

**UNITED NATIONS
CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY
APPEAL FOR**

**CONTRIES OF THE GREAT LAKES
REGION AND CENTRAL AFRICA**

**BURUNDI. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,
RWANDA, UGANDA AND UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

January - December 1998

February 1998



UNITED NATIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 1998 United Nations Consolidated Appeal for countries of the Great Lakes Region and central Africa seeks US\$ 550.5 million in funding for essential humanitarian programmes in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Once the current assessment of needs in the Republic of the Congo is completed, the humanitarian programme for that country will be presented to the donor community in an addendum to this Appeal.

Much has changed in central Africa over the course of the last year. Initially the main concern of the humanitarian community was the protection and return of some 1.3 million Rwandan refugees and smaller numbers from other countries of the region. A large-scale repatriation campaign succeeded in bringing most of the Rwandans home, and the number of refugees in the region has been reduced to about half a million.

The remaining refugees and their requirements will continue to be a major concern of the humanitarian community in 1998. However, the long standing conflicts in the region have also caused wide-scale internal displacement of civilian populations and brought to the fore their pressing needs. Moreover, these conflicts have weakened local coping mechanisms, social and economic infra-structures and Governments' capacity to provide basic services, to the extent that large segments of the population, though not necessarily displaced from their homes, require humanitarian assistance. A series of natural disasters, including drought and flooding, has also struck the region. Consequently, the focus of humanitarian assistance now encompasses not only the displaced and exiled, but all those affected by conflict, drought and other calamities, whose number approaches five million.

The current Appeal, while proceeding from a regional perspective and highlighting the regional programme and funding mechanisms used by many agencies, devotes separate chapters to national-level analysis of humanitarian needs and the strategies and programmes of the United Nations country teams. It also stresses the importance of re-integrating returned refugees and displaced persons and rehabilitating their war-damaged communities. This new emphasis reflects both the changing situation on the ground and the evolution of thinking in the United Nations about the scope and content of Consolidated Appeals in general.

In July 1997, the Secretary-General unveiled a package of reform proposals to make the United Nations a more coherent, action-oriented and efficient Organisation. Among other initiatives in the humanitarian sector, the reform document stipulated that the Consolidated Appeal Process should incorporate funding requests for rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, where appropriate, as well as human rights field operations. This expanded approach to the CAP is particularly suited to central Africa for a number of reasons. First, the potential for reconstruction and rehabilitation co-exists with emergency needs in all countries of the region, and activities of this nature can go a long way to averting future emergencies. Second, a very large caseload of returning refugees needs to be re-integrated in Rwanda and other countries, a task requiring support that ranges from emergency humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation of infra-structure. Finally, the human rights situation is tenuous in many parts of the region, and intimately linked with other factors, such as ethnic antagonism, that generate instability, conflict and humanitarian problems. This Appeal, therefore, attempts to address the humanitarian crisis of the region in the broadest possible sense,

considering both its origins in conflict and intolerance and its possible solution through the strengthening of communities.

The Appeal describes country-specific humanitarian strategies which reflect the particular problems and circumstances of the countries in question. Despite the specificity of these strategies, a number of common themes emerge. These include the importance of promoting the return and re-integration of uprooted populations; the need to co-ordinate the efforts of a multiplicity of humanitarian actors, including United Nations and other international Agencies, non-governmental organisations and national institutions; and the urgency of reversing the erosion of respect for humanitarian law and principles.

The leading role and responsibility of national authorities in all aspects of humanitarian assistance, from emergency aid through post-conflict peace-building, are fully recognised. The Appeal promotes close cooperation with Government ministries in areas such as health, information, agriculture, education and water and sanitation; the involvement of national authorities in assessing humanitarian needs and planning assistance; the development of national institutions, such as technical ministries and judicial organs; the incorporation of capacity-building in a wide variety of assistance programmes.

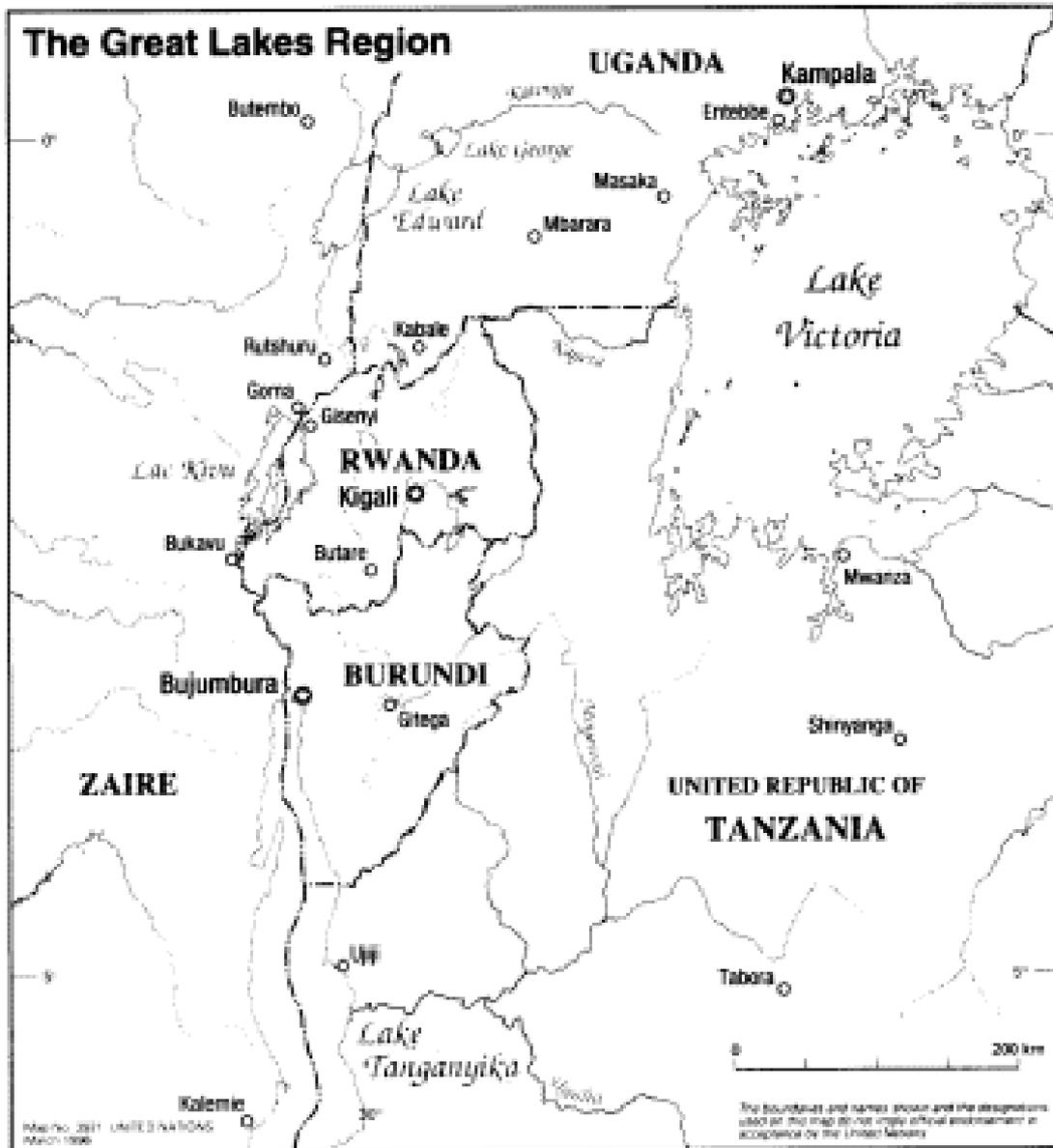
The Appeal document is the result of a regional and country-level consultative process involving United Nations Agencies and Governments in all countries covered by the Appeal. It will serve as the reference point for review meetings on humanitarian priorities to be convened at the regional level by the Representative of the Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Advisor, Mr. Dinka, and at country level by the respective Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations is guided by a fundamental commitment to the humanitarian imperative that all people's basic rights should be protected and respected, that their essential needs should be met and that they should live in peace. When the plight of a population is so acute that international assistance is needed to supplement national action to achieve these humanitarian objectives, the United Nations (UN) Agencies, in cooperation with host Governments and civil society, attempt to mobilise the support required. This is the spirit in which this Consolidated Appeal is presented to the international community.

The Appeal is an entreaty to people and Governments everywhere to give consideration to the peoples of the Great Lakes Region (GLR) and Central Africa as they face yet another difficult year. It is a call for concerted action to help the peoples of the region secure the fundamental necessities of life: human rights and dignity; gainful employment, sufficient food to eat and clean water to drink; basic health care; and educational opportunities for all children. Finally, it is a plea for special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable, women and children, refugees and displaced, the poorest among the poor.

A. BACKGROUND

The UN Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency, issued in March 1997, focussed attention on a region overwhelmed by the plight of nearly 1.3 million refugees and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people escaping ethnic tensions, as well as war related insecurity and sanctions. The period covered by the Appeal also witnessed the rise of a rebel movement which swept across what was then Zaire and installed a new Government in May, renaming the country the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Although the change of regime in Kinshasa was viewed as relatively smooth, this sweep across Zaire, coupled with ongoing conflicts, led to the large-scale displacement of populations throughout the region, thereby expanding the scope of humanitarian requirements. Consequently, the Mid-Term Review of the Appeal, issued in July 1997, considered the situation in the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo (ROC), countries which had not been included in the initial 1997 Appeal. In addition, a separate flash appeal for the ROC was launched in November 1997, immediately after UN Agencies regained access to Brazzaville.

While the nature of humanitarian needs changed significantly in the course of 1997, the situation in the region remains grave and precarious. Although the UN was able to repatriate the majority of the Rwandan refugees from the DRC, significant refugee populations remain in the United Republic of Tanzania and other countries of the region. Both cross-border and internal tensions are on the increase, leaving hundreds of thousands of civilians vulnerable to attack and disruption by armed elements. There continues to be a regular movement of troops and rebel groups, as well as cross-border armed attacks, in the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania. As a result, over 2.5 million people are now displaced throughout the region, the food deficit has increased, social services have been disrupted and the economies of the region are severely debilitated.

B. DEVELOPMENTS SHAPING THE 1998 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

The structure and programmatic emphasis of this Consolidated Appeal are somewhat different from those of the 1997 Appeal. Last year's humanitarian programme focussed primarily on the care and protection of refugees and, where possible, on their repatriation. The entire Appeal was organised along regional lines since the fluidity of the situation and the frequency of cross border population movements, be they of flight or return, warranted as flexible a response as possible. The current Appeal, while maintaining a regional perspective and highlighting the regional programme and funding mechanisms used by many agencies, gives added emphasis to national-level analysis of humanitarian needs and strategies and programmes of the UN country teams. It also stresses the importance of re-integrating returned refugees and displaced persons and rehabilitating their war-damaged communities. This new emphasis reflects both the changing situation on the ground and the evolution of thinking in the UN about the scope and content of Consolidated Appeals in general.

I. A Changing Reality in the Field

Until recently, the plight of the large and extremely vulnerable population of Rwandan refugees in the DRC tended to overshadow other humanitarian concerns in the region. Now that the majority of these refugees has been repatriated, a more complex mosaic of localised emergency needs has emerged. These needs reflect the political, ethnic and military tensions that continue to plague the region and the difficulty of adopting peaceful means to apportion power, settle differences and redress grievances. Various well-armed rebel groups continue to fight government forces and one another in Rwanda, Burundi, the DRC, the ROC and Uganda, causing widespread population displacements and humanitarian crises.

- In northwestern Rwanda, fighting continues between rebel forces and the Rwandan army, resulting in a significant number of casualties on top of the widespread population displacements.
- Uganda, which is host to hundreds of thousands of displaced people, has suffered from vicious attacks by rebel groups which often target children and the elderly.
- In Burundi, some 10 per cent of the population is either displaced, dispersed or living in regroupment camps, while many others find their lives hampered by insecurity.
- In eastern DRC, escalating fighting among ethnically-based rebel groups and government troops has affected close to 100,000 people.
- In many parts of the region, government services are virtually non-existent due to insecurity or lack of resources.

Thus, although large-scale civil conflicts have been defused, smaller armed conflicts are still rampant and place intense demands on the capacity of the humanitarian agencies. At the same time, many communities are already engaged in efforts to overcome the accumulated effects of war, genocide and economic decline. This Appeal therefore seeks support for both immediate relief assistance and post-war recovery and rehabilitation.

The need for humanitarian assistance in 1998 is also related to the "El Nino" weather phenomenon, which ushered in the year with catastrophic flooding across much of the region. The floods are causing monumental destruction of houses, public buildings and infra-structure and are spawning epidemics of malaria, cholera, dysentery and other diseases. They have destroyed crops and food stocks and washed away refugee camps. For planning purposes it must also be noted that the scientific community suggests that the year may end with the opposite extreme of acute drought, yet another source of hardship.

In sum, this Appeal attempts to provide a framework for response to a wide range of humanitarian needs, devoting a separate chapter to each country of the region and its specific

problems. At the same time, the Appeal has a regional component to address those issues and operations, such as refugee questions and region-wide humanitarian co-ordination, which by nature must be seen from a multi-country perspective.

2. A New Approach to Consolidated Appeals

In July 1997, the Secretary-General unveiled a package of reform proposals to make the United Nations a more coherent, action-oriented and efficient Organisation. In the humanitarian sector, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs was replaced by an Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) which is mandated to focus its efforts on three core functions: policy development and co-ordination functions; advocacy of humanitarian issues with political organs; co-ordination of humanitarian emergency response. Moreover, the reform document stipulated that the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), which is spearheaded by OCHA, should incorporate funding requests for rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, where appropriate, as well as human rights field operations.

This expanded approach to the CAP has been fully adopted in the current Appeal. It is particularly suited to the Great Lakes and Central Africa for a number of reasons. First, the potential for reconstruction and rehabilitation coexists with emergency needs in all countries of the region, and activities of this nature can go a long way to averting future emergencies. Second, a very large caseload of returning refugees needs to be re-integrated in Rwanda and other countries, a task requiring support that ranges from emergency humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation of infra-structure. Finally, the human rights situation is tenuous in many parts of the region, and intimately linked with other factors, such as ethnic antagonism, that generate instability, conflict and humanitarian problems. This Appeal, therefore, attempts to address the humanitarian crisis of the region in the broadest possible sense, considering both its origins in conflict and intolerance and its possible solution through the strengthening of communities.

C. AFFECTED POPULATIONS

This Appeal covers humanitarian needs in five countries: Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. In each country, the nature of emergency needs and affected populations is unique.

In Burundi, the affected population includes some 592,000 displaced or regrouped persons, 177,000 returnees and 600 refugees. Assistance is also sought for those within the general population who have been acutely affected by the civil strife and sanctions.

In the DRC, humanitarian assistance will be directed primarily to people in the conflict-affected eastern regions, including some 112,000 refugees¹, 275,000 displaced persons and 12,000 returnees. Assistance will also be provided for the rehabilitation of communities.

Assistance to Rwanda is intended to support recovery from war and genocide and the reintegration of repatriated families. Particularly needy groups include some 1.4 million returnees (including organised and spontaneous returns), 36,000 displaced persons, 34,000 returnees, 57,500 soldiers to be demobilised and 130,000 prisoners.

In Tanzania, the Appeal programmes are directed primarily to some 335,000 refugees and 2,000 displaced persons. However, the Appeal recognises the possible need for emergency assistance in response to drought, flood and epidemics such as cholera.

¹ This figure does not include some 173,000 persons previously assisted in refugee camps in North and South Kivu, but now unaccounted for.

In Uganda the target populations are principally those in the conflict-affected northern and western regions, among whom are 532,000 displaced persons and 22,000 refugees . The Appeal also considers populations affected by drought, flooding and epidemics.

While the above figures refer primarily to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, it is important to note that other vulnerable groups are assisted as well. These include families that are severely affected by conflict or drought, but not displaced; child soldiers and others traumatised by war; communities hosting large refugee populations; and communities recovering from the material and psychological effects of prolonged conflict.

The humanitarian needs of the affected populations of the ROC, though not included in this document, will be presented to the international community at the time of launching of the Consolidated Appeal. Having emerged from a savage and ruthless civil war, the populations of the ROC are attempting to rebuild their lives and return to some sort of normality. The five months of violence have left a country with a physically scared capital, severely damaged infrastructure, as a result of wide-scale looting, and a significant number of people displaced from urban centres to rural villages. In anticipation of the resumption of a more structured assistance, the international humanitarian community in 1998 will focus its operations on urgent recovery interventions, assistance to traumatised populations and enhancement of reconciliation efforts.

D. REGIONAL STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES

Much has changed in central Africa over the course of the last year. Initially the main focus of the humanitarian community was the protection and return of some 1.3 million refugees to Rwanda and smaller numbers to Burundi from both Tanzania and the DRC. A large-scale campaign was mounted to ensure the safe return and re-integration of the Rwandan refugees. Although there are still thought to be tens of thousands of Rwandans living in the DRC and small numbers in the surrounding countries, the majority were successfully returned to Rwanda.

Conditions in Burundi did not permit the mass return of Burundi refugees, particularly from Tanzania. While some 75,000 Burundi refugees returned voluntarily from the DRC, the number of Burundi refugees in Tanzania has actually increased over the past year, reaching some 258,000. There are also an additional 77,000 Congolese refugees who moved to Tanzania during the conflict in the former Zaire. Excluding the unknown number of Rwandan refugees currently in the Congo, there are now approximately 535,000 refugees in the region, not counting some 174,000 Sudanese in Uganda whose needs are addressed under the UNHCR General Programmes.

The large number of refugees and their requirements will continue to be a major concern of the humanitarian community in 1998. However, the longstanding conflicts in the region have also caused wide-scale internal displacement of civilian populations and brought to the fore their pressing needs. Moreover, these conflicts have weakened local coping mechanisms, social and economic infrastructures and Governments' capacity to provide basic services, to the extent that large segments of the region's population, though not necessarily displaced from their homes, require humanitarian assistance. Consequently, the focus of humanitarian assistance in the region now encompasses not only the displaced and exiled but all those affected by conflict, drought and other calamities.

In recognition of the operational benefits of planning and management at the regional level, regional mechanisms have been strengthened in recent years. Most agencies participating in this Appeal have established regional offices or designated regional representatives, while several have adopted regional management and support systems.

The agreed principles for the provision of humanitarian assistance continue to include free access to all those in need; impartial assessment and monitoring; security for the victims of conflict and for humanitarian workers. The objectives of the humanitarian programmes in the region remain the prevention of suffering, the continuing voluntary repatriation of refugees and the provision of sufficient assistance to ensure that internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected persons can maintain an acceptable level of economic independence.

Chapter III of this Appeal describes country-specific humanitarian strategies which reflect the particular problems and circumstances of the countries in question. Despite the specificity of these strategies, a number of common themes emerge. These include the importance of promoting the return and re-integration of uprooted populations; the need to co-ordinate the efforts of a multiplicity of humanitarian actors including United Nations and other international agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and national institutions; the urgency of reversing the erosion of respect for humanitarian law and principles.

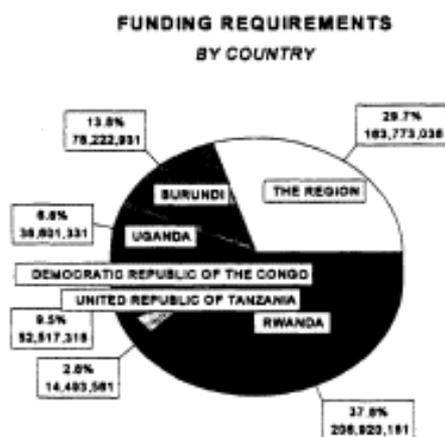
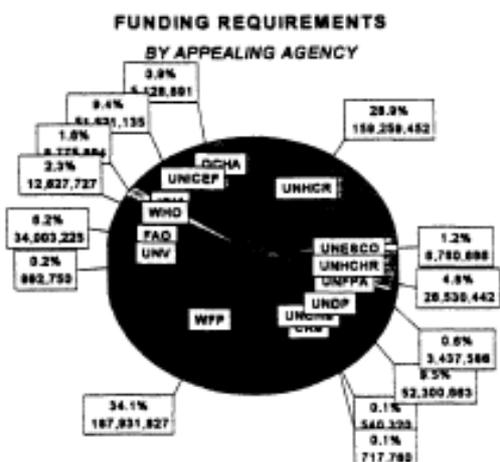
In addition, humanitarian programmes must now be coupled with locally initiated rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. The United Nations and its partners have increasingly recognised that the role of the UN must be expanded, wherever possible, to address the root causes of conflict through a comprehensive and coordinated approach not only to the provision of humanitarian assistance, but also to poverty elimination and community rehabilitation and development. Strong links also need to be forged with parallel programmes such as the promotion of democratisation and good governance, justice, national reconciliation and respect for human rights.

Finally, the leading role and responsibility of national authorities in all aspects of humanitarian assistance, from emergency aid through post-conflict peace-building, must be fully recognised and supported. The agencies participating in this Appeal give practical expression to this principle by working closely with government ministries in areas such as health, information, agriculture, education and water/sanitation; by involving national authorities in the assessment of humanitarian needs and planning of assistance; by supporting the development of national institutions, such as technical ministries and judicial organs; by incorporating capacity-building in a wide variety of assistance programmes.

**Total Funding Requirements for the 1998 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Countries of the GREAT LAKES REGION and CENTRAL AFRICA
BY APPEALING AGENCY
January - December 1998**

APPEALING AGENCY	THE REGION	BURUNDI	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	RWANDA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	UGANDA	TOTAL(US \$)
WFP *	58,930,221	41,511,531	5,777,814	54,716,725	1,197,245	25,798,291	187,931,827
UNHCR	100,337,445	—	—	58,922,007	—	—	159,259,452
UNICEF **	569,000	11,092,135	13,800,000	11,780,000	7,980,000	3,000,000	51,521,135
WHO	869,200	1,672,680	5,496,418	3,783,193	435,236	371,000	12,627,727
FAO **	—	5,218,760	6,562,500	14,426,851	4,194,080	3,601,034	34,003,225
UNESCO	—	3,550,686	370,000	1,840,000	—	1,000,000	6,760,686
UNFPA	—	338,500	1,323,000	184,000	400,000	1,192,086	3,437,586
UNDP ***	—	3,881,000	11,392,000	36,697,663	—	330,000	52,300,663
UNCHS	—	—	717,760	—	—	—	717,760
UNHCHR	—	7,589,919	740,150	17,548,453	—	651,920	26,530,442
UNV	992,750	—	—	—	—	—	992,750
IOM	—	—	2,415,144	6,360,750	—	—	8,775,894
CRS	—	540,320	—	—	—	—	540,320
OCHA	2,074,420	827,400	622,532	660,539	287,000	657,000	5,128,891
GRANDTOTAL	163,773,036	76,222,931	52,517,318	206,920,181	14,493,561	36,601,331	550,528,358

- * It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo) amounts to 79,041 MTs, valued at US\$ 57,597,413 million.
- ** Includes joint project with ILO.
- *** Includes joint projects with FAO and ILO.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY APPEALING AGENCY

Table I : Total Funding Requirements for the 1998 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Countries of the GREAT LAKES REGION and CENTRAL AFRICA
Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Agency
January - December 1998

Code	Sector / Activity	Country	Requirements (US\$)
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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME			
GLR-02	Assistance to refugees	Region	58,725,565
GLR-03	Special operations	Region	204,656
Sub-Total			58,930,221
BDI-08	Assistance to IDPs, vulnerable groups, resettlement and rehabilitation activities in Burundi	Burundi	41,511,531
DRC-08	Extended humanitarian assistance in the eastern DRC	DR Congo	5,777,814
RWA-17	Assistance to food insecure households, IDPs, returnees, nutritional support programmes and rehabilitation activities in Rwanda	Rwanda	54,716,725
UGA-01	Food assistance to IDPs and victims of drought in Uganda	Uganda	25,798,291
URT-08	Assistance to local communities around refugee camps in Tanzania	Tanzania	1,197,245
TOTAL FOR WFP			187,931,827

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES			
GLR-01	Multi-sectoral repatriation and re-integration, emergency care and maintenance assistance for refugees and returnees and rehabilitation assistance for refugee-affected areas	Region	100,337,445
RWA-13	Re-integration of Rwandan returnees, multi-sectoral care and maintenance for refugees and special assistance programmes for Rwandan women, adolescents and children	Rwanda	58,922,007
TOTAL FOR UNHCR			159,259,452

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND			
GLR-06	Regional emergency coordination and programme support	Region	569,000
BDI-11	Health and HIV/AIDS	Burundi	2,291,635
BDI-14	Nutrition	Burundi	3,620,000
BDI-15	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Burundi	1,861,250
BDI-21	Children in distress	Burundi	1,571,358
BDI-22	Child rights and protection	Burundi	121,000
BDI-25	Basic education for peace	Burundi	1,626,892
Sub-Total			11,092,135
DRC-07	Enhance nutrition and household food security	DR Congo	2,400,000
DRC-12	Vaccination and support to local health structures	DR Congo	6,000,000
DRC-22	Provision of basic assistance to IDPs, refugees and returnees	DR Congo	1,800,000
DRC-24	Protection of children in difficult circumstances	DR Congo	1,800,000

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January - December 1998**

Code	Sector / Activity	Country	Requirements (US\$)
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (continued)			
DRC-25	Assistance to basic education	DR Congo	1,800,000
DRC-26	Reintegration of child soldiers	DR Congo	3,300,000
Sub-Total			17,100,000
RWA-01	Primary health care	Rwanda	2,550,000
RWA-06	Basic education	Rwanda	2,200,000
RWA-09	Support to children in need of special protection	Rwanda	1,295,000
RWA-10	Protection and assistance to families headed by women and children	Rwanda	1,205,000
RWA-16	Access to appropriate nutrition	Rwanda	1,050,000
RWA-21	Water and environmental sanitation	Rwanda	2,100,000
RWA-25	Inter-sectoral support	Rwanda	1,380,000
Sub-Total			11,780,000
UGA-11	Provision of basic services, including treatment of mine injuries, capacity building of health personnel in health and nutrition and epidemic preparedness	Uganda	700,000
UGA-12	Epidemic control, disease surveillance and provision of technical support for immunisation activities in the "zone de santé" in DRC along the Ugandan border	Uganda	100,000
UGA-13	Psycho-social support to children and communities affected by conflicts	Uganda	1,500,000
UGA-14	Water and sanitation for IDP camps	Uganda	600,000
UGA-18	Capacity-building in planning, management and monitoring at district level	Uganda	100,000
Sub-Total			3,000,000
URT-01	Provision of adequate health and nutritional services to women and children in Kagera and Kigoma regions	Tanzania	2,700,000
URT-02	Alleviation of the negative impact of refugee influxes on Tanzanian communities	Tanzania	730,000
URT-05	Reduction of morbidity and mortality of women and children as a consequence of water born epidemic diseases	Tanzania	850,000
URT-06	Provision of basic and non-formal education	Tanzania	1,500,000
URT-07	Reinforcement of adequate community response to vulnerable children	Tanzania	1,200,000
URT-14	Supplementary food assistance for children in drought-affected regions	Tanzania	300,000
URT-16	Inter-sectoral programme support	Tanzania	700,000
Sub-Total			7,980,000
TOTAL FOR UNICEF			51,521,135

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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Agency
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Code	Sector / Activity	Country	Requirements (US\$)
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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION			
GLR-08	Prevention and control of communicable diseases	Region	869,200
BDI-12	Prevention and control of epidemics	Burundi	803,480
BDI-13	Essential health care services for IDPs, returnees and affected populations	Burundi	869,200
Sub-Total			1,672,680
DRC-13	Access to essential drugs; evaluate the purchasing and distribution channels and production at the local level	DR Congo	2,260,450
DRC-14	Epidemiological surveillance	DR Congo	1,110,456
DRC-15	Support to tuberculosis control	DR Congo	683,700
DRC-16	Enhancing the safety of blood transfusions	DR Congo	146,492
DRC-17	Strengthening of the malaria control programme at the provincial level	DR Congo	1,295,320
Sub-Total			5,496,418
RWA-02	Support to the delivery of health services through UNVs	Rwanda	845,880
RWA-03	Support to people with HIV/AIDS	Rwanda	675,432
RWA-04	Development of a health map	Rwanda	552,101
RWA-05	Epidemiological surveillance to prevent epidemics and natural catastrophes	Rwanda	1,709,780
Sub-Total			3,783,193
UGA-05	Prevention and control of epidemics	Uganda	371,000
URT-04	Prevention and control of communicable diseases	Tanzania	435,236
TOTAL FOR WHO			12,627,727

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION			
BDI-01	Emergency supply of agriculture inputs to vulnerable households	Burundi	3,394,760
BDI-02	Support to coordination of emergency agriculture assistance	Burundi	254,000
BDI-03	Emergency multiplication of bean and potato seed	Burundi	490,000
BDI-04	Development of a basic statistical data collection and processing unit to monitor the emergency needs in the agriculture sector	Burundi	420,000
BDI-05	Rehabilitation and repair of basic agricultural hand tools through the urgent relaunching of the artisanal sector	Burundi	660,000
Sub-Total			5,218,760
DRC-01	Support to the coordination of emergency assistance to the agricultural sector	DR Congo	276,000

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Code	Sector / Activity	Country	Requirements (US\$)
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (continued)			
DRC-02	Preservation of survived cattle and livestock restocking in eastern Congo	DR Congo	1,618,000
DRC-03	Improvement of food security through increased cassava production	DR Congo	485,000
DRC-04	Emergency support to fishermen	DR Congo	862,000
DRC-05	Agricultural support to farmers' associations	DR Congo	1,498,500
DRC-18	Assistance to the resettlement of returnees from Tanzania	DR Congo	1,665,000
DRC-19	Assistance to the reinstallation of returnees with limited rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure	DR Congo	158,000
Sub-Total			6,562,500
RWA-18	Emergency assistance to rural groups for the production, storage and marketing of commercial seeds	Rwanda	2,553,000
RWA-19	Emergency aid for conservation and rehabilitation of artificial woods devastated by the war and over exploitation	Rwanda	1,128,000
RWA-20	Supply of agricultural inputs to households in difficult economic circumstances	Rwanda	10,745,851
Sub-Total			14,426,851
UGA-02	Emergency supply of essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers in western, eastern and northern Uganda	Uganda	1,899,350
UGA-03	Emergency control of animal Trypanosomiasis in northern and northwestern districts of Uganda	Uganda	671,684
UGA-04	Emergency procurement and multiplication of virus-free cassava cuttings in selected drought prone districts of eastern and northern Uganda	Uganda	1,030,000
Sub-Total			3,601,034
URT-09	Emergency provision of essential agricultural inputs to vulnerable drought-affected farmers in Tanzania	Tanzania	1,496,270
URT-10	Emergency contract multiplication and distribution of white-seeded sorghum varieties	Tanzania	505,000
URT-11	Support to the improvement of the national capability in early-warning and control of army worm outbreak in Tanzania	Tanzania	721,500
URT-12	Emergency control of quelea birds in selected drought-affected regions of Tanzania	Tanzania	472,385
URT-13	Emergency control of animal trypanosomiasis, ticks and tick-borne diseases in selected drought- affected regions of Tanzania	Tanzania	998,925
Sub-Total			4,194,080
TOTAL FOR FAO			34,003,225

Table I : Total Funding Requirements for the 1998 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Countries of the GREAT LAKES REGION and CENTRAL AFRICA
Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Agency
January - December 1998

Code	Sector / Activity	Country	Requirements (US\$)
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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION			
BDI-17	Assistance to primary and secondary education	Burundi	2,520,686
BDI-23	Peace education	Burundi	690,000
BDI-24	Assistance to independent media	Burundi	340,000
Sub-Total			3,550,686
DRC-28	Assistance to independent media	DR Congo	370,000
RWA-07	Support to pre-school structures	Rwanda	200,000
RWA-08	In-service training of primary school teachers	Rwanda	1,160,000
RWA-22	Assistance to independent media	Rwanda	480,000
Sub-Total			1,840,000
UGA-16	Promotion of a culture of peace	Uganda	1,000,000
TOTAL FOR UNESCO			6,760,686

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND			
BDI-09	Reproductive health	Burundi	274,000
BDI-10	Information, education, communication activities for women war victims	Burundi	64,500
Sub-Total			338,500
DRC-10	Reactivation of reproductive health activities in Kasai Orientale	DR Congo	1,323,000
RWA-24	Population and development strategies	Rwanda	184,000
UGA-06	Basic RH services to IDPs and orientation of service providers	Uganda	448,198
UGA-07	Initiate provision of comprehensive RH services to IDPs	Uganda	400,000
UGA-08	Provision of comprehensive RH services to refugees in the southwest	Uganda	250,000
UGA-09	Establish a buffer stock of MISP kits to cater for future emergencies	Uganda	43,888
UGA-10	Data collection and analysis for planning future assistance to IDPs; design RH strategies and advocacy	Uganda	50,000
Sub-Total			1,192,086
URT-03	Provision of reproductive health services in Kagera and Kigoma regions	Tanzania	400,000
TOTAL FOR UNFPA			3,437,586

Table I : Total Funding Requirements for the 1998 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Countries of the GREAT LAKES REGION and CENTRAL AFRICA
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Code	Sector / Activity	Country	Requirements (US\$)
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME			
BDI-06	Enhancing agricultural production to ensure food security	Burundi	1,537,000
BDI-07	Support to the national programme of environmental restoration and management	Burundi	1,484,000
BDI-26	Micro-projects for self-promotion and self-reliance	Burundi	860,000
Sub-Total			3,881,000
DRC-06	Support community-based small income-generating activities for returnees, IDPs and locally affected people	DR Congo	2,200,000
DRC-09	Emergency rehabilitation of health centres	DR Congo	2,910,000
DRC-20	Emergency rehabilitation of feeder roads in conflict-affected areas	DR Congo	2,123,000
DRC-21	Planting of trees to prevent erosion on strategic road sides	DR Congo	253,000
DRC-23	Emergency school rehabilitation	DR Congo	2,910,000
DRC-30	Capacity building in emergency rehabilitation	DR Congo	780,000
DRC-31	Enhance security arrangements	DR Congo	216,000
Sub-Total			11,392,000
RWA-12	Demobilisation of soldiers	Rwanda	36,697,663
UGA-17	Capacity-building for Ministry of Labour and Social Services and DDMCs	Uganda	330,000
TOTAL FOR UNDP			52,300,663

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS			
DRC-11	Improve environmental health	DR Congo	717,760

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS			
BDI-18	Strengthening the judiciary system and promoting respect for human rights in the administration of law	Burundi	1,032,045
BDI-19	Legal assistance programme	Burundi	1,020,766
BDI-20	Expansion of the human rights monitoring mission in Burundi	Burundi	5,537,108
Sub-Total			7,589,919
DRC-27	Promotion of human rights	DR Congo	740,150
RWA-14	Human rights monitoring and reporting, advisory services, education and promotion and technical cooperation	Rwanda	17,548,453

Table I : Total Funding Requirements for the 1998 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Countries of the GREAT LAKES REGION and CENTRAL AFRICA
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UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

UGA-15	Capacity development for the Human Rights Commission	Uganda	651,920
TOTAL FOR UNHCHR			26,530,442

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

GLR-07	Agency emergency operational support	Region	992,750
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

DRC-32	Transfer of qualified human resources; return and reintegration of highly qualified Congolese nationals	DR Congo	2,415,144
RWA-11	Assistance for the re-integration of 90 child returnees from Italy and the repatriation of 75 children still in Italy	Rwanda	237,600
RWA-15	Transportation of prisoners/cargoes; strengthening transport capacity of Min. of Justice; establishing a data bank related to prisoners population	Rwanda	6,123,150
Sub-Total			6,360,750
TOTAL FOR IOM			8,775,894

CRS

BDI-16	Emergency non-food and food aid to victims of recent violence, regrouped and returnees	Burundi	540,320
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OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

GLR-04	Support for the coordination of humanitarian assistance	Region	828,068
GLR-05	Information coordination and dissemination	Region	1,246,352
Sub-Total			2,074,420
BDI-27	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Burundi	827,400
DRC-29	Support for the coordination of humanitarian aid	DR Congo	622,532
RWA-23	Coordination support, information collection, analysis and dissemination	Rwanda	660,539
UGA-19	Coordination support	Uganda	657,000
URT-15	Coordination of the inter-agency humanitarian programme	Tanzania	287,000
TOTAL FOR OCHA			5,128,891

GRAND TOTAL

550,528,358

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

**Table II : Total Funding Requirements for the 1998 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency
Appeal for Countries of the GREAT LAKES REGION and CENTRAL AFRICA
Listing of Project Activities - By Country and Sector
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Code	Sector / Activity	Appealing Agency	Requirements (US\$)
THE REGION			
ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES			
GLR-01	Multi-sectoral repatriation and re-integration, emergency care and maintenance assistance for refugees and returnees and rehabilitation assistance for refugee-affected areas	UNHCR	100,337,445
GLR-02	Assistance to refugees	WFP	58,725,565
GLR-03	Special operations	WFP	204,656
Sub-Total			159,267,666
COORDINATION AND INFORMATION			
GLR-04	Support for the coordination of humanitarian assistance	OCHA	828,068
GLR-05	Information coordination and dissemination	OCHA	1,246,352
GLR-06	Regional emergency coordination and programme support	UNICEF	569,000
GLR-07	Agency emergency operational support	UNV	992,750
GLR-08	Prevention and control of communicable diseases	WHO	869,200
Sub-Total			4,505,370
TOTAL FOR THE REGION			163,773,036
BURUNDI			
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY			
BDI-01	Emergency supply of agriculture inputs to vulnerable households	FAO	3,394,760
BDI-02	Support to coordination of emergency agriculture assistance	FAO	254,000
BDI-03	Emergency multiplication of bean and potato seed	FAO	490,000
BDI-04	Development of a basic statistical data collection and processing unit to monitor the emergency needs in the agriculture sector	FAO	420,000
BDI-05	Rehabilitation and repair of basic agricultural hand tools through the urgent relaunching of the artisanal sector	FAO	660,000
BDI-06	Enhancing agricultural production to ensure food security	UNDP	1,537,000
BDI-07	Support to the national programme of environmental restoration and management	UNDP	1,484,000
Sub-Total			8,239,760
FOOD AID			
BDI-08	Assistance to internally displaced people, vulnerable groups, resettlement and rehabilitation activities in Burundi	WFP	41,511,531
Sub-Total			41,511,531
HEALTH			
BDI-09	Reproductive health	UNFPA	274,000
BDI-10	Information, education, communication activities for women war victims	UNFPA	64,500
BDI-11	Health and HIV/AIDS	UNICEF	2,291,635
BDI-12	Prevention and control of epidemics	WHO	803,480
BDI-13	Essential health care services for IDPs, returnees and affected populations	WHO	869,200
Sub-Total			4,302,815

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Code	Sector / Activity	Appealing Agency	Requirements (US\$)
NUTRITION			
BDI-14	Nutrition	UNICEF	3,620,000
Sub-Total			3,620,000
WATER AND SANITATION			
BDI-15	Water, sanitation and hygiene	UNICEF	1,861,250
Sub-Total			1,861,250
NON-FOOD RELIEF ITEMS,			
BDI-16	Emergency non-food and food aid to victims of recent violence, regrouped and returnees	CRS	540,320
Sub-Total			540,320
EDUCATION			
BDI-17	Assistance to primary and secondary education	UNESCO	2,520,686
Sub-Total			2,520,686
HUMAN RIGHTS AND RESTORATION OF A STATE OF LAW			
BDI-18	Strengthening the judiciary system and promoting respect for human rights in the administration of law	UNHCHR	1,032,045
BDI-19	Legal assistance programme	UNHCHR	1,020,766
BDI-20	Expansion of the human rights monitoring mission in Burundi	UNHCHR	5,537,108
BDI-21	Children in distress	UNICEF	1,571,358
BDI-22	Child rights and protection	UNICEF	121,000
Sub-Total			9,282,277
EDUCATION FOR PEACE			
BDI-23	Peace education	UNESCO	690,000
BDI-24	Assistance to independent media	UNESCO	340,000
BDI-25	Basic education for peace	UNICEF	1,626,892
Sub-Total			2,656,892
INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES			
BDI-26	Micro-projects for self-promotion and self-reliance	UNDP	860,000
Sub-Total			860,000
COORDINATION			
BDI-27	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	OCHA	827,400
Sub-Total			827,400
TOTAL FOR BURUNDI			76,222,931

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION			
DRC-01	Support to the coordination of emergency assistance to the agricultural sector	FAO	276,000
DRC-02	Preservation of survived cattle and livestock restocking in eastern Congo	FAO	1,618,000
DRC-03	Improvement of food security through increased cassava production	FAO	485,000
DRC-04	Emergency support to fishermen	FAO	862,000

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Code	Sector / Activity	Appealing Agency	Requirements (US\$)
DRC-05	Agricultural support to farmers' associations	FAO	1,498,500
DRC-06	Support community-based small income-generating activities for returnees, IDPs and locally affected people	UNDP	2,200,000
DRC-07	Enhance nutrition and household food security	UNICEF	2,400,000
DRC-08	Extended humanitarian assistance in the eastern DRC	WFP	5,777,814
Sub-Total			15,117,314
HEALTH			
DRC-09	Emergency rehabilitation of health centres	UNDP	2,910,000
DRC-10	Reactivation of reproductive health activities in Kasai Orientale	UNFPA	1,323,000
DRC-11	Improve environmental health	UNCHS	717,760
DRC-12	Vaccination and support to local health structures	UNICEF	6,000,000
DRC-13	Access to essential drugs; evaluate the purchasing and distribution channels and production at the local level	WHO	2,260,450
DRC-14	Epidemiological surveillance	WHO	1,110,456
DRC-15	Support to tuberculosis control	WHO	683,700
DRC-16	Enhancing the safety of blood transfusions	WHO	146,492
DRC-17	Strengthening of the malaria control programme at the provincial level	WHO	1,295,320
Sub-Total			16,447,178
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, RETURNEES AND REFUGEES			
DRC-18	Assistance to the resettlement of returnees from Tanzania	FAO	1,665,000
DRC-19	Assistance to the reinstallation of returnees with limited rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure	FAO/ILO	158,000
DRC-20	Emergency rehabilitation of feeder roads in conflict-affected areas	UNDP/ILO	2,123,000
DRC-21	Planting of trees to prevent erosion on strategic road sides	UNDP/FAO/ILO	253,000
DRC-22	Provision of basic assistance to IDPs, refugees and returnees	UNICEF	1,800,000
Sub-Total			5,999,000
BASIC EDUCATION AND CHILDREN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES			
DRC-23	Emergency school rehabilitation	UNDP	2,910,000
DRC-24	Protection of children in difficult circumstances	UNICEF	1,800,000
DRC-25	Assistance to basic education	UNICEF	1,800,000
DRC-26	Reintegration of child soldiers	UNICEF/ILO	3,300,000
Sub-Total			9,810,000
PEACE EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS			
DRC-27	Promotion of human rights	UNHCHR	740,150
DRC-28	Assistance to independent media	UNESCO	370,000
Sub-Total			1,110,150
COORDINATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING			
DRC-29	Support for the coordination of humanitarian aid	OCHA	622,532
DRC-30	Capacity building in emergency rehabilitation	UNDP	780,000

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Code	Sector / Activity	Appealing Agency	Requirements (US\$)
DRC-31	Enhance security arrangements	UNDP	216,000
DRC-32	Transfer of qualified human resources; return and reintegration of highly qualified Congolese nationals	IOM	2,415,144
Sub-Total			4,033,676
TOTAL FOR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO			52,517,318

RWANDA

HEALTH			
RWA-01	Primary health care	UNICEF	2,550,000
RWA-02	Support to the delivery of health services through UNVs	WHO	845,880
RWA-03	Support to people with HIV/AIDS	WHO	675,432
RWA-04	Provision of a database to the Ministry of Health for elaboration of a health map for Rwanda	WHO	552,101
RWA-05	Epidemiological surveillance to prevent epidemics and natural catastrophes	WHO	1,709,780
Sub-Total			6,333,193
EDUCATION			
RWA-06	Basic education	UNICEF	2,200,000
RWA-07	Support to pre-school structures	UNESCO	200,000
RWA-08	In-service training of primary school teachers	UNESCO	1,160,000
Sub-Total			3,560,000
SPECIAL GROUPS/CEDC			
RWA-09	Support to children in need of special protection	UNICEF	1,295,000,
RWA-10	Protection and assistance to families headed by women and children	UNICEF	1,205,000
RWA-11	Assistance for the re-integration of 90 child returnees from Italy and the repatriation of 75 children still in Italy	IOM	237,600
RWA-12	Demobilisation of soldiers	UNDP	36,697,663
Sub-Total			39,435,263
RE-INTEGRATION AND ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES			
RWA-13	Re-integration of Rwandan returnees, multi-sectoral care and maintenance for refugees and special assistance programmes for Rwandan women, adolescents and children	UNHCR	58,922,007
Sub-Total			58,922,007
JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS			
RWA-14	Human rights monitoring and reporting, advisory services, education and promotion and technical cooperation	UNHCHR	17,548,453
RWA-15	Transport of prisoners and cargoes, strengthen transport capacity of Ministry of Justice, build up a communication network and establish a data bank related to prisoners population and to strengthen the Judicial Police mechanisms in the prevention of illegal migrants	IOM	6,123,150
Sub-Total			23,671,603
NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY			
RWA-16	Access to affordable nutrition	UNICEF	1,050,000

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Code	Sector / Activity	Appealing Agency	Requirements (US\$)
RWA-17	Assistance to food insecure households, IDPs, returnees, nutritional support programmes and rehabilitation activities in Rwanda	WFP	54,716,725
RWA-18	Emergency assistance to rural groups for the production, storage and marketing of commercial seeds	FAO	2,553,000
RWA-19	Emergency aid for conservation and rehabilitation of artificial woods devastated by the war and over exploitation	FAO	1,128,000
RWA-20	Supply of agricultural inputs to households in difficult economic circumstances	FAO	10,745,851
Sub-Total			70,193,576
WATER AND SANITATION			
RWA-21	Water and environmental sanitation	UNICEF	2,100,000
Sub-Total			2,100,000
INDEPENDENT MEDIA			
RWA-22	Assistance to independent media	UNESCO	480,000
Sub-Total			480,000
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND DATABASES / PROGRAMME SUPPORT			
RWA-23	Coordination support, information collection, analysis and dissemination	OCHA	660,539
RWA-24	Population and development strategies	UNFPA	184,000
RWA-25	Inter-sectoral support	UNICEF	1,380,000
Sub-Total			2,224,539
TOTAL FOR RWANDA			206,920,181

UGANDA

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION			
UGA-01	Food assistance to IDPs and victims of drought in Uganda	WFP	25,798,291
UGA-02	Emergency supply of essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers in western, eastern and northern Uganda	FAO	1,899,350
UGA-03	Emergency control of animal Trypanosomiasis in northern and northwestern districts of Uganda	FAO	671,684
UGA-04	Emergency procurement and multiplication of virus-free cassava cuttings in selected drought prone districts of eastern and northern Uganda	FAO	1,030,000
Sub-Total			29,399,325
HEALTH			
UGA-05	Prevention and control of epidemics	WHO	371,000
UGA-06	Basic RH services to IDPs and orientation of service providers	UNFPA	448,198
UGA-07	Initiate provision of comprehensive RH services to IDPs	UNFPA	400,000
UGA-08	Provision of comprehensive RH services to refugees in the southwest	UNFPA	250,000
UGA-09	Establish a buffer stock of MISP kits to cater for future emergencies	UNFPA	43,888
UGA-10	Data collection and analysis for planning future assistance to IDPs; design RH strategies and advocacy	UNFPA	50,000

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UGA-11	Provision of basic services, including treatment of mine injuries, capacity building of health personnel in health and nutrition and epidemic preparedness	UNICEF	700,000
UGA-12	Epidemic control, disease surveillance and provision of technical support for immunisation activities in the "zone de santé" in DRC along the Ugandan border	UNICEF	100,000
Sub-Total			2,363,086
PSYCHO-SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AND EDUCATION			
UGA-13	Psycho-social support to children and communities affected by conflicts	UNICEF	1,500,000
Sub-Total			1,500,000
WATER AND SANITATION			
UGA-14	Water and sanitation for IDP camps	UNICEF	600,000
Sub-Total			600,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE INITIATIVES			
UGA-15	Capacity development for the Human Rights Commission	UNHCHR	651,920
UGA-16	Promotion of a culture of peace	UNESCO	1,000,000
Sub-Total			1,651,920
CAPACITY-BUILDING AND COORDINATION			
UGA-17	Capacity-building for Ministry of Labour and Social Services and DDMCs	UNDP	330,000
UGA-18	Capacity-building in planning, management and monitoring at district level	UNICEF	100,000
UGA-19	Coordination support	OCHA	657,000
Sub-Total			1,087,000
TOTAL FOR UGANDA			36,601,331

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

HEALTH AND NUTRITION			
URT-01	Provision of adequate health and nutritional services to women and children in Kagera and Kigoma regions	UNICEF	2,700,000
URT-02	Alleviation of the negative impact of refugee influxes on Tanzanian communities	UNICEF	730,000
URT-03	Provision of reproductive health services in Kagera and Kigoma regions	UNFPA	400,000
URT-04	Prevention and control of communicable diseases	WHO	435,236
Sub-Total			4,265,236
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			
URT-05	Reduction of morbidity and mortality of women and children as a consequence of water born epidemic diseases	UNICEF	850,000
Sub-Total			850,000
EDUCATION			
URT-06	Provision of basic and non-formal education	UNICEF	1,500,000
URT-07	Reinforcement of adequate community response to vulnerable children	UNICEF	1,200,000
Sub-Total			2,700,000

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Code	Sector / Activity	Appealing Agency	Requirements (US\$)
FOOD AID			
URT-08	Assistance to local communities around refugee camps in Tanzania	WFP	1,197,245
Sub-Total			1,197,245
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY			
URT-09	Emergency provision of essential agricultural inputs to vulnerable drought-affected farmers in Tanzania	FAO	1,496,270
URT-10	Emergency contract multiplication and distribution of white-seeded sorghum varieties	FAO	505,000
URT-11	Support to the improvement of the national capability in early-warning and control of army worm outbreak in Tanzania	FAO	721,500
URT-12	Emergency control of quelea birds in selected drought-affected regions of Tanzania	FAO	472,385
URT-13	Emergency control of animal trypanosomiasis, ticks and tick-borne diseases in selected drought-affected regions of Tanzania	FAO	998,925
URT-14	Supplementary food assistance for children in drought-affected regions	UNICEF	300,000
Sub-Total			4,494,080
COORDINATION, REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
URT-15	Coordination of the inter-agency humanitarian programme	OCHA	287,000
URT-16	Inter-sectoral programme support	UNICEF	700,000
Sub-Total			987,000
TOTAL FOR UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA			14,493,561

GRAND TOTAL

550,528,358

II. REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

A. ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

Following the events of late 1996 and early 1997 in the DRC or ex-Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania, resulting in the closure of the large camps hosting Rwandan and Burundi refugees and the subsequent mass repatriation to Rwanda and Burundi (as well as the gradual repatriation of thousands of the remaining refugees over the course of 1997 from locations within the DRC), the only remaining large-scale assistance programme in the region provides **international protection and care and maintenance** for some 330,000 Burundi and Congolese refugees located in the Kigoma and Kagera Districts of western Tanzania. A much smaller but nonetheless more demanding assistance programme continues for some 31,000 Congolese refugees in Rwanda, some 30-40,000 refugees from the ROC near Kinshasa, and other small residual groups of Rwandan, Burundi, and Congolese refugees (from the two Congos) currently located in the Great Lakes region and other surrounding countries.

Voluntary repatriation programmes for refugees located in the DRC, Tanzania and the ROC have started. Most of the Congolese (DRC) refugees are expected to return to their country by early 1998. The majority of these refugees have registered for repatriation from Tanzania, and with the increased availability and improved capacity of ferries across Lake Tanganyika and improvements to the reception facilities (including roadworks and a port at Baraka) in the areas of Uvira-Baraka-Fizi in South Kivu, the refugees return is expected to be completed by mid-1998. Only a small residual caseload of Congolese refugees is expected to remain in Tanzania after February 1998, for which assistance will be provided and durable solutions developed. A major condition for the success of the repatriation operation will be that peaceful and secure conditions remain in Uvira and the areas to the south, not only for the returning refugees but also for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) staff assigned to assist and monitor their security.

As large areas of Burundi may now be considered relatively safe, and with over 62,000 Burundi refugees having spontaneously repatriated from Tanzania during 1997, UNHCR has recently revised its policy with regard to repatriation to Burundi. Assistance will be provided to refugees who volunteer to return to provinces which have remained free of major security incidents for an extended period of time, where there are no so-called regroupment centres, and where UNHCR staff has consistent and full access in order to monitor the well-being of the returnees. To implement this new policy, UNHCR will undertake a pilot project in early 1998 intended to facilitate and monitor repatriation to Ruyigi province from the refugee camps near Kibondo. If this project proves successful, and subject to the same conditions, the initiative will be repeated for the other safe provinces.

While most of the Rwandan and Burundi refugees who had been in refugee camps in eastern DRC have by now returned to their country, UNHCR remains greatly concerned about the fate of many thousands of Rwandan and Burundi refugees who had scattered in various westward directions in late 1996 and early 1997, and who have not returned nor been found since. Small numbers of refugees, most in dire need of protection and life saving assistance, continue to appear out of dense forest areas. To assist these groups, UNHCR will maintain or establish a discrete presence and system of contacts in key locations all over the country to assist such refugees, particularly with voluntary repatriation.

From the Sudan, UNHCR plans to repatriate approximately 3,650 Congolese refugees to the DRC, conditions permitting. This caseload consists of some 1,000 refugees who arrived in Juba, Sudan, following the recent conflict in the DRC, 2,059 old caseload refugees who came to the Sudan in the 1960s, and an additional 650 refugees who are located in Khartoum. Due to the distances involved, repatriation will be carried out by air transport, thereby increasing overall costs of the operation.

Finally, to assist areas and communities that had been adversely affected by the presence of large numbers of refugees, in all the countries of asylum UNHCR will complete rehabilitation activities which had been started in late 1996 and early 1997. These activities comprise assistance to basic community facilities such as schools, medical facilities, water supply systems, repairs to key roads, measures to protect and restore the environment, as well as activities to assist the local population in rebuilding their lives (such as crop production, animal husbandry, and other income generating activities).

In Burundi, UNHCR will continue to care for the returnee population, often living or located in questionable security, and will prepare for the return of a much larger group that is expected to repatriate to Burundi from Tanzania in the near future. To prepare for this eventuality, UNHCR's presence in eastern Burundi is being strengthened, and measures are underway to facilitate such returns. As in previous years, UNHCR will also assist the various categories of IDPs in view of the fact that they live in the same villages as the returnees and are intermingled with them.

Since the start of the operation in 1994, UNHCR has been faced with a number of regional activities which cross national borders and cannot be specifically ascribed to one country. These activities consist mainly of maintenance of a regional stockpile of non-food items (located in Kampala, Uganda; Ngara, Tanzania; Copenhagen) to remain prepared for any eventual large scale population movements; operation of regional aircraft to transport refugees from outlying locations back to Rwanda and Burundi, and to serve staff and logistics needs for the more geographically isolated locations; a regional programme of mass information to ensure that refugees are informed adequately about conditions in their country of origin, as well as contribute towards reconciliation efforts in their countries of origin.

The food aid element of assistance to refugees will continue to be managed on a regional basis. As in 1997, the World Food Programme (WFP) will promote repatriation by ensuring that sufficient quantities of food are available as transit and repatriation rations for all those wishing to return. Moreover, in order to enhance the storage capacity and flow of food commodities throughout the region, WFP is seeking funding for improvements to its cargo centre at Isaka, Tanzania.

In collaboration with UNHCR and WFP, other UN Agencies will continue to provide assistance to refugees in countries of asylum and returnees in the process of re-integration. Such assistance will include health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and child protection. These activities are detailed in the country sections of this Appeal.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNHCR	Multi-sectoral repatriation and re-integration, emergency and care and maintenance assistance	Refugees and returnees from Burundi, Rwanda, the ROC and the DRC	UNHCR, NGOs and government partners	100,337,445
WFP	Food assistance to refugees	425,000 mainly Burundian, Congolese and Rwandan refugees	WFP, UNHCR, and NGOs	58,725,565
WFP	Special operations	Regional beneficiary caseload	WFP	204,656
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				159,267,666

B. CO-ORDINATION AND INFORMATION

Towards the end of 1997, the co-ordination structure of the UN took new shape with the appointment of the Representative of the Secretary-General and Humanitarian Advisor for the Great Lakes Region (GLR). For the first time, the senior-most UN official in the GL has a dual humanitarian/political mandate. As such, he will represent the Secretary-General in all regional reconciliation efforts and political fora and monitor unfolding political events, including specific responsibility for the UN Political Office for Burundi, while also representing and advising the Emergency Relief Coordinator on all humanitarian issues. This role will include facilitating the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance in the region and the formulation of strategic goals; ensuring that humanitarian principles are upheld; monitoring sanctions on Burundi; mobilising resources and finally, collating and disseminating timely information. In this capacity, the Humanitarian Advisor will have the all-important task of ensuring the essential link between political reconciliation and new and ongoing relief and rehabilitation activities in Burundi.

In an effort to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to humanitarian activities, the Representative will travel extensively throughout the region and meet regularly with Special Envoys, senior humanitarian coordinators and agency representatives to ensure a commonality of views and approaches. The Representative of the Secretary-General will be supported by the Office of the Humanitarian Advisor in Nairobi, an outpost of the OCHA. In addition to essential secretariat support, the Office of the Humanitarian Advisor will provide OCHA and the Representative with detailed information on humanitarian activities in the region, including daily country briefs, bi-monthly comprehensive regional reports on affected populations, updates on the status of sanctions on Burundi and their effect on humanitarian activities as well as ad hoc reports on relevant issues as required. The Office will also organise regional co-ordination meetings and ensure effective support to regional missions, all of which will be

done with the support of humanitarian co-ordination units and staff in countries throughout the region.

The collection and dissemination of timely information will continue to be assured by the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) in Nairobi, working closely with other UN offices, NGOs, governments, donors and the media to obtain the most up-to-date and accurate information on evolving political and humanitarian events. In addition, IRIN staff will visit countries of the region to research issues of special concern.

The OCHA Financial Tracking Unit will continue to track contributions made in response to the Consolidated Appeal. In addition, OCHA will place a Monitoring Officer in the Office of the Regional Humanitarian Advisor to follow the implementation of programmes outlined in the Appeal. All findings will be made available through a quarterly reporting mechanism.

Concerted efforts are being made to strengthen the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) emergency preparedness and response. In 1996 the UNICEF regional office in Nairobi added a Regional Emergency Advisor for east and southern Africa and during 1997 continued development of regional emergency support functions through its Regional Emergency Support Unit. Regional co-ordination and support by UNICEF for activities related to children include an expanding programme of monitoring and early warning, preparedness-building initiatives, capacity-building activities and emergency operations support. The office also participates in helping to manage emergency funding and reporting. Co-ordination activities have included the organisation of several annual senior-level regional consultations on humanitarian concerns, development of a support network for emergency officers and staff, policy and programme support, assessments and training. The Regional Emergency Support Unit works closely with Governments, the regional staff of other UN Agencies and NGOs.

The continued demand for United Nations Volunteers' (UNV) personnel reflects the recognition of the UNV programme as a rapid and cost-effective means of support to UN and other agencies. Since the events of 1994, over 500 UNV specialists have served with agencies in the region on assignments including inter-agency co-ordination, as well as logistical and technical support. The project included in this Appeal is aimed at facilitating the flexible emergency deployment of UNV specialists to assist the UN Agencies' relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction operations.

The massive movement of refugees and IDPs in the GLR has provoked many outbreaks of epidemic diseases and burdened the health services of the affected countries. In response to this situation, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has promoted efforts at cross-border collaboration among the concerned countries in areas such as disease prevention and control, exchange of information and epidemiological surveillance. In 1998, further efforts will be made to strengthen health services in border areas and communication and cooperation among health authorities of neighbouring countries.

COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
OCHA	Support for the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance	Affected populations in the GLR	OCHA/ORHA	828,068
OCHA	Information co-ordination and dissemination	Affected populations, Governments, Donors, UN Agencies, NGOs, decision-makers	OCHA/IRIN	1,246,352
UNICEF	Regional emergency co-ordination and programme support	UNICEF beneficiaries throughout the GLR	Regional Emergency Support Unit, ESARO	569,000
UNV	Agency emergency operational support	Affected populations throughout the region	UNV, UNDP, UN Agencies, NGOs, other partners	992,750
WHO	Cross-border prevention and control of communicable diseases	IDPs, returnees and affected local populations in border areas	WHO, UNHCR, NGOs, Ministry of Health	869,200
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				4,505,370

III. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

NOTE

The funding requirements of UNHCR relating to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania are reflected in the regional component of this Appeal (see Chapter II Section A above). The funding requirements of UNHCR related to Rwanda are shown in Section C below.

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Major Developments in Humanitarian Assistance in 1997

The past year has shown a mixed trend of progress and frustration for the humanitarian community in Burundi. Despite the dangerous and difficult conditions prevailing in the country, major accomplishments have been achieved in nearly every category of assistance. At the same time, certain parts of the country and population groups received inadequate assistance, or none at all, because of serious restrictions on funding and on access to populations in need.

On the positive side, numerous gains have been registered since the beginning of 1997:

Emergency food aid was supplied to a monthly average of 270,000 beneficiaries throughout the country;

Supplementary or therapeutic feeding was provided to an average of 10,000 children per month through some 200 distribution points in all provinces;

Treatment protocols for child and adult malnutrition were refined, allowing for more effective intervention;

Seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs were supplied to over 130,000 households per season, enabling them to satisfy part or all of their food requirements;

Non-food relief items, such as soap, clothing and housing materials were distributed to tens of thousands of beneficiaries;

Outbreaks of cholera and typhus were curbed through medical treatment, information campaigns and training of health personnel;

School supplies were distributed to war-affected children in several provinces;

Re-integration assistance was provided to some 105,000 people released from *regroupment* camps and 160,000 returning refugees;

Family development centres were established in four provinces, focusing on reproductive health, hygiene and child care;

Public facilities and dwellings were reconstructed in several provinces;

Human rights monitoring and technical assistance programmes were launched on a modest scale;

Humanitarian coordination was strengthened and technical assistance to government ministries increased.

While these activities sustained or improved the lives of hundreds of thousands of Burundians, it has to be acknowledged that many critical needs could not be addressed. For example, many people remained without access to potable water and sanitation facilities. Most camp populations suffered from diarrhoeal and skin diseases, malaria and dysentery. Child malnutrition rates remained unacceptably high, exceeding ten percent in some provinces. Some populations in need received no assistance because they could not be reached by humanitarian agencies. Human rights activities were minimal in relation to the dimensions of the problem.

The gaps in humanitarian assistance can be explained by factors which are generally beyond the control of the humanitarian community. In the first instance, continued insecurity kept many vulnerable groups out of reach, limited peoples' access to land and perpetuated the conditions

of displacement and dispersal which by their nature engender hunger, disease and psychological trauma. Moreover, the increased use of land mines since mid-1997 has made movement by humanitarian agencies and the population at large exceedingly dangerous.

Second, the embargo imposed by the countries of the region exacerbated the humanitarian crisis in a number of ways: by constraining the import of essential relief supplies, depleting or driving up the price of relief items normally purchased in Burundi, increasing transport costs through higher fuel prices, and putting basic consumer goods beyond the means of all but the wealthiest Burundians.

Apart from the embargo, complicated procedures and delays in clearing goods through customs also hampered relief efforts in some instances. A slow response to the 1997 Consolidated Appeal led to the depletion of buffer stocks for nutritional feeding and food security programmes.

The *regroupment policy* caused a massive increase in the need for humanitarian assistance, while obliging both agencies and donors to exercise strict control over the type of assistance given, in order to avoid encouraging the practice of *regroupment*. While the Government has affirmed its intention to dismantle the regroupment sites, real progress in this direction is fairly recent.

UN Agencies and several NGOs are actively engaged in promoting income-generating activities, inter-communal reconciliation and other forms of rehabilitation. However, there has been virtually no bilateral funding for this sector in Burundi. If more financial support were forthcoming, these activities could be expanded in many parts of the country.

1.2 The Current Situation in the Country

1.2.1 Political Situation

Despite continued armed conflict between the military and rebel forces, particularly in the western part of the country, the Government led by President Pierre Buyoya has strengthened its control over the territory since coming to power in the July 1996 coup. The Government has taken a number of steps towards promoting the peace process, such as talks it held in early 1997 with CNDD representatives in Rome under the auspices of the Sant'Egidio community. In August, President Buyoya appointed a Minister for the Peace Process to his 25-member-cabinet. In October, in its first address to the National Assembly since the 1996 coup, the Government stated that it continued to pursue the peace process through a national debate, peace conferences (such as the UNESCO initiative held in Paris in September) and political dialogue open to all parties.

Another positive development was the agreement of the two parliamentary groups (FRODEBU and UPRONA) to cooperate during the current session of Parliament, followed by the commitment undertaken in October by the Government and the Parliament to work together in advancing the peace process. However, despite these advances, a peaceful resolution of the conflict remains uncertain.

Efforts by Tanzania's Julius Nyerere to mediate an end to the conflict have resulted in a stalemate as Burundi increasingly began to question Tanzania's neutrality. Burundi therefore appealed to other countries to join the mediation efforts, while accusing Tanzania of providing bases to rebels among the refugee population and even wanting to annex Burundi. Tanzania, in turn, has accused Burundi of undertaking preparations to attack the refugee camps, an allegation denied by Burundian authorities. Relations between the two countries have thus become increasingly strained and have resulted in occasional clashes between the countries' respective border troops. In the latest development, following renewed incidents in September

and October, Burundi appealed to the UN to send a neutral observer force to monitor the situation along the border with Tanzania.

The regional economic embargo that was imposed on Burundi as a sign of protest following the coup remains in effect, although it has been eased to allow for the importation of basic commodities. At the regional summit held in Dar-es-Salaam in August, neighbouring countries expressed their regret over the lack of political progress and confirmed that the sanctions would remain in effect. At the same time, the participants announced the creation of a special secretariat to ensure that the embargo would be more strictly enforced.

The sanctions apply to air travel as well as imports. Since a twice-weekly WFP flight to and from Nairobi was halted in July, no regular and reliable air link has been established, leaving the aid and diplomatic community dependent on small regional WFP and UNHCR flights or road travel to Kigali.

Allegations of human rights abuses remain widespread and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) reports that at least 80 percent of the country's more than 8,000 prisoners are awaiting trial. It is estimated that the crisis in Burundi has claimed some 200,000 lives since the eruption of civil strife in late 1993.

In conclusion, the civil conflict that was sparked by the October 1993 assassination of Burundi's first democratically elected president seems far from being resolved. Ethnic fighting and political tensions persist, while continued insecurity prevents over half a million inhabitants from regaining their original homes.

1.2.2 Humanitarian Situation

Burundi, with nearly 600,000 of its inhabitants displaced from their homes, has the largest internally displaced population of any country in the GLR. The country remains in a state of complex emergency and the aid community continues to grapple with the devastating impact of four years of continual conflict.

One of the dilemmas faced by the humanitarian community was how and to what extent to assist the regrouped population. In March 1997, the aid community adopted a policy which called for the disbanding of the camps and limited the provision of assistance to temporary, lifesustaining measures. The policy bans aid that would assist the creation or the permanent maintenance of these camps and requires that careful, case-by-case needs assessments be undertaken prior to any distributions.

In a positive development, over 50 percent of the estimated 300,000 regrouped had returned to their homes by the end of November. The return began with the dismantling of a site in Kayanza in June, followed by two further camps in Muramvya province in July. In early September, the Government convened a tripartite meeting attended by UN, donor and NGO representatives during which the governors of Kayanza and Muramvya submitted time-tables for the disbanding of camps. The humanitarian community has encouraged this process through the provision of return packages composed of a 90-day food ration, seeds, tools and non-food items. In Kayanza, approximately 48,000 people benefited from this distribution before the operation was halted in early September due to renewed instability. In Muramvya, by contrast, the return operation proceeded smoothly and WFP provided return packages to over 57,000 people. In early November, the governor of Karuzi also provided a time-table outlining the planned return of some 140,000 people by the end of the year. Of this group, 66,000 had returned to their homes by the end of November.

Living conditions among the displaced and regrouped are extremely cramped and unsanitary. A UNICEF study conducted in 171 camps in February/March 1997 revealed that 96 percent of the population did not have access to an adequate water supply and 46 percent were exposed to unsafe sanitary conditions.

The plight of displaced populations has been further exacerbated by the outbreak of epidemics such as typhus and cholera. Over 42,000 cases of typhus were registered in accessible areas, the worst outbreak in the world since World War II. Cholera remains a recurring problem due to the lack of potable water, especially in towns along the lake and in areas where water systems have been destroyed. Many camp inhabitants suffer from malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, scabies and bacillary dysentery.

Due to farmers' inability to access land, agricultural production has declined and the nutritional situation is of growing concern. Among the worst affected provinces are Kayuzi, Kayanza and Bubanza; a nutritional survey carried out in the latter province in August revealed a global malnutrition rate of 19.5 percent and severe malnutrition in 9.5 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months. Some 46,000 people are currently registered in supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres throughout the country.

The education sector has also been particularly hard hit by the crisis as large numbers of children living in sites have not been able to attend school on a regular basis if at all. Enrolment rates in primary schools have dropped from 52 percent to 30 percent since the outbreak of the crisis in 1993/94. In addition, about 3,000 teachers who were killed or displaced have been replaced by unqualified teachers and many schools have been destroyed. In Bujumbura-Rurale alone, for instance, one third of all schools were destroyed during fighting in October. At least 400 qualified instructors are currently needed to make up the deficit in the teaching corps.

1.2.3 Security Situation

Much of the western part of Burundi, outside the capital, remained in a state of general insecurity for most of 1997. In the provinces of Bubanza and Cibitoke the unrest stems from combat between rival rebel factions (FDD/FNL); the army has also launched operations in an attempt to gain control over the area. Attacks and counter-attacks between the military and rebel forces are regularly reported in Bujumbura-Rurale, Bururi and Makamba, while sporadic skirmishes have also recurred along the south-eastern border with Tanzania between the respective countries' border troops. Consequently, access to large parts of the aforementioned five provinces remains exceedingly difficult.

As a result of the ever-present danger of land mines, UN security regulations restrict travel in these provinces to tarmac roads only, leaving many displaced inaccessible and rendering the provision of assistance impossible. Parts of Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bururi provinces, for instance, have been entirely inaccessible for many months, although the situation eased somewhat in Cibitoke and Bururi towards the end of the year.

The security situation in the eastern and central part of the country, on the other hand, has been generally good. Security improved sufficiently in Kayanza, Muramvya and Karuzi to allow for the return of a large proportion of the site population in these provinces.

Life in Bujumbura itself has remained relatively unaffected by the continued strife in the countryside, with the exception of recurrent waves of banditry and a period from March to May 1997, when a series of mine explosions occurred in the streets of the capital. Inhabitants of outlying neighbourhoods who had fled the capital from 1995 through mid-1996 began to return a few months later, encouraged by government assurances of improved security in those areas.

Given the very fluid and unpredictable environment in Burundi, the possibility of a sudden and drastic deterioration of the political and security situation remains very real and it is imperative that the humanitarian community maintains a state of preparedness.

1.3 Profile of Populations in Need

As indicated in the table below, approximately 600,000 people, or about 10 percent of Burundi's population, are living in more than 290 displaced and regroupment camps throughout the country. This includes old-caseload displaced who have not been able to return

to their homes since the 1993/94 outbreak of violence, new-caseload displaced who have been uprooted as a result of more recent unrest, as well as so-called regrouped populations. Some of the camps, especially in Cibitoke and Bubanza, also house a number of repatriates. Women and their dependents make up the majority of the displaced and others affected by the crisis in Burundi.

Summary of Affected Populations Living in Sites in Burundi (November 1997)

Province	Total Provincial Population	Total Number of Sites	Total Site Population	Percentage of Total Provincial Population Living in Sites
Bubanza	270,210	47	123,701	46 percent
Bujumbura*	670,498	41	41,954	6 percent
Bururi	423,240	22	42,259	10 percent
Cankuzo	157,535	4	3,254	2 percent
Cibitoke	353,137	13	49,971	14 percent
Gitega	625,017	16	26,539	4 percent
Karuzi	334,213	23	108,770	33 percent
Kayanza	491,506	20	70,365	14 percent
Kirundo	448,195	16	20,072	4 percent
Makamba	254,732	19	37,785	15 percent
Muramvya	487,736	13	13,029	3 percent
Muyinga	427,119	26	25,380	6 percent
Ngozi	535,978	11	19,184	4 percent
Rutana	219,360	7	3,675	2 percent
Ruyigi	281,524	13	6,335	2 percent
TOTAL	5,980,000	291	592,273	10 percent

* includes capital.

Source: DHA Humanitarian Coordination Unit, Bujumbura. Total population figures according to 1990 census and updated by FA OIWFP Food and Crop Supply Assessment Mission, June 1997.

Figures include displaced, regrouped and repatriated populations living in sites across Burundi. These figures are compiled from a variety of UN, NGO and governmental sources.

Although up to 171,000 people have been able to leave camps and return to their homes in the provinces of Kayanza and Muramvya in recent months, population movements caused by instability in the north-west and south have resulted in an equal number of newly displaced in Bubanza and Makamba.

In addition to those living in camps and sites, a significant number of people have taken refuge in the forests and marshes where they remain in hiding for weeks and months at a time. Due to problems of access, it has not been possible to obtain reliable information on the numbers of such "dispersed". In recent months, a number of the dispersed have emerged from their hiding places in a state of malnourishment and complete destitution.

The aid community also needs to remain prepared for the eventual return of some 258,000 Burundians refugees living outside the country (224,00 in Tanzania, 30,000 in the DRC and

4,000 in Rwanda). By the beginning of October 1997, UNHCR had registered 162,000 returnees during the previous 12 months. All returnees who re-enter the country via a UNHCR-operated transit centre receive a standard three-month repatriation package.

2. HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

As explained in the previous sections, the humanitarian community in Burundi is attempting to address severe and extensive emergency needs, while working under a number of serious constraints such as insecurity and the regional embargo. Moreover, the aid community is cognisant of the origins of the emergency situation in deep-seated ethnic antagonisms, as well as the need to rebuild communities in a way that ensures their socio-economic stability. Efforts to address this complex situation are founded on the following strategic elements:

Coordinating for a well-integrated and efficient humanitarian intervention.

Promoting the **return and re-integration** of uprooted populations and **rehabilitation** of their communities.

Building the **capacity** of national structures and organizations to provide humanitarian assistance and undertake national reconstruction.

Addressing the **root causes** of conflict, displacement and disruption of community life.

In addition, operational strategies have been adopted in a number of sectors, as detailed in Section 3 below.

2.1 Coordination

Coordination is an essential component at every stage of humanitarian action, from analysis to planning and delivery of services. A fairly well developed coordination system exists in Burundi, operating at both the country and provincial levels. At the country level, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the unit supporting him provide consolidated reporting, data collection and a forum for discussion of policy and strategy issues. The Humanitarian Coordinator chairs a series of regular coordination fora (the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, composed of Heads of agency; the Security Management Team; and the United Nations/NGO Contact Group), as well as sponsor special meetings to address questions such as re-integration strategies.

Furthermore, a number of UN Agencies and NGOs, together with their counterpart government ministries, play a leading role in coordinating sectoral activities such as health, agriculture and distribution of non-food items. At the provincial level, lead agencies or the Humanitarian Coordination Unit coordinate overall humanitarian activities in certain provinces, such as Cibitoke and Bubanza.

Since the intensification of the crisis, several agencies have undertaken to establish a stronger field presence and to decentralise their operations. This has enabled them to form strategic alliances with NGOs, community groups and local authorities in the affected communities and deploy personnel and material resources more flexibly, thereby expediting the delivery of basic services to populations in need.

The in-country coordination mechanisms are linked to regional structures both at the strategic level, through the Nairobi office of the UN Regional Humanitarian Advisor, and operationally, through agencies' monitoring of cross-border population movements and management of the flow of relief supplies. The UN Regional Focal Point on Sanctions has also played a vital role in supporting the agencies in Burundi since the imposition of sanctions on the country.

Within this coordination frame work, one of the main challenges to humanitarian agencies in Burundi has been to develop an effective method of assessing and targeting beneficiaries. Categorising beneficiaries as displaced, regrouped, dispersed or repatriated is a necessary reflection of political realities and organisational mandates, but it conveys little information about the needs of the affected populations and has had no bearing on the allocation of resources. In this respect, the special policy on assistance to *regroupment* camps was adopted on account of the nature of the camps, rather than of their respective inhabitants.

2.2 Re-integration and Rehabilitation

Given the prevalence of conflict in Burundi and the resulting destitution of large segments of the population, relief assistance remains a major pre-occupation of the humanitarian community. At the same time, the return of uprooted populations and rehabilitation of their communities are essential complements, both in terms of reducing dependence on external aid and reestablishing normal patterns of life. The target groups for re-integration include the displaced, regrouped, repatriating refugees and the so-called dispersed groups hiding in forest and marshes. Immediate re-integration assistance takes the form of a package of commodities to sustain families through their return to their communities and the period until they become agriculturally productive. Subsequently, an equally important component consists in rebuilding the socio-economic infrastructure necessary to provide essential services, such as health care, education, clean water supply, and encouraging self-sufficiency through agro-pastoral and income-generating activities.

The success of such measures depends on the maintenance of a reasonably stable security environment in the areas targeted. As detailed in the preceding chapters, considerable progress was made in 1997 in re-integrating displaced populations in relatively stable areas. Assuming continued improvement in security conditions, further gains can be anticipated in 1998, including repatriation of a significant proportion of Burundian refugees living in neighboring countries.

In the Burundi section of this Consolidated Appeal, reintegration activities are fully integrated in sectoral programmes such as health, education and agriculture. This approach reflects the conviction that relief assistance and re-integration should be conceived not as separate and sequential forms of assistance but as integral components in the effort to alleviate the effects of conflict and enable people to live productively and with dignity.

2.3 Capacity-Building

Technical assistance to national institutions enables them to play a stronger role in the current relief efforts, to assume leadership in the reconstruction of the country, and to better cope with crises that may emerge in the future.

At the central level, several UN Agencies provide support to government ministries in the planning and implementation of health, agriculture, sanitation and peace-building programmes. At the provincial and local level, UN Agencies and international NGOs work in partnership with Burundian NGOs which are well established but whose efforts may be limited by a lack of material resources or technical expertise. In addition, several NGOs have projects devoted specifically to institution- building among national NGOs.

Another aspect of capacity-building involves working through informal community networks and the family structure itself to enhance people's ability to meet their own needs rather than relying on outside assistance. This strategy aims to strengthen the role of camp committees, block councils and other community groups in meeting basic needs, as well as to support the economic stability of families through small-scale income generating projects. Such projects are particularly targeted to women, who frequently act as heads of household in situations of civil conflict.

2.4 Addressing Root Causes

The current conflict in Burundi, with its devastating impact on the civilian population, has its roots in years of intensifying ethnic antagonism, social instability and political turmoil. Humanitarian assistance, in the traditional sense, provides life-sustaining aid to victims of the conflict. In recent years, however, the concept of humanitarian action has been broadened to encompass means of addressing the underlying sources of conflict, thereby defusing social tensions and discouraging the resurgence of violence in the future.

This preventive approach is a cornerstone of the UN humanitarian strategy in Burundi. It operates through a series of programmes designed to promote respect for and understanding of human rights, to help build an independent and impartial judiciary, to reverse the legacy of impunity attending gross violations of civil rights; and to promote ethnic tolerance and reconciliation.

A programme of this nature must operate through many levels and institutions of Burundian society, including the Government and its military structures, the police and judiciary, schools and universities, community organisations of every kind. It is an enormous but indispensable task if the cycle of enmity, violence and social disruption is to be halted in Burundi.

3. PRIORITY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SECTORS

3.1 Agriculture and Food Security

The crisis in Burundi has severely undermined the country's food production system, which is normally self-sufficient but vulnerable to climatic and other fluctuations. Food security has steadily declined over the past few years due to shortages of inputs (exacerbated by the embargo), suspension of aid to this sector by some Donors and large-scale population displacements. Since the beginning of the crisis in 1994, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), together with WFP, has sent crop and food supply assessment missions to the country twice per year to evaluate production of the first and second season food crops and to update food aid requirements. A mission to assess the 1998 first season crops is scheduled for late January 1998.

Through the agricultural component of its fifth country programme, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has initiated pilot actions that need to be consolidated in the following areas: integration of agriculture, animal husbandry and reforestation; seed multiplication and seedling production; food processing and fisheries. The funds requested by UNDP through this Appeal will complement its own assistance to this sector.

In 1996, FAO established an Emergency Agricultural Coordination Unit to assist the Government in managing relief operations. The Unit organised a sectoral Coordination Commission composed of Government authorities, UN Agencies and NGOs. The Commission consolidates statistical data, defines the target population for agricultural assistance and devises mechanisms for the joint management of stocks and distributions, including the designation of a sectoral lead agency for each province.

During the last two agricultural seasons (1997B and 1997/98A), the Commission delivered significant quantities of seeds and tools, reaching 133,600 households, during the latter season. Despite the encouraging results obtained from these distributions, even more could have been accomplished if the Coordination Unit had sufficient resources to plan over a longer period of time and to establish a buffer stock of inputs.

The requirements for the 1998B season are already covered by pledges from the Governments of Sweden and Belgium, together with contributions by UN Agencies and NGOs. Against this

background, the following priorities are foreseen for the agricultural sector during the period of this Appeal:

- Securing new funding to enable the Coordination Unit to continue its work in 1998;
- Supplying emergency inputs (seeds and tools) to families with access to land and building up a buffer stock;
- Establishing a Statistical Unit to supply reliable data as the basis for strategies and interventions in the agricultural sector;
- Training rural blacksmiths and other tradesmen in the repair and manufacture of hand tools;
- Reconstituting the supply of high-quality bean and potato seeds through emergency seed multiplication activities;
- Supporting the Government's efforts to improve agricultural productivity and repair the war-damaged environment.
- Launching quick-impact agricultural projects for some 50,000-100,000 Burundi refugees who may return in 1998, as well as some 100,000 IDPs, to meet their immediate needs in terms of food self-sufficiency at the household and community levels.

3.2 Food Aid

The conflict in Burundi has disrupted food security and created malnutrition among hundreds of thousands of people. Since the outbreak of the crisis, WFP has targeted its assistance to the displaced and vulnerable populations affected by the conflict. WFP works in close cooperation with other UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, the Government of Burundi, churches and community groups. Based on a systematic method of needs assessment adopted in 1997, WFP plans to provide food aid to an average of 345,000 beneficiaries per day in 1998, as detailed below.

3.2.1 Emergency Assistance

Food aid consisting of cereals, oil and salt will be provided to some 150,000 war-affected people without access to land or alternative means of survival, as well as 25,000 people displaced since 1993/94 who have developed means of supporting themselves but are still subject to food insecurity due to conflict and climatic fluctuations.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
FAO	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to vulnerable household	142,000 vulnerable household and 250,000 returning refugees	MoA, FAO, bilateral Donors, NGOs	3,394,760
FAO	Support to coordination of emergency agricultural assistance	MoA and affected farming communities	FAO, MoA, NGOs	254,000
FAO	Emergency multiplication of bean and potato seed	MoA and affected farming communities	FAO, MoA, NGOs	490,000
FAO	Statistical data collection and processing unit	MoA, all Burundian farmers	MoA, FAO	420,000
FAO	Rehabilitation and repair of basic agricultural hand tools	Active farming population and rural artisans	MoA, FAO	660,000
UNDP	Enhancing agricultural production	Rural populations	FAO	1,537,000
UNDP	Support to the national programme of environmental restoration and management	Government services and rural populations	FAO	1,484,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				8,239,760

3.2.2 Re-integration Assistance

It is projected that 150,000 displaced or regrouped Burundians will be able to return to their homes sometime in 1998. They will receive a 90-day re-settlement ration to cover food needs until the next harvest or the resumption of income-generating activities.

Aside from relatively small-scale spontaneous repatriation to those provinces where the security situation has stabilised, the continuing insecurity in Burundi has so far prevented organised repatriation of the estimated 282,000 Burundian refugees from Tanzania. Should the situation improve and repatriation become feasible, WFP will facilitate the return of the refugees by providing transit food rations and repatriation

packages. Food for the Burundian refugees in Tanzania will be resourced under the separate refugee component of this Appeal. Upon possible repatriation, the principle that food follows refugees will be applied.

3.2.3 Food-For-Work (FFW) and Micro-Projects

In addition to emergency assistance, WFP provides FFW to encourage progress towards self-sufficiency in food supply. In 1998 this kind of aid will be supplied to some 55,000 beneficiaries in the framework of income-generating projects, rehabilitation, restoration of the environment and related activities. These projects, undertaken in partnership with local organisations, are particular targeted to women in view of their leading role in food security.

3.2.4 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Nutritional Feeding

Food aid will be provided to approximately 25,000 people who have no means of procuring food because of destitution, illness or disability. Particular attention will be paid to children at risk of malnutrition. In addition, on the basis of an agreement with UNICEF, WFP will supply inputs for nutritional and supplementary feeding for 45,000 beneficiaries.

FOOD AID				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
WFP	Assistance to IDPs and vulnerable groups, re-settlement and rehabilitation activities	On average, 344,918 Burundians affected by conflict, displacement and food insecurity	Government, WFP, FAO, NGOs	41,511,531
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				41,511,531

3.3 Health

The civil crisis affecting Burundi since October 1993, aggravated by the embargo in effect since August 1996, has seriously undermined the national health care system while displacing up to ten percent of the population. The population's health status has deteriorated rapidly due to the precarious and unsanitary living conditions, promiscuity, malnutrition and the resurgence of endemic and epidemic diseases.

There has been an alarming increase in the incidence of endemic diseases, particularly malaria, acute respiratory infections, scabies and intestinal disorders. The rate of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection among pregnant women is 21 percent in urban areas and 6 percent in rural areas, while the Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic has left an estimated 45,000 children without parents. Typhus reached epidemic proportions in 1997, with over 44,000 cases recorded between January and December and a

mortality rate of 6 per 1,000 cases. Five outbreaks of cholera occurred between January and October, while a malaria epidemic in Makamba province in April infected nearly 34,000 people.

The infant mortality rate is 117 per 1,000 while the under-five rate is 173 per 1,000.

Humanitarian interventions in the health sector are focused on the following priorities:

- Redeploying health care personnel to the most-affected communities in the interior of the country;
- Reinforcing health care structures to support the voluntary return of people from displaced and regrouped sites to their homes;
- Developing a coordinated and concerted fight against epidemic diseases through intensive epidemiological surveillance, case management, training of national staff, anti-vector campaigns and health education;
- Containing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and improving the reproductive health (RH) of women, particularly war victims;
- Establishing coordination mechanisms for humanitarian assistance in the health sector under the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO);
- Rehabilitating health centres and hospitals in provinces where refugees are returning, and providing basic medical equipment, supplies and services for returnees.

HEALTH SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNFPA	Reproductive health	IDPs, women and youth of child-bearing age	UNFPA, National Family Planning Coord. Office	274,000
UNFPA	IEC activities for women war victims	Women war victims in four provinces	UNFPA, Govt. Ministries, NGOs, UNICEF	64,500
UNICEF	Health and HIV/AIDS	IDPs, war-affected populations	UNICEF, WFP, WHO, NGOs, nat. authorities	2,291,635
WHO	Prevention and control of epidemics	IDP, returnees and affected populations	WHO, NGOs, MoH	803,480
WHO	Essential health care services for IDPs, returnees and affected populations	IDPs, returnees and affected populations	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, NGOs, MoH	869,200
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				4,302,815

3.4 Nutrition

The civil crisis in Burundi has had a significant impact on the nutritional status of the population. When the crisis exploded at the end of 1993, the sudden displacement of hundreds of thousands of people and the widespread insecurity further aggravated an already precarious nutritional situation. In 1996, pockets of starving populations began to appear in different provinces (e.g., Bubanza, Cibitoke and Karuzi), especially among populations hiding in marshes. Food production has decreased 3 to 4 percent each year since 1993, and the situation is now considered critical.

By the beginning of 1994, it became evident that an urgent intervention in the field of nutrition was needed to help the most vulnerable groups, children in particular. To this end, a supplementary feeding programme was launched in March 1994 and is now implemented by several NGOs and supported by WFP (food) and UNICEF (overall management). In 1996, specialised NGOs also began opening therapeutic feeding centres. The demand for these services increased steadily during 1997, while major difficulties were encountered with therapeutic milk procurement and high costs.

Given the influence of household food security (HHFS) on the nutritional status, the interaction between the nutrition sector, food aid and agriculture is of paramount importance. Accordingly, UNICEF maintains close collaboration with WFP (the lead agency for food distribution) and FAO (**agriculture, seeds and tools**) as well as the concerned Burundian authorities. Within the nutrition sector, UNICEF advises and collaborates with the Ministry of Public Health, which is designated to coordinate from the

government side. As regards the food pipeline, WFP takes care of all supplies, except therapeutic milk which is provided by UNICEF.

In 1997, major interventions will include expansion of the supplementary feeding programme and the establishment of new therapeutic feeding centres, coupled with enhanced food distributions to vulnerable families. At this juncture there is also the need for a highly qualified nutritionist, to be based in UNICEF but at the disposal of the Government and all partners. Advocacy at the political level could help to alleviate the dramatic nutritional situation in some areas of Burundi by eliciting stronger donor support for food aid.

NUTRITION				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Nutrition	IDPs, affected populations	UNICEF, WFP, WHO, NGOs, local and national health authorities	3,620,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				3,620,000

3.5 Water and Sanitation

Access to potable water and to human waste disposal facilities has decreased dramatically since the advent of hostilities in 1993, with the greatest reduction in coverage occurring in the rural areas where over 95 percent of the Burundian population resides. This situation is in large part due to direct acts of sabotage against this infra-structure, as well as to a lack of maintenance and repair linked to the disappearance or displacement of many water and sanitation technicians. The problems have been compounded by the creation of camps which lack adequate potable water supplies and sanitation facilities. Water and sanitation-linked diseases are commonplace at these sites and epidemics of cholera, typhus and bacillary dysentery have ravaged many areas.

Faced with this situation, UN Agencies are collaborating with international NGOs and the Government of Burundi to increase access to potable water and sanitation, particularly in camps, but with increasing emphasis on areas where people have been permitted to return to their homes. Existing water distribution systems in both urban and rural areas are being repaired, natural springs are being protected to provide drinking water, and in areas which are devoid of access to any water, water is transported via tanker truck. The construction of latrines in camps and the repair of those at schools and health centres are major activities in the sanitation sector. Retraining and re-equipping water and sanitation technicians is an ongoing process which is considered to be essential for the reconstruction phase.

Despite these efforts, many serious problems persist, most importantly the lack of access to many areas due to security concerns. The Red Cross and several international NGOs which were major players in the water and sanitation sector have severely curtailed their activities in the interior due to violence directed against them. Their absence has strained the existing in country resources. These problems have been compounded by the embargo, which hampers the movement of vital construction materials and water

disinfection chemicals to Burundi from neighboring countries and has substantially increased the cost of local materials.

WATER AND SANITATION SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Conflict-affected persons in camps and those returning to their homes	UNICEF, government counterparts and NGOs	1,861,250
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				1,861,250

3.6 Non-Food Relief Items

Following the outbreak of widespread civil unrest in 1993, hundreds of thousands of Burundian civilians have been displaced, dispersed or regrouped. For all of these populations, needs for non-food items and emergency shelter have been, and continue to be, enormous.

One of the largest groups in need of non-food are the regrouped. Dismantling of regrouped camps was initiated in September 1997, and is currently being coordinated by humanitarian agencies in collaboration with the Ministry for the Reintegration and Re-settlement of Displaced and Repatriated Persons. Distributions of return packages, including non-food items, are organised for all those who return voluntarily to their communes of origin. An estimated 75,000 individuals have already returned to their communes of origin in Kayanza and Muramvya provinces, while another 130,000 (26,000 families) are expected to leave regroupment camps in late 1997 and 1998, thus having needs for return packages. In addition, non-food distributions will continue for other populations, estimated at 250,000, including newly displaced persons and other vulnerable individuals affected by the ongoing civil crisis throughout Burundi. UNHCR will provide non-food assistance to 100,000 returnees and displaced persons who are in need--.

The embargo imposes long delays and unclear, complicated procedures for importing commodities, hampering the efficacy of non-food relief operations. Many items are not available in-country while other items are available in limited supply, quality is poor and prices are inflated.

Measures to be taken in 1998 to address non-food needs in Burundi in a more efficient way include: coordination of needs assessments and distributions at the provincial level between all UN Agencies and NGOs (i.e. lead agency for each province, preposition of stocks, etc.); grouping of importations to lower delays and reduce costs; establishment of common positions on non-food assistance to affected populations (i.e., villagisation, etc.). The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), whose planned activities for 1998 are summarised in an annex to this Appeal, will devote approximately one third of its expenditure in Burundi to the purchase of non-food relief supplies.

NON-FOOD RELIEF ITEMS				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
CRS	Emergency non-food and food aid	70,000 victims of violence	CRS, UN Agencies, NGOs	540,320
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				540,320

3.7 Education

The civil strife in Burundi has severely affected education. The primary school enrolment rate dropped from 52 percent in 1992/93 to less than 30 percent in 1996/97. At least 3,000 qualified teachers have been lost through death, exile or the return of Congolese and Rwandan instructors to their countries of origin. They have been replaced by some 300 unqualified teachers who are in desperate need of on-the-job training.

Many children who lost their parents or whose families are impoverished do not attend school because they cannot afford registration fees and school supplies. School buildings have been partially or completely destroyed and their furnishings looted or used as firewood; this type of damage is estimated at \$2.5 million. A total of 80,500 primary school students and 13,000 secondary students are estimated to have been affected by the conflict.

Since the beginning of the crisis, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNHCR have supported education for Burundian children. UNICEF helped re-open schools, which were closed for approximately four months, by financing a study of the situation throughout the country, supporting on-the-job training for unqualified teachers, distributing school supplies to indigent and unaccompanied children, setting up temporary schools in sites where schools are nonexistent or overcrowded. It started a peace education project and progressively incorporated peace education in its basic education programmes.

UNESCO, for its part, has supplied school materials (notebooks, backpacks, pens, etc.) to war-affected primary school students in three provinces and is currently printing instructional materials for communal colleges. It also intends to train teachers for these colleges.

In the coming year, UNESCO proposes to distribute school supplies and instructional materials to war-affected students in primary and secondary schools, repair damaged school buildings and support the training of 300 unqualified communal college instructors. UNHCR will rehabilitate and provide equipment for schools and professional training centres, as well as providing basic services for teachers, especially in remote areas near the Tanzanian border. Since peace education is an integral part of UNICEF's educational programmes, its education projects can be found in the Peace Education section of this Appeal.

EDUCATION SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNESCO	Assistance to primary and secondary education	Primary, secondary and college-level students	UNESCO	2,520,686
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				2,520,686

3.8 Human Rights and Restoration of a State of Law

In 1997, the Office of the **UNHCHR** carried out a number of training, monitoring, information and education activities related to human rights and justice. In 1998, the Office of the **UNHCHR will expand** on these activities with a view to assisting the Government and the people of Burundi in their efforts to restore a state of law and promote respect for human rights, peace, justice and national reconciliation.

The technical cooperation programme provides support for the training of judiciary and prison officials, thereby strengthening the judiciary system and promoting respect for human rights in the administration of law. The programme also assists the relevant ministries in training human rights instructors and supports local NGOs involved in human rights, education for peace and the promotion of non-violence and reconciliation.

The legal assistance programme seeks to ensure the proper defense of the accused, victims and civil parties; to speed up the processing of cases by increasing the number of national and international lawyers; and to improve trial procedures, strengthen the rights of the defense and increase the professionalism of lawyers and judges. Its ultimate goal is to restore confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the Burundian legal system.

The human rights monitoring mission will be expanded through the opening of regional offices in Gitega, Ngozi and Bururi provinces to complement the existing office in Bujumbura. These offices will enable the monitors to develop closer cooperation with provincial authorities and be closer to inhabitants of the *collines*.

UNICEF has become involved in protecting the rights of children, particularly those exposed to civil conflict, as an extension of its policy of assisting children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC). UNICEF is working to help families better protect their children and to ensure that children are not targeted in conflicts and remain in the care of their families as well as that they are reunited with their families if separated and receive care when the family is absent or cannot provide it.

For this purpose, UNICEF will expand its unaccompanied children programme, including monitoring the quality of foster family care. It will also seek to ensure that children are accorded the full respect and protection of the law. An increasing number of children in Burundi, especially in conflict areas, are deprived of the normal protection mechanisms (parents, the family, friends and neighbors) and denied property and social and legal status. A similar situation prevails in camps and sites of various sorts, as well as among the increasing number of street children appearing in

Bujumbura and small towns in the interior of Burundi. UNICEF will expand its contacts with partners in this particular field, developing a joint project on street children and generally an exchange of information which can be particularly useful in monitoring and reporting on the situation of children in Burundi.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND RESTORATION OF A STATE LAW				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNHCHR	Strengthening the judiciary system	Government and people of Burundi	Office of the UNHCHR, Ministry of Justice	1,032,045
UNHCHR	Legal assistance programme	Government and people of Burundi	Office of the UNHCHR, Ministry of Justice	1,020,766
UNHCHR	Expansion of the human rights monitoring mission	Government and people of Burundi	Office of the UNHCHR, Ministry of Interior	5,537,108
UNICEF	Children in distress	Unaccompanied minors, street children, other children in distress	UNICEF, other UN Agencies, NGO partners, Burundian authorities	1,571,358
UNICEF	Child rights and protection	Children in vulnerable situations	UNICEF, other UN Agencies, NGOs, Burundian authorities	121,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				9,282,277

3.9 Education for Peace

The conflict in Burundi has severely affected the educational system, as described in section 3.7 above, as well as precipitating a crisis of confidence among the various elements of Burundian society. The inter-communal tensions have penetrated schools as much as society at large, affecting both students and teachers. In response to this situation, UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO have incorporated elements of peace education in their support to the education sector, as well as launching specialised projects in this domain.

Through the peace education component of its "Continuum" Programme, UNDP has worked with leaders and grassroots organisations to promote peace through study

groups, vocational training of war-affected women and youth and support to local reconstruction initiatives.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education and Adult Literacy and national and international NGOs, has developed the Building Peace Programme which is now to be integrated in its Basic Education for Peace Project. Under this programme, UNICEF and its partners have produced instructional material for primary schools, trained more than 4,000 teachers for the classroom and 1,200 for informal education, and launched a media campaign involving posters, puppet shows, radio and television broadcasts, etc.

In the coming year, UNICEF will continue to be guided by the principle that education is a right of all children and that it should reinforce the values of peace. To increase the school enrollment rate, UNICEF will support the establishment and equipping of 200 temporary schools to supplement the capacity of existing schools, especially in sites of displaced people. The Ministry will be provided with logistical support to collect and process educational data. Children will be assisted with school materials and teaching methodologies will be improved through an in-service project targeting 500 under qualified teachers. Also, the education system will continue to be used as a vehicle for promoting understanding and reconciliation between people by training teachers in peace education, integrating peace education concepts and approaches in the regular school curricula, as well as supporting informal activities aiming to strengthen peace.

UNESCO, for its part, has directed consciousness-raising and training activities in the culture of peace to a variety of target groups. In 1998, UNESCO will pursue a number of activities, including: introduction of instruction on peace, human rights and democracy into formal and informal education programmes; peace clubs in secondary and higher institutions; training of school children and other youngsters in the culture of peace; training of the population in the peaceful resolution of conflict, with special focus on women's role; training of journalists in the state-owned and private media.

In particular, UNESCO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and other partners, has introduced a programme of civic education for use in secondary and higher level institutions. In the coming year, UNESCO and its partners will test the civic education programme in secondary schools and provide in-service training for teachers on the use of this programme. At the university level, the teaching guide and civic education course developed in cooperation with the University of Burundi and the Office of the UNHCHR will be evaluated and improved upon. UNESCO will also support independent media in Burundi as part of its effort to promote a culture of peace.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNESCO	Peace education	Burundian society	UNESCO, NGOs, civil associations	690,000
UNESCO	Assistance to independent media	Burundian society	UNESCO	340,000
UNICEF	Basic education for peace	Children of school age	UNICEF, UN Agencies, NGOs, nat'l. authorities	1,626,892
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				2,656,892

3.10 Income-Generating Activities

The crisis in Burundi has had a very destructive effect on the country's economy. Damage to public infra-structure, private property, the environment, livestock and other capital goods has severely undermined the country's productive capacity. The cooperative movement which once flourished in Burundi is now virtually moribund, although efforts are being made to revive it. The public sector, a traditional supplier of jobs, is already over staffed and the private sector, which under normal circumstances might absorb some of the excess labour, has been paralysed by the civil crisis and the embargo.

Against this background, a number of organisations are helping the most disadvantaged elements of Burundian society to survive through income and employment-generating activities. The partners in this enterprise include UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF, among others. Under the community development component of its "Continuum" Project, UNDP is organising communities around activities such as the integration of farming, forestry and livestock raising; poultry raising and fisheries; micro-industries (tiles, bricks, soap) and handicrafts (sewing and embroidery). UNHCR contributes through micro-projects including small business, household level crop production, milling and small-scale artisanal activities, directed primarily at repatriated persons, displaced women and other vulnerable groups. The World Bank, through its Twitezimbere a Project, finances income-generating activities by means of micro-credits for agricultural and artisanal enterprises. The project also finances the rehabilitation of public infrastructure such as clinics, schools, rural roads and bridges, water mains, etc. The beneficiaries and local populations contribute materials and labour to these projects.

Through this Appeal, UNDP is seeking funds to complement its own financing of micro-projects to help vulnerable groups, particularly the war-affected, in becoming more economically self-sufficient.

INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNDP	Micro-projects for self-promotion and self-reliance	Vulnerable groups	UNDP	860,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				860,000

3.11 Coordination

A number of mechanisms have been established to ensure coordination of humanitarian operations within the UN system as well as vis-a-vis the international NGO community and the government. The primary objective of these coordination efforts is to encourage and facilitate the provision of impartial, timely and cost-effective assistance to needy populations across the country. The development of strategic joint plans of action allows for the optimal allocation of resources and prevents duplication of activities in the field.

Under the chairmanship of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (who is also the UN Resident Coordinator), a number of fora have been established to ensure a regular exchange of information, the formulation of common policies and the collective planning

of interventions. These include, for instance, a twice-monthly Heads of agencies meetings, a weekly UNNGO meeting, and a weekly security meeting at which security issues are discussed. The Humanitarian Coordinator also ensures regular liaison with the diplomatic and donor community, as well as with government authorities, at the provincial and central levels.

UN and NGO Sectoral Coordination Meetings were also established in the health, nutrition, water/sanitation, food/agriculture, non-food items/shelter and re-integration sectors under the chairmanship of select lead agencies.

Under the supervision of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the OCHA/HCU plays a key role in the strengthening of coordination activities through centralised reporting, data collection and the elaboration of intervention strategies by international humanitarian organisations to ensure the provision of effective, comprehensive and coherent assistance. The unit works closely with the donor community to provide information, coordinate plans, obtain resources, and to bring attention to humanitarian issues that remain unaddressed or unresolved. The development of joint humanitarian policies is crucial if gaps or the duplication of activities are to be avoided. The unit is charged with reacting to specific crisis that require emergency coordination and leads or participates in joint UN and/or NGO assessment missions to affected regions to evaluate emergency situations, pinpoint relief requirements and coordinate responses.

An OCHA/HCU telecommunications officer is responsible for the creation, maintenance and coordination of an integrated communication system to improve the abilities of UN Agencies and NGOs to communicate with each other.

COORDINATION				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Affected populations in Burundi	OCHA	827,400
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				827,400

B. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Major Developments in Humanitarian Assistance in 1997

Throughout the first months of 1997 the international community had to adjust its humanitarian activities in the former Zaire to the reality of a country divided into two zones : the eastern provinces under the control of the AFDL movement (Alliance des Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération) and the rest of the country. While the humanitarian interventions by the UN system at that time focused on the complex emergency within the geographic areas under the control of the AFDL, projects were also implemented in central provinces of the country and in the capital city.

The humanitarian activities in the eastern provinces of the former Zaire were designed to accomplish a two-fold objective: a) to provide life-saving assistance to the Rwandan and Burundian refugees, ensure their security and voluntary repatriation or evacuation to the countries of their origin; and b) to minimise the negative consequences of the extensive refugee presence in the areas.

Under the overall coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator for the Great Lakes Region, the UN system and its NGO partners, led by the Office of the UNHCR, assisted the Rwandan and Burundi refugees with emergency food, health assistance and care for unaccompanied children, and provided basic protection to the refugees caught in the midst of military conflict. In close cooperation between UNHCR and the WFP, an unprecedented air-lift repatriation operation of more than 70,000 Rwandan refugees was carried out. A total of 220,000 Rwandan refugees have been repatriated by UNHCR since January 1997.

Assistance was also provided to IDPs in the eastern provinces. This group of the population was targeted through supplementary feeding (WFP and UNICEF) and FFW (WFP), income generating and agricultural rehabilitation projects (UNHCR), a major air-lift repatriation project (International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC) and health and nutrition projects (UNICEF and MSF/Holland).

In an attempt to minimise the impact of the humanitarian emergency on the local economy of the eastern provinces, a series of rehabilitation projects of basic and secondary infra-structure, quick-impact community-based projects and water/sanitation, reforestation and other environmental projects was initiated in the frame work of UNHCR's Expanded Humanitarian Programme in co-operation with local NGOs. Vaccination campaigns, activities targeted at CEDC and resumption of the educational process were carried out by UNICEF. WHO continuously monitored the epidemiological situation in the conflict-affected areas.

When the civil war in the neighbouring ROC erupted in June 1997, 40,000 Congolese from Brazzaville fled across the river to Kinshasa. UNHCR established a camp at Kinkole to assist the refugees, while WFP provided food aid and the ICRC ensured medical assistance to the refugees.

The ability of the international relief community to reach the war-affected populations and refugees was often compromised in the course of 1997 by continued military confrontation, insecurity, poor physical access and political developments at the regional, national and international levels. These factors also hindered an ample evaluation of the humanitarian needs in all regions of the country. It is hoped that the impediments encountered by the relief community in 1997 can be overcome in the current year by enhancing co-operation with the authorities at all levels. A coherent humanitarian programme for the entire country, as outlined in the present document, is designed to strengthen the capacity of the relief community to meet humanitarian challenges and prevent further deprivations.

1.2 Current Political, Economic, Social and Humanitarian Situation

The end of the civil war and the emergence of the country as the DRC led to dramatic changes in the political and social lives of the Congolese people. With the establishment of new central and regional authorities, the overall political situation in the country began to stabilise. Within this context, the Government took steps to establish democratic institutions and to promote inter-ethnic peace and national reconciliation.

In spite of the relative stabilisation, the population of the DRC continues to encounter serious difficulties resulting from the country's 30-year legacy of dictatorship combined with the unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the GLR in 1994-1997 and the civil strife of 1996-1997.

The debilitated state of the country's economy has amplified the devastating effect of the last four turbulent years on the overall humanitarian situation. The gross domestic product (GDP) of the DRC has declined to its 1958 level, while its population has nearly tripled since then. The steady degradation of the economy since the early 1980s combined with wide spread corruption of the government apparatus has impoverished the majority of the population, whose economic activities are reduced to sheer survival.

The absence of any government investment in public services and basic infra-structure contributed to the emergence of an extremely impoverished population. Unless remedial action is taken rapidly, accumulated weaknesses in the sectors of public health, education and food security may further aggravate the humanitarian situation in the country. Poor access to safe drinking water, feeble vaccination coverage of the population, drastically declining school enrolment rates and high rates of malnutrition and mortality reflect the poor state of affairs in the social sector of the country.

Ethnic conflicts in several regions of the country, followed by civil war in 1996-1997 and massive refugee movements, directly affected the security and well being of at least one third of the country's population. The residual effects of these events are still being observed in many parts of the eastern DRC. Political instability in neighbouring countries has negative repercussions on the overall security situation in the DRC. The dramatic events in Congo-Brazzaville in mid-1997, accompanied by shelling of the DRC's capital across the Congo river and a refugee influx, became yet another source of insecurity for the population of Kinshasa. The activities of various insurgents and belligerent groups, such as Interahamwe and Mai-Mai, in the eastern provinces of the country (Masisi and Walikale zones of North Kivu, Province Orientale, Bunyakiri, and Fizi zones of South Kivu) have created a climate of insecurity for approximately 12 million inhabitants of the DRC.

The humanitarian situation in the country is thus shaped by the chronic social illnesses inherited from the past regime and the still acute consequences of the turmoil of 1994-1997.

The military activities in the Kivus in the course of 1996-1997 resulted in extreme hardship for the local population, wide spread destruction of public and private goods, looting of crops, livestock and other assets, as well as severe damage to the environment. An estimated 500,000 inhabitants of South and North Kivu fled their communities of origin, while another 110,000 sought refuge in neighbouring countries such as Tanzania, Zambia and Rwanda.

The number of displaced persons in the provinces of North and South Kivu, Kasai Orientale and Katanga is still estimated at 275,000. While re-integration of the displaced is underway, it will be necessary to enhance this process and make it irreversible. The displaced population is highly vulnerable with regard to shelter, health and nutrition. The main constraints to providing these population groups with urgently required assistance are the lack of access due to the absence of roads and the volatile security situation.

2. HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

2.1 Overall Country Objectives and Priorities for 1998

With the end of the civil war in the DRC and the change of government in Kinshasa, the UN system's humanitarian strategy will have to be adjusted accordingly. In 1998, the UN system will pursue a two-pronged approach in the DRC:

Supporting and assisting macro-economic and governance reforms along with required institutional capacity building;

Carrying out humanitarian activities targeted directly at all populations in need aimed at the alleviation of human suffering and the rehabilitation of local communities.

The 1998 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal responds to the latter objective, focusing on humanitarian needs. The negative effects of the civil conflict feature most prominently in the eastern part of the country. Therefore, while the Appeal does outline activities with country-wide coverage, particularly assistance in the health and food security sectors, it is geared to a large extent towards emergency humanitarian activities in the eastern provinces.

The vast destruction of the infra-structure and security concerns seriously hampered humanitarian organisations in obtaining a comprehensive picture of the humanitarian situation for the country as a whole. It will be a priority in the coming months to continue with multisectoral assessments throughout the country while implementing the humanitarian programmes as described in this appeal.

While the major objective of the humanitarian programme in the DRC remains the prevention of suffering and the provision of life-saving assistance, it is no longer the sole initiative. The new political landscape in the DRC has opened numerous opportunities to link humanitarian programmes with the new and pressing need for rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives, as well as with activities to promote democracy, justice, national reconciliation and respect for human rights.

One such link was forged through the inclusion of "emergency rehabilitation" projects in this Appeal. Emergency rehabilitation is defined as the reactivation of basic social services and local capacities to address immediate needs of vulnerable populations in areas most affected by war or the total collapse of infra-structure. The projects complement long-term activities as outlined in the Government's programme of reconstruction and the "Friends of Congo" meeting and are aimed at assisting the transition from short-term relief interventions to medium and long-term development projects.

The criterion for emergency rehabilitation activities to be included in this Appeal was their functional or supportive relationship to relief interventions (i.e., repair of infra-structure, roads, bridges, restoration of essential facilities, cattle vaccination, trauma programmes). Primary focus was given to community-based emergency rehabilitation and re-integration. The intention of this approach is to fill the vacuum between relief and development and to facilitate the start of rehabilitation activities in a next step when the developmental programmes for the country have been finalised and funded.

The humanitarian strategy as perceived for 1998 will consist of six facets:

1. Continuing humanitarian assistance to all populations in need with particular focus on emergency rehabilitation activities;
2. Facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced populations;
3. Extending response capacity to areas not reached in 1997;
4. Strengthening government capacity to co-ordinate humanitarian response;
5. Providing humanitarian assistance to refugees who cannot return to their countries and promoting voluntary repatriation where such return is possible;
6. Linking ongoing relief concerns and rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes with initiatives on reconciliation, respect for human rights, democratisation and justice.

In addition, the consolidation and analysis of information is essential to effectively monitor the situation in the country and as a basis for decision-making and future planning.

2.2 Agencies' Strategies

In 1998, the **FAO** will strengthen its presence and response capacity with the fielding of an emergency coordinator for the eastern region, support to the immediate rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, the launching of a special programme for food security and the assistance to the Government for medium-term rehabilitation and longer-term reconstruction planning.

FAO is programming projects aimed at immediate relief support to the local affected populations, displaced and returnees with seeds, tools and inputs distributions. The proposed activities also include preservation and boosting of cattle and fish production, and support and restart of seed multiplication or basic services and structures, in collaboration with local farmers' **organisation and NGOs**. These activities are aimed at avoiding further worsening of the food security situation, and are expected to have sustainable effects, paving the way towards rehabilitation and development.

The activities of the **International Labour Organization (ILO)** in 1998 will focus on poverty alleviation, the creation of productive employment opportunities and support to the democratisation process. In close co-operation with other UN Agencies ILO will: promote and support labour-based rehabilitation and maintenance works on strategic roads in the most affected areas (with UNHCR, WFP and UNDP); support community-based infrastructure and income-generating projects (with UNHCR, WFP, UNDP and FAO); support the demobilisation and re-integration of child soldiers into society (with UNICEF).

While pursuing its technical support to the launching of cross-sectorial reforms and the formulation of a three-year reconstruction plan, the **UNDP** will continue adjusting its operational capacities to more immediate, community-based responses. In this view, through UNDP's Humanitarian/Rehabilitation programme, sub-offices are already in place in South Kivu and North Kivu, and rehabilitation programmes are underway. Project identification, selection and a follow-up process provide an occasion for the implementation of a widely acknowledged and concerted mechanism, i.e. the Regional Project Approval Committee, which is comprised of all the main actors or bearers of legitimacy in the province. Activities focus on food security, urgent rehabilitation of health and schools facilities severely affected by the conflict, urgent income-generating means aimed at securing a safer and longer-lasting return to all IDPs when back in their still volatile home areas.

The same project implementation mechanism will be replicated in the three other provinces most affected by the 1996-1997 conflict and massive human displacements, i.e. Oriental Province, Maniema, Equateur. UNDP's Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Unit will establish suboffices and launch urgent rehabilitation activities, which, like in South and North Kivu, will also be "recipient-projects" for complementing activities by sister agencies (United Nations **Population**

Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF in rehabilitation of schools or health centres, FAO, ILO in rehabilitation of feeder roads).

In 1998, the programme of **the UNFPA** aims at supporting the Ministry of Health in its efforts to formulate a national policy in the field of reproductive health and to restore basic conditions for the reactivation of reproductive health services, including family planning. Within this Appeal's framework, **UNFPA** seeks to respond to urgent needs of reproductive health among the affected population of Kasai Orientale, particularly among women in reproductive age. In view of reducing the current high levels of maternal morbidity and mortality, the programme will contribute to improve the health situation of pregnant women. It will also enable a revitalisation of family planning programmes.

The field office of the **UNHCHR** in Kinshasa was established in December 1996 pursuant to resolution 1995/69 of the Commission of Human Rights. The main objective of the field office for 1998 consists in providing assistance and training to human rights NGOs, and strengthening certain segments of the civil society, collecting information regarding the general human rights situation, identifying and assessing needs relating to institution-building, with the view to develop possible projects of advisory services and technical cooperation.

In addition to providing support for the local integration of Angolan, Sudanese and Ugandan old caseload refugees not covered under this Appeal, the **Office of the UNHCR** will be active in facilitating voluntary repatriation, continuing short-term rehabilitation projects and in care and maintenance activities.

UNHCR will complete the repatriation of 30,000 Brazzaville-Congolese refugees from Kinshasa to Brazzaville, and some 70,000 DRC Congolese refugees from Tanzania to Uvira (and areas south of Uvira) in programmes that began in 1997. Repatriating refugees will be provided with repatriation kits and will benefit from rehabilitation projects in their communities of origin. These repatriation exercises are expected to be finalised in the course of the year. In addition, **UNHCR** will continue to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees as they emerge from the forest. To the extent that the Government of the DRC allows, Burundian refugees will be given basic assistance in the country.

Rehabilitation projects for communities that bore the burden of hosting large numbers of refugees for prolonged periods will also be a primary activity of UNHCR in 1998. Among the communities to benefit are Bukavu, Uvira and Mbandaka. Projects will be diverse and mostly community-based, and will include the rehabilitation of health and education facilities, community services, agricultural production and environmental projects, repair of water and sanitation facilities, repair of major roads.

The humanitarian interventions of the **UNICEF** in 1998 will focus on the resettlement of returning displaced families and Congolese refugee children and on meeting the needs of the affected indigenous populations, including access to primary health care and basic education through the rehabilitation of key health centers and primary schools in their villages of origin, immunisations, provision of shelter, water and basic relief items where needed. UNICEF activities will aim at strengthening service delivery, monitoring and capacity-building.

UNICEF will maintain an emergency response capability in order to respond to the survival needs of women and children at the onset of emergencies, including shelter, clean water, relief items, immunisation, basic health care, nutrition and rehabilitation. UNICEF will also advocate for and support the demobilisation of child soldiers, and assist their re-integration into civil society in collaboration with ILO.

The **WFP's** preparation for the transition to development is already well advanced, with one fullfledged development project launched, and a number of Quick Action Projects (QAPs) under preparation for Kinshasa, Kasai Oriental and the Kivus. To bridge this transition, WFP is planning emergency assistance for the Kivus for the first months of 1998. The objectives are

twofold: to assist the re-integration of the displaced population; and to support household food security and essential rehabilitation through small-scale FFW interventions, targeting, as direct beneficiary, households lacking the necessary resources to sustain themselves.

Displaced populations will be assisted in their return to their home communities with the reintegration food package. This will provide the beneficiaries with minimal food security while resuming their agricultural and other income-generating activities. It is foreseen to phase out the emergency rehabilitation, replacing it with Quick Action development projects in selected areas. This transition is envisaged to be accomplished by July 1998.

The country strategy of the WHO for 1998 includes support to the Ministry of Public Health in developing an epidemiological surveillance system and disease control.

The interventions of the WHO in the course of 1998 will be focused on support to seven provinces of the DRC, namely Bandundu, Kasai Occidental, Equateur, Katanga, Kasai Orientale, North and South Kivu. Activities are also planned for the city of Kinshasa. The seven regions targeted through the 1998 plan of actions have been prioritised considering the high risk of epidemics, as the health infra-structure of these provinces was severely damaged during the recent years.

The **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** will effectively strengthen the institutional capacities of the Government of the DRC and the private sector by closely involving the government counterpart in the implementation of its activities and by consistently linking its jobplacement services to priority manpower requirements. Close co-ordination will be maintained between project recruitment offices abroad and the placement mission in Kinshasa. The process of matching candidates to jobs will be demand-driven on the basis of the assessed manpower needs.

IOM's project will be anchored to a steering group comprising counterparts mainly from the government institutes and the private sector. This group will steer project implementation toward achieving its established goals, including ensuring the sustainability of its activities.

3. PRIORITY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SECTORS

3.1 Food Security and Nutrition

While the **DRC** has the potential to produce food in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of its population, the actual household food security and the nutritional status of the population are matters of significant concern. Nutritional surveys carried out in Kinshasa alone revealed the global malnutrition rates ranging from 5.9 percent to 10.7 percent. The nutritional status of the population in the interior of the country is generally worse than in the capital, and food security remains precarious in the areas affected by the events of the last year. Key factors include the long-term degradation of infra-structure and the recent war, with its attendant insecurity, population displacements and interruption in the production process.

Loss of live-stock, looting of tools and food reserves, destruction of crops, intermittent access to the fields resulting from insecurity added further to the vulnerability of the rural population.

Population displacements, both during and after the civil war, caused significant deterioration of the nutritional status of various population groups, particularly in Masisi and Fizi zones of the Kivu province. Moreover, the 1998 first season food crops now being harvested, are expected to be reduced by serious floods during the season affecting the area around Kisangani. Subject to an improved security situation and access to the war-affected population, projects have been designed to assist the return and re-integration of IDPs, with subsequent resumption of their agricultural activities. The requirements of these groups of the population will be covered under the section IDPs, Refugees and Returnees".

One of the most important factors contributing to food insecurity in the DRC is the economic decline and degradation of infra-structure over the past three decades. The interior of the country has become largely inaccessible owing to the state of roads. The local areas and regions are highly vulnerable, since the movements of food from one region to another through regular market mechanism are highly problematic. The opening-up of key feeder-roads from areas of agricultural production to urban areas and the establishment of viable transport links between regions must be considered a priority in order to decrease the incidence of localised food crisis.

FOOD, SECURITY AND NUTRITION				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
FAO	Support of emergency assistance to the agriculture sector	Directly: regional services of the MoA. Indirectly: relief and development organisations and local population	MoA , FAO	276,000
FAO	Preservation of survived cattle and livestock restocking in the eastern provinces	Cattle breeders and population living in cattle rearing regions of North and South Kivu	MoA , FAO, breeders association	1,618,000
FAO	Improvement of food security through increased cassava production	Local NGOs, farmers, seed producers' associations, rural communities in eastern DRC	MoA , FAO, NGOs, seed producers' associations	485,000
FAO	Emergency support to fishermen	Fishers, fish breeders, local population of eastern DRC	MoE, MoA , FAO, NGOs, producers' associations	862,000
FAO	Agricultural support to farmers' associations	Rural communities	MoA , FAO, NGOs, farmers' associations	1,498,500
UNDP	Support to community-based small income-generating activities for returnees, IDPs and locally affected people	30,000 beneficiaries (members of community associations in South Kivu, North Kivu, Kasai Orientale, Maniema and Equateur)	FAO, Community-based associations, NGOs	2,200,000
UNICEF	Enhancement of nutrition and household food security	Children, pregnant/lactating women in areas affected by conflict, displacement or returning	UNICEF, local and regional authorities, WHO, WFP, FAO, NGOs	2,400,000
WFP	Extended humanitarian assistance in the eastern provinces of the DRC	45,000 food insecure Congolese in North and South Kivu affected by conflict and displacement	Government, local authorities, WFP, NGOs	5,777,814
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				15,117,314

3.2 Health

For the last twenty years, the DRC has been in a chronic emergency situation, with a marked deterioration since 1990, resulting in the virtual disintegration of the state, political instability and increased ethnic conflicts. The recent civil war led to the collapse of the former regime, drained the country's resources and destroyed most of the remaining infra-structure and existing social services in the eastern provinces. Health centres and hospitals, as well as water supply systems, were looted and destroyed.

The disintegration of health services has resulted in an increase in epidemics of polio, measles, TB, cholera and dysentery throughout the country and to an increase in infant and child morbidity and mortality rates. The results of the 1995 National Survey on the Situation of Women and Children confirm the alarming regression in the quality of life for the Congolese population, especially in rural areas. Life expectancy is only 45 years, down from 47 years in 1984. Infant and child mortality rates have risen between 1984 and 1995 to 148 and 220 respectively, while vaccination coverage rates have declined sharply. Between 1991 and 1995 BCG coverage fell from 67 percent to 46 percent, and measles coverage from 41 percent to 33 percent. In the East, where access to health services is estimated at only 35 percent, measles coverage is only 20 percent. The overall malnutrition rate among children under five years is 45 percent (52 percent rural). HIV prevalence in 1996 was conservatively estimated at 8 percent in urban areas, and 3 percent in rural areas, young girls between the ages of 12 and 19 being the most vulnerable. The maternal mortality rate is among the highest in the world at 870 per 100,000 live births.

The re-emergence of epidemics of water-borne diseases is tied to the destruction and poor maintenance of water supply systems and sanitation systems. Only 26 percent of rural households have access to potable water, and only 6 percent have access to latrines.

Diarrhoeal diseases remain the second leading cause of death of children under five years of age, after malaria. Other leading causes of mortality are respiratory infections, measles, and AIDS. The DRC is considered one of the last important reservoirs of the polio virus on the African continent, and eradication of polio is a national health priority. Since 1996, national and local polio/measles vaccination campaigns have had some success: in 1996, 37 cities out of 39 reached more than 80 percent of targeted children; in 1997, the first round of polio/measles in 46 major cities reached between 85-100 percent, and 97.5 percent in Kinshasa. DRC, along with neighbouring Angola, also has the highest rates of trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness.

The health infra-structure in the DRC is ill-equipped to respond to the complexity of the health problems. The country is divided into 306 health zones, each having a reference hospital. The health zones are subdivided into an average of 20 health areas, which should be served by at least one health centre. However, only 3,600 of some 6,000 health centres are considered to be functioning, and most lack essential drugs, basic medical supplies and cold-chain equipment. In the war-affected zones in the east, most health centres were completely looted. Lack of sufficient trained medical personnel is another major problem. There are only some 4,000 doctors in a country of 45 million people, and only 18,000 nurses, most of them being nursing-assistants.

Major health priority activities for the UN Agencies in 1998 include the rehabilitation and revitalisation of health and maternity centres in affected areas, polio/measles vaccination campaigns to reach all children under five in affected areas, and the institutionalisation of an epidemiological surveillance system.

HEALTH				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNDP/ UNOPS	Emergency rehabilitation of health centres	Affected population in South Kivu, North Kivu, Maniema, Kasai Orientale, Equateur	Local medical authorities, NGOs	2,910,000
UNFPA	Reactivation of reproductive health activities in Kasai Orientale	1,200,000 women in reproductive age	UNFPA, regional medical authorities, in cooperation with UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, NGOs	1,323,000
UNCHS/ Habitat	Environmental health	Population of Kinshasa	Municipality of Kinshasa, UNCHS/Habitat	717,760
UNICEF	Vaccination and support to local health structures	IDPs, returnees and affected host communities with emphasis on women and children	UNICEF, local and regional health authorities, in collaboration with WHO, UNFPA, NGOs	6,000,000
WHO	Access to essential drugs	Population of seven provinces	WHO, Ministry of Public Health	2,260,450
WHO	Epidemiological surveillance	Population of seven provinces (Bandundu, Kasai Orientale, Kasai Occidental, Katanga, South Kivu, North Kivu, Equateur)	WHO, Ministry of Public Health	1,110,456
WHO	Enhancement of TB control	People suffering from TB in provinces where Anti-Tuberculosis Programme has been introduced	WHO, Ministry of Public Health	683,700
WHO	Enhancement of the safety of blood transfusions	Population covered by eight reference hospitals	WHO, Ministry of Public Health	146,492
WHO	Strengthening of the malaria control programme at the provincial level	Population of eight provinces	WHO, Ministry of Public Health	1,295,320
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				16,447,178

- **, Returnees and Refugees**

Seven of the nine countries bordering the DRC have created major refugee flows into Various Congolese provinces in recent years. The DRC is therefore considered to be one of the most important countries of asylum in Africa. In September 1996, there were more than 1.4 million, refugees from Rwanda, Burundi, Angola, Uganda and Sudan in the provinces of North and South Kivu, Katanga, Equateur, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental and Bas-Congo. A comprehensive programme of activities was developed and implemented by UN Agencies and their NGO partners to meet the humanitarian needs of Rwandan and Burundian refugees in the eastern provinces of the country. Adding the Angolan, Sudanese, Ugandan and

Congolese refugees to the residual Rwandan and Burundi caseloads, the DRC still hosts more than 250,000 assisted refugees.

During the last months of 1996 the majority of the Rwandan and Burundian refugees in the eastern DRC returned to their countries of origin to escape the armed conflict between the AFDL and forces loyal to the previous regime. Hundreds of thousands of Rwandan and Burundian refugees, however, fled further inland into the DRC, many of them eventually crossing into neighbouring countries. Activities to voluntarily repatriate and assist those Rwandan and Burundi refugees who continue to be identified across the DRC are included in the regional component of this appeal. Although the vast majority of the Rwandan and Burundian refugees have now departed the eastern DRC, the socio-economic and environmental impact caused by the presence of more than one million refugees in this area will be felt for years to come. Programmes to assist refugee-affected areas, rehabilitate local services and infra-structure, strengthen local production and mitigate the environmental impact have therefore been put in place to assist the Government of the DRC to confront these serious problems.

As UNHCR programmes in the east will be reduced significantly during 1998, mechanisms to ensure linkages between UNHCR's emergency rehabilitation activities and longer-term development initiatives will be pursued actively during 1998.

As the AFDL forces swept through the DRC late last year, some 78,000 Congolese citizens sought refuge in Tanzania. Smaller numbers of Congolese refugees have also been identified in Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia. Programmes to facilitate the repatriation and reintegration of these Congolese refugees are therefore included in this year's Appeal. Emergency rehabilitation programmes to facilitate the return to their host communities and in communities affected by the prolonged presence of Rwandan and Burundian refugees in the east will also continue to be implemented. In 1997 the DRC was faced with another refugee inflow from neighbouring Brazzaville, the capital of the ROC. More than 40,000 refugees fled to Kinshasa and neighbouring communities. Care and maintenance assistance will be provided for Brazzaville Congolese at Kinkole camp, pending their repatriation.

A total of 275,000 IDPs in need of humanitarian or re-integration assistance have been identified in the DRC. The first group of some 55,000 persons are those who remain displaced throughout North and South Kivu as a result of military hostilities in October and November of 1996. The second group includes persons who fled from South and North Kivu into Kasai Orientale, Equateur, Maniema and Katanga provinces and to Kinshasa as a result of these same hostilities. Although the majority of these IDPs have been assisted to return to their home communities by the ICRC, at least 15,000 remain in the Kalemie and Haut Plateau regions. Finally, some 205,000 IDPs who fled from town in the Masisi area between July and September 1997 remain displaced throughout the countryside of North Kivu. Their needs are primarily in the health, therapeutic feeding and shelter sectors. Selective community-based and individual assistance will be provided to all three of these groups. Given the incidence of ongoing armed conflict and the volatility of the situation in North and South Kivu, humanitarian supplies will also be pre-positioned by UN Agencies operating there as part of an emergency preparedness strategy.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, RETURNEES AND REFUGEES SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
FAO	Assistance to returnees	50,000 Congolese returnees from Tanzania enlisted for reinstallation in South Kivu	FAO, UNHCR, WFP, NGOs, rural communities	1,665,000
FAO	Assistance to home communities of returnees through rehabilitation of arable land and restarting of rice production	Rural home communities of returnees from Tanzania	NRP, FAO, ILO, NGOs, farmers associations and rural communities	158,000
UNDP/ ILO	Emergency rehabilitation of feeder roads in conflict-affected areas	Returnees and IDPs in inaccessible areas, local communities located alongside strategic feeder roads	Local authorities, ILO, WFP, NGOs	2,123,000
UNDP/ FAO/ILO	Planting of trees to prevent erosion on strategic road sides	IDPs and local communities in South and North Kivu (especially women benefitting from FFW)	Public regional technical divisions, CBOs, NGOs	253,000
UNICEF	Provision of basic assistance to IDPs, refugees and returnees	IDPs, returnees, locally affected women and children	UNICEF, local authorities, in collaboration with UNHCR, other UN Agencies and NGOs	1,800,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				5,999,000

- **Basic Education and CEDC**

Twentyyears of misrule, corruption, socio-economic decline and inter-ethnic conflicts have had devastating consequences for the population of the DRC, especially its 24 million children.

The poor quality of life has contributed to the breakdown of the family unit. Thousands of children live in city streets, many are forced by circumstances into dangerous labour or

prostitution. Conflict and displacement during the recent war led to marked increases in the numbers of street children in the major towns in the east of the DRC.

The withdrawal of the state from the education sector (0.6 percent of the state budget in 1996) as well as inflation, contributed to the deterioration, both qualitative and quantitative, of basic education. Parents are forced to pay 100 percent of school costs, including teachers' salaries.

As a result, school enrolment dropped from 72 percent in 1979 to 58 percent nowadays, while the drop out rates have risen sharply, from 49 percent to 75 percent. Most schools in the eastern provinces were looted, damaged or destroyed during the conflict, leaving children without access to even the most basic education.

During the war, many children became victims of physical violence, and others were traumatised by the brutal effects of the war on their families. Thousands more children were separated from their families during the mass displacements of people fleeing the conflict. It is estimated that there are still some 5,000 unaccompanied refugee children in the DRC.

Thousands of children between the ages of 9 to 16 years were recruited into the army in the eastern provinces. Child soldiers played an active role in the front lines, and suffered the brutal and most traurnatising effects of the war. The demobilisation and re-integration of an estimated 30,000 child soldiers is an important step in restoring peace and stability in the country.

The DRC was among the first signatory countries to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), affirming the rights of all children, their protection, development and participation. In 1998, child protection and promotion of child rights play a significant role in humanitarian interventions, in support of national reconciliation and reconstruction efforts.

BASIC EDUCATION AND CHILDREN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNDP	Emergency school rehabilitation	School-age children in South Kivu, North Kivu, Maniema, Kasai Orientale, Equateur	Local authorities, NGOs	2,910,000
UNICEF	Protection of children in difficult circumstances	Unaccompanied minors, displaced, returnee and street children, other children in distress in affected areas	UNICEF, local and national authorities, in collaboration with other UN Agencies and NGOs	1,800,000
UNICEF	Assistance to basic education	Displaced, returnee and locally affected children	UNICEF, local and national authorities, in collaboration with other UN Agencies and NGOs	1,800,000
UNICEF/ ILO	Reintegration of child soldiers	30,000 child soldiers in the AFDL under 16 years	UNICEF, ILO, local and national authorities	3,300,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				9,810,000

3.5 Peace Education and Human Rights

While the countries of the Great Lakes differ as regards history, ethnic make-up and political context, their basic human rights and humanitarian problems are closely interrelated. Hostilities in these countries have similar root causes and on many occasions have had a direct destabilising effect on neighbouring countries, with sudden mass movements of population groups and the concomitant stresses on the political, military, human and natural environment.

In this context, the Office of the UNHCHR has identified a set of needs that are common to several states of the region, including the DRC. These entail investigations into past human rights violations, with a view to establishing responsibilities and breaking the cycle of impunity, monitoring the ongoing human rights situation, assisting the Government to reduce and prevent such violations, implementing education programmes in the field of human rights and peace.

Moreover, given the crucial role played by hatred propaganda in fueling conflicts, it is essential to support independent media, which provide non-partisan information and promote peaceful co-existence and mutual understanding.

PEACE, EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNHCHR	Promotion of human rights	Population of the DRC	UNHCHR, UN Agencies, local NGOs	740,150
UNESCO	Assistance to independent media	Population of the DRC	UNESCO	370,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				1,110,150

3.6 Coordination and Capacity-Building

The overall in-country coordination falls under the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator. Close links will be maintained with the Representative of the Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Advisor for the Great Lakes and Central Africa, based in Nairobi, and the Government of the DRC.

The UN Agencies participating in this Appeal will jointly monitor the implementation of projects contained therein, adjust them according to circumstances and report on progress. Assessment missions to all regions of the country where access is possible will be conducted throughout the reporting period. The UN (OCHA) will consolidate this process and support the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator with a small unit to assist in information collection and analysis, identification of constraints, shortfalls and new needs, resource mobilisation and NGO and Donor liaison. OCHA will also track financial contributions against the requirements set out in the Appeal.

The agencies will be responsible for the coordination within their respective sectors. In this regard, WFP will assume responsibility for the coordination of food security activities, whereas FAO will co-ordinate the implementation of emergency assistance in the area of food production and life stock. Along with other operational UN Agencies, ILO will focus on support to emergency rehabilitation activities and on the linkage between ongoing relief concern and rehabilitation projects. UNHCR will be responsible for the provision of assistance to refugees on Congolese territory, encourage their voluntary repatriation and facilitate the return and resettlement of Congolese refugees who wish to repatriate from neighbouring countries. UNICEF will target CEDC and their families with support in health, nutrition and primary education. WHO will continue to monitor the health and epidemiological situation and ensure medical emergency preparedness, while UNFPA will be responsible for programs to reduce maternity mortality. Most urgent shelter activities will be co-ordinated by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)/Habitat. The Office of the UNHCHR will promote the respect for human rights.

The ICRC and the IFRC have defined their own programmes for the Great Lakes region and Central Africa, which are attached as annexes. While NGOs will appeal directly to Donors, a number of activities will be implemented jointly with the UN.

Capacity-building of the Government at central, provincial and sub-provincial levels is the other main objective of the humanitarian strategy for 1998. UNDP will assist in building the capacity of relevant national institutions, as well as enhance community participation in the decisionmaking process at the local level. UNDP will support the creation of communal committees to prioritise humanitarian and developmental needs and to monitor the implementation of respective projects through the expanded network of its sub-offices throughout the country. At the corporate level, UNDP will continue acting as Donors/UN Agencies/NGOs coordination institution in the field of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

Other UN Agencies also make capacity-building an integral part of their programme strategies, working with counterpart institutions and strengthening local expertise. All agencies will endeavour to link and coordinate their efforts to avoid overlapping and duplications in all sectors.

COORDINATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
OCHA	Support for the coordination of humanitarian aid	Affected population in the DRC	OCHA	622,532
UNDP	Capacity-building for emergency rehabilitation activities	Affected population in the DRC	UN Agencies, Government, local authorities, NGOs	780,000
UNDP	Enhancement of security arrangements	Population of the DRC	UNSECOORD	216,000
IOM	Return and re-integration of highly qualified Congolese nationals	200 returning qualified Congolese	IOM, Ministry of Reconstruction and Emergency Planning	2,415,144
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				4,033,676

C. RWANDA

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1. Background

1.1 Introduction

During the course of the past fourteen months Rwanda has been the point of return for more than 1.4 million refugees. This influx of largely destitute families, coupled with the return of 800,000 old caseload refugees since the genocide in 1994, has presented the Government of **Rwanda with the responsibility** of re-integrating nearly one-third of its overall population into an economic and social framework that was significantly damaged or destroyed during the events of 1994 and which suffered significant losses of qualified cadres across all sectors of society.

Despite the persistence of unresolved humanitarian issues in the country, the pretext of an emergency is no longer the main focus of the Government, and the UN, its NGO partners and their respective programmes have shifted concentration from short-term activities to medium, and long-term development policies and interventions. This shift, however, has not precluded the need for humanitarian interventions and for a continued and more concerted effort to facilitate a climate of respect for human rights, which in the process will encourage the process of reconciliation. To these ends, UN Agencies have submitted projects for the Appeal which address both immediate needs and fit into longer-term programmes and complement the Government of Rwanda's strategy for development, which is represented in the Round Table and for which Thematic Consultations are tentatively scheduled for January (re-integration and capacity-building) and April (justice and security, private sector development, education and agriculture and food security).

For re-integration activities, the UNDP and UNHCR have formed a Joint Re-integration Programme Unit (JRPU), which, in acknowledging the changing operational requirements of their respective agencies, is designed to focus on the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. The JRPU will also endeavour to support and cooperate with other UN agencies and NGOs in the fulfillment of their respective mandates.

Towards this end, and working towards harmonisation within the humanitarian, development and human rights communities, thematic groups have been meeting regularly for the past ten months, the result of which has been improved co-operation in the planning and implementation of joint programming and an integrated approach to appropriate interventions within the respective sectors. The groups comprise representatives from UN Agencies, Government of Rwanda Ministries, Donors and NGOs and include the following sectors: child protection, education, food security, health and nutrition, justice and security, re-integration, shelter, aids and women and gender.

1.2 The Humanitarian Condition Entering 1998

In addition to the 1.4 million refugees who returned in late 1996 and 1997, nearly 800,000 old caseload refugees (those persons and their families who fled Rwanda as early as 1959) returned in the months immediately after the assumption to power of the present Government. Many of the families from both groups returned to Rwanda, with little more than they could carry to homes that were either destroyed or occupied by other families. Their condition places them in a situation of relative dependence on the Government until they are in a position to fully fend for themselves. The ability of Government to provide services to this population is largely dependent upon the availability of materials and technically qualified personnel and is hampered by a deteriorated or destroyed infra-structure and the depletion of competent cadres either because of death during the genocide, exile or imprisonment.

The situation in Rwanda is not, however, one that can be characterised simply by numbers of returnees to the country during the course of the last three years. The society is a very complex one, and challenges are encountered in every sector.

Justice and reconciliation are mutually dependent conditions, and for the memory of the genocide to be replaced by more forward-looking perspectives, justice must be meted out while respect for human rights must be exercised to the fullest degree possible. The justice system faces the overwhelming task of bringing to trial 130,000 persons in detention suspected of genocide, and yet has managed to try a bit less than 200 during the course of 1997. Meanwhile, overcrowding in *cachots* (communal lock-ups) and prisons has led to unacceptable conditions of detainment.

Three successive disappointing agricultural seasons (including the anticipated 1998A harvest) have led to market prices that have soared in an economy where financial resources are available to a minority of the population. Malnutrition, which has been a chronic problem even in food surplus areas for close to a decade, continues to be a serious problem. The condition has been exacerbated by the return of hundreds of thousands of destitute refugees, insecurity in some of the most productive areas of the country, incomplete coverage of agricultural areas with necessary inputs and, for this agricultural season in particular, the late arrival of rains that prejudiced the potential for local production (destructively heavy rains during the months of November and December 1997). Available agricultural manpower has been depleted by the genocide and the imprisonment of as much as three percent of the adult male farming population. Women and children are spending inordinate amounts of their time delivering food to members of their families who are in *cachots* and prisons.

Other demographic factors that influence the course of the country include 85,000 children who head households in Rwanda and up to 38 percent of all the households in the country which are headed by women. There are additional pressures on the youth of the country, including 3,000 demobilised child soldiers, 8,000 children in centres, 6,000 street children, 2,641 children in detention, as well as children who are physically and mentally disadvantaged.

Tens of thousands of families continue to live under plastic sheeting despite significant efforts to build durable housing in the resettlement programme. Education, a basic human right, is hampered by insufficient basic educational supplies and equipment and the identification and training of qualified teachers.

Health services are not accessible to all and available qualified staff are in short supply. The availability and management of water resources is a pre-requisite to the improvement of the condition of health in the country as is assistance to community-based sanitation and hygiene programmes. Additionally, the growing prevalence and continued threat of HIV/AIDS is another issue to which sexual crimes committed during the genocide and subsequent careless attention to the risks of infection in refugee camps as well as promiscuity at home and abroad, have led to one in every four adult urban dwellers and one in fifteen rural inhabitants in the country being infected with the virus, many of them unknowing carriers of the affliction.

With the need to reduce government expenditure on defense and the necessity to provide exsoldiers with a realistic capacity to re-integrate into civil society, demobilisation of 57,500 soldiers, a priority of Government, also requires a commitment to both the immediate and longer-term provision of assistance for these elements to become productive members of civilian society.

1.3 Review of Humanitarian Programme for 1997

Despite the absence of Rwanda (at the Government's request) from the 1997 UN Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency, humanitarian assistance in Rwanda has been extended to all sectors (food for households and nutrition programmes, shelter materials, agricultural inputs, medicines, potable water systems), technical assistance and support to the justice system and to the re-unification of unaccompanied children with their families and the rehabilitation and construction of infra-structure. It is estimated that over US\$ 100 million was directed to humanitarian programmes in 1997, an amount that would be difficult to effectively co-ordinate without the single fund-raising channel that an appeal would normally provide.

Provisions were made for the re-integration of 1.4 million refugees and the repatriation of more than 250,000 refugees was achieved during the course of the year. It is estimated that 120,000 IVITs of food were distributed through free distributions and FFW payments during 1997 through the end of November. An estimated 27,000 houses were built during the past two years and an additional 45,000 shelter kits distributed. The distribution of agricultural inputs to 453,804 identified vulnerable families for the agricultural season 1997B and 438,258 vulnerable families for the season 1998A was achieved during each of the planting seasons in 1997. A significant number of schools and health centres were also rehabilitated or built. Training of government cadres, particularly within the justice system of Rwanda, has been extended to security forces, legal professionals and guardians of the peace, while monitoring of the human rights situation has continued often under less than optimal conditions.

The return of massive numbers of refugees to Rwanda in late 1996 and throughout 1997 necessitated an immense effort on the part of the international community, and UNHCR in particular, to ensure that the re-integration proceeded without major obstacles. UNHCR implemented a comprehensive programme to assist returnees immediately upon their arrival, with basic food and non-food assistance being complemented by activities implemented at the community level, intended to restore the capacity of the central and regional governments in particular sectors of concern to UNHCR, such as the judiciary.

The dominant feature in WFP's assistance to the GL region in 1997 was the successful delivery of over 120,000 IVITs of food aid to Rwanda, following the return of 1.2 million Rwandan refugees. In addition to repatriation packages, extensive FFW programmes in Rwanda contributed to improve the food security of the most vulnerable people and resulted in the construction of 11,000 houses, reclamation of 2,685 has. of unused land and the rehabilitation of 618 kms of roads. This assistance, together with aid delivered through bilateral channels, was instrumental in preventing the serious national food shortage in Rwanda from developing into a genuine disaster.

2. HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY FOR 1998

The strategy for humanitarian interventions during 1998 in Rwanda are centred on the following strategy:

Linking humanitarian interventions to the priorities and initiatives of the Government of Rwanda and in particular with the government's programme for development represented in the Round Table.

Assistance programmes in collaboration with Government of Rwanda line ministries to ensure coherence with Government initiatives and longer-term rehabilitation and development strategies.

Implementation of programmes will be effected with the relevant line ministries in mutual transparency and cooperation.

Provision of humanitarian assistance will follow humanitarian principles and endeavor to target those individuals most affected by circumstances in the country, both manmade and natural.

To ensure equitable distribution and allocation of resources, the UN will work closely with the Government of Rwanda and strengthen its monitoring and implementation capacities in both the identification of vulnerable groups and in the distribution of assistance to the intended beneficiaries.

Provision of humanitarian assistance to those areas where the assistance is most urgently needed will complement developmental programmes in the identified target areas.

Through joint government and UN assessments, vulnerable areas and populations will be identified and programmes mutually elaborated to respond to the most urgent needs of the country, bearing in mind the implications of relief assistance in a climate otherwise deemed developmental in nature.

UNHCR will continue to monitor the conditions of returnees in all parts of the country, including their security, political, and social re-integration, as well as their economic well-being. With regard to the human rights of returnees, since 1996 UNHCR has been operating on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNHRFOR. Under this agreement, UNHRFOR will attend to the needs of detained returnees in Rwanda. An important aspect of UNHCR's programme in Rwanda includes special attention to vulnerable groups such as women, the large number of unaccompanied minors, and other children and adolescents of concern.

Following the role played by the media that pushed Rwanda to genocide, UNESCO will continue in its efforts of 1997 to assist independent media in the country and to strengthen its presence with the aim of achieving comprehensive fair and unbiased reporting.

Together with Government, the UN Agencies will develop strategies for follow-up interventions to humanitarian assistance setting in place medium and longer-term interventions to enhance the groundwork laid by the humanitarian programmes.

The UN enters 1998 cognisant of the Government's strategy to strengthen development activities and to create an acceptable level of self-sufficiency. While many of the humanitarian concerns in the country are chronic problems (malnutrition, poor agricultural conditions, depleted civil service cadres), immediate interventions will bear in mind the importance of developing national capacity and reflect the response to that need through training and direct reinforcement of government capacity.

3. PRIORITY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SECTORS

3.1 Health

The health situation in Rwanda continues to suffer from the aftermath of the 1994 genocide when much of the infra-structure was destroyed and the human resources of the medical profession were decimated. The continuing violence and insecurity in large areas of the country make it difficult for proper recovery and rehabilitation. Consequently, many immediate needs have not been met and require an urgent humanitarian response. IMR and the MMR are high: 110 and 1,300 per 100,000 live births, respectively.

The Ministry of Health, in conjunction with LIN organisations and funds, has been focussing in 1997, among a range of other activities, on designing a national health policy, establishing and developing health districts, conducting surveillance of epidemics and providing in-service training of health personnel. The Ministry progressively built upon the emergency phase to complement the longer-term rehabilitation and developmental programmes which it will have to adopt in the near future.

The WHO and the UNICEF have collaborated closely with the Ministry of Health to develop a comprehensive plan of priority humanitarian issues to be addressed in 1998. These are:

- Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates of under-five children and women of childbearing age, through provision of quality primary health care services by revitalising the system.
- Health promotion to establish a strong home and community-based response to preventable diseases.

- Provision. of technical support by international experts to strengthen the health system in order to address health needs of vulnerable groups.
- Emergency support to HIV/AIDS patients to improve self-sufficiency.
- Urgent preparation of a health map to identify priority issues to be addressed in various parts of the country.
- Provision of essential support to epidemiological surveillance and preparedness of well equipped teams to control epidemics and to intervene in case of emergencies.

HEALTH				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Primary health care	Children under five and women of child-bearing age	MoH, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, NGOs	2,550,000
WHO	Support to the delivery of health services through UNVs	Vulnerable population in ten health districts	WHO	845,880
WHO	Support to people with HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS patients	WHO	675,432
WHO	Provision of a database for the elaboration of a health map for Rwanda	Ministry of Health and regional health authorities	WHO	552,101
WHO	Epidemiological surveillance to prevent epidemics and natural catastrophes	National population	WHO	1,709,780
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				6,333,193

3.2 Education

In 1997 the Government, supported by various organisations and agencies, addressed many of the overwhelming problems that resulted from the 1994 genocide. While steps are being taken to make the transition from emergency response to rehabilitation and recovery programmes, it remains evident that many basic needs remain unfulfilled and thus require the continued support of humanitarian agencies.

Problems evident before the 1994 events, such as poverty, low salaries, lack of motivation and qualification among teachers remain and have been exacerbated by the genocide. Given the numerous priorities that were placed upon the Government in the last three years, it is not surprising that the education system continues to face its perennial woes. The Government does not have the means to respond to the basic educational needs of the country, with only 12.3 percent of the national budget allocated to primary and secondary education in 1996 (Programme d'Investissement Publique, 1996), compared to 25.4 percent in 1992 (UNDP, Human Development Report, 1996). The pervasive poverty in the country does not allow parents to fill the gap shown in these two figures.

Many of Rwanda's teachers lost their lives in 1994. The current lack of resources, facilities and material renders it difficult to adequately train sufficient teachers to meet teaching needs.

Additionally, the very unstable recent years have adversely affected the education of many children, either because of interruption or entire absence of educational opportunities.

UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, aid organisations and the Government are addressing the priority issues facing primary and pre-school education. These are:

1. In-service training to further develop the teaching skills of insufficiently trained teachers.
2. Textbook revision and production, management of school supplies and teaching aids.
3. Provision of basic education for illiterate and semi-illiterate out-of-school youth.
4. Strengthening of pre-school structures and personnel to support early childhood educational needs.

EDUCATION				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Basic education	7-12 years children and those out-of-school for the second project	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Vocational training, MIGEFASO, UNESCO, local authorities, NGOs	2,200,000
UNESCO	Support to pre-school structures	Pre-school population (Children three to six-year-category)	UNESCO and Ministry of Education	200,000
UNESCO	In-service training of primary school teachers	Primary school teachers	UNESCO and Ministry of Education	1,160,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				3,560,000

3.3 Special Groups/CEDC

The disastrous and tragic results of the 1994 genocide are most evident among children, thousands of whom were orphaned or are unaccompanied to this day. The enormous burden placed upon the country to provide even the basic needs for these children could not be adequately carried because of a lack of resources. Despite the fact that over three years have passed since 1994, it is evident that the plight of the children continues. Scores of unaccompanied children head households, are in institutions or detention centres or live off the streets. These environments often do not allow children to receive a normal, educated and healthy life. Added to this, the trauma of 1994 remains vivid in many minds and proper psychosocial care has not always been available.

The Government's plan to demobilise a sizeable portion of its army was initiated in September 1997. The Rwanda Demobilisation and Re-integration Commission intends to demobilise approximately 57,500 personnel. Among this are between 2,500 to 3,000 children ex-soldiers. The demobilisation will aim to enter the former soldiers into a productive civilian life and free resources to be better spent on the development of the country.

UNICEF, UNDP and government line-Ministries have worked closely to address the above mentioned problems. Nevertheless, the needs continue unabated and the priorities are:

1. Protection and prevention of continued physical and psychological harm to children.
2. Promotion of physical recovery and psychological rehabilitation and social re-integration of unaccompanied children and adolescents.

3. Strengthen the capacity of children and women who head households and ensure easier access for them to basic necessities.
4. Demobilisation and re-integration into civilian society of surplus components of the Rwandan army.

CEDC/SPECIAL GROUPS				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Support to children in need of special protection	3,000 demobilised child soldiers; 2,641 children in detention; 6,000 street and working children; 450 children in Gitagata education centre, 8,000 children and adolescents in centres; 6,000 street children	Government Ministries, UN Agencies, NGOs	1,295,000
UNICEF	Protection and assistance to families headed by women and children	85,000 children-heading households, children in women-headed families, physically, mentally disadvantaged and traumatised children	Government Ministries, UN Agencies, NGOs	1,205,000
IOM	Repatriation and re-integration of returnee children	75 child refugees and 90 returnees	IOM	237,600
UNDP	Demobilisation of soldiers	The country as a whole and 57,500 soldiers to be demobilised and re-integrated into civilian life	Demobilisation Commission, UN Agencies, EU Technical Commissions	36,697,663
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				39,435,263

3.4 Re-integration and Assistance to Refugees

The massive return of both old and new caseload refugees, and in particular the massive return of the latter over the last 12 months, has created enormous and unforeseen difficulties for the country to accommodate the millions of returnees. Over one and a half million returnees from the eastern DRC are facing a destitute future in Rwanda as shelter is scarce and old animosities maintain ethnic divisions.

The primary objective of UNHCR's programme in Rwanda will be to protect and assist refugees, to continue facilitating the re-integration of Rwandan returnees in their areas of origin, to support the RWI and to increase efforts to encourage and assist in the voluntary repatriation of remaining groups of Rwandan refugees still remaining in various countries. To this end, UNHCR will collaborate closely with the Government of Rwanda and the governments of asylum countries, as well as the donor community, UN Agencies, and NGOs, by:

providing support to the Government of Rwanda, including various line ministries and prefectures, towards capacity-building;

assisting the returnees in building and completing their shelters in new sites by providing material and technical support, as well as construction of health centres, schools and water systems;

continuing protection monitoring and efforts to create conditions conducive to return, including support to the judicial system;

continuing support to the RWI in order to develop a coherent and comprehensive approach, which will contribute to sustainable development and rehabilitation for a postgenocide society;

while the provision of care and maintenance in refugee camps will continue, relocating those camps under threat of attack in the western prefectures to safe areas away from the border.

The re-integration component of UNHCR activities will be jointly managed by UNDP and UNHCR under the JRPU. While primarily intended to undertake the planning and programming of activities by UNDP and UNHCR, the JRPU would also permit the phasing out and handing over by UNHCR of all re-integration activities in Rwanda to those relevant departments of the Government, UNDP, and other development agencies.

RE-INTEGRATION AND ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNHCR	Re-integration of Rwandan returnees, multi-sectoral care and maintenance for Congolese and Burundi refugees; special assistance programmes for Rwandan women, adolescents and children	Rwandan returnees, Congolese and Burundi refugees, Rwandan women, adolescents and children	UNHCR, NGOs and Government partners	58,922,007
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				58,922,007

3.5 Justice and Human Rights

Rwanda has the largest field contingent of UN Human Rights Observers. The events of 1994 and continued ethnic strife have made it evident that human rights, its observation and application, have yet to be adequately inserted into all the systems in the country.

Equally important, however, is the need to provide support to the government structures to strengthen their capacity to carry out human rights education and training for judiciary and military personnel, civil servants and local human rights NGOs. The successful integration of a profound understanding of human rights into the fabric of the Rwandan society is crucial if the country is to emerge from its tragic past determined not to repeat the same mistakes.

The events and consequences of the genocide have not yet been entirely documented and the UNHCHR will focus much attention on identifying and addressing the problems faced in Rwandan society by genocide survivors.

Additionally, the burden faced by the national justice system to dispense fair and proper justice to the over 130,000 detainees charged with genocide is immeasurable. The current system does not have the facilities to address many issues. IOM will support the Government to establish a reliable and effective communications system linked to a database to provide supporting information for the justice authorities. IOM will also support the authorities with logistical means for the transportation of detainees.

JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNHCHR	Human Rights monitoring and reporting, advisory services, education and promotion and technical co-operation	Rwandan population, particularly members of armed forces, gendarmerie and communal police, judicial and penitentiary personnel	UNHRFOR, Government of Rwanda, UN Agencies, inter-governmental agencies, NGOs and local experts	17,548,453
IOM	Transportation of prisoners and cargoes; strengthening transport capacity of the Ministry of Justice; building up a communication network and establishing a data bank related to prisoners population and to strengthen the judicial police mechanisms in the prevention of illegal migrants	Detainees, justice system, police	IOM	6,123,150
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				23,671,603

3.6 Nutrition and Food Security

The large influx of returnees over the last 12 months from the eastern DRC and Tanzania has greatly increased the already unmet food needs of the country. In July 1997 an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Aid Assessment Mission estimated that with the arrival of the returnees, the per capita food deficit increased on average by 10-15 percent. The sudden population increase, the additional strain that large numbers of returnees exerted on local economies, localised drought in the south and unfavourable harvest prospects have combined to worsen the food and nutritional situation affecting the survival of over half a million Rwandans in 1998.

WFP, the largest distributor of food aid, will continue to implement FFW projects to develop a strong base for the rehabilitation and recovery of the country and the re-integration of the refugees and to provide food assistance to vulnerable groups.

The Government of Rwanda has changed the previously accepted policy of free distribution of agricultural inputs to households. Between 1994 and 1997 up to 30 percent of the population

benefitted from this distribution. In 1998, the Government will focus more upon building its capacity and that of the country to more effectively and efficiently increase production. Nevertheless, limited access to quality seeds, fertilisers and pesticides compounded by insecurity prevailing in many prefectures, make it extremely difficult for farmers to realise normal production levels. UN Agencies, in co-operation with the Government, will continue to provide through various projects food for the most vulnerable, such as UNICEF food supplements for the most vulnerable women and children, while simultaneously strengthening the national capacity to render itself more self-reliant.

FAO's specific responses to these priorities will focus upon providing basic agricultural inputs to the most needy agricultural households for the forthcoming planting season, launching commercial-quality seed production among rural groups, assisting in the reforestation efforts of the Government to recover that which has been lost due to exploitation in the last three years and to strengthen the vegetable protection services.

NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Access to appropriate nutrition	Children below age 36 months, pregnant and lactating women	MoH, MoA, WHO, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, NGOs, local authorities	1,050,000
WFP	Assistance to food insecure households, IDPs, returnees, nutritional support programmes and rehabilitation activities in Rwanda	566,750 Rwandans affected by displacement, conflict and food insecurity.	Government, local authorities, WFP, NGOs, UNDP	54,716,725
FAO	Emergency assistance to rural groups for the production, storage and marketing of commercial seeds	151 communal rural organisations of farmers	Ministry of Agriculture and FAO	2,553,000
FAO	Emergency aid for conservation and rehabilitation of artificial forests devastated by the war and over-exploitation	Rural population in Gisenyi, Umutara, Kibungo, Kigali rural, Gitarama and Butare prefectures (approximately 4 million persons)	Ministry of Agriculture, FAO	1,128,000
FAO	Supply of agricultural inputs to households in difficult economic circumstances	380,000 households; 900,000 people in especially difficult economic situations	Ministry of Agriculture and FAO	10,745,851
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				70,193,576

- **Water and Sanitation**

UNICEF's water and sanitation programme in Rwanda was brought to an abrupt halt between April and July 1994. Post-war studies found that water coverage, while reaching an estimated 90 percent of households in urban areas, only reaches 45 percent of the rural population. Eighty-six percent of the rural population consume less than 10 litres daily. These are unfortunate statistics in a country endowed with abundant water resources.

UNICEF believes it is best to provide local communities with the resources and means to organise themselves to tap the water resources available. This will remove the high costs and capital intensive activities that have so far been associated with the water and sanitation sector. To further strengthen the communities to make their own decisions, UNICEF will assist the Government to develop appropriate policies that will be supportive of community management of the sector.

Communes will be assisted by UNICEF to install, manage and maintain their water and sanitation systems and to make the population more aware of proper personal hygiene measures to improve the quality of life.

WATER AND SANITATION SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Water and environmental sanitation	Rural-based populations	Ministry of Public Works and Energy, MoE, MoH, Ministry of Interior, Local authorities, rural communities, NGOs, private contractors, Ministry of Agriculture	2,100,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				2,100,000

3.8 Independent Media

The well documented role played by the Rwandan media to instigate much of the events of the 1994 genocide reflects the need to establish a strong independent media in the country that is not tied to the political agendas of any one party, but is non-partisan and reports in an unbiased and fair manner.

In order to promote fair and unbiased reporting, UNESCO have identified the following priorities in this sector:

provision of training for media personnel; provision of technical equipment to independent medial professionals in the country.

INDEPENDENT MEDIA				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see Vol. II of this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNESCO	Assistance to independent media	National population	UNESCO	480,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				480,000

3.9 Humanitarian Co-ordination, Databases and Programme Support

The absence of Rwanda in the 1997 Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal for the region highlighted the need to maintain a strong humanitarian co-ordination presence through an emergency period and well into a transition period. Given the vast number of changes in the nature of humanitarian programmes and the hand-over to rehabilitation and recovery projects, it is vital to maintain a focus on relevant developments in the country, data of activities undertaken and an outlet for a single channel of information on humanitarian activities. Since the Government of Rwanda is inundated with urgent priorities and does not have the capacity nor resources to meet co-ordination requirements, DHA has provided through 1997 personnel, data and logistical support to an array of government projects to assess and identify needs and to collate data. Additionally, the DHA Humanitarian Co-ordination Unit, under the Humanitarian Co-ordinator, provided vital support to other humanitarian agencies in the distribution of assistance, the maintenance of security mechanisms and data collection.

In 1998, the OCHA Humanitarian Co-ordination Unit will maintain a small and effective office of one professional and two UN Volunteers. Activities will focus on supporting the Government's co-ordination and assessment activities, on developing databases of humanitarian assistance, as well as vulnerable groups, and will gradually, through the year, hand over much of the responsibility and equipment for such work to the relevant Unit in the Government.

UNFPA will continue to work closely with the Government to build a strong, comprehensive database that will help to map the presence of vulnerable groups around the country, to determine the needs of the same groups and to make the information available to all agencies and organisations. This is crucial for better planning of humanitarian activities and to more effectively allocate limited resources for vital projects.

UNICEF, to maintain effective monitoring and evaluation throughout its sectors, will maintain cross-sectoral support services. This will ensure efficient and effective targeting and use of UNICEF resources. These costs, because of their cross-sectoral nature, cannot be attributed to any one sector.

HUMANITARIAN CO-ORDINATION/PROGRAMME SUPPORT SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see Vol. II of this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
OCHA	Coordination support; information collection, analysis and dissemination	Vulnerable populations	OCHA, Ministry of Interior	660,539
UNFPA	Population and development strategies	Vulnerable populations of Rwanda	UNFPA/ Government of Rwanda	184,000
UNICEF	Inter-sectoral support	UNICEF staff, Government and NGO counterparts	Line Ministries, UNICEF, NGOs	1,380,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				2,224,539

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Uganda's current population of 20 million people includes as many as 532,000 IDPs who have abandoned their homes in conflict areas in north and western Uganda. In addition, some 21,600 refugees of Rwandese and Congolese origin are located in settlements in the southwest. The presence of a relatively large number of IDPs poses an increasing challenge to the Government of Uganda which, despite limited means, is making efforts to alleviate their situation. With regard to population affected by repeated periods of drought as well as the recent floods and landslides in northeastern Uganda, WFP sources indicate that as many as 550,000 people fall under this category.

Status/Location	Affected Ugandan Population
Displaced persons in northern districts (Gulu, Kitgum)	411,000
Displaced persons in western districts (Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese)	121,000
Population affected by floods	50,000
Drought affected population	500,000
TOTAL	1,082,000

Source: UNDMT Dec.97 and Jan. 98

1.1.1 The IDP Situation

As indicated by the Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs, internal displacement in Uganda represents a long-standing issue which has become exacerbated since mid-1997 with new displacements of several tens of thousands of people, particularly in the western parts of the country. Armed clashes involving three separate insurgencies collectively immerse over half of the country in conflict:

- In the northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), with alleged support from a neighbouring country, has been active since 1986. Among the insurgent groups, it is widely considered to be the most serious human rights offender, systematically committing attacks on the civilian population, including mass abduction and forcible recruitment of children.
- In the western districts, armed clashes between government forces and the Allied Democratic Front (ADF) have intensified since June 1997 and resulted in massive displacement. Similar to the LRA, the ADF also is increasingly engaging in the abduction and forcible recruitment of children.
- In the north-west, the WNBF, which reportedly bases its operation in Sudan and the North of the DRC, since 1995 has carried out systematic attacks on civilian populations.

Currently, the number of IDPs throughout the country is estimated to be higher than 500,000 persons. In the northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum alone, there are an estimated 411,000 IDPs. In western Uganda, there are an estimated 69,000 IDPs in Bundibugyo district, 12,000 in Kabarole district and 40,000 in Kasese district. In north-western Uganda, the number of

IDPs is less certain, though it is generally believed to be of a smaller magnitude than in other parts of the country.

IDPs from areas where LRA attacks against the civilian population are particularly intense either have fled spontaneously to seek refuge in local trading centres or have been relocated by the Government to "protected villages" near army posts. In other areas, there exists the phenomenon of so-called "nocturnal displacement" by which the security situation allows people to work on their farms during the day but requires them to flee on a nightly basis, to hide in churches, caves and in the bush.

1.1.2 The Refugee Situation

The political and security crisis in the GLR that erupted in 1994 and subsequent years has resulted in the displacement of nationals from Rwanda and the DRC. Thousands of refugees fled their respective countries into the western and south western parts of Uganda where they were assisted in the settlements of Oruchinga, Nakivale, Kyangwali and Kyaka II.

The first arrivals of the Rwandese refugees were of Tutsi origin. Following the takeover of the Government by the RPF in Rwanda in 1994, the majority of the Rwandese refugees of Tutsi origin returned to Rwanda. However, other Rwandese of Hutu origin, who had originally fled to Tanzania, spilled over into Uganda following their mass expulsion from there.

Furthermore, civil unrest in the former Zaire and later developments there forced a number of Zairians to flee into south western Uganda as at end of 1994, and moved into refugee camps.

1.1.3 Major Developments in Humanitarian Assistance in 1997

Throughout 1997 donor response to the humanitarian needs of refugees, IDPs and most vulnerable groups among the affected population of Uganda was made available through UN assistance programmes, the ICRC and IFRC, NGOs and bilateral programmes.

Refugees

UNHCR provided multi-sectoral emergency assistance, as well as care and maintenance, in line with its established policies and together with its implementing partners. As far as Congolese and Rwandan refugees are concerned, donor contributions have largely contained the effects of the refugees' displacement through the emergency assistance delivered jointly by UNHCR and implementing partners, the IFRC and the Uganda Red Cross Society, AVSI, as well as with the Ministry of Local Government. UNHCR has been operating a regional non-food item warehouse to support its operations in the GLR.

Food Security and Agriculture

An FAO/ WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission visited the country in February 1997 to evaluate the first season food crops and estimate import requirements for 1997, including food aid.

WFP responded by providing general food rations to refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups, as well as special food for therapeutic feeding of vulnerable groups in hospitals and in the community.

FAO has been able to provide some 52,000 agricultural tool kits to IDPs in the north and 30,000 tool kits to drought-affected farmers in eastern and northeastern Uganda.

Concurrently, international NGOs have been involved in food aid distributions, the provision of seeds and tools, the establishment of feeding centers, FFW initiatives as well as other activities aimed at improving food security levels for the affected populations.

Health and Nutrition

WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, provided technical backstopping for epidemiological and water quality surveillance. WHO was also involved in drug supplies to populations in affected areas.

In the northern districts, UNICEF conducted training of district health teams (DHTs) in disease and nutritional surveillance and emergency preparedness. Allowances and fuel were provided to health staff to allow them to visit the camps of displaced people to offer basic health care and to initiate sanitation activities such as latrine construction.

UNICEF also provided therapeutic milk, non-food items such as tents, bowls, buckets, and supported district wide measles immunisation and Vitamin A distribution campaign.

In the southwest, NGO hospitals of Kilembe and Kagando (Kasese district) were assisted financially by UNICEF to ensure essential health services to displaced populations in various camps. In Bundibugyo, UNICEF provided BP-5 biscuits (high-protein biscuits), plastic sheeting for shelter and soap to displaced populations.

UNFPA has been supporting reproductive health projects for IDPs focusing on training of a range of health service providers, sensitisation of target population groups and supplies of basic reproductive health kits. "CPAR" has been involved in reproductive health support for affected populations in collaboration with UNFPA.

AVSI assisted landmine victims through the establishment of prosthetic workshops in the North. It was also active in basic health care to children and mothers for recovery from psycho-social war trauma. AVSI is an implementing partner for UNICEF programme.

MSF provided health and nutrition support for IDPs in the northern districts. OXFAM provided assistance to land mine victims in the North and was involved in health and nutrition programmes.

Psycho-Social Interventions and Education

The impact of the conflict in the north (and, more recently, Kasese and Bundibudgyo in the west) on the psycho-social development of children and adolescents raised increased attention and called for action over the past year.

In Gulu District, UNICEF supported the two main NGOs helping the psycho-social recovery of abducted children, namely World Vision and GUSCO with the provision of supplies and inputs to the reception centers; over 3,500 former abductees have been reunified by the two organisations in the past year alone.

On education, UNICEF supported the establishment of four temporary schools for displaced children in Gulu municipality as well as provided material and supplies for Primary Leaving Examinations in Gulu, Kitgum, Bundibudgyo and Kasese districts.

Moreover, UNICEF supported the training of Community Volunteer Counselors, teachers and Community Development Agents in provision of psycho-social support. In addition, a national

workshop was held to share experiences and information on psycho-social support programmes in northern Uganda, and to reach a consensus on current needs and the way forward.

UNICEF has started a massive advocacy effort on behalf of the children affected by conflict in the northern and more recently, in the western districts of Uganda. Initial support was provided to four northern districts to initiate a process to obtain accurate information on the magnitude of the problem and numbers of children abducted by rebel forces.

UNESCO has been active in advocacy of peace education, promotion of culture of peace, dissemination of relevant literature, including the Declaration of Human Rights. It also conducted training workshops for trainers, education on special needs, school guidance and counseling.

National and international NGOs also provided assistance to orphans, destitutes and children by ensuring access to education, providing trauma counseling, supporting their resettlement and family reunification and facilitating access to income generating activities.

Water and Sanitation

In Kitgum, UNICEF, working closely with the district local authorities and Oxfam, UNICEF was able to provide water facilities to six IDP camps with three camps having borehole-based reticulation systems. Latrines, refuse pits and bath shelters have been constructed. In Gulu Municipality, eight primary schools and Lacor Hospital have been connected to the Municipal water supply and 16 shallow wells have been drilled and installed with UNICEF assistance. Latrines have also been constructed for temporary primary schools.

In August, in response to urgent needs to improve sanitation system in 12 IDP camps in Bundibugyo and 15 IDP camps in Kabarole, financial assistance was given by UNICEF to the Directorate of Water Development to construct 24 five-stance latrines in Bundibugyo and 20 in Kabarole districts.

Child Care Mission was also involved in water and sanitation projects. OXFAM assisted IDPs in Kitgum in shelter, water and sanitation projects.

Human Rights and Peace Initiatives

The Office of the UNHCHR has been in contact with the Uganda authorities since early 1996 to address their wish for assistance to the national Human Rights Commission once it was formally established. An assessment mission was carried out in late March 1997 - shortly after the Commission was formally established.

UNDID also developed a specific technical assistance project aimed at strengthening instruments and institutions of governance in Uganda which also assists non-governmental network structures (such as HURINET) in the promotion of human rights, peace-building, conflict resolution and national reconciliation.

Capacity-Building and Inter-Agency Coordination

As part of efforts to improve government leadership in disaster management, UNDP has been providing the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, the national focal point for disaster management, guidance and a framework for the establishment of the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) nationwide; UNICEF has worked with district authorities to develop specific Emergency Plans outlining priority needs and target groups and defining the modalities for the provision of short-term assistance and the maintenance of on-going services.

Concurrently, the Resident Coordinator's system has provided a framework for the coordination of humanitarian assistance to the affected population through the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT).

International NGOs have also participated in capacity building efforts by training government staff in the sectors of health, community development and agriculture as well as in the identification of unaccompanied children and assessment of needs of vulnerable children in IDP camps.

Transport, Logistics and Telecommunications

In the past months insecurity proved to be a major constraint to the transport of food and nonfood assistance. A series of ambushes and landmine incidents along arterial roads to western and northern Uganda resulted in the loss of vehicles and drivers, in delayed deliveries of relief items, and in a two-fold increase in internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs.

To overcome the problem, WFP worked closely with local government and security authorities to establish civilian military action committees (CMACs). These have greatly facilitated communication between UN bodies, NGOs and local authorities, resulting in improved security and access. Convoys and military escorts are now well synchronised and the number of incidents has been considerably reduced since August 1997.

Major progress has been made in securing warehouses with rail heads in Kampala and Tororo and in the establishment of cargo centres at Gulu, Kitgum and Fort Portal. On the subject of Customs clearance, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP are coordinating efforts for import of equipment and supplies into Uganda.

Moreover, in November 1997 WFP signed a memorandum of understanding for coordinated field telecommunications systems and support with UNICEF and several NGOs which, through cost-sharing scheme, enables them to share the Internet link and allows WFP to upgrade and expand the Internet line.

1.2 Current Humanitarian Situation in the Country

Increased humanitarian assistance will be required during 1998 for the following reasons:

The security situation in the north of the country has continued to deteriorate. The LRA has recently intensified its attacks with the new tactics of planting landmines, organising ambushes and child abduction to their fighting force. Due to the increased rate of attacks on villages and settlements, the number of IDPs in all the affected districts has continued to increase. Accessibility to and around the affected areas continues to pose a major problem to relief organisations operating in the area. Road access in the north is inadequate and it is reported that in some sections roads have been mined by the rebels.

The communities that are hosting the IDPs have also their resources overstretched. The problem has been further compounded by the prolonged drought during the months of April to October, further eroding the population coping mechanisms. In eastern Uganda, nearly 50,000 persons are affected by the floods and landslides. A UNICEF technical mission undertaken in the course of December 1997 confirmed the urgent need for reconstruction and rebuilding of the damaged roads, bridges and railways.

Uganda's decentralisation policy that determines that each district will generate revenue and retain 50 percent of it caught up with the affected districts which have had their resource base eroded. They are unable to generate sufficient revenue to cater for basic social services. As a result, relief organizations foresee that the displaced population will continue to depend on humanitarian assistance until the security conditions allow them to return to their land and resume cultivation.

In this context, the northern, eastern and western Uganda regions are expected to require immediate humanitarian assistance during the period covered by this Appeal. The timely response of donors will be essential to ensure that essential humanitarian needs are covered within the proposed time-frame.

2. HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

The overall objectives of planned humanitarian intervention in Uganda during 1998 will be to respond to the need for immediate relief and to improve the living conditions of refugees, internally displaced persons and other extremely vulnerable groups in conflict and drought - affected areas. ,

In all areas of activity, assistance by the United Nations will continue to prioritize poverty alleviation, capacity-building and community empowerment and inter-sectoral/operational coordination. Particular attention will be paid to special programmes for affected children, including unaccompanied and those who have been traumatised or abused, and women.

More specifically, the humanitarian strategy is focused around six (6) strategic objectives:

1) Linking ongoing relief and rehabilitation efforts with priorities and initiatives of ,the Government of Uganda.

The United Nations will continue to develop its humanitarian assistance programmes in collaboration with the Government of Uganda to ensure coherence with the Government's initiatives and longer development plans.

Under the humanitarian programme, priority will be given to harmonising the efforts of various humanitarian actors so as to strengthen the capacity of the authorities at central and district levels.

ii) Provision of humanitarian assistance to refugees to sustain their life through multi-sectoral emergency and care and maintenance projects, to:

ensure the application of internationally accepted standards on the protection of the refugees and human rights;

facilitate repatriation as the most durable solution to the refugee problem, whenever feasible, or to facilitate local integration of refugees for long-term selfreliance in situations where repatriation may not be feasible.

Those refugees covered by the Appeal are refugees from Rwanda and the DRC, estimated by UNHCR at 21,600 refugees located in four settlements. They do not include the large numbers of Sudanese refugees who are covered under separate programmes.

While it is imperative to ensure a capacity for contingency preparedness, provision of care and maintenance will underpin the strategy of assistance to those populations from the Great Lakes Region seeking asylum in Uganda.

Protection activities for refugees will be guided by international humanitarian norms and standards which have been subscribed to by the Government of Uganda.

iii) Provision of equitable assistance to affected civilian populations, and respect for humanitarian principles and fundamental human rights.

Assistance provided will be based on humanitarian principles and human rights implying full access to all those in need, impartial assessment of needs, identification of possible assistance requirements and proper monitoring. The Programme will stress the importance of security to be guaranteed for the victims of conflict, affected populations and relief workers at all times.

iv) Provision of protection and care to the most vulnerable groups of children in the affected areas in compliance with the CRC. To advocate for the immediate release of abducted children and the cessation of further abductions.

The Government of Uganda ratified the CRC in 1990 and committed itself to time-bound objectives and strategies for its implementation. UNICEF will set up systems to provide physical and psycho-social care and protection to the most vulnerable groups in the affected areas. Special attention will be given to the children traumatised by the armed conflict, including escaped abducted children, unaccompanied minors, and mine injured children.

UNICEF will enhance its efforts to further advocate for the immediate release of abducted children through various channels and networks at international, regional and national level. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to advocate to stop forced recruitment and participation of children in conflict activities.

V) Provision of emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance to the Populations most affected by consecutive periods of droughts and floods.

The existing emergency situation in Uganda is exacerbated by persistent drought in the eastern part of the country as well as dramatic changes in rainfall as a consequence of "El Nino" phenomenon affecting countries of the region as a whole. This problem is particularly acute in Uganda where there has been a complete failure of the mono-crop this year. Drought and floods affect not only the sector of food supply but also health, water and agriculture. Therefore, in the Appeal, activities that are intended to relieve the effects of the drought and floods so as to present the donor community with a comprehensive view of humanitarian requirements will be included.

vi) Integrating and coordinating UN humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes.

Humanitarian actors in Uganda agree that humanitarian and rehabilitation initiatives can be better integrated and coordinated by strengthening the capacity of the Resident Coordinator who is responsible for the overall coordination of the UN humanitarian relief and rehabilitation assistance to the country. A small Humanitarian Coordination Unit should be established within the Resident Coordinator Office to assist the UNDIVIT, as well as NGOs and donors, in enhancing the effective coordination of humanitarian assistance in-country and facilitate monitoring and information-sharing on programme activities and humanitarian trends and concerns. Also, a statistical database on movements of populations, including internally displaced, will be developed during 1998.

The above strategic objectives will be subject to regular reviews and evaluations in response to changes in the environment.

3. SECTORS

3.1 Food Security and Nutrition

3.1.1 Background

Although Uganda was previously a major food producer and exporter in the region, a combination of drought, floods, plant viruses, market disincentives, rebel insurgency, and border conflicts during 1996-1997, severely affected production in an area covering one-fourth of the country's cultivatable land area.

A measure of the food crisis is reflected in WFP local food purchases which plummeted from an average 105,000 MTS in 1994 to 39,000 MTS in 1996. As of mid-November 1997, only 18,000 MTS had been procured for internal and regional food aid programmes with total purchases for 1997 not expected to exceed 20,000 MTS. The prevailing heavy rains caused by "El Niño" have already caused extensive flooding and loss of top soil in areas just recovering from drought and facing food shortages. Overall, production of the 1998 first season food crops, now being harvested, is anticipated to be reduced.

Several crop and food assessments undertaken by the government, WFP, FAO, the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) and by the European Union (EU) during 1997, have confirmed that food scarcity, throughout western, northern and northeastern Uganda, is expected to persist well into 1998. Official estimates place the number affected by food shortages at over 1.5 million persons.

Many of those who have abandoned their farms have been hosted by relatives and friends in areas of relative security while others remain without mechanisms for coping with food shortages.

3.1.2 Food Assistance (WFP)

Some 668,600 refugees, displaced persons and drought/flood affected Ugandans are considered most vulnerable and will in 1998 be entirely or partially dependent upon food assistance, including supplementary and therapeutic feeding, to meet their basic dietary and nutritional requirements.

Under this appeal, WFP is seeking funding for three separate emergency operations in Uganda in 1998: assistance to displaced persons in northern Uganda, assistance to IDPs and returnees in western Uganda and assistance to drought-affected persons.

Displaced persons in Northern Uganda. WFP will provide emergency food assistance to a total of 257,600 persons (on average 128,800 people per month) displaced by rebel attacks in northern Uganda, including 192,000 in Gulu and 65,000 in Kitgum.

The programme will commence with 124,600 persons on full rations and 78,000 on reduced rations. Gradually, as the security situation improves, basic rations will be used to support the resettlement of some IDPs, while others, who remain in protected trading centres will be graduated to FFW, vocational training and income-generating activities. Ongoing activities include seed multiplication, construction of water catchment basins, shallow wells and small dams, land clearing and agricultural production, road maintenance, vocational training of orphans, former abductees and ex-rebels, and exchange of food-for-bricks to support school construction.

Some 65,000 primary school students will receive school lunches as a means of increasing enrolment, particularly of girl students, and of improving cognitive performance. Food will also continue to be provided for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes operated

by Action Contre la Faim (ACF), the Agency for Cooperation and Research for **Development (ACORD)**, World Vision and other NGOs. The WFP food assistance will complement non-food inputs for those rehabilitation and development activities to be supported under the joint UN Action Plan for Northern Uganda.

Displaced Persons and Returnees in Western Uganda

Some 60,000 persons displaced by ADF rebels in the western district of Bundibugyo will be provided a basic food ration by WFP for subsistence while they remain in protected trading centres, as well as for their resettlement once security improves. To reduce food aid dependence in protected areas and facilitate the early resettlement and reactivation of farming activities, separate local appeals have been made for seed and farm implements to be distributed together with food aid. In collaboration with UNICEF and NGOs, special feeding programmes in favour of the moderately to severely malnourished children will be undertaken, as well as for an estimated 4,000 Ugandan refugees who are expected to return to Bundibugyo from the DRC.

A food reserve has been established to support spontaneous FFW activities, including road repair and maintenance, terracing and flood control, and other community works. School lunches will also be provided to maintain enrolment of displaced children which are under considerable pressure to scavenge for food. Close coordination will be undertaken with ICRC to ensure consistency in food rationing, to monitor population movements and avoid doublecounting, and to ensure that phase-down operations are synchronised. Presently, the timeframe for phasing-down food assistance is contingent upon the security situation which remains precarious.

Drought-Affected Persons

Following three consecutive periods of drought, including complete failure of the mono-crop in 1997, the north eastern (Karamoja) districts of Uganda are expected to be faced with extreme food scarcity until mid-1998. Household reserves of cereals and other food crops are nearly depleted and the distress migration of livestock and prohibitive cost of meat and milk, which accounts for 40 percent of daily food intake, will provide the population with few mechanisms with which to cope. Food intake for some 216,000 people, or 45 percent of the population, is presently below the minimum requirement.

Through its on-going school feeding programme in Karamoja, in collaboration with NGOs, WFP will provide cooked meals to 58,000 primary school day and boarding students while 158,000 persons will be given basic rations during the peak lean season (March - August 1998), when household reserves are expected to be exhausted.

Congolese and Rwandan Refugees

Food for the estimated 29,000 mainly Congolese and Rwandan refugees in Uganda will be resourced under the separate refugee component of this appeal and is therefore not included in this summary.

3.1.3 Food Security (FAO)

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Uganda economy. The estimated mid-1997 population (based on 1991 population census) is 20.4 million, of which about 86 percent live in the rural areas.

The agricultural sector accounts for 60 percent of GDP and over 90 percent of exports, and accounts for 80 percent of the employed household population. Agricultural production comes almost, exclusively, from about 2.9 million small holders with an agricultural population of 17,748,000 persons. Food production leads the agricultural sector in Uganda, totaling 74 percent of agricultural GDP, with livestock products totaling another 16 percent. Productivity per hectare per worker is very low. Only about 30 percent of the cultivatable land is under

crops. The average size of household farms is about 2.2 has. For rural households headed by women, the average holding is only 1.6 has.

Yields are generally low, country-wide, as little improved seeds and virtually no fertilizers are used.

For a number of years, Uganda has been involved in a number of conflicts along its northern and western frontiers which have disrupted its economy, especially the agricultural sector. The displacement of the affected population, from their traditional homestead, undermines stable food production activities. The recent natural hazards, that is drought and floods during 1996 and 1997, adversely affecting over 1.5 million persons, have further put an additional strain on national food production and food security status in general. As a result of severe floods during late 1997, production of the 1998 first season food crops, now being harvested, is anticipated reduced and food aid assistance will continue to be required in the first half of the year.

In the endeavour to contribute to the process of securing a stable and satisfactory food security situation in Uganda, and should adequate funding materialise, FAO will undertake three initiatives: two in the crop production sub-sector and one in the livestock sub-sector. In the crop sub-sector, one project on emergency supply of essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers in western, eastern and northern Uganda will be carried out and another project on emergency procurement and multiplication of virus-free cassava cuttings in selected drought-prone districts in Eastern and Northern Uganda will be executed. In the livestock sub-sector, emergency control of Animal Trypanosomiasis in five districts of northern and north-western Uganda is recommended.

FOOD, SECURITY AND NUTRITION				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agencies	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
WFP	Food assistance to IDPs and victims of drought in Uganda	267,800 people	WFP, NGOs	25,798,291
FAO	Supply of essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers in western, eastern and northern Uganda	130,000 households	FAO, MAAIF, NGOs	1,899,350
FAO	Emergency control of animal Trypanosomiasis in northern and north western districts	Livestock owners (160,000 heads of cattle)	FAO, MAAIF, veterinary departments	671,684
FAO	Emergency procurement and multiplication of virus-free cassava cuttings in selected drought-prone districts of eastern and northern Uganda	Vulnerable farmers	FAO, MAAIF, NGOs	1,030,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				29,399,325

3.2 Health

3.2.1 Background

The health system has been seriously affected by conflicts in several northern and western districts. A series of joint UN inter-agency assessment missions conducted in the affected areas have found that health personnel have been displaced, leaving the communities without health services. There are no laboratory services, reagents and equipment in the makeshift and the former existing health facilities to quickly check disease outbreaks. Moreover, a breakdown in maternal care services in several districts was noted.

In the IDIP camps, congestion due to lack of adequate shelter and the prevailing weather conditions (wet and cold) are responsible for the high incidence of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections. Also noteworthy is the reported increase in the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence during the displacement process and camp situation. Moreover, the lack of reproductive health services and preventive measures for STDs and HIV/AIDS is posing an additional threat to the IDP population.

In general, malnutrition cases are on the increase due to inadequate food intake, a situation aggravated by a high incidence of diarrhoeal diseases in spite of the therapeutic feeding centres established. Other public health problems, such as malaria, skin diseases, injuries and bullet wounds and measles (the latter reported to be on the increase) are prevalent. Cholera outbreaks affected the country in 1997, starting with Kitgum in the first quarter. In a more recent outbreak, which began in November 1997, over 900 cases were reported with a high fatality rate of 11 percent. This outbreak affected both the capital city of Kampala and districts of the northern part of the country, some of which are hosts to refugees and IDPs. The environmental conditions, characterised by flooding in the region, are highly conducive to outbreaks of cholera and other diseases (such as haemorrhagic fevers).

3.2.2 Planned Activities for 1998

The emergency health programme outlined in the present Appeal is intended to prevent the potentially disastrous health conditions in the IDP camps and refugee settlements. It will focus on epidemiological surveillance, prevention and control of epidemics and co-ordination of emergency health action, it will ensure provision of quality reproductive health services to the affected population and strengthen the DHTs in response to the needs of displaced women and children. Its main objectives are:

- i) to provide technical/logistical support to Government line Ministries and local authorities to ensure an appropriate response to health and sanitation needs of the refugees and displaced populations identified by joint Government/UN/NGO assessments;
- ii) to support government efforts in strengthening local health facilities for rapid response to disease outbreaks and to strengthen local authorities' capacity in emergency management;
- iii) to increase the capacity of the health workers in nutritional surveillance to enable them to respond appropriately to malnutrition (supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities);
- iv) to conduct mass immunisation campaigns in camp settings whenever necessary, especially for women and children;
- v) to provide technical expertise to the districts along the Uganda-DRC border "zones de santé" in the areas of immunisation and disease surveillance;

vi) to carry-out a survey and collect information on reproductive health issues;

vii) to provide emergency equipment for basic reproductive health care (Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) kits) to IDPs and orientation to service providers; to ensure prevention and management of the consequences of sexual and gender-based violence, enforcement of respect for universal precautions against HIWAIDS, the availability of free condoms and conduction of safe deliveries;

viii) to ensure provision of comprehensive reproductive health services (training, sensitisation and supplies), integrated into primary health care, to refugees in the southwest (not already covered by ongoing reproductive health projects);

ix) to assist potential partners to devise complementary strategies and advocate for the provision of relief health and reproductive health services during all stages of population movements and operations, especially in the emergency phase;

X) to monitor, support, supervise and co-ordinate implementing agencies in the health sector.

In order to prevent the duplication of efforts and encourage the maximisation of available resources, health support organisations have agreed to a division of responsibilities, according to which WHO will focus on epidemiological surveillance and technical support to the affected areas, UNICEF will concentrate on the needs of women and children (immunisation and nutrition), UNFPA will focus on reproductive health services and UNHCR on a combination of these issues affecting especially the refugees. UNHCR activities are covered in the regional component of the Appeal.

HEALTH				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agencies	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
WHO	Prevention and control of epidemics	Total affected population	WHO/NGOs/ Ministry of Health	371,000
UNFPA	Basic RH care to IDPs and orientation of service providers	532,000 IDPs	DMOs/NGOs	448,198
UNFPA	Initiate provision of comprehensive RH services to IDPs	532,000 IDPs	DMOs/NGOs	400,000
UNFPA	Provision of comprehensive RH services to refugees in the Southwest	21,600 refugees	MOLG, DMOs, NGOs	250,000
UNFPA	Establishing a buffer stock of MISP kits for emergency planning and preparedness	100,000 persons	UNFPA	43,888
UNFPA	Data collection and analysis for planning future assistance to IDPs; design RH strategies and advocacy	Population in affected districts	UNFPA/DMOs, NGOs	50,000
UNICEF	Provision of basic services including treatment of mine injuries, capacity-building of health personnel in health and nutrition, as well as epidemic preparedness	Approximately two million children and women in the affected districts of Uganda	Ministry of Health, DHTs, NGOs, Private	700,000
UNICEF	Epidemic control, disease surveillance and provision of technical support to immunisation activities in the "zones de santé" in DRC along the Ugandan border	General population of 4.2 million in the 'zones de santé' in DRC with special focus on 850,000 children under 5 years	Ministry of Health (Uganda and DRC), DHTs	100,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				2,363,086

3.3 Psycho-Social Interventions And Education

3.3.1 Background

This sector addresses the needs of all Ugandan children and adolescents affected by insecurity in the northern and southwestern districts, as well as the needs of refugee children and vulnerable groups presently in the country from Rwanda and the DRC, displaced as a result of the political and security crisis in the Great Lakes Region.

Education has been particularly affected in conflict areas. According to the District Disaster Management Committee, in Gulu district during the past year alone 75 schools were entirely destroyed and over 215 primary school teachers killed; many more were abducted or forced to leave the area. Thousands of children who have been displaced in the affected districts, are attending temporary schools; a large number have been stopped from attending school completely, due to economic hardship and the need to find alternative means of income in local markets.

Although a strong commitment to schooling exists within the communities and a number of temporary schools have been constructed over the last 12 months, many problems remain to be tackled. The temporary schools lack basic structures and are in urgent need of trained teachers. Similarly, existing schools have become highly congested, and additional measures need to be taken towards sufficiently meeting the curriculum needs of the attending students.

The ongoing conflict has caused much loss of life and displacement, but also massive abductions of children, who are taken from homes, schools and communities, from refugee settlements and displaced camps to be trained as fighters or forced into slave labour.

Care and protection are required to assist all affected children who continue to be exposed to multiple physical and psychological hazards and systematic abuse. Support is currently provided through extended families, communities, district officials, community-based organisations (CBOs) and NGOs. However, capacities to cope with increasing demands are severely limited, and districts and local councils have yet to fully respond to the needs for increased psychosocial support.

3.3.2 Planned Activities for 1998

UNICEF

Under a programme of psycho-social interventions, UNICEF has grouped four key areas of activity, namely basic education, child care and protection, adolescent development and information and advocacy. This reflects the innovative approach being used under the current UNICEF Uganda Country Programme.

Care and Protection

UNICEF will support efforts to provide psycho-social support to children in districts affected by conflict. In addition to the provision of supplies and material support to ongoing programmes, assistance will be given to districts to enable training of community counselors and teachers in both displaced camps and host communities, develop standardised training packages and establish referral systems. Expanded support will also be provided to communities and district officials in sensitisation of communities on issues relating to child's rights. UNICEF will also assist in reinforcing the capacity of districts in terms of follow-up supervision and monitoring of ongoing interventions.

Adolescent Development

In conjunction with the provision of psycho-social support to those directly affected by the conflict, UNICEF will assist efforts to enable peer counseling and the development of adolescent life skills. To this end, a participatory needs assessment and various recreational activities are planned as part of the support programme.

Information and Advocacy

UNICEF will pursue a major advocacy effort initiated in 1997 on behalf of the children abducted from the northern districts by rebels of the LRA. The objectives are to prevent the abduction of children and to obtain the immediate release of those children presently in captivity. In this regard, UNICEF will promote urgent action at the international level and will continue to support at the national level investigations by associations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International. Support will be provided to the local authorities in the northern districts for the establishment and maintenance of systems for documentation and recording of abductions. Similar plans will be implemented for south-western Uganda.

Basic Education

Support to the establishment of temporary schools in the affected districts and refugee settlements will continue, including the provision of tents for temporary school shelters and setting-up of temporary school structures, provision of scholastic materials and school supplies for students of primary school age. Support for refugee children will include the procurement of school materials and furniture.

Expansion and rehabilitation of existing facilities to accommodate additional displaced students will also be undertaken through the provision of furniture and supplies as well as educational material for students of primary school age. Maintenance and repair of existing school units in the refugee settlements is also a priority.

Support for in-service training for teachers and education administrators in districts affected by conflict will also be provided by UNICEF.

PSYCHO-SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AND EDUCATION SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Psycho-social support to children and communities affected by conflicts	640,000 children	Government ministries and departments, NGOs	1,500,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				1,500,000

3.4 Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Background

In 1997 the extension of the conflict saw the inclusion of Kasese, Kabarole and Bundibugyo into the districts requiring emergency assistance. This was in addition to Kitgum and Gulu which have for a long time been recipients of emergency assistance.

The camps and temporary shelters set up during the first phases of the displacement in the affected districts had not been planned initially for large concentration of people during an extended period of time. As a result, some camps are highly congested and home to a population of over 30,000 people. These camps, in the majority of cases, do not have sufficient capacity to provide adequate services for the displaced families. For example, of the 294 boreholes in the entire Gulu district over 90 percent have been destroyed by the rebels or are in counties that have been abandoned and are now inaccessible as a result of prevailing insecurity. Sanitation is not facing any better. Many local workers and field maintenance personnel lack the incentive to work on well construction and repair; where there is a willingness to work, insecurity and logistics pose a serious problem.

Within the above two contexts of refugees and IDPs, UNHCR and UNICEF in close collaboration with various implementing partners set overall objectives as follows:

- ensure availability of water to sustain life in the refugee settlements;
- disseminate effective control of sanitation conditions in the refugee settlements and IDP camps and maximise consequent diseases;
- increase the availability of safe water to IDPs to at least 20 litres per person per day and to ensure a safe sanitary and hygienic environment;

To achieve the above objectives, various activities are planned for 1998.

3.4.2 Planned Activities in 1998

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These projects are included in the regional component of this Appeal.

Kyaka 11 Settlement:

- Construction of channels to divert stagnant water and improve sanitation around the wells including the provision of meals for labourers working in the channels.
- Training of sunk water committees as well as pump attendants and all refugee community leaders in care and maintenance of the wells.
- Maintenance of water sources.

Nakivale/Oruchinga Settlements:

- Provision of engine oil and diesel for the water pumps and water purification materials.
- Sensitisation of the community through refugee leaders and establishment of water committees to be responsible for the repair of the boreholes.

Kyangwalle Settlement:

- Maintenance and repair of boreholes and springs including the salaries of the pump mechanic and trainer.
- Fabrication of slabs for latrines and construction of public latrines. In order to increase the number of latrines and improve the hygienic situation, the community and the refugees will be trained with technical support from a sanitation technician.
- Promotion of refugee community's awareness in sanitation-related matter, improved hygiene, and improved latrine construction. Training will be conducted in sanitation education for animators, women's groups and community leaders and will include the Oruchinga settlement.

United Nations Children's Fund

- Provision of reticulation water supply systems for all camps with IDP population exceeding 8,000 people. These could be gravity, motorised, solar or wind-driven systems.
- Drilling of shallow and deep boreholes in the camps, affected health facilities and primary schools.
- Provision of pump spares.
- Training in provision, operation and maintenance of facilities.
- Provision of a rapid response backup system to respond to a crisis.
- Provision of appropriate sanitary facilities (latrines, bath shelters, refuse pits etc) in the camps, affected health facilities and primary schools. The aim is to provide at least a facility per 20 people.
- In the event of the easing of the conflict and dismantling of the camps, WES interventions will be facilitated in the villages of returnees to motivate returning populations.
- Provision of sanitary and hygiene education to camp communities and children at primary school through training of health workers and teachers.

WATER AND SANITATION				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Water and sanitation for IDP camps	IDP population	Government ministries, district authorities, NGOs	600,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				600,000

3.5 Human Rights And Peace Initiatives

3.5.1 Background

Human Rights

In the two decades following independence in 1962, Uganda endured widespread civil conflict, gross human rights violations and severe economic mismanagement. Despite the impressive economic recovery of recent years, Uganda is still ranked as one of the world's poorest nations. In 1994, Uganda proclaimed its new Constitution. The 1994 Constitution has been widely praised for its incorporation of the full range of human rights prescribed by the major international human rights instruments. These rights are to be protected by several basic institutions and structures, including an independent Human Rights Commission.

The Constitution provides that the Commission is to be an independent body. The Commission is "self-accounting" and all its administrative expenses (including salaries) are charged to consolidated revenue. The Commission is granted a wide range of powers including, *inter-alia*, the power to investigate complaints of the violation of any human right; to visit prisons and places of detention in order to assess conditions; to establish human rights education and information programmes; and to monitor the government's compliance with relevant international treaty and convention obligations. In the performance of its functions, the Commission is granted significant powers.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) has been in contact with the Uganda authorities since early 1996 concerning their desire for assistance to the Human Rights Commission. An assessment mission was carried out in late March 1997 - shortly after the Commission was formally established. The assessment team was composed of the Special Adviser on National Institutions to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and a Human Rights Officer. The team met with the Chairperson and Members of the Commission as well as with senior government officials, prison officials, the Chairperson of the Law Reform Commission and the UNDP Resident Representative and Resident Coordinator. The present project is the result of that mission, as well as of subsequent discussions with the management of the Human Rights Commission.

There are several bilateral donors who are active in human rights related areas. The Commonwealth Secretariat has been involved, along with the World Bank and the United

Nations (UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO), in multi-lateral assistance in Uganda. Several academic institutions, such as the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden) are also funding and executing small projects.

Culture of Peace

Following the LIN Agenda for peace, UNESCO established in 1994 a Culture of Peace Programme which represents a renewed commitment by UNESCO to firmly anchor peace in the minds of men and women. Through this programme, UNESCO undertakes action for its member states, aiming at laying or strengthening the foundations on which peace-building can be constructed and supported. These actions include targeted educational and information programmes on human rights, tolerance and democracy; support to democratic institutions and community-based structures; measures to build confidence among conflicting groups; efforts to forge and enhance cooperation among African countries; promotion of democratic principles and procedures through equitable systems of governance and support for initiatives at local level, as well as national and regional mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts.

3.5.2 Planned Activities for 1998

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Through technical cooperation support, UNHCHR will assist the Government and people of Uganda to secure sustained, effective attention to the promotion and protection of human rights by assisting the Human Rights Commission to develop the capacity necessary to carry out the functions with which it has been entrusted. Accordingly, activities will focus on the strengthening of the Human Rights Commission, with an emphasis on building up internal capacities in three primary areas of responsibility:

- human rights education and training;
- monitoring the Government's compliance with its international treaty obligations; advising the parliament on effective measures to promote human rights;
- receiving, investigating and, where appropriate, conciliating or otherwise acting upon, complaints of human rights violations.

In addition to support for the substantive areas listed above, UNHCHR specifically recognises the importance of fostering the development, within the Commission, of sound programme strategies as well as efficient management, consultation and review structures.

United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization

In order to respond to and address the national goals and objectives of education as embodied in the Government's White Paper, UNESCO will focus its interventions on the following areas:

- associated schools projects;
- Training of Trainers in guidance and counseling; functional literacy programmes for out-of-school children, youth and adults;
- educational radio programmes.

Implementation will be effected in collaboration with other partners at government/local and agency/NGO levels, on the basis of comparative advantage.

3.6 Capacity-building And Coordination

3.6.1 Background

The decentralisation policy pursued by the Government of Uganda has shifted the responsibility for planning and management from the central level to the district level. This shift has implied that district authorities had to carry out activities that were very new to them without the basic skills and resources required. Experience has shown that the ability to carry out this function varies considerably from district to district.

In the districts of Kitgum, Gulu, Kasese and Bundibugyo the situation has been exacerbated by the prevailing insecurity and the resulting rapid population movements. The objective will be to support the district authorities in planning and managing the appropriate responses to the emergency situation in their districts.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE INITIATIVES				
SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agencies	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNHCHR	Capacity development for the Human Rights Commission	Ugandan society	Government/ Human Rights Commission/ UNDP	651,920
UNESCO	Promotion of a Culture of Peace	Ugandan society	UNESCO/ Government	1,000,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				1,651,920

3.6.2 Planned Activities for 1998

United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF, with the support of the UNICEF Regional Emergency Advisor, will work in collaboration the Ministry of Local Government and the National Council of Children to carry out the following activities.

- develop the Emergency Plan in Bundibugyo District;
- finalise the Emergency Plans and complete the documents of Kitgum & Kasese Districts;
- continue support to the district authorities on the implementation of their plans;
- provide training in information collection, data analysis and monitoring;
- continue support to the information and monitoring system;
- identify and provide the appropriate hardware and logistics to the district planning office;
- train on the use of computer hardware and software;
- provide management skills training.

As a result of the support and inputs described above it is expected that the district authorities will be able to do the following:

- develop Emergency Plans that are a useful planning and management tool;
- regularly update the Emergency Plans;
- identify the needs of the people most at risk and appropriate responses to those needs;
- use the Plan as a management tool;
- collect reliable information and regularly monitor the situation;
- negotiate with NGOs to carry out the activities that address the needs as identified by the district authorities;
- provide direction to and monitor the activities of NGOs;
- carry out good management practices

United Nations Development Programme

In 1997, UNDP has provided funding to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services (the Government's focal point for disaster management) for capacity-building in disaster preparedness, response and management at the national level. UNDP is appealing funds for building capacity in the affected districts to enable them to respond rapidly in alleviating human suffering.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Under the authority of the Resident Coordinator and to assist the UNDIVIT, a Humanitarian Coordination Unit will be established with adequate staffing support and equipment to ensure proper co-ordination, monitoring and information management. Amongst its tasks, the Unit will be assisting field assessment and fact-finding missions, convening UNDIVIT meetings and reporting thereon, liaising with NGOs involved in relief and rehabilitation and, more importantly so, maintaining close contacts with the authorities to ensure proper co-ordination for the provision of assistance to affected areas of the country.

Resource mobilisation, financial tracking and monitoring. The OCHA will undertake the tracking of donor contributions against the requirements set out in the Appeal. The OCHA will further ensure -through regular meetings convened by the Resident Coordinator for Uganda and the Regional Humanitarian Advisor for eastern and central Africa as well as through consultations with participating agencies and organisations at headquarters level, that joint monitoring takes place and necessary adjustments to the Appeal made on that basis. Regular meetings with donor governments will also be convened at all levels and as the need arises.

CAPACITY-BUILDING AND COORDINATION SUMMARY TABLE OF SECTORAL PROJECTS				
<i>(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)</i>				
Appealing Agencies	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNDP	Capacity-building for Ministry of Labour and Social Services and DDMCs	Districts affected by conflicts and droughts	UNDP UN Agencies, local authorities	330,000
UNICEF	Capacity-building in planning, management and monitoring at district level	80 district administrative officers and selected leaders	Local authorities	100,000
OCHA	Co-ordination support	Local and international humanitarian actors, donors, beneficiaries of humanitarian aid	OCHA	657,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				1,087,000

E. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The fragility of the situation in the Great Lakes region continues to have significant negative repercussions for Tanzania, in terms of the country's capacity to cater for both incoming refugee populations and its own resident populations living in refugee-affected areas. The conflict in neighbouring Burundi, coupled with the presence of large numbers of refugees in areas close to the border, has threatened the stability of Tanzania's western regions. The Government of Tanzania continues to be faced with a particularly difficult situation, as it balances its own security concerns with the humanitarian imperative of granting asylum to those who seek it. To add to the current difficulties, three consecutive reduced crops during 1997 served to compound vulnerability of not only those in refugee-affected areas but also populations in other parts of the country, most notably in the central and northern regions.

1.2 The Refugee Situation

In spite of the huge exodus of Rwandan refugees from Tanzania at the end of 1996, the refugee situation in Tanzania continues to be of serious concern. The civil war in Burundi caused the flight of approximately 100,000 refugees to the Kigoma region of Tanzania at the end of 1996 early 1997, with a continuing but slower influx throughout 1997. The civil war in Zaire/Congo forced tens of thousands of Congolese to cross lake Tanganyika into Tanzania at the end of 1996. Their number was set at 74,000 after the first full registration / verification in July of 1997. A tripartite agreement was signed between Tanzania, DRC and UNHCR and over 70 percent of the refugees have registered for voluntary repatriation. While the organised movements had been suspended due to a number of problems on the receiving end, the repatriation was again resumed on 1 December 1997 and continues as planned.

The two major influxes have brought the number of refugees in Tanzania to approximately 335,000. The new influxes and restrictive measures taken by the Government of Tanzania for security reasons have adversely affected the chances of earlier groups of Burundi refugees to reach a larger degree of self sufficiency. Most recently the Government of Tanzania has also started rounding new refugees and large numbers of old refugees who arrived in Tanzania as from the sixties and who had chosen not to live in the refugee camps.

The specialised Agencies of the UN and other humanitarian organisations have managed admirably to cope with the newly arisen refugee assistance needs. Shifts in populations and areas of concentration have necessitated a corresponding shift in programme emphasis, staffing, logistics and infra-structure. A joint food needs assessment mission undertaken in October 1997 by **UNHCR**, **WFP** and **UNICEF** reported that the experience acquired in previous years and the continuing emergency preparedness measures, ranging from pre-positioning of food and non-food items to the physical preparation of contingency sites have by and large been successful.

Refugee population figures in Kigoma and Kagera regions of Tanzania as of 15 December 1997 are as follows:

United Nations Agencies will include in their planning additions for:

Local populations	10,000
Provision for rounded-up refugees	50,000
Total targeted for assistance	400,532

The presence of refugees has placed a serious burden upon the infrastructure of the hosting Tanzanian communities. Kigoma and Kagera Regions, where most of the refugees are located, are remote areas of the country with high levels of poverty and low levels of public expenditure for physical and social services. The refugees have placed a

tremendous pressure upon the existing social safety net, particularly in the health and education services, as well as the local transportation infra-structure. Additional problems, such as security, crime and economic distortions, have continued to destabilise the lives of an already vulnerable local population.

Transport/Logistics

A solid and reliable logistical base and network will be maintained in order to effectively contribute to a timely and cost-effective achievement of project objectives. Food and non-food items will be transported and distributed. In order to improve the management of commodities, training on selected logistics themes will be conducted. Additional vehicles and trucks will be procured to strengthen the present fleet, and repair and maintenance of vehicles and trucks will be carried out. The repatriation of Congolese refugees will continue; UNHCR has hired two boats and enough trucks to ensure transportation of the returnees from the refugee camps to the areas of origin.

Domestic Items

Basic non-food items will be provided to refugees in all camps to ensure their well being. These will include sanitary material for refugee women, clothing, soap, blankets, plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, and jerry cans. In exceptional circumstances, individual cases will receive a subsistence and living allowances for a limited period.

Region	District	Camp	Population	Nationality
Kagera	Ngara	Lukole A&B	105,743	Burundians
Kigoma	Kibondo	Mtendeli	29,300	Burundians
		Nduta	30,040	Burundians
		Kanembwa	16,100	Burundians
		Mkugwa	1,300	Mixed caseload
Kigoma	Kasulu	Mtabila	53,985	Burundians
		Muyovosi	28,037	Burundians
		Nyarugusu	45,054	Congolese
	Kigoma rural	Lugufu	30,973	Congolese
TOTAL			340,532	

Community Services

Vulnerable groups of refugees will continue to be taken care of. Self-help, cultural/recreational and training activities among the refugee community will continue. Special services for the unaccompanied minors, children, women, the elderly and the disabled will continue with strong involvement of the refugee community.

Legal Assistance and Protection

Legal protection will be provided to refugees and the promotion of refugee law will be conducted among the law enforcement institutions. Training of local authorities on UNHCR's protection mandate will therefore be conducted. Refugee suspects in custody will continue to receive legal assistance to facilitate a speedy review of their cases.

1.3 Review of the Humanitarian Programme in 1997

The Government of Tanzania has continued to intensify its efforts to cope with the evolving situation. The main challenge to the Government has been to find an appropriate balance between short-term emergency responses and continuing with the implementation of medium-term development plans designed to strengthen the development of support services in the affected regions. During 1997 the specialised Agencies of the UN, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, have continued to work closely with the Government and bilateral Donors to ensure the coherence of the humanitarian programme with the national development objectives.

The response of the UN system to the refugee crisis in Tanzania in 1997 has been led by UNHCR with the operational assistance of UNICEF, WFP, WHO and UNFPA, under the overall coordination of the Resident Coordinator. During the year, these Agencies retained reduced programmes in the Kagera region, while consolidating the bulk of their assistance programmes in the Kigoma region and thereby adjusting the use of available resources in accordance with the changing demographic and humanitarian needs.

Whilst the security conditions in Burundi have not been conducive to repatriation, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Tanzanian authorities, has endeavoured to improve the security conditions in the Burundian refugee camps so as to ensure their civilian nature. Efforts to repatriate Congolese refugees began following the signing of an official tripartite agreement on 21 August 1997, however the suspension of UNHCR's activities in eastern DRC in October temporarily prevented organised returns to DRC. While the organised movements had been suspended due to a number of problems on the receiving end, the repatriation was again resumed on 1 December 1997 and continues as planned.

For the most part, the food requirements of the affected population in the refugee-affected areas were met. However, some shortages occurred at the beginning of the year, mainly due to the sudden increase in the caseload from the refugee influx and constraints due to road conditions affecting transport. Results of food basket monitoring show that on average refugees have been receiving 95 percent of their target allocation during 1997. Although the bulk of the food provided to the refugees comes as in-kind contributions through WFP, there was a substantial amount of local food purchased through local traders.

UNHCR has ensured the adequate provision or replacement of basic non-food items to refugees, such as shelter material, blankets, jerry cans, soap, clothes and sanitary material. A regional contingency stock for those and other items is maintained in Tanzania.

The health and nutritional status of the refugees and affected populations has been closely monitored by UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA in collaboration with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and international and national NGOs, including the African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF), UMATI and the

Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS). The general health and nutritional status of the refugees has been sound during the year although the relatively high incidence of malaria and anaemia, which often proved fatal to children under the age of five, has proved to be a major concern, particularly during the wetter months of June and July. In response to this health and nutrition concern, UNICEF launched a major anaemia study which assisted in determining innovative methods of prevention and treatment.

The educational assistance to the refugees has been a grave concern. The Government of Tanzania was reluctant to recognise the need for formal education in the refugee camps. As a result, at the initiative of the refugee community, UNHCR in consultation with UNICEF launched a programme to provide education, mainly primary education to children, through Children Activity Centres. The programme proved quite successful with approximately 90 percent of the Congolese school-aged children and 75 percent of the Burundian school-aged children receiving education. Additionally, UNICEF, with sister agencies in Burundi, received assurances from the Burundi Ministry of Education to use Burundi textbooks in the refugee camps and recognised educational certification in preparation for possible repatriation and reintegration.

Assistance to the unaccompanied minors (UAMs) in the camps was a significant undertaking by UNICEF, UNHCR and ICRC. To date, there are over 2,000 UAMs in need of tracing and reunification. Most of these children have been placed with refugee foster parents who originate from the same home community. Special assistance has been provided to the UAMs, as well as monitoring of their well being, while the tracing process is being undertaken.

The needs of the Tanzanian communities hosting refugees were of concern to all of the agencies working in Kigoma and Kagera regions. UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA, with partner NGOs, undertook programmes to assist the education and health sectors, including training, rehabilitation and material provision. UNFPA undertook programmes in the refugee camps to ensure that basic reproductive health services were provided to people in emergency situations, with the provision of financial and technical support, and special attention given to post-abortion counselling, adolescent sexuality, STDs and HIV/AIDS basic RH reproductive information and clinical services. These services will continue to be provided in 1998.

The coordination of the humanitarian activities of the UN in Tanzania is the responsibility of the Office of the Resident Coordinator. At the central level, the office coordinates the country team in close collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office. The excellent cooperation between the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the Prime Minister's Office has ensured the smooth implementation of the humanitarian exceptions to the Burundi embargo. Operational and field coordination is extended to the regional and district level in Kigoma and Kagera regions through UNHCR, which is responsible for ensuring effective liaison and coordination with national and international partners involved in the refugee operation.

1.4 Drought

The Government of Tanzania has declared 1997/98 a Year of Famine. On 15 September 1997, the President of Tanzania announced a national deficit of 916,000 MTS of food in Tanzania; this figure comprises food shortfall of 766,000 MTS and an additional 150,000 MTS of maize needed for the Strategic Drought Reserve. The food deficit of 766,000 MTS was confirmed by the Early Warning Unit of the Government's Food Security Department and confirmed by a Joint FAO/WFP Assessment Team.

On 23 September, the Government of Tanzania officially requested the Executive Director of WFP to assist in the mobilisation and delivery of 76,000 MTS of food (ten percent of the total deficit). WFP Emergency Operation No.5889 was approved on 6 November 1997 and distribution is expected to commence during the last week in November.

The populations targeted for assistance are those who have little or no access to food. WFP, in collaboration with the Government, UNICEF and the NGO partners has undertaken to improve

the systems of targeting and distribution to ensure that relief food is limited to those villages identified by the NGOs and the government authorities as most seriously affected and experiencing critical food shortfalls. Special attention is being paid to the needs of children, pregnant and lactating mothers. Donor response has been prompt and generous and it is expected that the total tonnage will be met.

UNICEF, with its partner, the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center, has undertaken an extensive training of health workers and material provision of vitamin A supplementation to protect children from vitamin A deficiency, a major threat during drought. WHO is also supporting the Ministry of Health in closely monitoring malnutrition cases for all children under five through maternal and child health (MCH) services.

As the major source of seed supply for the majority of farmers, as much as 95 percent, is onfarm-saved seed or seed borrowed or bought from a neighbour, the drought, which had adversely affected the food production, has also hit the main source of seed for the majority of farmers, i.e. the informal seed sector. The Government has estimated that 1005 MTS of emergency supply of seeds for maize, millet, sorghum, beans, cowpeas, vegetables and cassava would be required to plant 200,000 has. in 11 severely affected regions.

Although the response of the international community in the country has been favourable and the Governments of Ireland and Sweden were able to provide emergency assistance through FAO to cover most of the seeds required for the 1997/98 short and long season plantings, it is certain that the effects of the drought on the informal seed sector will continue to show its ugly head in 1998. Unless seeds can be provided to the most severely affected regions, food insecurity in the country will undoubtedly continue to be a problem.

2. HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY FOR 1998

The strategy for humanitarian intervention in Tanzania during 1998 is focused on satisfying six strategic objectives:

i. Linking ongoing relief efforts with priorities and initiatives of the Government of Tanzania

Assistance of the UN programmes and agencies have been developed in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania in order to ensure coherence with the Government own initiatives and longer-term development plans. Close attention will be paid to aligning efforts in order to strengthen the capacity of the Government, private sector and NGOs at the central, regional and district levels. In this regard the strategy will pursue a programme of interventions that will focus attention on refugees and populations in the host regions. Particular attention will be paid to the Government's own security considerations.

ii. Provision of humanitarian assistance and protection to refugees and respect of humanitarian principles and rights for populations in Tanzania adversely affected by the crisis in the Great Lakes region

While maintaining a capacity for contingency preparedness, provision of care and protection will underpin the strategy of assistance to those populations which have been granted asylum in Tanzania. Protection activities for refugees will be guided by international humanitarian norms and standards which have been subscribed to by the Government of Tanzania.

Any assistance provided will be based upon established humanitarian principles and rights implying full access to all those in need, ensuring impartial assessment, identification of possible assistance requirements and safeguard proper monitoring. Security for victims of conflict, affected populations and humanitarian workers should be guaranteed. These principles are framed within a context in which respect for the sovereignty of the Government of Tanzania remains an underlying theme for 1998.

iii. Preparation and implementation of a programme of repatriation

UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania will monitor developments in the DRC and Burundi, in order to seize opportunities for voluntary repatriation of the refugees in Tanzania in safety and dignity.

iv. Provision of a humanitarian programme for areas hosting large numbers of refugees

The humanitarian programme will focus its efforts on ensuring that indigenous people in the refugee-affected areas are able to restore their social and economic fabric. Assistance will focus on ensuring food security through increased agricultural production, enhanced monitoring of HHFS, rehabilitation of depleted social infra-structures, such as dispensaries and schools, as well as efforts to ameliorate the negative environmental consequence caused by large numbers of refugees, particularly in the Kigoma region.

V. Provision of emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance to those populations most seriously affected by drought

A significant component of the humanitarian strategy for 1998 will be to safeguard the food security, health and nutritional status of those vulnerable groups most severely affected by the drought conditions experienced in the latter half of 1997.

vi. Integration and coordination of UN humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes

A key component of the humanitarian strategy will be to ensure effective coordination of activities and integration of the humanitarian programme within the broader strategic framework of assistance for Tanzania. The Office of the Resident Coordinator will have the principle responsibility in this regard. Accordingly, the Resident Coordinator will report periodically through the Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Advisor for the Great Lakes region to the Emergency Relief Coordinator on progress made as measured against these strategic objectives.

3. PRIORITY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Six broad priority areas of intervention have been identified by the UN Agencies in Tanzania. These priority areas provide the framework for specific project interventions proposed by the relevant agencies. The priority areas and specific interventions have been designed to satisfy the six strategic objectives as outlined above.

3.1 Health and Nutrition (UNHCR/UNICEF/UNFPA1WH0)

In the health and nutrition sectors, the UN Agencies main objectives are:

- to provide general health and reproductive services and activities in all refugee camps in Western Tanzania;
- to rehabilitate the health facilities in the refugee affected regions (Kigoma and Kagera);
- to support health promotion activities in the affected regions;
- to meet the nutritional requirements of the most vulnerable members of the community in drought-affected regions.

UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and the International Federation, in cooperation with NGOs, will undertake health services and activities in the refugee camps and in the refugee-affected areas.

Within the above framework, UNICEF will undertake IVICH activities for the entire refugee and local Tanzanian population -- including supplies and staff training for the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), growth monitoring of children, training for traditional birth attendants (TBAs), provision of vaccines, cold-chain equipment and EPI management. Other planned activities will also include furnishing of essential drugs and a special initiative to control malaria. Assistance will be given to malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women by the provision of UNIMIX (UNICEF supplementary feeding food), high-energy biscuits, vitamin A and iron-folate supplements.

For the locally-affected populations, UNICEF has planned rehabilitation of health posts and dispensaries and capping and protection of water points for lake-shore communities along Lake Tanganyika in Kigoma District. This involves rehabilitation of water infra-structure, provision of supplies and training of village water and health workers in hygiene protection for cholera control.

In close consultation with UNHCR, UNFPA will continue its assistance in refugee camps in Tanzania on the basis of an evaluation to be completed before the end of 1997. The main objective of UNFPA's support in 1998 will be to further improve the reproductive health situation of women and men in the refugee camps. The focus of this emergency support will be on providing RH information and basic RH services in the refugee camps. The main activities will be in the areas of safe motherhood, family planning (FP), as well as prevention and treatment of STDs. In addition, special attention will be given to the RH needs of adolescents in those camps through the provision of information and services tailored to their specific needs. The UNFPA-supported activities in Tanzania will be implemented in collaboration with international and national NGOs, such as TRCS, AIVIREF, UMATI and the International Federation, as the case may be.

UNFPA, through its regular resources, will also continue to work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen its health delivery networks located around the refugee receiving and impacted areas, in order to improve their referral capacity and the handling of complicated reproductive health-related cases.

In 1998, WHO plans to maintain the extension of their Kigoma Sentinel Office to continue with last year's activities but focus on building the capacity of health workers in the Kagera and Kigoma regions to manage and control the five top diseases which have been aggravated by the influx of the refugees (malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, malnutrition, anaemia and respiratory tract infections). For maximum and prompt impact, 50 percent of health workers will be trained in management and control of these diseases. The nationally-developed Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and malaria training modules will be used.

WHO has planned to support the health promotion activities in these two regions for the entire refugee and local population. Assistance will be given in order to establish and strengthen sustainable health promotion activities in the districts.

WHO also plans to support the Ministry of Health's Emergency Preparedness Unit to be able to monitor the nutrition status of most drought-affected areas through the MCH services and complement efforts by WFP and other agencies in supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups.

SUMMARY TABLE OF HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTORAL PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Agencies	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Provision of adequate health and nutritional services to women and children in Kagera and Kigoma regions	7,200 children under one year; 72,000 children under five; 28,800 pregnant and lactating women among the refugee population of Kigoma and Kagera regions in Tanzania	UNICEF, Government	2,700,000
UNICEF	Alleviation of negative impact of refugee influxes on Tanzanian communities	Local social services negatively affected by refugee influxes	UNICEF, Government	730,000
UNFPA	Provision of reproductive health services in Kagera and Kigoma regions	300,000 refugees and refugee-affected people in Kigoma and Kagera regions	AMREF, UMATI, the International Federation	400,000
WHO	Prevention and control of communicable diseases	IDPs, returnees and affected populations in Kigoma region of Tanzania	WHO and MoH	435,236
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				4,265,236

3.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNHCR/UNICEF/MHO)

In this sector, the objectives of UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO, supported by the International Federation are:

- to ensure that the recommended minimum level of water provision of 20 litres per person per day are met in all refugee camps;
- to extend the water supply services to villages in the vicinity of the camps;
- to control malaria and to prevent and control cholera in the refugee camps and along the endemic Tanganyika Lake shore region;
- to ensure water quality control.

The planned activities will consist of training of local populations in order to ensure maintenance of water points. Attention will also be paid to urban water concerns in Kibondo town, and to the need for rehabilitation of rural water points.

With regards to sanitation and hygiene, **UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO** will carry out several activities. **UNHCR** will continue all sanitation activities in the refugee camps and its programme to reduce infestation of tsetse flies, houseflies and mosquitos in and around the refugee camps. UNICEF intervention in the camps will consist of hygiene promotion, sanitation, vector and malaria control. Additional activities are planned for cholera prevention and control in the refugee camps and along the cholera endemic Tanganyika Lake shore region. Training will also be conducted for participatory hygiene assessment. WHO will initiate essential community based health interventions on water, sanitation and hygiene through decentralised health promotion activities.

SUMMARY TABLE OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Partners	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Reduction of morbidity and mortality of women and children as a consequence of water-borne epidemic diseases	Ten refugee camps of Kigoma and Kagera regions and in neighbouring villages	UNICEF/ Government	850,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				850,000

3.3 Education (UNHCR/UNICEF)

The main objectives in education for 1998 will be:

- to introduce formal primary education in all refugee camps in Western Tanzania;
- to undertake sector specific initiatives, such as technical assistance to education development centers, out-of-school learning programmes, extensive training in peace building;
- to carry out psycho-social programmes for CEDC;
- to rehabilitate and construct primary schools and training institutions in the affected regions.

UNHCR will continue to work with UNICEF to ensure the provision of school supplies and teachers' training. Incentives will be offered to all teachers and additional classrooms will be constructed.

In addition, a special initiative will be undertaken to provide textbooks and teaching materials to Burundian refugees in their native tongue (Kirundi). UNICEF will also attempt to obtain proper educational certification for graduating pupils and official recognition by the Ministry of Education in their country of origin.

Activities for CEDC will consist of critical assessments for UAMs through an ongoing UNICEF photo-tracing programme, including taking pictures of children and displaying them in camps and villages; training of social workers and health care professionals for traumatised children.

For the locally-affected populations, continued rehabilitation of educational facilities, including the physical reconstruction of primary schools, as well as vocational and teacher training, will be undertaken.

SUMMARY TABLE OF EDUCATION SECTORAL PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Partners	Funds Requested (US\$)
UNICEF	Provision of basic and non-formal education	60,000 Burundian and Congolese refugee children of primary school age in the refugee camps in Kigoma and Kagera regions; Tanzanian neighbouring villages' educational infra-structures	UNICEF/ Government	1,500,000
UNICEF	Reinforcement of adequate community response to vulnerable children	2,106 UAMs; 8,000 separated children living with relatives; other vulnerable children	UNICEF/ Government	1,200,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				2,700,000

3.4 Food Aid (WFP)

The three main objectives of WFP in this sector are:

- to ensure that all refugees are provided with adequate food and to assist the poorest and most food insecure through programmes in the regions affected by the presence of refugees;
- to assist those households seriously affected by food shortages due to the drought;
- to use food aid in support of disaster mitigation and rehabilitation in drought prone areas.

WFP will continue to mobilise and deliver food to all refugees in Tanzania and has initiated several programmes to assist with the rehabilitation of the regions (Kigoma and Kagera) affected by the refugee influx. Details of requirements will be covered under the GLR Regional Sector of the Appeal.

Through **EMOP No. 5889**, WFP is mobilising the resources necessary for the delivery and distribution of food to the villages and households affected by the drought. It is expected that once all outstanding pledges are confirmed, relief food requirements for this operation will be met.

WFP is equally preparing two QAPs aimed at a move from relief to rehabilitation and development programmes for disaster mitigation and preparedness in the drought-prone areas. These QAPs are targeted to the poor and food insecure households and particularly to women and children.

SUMMARY TABLE OF FOOD AID SECTOR PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the Supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Partners	Funds Requested (US\$)
WFP	Assistance to local communities around refugee camps in Tanzania	10,000 food insecure Tanzanians in communities around the refugees camps	Government, local authorities, WFP, NGOs	1,197,245
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				1,197,245

3.5 Agriculture and Food Security (FAOIWFP/UNICEF)

The 1996/97 drought resulted in the loss of a good proportion of the farm-saved seeds, the main source of seed supply to farmers. It also contributed to the death and weakening of many animals. Massive pest outbreaks also normally occur during seasonal rains following a drought period and therefore need to be controlled. An FAO /WFP Crop and Food Assessment Mission is scheduled to visit the country in mid-January 1998 to assess the 1998 short rains season 'Vuli' crops, affected by serious floods, and prospects for the 1998 main harvest in central and southern parts.

The main objectives in this sector will be:

- to increase food production in order to ensure food security for the country;
- to control harvest losses of food crops due to major pest infestations;
- to control major livestock diseases which occurred as a result of the drought;
- to increase the household food security and improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable populations in the drought-affected regions.

The proposed activities are:

- supplying selected seed types of maize, vegetables and sorghum for the long and short rainy seasons;
- instituting a production programme of white -seeded sorghum varieties in a Foundation Seed Farm from the available Foundation stocks for distribution to drought-hit areas;
- making efforts to supply limited quantities of fertilisers, i.e. UREA and TSP, to the most vulnerable groups in selected regions;
- providing a package of critical pesticides to control the most notorious pests, army worms and quelea birds in selected regions;
- providing drugs and acaricides to control animal trypanosomiasis and tick-borne diseases, which account for over 70 percent of the cattle mortality in the country.

These agricultural inputs will be distributed in collaboration with WFP, NGOs, Government and local communities using the existing systems and linkages.

UNICEF drought emergency programme activities will include: continuation of a monitoring scheme to assess the HHFS and the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, provision of minimum humanitarian services, including nutritional supplements, for vulnerable children and women. Also, efforts are underway to assist the Government of Tanzania in the improvement of the national early-warning system.

SUMMARY TABLE OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS (For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Partners	Funds Requested (US\$)
FAO	Emergency provision of essential agricultural inputs to vulnerable drought affected farmers in Tanzania	Most vulnerable households in drought-affected regions in Tanzania (150,000 families)	FAO/MAC/NGOs	1,496,270
FAO	Emergency contract multiplication and distribution of white-seeded sorghum varieties	Most vulnerable households in drought-affected regions in Tanzania (100,000 families)	FAO/MAC/NGOs	505,000
FAO	Support to the improvement of the national capability in early-warning and control of army worm outbreaks in Tanzania	Plant protection services of the MAC and beneficiary farmers	FAO/MAC	721,500
FAO	Emergency control of quelea birds in selected drought-affected regions of Tanzania	Selected pest-infected regions of Tanzania and beneficiary farmers	FAO/MAC	472,385
FAO	Emergency control of animal trypanosomiasis, ticks and tick-borne diseases in selected drought-affected regions of Tanzania	Selected major livestock-producing regions of Tanzania	FAO/MAC	998,925
UNICEF	Supplementary food assistance for children in drought affected regions	Tanzanian regions most affected by drought	UNICEF, Government	300,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				4,494,080

3.6 Coordination, Rehabilitation and Development

As a contribution to the UN humanitarian and emergency efforts in the GLR, UNDP is providing rehabilitation and development assistance for the refugee-affected areas in Kigoma and Kagera regions.

UNDP's three main development and rehabilitation objectives with regard to these refugee affected regions are:

- to strengthen Tanzania's ability to cope with refugee influxes caused by political instability in the GLR;
- to improve coordination arrangements at the regional and central level among all the partners (Donors, NGOs and Government); to enhance information-sharing and management and coordination mechanisms;
- to deepen the understanding and analysis of socio-political developments in defining the regional implications of the Great Lakes crisis and anticipating possible future scenarios.

The activities include:

- provision of logistical and technical support to the Government of Tanzania in its efforts to rehabilitate and develop the refugee-affected regions;
- provision of assistance to the Government to enable it to coordinate donor support and implementation arrangements focusing on the development of human resources and physical capacities in villages most seriously affected by the refugee influx;
- coordination of information and inputs required to mitigate the negative impact of the refugee presence in the two regions;
- providing support to the Government's efforts to alleviate poverty by financing community-based income generating activities.

The Office of the Resident Coordinator will be strengthened with the recruitment by the OCHA of a Humanitarian Affairs Officer who will assist with the implementation of these tasks and further strengthen the coordination capacity of the Office.

SUMMARY TABLE OF COORDINATION, REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS				
(For detailed descriptions of these projects, please see the supplement to this Appeal)				
Appealing Agency	Project Description	Target Population	Implementing Partners	Funds Requested (US\$)
OCHA	Strengthen coordination capacity of the Resident Coordinator through recruitment of Humanitarian Affairs Officer	International and national humanitarian agencies, NGOs, Government, Donors	UNDP	287,000
UNICEF	Inter-sectoral programme support	UNICEF staff, Government, NGO counterparts	UNICEF/ Government	700,000
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR				987,000

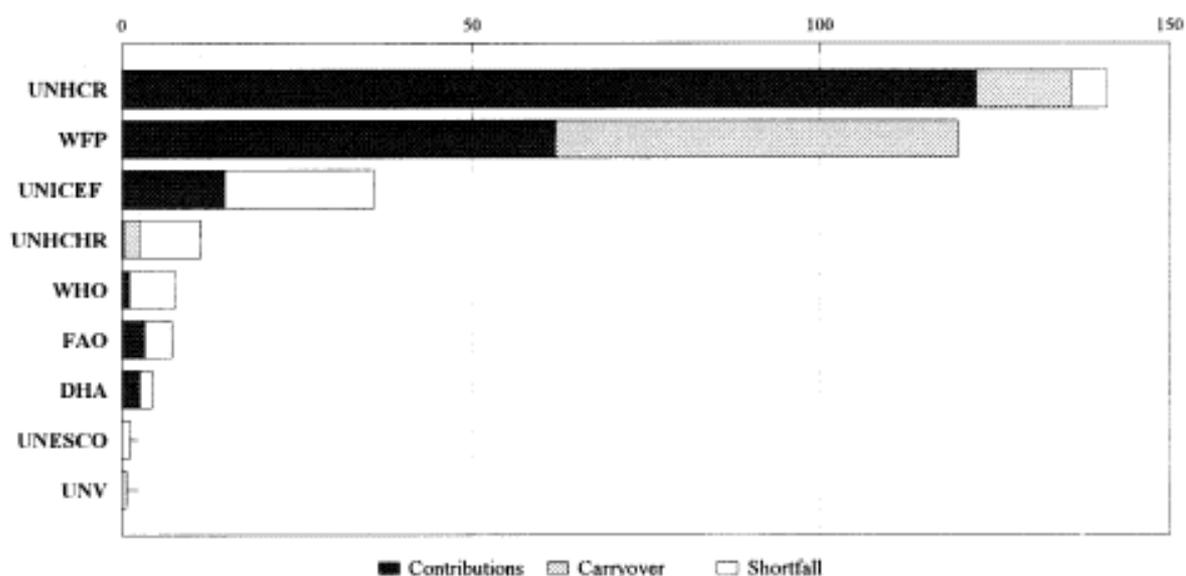
ANNEX I.
FINANCIAL SUMMARIES OF THE 1997 APPEAL

**Table I: Funding to the 1997 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
for the Great Lakes Emergency
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency
as of 09 January 1998**

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

Appealing Agency (January - December 1997)	Original Requirements (US\$)	Revised Requirements (US\$)	Pledges/ Contributions (US\$)	Carryover Funds (US\$)	Total Funds Available (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	% of Needs Covered (%)
FAO	4,795,000	7,154,800	3,207,089	---	3,207,089	3,947,711	44.8%
UNICEF	34,936,667	35,962,019	14,678,282	---	14,678,282	21,283,737	40.8%
UNHCR	115,930,949	140,896,322	122,234,888	13,700,000	135,934,888	4,961,434	96.5%
UNHCHR	8,184,000	11,260,000	258,519	2,379,400	2,637,919	8,622,081	23.4%
UNESCO	1,106,000	1,106,000	0	---	0	1,106,000	0.0%
UNV	992,750	581,625	0	---	0	581,625	0.0%
WHO	8,510,740	7,623,520	1,089,807	---	1,089,807	6,533,713	14.3%
WFP : Cash Projects	19,400,147	1,921,317	1,348,715	572,602	1,921,317	0	100.0%
Food Aid	126,112,960	102,339,967	60,615,880	57,024,087	117,639,967	(15,300,000) *	100.0%
DHA	4,208,683	4,208,683	2,515,803	---	2,515,803	1,692,880	59.8%
ICVA	328,965	---	0	---	0	0	0.0%
GRAND TOTAL	324,506,861	313,054,253	205,948,983	73,676,889	279,625,872	48,729,181 **	84.4%

**1997 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency - Millions US\$**



Revised Requirements = Contributions + Carryover + Shortfall

* WFP indicates that the surplus will be carried forward to the next phase.

** The shortfall is calculated only on actual remaining needs (i.e. not including surpluses in cash or food commodities).

**Table II: 1997 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
for the Great Lakes Emergency**
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agencies
as of 09 January 1998

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

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A. NON-FOOD				
Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Australia	DHA	GLE-97-1/N15	Information coordination and dissemination (IRIN)	100,000
Australia	UNHCHR	GLE-97-1/N18-A	Burundi - human rights	75,750
Australia	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - Rwandans/for emergency repatriation	781,250
Australia	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Burundi - health	381,679
Austria	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for refugee assistance	73,394
Belgium	DHA	GLE-97-1/N15	Information coordination and dissemination (IRIN)	143,352
Belgium	FAO	GLE-97-1/N17A	Burundi - emergency supply of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households	850,000
Belgium	FAO	GLE-97-1/N17E	Burundi - rehabilitation of damaged woodlands around displaced persons' camp	365,000
Belgium	FAO	GLE-97-1/N20B	DRC - urgent supply of agricultural inputs for 1997 C season (June 1997) and 1998 A season (September 1997)	555,000
Belgium	UNHCHR	GLE-97-1/N18-A	Burundi - human rights	84,560
Belgium	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	718,391
Colombia	UNHCHR	GLE-97-1/N18-A	Burundi - human rights	10,000
Cyprus	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	2,000
Canada	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - Rwandans/repatriation activities from Kisangani (air and land transport)	729,927
Canada	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N06	Burundi - nutrition and household food security	51,095
Canada	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	343,066
Canada	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	335,766
Canada	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	503,597
Denmark	DHA	GLE-97-1/N15	Information coordination and dissemination (IRIN)	100,000
Denmark	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes area excluding Rwanda	2,318,393
Denmark	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Central African Republic - health	10,300
Denmark	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Central African Republic - water, hygiene sanitation	72,100
Denmark	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Congo (Brazzaville) - education	10,796
Denmark	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	257,500
Denmark	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nut/household food security and prog. sup.	823,906
Finland	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - Dem. Rep. of Congo, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda	1,828,555
Finland	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N06	Burundi - nutrition, household food security and programme support	102,200
Finland	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	Tanzania - health and nutrition/household food security	40,560
Finland	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Tanzania - water/hygiene sanitation	15,450
Finland	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N09	Tanzania - relief and shelter	25,739
Finland	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	204,400
France	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - Burundi/Rwandans for assistance	1,238,095
France	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes area excluding Rwanda	342,466
Germany	UNHCHR	GLE-97-1/N18-A	Burundi - human rights	87,209
Germany	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for refugees, IDPs, Rwandan returnees; procurement of family size tents	296,762
Germany	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for refugees/logistics, transport, domestic relief items, water, supply, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter	1,176,471
Germany	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Zambia - for provision of emergency assistance to Zairian refugees	292,857
Indonesia	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - emergency assistance	10,000
Ireland	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	113,982
Ireland	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - programme assistance	352,665
Ireland	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC	151,976
Italy	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene sanitation	224,719
Japan	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - Burundi/Rwandans for assistance	6,500,000
Japan	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area	11,000,000
Japan	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - Rwandans towards airlift	2,000,000
Japan	WHO	GLE-97-1/N10A	Emergency health services for refugees, returnees and IDPs	370,000
Liechtenstein	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	7,092
Luxembourg	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - Burundi/Repatriation and reintegration	143,678
Luxembourg *	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene, sanitation	82,596
Luxembourg *	UNICEF	---	Uganda - programme support	20,649
Monaco	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	9,000

* Funds channelled through Luxembourg National Committee.

**Table II: 1997 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
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Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

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A. NON-FOOD (continued)				
Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Namibia	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N18-A	Burundi - human rights	1,000
Netherlands	DHA	GLE-97-1/N15	Information coordination and dissemination (IRIN)	203,889
Netherlands	FAO	GLE-97-1/N22	Supply of essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers in eastern Uganda	119,048
Netherlands	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for 1997 emergency	3,092,784
Netherlands	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security and programme support	161,257
Netherlands	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC and programme support	198,337
Netherlands	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Central African Republic - health	24,720
Netherlands	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Congo (Brazzaville) - health	10,300
Netherlands	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Congo (Brazzaville) - education	15,450
Netherlands	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Tanzania - education and programme support	103,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	Tanzania - health and nutrition/household food security and prog. sup.	103,000
Netherlands	WFP	GLE-97-1/N03	Special operations - trailers/spareparts for WFP-leased fleets	1,125,793
New Zealand	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for emergency	174,150
New Zealand	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for refugees in DRC, Burundi and Tanzania	207,450
New Zealand	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Tanzania - education	103,245
Norway	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	69,058
Norway	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	67,000
Norway	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - DRC/9 OMEGA hospital tents/transport costs	19,264
Norway	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Emergency in DRC, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda	2,989,537
Norway	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N06	Burundi - nutrition, household food security	114,386
Norway	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene, sanitation	42,333
Norway	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Burundi - education	120,407
Norway	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Burundi - CEDC	172,704
Norway	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N09	Burundi - relief, shelter	297,555
Philippines	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	1,000
Philippines	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	for Burundi	1,000
Saudi Arabia	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes area - food and emergency materials for refugees	350,100
South Africa	DHA	GLE-97-1/N15	Information coordination and dissemination (IRIN)	22,766
South Africa	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	20,000
Sweden	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	In kind - expertise and airplane tickets - sup. to hum. assistance coordination with expertise in telecommunications thru SRS.A	110,590
Sweden	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	In kind - support to DHA coordination function through secondment of Support Manager through the Swedish Rescue Service Agency	51,086
Sweden	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	In kind - support to DHA coord. function thru secondment of three com. experts (extension) thru the Swedish Rescue Service Agency	105,364
Sweden	DHA	GLE-97-1/N14	Support for coordination of humanitarian assistance	866,624
Sweden	DHA	GLE-97-1/N15	Information coordination and dissemination (IRIN)	400,000
Sweden	FAO	GLE-97-1/N17A	Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Vulnerable Households	400,000
Sweden	FAO	GLE-97-1/N20B	Urgent Supply of Agricultural Inputs for 1997 C Season (June 1997) and 1998 A Season (September 1997)	251,041
Sweden	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes emergency	2,631,580
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Burundi - health and programme support	344,205
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene sanitation and programme support	117,606
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Burundi - CEDC and programme support	303,006
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N09	Burundi - Relief/Shelter and programme support	97,006
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC and programme support	84,590
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	Tanzania - health and nutrition/household food security and prog. sup.	60,084
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Tanzania - water, hygiene sanitation and programme support	34,334
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Tanzania - CEDC and programme support	34,332
Sweden	UNICEF	---	Uganda - programme support	30,154
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Congo (Brazzaville) - health	51,500
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Congo (Brazzaville) - education	25,750
Sweden	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N04	Great Lakes - coordination support	100,513
Sweden	WHO	GLE-97-1/N10C	Prevention and control of epidemics	302,145
Sweden	WHO	GLE-97-1/N10B	Estab. of regional health info. network/epidemiological surveillance	100,000
Sweden	WHO	---	Health programmes (to be allocated)	317,662

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A. NON-FOOD (continued)				
Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Switzerland	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Burundi, Western Tanzania - for refugees, returnees and IDPs	709,220
Switzerland	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - repatriation of Rwandan refugees	689,655
Switzerland	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N06	Burundi - nutrition and household food security	140,845
Thailand	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area	10,000
United Kingdom	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - repatriation/for planning and setting up logistics	1,592,300
United Kingdom	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene, sanitation	161,030
United Kingdom	WFP	GLE-97-1/N03	Special operations - Kigoma storage facilities	222,922
USA	DHA	GLE-97-1/N15	Information coordination and dissemination (IRIN)	125,000
USA	FAO	GLE-97-1/N17C	Support to coordination of emergency agricultural assistance	165,000
USA	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for the emergency operations	10,000,000
USA	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for the emergency operations	3,000,000
USA	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - Rwandans/repatriation operation	3,000,000
USA	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Area - for the emergency operations	12,600,000
USA	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	337,583
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - Rwandese, Burundese, refugees and returnees	36,507,722
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - Rwandese, Burundese, refugees and returnees	3,045,017
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - for repatriation of Rwandese and Burundese refugees	4,287,246
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - IDPs, Rwandese, Burundese, refugees and returnees	5,633,519
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Burundi - health	195,841
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N06	Burundi - nutrition, household food security	35,948
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene, sanitation	194,092
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Burundi - education	81,968
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Burundi - CEDC	53,825
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N09	Burundi - relief, shelter	392,061
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	Tanzania - health and nutrition/household food security	148,460
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Tanzania - education	414,317
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Tanzania - CEDC	109,572
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N09	Tanzania - relief, shelter	182,567
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health/ nutrition/household food sec/prog. sup.	1,395,233
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC and programme support	173,484
FAO/TCP	FAO	GLE-97-1/N17A	Emergency supply of hand tools to refugees and vul. populations	200,000
FAO/TCP	FAO	GLE-97-1/N22	Supply of essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers in eastern and north eastern Uganda	302,000
UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES				
Andorra	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health	37,050
Austria	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health	42,373
France	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nut/household food security and prog. sup.	321,826
France	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC and programme support	321,825
Germany	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Burundi - health	305,556
Italy	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene, sanitation and programme support	87,341
Italy	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	Burundi - education and programme support	118,242
Japan	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security and prog. sup.	144,709
Japan	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC and programme support	122,048
Luxembourg	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	Tanzania - health and nutrition/household food security and prog. sup.	29,647
New Zealand	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Burundi -CEDC	24,060
Portugal	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	Uganda - health	16,875
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	21,360
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Tanzania - water/hygiene sanitation	10,345
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	DRC - health and nutrition/household food security	415,586
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	DRC - education	412,000
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	DRC - education	132,547
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC	133,233
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05-06	Tanzania - health and nutrition/household food security and prog. sup.	34,351
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Tanzania - water/hygiene sanitation and programme support	68,649
Spain	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N04	Great Lakes - coordination support	46,350
Spain	UNICEF	---	Uganda - awaiting field office allocation	103,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N07	Burundi - water, hygiene, sanitation	80,645
United Kingdom	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Burundi -CEDC and programme support	241,935
United Kingdom	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	Tanzania -CEDC and programme support	80,515
USA	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N04	Great Lakes - programme support	400,000

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A. NON-FOOD (continued)							
Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$			
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS							
Austcare (AUL)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - for refugees and displaced persons	6,690			
Fuziah Ref. Council	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes area - for Rwandans	19,370			
Hakoyoshi Maki (JPN)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Rwandese refugee children	8,065			
Japan Times (JPN)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Rwandese and Burundi refugees and returnees	38,843			
Jyodoshu (JPN)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Rwandese	23,622			
Mainichi Shimbun (JPN)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	34,677			
OPEC	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08A	DRC - education	154,500			
OPEC	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N08B	DRC - CEDC	345,500			
Secoptimist Int. (JPN)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - Rwandese	29,414			
Stichting Vluchteling	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	99,010			
United Kingdom for UNHCR (UK)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Central Africa, DRC and Great Lakes Region	69,381			
PRIVATE DONORS							
Argentina	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Democratic Republic of the Congo	60			
Denmark	UNICEF	GLE-97-1/N05	DRC - health	1,520			
France	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	347			
Greece	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - Rwandan refugees	6,502			
Indonesia	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Democratic Republic of the Congo	84			
Italy (Mr. Ralph Lauren)	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	for Democratic Republic of the Congo campaign	39,216			
Italy	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	for Democratic Republic of the Congo campaign	1,494,869			
Japan	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes - Rwandan refugees	15,880			
Kuwait	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	1,650			
Senegal	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	872			
Switzerland	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	207			
USA	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	DRC - refugees and refugee children	681			
Zimbabwe	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	To be allocated	100			
CARRYOVER FUNDS							
UNHCR	UNHCR	GLE-97-1/N01	Great Lakes Region	13,700,000			
UNHCHR	UNHCHR	GLE-97-1/N18	Burundi - human rights	2,053,500			
UNHCHR	UNHCHR	GLE-97-1/N21	DRC - human rights	325,900			
WFP	WFP	GLE-97-1/N03	Support to Tanzanian Railways Corporation	572,602			
TOTAL (Part A)				161,985,105			
B. FOOD AID (WFP)							
Donor	Burundi	DRC	Tanzania	Uganda	Total MTs	Total US\$	
Austria	964	--	--	--	964	500,702	
Belgium	596	--	1,000	--	1,596	1,375,429	
Belgium	--	--	--	--	5,000	2,799,000	
Canada	--	--	2,405	--	2,405	2,072,623	
Cuba	--	243	--	--	243	209,417	
Ireland	--	160	2	--	162	146,337	
Japan	8,502	--	--	--	8,502	5,102,000	
USA	14,174	10,435	24,999	3,320	52,928	37,371,287	
DGB	--	--	--	--	17,050	9,757,000	
CFGB	--	1,400	--	--	1,400	1,282,085	
<i>Carryover</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>113,851</i>	<i>57,824,087</i>	
TOTAL (Part B)				204,101			117,639,967
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)						279,625,072	

Table III: 1997 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency
Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Agency
as of 09 January 1998

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Project Code	Sector/Activity January - December 1997	Project Status	Appral Requirements (US\$)	Revised Requirements (US\$)	Income (Cont. Pledges/Carryover) (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)
THE REGION						
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES						
GLE-01	Multi-sectoral Repatriation, Emergency and Care and Maintenance Assistance for Refugees and Returnees in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire; Rehabilitation Assistance for Refugee Affected Areas	<i>Revised</i>	115,930,949	140,896,322	135,934,888	4,961,434
Sub-Total			115,930,949	140,896,322	135,934,888	4,961,434
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME						
GLE-02A	Assistance to Refugees	<i>Revised</i>	126,112,960	102,339,967	117,639,967	(15,300,000)*
GLE-02B	Assistance to Local Affected Population; Rehabilitation after the Departure of Refugees	<i>Revised</i>				
GLE-16	Assistance to Internally-Displaced and Returnee Populations; Rehabilitation Activities in Burundi	<i>Revised</i>				
GLE-03	Special Operations	<i>Revised</i>	1,306,843	1,921,317	1,921,317	0
Sub-Total			127,419,803	104,261,284	119,561,284	0
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND						
GLE-04	Regional Emergency Coordination and Support	<i>On-Going</i>	700,000	700,000	546,863	153,137
GLE-05	Health	<i>Revised</i>	10,414,410	11,323,535	6,771,729	4,551,806
GLE-06	Nutrition and Household Food Security	<i>Revised</i>	5,225,800	5,378,875	819,580	4,559,295
GLE-07	Water, Hygiene and Sanitation	<i>Revised</i>	5,703,800	5,937,500	1,224,758	4,712,742
GLE-08A	Basic Education	<i>Revised</i>	3,713,080	4,340,380	1,573,980	2,766,400
GLE-08B	Protection of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances	<i>Revised</i>	3,018,520	3,337,920	2,669,183	668,737
GLE-09	Relief and Shelter Items	<i>Revised</i>	6,161,057	4,943,809	969,189	3,974,620
	<i>Funds pledged to be allocated</i>		---	---	103,000	(103,000)
Sub-Total			34,936,667	35,962,019	14,678,282	21,283,737
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION						
GLE-10A	Emergency Essential Health Services for Refugees, Returnees, Displaced Persons	<i>Revised</i>	4,445,640	3,332,640	370,000	2,962,640
GLE-10B	Establishment of a Regional Health Information Network and Epidemiological Surveillance	<i>Revised</i>	2,558,840	1,486,120	100,000	1,386,120
GLE-10C	Prevention and Control of Epidemics	<i>Revised</i>	1,506,260	2,195,260	302,145	1,893,115
GLE-10D	Provision of Essential Drugs and Medical Supplies to the IDPs and Local Population of Burundi	<i>New</i>	---	609,500	0	609,500
	<i>Funds to be allocated</i>		---	---	317,662	(317,662)
Sub-Total			8,510,740	7,623,520	1,089,807	6,533,713
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS						
GLE-11	Agency Operational Support	<i>Revised</i>	992,750	581,625	0	581,625
Sub-Total			992,750	581,625	0	581,625
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION						
GLE-12A	Basic Education	<i>On-Going</i>	435,000	435,000	0	435,000
GLE-12B	Primary and Non-Formal Education	<i>On-Going</i>	671,000	671,000	0	671,000
Sub-Total			1,106,000	1,106,000	0	1,106,000
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						
GLE-13	Facilitate the Work of Regional NGOs	<i>Terminated</i>	328,965	---	0	0
Sub-Total			328,965	0	0	0

* WFP indicates that the surplus will be carried forward to the next phase.

Table III: 1997 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency
Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Agency
as of 09 January 1998

Compiled by DELA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

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Project Code	Sector/Activity <i>January - December 1997</i>	Project Status	Appeal Requirements	Revised Requirements	Income (Cont./Pledges/Carryover)	Shortfall
			(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
THE REGION (continued)						
UN DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS						
GLE-14	Support for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	<i>On-Going</i>	2,913,870	2,913,870	1,420,796	1,493,074
GLE-15	Information Coordination and Dissemination (IRIN)	<i>On-Going</i>	1,294,813	1,294,813	1,095,007	199,806
Sub-Total			4,208,683	4,208,683	2,515,803	1,692,880
TOTAL FOR THE REGION			293,434,557	294,639,453	273,780,864	36,159,389
BURUNDI						
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION						
GLE-17A	Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Vulnerable Households	<i>On-Going</i>	1,785,000	1,785,000	1,450,000	335,000
GLE-17B	Emergency Multiplication of Bean and Potato Seed	<i>On-Going</i>	490,000	490,000	0	490,000
GLE-17C	Support to Coordination of Emergency Agriculture Assistance	<i>On-Going</i>	165,000	165,000	165,000	0
GLE-17D	Development of a Basic Statistical Data Collection and Processing Unit to Monitor the Emergency Needs in the Agriculture Sector	<i>On-Going</i>	420,000	420,000	0	420,000
GLE-17E	Rehabilitation of Damaged Woodlands Around Displaced Persons' Camp	<i>On-Going</i>	368,000	368,000	365,000	3,000
Sub-Total			3,228,000	3,228,000	1,980,000	1,248,000
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS/CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS						
GLE-18A	Human Rights	<i>On-Going</i>	5,307,000	5,307,000	2,312,019	2,994,981
GLE-18B	Human Rights	<i>On-Going</i>	2,000,000	2,000,000 *	0	2,000,000
Sub-Total			7,307,000	7,307,000	2,312,019	4,994,981
TOTAL FOR BURUNDI			10,535,000	10,535,000	4,292,019	6,242,981
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO						
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME						
GLE-19	Air Operations to eastern Zaire	<i>Terminated</i>	18,093,304	---	0	0
Sub-Total			18,093,304	0	0	0
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION						
GLE-20A	Support in Coordinating Emergency Assistance to the Agricultural Sector in North and South Kivu	<i>On-Going</i>	276,000	276,000	0	276,000
GLE-20B	Urgent Supply of Agricultural Inputs for 1997 C Season (June 1997) and 1998 A Season (September 1997)	<i>On-Going</i>	1,291,000	1,291,000	806,041	484,959
Sub-Total			1,567,000	1,567,000	806,041	760,959
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS/CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS						
GLE-21	Human Rights	<i>Revised</i>	877,000	3,953,000	325,900	3,627,100
Sub-Total			877,000	3,953,000	325,900	3,627,100
TOTAL FOR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO			20,537,304	5,520,000	1,131,941	4,388,059
UGANDA						
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION						
GLE-22	Supply of Essential Agricultural Inputs to Affected Farmers in East Uganda	<i>New</i>	---	2,359,800	421,048	1,938,752
Sub-Total			0	2,359,800	421,048	1,938,752
TOTAL FOR UGANDA			0	2,359,800	421,048	1,938,752
GRAND TOTAL			324,506,861	313,054,253	279,625,872	48,729,181 **

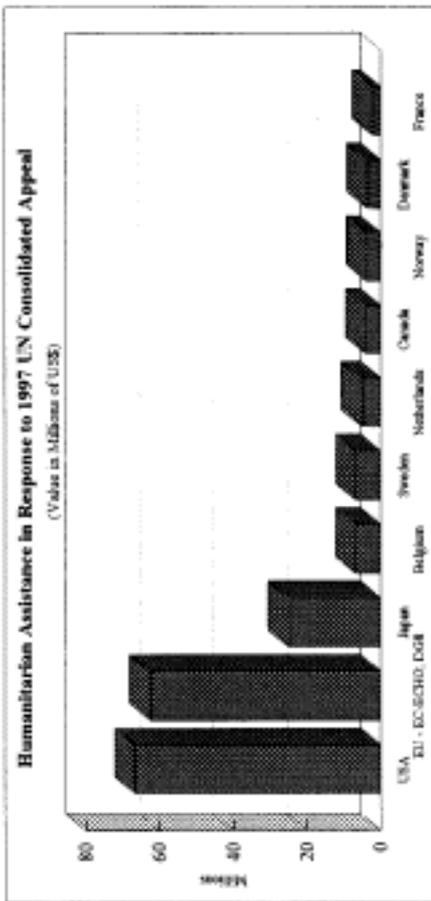
* For promotional and educational activities, including US\$ 565,000 for the programme of judicial assistance (under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Assistance).

** The shortfall is calculated only on actual remaining needs (i.e. not including surpluses in cash or food commodities).

Table IV: Major Donors of Humanitarian Assistance for the Great Lakes Emergency in 1997
Compiled by DHA on the basis of information reported by donors and operating agencies.

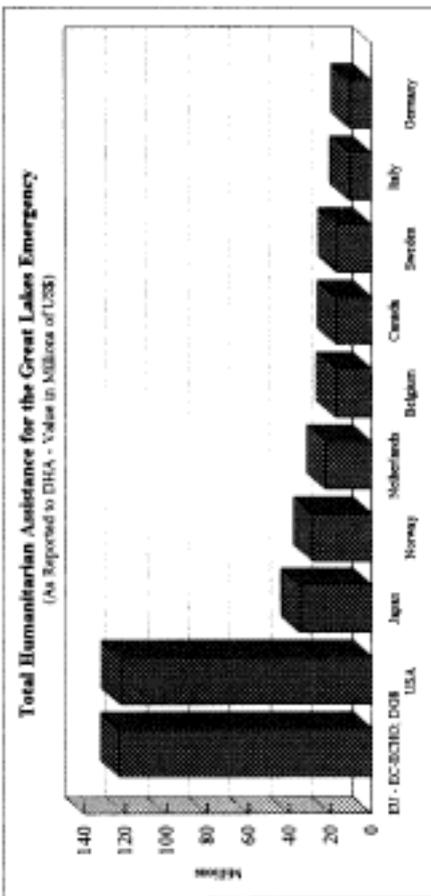
Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 1997 UN Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency January - December 1997			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. USA	66,598,870	23.82%	
2. EU - EC-ECHO, DGB	62,607,872	22.39%	
3. Japan	24,972,000	8.93%	
4. Belgium	6,890,732	2.46%	
5. Sweden	6,819,172	2.44%	
6. Netherlands	5,157,578	1.84%	
7. Canada	4,036,074	1.44%	
8. Norway	3,892,244	1.39%	
9. Denmark	3,592,995	1.28%	
10. France	2,224,212	0.80%	
Others*	92,833,323 **	33.20%	
TOTAL	279,625,072	100.00%	

Total Humanitarian Assistance for the Great Lakes Emergency as of 06 February 1998			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. EU - EC-ECHO, DGB	122,802,461	23.26%	
2. USA	122,378,669	23.18%	
3. Japan	34,972,000	6.63%	
4. Norway	28,472,253	5.39%	
5. Netherlands	22,365,699	4.24%	
6. Belgium	17,598,166	3.32%	
7. Canada	17,038,790	3.25%	
8. Sweden	16,659,145	3.16%	
9. Italy	10,764,259	2.04%	
10. Germany	10,253,811	1.94%	
Others*	124,640,650 **	23.61%	
TOTAL	527,875,903	100.00%	



* Others (Includes Australia, Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Namibia, New Zealand, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committees, UN Agencies, NGOs, Private Donors and Carryover Funds)

** Carryover Funds amount to approximately US\$ 73.7 million



* Others (Includes Australia, Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Korea (Republic of), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Namibia, New Zealand, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committees, UN Agencies, IFRC, NGOs, Private Donors and Carryover)

** Carryover Funds amount to approximately US\$ 73.7 million

*** Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows - Contributions in direct response to the 1997 Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Bilateral, etc.)

ANNEX II.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

BURUNDI

The political and humanitarian situation in Burundi is still extremely precarious. Now into its second year in power, the new government under President Buyoya has not succeeded in breaking its political isolation and remains exposed to international pressures. Economic sanctions, imposed last year by neighbouring countries in the region, have been loosened, but continue to affect the fragile economy. Inside the country, clashes between government forces and rebel groups have continued to exact a heavy toll; whereas a measure of stability has been restored in the north-eastern and central regions, security in north-western and southern regions is still volatile.

The vast number of displaced people in Burundi is a major source of concern. It is estimated that out of some 600,000 internally displaced people living in around 250 camps in Burundi, more than half have been regrouped by the government. For the population within and outside the camps, the humanitarian consequences have been severe: conditions in the settlements are often characterised by malnutrition, inadequate health-care facilities and poor sanitary conditions. The remainder of the civilian population is subject to bloody massacres and is often among the victims when clashes occur.

The ICRC's activities in Burundi remained suspended in 1997, following the complete withdrawal of ICRC expatriate staff in June 1996 when three delegates were murdered in the northern province of Cibitoke. A partial restructuring of the delegation, which had been started in 1996, was finalised in 1997. In 1998, the ICRC intends to intensify its contacts and efforts with regard to the judicial enquiry into the murder of its delegates and to adapt the delegation's structure accordingly.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

The year 1997 was one of fundamental change for the former Zaire, now known as the DRC. In late 1996 in eastern Kivu province, the AFDL launched an offensive against the Zairian army in the town of Uvira. The conflict quickly spread to the centres of Bukavu and Goma, and from there further into Zaire. The vast camps of Rwandan and Burundian refugees scattered between Uvira and Goma broke up, and while most of the camps' inhabitants returned home, hundreds of thousands scattered before the AFDL fighters. Some went south, some north, while others headed west, deeper into the DRC. As the area controlled by the AFDL rebels expanded, the refugees, including members of the former Rwandan armed forces and Interahamwe, continued their flight under desperate conditions. Wherever possible, the refugees were assisted with food, shelter materials and medical supplies, before they moved on or ICRC delegates were forced to withdraw from the area for security reasons. The delegation in Kinshasa maintained its tracing, detention and medical activities throughout the first few months of the year and in the run-up to the take-over of the capital.

Although the new government has begun to consolidate its hold over the country the situation is not yet stable. There are still pockets of fresh fighting, which is often based on inter-ethnic rivalries. This is especially true in the east, in the Masisi region and around Fizi and Baraka. Further armed confrontations of varying intensity are therefore likely to occur in most parts of the DRC. Given the vast size of the country and the fragility of the current situation, the ICRC will maintain a direct, regular presence in most provinces, with special emphasis on areas that have not yet stabilised, notably in Kivu province.

Another factor contributing to the internal instability of the former Zaire are its volatile geographical surroundings. The conflicts in Congo- Brazzaville, Sudan and Burundi, and simmering tensions in the Central African Republic, Uganda, Rwanda and Angola, are likely to affect the DRC in some way or other during 1998. The ICRC, which is present in all of the above countries, will closely monitor the situation and ensure that it is ready to assist if necessary.

Humanitarian Situation and ICRC Priorities in 1998

Efforts will continue to gain access to detainees in order to assess conditions of detention and treatment, and to report findings back to the authorities. In areas where tensions persist the ICRC will continue to make the authorities aware of the need to respect basic humanitarian rules and to avoid the maltreatment of civilians, detainees and the wounded.

In 1998 most ICRC activities will gradually move away from emergency interventions towards rehabilitation work. Efforts will concentrate on areas which suffered most from the "scorched earth" policy of Zairian troops fleeing the advance of the AFDL. The main areas concerned run from Goma to Bunia and west towards Buta. The region between Kikwit and Kenge in the south will also receive assistance.

Several assessment missions carried out after the official end of the conflict in May identified numerous priorities. Water and sanitation work will focus on rehabilitating water-supply systems in urban areas; health activities will concentrate on repairing or reconstructing basic health facilities and providing the support they need to function effectively. Internally displaced people returning to their areas of origin and local residents affected by the conflict will be supported with seed kits and tools. FFW programmes, which functioned well in southern Kivu province, will be implemented on a larger scale under cooperation programmes with the National Society. As part of its support to provincial branches of the Congolese Red Cross the ICRC will help reorganise and train the emergency-preparedness and response units, improve branch infrastructure and equipment, develop community-related activities and services, and train branch management staff. The ICRC tracing, health, relief, water and sanitation and dissemination units will carry out activities jointly with the National Society wherever possible.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 1998

Protection

1. Promote respect for and the protection of civilians, detainees and the wounded, by making representations to the relevant authorities and through dissemination of basic humanitarian rules.
2. Continue efforts to gain access to detainees, and resume visits to persons held in prisons, police stations and military lock-ups to monitor their treatment and conditions of detention and make recommendations for improvements to the relevant authorities.
3. Maintain the Red Cross message service for internally displaced people, Congolese refugees in Tanzania, and refugees from Angola, Congo-Brazzaville, Sudan and Uganda.
4. Process requests from parents searching for their children; pursue efforts to reunite Congolese unaccompanied children with their families in the DRC and Rwandan unaccompanied children located in the DRC with their families back in Rwanda.

Dissemination/information

1. Establish contacts within the new civilian and military authorities so as to be able to promote awareness of and respect for humanitarian law; take appropriate steps to ensure that humanitarian law is incorporated into the new legislation.
2. Organise dissemination sessions for the military and the general public on the ICRC's mandate and activities and on humanitarian law.
3. Encourage political and educational authorities to introduce courses in humanitarian law into university and school curricula, help them devise such courses, and provide technical and financial assistance for this purpose, including the necessary texts and reference material.

Health activities

1. Support selected hospitals and health centres by providing basic drugs and other medical materials and by carrying out rehabilitation work.
2. Provide ad hoc medical supplies to health facilities faced with any sudden influx of war wounded.
3. Rehabilitate water-supply and sanitation systems damaged during the conflict and develop new ones where necessary; train local maintenance teams to work under ICRC supervision; and keep an emergency stock of water-treatment chemicals and equipment so as to be able to respond to sudden needs.

Relief activities

1. Provide ad hoc food and non-food assistance to internally displaced people and local populations affected by the conflict and, if necessary, to refugees.
2. Distribute seeds and tools to displaced people who have access to land, to those who have returned to their places of origin, and to local communities affected by the mass population and troop movements, so as to enable them to regain their self-sufficiency.
3. Provide targeted structural support to the agricultural sector through outreach programmes to enhance seed multiplication and diversification, as well as soil conservation.

Cooperation with the national society

1. Continue to assist the National Society with the organisation of community service campaigns, such as clean-up operations in market-places and disinfection activities in hospitals, and with dissemination activities to raise awareness of the Movement's activities and mandate.
2. Provide the National Society with financial and material assistance and expertise to help it improve its capacity for action, especially in the fields of dissemination, tracing and emergency preparedness.
3. Support the rehabilitation of the National Society's prosthetic/orthotic workshop, give training to local technicians and provide technical and material assistance from the ICRC workshop in Addis Ababa.

RWANDA

The year 1997 was dominated by the after shocks of the mass return to Rwanda of almost one million refugees in late 1996. The return triggered a new wave of arrests, and bouts of internal violence as old scores were settled, mostly related to the 1994 genocide. Intra-communal tensions rose to even greater heights after some 60,000 refugees were airlifted to Rwanda in April and May by UNHCR from the DRC. Attacks by armed groups infiltrating Rwanda from the eastern parts of the DRC have also been on the increase. Whether this opposition activity can be contained or not will be the main factor determining events in Rwanda in 1998.

Security conditions had a severe impact on ICRC operations in 1997: in early February, ICRC operations were suspended for ten days after a series of violent attacks culminated in the assassination of a total of nine NGO and UN workers. Although the delegation has long since resumed its activities, for security reasons a significant part of Rwanda is still off-limit for the ICRC.

Detainees

Activities related to detainees will remain the mainstay of the ICRC's operation in Rwanda. The vast majority of around 125,000 detainees currently registered by the ICRC is accused of involvement in the 1994 genocide. The severe overcrowding in Rwanda's places of detention looks set to continue in 1998. Conditions are especially dire in communal lock-ups.

In some places they have reached life-threatening proportions, and hundreds of detainees held in communal lock-ups have died as a result of malnutrition, disease and suffocation. In view of the dramatic situation the ICRC has begun to support local authorities in carrying out basic rehabilitation programmes in communal lock-ups to improve conditions of detention, for example by introducing additional windows or doors to provide sufficient ventilation and light. To address the problem of malnutrition, the ICRC as an emergency measure has started supplying high energy biscuits in some places of detention. In others it supports kitchens run by NGOs. These activities are expected to continue in 1998, as the government will still be unable to meet all the basic needs of its detainees. Food will be distributed to supplement that provided by the authorities. To improve the nutritional value of prison food, vitamin supplements are being distributed to all detainees. As regards medical care, the ICRC will continue to make up the shortfall by supplying additional basic drugs and carry out further emergency water and sanitation work in prisons.

Restoring Family Links

The return of over one million refugees completely changed the ICRC's priorities and tracing setup. As most returnees were able to locate their relatives. The need for Red Cross messages decreased dramatically, from over 2.5 million messages exchanged in 1996 to some 30,000 in 1997. In contrast, registering unaccompanied children and tracing their families remains an important ICRC activity, because many children were separated from their parents during the mass refugee movements. Overall, the need for tracing activities is expected to decline further in the course of 1998.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 1998

Protection

1. Monitor closely the humanitarian situation in Rwanda and continue regular visits to prisons, communal lock-ups, brigades de gendarmerie and military places of detention in order to register new detainees and keep track of all people being held; report back to the Rwandan authorities on findings.

2. Encourage the authorities to provide food and other basic necessities for detainees in prisons and make up the shortfall; support prison administrations in implementing prison farms and providing seeds, tools and technical expertise; in communal lock-ups ensure regular access to food and other basic necessities and intensify the rehabilitation of , facilities.
3. Monitor the health situation in all places of detention, providing basic medical supplies, nutritional supplements and advice if necessary.
4. Provide equipment, water-treatment chemicals, financial support and the services of a water and sanitation engineer;
5. Continue efforts to reunite unaccompanied children with their families and to centralise ,information concerning unaccompanied children.

Dissemination Information

- 1 . Promote the image of the ICRC and the Red Cross by spreading awareness of humanitarian law, the Fundamental Principles and the ICRC's specific mandate through dissemination programmes carried out for different target groups, including military, government and academic circles.
2. Widen media coverage of ICRC activities and humanitarian issues related to the ICRC's work in Rwanda by maintaining and developing contacts with Rwandan media and providing them with written and other material on ICRC activities and humanitarian issues.

Health activities

- 1 . Maintain support for the surgical, medical, obstetric and paediatric wards of the regional hospital of Kibuye and the prosthetic/orthotic centre in Gatagara through a team of specialists;
2. Maintain at least a minimum water supply in urban centres and provide water boards with the necessary equipment to carry out low-level maintenance;
3. Keep a stock of water-treatment chemicals to ensure a regular supply of drinking water to prisons, urban centres and rural areas.

Relief activities

1. Develop and implement activities to help rehabilitate genocide survivors and promote self-sufficiency by providing construction materials, FFW schemes and other support.
2. Carry out agricultural and nutritional surveys throughout Rwanda and take action in the event of any decline in domestic food availability.

Cooperation with the national society

- 1 . Help the Rwandan Red Cross rebuild its operational capacity in coordination with the Federation and provide it with the necessary training and material assistance to engage in small-scale assistance programmes and other activities.
2. Encourage the involvement of the Rwandan Red Cross in ICRC programmes, specifically in the area of tracing; provide material support for a food assistance programme for some 16,000 children in secondary schools.

TANZANIA

Tanzania was generally stable in 1997. Although the country suffered a setback as a result of a severe drought, which caused significant food shortages, economic progress continued slowly but surely. Political life, dominated by the ruling party, was largely uneventful, except in Zanzibar, where political institutions have been blocked since 1995. Tensions related to this situation persist, and Zanzibar's economy has begun to deteriorate owing to the suspension of international aid to the islands shortly after the 1995 elections. The ICRC will monitor the situation closely to be able to respond rapidly should there be an outbreak of violence.

The repatriation of some 500,000 Rwandan refugees between December 1996 and January 1997, and the influx of refugees from Burundi and the DRC, completely altered the ICRC's activities. The office in the Ngara region, which is where the Rwandan refugees had been staying, was closed and a new one opened in Kigoma, where most Burundian and Congolese are currently located. Tracing activities in particular were reviewed and adapted to the changed context. At present there are some 300,000 Burundian refugees living in camps and settlements along Tanzania's border with Burundi. More than 75,000 Congolese are located in two refugee camps and villages in the Kigoma region. The ICRC is providing logistical and technical support to the Tanzanian Red Cross, which undertakes tracing services on behalf of the refugee populations.

As the conflict in Burundi is unlikely to end in the coming year, the current influx of refugees, including war-wounded, into Tanzania looks set to continue. Consequently, the ICRC will continue to support medical structures in Kigoma, which are treating growing numbers of war wounded, including some with mine injuries.

Major Activities Planned for 1998

Protection

1. Continue visits to people detained by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.
2. Maintain Red Cross message services for refugees and internally displaced people.

Dissemination/information

1. Pursue ratification of the 1980 IHL Weapons Convention and recognition of the International Fact-Finding Commission by the Tanzanian government.
2. Spread awareness of the work of the ICRC and of the Movement through local and international media and the National Society, emphasizing the need to respect civilians and the red cross emblem.
3. Coordinate the provision of information to the media and facilitate coverage of ICRC operations by holding press briefings and arranging logistical support for journalists and photographers.
4. Promote awareness of humanitarian principles among specific target audiences, including refugees in Tanzania and academic circles, the authorities and opposition movements in all countries covered.
5. Continue efforts to have humanitarian law integrated into the training programmes for the armed forces.

Health activities

1. Monitor the influx of war-wounded in and around Kigoma, Tanzania, and assist existing health structures treating war-wounded with medical supplies and training to ensure that an appropriate level of medical and surgical treatment is provided.
2. Provide the technical advice and support necessary to improve water-supply systems and sanitation.

Relief activities

Further develop a wide network of knowledgeable contacts on the ground so as to gain a better understanding of food habits and agriculture.

Cooperation with the national societies

Provide assistance and support for the Tanzanian Red Cross's tracing and dissemination services.

UGANDA

In 1997 Uganda continued to undergo major internal changes. Renewed fighting erupted in the north (Gulu and Kitgum districts) and a new rebel group emerged in the south-west (Kasese region). In the north-west (West Nile region), a renewed rise in tension, linked to a splinter group of the West-Nile Bank Front (WNBF), was observed in the area in early August. The LRA, an armed opposition movement operating mainly in the northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum, intensified its activities throughout the year, adding to the hundreds of thousands who are displaced in the area. Thousands more, the so-called "night-stayers", seek shelter during the night in towns and trading centres.

In the south-west, a smaller opposition group, the ADF emerged in the Rwenzori mountains along Uganda's border with the DRC. The result was a dramatic increase in hostilities in the region, which triggered mass population displacements, currently totalling some 70,000 people, and continue seriously to disrupt economic activity in the area.

As a result of the increase in humanitarian needs in Uganda, it was decided to establish a separate delegation in Kampala, which became operational on 1 May. Three additional offices were opened in the north and south-west (Kasese, Arua and Kitgum), in addition to the existing ones in Gulu and Koboko. Until the end of April 1997, ICRC activities in Uganda had been covered by the Nairobi regional delegation.

Detainees

The ICRC currently visits approximately 1,700 detainees in 16 places of detention, including military barracks, prisons runs by the civilian authorities, and police stations. As one of the problems in civilian prisons is poor material conditions of detention, the ICRC provides ad hoc food and non-food assistance as well as technical advice on how to improve water and sanitation facilities. It also reminds the authorities of their obligation to ensure that conditions in prisons are acceptable. To obtain access to people possibly held by rebel groups, efforts will be made to improve contacts with opposition movements.

Health activities

1 The worsening security situation, population displacements and lack of access to land are resulting in a gradual deterioration in the health of people living in or adjacent to conflict areas. Population movements also place an additional burden on fragile water supply and sanitation systems, which in turn increases the risk of epidemics of waterborne diseases. To prevent this and to enable towns and villages to cope better with a possible influx of displaced people, further public health and spring protection programmes of the type initiated in the Koboko area will be started.

2. Overall, the strategy will be to support local health facilities in their ability to provide public health care and treatment for persons affected by conflict, in particular warwounded. Existing health activities for detainees will be maintained. As malaria in particular has become an enormous problem among internally displaced people, a malaria control programme will be carried out jointly with the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS).

3. A preliminary assessment of orthopaedic needs revealed that most of an estimated 6,000 amputees require assistance. The ICRC will attempt to reactivate existing facilities and start introducing polypropylene technology to Uganda.

Relief activities

1. As in the case of health care, the combined effects of conflict, displacement and lack of access to land have resulted in a gradual deterioration of the economic and nutritional status of people in conflict areas. Given that there are an estimated total of 340,000 internally displaced people, conditions in many parts of the country are conducive to poverty, illness and malnutrition.

2. The ICRC's relief approach will place added emphasis on the re-integration of displaced people to promote self-sufficiency once the security situation allows them to return home. For those who remain displaced but have some coping mechanisms, such as family or rented access to land, the relief programme will aim at providing basic necessities as well as a small agricultural package. Newly displaced will be assisted with food and shelter as the situation requires.

Major Activities Planned for 1998

Protection

Intensify visits to security detainees, monitor their conditions of detention and treatment and take appropriate steps with the relevant authorities to bring about any improvements necessary; obtain access to people held by rebel movements;

Dissemination/information

Raise awareness of Red Cross principles and of the ICRC's mandate and activities among community leaders, government officials and the military, primarily in conflict areas;

Health activities

1. Monitor and assess the health and nutritional status of detainees and of communities affected by the conflict and provide support where necessary;

2. Continue to support health facilities providing treatment for war-wounded and to carry out medical evacuations of Sudanese war-wounded to Lopiding hospital if necessary;

Relief activities

Assist internally displaced people and Ugandan returnees with food and non-food items where necessary; promote self-reliance and reduce the need for food assistance by distributing seed kits and agricultural tools.

Cooperation with the national society

Improve the National Society's operational capacity at national and provincial level in the fields of dissemination, tracing and emergency preparedness, and carry out joint relief and medical activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	CHF
Burundi	1,043,793
Democratic Republic of the Congo	46,951,432
Rwanda	75,602,679
Uganda	19,930,102
TOTAL	143,528,006

The Tanzania operation is included in the Nairobi regional delegation, whose budget amounts to **CHF 13,543,885**.

ANNEX III.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES		
CHF 21,930,000	850,000 beneficiaries	Programme No. 01.12/98

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Rehabilitation and Capacity-Building

After nine months of civil war, the troops of the AFDL seized control of Kinshasa in May 1997. Laurent-Desire Kabila, former leader of the AFDL, declared himself President of the new DRC. Five months after the change of government, with a number of indicators inviting cautious optimism regarding the economic and social redevelopment of the country, the new Government is still putting plans for health, social welfare and other infra-structure into place. In the meantime, there are still huge needs all over the country, making the work of the National Red Cross Society, supported by the International Federation, as vital for 1998 as it has been in the past.

Following violence in Brazzaville, thousands of refugees crossed the Congo river to seek asylum in Kinshasa in July.

The Operation

The Federation Delegation in the DRC was opened in April 1997, with a mandate to focus on the institutional development of the Democratic Republic of Congo Red Cross Society or DRCRCS, (then Croix-Rouge du Zaire) and on a large, ECHO-financed, Disaster Preparedness programme. A 36-member Development Commission was formed including directors and co-ordinators from the National Headquarters and five Presidents from provincial branches. The Commission produced a self-evaluation document and a set of recommendations for the future, which forms the basis for the institutional development activities proposed for 1998.

Disaster preparedness activities in 1997 included training of trainers in Kinshasa and the regions on population movement and Community Based First Aid (CBFA). These activities led to the preparation of a national disaster preparedness plan, which will be finalised during 1998. The main emphasis of this plan will be on relief training and management.

Relief activities include the continuation of the Matadi project (support to 13 dispensaries and schools serving a population of 25,500 refugees in Bas-Congo), distribution of food and non-food to over 25,000 vulnerable in Kinshasa, distribution of medicines and medical supplies to nearby provinces, and assistance to almost 30,000 refugees from Brazzaville.

Objectives in 1998

- 1 . To improve the structure, capacity and performance of the DRCRCS;
2. To improve the structure, capacity and performance of the Provincial Committees of the four priority provinces (Haut Congo, Kasai Oriental, Equateur, Kinshasa) identified by the National Society's development plan;

3. To provide better access to drinking water for 700,000 inhabitants of Mbuji-Mayi and for 40,000 displaced in Tshibombo;
4. To provide assistance with health, education and infrastructures to 25,000 refugees of mixed nationality living in Bas-Congo;
5. To provide assistance to 30,000 refugees from Brazzaville in Kinkole camp, close to Kinshasa.

Plan of Action

1. Institutional development

Prepare and organise assemblies at provincial level, including self-evaluations leading to the holding of the General Assembly by the end of 1998; improve communication between Headquarters and provincial branches; finalise the three-year development plan; set up and implement systems and procedures for the financial management of the National Society, at headquarters level and in the four target provinces.

2. Branch development

An outline Branch Development Plan has been formulated, after detailed discussions between the Federation Delegation, the National Society and representatives from the Secretariat in Geneva. All sides show a strong commitment to Branch development, and a detailed plan, encompassing training workshops, CBFA, emergency response, rehabilitation of buildings, dissemination of Red Cross/Red Crescent Principles, health and other training will be issued in the first part of 1998.

3. Water rehabilitation in Mbuji-Mayi

Construct a micro hydro-electric power station (1,300 kW) on the Mbuji-Mayi river to provide electricity to the existing water distribution network, and set up a system to sell the excess of electricity produced as an income-generating activity.

Matadi. Support 13 Red Cross dispensaries, by supervising activities and supplying medicines and medical supplies, salaries and training for the health staff; support schools, through the distribution of supplies and construction/rehabilitation works; small construction and rehabilitation activities (water/sanitation and infra-structure).

Kinkole. Camp management, including construction and maintenance of the infrastructures (huts, latrines, communal buildings); distribution of food and non-food commodities; preventive and curative health services, including a dispensary, a 30-bed clinic, the referral of patients to nearby hospitals, and various community health activities.

Capacity

Three months of self-evaluation of the DRCRCS showed the limits of the National Society in terms of structures, capacity and performance. This justifies the large investment (almost 25 percent of the appeal) in the development of potentially one of the strongest National Societies in Africa.

The programmes in the 1998 appeal need the support of a Federation Delegation staffed by 12 delegates. Three Branch Development Delegates will support the activities of the Provincial Committees of Kisangani, Mbuji-Mayi and Mbandaka. They will report to a Branch Development Co-ordinator, who will also support the activities of the Kinshasa Provincial Committee. A Development Co-ordinator, reporting to the Head of Delegation, will oversee all developmental

activities, branch development on one side and the General Assembly on the other. Two delegates (Health Co-ordinator and Camp Manager) will work on the Kinkole programme, while one Logistics Co-ordinator and one Finance/Administration Delegate will serve the entire Delegation. The Matadi and Mbuji-Mayi projects will have one delegate each.

Co-operation

The Federation and the ICRC are both fully supportive of the development of the National Society. The two organisations carried out a number of joint activities during 1997, and are expected to contribute equally to preparations for the Society's General Assembly in 1998. Relief activities will be implemented in full co-operation with UNHCR, WFP and other non-UN partners.

BURUNDI

Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Groups

Towards the end of 1997 the Government of Burundi began to dismantle the regroupment camps and the inhabitants started to return to their villages. While this development is seen as positive, it has in effect opened new avenues of assistance. It has also prompted the Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) and the Federation Delegation to re-evaluate plans for 1998. It is now more important than ever to augment the capacity of the National Society to deliver services throughout the country, to aid a population on the move, to continue with ongoing activities, and to reconstitute the disaster preparedness stock in anticipation of repatriation of refugees living in surrounding countries.

The Operation

The operation includes aid to the most vulnerable, assistance to returnees in two transit camps, institutional development of the BRCS, community health and community development.

Objectives in 1998

1. To give assistance in the form of non-food items to up to 15 percent of the most vulnerable;
2. To provide a stock of non-food items for the disaster preparedness programme to support 100,000 beneficiaries (most likely returnees from surrounding countries);
3. To provide support to transit camps in Gatumba and Mugano in collaboration with UNHCR and WFP;
4. To support branch development and activities in 11 provinces;
5. To rehabilitate and utilise community health centres;
6. To provide the means for provincial committees to institute community-based programmes and revenue generation and to respond to emergency needs in their provinces.

Plan of Action

1 Institutional development

Volunteers in 11 provinces will be recruited and trained. The goal is to be present in 11 of 12 provinces by the end of 1998. Each province will institute up to three projects designed to respond to the needs of the community, including community development and revenue generation projects. Training in the planning, implementation and management will be a driving force for branch development.

Aid to the most vulnerable. Soap, used clothing, blankets and kitchen utensils will be distributed to targeted groups three times in 1998, assisting some 80,000 beneficiaries.

Disaster preparedness. Plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets and soap for 100,000 beneficiaries will be stocked. The programme will include training of the BRCS at all levels in disaster response, logistics and management.

Transit camps in Mugano and Gatumba. Distribution of food (WFP) and non food items (UNHCR) to repatriates transiting in these two centres will be continued. BRCS/Federation will also construct and repair shelters, distribution centres and health centres as needed.

2. Community Health

Four community health centres will be rehabilitated and used for training of traditional mid-wives, education in preventive health and nutrition. In the 11 provinces 80 latrines and 80 sources of potable water will be built. It is hoped that their construction, and training of local people during construction, will result in a replication of the project throughout the provinces.

3. Community Development

In each province at least two community development projects will be instituted. Already planned are homes for street children, programmes for the support of women, vegetable production, seed multiplication, bee-keeping and brick making.

Capacity

There are active committees in seven of the country's 12 provinces, each having up to 100 trained volunteers. The Society has 1,500 active members. Seven delegates are envisaged for 1998: Head of Delegation, Finance/Administration, Logistics, Head of Sub-Delegation, Health, Development and Relief.

RWANDA

Rehabilitation and capacity-building

The emergency period is over but many problems delay the process of rehabilitation and development in Rwanda. Insecurity prevails, living conditions are generally poor, suspicion and resentment are rife. Malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases are widespread. The problems of street children, orphans, children as heads of families and young demobilised soldiers are evident everywhere. There is a high proportion of war-affected women who are often left without support.

The Operation

The operation is designed to enhance the National Society's capability to address the needs of the most vulnerable, to reinforce the ability and capacity of the communities to face emergencies and crises, and to respond to their needs for self-sufficiency in various domains. In 1998 the Rwandan Red Cross Society (RRCS) will again concentrate on relief, rehabilitation and

development programmes, intended to give material help and to defuse potential sources of conflict.

Objectives in 1998

1. To have an effective community based health programme active in 11 out of 12 Prefectures by the end of 1998;
2. To develop a strategy for intervention in the event of future disasters, in co-ordination with government plans;
3. To alleviate potential tensions in the population through the construction and rehabilitation of houses;
4. To continue with the current school feeding that assists students at secondary level to remain in school;
5. To assist the most vulnerable in the country to achieve food security through the distribution of subsistence food supplies;
6. To augment the capacity of the RRCS to provide services in 11 out of 12 prefectures.

Plan of Action

1. Community-based first aid (CBFA)

At the end of 1998, the communities covered by the programme will be able to plan and implement hygiene education, vaccination, nutrition, maternal and child health including family planning, and prevention of STD/AIDS projects, and to develop the capabilities of their members through initial and secondary training of 360 CBFA volunteers.

2. Disaster preparedness

Areas at risk and risk factors will be identified, and a disaster response plan devised; training for emergency response units at prefectural level will be organised and infrastructures for each of the 12 prefectures will be developed.

3. Rehabilitation/construction programme

This programme will help at least 500 families to restore or construct their houses with the assistance of local authorities.

4. School feeding programme

At least 16,000 food rations will be provided each month to secondary school pupils in the prefectures of Butare, Gitarama, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi.

5. Emergency aid

The emergency aid programme will be consolidated to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable by providing essential food for at least 60,000 people.

6. Project for the advancement of women

Thirty young women and girls from the most vulnerable poor districts of Kigali will be trained in dressmaking and embroidery.

Training and Branch Development Programme

Secondary training will be given to 72 members of the 12 prefectural committees and the 420 members of existing communal committees in committee management. Special attention will be given to youth sections by holding two work camps on construction projects at two housing

sites for the vulnerable, through international exchange visits with neighbouring countries, and through the recruitment and training of members of 60 new youth sections.

Institutional development programme

This programme seeks to improve financial, accounting systems, material and human resources management systems by establishing and observing procedures, aiming at a higher staff participation in decision-making processes and carrying out continuous improvement and control. The image of RRCS will be strengthened by information/dissemination activities and the organisation and management of a documentation centre.

Resource development

The aim is to improve the existing potential and encourage new income-generating projects to further the National Society's self-financing capabilities. Projects planned include an ambulance service and development of property owned by RRCS. The appointment of a Resource Development Delegate would be useful in determining the feasibility of the programmes.

Capacity

The RRCS has 40,000 members, 60 local committees at communal level, and 84 youth sections with more than 5,000 members. Committees have been established in all 12 prefectures. The plan is to follow a policy of decentralised management around coherent and integrated relief, rehabilitation and development programmes, with and for the most vulnerable communities.

The Federation Delegation is expected to be composed of a Head of Delegation and seven delegates to assist RRCS in the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes.

TANZANIA

Aid to Burundian and Congolese Refugees

Tanzania continues to host thousands of refugees from Burundi and the DRC. The Burundian caseload is expected to grow from its present figure of 75,000 as international efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict have yielded few results. The future of the DRC refugees, 34,000 of whom are cared for by Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS)/Federation in Lugufu camp, will be affected by the successful implementation of an August 1997 tripartite agreement.

The Operation

TRCS/Federation have assumed responsibility for 27,750 Burundian refugees in Moyovosi, Kasulu District, where they provide camp management, and curative and preventive health services. A further 44,000 are supplied with curative and preventive health care in Mtabila camp and water and sanitation in Mtabila Extension. For the 34,800 Congolese Refugees in Lugufu, Kigoma District, responsibilities include camp management, health, water and sanitation.

Objectives in 1998

- To provide humanitarian assistance to the refugee population and to build self-reliance for eventual repatriation;
- To build TRCS's capacity through the relief operation to strengthen management structures, internal systems and skills;

- To strengthen disaster preparedness and the ability to respond to any new emergencies occurring along the western refugee corridor.

Plan of Action

1. Good nutrition and health will be achieved through regular distribution of basic food rations to refugees in Moyovosi and Lugufu; surveys in all camps to assure nutritional levels are being met; supplementary and therapeutic feeding where appropriate to meet particular needs, and addressing social and medical causes of malnutrition.
2. Preventive health services include vaccinations, health education and information and surveys. Curative health care will include upgrading access to care through construction and staffing of an additional out-patient dispensary in Mtabila and adequate extension services in Lugufu. TRCS Health Information Teams will continue to be trained and deployed.
3. Training of TRCS staff in surgical and postoperative care will take place in Lugufu and similar support will be available to Health Department staff in the Kasulu District Hospital, benefiting the local population as well as the Kasulu camps.
4. In Mtabila Extension and Lugufu, the TRCS/Federation will deliver a minimum of 15 litres of treated water per person per day. Family latrines will be constructed to meet the UNHCR benchmark of 80 percent coverage. Vector control measures will contribute to a reduction in malaria morbidity.
5. The branch structure along the western corridor will be developed, especially in and around Kigoma/Kasulu/Ngara, in co-ordination with the national disaster preparedness plan.
6. Care will be taken to harmonise assistance with the services available to the local host communities and assistance may be offered to Tanzanian people to avoid tensions, to be equitable and to leave the local population with stronger facilities and coping mechanisms after the refugees leave.
7. Dissemination of Red Cross/Red Crescent ideals and values will be undertaken with special target groups including all TRCS volunteers and refugee staff.

Capacity

TRCS is well placed to respond to the needs of refugees, having acquired much experience working with refugee populations through the years. The Society enjoys good contacts and the confidence of the Tanzanian Government. It has a bilateral implementing partnership contract with UNHCR to provide camp management for 100,000 refugees in Ngara.

Acknowledging the strengths that exist and the opportunity created by the relief operation to build capacity within the Society, a Co-operation Agreement was signed between the TRCS and Federation in April 1997. This Agreement provides for TRCS management of the refugee relief operation, with the Federation contributing technical advice, financial and material resources and assistance in accounting for these resources. TRCS will manage the operation in accordance with standard Federation procedures. The experience of management responsibility, the organisation and systems developed and the new procedures adopted enhance the institutional capacity and the ability of the Society to respond to future disasters, including population movements.

The Delegation strength during 1998 will be 18.

Coordination

The Central Co-ordinating Unit of the TRCS will be the vehicle for participatory and multi-disciplinary management. Coordination of activities and plans will be achieved through regular meetings and contacts with authorities, with UNHCR, with ICRC and with other agencies working in the same field.

UGANDA

Refugees

The refugee situation in south-western Uganda has changed dramatically in the past year. The conflict in the former Zaire in the first half of 1997 had a profound effect in Uganda. Voluntary repatriations of ex-Zairian refugees led to the closure of all but two of the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)/Federation camps.

The URCS/Federation relief operation in south-western Uganda assists refugees in the camps of Orukinga and Nakivale in Mbarara District. Sporadic security incidents in and around Orukinga camp have continued throughout the year and it is unlikely that these camps will close for some time.

The current famine/drought in the north-east of Uganda is being monitored and intervention by URCS/Federation is underway, with needs generally covered by EU and WFP.

The Operation

URCS/Federation took over the care of refugees in Nakivale and Orukinga camps in the south-west of the country in 1994. The refugees in Nakivale are from DRC, Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia and include a group of Rwandan refugees who came into Uganda in 1990. All of the refugees in Orukinga are Hutus from Rwanda who arrived since 1994. The number of refugees in both camps has decreased (to 3,000 in Nakivale and 413,000 in Orukinga) but, given the ebb and flow of populations in the Great Lakes area, a figure of 20,000 is being used for the development of this programme.

Objectives in 1998

The focus of the Nakivale and Orukinga refugee operation during 1998 will be on health, water and sanitation, social services, education, construction and relief distribution. Refugee assistance will be at care and maintenance level as no permanent settlement is approved for the two camps.

Relief to refugees in Nakivale and Orukinga camps

Effective and efficient relief assistance (distribution of food and non-food items, adequate shelter and maintenance of existing infrastructure) will be provided as well as basic health care including supply and maintenance of safe water and sanitation services. Self-reliance, participation and welfare through community services, education, income-generating activities, vocational training and basic social services will be promoted.

Disaster preparedness

The capacity of Red Cross branches located in disaster-prone areas will be strengthened; Disaster preparedness stocks and funding for quick intervention established; close collaboration will be maintained with the Government in its preparation of a National Disaster Response Plan, and with ICRC and UNHCR in the development and execution of the URCS disaster preparedness plan.

Dissemination of Red Cross and Red Crescent Principles

Promotion of the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, international humanitarian law and basic human rights will be highlighted.

Plan of Action

1. Relief activities

15-day food distribution schedules will continue according to rations prescribed by WFP/UNHCR for 20,000 refugees in Orukinga and Nakivale camps. Assorted non-food items will be distributed as and when made available. Continuous food basket monitoring will be conducted to ensure that relief aid reaches target beneficiaries. Refugee shelters and existing buildings will be maintained and a supplementary feeding centre will be constructed in Nakivale camp.

2. Health

Basic health care will be continued for refugees in both camps, development workshops will be held for 40 health personnel and the health service will be integrated to meet National Health Guidelines.

3. Water and sanitation

Clean water will be provided to 20,000 refugees and the local community. Ten boreholes and shallow wells will be constructed. Vector control in both camps will be carried out on a monthly basis at all health centres, schools, base camps and areas around the entrance to the camps. Four camp level pit latrines will be constructed and general repair and maintenance of all mass latrines will continue.

4. Education

Educational and recreational services for the 1,300 refugee children in three primary schools and for adults will be continued. Skills training workshops will be held for refugees in the area of community health, sanitation, safe water and other community issues.

5. Social/community service

The refugee community will be assisted with income-generating activities and support of vulnerable groups including the handicapped will be maintained. Training courses for social outreach workers (to decrease vulnerability to AIDS and other communicable diseases) will be conducted.

6. Disaster preparedness activities

A disaster preparedness working group will be formed to draft and print a disaster preparedness and response policy. DP guidelines for RC/RC branches will be developed and field tests conducted. Vulnerability capacity assessments will be held in 13 disaster-prone districts.

7. Dissemination

Briefings on the Fundamental Principles, humanitarian law and basic human rights will be organised, including a session on how to implement the key points of the Kampala Declaration at branch level.

Capacity

URCS has been involved in relief activities since its inception in 1963. Its experience in relief activities has facilitated on-the-job training in relief management for many staff and volunteers country wide. A new Disaster Preparedness and Relief Response Unit has been established at

national headquarters to ensure, among other functions, proper maintenance of a skills inventory register.

The Federation Delegation has a Head, Logistics Delegate, Finance/Administration Delegate and Relief Co-ordinator based in Kampala and a Head of sub-delegation and Water/Sanitation delegate in Mbarara. The number is likely to remain at six with roles changing as the emphasis shifts to development activities.

Cooperation

The Federation/URCS have recently signed a status agreement with the Government of Uganda and have close working relationships with UNHCR and ICRC.

ANNEX IV.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACMV	African Cassava Mosaic Virus
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ADAP	Association pour le Développement Agro-Pastoral
ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
AFDL	Alliance des Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ARDEC	Agence Rwandaise pour le Développement et la Coopération
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASOFERWA	Association de Solidarité des Femmes Rwandaises
ASP	Associated Schools Projects
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin
BRCS	Burundi Red Cross Society
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Cooperation for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBFA	Community-Based First Aid
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia
CDD	Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases
CEDC	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
CMAC	Civilian Military Action Committee
CNDD	Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie
CPAR	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief
CPPF	National Family Planning Programme Coordination Office
CPT	Contagious Pulmonary Tuberculosis
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DHT	District Health Team
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DMO	District Medical Officer
DMTP	Disaster Management Training Programme
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EMPRESS	Emergency Preparedness
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
ESARO	Easter and Southern Africa Regional Office
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAZ	Forces Armées Zaïroise
FDD	Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFW	Food-For-Work
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FNL	Front National de Libération

FRODEBU	Front pour la Démocratie au Burundi
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GUSCO	Gulu Support for Children Organisation
ha	Hectare
HCU	Humanitarian Coordination Unit
HF	High Frequency
HHFS	House-Hold Food Security
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HR	Human Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labor Organisation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INERA	Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
ISAR	Institute of Science and Agriculture of Rwanda
ITEK	Institute of Teacher Education Kyambogo
ITSH	Internal Transport Storage and Handling
JRPU	Joint Reintegration Programme Unit
JTU	Joint Technical Unit
kg	Kilogramme
km	Kilometre
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LTSH	Land-side Transport Storage and Handling
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MAC	Ministry for Agriculture and Cooperatives
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MIGEFASO	Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Affairs
MINISANTE	Ministère de la Santé
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEN	Ministry of Environment
MoED	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MST/SIDA	Maladie Sexuellement Transmissible - Syndrome de l'Immuno-Déficience Acquise
MT	Metric Tonne
MU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NID	National Immunization Day
NRP	National Rice Programme
OAU	Organisation for African Unity

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMS	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (World Health Organisation)
OPHAR	Office Pharmaceutical of Rwanda
ORHA	Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PEC	Primary Environmental Care
PNLS	Plan National de Lutte contre le SIDA
PRO	Protracted Refugee Operation
QAP	Quick Action Project
QIP	Quick Impact Project
RDO	Rural Development Organisation
RH	Reproductive Health
ROC	Republic of the Congo
RPF	Rwanda Patriotic Front
RRCS	Rwanda Red Cross Society
RWI	Rwanda Women's Initiative
SCF(UK)	Save the Children Fund United Kingdom
SENADEP	Service National de Développement et Promotion de la Pdche
SENASEM	Service National des Sémences
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TCP	Targeted Livestock Population
TDMS	Teacher Development and Management System
TRCS	Tanzanian Red Cross Society
UAM	Unaccompanied Minor
UMATI	Uzazi no Malezi Bora Tanzania
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	LIN Programme on AIDS
UNCHS/HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRFOR	United Nations Field Operation in Rwanda
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPRONA	Union pour le Progrès National
URSC	Uganda Red Cross Society
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VHF	Very High Frequency
VNUS	Volontaires des Nations Unies
VSAT	Via Satellite
WBNF	West-Nile Bank Front
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme

WHO

World Health Organization