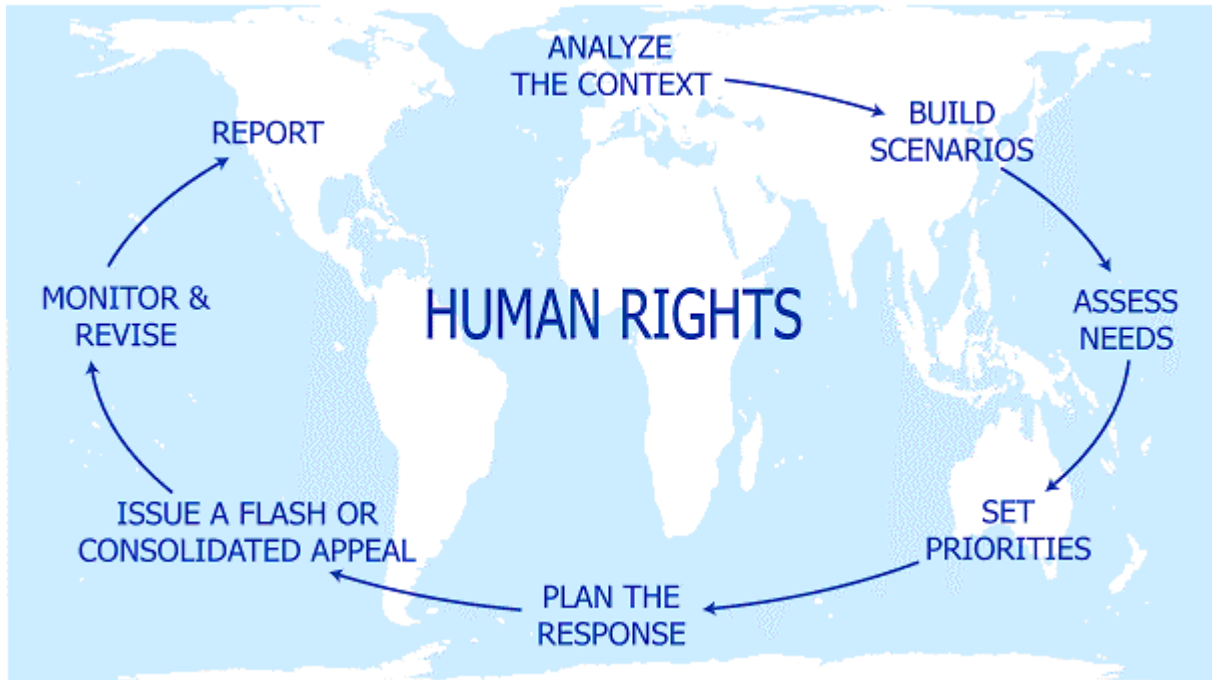
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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