



**United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great
Lakes Emergency**

In Eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda

January - December 1997

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Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency in eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda

BY APPEALING AGENCY

January - December 1997

APPEALING AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	115,930,949
World Food Programme *	145,513,107
United Nations Children's Fund	34,936,667
World Health Organization	8,510,740
Food and Agriculture Organization	4,795,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights	8,184,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	1,106,000
United Nations Volunteers	992,750
International Council of Voluntary Agencies	328,965
Department of Humanitarian Affairs	4,208,683
GRAND TOTAL	324,506,861

**It should be noted that the gross food requirements for 1997 amount to 179,306 MTs, valued at US\$ 126.1 million. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Events of the last few months have further complicated the emergency in the Great Lakes Region, resulting in one of the worst crisis faced by the humanitarian community. While the devastating impact of prolonged civil and ethnic strife across the Great Lakes underscores the region's inextricable linkages, the consequences of growing turbulence are reaching far beyond its boundaries.

At the time of writing, the war between the Government of Zaire and the rebel group, the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire (ADFL), has intensified and spread further into Zaire's interior. In **eastern Zaire**, many thousands of Rwandan and Burundian refugees are unaccounted for. Large numbers of refugees are living in perilous conditions and the recent dispersement of 160,000 refugees from Tingi-Tingi camps in **eastern Zaire** has added to growing concerns for their well-being. Equally concerning is the plight of hundreds of thousands of Zaireans who have been displaced or adversely affected by the crisis.

In **Burundi**, civil war, violence and human rights abuses have uprooted over a million people and claimed the lives of tens of thousands. Access to some provinces is extremely limited and insecurity has undermined the efforts of humanitarian partners to deliver humanitarian assistance. Internal and external conflicts in **Uganda** have been exacerbated by the war in eastern Zaire and the establishment of new alignments between warring factions threatens to engulf yet more African states. In **Tanzania**, the legacy of the massive presence of Rwandan and Burundian refugees is severe environmental damage, deteriorating security and disruption of agricultural production and economic bases. In recent months, **Zambia** has also played host to a growing number of refugees from Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

In spite of good responses to the United Nations Consolidated Fund-Raising Document for the Great Lakes Region issued in February 1996 and to the Flash Appeal covering emergency needs from November 1996 to the end of January 1997, the needs of the affected populations remain immense and urgent.

While the return of over a million Rwandan refugees to **Rwanda** in 1996 from **Burundi**, **Zaire** and **Tanzania** is positive, mass population movements and other recent events have severely tested the ability of humanitarian agencies to deliver even basic assistance to those in great need. Aid workers have been forced to operate in increasingly hostile and turbulent environments and insecurity and political considerations have further reduced access to affected populations. More than ever before, the changing nature of the conflict in Zaire and its repercussions on the region demand a flexible and creative response from humanitarian agencies and their counterparts. In 1997, humanitarian organisations must attempt to provide aid as and where it can be delivered, as well as accommodate new needs as they arise.

1.2 The Present Document

The purpose of this present document is to describe projects to be undertaken by UN Agencies in 1997 in response to the needs in the Great Lakes. Due to the present fluidity of the situation, projects within this Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal have been drawn up on a regional basis or by sector so that material and human resources can be quickly transferred to where they are most needed. Upon the request of the Government of Rwanda, the needs of Rwanda have not been included in this Appeal (Annex I. Letter from the Government of Rwanda to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator). Part 1 of this document describes the strategy and planned activities for **eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania** and **Uganda** in 1997 within the context of the Great Lakes Region and provides detailed financial tables of funds requested by each Agency. It also reviews the progress and constraints of 1996. Part 2 is a consolidated listing of all UN Agency projects for which funds for humanitarian assistance in 1997 are sought. One project submitted by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) in support of NGO activities in the region is included. In Part 2, brief project summaries describe activities envisaged at the time of writing and the funds needed for them. Donors who want more information about individual projects are requested to contact the "Appealing Agency". Funds should also be provided directly to those Agencies listed as "Appealing Agencies". Donors are requested to advise the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in Geneva of new donations to enable its Appeals and Reporting Unit to produce regular and accurate financial updates.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have defined their own programmes for 1997. These are attached as annexes to this Appeal. As in 1996, NGOs will continue to appeal directly to donors. However, a large number of NGOs will also continue to collaborate with the United Nations (UN) in the delivery of assistance in 1997. Such linkages are reflected in the respective project summaries.

1.3 Conclusion

The dimensions of the present crisis demand a concerted international response to complement national efforts. If durable solutions are to be found, the underlying causes of conflict - poverty, mistrust and the denial of basic rights - must be addressed and full political and diplomatic resources put behind the search for peace. In this respect, the efforts of African leaders in the mediation process must continue to be recognised and supported.

Following a request from the UN Security Council, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim, have appointed a joint Special Representative for the region, Mohammed Sahnoun. Among his main tasks is promotion of peaceful settlements of the various conflicts in the region, including preparations for a regional conference. The UN system will support him in these efforts.

The Government of Zaire has recently called for the urgent implementation of a UN peace plan for a ceasefire. The Government urged the UN to immediately send in international monitors to oversee the withdrawal of foreign troops. The peace plan proposed by Mr. Sahnoun and endorsed by the Security Council on February 18 calls for:

- Immediate cessation of hostilities;
- withdrawal of all external forces, including mercenaries;
- reaffirmation of respect for the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Zaire and other states of the Great Lakes Region
- protection and security for all refugees and displaced persons and facilitation of access for humanitarian assistance;
- rapid and peaceful settlement of the crisis through dialogue, the electoral process and the convening of an international conference of peace, security and development in the Great Lakes Region.

Although the ADFL has urged the UN to assist refugees, at the time of writing, the rebels had not agreed to the peace plan.

2. COUNTRY SITUATIONS

2.1 Eastern Zaire

2.2 Burundi

2.3 Tanzania

2.4 Uganda

2.5 Zambia

2. COUNTRY SITUATIONS

2.1 Eastern Zaire

The situation in Zaire is increasingly volatile as the political and military conflict gathers pace. Broad swathes of Zairean territory have been wrested from government forces. By early March, rebels controlled an area about 1,280 kms and had driven as deep as 400 kms westward into Zaire and north towards Kisangani, the country's third city and headquarters of the military. The rebels stated objective is to overthrow the central government.

The conflict between ADFL rebels and troops of the Forces Armées Zairoïse (FAZ), whose numbers have been swollen by the former Rwandan government troops (ex-FAR) and Interahamwe militia, has had serious humanitarian consequences for both refugees and the Zairean population. Since the outbreak of conflict in the second half of 1996, refugee camp populations have dispersed and rebel advances have pushed hundreds of thousands of Rwandan and Burundian refugees deeper into Zaire. Concentrations of refugees have formed in make-shift camps far removed from safety and essential services; many thousands are hiding in forests and other inaccessible places.

The agricultural situation in the Kivu region is disastrous with reported widespread deforestation, destruction of research and extension infrastructures, loss of seed and farm equipment. The cattle population has also been decimated (approximately 15,000 head of cattle are remaining from a total herd of 300,000). The displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in Zaire has also resulted in extensive looting of crops and other assets. The impact on the food security of local populations, while not yet properly evaluated, is believed to be severe. Looting has, in many cases, undermined the asset base which farmers would normally draw upon to purchase agricultural inputs and food during lean periods. Many urban displaced have also lost most or all of their assets. While the continuing insecurity in the countryside reduces the possibilities for productive agriculture, in urban areas the population is faced with rising food prices at the same time that the local economy has come to a virtual stand-still.

The health of refugees and displaced persons alike remains a major concern. Outbreaks of cholera and other life-threatening diseases in some areas have been reported and the physical condition of many refugees and displaced persons is exceedingly poor. In the Tingi-Tingi

camps, which housed some 160,000 refugees before they dispersed, the death rate increased in January and February to 200 a week - 50 percent were children under 5 years old.

While voluntary repatriation remains the only lasting solution to the refugee problem, efforts to distinguish between refugees wishing to repatriate and those ex-FAR and Interahamwe who remain with them need to be continued. Safe corridors to facilitate repatriation have also been proposed but negotiations with the Government of Zaire for repatriation remain problematic.

2.2 Burundi

On July 24, 1996 President Ntibantunganya took refuge in the US Embassy and the army installed former Major Pierre Buyoya as Burundi's new leader. Major Buyoya argued that the takeover was necessary to stop the country's widening violence. However, seven months after the coup, the war and massacres of civilians continue.

The coup d'état against the last vestiges of Burundi's democratically elected government served to further provoke international despair over the seemingly endless conflict. Attacks and counter-attacks, massacres and counter-massacres have occurred in nearly every part of the country. In March and April, intense fighting took place in the central and southern provinces, regions previously untouched by the conflict. In June, in response to reports that some 60,000 people in the strife-torn Province of Cibitoke were without water, ICRC dispatched a team to evaluate the situation. Three of the delegates were murdered by unknown assailants in a road ambush. Further threats against the ICRC team forced ICRC to withdraw from Burundi.

Events in neighbouring Zaire led to heavy fighting throughout much of Burundi in November and December, as Burundian rebels who had formally been based in camps in Zaire crossed into Burundi to seek refuge in Tanzania. By early 1997, the Burundian army seemed to have gained the upper hand in the conflict, and possessed a firmer grip on provincial towns and the national road network than at any time in the previous year. Nevertheless, the security situation remains precarious in some parts of the country and, off the main roads, is complicated by the growing presence of landmines.

Reports of civilian massacres continue, as do accusations by both sides that humanitarian agencies favour one ethnic group or the other. Unacceptable acts of intimidation continue against agency personnel. Humanitarian partners are also increasingly faced with issues where the requirements of the authorities and the needs of the humanitarian agencies to fulfil their mandates diverge. Three of the most important are the conditions surrounding repatriation of Burundian refugees from former camps in Zaire; the regrouping by the military of Hutu farmers into new camps and conditions faced by other displaced persons.

In the aftermath of the coup, the governments of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Zaire, Zambia and Cameroon announced their determination to continue applying pressure on the authorities in Burundi until constitutional order is restored. As an immediate measure, neighbouring countries imposed an embargo that has crippled the economy, and strained the ability of humanitarian organisations to continue to operate. Although the Regional Sanctions Coordinating Committee has since agreed to allow humanitarian agencies

to import limited quantities of specific categories of humanitarian goods, significant problems remain, including administrative and bureaucratic hurdles which often delay their delivery. The World Food Programme (WFP) has, nonetheless, coordinated the import of fuel and other humanitarian cargo for authorised UN and NGO humanitarian operations in Burundi and twice weekly WFP flights have carried agency and diplomatic personnel between Nairobi and Bujumbura.

Since October 1993, more than one million of Burundi's 5.5 million people have either died or become refugees or internally displaced as a result of conflict and ethnic strife. Because of violence, political instability, social upheaval and widespread destabilisation the humanitarian needs in Burundi are now among the most daunting in the region. The economic sanctions have also resulted in high increases in the prices of basic commodities on local markets, which threatens to lead much of the urban population into destitution. As always, children and women bear the brunt of the suffering. During the past year, the health and nutritional status of Burundi's population, particularly that of women and children, has deteriorated significantly. Immunisation rates and primary school enrollment declined substantially and the number of children suffering from acute malnutrition rose from 6 percent to 12 percent of the country's child population.

The agriculture production system has been very severely affected by the crisis. Agricultural services have been thrown into disarray and they face difficulties in performing their institutional role and providing any reliable information. The seed centres, research stations, coffee washing stations and tea mills have been seriously damaged. The massive destruction of livestock, the halting of the reforestation programmes, the over-logging of natural and artificial forest require a series of emergency measures.

2.3 Tanzania

The arrival more than two and a half years ago of hundreds of thousands of refugees in regions of Tanzania bordering Rwanda and Burundi has had a serious impact on the local population. Massive environmental damage has been caused as refugees decimated forests in search of firewood. Employment and business opportunities have been negatively affected. While resources have been channeled into the economy through aid agencies, at the same time salaries for manual labour have fallen dramatically as refugees desperate for income flooded the market.

Schools, health centers and roads in refugee areas have been badly damaged, and, although rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure has been promised, most assistance is yet to arrive. Surveys undertaken in 1996 have also revealed the presence of severe malnutrition among children in some communities.

A large number of front line health workers and primary school teachers left their government posts for better paid jobs with international and national NGOs. Many are not likely to return and will need to be replaced through the training of new people from local communities. The provision of drug supplies and health kits has also mainly been directed to refugee camps and the system for regular supplies and distribution to local communities has to be re-activated. Vaccination levels in some areas are low and need to be boosted in order to bring them back up to the pre-1994 level of more than 80 percent coverage.

Although all but a few of the Rwandan refugees have now left Tanzania, refugees continue to arrive from both Burundi and Zaire at the rate of about a 1,000 a day, totalling 326,000 in the Kigoma and Ngara districts at the time of writing.

2.4 Uganda

Although Uganda has been relatively free from major disasters, in recent years there have been influxes of refugees, famines and food shortages in the east and northwest. The repercussions of civil war and genocide and more recently the war in Zaire have exacerbated internal and external conflicts. In border areas with Rwanda and Zaire, some 33,000 Burundian and Zairean refugees are now in need of assistance.

2.5 Zambia

Several hundred refugees from Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda started arriving in Zambia in November 1996. Some 1,900 were registered in February in the refugee camp of Kasama. Further arrivals are expected in coming days and the Government of Zambia has appealed to the donor community to assist government efforts to deal with the influx.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) programme aimed at addressing the needs of Zairean refugees in Zambia is not included in this Appeal, since funding will be sought through different mechanisms. In view of the unpredictability of events and the often rapidly changing humanitarian problems and needs, other UN Agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), are seeking a high degree of flexibility with regards to the allocation of funding for emergency programmes among the countries of the region and in other affected neighbouring countries, such as Uganda and Zambia.

3. REGIONAL STRATEGY AND PROGRAMMES

The agreed principles for the provision of humanitarian assistance include access to all people in need, for impartial assessment and monitoring and security for the victims of conflict and for humanitarian workers. These principles are framed within a context in which respect for sovereignty remains an underlying theme. The provision of basic, life-saving assistance to all in need to the extent possible will underpin the 1997 humanitarian strategy in the region.

The overall objectives of planned humanitarian programmes will be to prevent suffering, promote voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees and to provide sufficient assistance to enable internally displaced and conflict-affected persons to return to normal economic and social livelihoods. Although the massive repatriation of Rwandan refugees during 1996 and early 1997 has dramatically reduced the need for care and maintenance assistance, there remains a very significant potential for further crisis in the Great Lakes Region.

Throughout the region, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will continue to meet the basic needs of affected populations through the implementation of multi-sectoral assistance. Such assistance will include special programmes for affected children, including those who have been traumatized or are unaccompanied, and women. In the aftermath of the large-scale repatriation from **Tanzania** and **Zaire**, UN Agencies will attempt to the extent possible to redress the impact that the presence of large refugee populations has had on local populations and the environment.

As in 1996, an important element in UNHCR's regional strategy will continue to be contingency planning to define how the agency will cope with possible new emergencies. In addition, to remain prepared for such situations, UNHCR will continue to maintain a regional stockpile, located in Kampala, **Uganda**, and Ngara, **Tanzania**. Non-food items, comprising 16,600 plastic sheets, 582,000 blankets, 332,000 jerry cans and 210,000 metres of sanitary material, to cover the needs of 500,000 persons will be procured and positioned in coming months. The strategy includes simultaneously drawing down from the regional stockpile as needs arise, while procuring replenishment supplies.

Should the current regional refugee populations remain in countries of asylum throughout 1997, WFP will work with UNHCR to closely monitor refugee numbers and carry out verification exercises, on the basis of which planning figures and related food requirements will be adjusted. As recommended by the Joint Refugee Assessment Mission of October 1996, WFP and UNHCR offices in the region will be able to adjust the ration downwards, based on the level of refugee coping mechanisms. This practice was used to good effect in **eastern Zaire** in 1996. Monitoring of the food basket, the nutritional situation of the refugees, coping mechanisms and a surveillance of micro-nutrient deficiencies will continue to be carried out jointly by UNHCR and WFP, with support from the NGO community.

While programme details are not yet finalised, WFP plans to assist 165,000 affected Zaireans and 75,000 Tanzanians for a limited period of time in 1997. In **Tanzania**, attempts will be

made to promote agricultural and environmental recovery through food-for-work rehabilitation programmes. In both **Tanzania** and **eastern Zaire**, WFP will monitor closely economic recovery and the effect of assistance on food market prices. This will be done to ensure that assistance does not inadvertently cause a disincentive to agricultural production.

The overall food pipeline outlook for the sub-region is favourable, with a significant proportion of 1997 food requirements scheduled to arrive in the coming months. However, donors are urged to focus attention on expected pipeline ruptures from August onwards. The unpredictability of purchase markets, frequent changes to shipping schedules and long lead times underline the need for early confirmation of additional contributions, if an uninterrupted supply of food assistance is to be maintained to populations in need in 1997.

Using a combination of road and rail deliveries, WFP will maintain the two existing transport corridors through **Kenya** and **Uganda** in the North and through **Tanzania** in the South as the principle channels of supply for the region. Given the dispersal of refugees and affected populations in **eastern Zaire**, WFP is currently seeking to open up new overland routes from southern Africa and explore the possibility of using the Congo river to bring food from Kinshasa and Brassaville. However, limited capacity on these routes will still necessitate the continuation of air operations into areas where populations in need of assistance are concentrated. WFP estimates that air operations could be necessary for six months with air deliveries reduced as road transport increases. WFP is also exploring the possibility of stationing a limited number of short-haul trucks in Kisangani to spearhead transport operations and counter-balance the tendency of local operators to escalate charges.

While overland routes are cheaper than air, the cost of delivering a significant part of the food for remote locations in **eastern Zaire** using barge and rail will be substantial. In **Burundi** a sharp increase in the cost of fuel arising from sanctions will also lead to higher transport costs. These factors have led to a provisional increase in regional land-side transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate to US\$ 230 per MTs. This figure will be reviewed in a comprehensive regional LTSH mission to be completed in March. Additional investment in transport infrastructure will be necessary. Special priority interventions, including air operations to **eastern Zaire**, airstrip and road rehabilitation, enhancement of storage facilities, further support to Tanzanian Railways, the enhancement of Bujumbura port and procurement of trailers and spare parts, have been identified. Coordination and prioritisation of cargo will be carried out through Joint Logistics Centres (JLCs), currently located Indaba, Mwanza and in the government controlled parts of Zaire.

FAO's strategy in the region includes the coordination of interventions and the provision of technical and policy advice to the relevant technical ministries and private/non-governmental organisation active in agriculture as well as availing its technical expertise to other UN Agencies. It will also entail regular monitoring of the crop and food supply situation, implementation of agricultural relief and rehabilitation programmes, rebuilding local capacities and assistance to the preparation of a policy and subsectoral framework to enable investment, medium term rehabilitation and longer term reconstruction planning. FAO has strengthened its presence in the region with the fielding of emergency coordinators in **Burundi, Rwanda** and soon in **Zaire**, and the strengthening of FAO's representation in Nairobi, **Kenya** (de facto strategic regional coordination center). FAO assistance will be aimed at returnees and vulnerable farming populations.

Throughout the region, UNICEF interventions have been designed to act as a bridge between

immediate relief efforts and support for community-coping mechanisms and local disaster preparedness and response capacities. Priority UNICEF health activities in 1997 will focus on immunisation activities and the provision of essential health supplies and services for children, women, internally displaced or dispersed populations and affected local populations in **Burundi, Tanzania** and **eastern Zaire**. In the nutrition sector, UNICEF, in collaboration with its partners, will help set up and run supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups, in refugee, IDP and affected areas and will support or conduct surveys and assessments to determine additional interventions. UNICEF water interventions will strive to ensure that affected women and children have access to potable water and adequate sanitary means. UNICEF will provide shelter materials, jerrycans, soap, cooking utensils, blankets and other essential non-food relief items to cater for the neediest families in affected areas.

To help meet educational needs of children in affected areas, UNICEF in collaboration with UN, UNESCO, NGO partners and participating communities, will provide basic primary education materials and education services for refugee, displaced, dispersed and affected local children and will strive to build local capacities for primary schooling. UNICEF, in collaboration with its partners, will promote and support programmes for the identification, tracing and family reunification of unaccompanied children and will work to enhance the community's ability to care for their children as much as possible within a family setting. In conflict areas, UNICEF will try to prevent the recruitment and involvement of children in para-military forces and other armed movements, and will promote demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers.

WHO will continue to be directly involved at field level in the coordination and monitoring of the health status of affected populations, including refugees and ensure standardised approaches to the treatment of diseases. In 1997 a regional office will be opened in Nairobi to facilitate the monitoring of epidemiological situation and the coordination of emergency activities.

The Human Rights Operation in **Burundi** and **Zaire** will play a vital role in the promotion of human rights, as well as enhance the repatriation and resettlement process. In this context, the Operation will closely coordinate its activities with UNHCR to increase cooperation while reducing duplication of efforts.

4. STRATEGY AND PROGRAMMES BY COUNTRY

4.1 Eastern Zaire

4.2 Burundi

4.3 Tanzania

4.4 Uganda

4. STRATEGY AND PROGRAMMES BY COUNTRY

4.1 Eastern Zaire

Given the precarious situation in eastern Zaire and difficulties of access, humanitarian organisations have agreed that a flexible, pragmatic approach is essential in 1997. Humanitarian assistance will be provided to the internally displaced, to the conflict affected and to refugees. Assistance to the internally displaced will be such as to provide temporary support pending their return home, while assistance to the conflict-affected will be undertaken on the basis of need. Humanitarian inputs for both these groups will be confined to those required to save lives and to provide an opportunity for a return to normal economic and social activity. Based on the principle of neutrality, assistance will be provided in Government and rebel-held areas.

Voluntary repatriation is the desired durable solution for Rwandan refugees. Hence, assistance to Rwandan refugees in Zaire will be limited to meeting their basic needs, pending their return. The separation of ex-FAR and Interahamwe forces from refugee groups and assurances concerning the security of all refugees will continue to be priorities. For Burundian refugees, the High Commissioner for Refugees has stated that the promotion of repatriation is not feasible at the present time due to prevailing conditions in Burundi. However, those who return spontaneously to Burundi will be assisted to the extent safe access can be assured.

As a general principle, priority for WFP **food aid** will be the timely provision of an adequate general ration. Supplementary feeding programmes will be implemented under strict selection criteria, targeted towards children under five years of age and adults showing signs of malnutrition. Therapeutic feeding programmes will continue to treat the severely malnourished. To supplement WFP and UNHCR's programmes, UNICEF will provide therapeutic/supplementary nutritional assistance to vulnerable groups among refugee populations, as well as to Zairean internally displaced and other affected populations.

FAO's recent interventions in eastern Zaire mostly focused on support to **cattle vaccination** programmes. FAO will resume activities as soon as conditions on the ground permit. In August 1996, FAO made an assessment of the needs in agriculture, livestock, fishery sector and environment. This assessment will be updated as soon as possible. The top priority is support for the coordination of emergency interventions and the supply of essential **agricultural inputs** to affected populations for the planting seasons in June and September.

UNICEF will support initial social service and infrastructure rehabilitation efforts in conflict-affected areas. This will include support for **health care, potable water** supplies and **sanitation** services. Special attention will be extended to some 8,000 **unaccompanied children** and **children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDCs)**. WHO will continue to monitor the **epidemiological** situation and coordinate emergency support to prevent epidemics and disease outbreaks. Health care facilities will also be strengthened. **Basic primary school** supplies will be provided by UNESCO and UNICEF to selected populations in refugee camps and among affected communities. In late 1996, the Government of Zaire agreed that the Commissioner for Human Rights could monitor the **human rights** situation, and advise the authorities and non-governmental organisations on international human rights standards. One of the two experts has been posted to Kinshasa, and the second officer is currently being recruited. It is planned that these staff will be augmented by the deployment of local personnel in the course of 1997.

4.2 Burundi

An over-riding factor affecting humanitarian operations is the extreme volatility and unpredictability of the conflict. Negotiations with the Government to improve access, security and impartiality in the delivery of assistance and monitoring will continue in 1997. This will take place at central levels and also through established UN presence at sub-national levels with local civil and military authorities. Field Security Officers and Human Rights Field Officers will be deployed to assist in monitoring and in the gathering and dissemination of relevant information. The common position of the humanitarian community in Burundi is that it will not participate in any forced transfers of populations. The international community has expressed its deep concern about the implications of any forced regrouping of populations, but finds itself under moral pressure to assist populations once they are regrouped.

The lack of a comprehensive policy on economic sanctions has already affected a number of major programmes and is likely to continue to be a problem in 1997. Agencies have encountered numerous delays in receiving food, seeds, fertiliser and exempted non-food relief items, such as shelter materials and blankets. With the recent agreement of WFP to bring in monthly fuel quotas for humanitarian agencies, the situation has improved. Nonetheless, the UN will need to renew efforts in 1997 to press for essential exemptions as well as the efficient implementation of this policy.

UNHCR is assisting 92,500 returnees with a **repatriation package** of non-food items, seeds and tools and community-based quick impact projects. A figure of some 22,500 Rwandan and Zairean refugees has been identified by the Government of Burundi as being in need of assistance. However, due to the prevailing insecurity in most parts of Burundi, these figures cannot be confirmed by UNHCR. Assistance for the resettlement of displaced people and returnees will continue to be carried out in collaboration with the government. The programme provides a three month **food ration** to those returning to communes of origin or are being installed on land allocated by the government. This food package is intended to allow farmers time to begin agricultural activity and attain a measure of food sufficiency. Such assistance will only be provided in areas where assessments can be made and where access and monitoring are assured.

WFP will assist an average of 265,000 Burundian people per month in Burundi in 1997 and will also provide assistance to 2,050 Zairean and 600 Rwandan refugees. WFP is prepared to

meet the food needs of some 300,000 Burundian refugees should they return from eastern Zaire, Tanzania and/or Rwanda. A combination of frequent or protracted displacement and the effects of the economic embargo has led to a recent increase in malnutrition. WFP will hence provide **supplementary/therapeutic feeding** to some 14,000 people, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs. Rehabilitation and recovery schemes supported through food aid have provided an essential cushion between resettlement and recovery and a series of small-scale **food for work projects** and **income-generating projects** are envisaged, targeted principally at vulnerable women, women's associations, returnees and other vulnerable groups. Projects will focus on environmental protection, house reconstruction, small scale animal husbandry and crafts. WFP will also provide food for some 13,000 vulnerable and needy students. A needs assessment of this group is currently being undertaken.

The short-term objective for **agriculture** is to restore the production system and the stock of affected farmers' resources to a level comparable to the one existing before the crisis. The priority for FAO is the supply of essential agricultural inputs to the affected population. Burundi has two main agriculture seasons; the first season runs from September to February and represents an average of 37 percent of the annual food production; the second season runs from February to July and represents 45 percent of the global food production. A third season, the swamp season (18 percent of the annual food production), concerns only a small portion of land and runs from June to September.

UNICEF's response to the on-going crisis is **multi-sectoral** aimed at strengthening families and supporting local structures as a means to combat the disintegration of communities. Over 500,000 internally displaced and dispersed people and some 13,000 **unaccompanied children** will be among UNICEF's priority beneficiaries in Burundi during 1997. Interventions will include support and assistance to improve access to **potable water** and **sanitation, child and maternal health** and **child protection** and **education**.

WHO will continue to assist the Government coordinate **emergency health assistance** as well as plan for new health emergencies. Training and support to existing health centres and hospitals are also envisaged. Together with UNICEF, UNESCO will continue to address the **primary school** needs of affected children throughout the country. Education for Peace programmes will be continued and support to resettlement of returnees and IDP's.

4.3 Tanzania

In the Kigoma and Ngara districts of Tanzania, UNHCR will ensure that assistance to 326,000 Burundian and Zairean refugees will continue to be provided in a manner consistent with established standards and practices for care and maintenance programmes while WFP will provide food assistance to the refugees.

In view of the massive repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Tanzania in December 1996, the rehabilitation of those areas affected by the presence of refugees in Ngara and Karagwe will be supported by UN Agencies, including UNHCR activities and the regional projects proposed by WFP, WHO, UNESCO and FAO.

UNICEF is planning to target its assistance to approximately 50,000 children under five years

of age, 22,500 pregnant and lactating women and 7,000 unaccompanied minors among the Burundian and Zairean refugee populations. UNICEF is also planning to help rehabilitate and strengthen health and education services and infrastructure in local Tanzanian communities which have been adversely affected by the refugee presence. FAO has participated in the assessment of investment needs made by the Government of Tanzania and several donors in the regions affected by the influx of refugees. In early 1997, FAO's Special Relief Operations Service will field a mission to assess the situation and the most urgent needs of local populations.

4.4 Uganda

The ongoing conflict in eastern Zaire has affected parts of Uganda and has resulted in the need for emergency humanitarian assistance for local populations. Refugee centres have been established and basic relief is provided to 33,250 Zairean and Rwandan refugees. The situation in this part of Uganda, as in **Zambia**, will need to be closely monitored in 1997.

Due to conflicts in northern areas, farmers were not in position to harvest their crops and thousands of farm families were displaced. An assessment of requirements for the agriculture sector will be carried out early 1997 through a mission fielded by FAO.

5. BENEFICIARIES

Country	Number of Refugees, Returnees and IDPs
Eastern Zaire	40,000 IDPs, 420,000 Rwandan / Burundian refugees
Burundi*	92,500 returnees, 500,000 IDPs, 22,500 Rwandan /Zairean refugees
Tanzania	326,000 Burundi / Zairean refugees
Uganda	33,250 Rwandan / Zairean refugees
<p>*A figure of some 22,500 Rwandan and Zairean refugees has been identified by the Government of Burundi as being in need of assistance. However, due to the prevailing insecurity in most parts of Burundi, these figures cannot be confirmed by UNHCR</p>	

A large number of Zairean and Burundian nationals have also been affected by conflict or have been displaced because of insecurity. Although lack of access has made it impossible to fully assess their needs, emergency assistance will be required in 1997. Communities in North and South Kivu and Tanzania which have been affected by the long-term presence of refugees have also been targeted for assistance in the Appeal. In Burundi, some 265,000 Burundians will be assisted with food aid per month.

6. COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

The main tasks of the UN/OAU Joint Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region are as follows:

- To use his good offices to promote peaceful settlements of the various conflicts in the region, with special reference initially to the situations in eastern Zaire and Burundi;
- to prepare an international conference on peace, security, and development in the region, endorsed by the Security Council;
- to use his good offices to help preserve the safety and territorial integrity of Zaire and to help restore that country's national institutions including support for the electoral process.

In carrying out these tasks the Special Representative will work closely with the Governments in the region and other parties concerned and will cooperate with Special Envoys and other Mediators appointed by international organisations and Member States in an endeavour to provide guidance and leadership to facilitate a coordinated international effort to address the region's problems. He will also direct the political activities of the UN system in the region and provide guidance to, and ensure coordination among, all other UN activities.

The UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC) for the Great Lakes, appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 1996, will continue to have responsibility for the coordination of UN humanitarian assistance in the region. This includes the setting of strategic goals, ensuring that the principles by which humanitarian assistance is provided is upheld, access to populations in need, resource mobilisation, monitoring of the overall implementation of the programme, identifying constraints, shortfalls and new needs and ensuring coordination of activities amongst humanitarian partners. The RHC will continue to work through the existing coordination arrangements in the region, including the Humanitarian Coordinators in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire and the Resident Coordinators in Tanzania and Uganda and Kenya. The Resident Coordinator in Kenya is the focal point for the UN system for the establishment and processing of exemptions for humanitarian supplies from the economic sanctions on Burundi. In order to enhance coordination with NGOs an NGO unit has been established by ICVA linked to, but independent from, the Office of the RHC in Nairobi.

Appealing Agencies will jointly monitor implementation of projects contained in this Appeal, adjust them according to circumstances and report on progress. This is in addition to other reporting that may be required under funding arrangements between specific donors and Appealing Agencies. A full review of the Appeal will take place twice during 1997, by end June and end September. These reviews will evaluate the impact of activities, review the situations as they have developed and their relationship to the strategic framework.

DHA will continue to track financial contributions against the requirements set out in the Appeal. DHA will further ensure through regular regional meetings convened by the

Regional Humanitarian Coordinator that joint monitoring takes place and necessary adjustments to the Appeal made on that basis. Regular meetings with donor governments will also be convened on a regional basis as well as in individual countries.

As in 1996, UNHCR will continue to provide the operational coordination for all refugee-related areas and for the border areas of eastern Zaire. In addition to its country operations, UNHCR's regional policy will continue to be coordinated by the Special Envoy/Director of Operations for the Great Lakes Region based in Nairobi. WFP will continue to provide the services of its representative in Kisangani as Emergency Field Coordinator for operations in that area. Responsibility for the coordination of food aid and for all logistics coordination in the region remains with WFP. The appointment of a special UNICEF Emergency Coordinator for the Great Lakes Region and the creation of a small regional coordination and support office based in Nairobi will strengthen UNICEF's overall capacity to respond to the region's humanitarian needs in a timely, coherent and cost-effective manner. WHO will continue to coordinate and monitor the health status of affected populations, including refugees and will ensure standardised approaches to the treatment of diseases.

The coordination of emergency agriculture interventions will be effected by FAO through its three emergency coordinators based in Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire. The overall coordination for the Great Lakes Region will be ensured by the FAO Representation in Kenya which is being strengthened for this specific purpose.

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency in eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda BY APPEALING AGENCY January - December 1997					
Agency	Sector / Activity	The Region	Burundi	Eastern Zaire	TOTAL (US\$)
UNHCR	Food Procurement	2,678,113	---	---	2,678,113
	Food Transport and Logistics	301,751	---	---	301,751
	Logistics and Transport	15,651,636	---	---	15,651,636
	Domestic Relief Items	5,050,450	---	---	5,050,450
	Water Supply	4,374,688	---	---	4,374,688
	Sanitation	1,252,096	---	---	1,252,096
	Health / Nutrition	5,662,560	---	---	5,662,560
	Shelter / Infrastructure	6,295,818	---	---	6,295,818
	Community Services	3,233,760	---	---	3,233,760
	Education	2,578,140	---	---	2,578,140
	Crop Production	3,678,341	---	---	3,678,341
	Livestock / Veterinary	4,500,000	---	---	4,500,000
	Services Forestry	16,449,498	---	---	16,449,498
	Income Generation	2,577,692	---	---	2,577,692
	Protection / Legal Services	815,036	---	---	815,036
	Agency Operational	13,310,877	---	---	13,310,877
		23,600,123	---	---	23,600,123

	Support Programme Delivery Costs UNHCR Admin. Support Costs	3,920,370	---	---	3,920,370
	Sub-Total	115,930,949	---	---	115,930,949
WFP	Food Assistance *	90,963,379	35,149,581	---	126,112,960
	Special Operations	1,306,843	---	---	1,306,843
	Air Operations	---	---	18,093,304	18,093,304
	Sub-Total	92,270,222	35,149,581	18,093,304	145,513,107
UNICEF	Coordination Support	700,000	---	---	700,000
	Child Health	10,414,410	---	---	10,414,410
	Nutrition / Household Food Sec.	5,225,800	---	---	5,225,800
	Water, Hygiene and Sanitation	5,703,800	---	---	5,703,800
	Basic Education	3,713,080	---	---	3,713,080
	Protection of CEDCs	3,018,520	---	---	3,018,520
	Relief and Shelter Items	6,161,057	---	---	6,161,057
	Sub-Total	34,936,667	---	---	34,936,667

**It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.*

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency in eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda BY APPEALING AGENCY January - December 1997					
Agency	Sector / Activity	The Region	Burundi	Eastern Zaire	TOTAL (US\$)
WHO	Health Activities	5,951,900	---	---	5,951,900
	Regional Health Info. Network	2,558,840	---	---	2,558,840
	Sub-Total	8,510,740	---	---	8,510,740

UNHCHR	Human Rights	---	7,307,000	877,000	8,184,000
	Sub-Total	---	7,307,000	877,000	8,184,000
FAO	Agriculture	---	3,228,000	1,567,000	4,795,000
	Sub-Total	---	3,228,000	1,567,000	4,795,000
UNESCO	Communication	435,000	---	---	435,000
	Primary & Non- Formal Education	671,000	---	---	671,000
	Sub-Total	1,106,000	---	---	1,106,000
UNV	Agency Operational Support	992,750	---	---	992,750
	Sub-Total	992,750	---	---	992,750
ICVA	NGO Coordination	328,965	---	---	328,965
	Sub-Total	328,965	---	---	328,965
DHA	Regional Coordination	2,913,870	---	---	2,913,870
	Integrated Regional Info. Network	1,294,813	---	---	1,294,813
	Sub-Total	4,208,683	---	---	4,208,683
	GRAND TOTAL	258,284,976	45,684,581	20,537,304	324,506,861

7. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN 1996

7.1 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

7.2 World Food Programme

7.3 United Nations Children's Fund

7.4 United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

7.5 World Health Organization

7.6 Food and Agriculture Organization

7.7 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights

7.8 United Nations Volunteers

7.9 Department of Humanitarian Affairs

7.10 International Council of Voluntary Agencies

7. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN 1996

7.1 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

In 1996, UNHCR activities in the Great Lakes were broadly characterised by four important trends: i. the continuous promotion of voluntary repatriation from Burundi (until July), Zaire (until November) and Tanzania (until mid-December); ii. the provision of essential care and maintenance assistance in refugee camps; iii. the return to their home communes of more than a million Rwandan refugees from Zaire and Tanzania in a period of less than two months; iv. the ongoing attempts to identify and assist the remaining refugees in eastern Zaire on both sides of the confrontation line.

7.1.1 Assistance Provided in Burundi

In **Burundi**, multi-sectoral assistance was provided to 125,600 Rwandan refugees located in six camps in Ngozi, Muyinga and Kirundo provinces. 23,000 Rwandan refugees moved to Tanzania and 15,200 were refouled to Rwanda. The remaining 87,400 Rwandan refugees returned home in July leading to the closure of all camps in August and a residual caseload of 200 refugees. Assistance was also provided to vulnerable groups from among the 23,000 old caseload Zairean and Rwandan refugees in Bujumbura and to small groups of Somalis and Angolans. A main concern of UNHCR was the **protection and monitoring** of refugees. UNHCR regularly intervened with the authorities on behalf of the refugees. A primary activity has been to accompany repatriating Rwandan refugees to ensure that their return was conducted in a humane and dignified manner. UNHCR protection staff were present in all of the refugee camps.

The transport of food from the WFP central warehouse to Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) was carried out in coordination with WFP. **Distribution of food rations** in camps was carried out by UNHCR's implementing partners. A nutritional survey conducted in April in all camps determined the nutritional level to be adequate. UNHCR provided funding for the **procurement of firewood** in order to protect the environment through IFRC and procured and distributed more than 1.2 million pieces of soap. Refugees, IDPs, and returnees also received **blankets, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mattresses, and sanitary kits**.

Activities in the **water sector** included the maintenance of the existing camp water infrastructure and procurement of spare parts and products for water treatment. UNHCR funded IFRC, Médecins Sans Frontières-Belgium (MSF-Belgium), and the Initiative Humanitaire Africaine (IHA) to implement sanitation programmes in camps. Renovation of the main infrastructure in refugee camps, maintenance and repair of drainage/water networks were undertaken. Basic **health** indicators were satisfactory throughout 1996. Main health complaints were fever, respiratory infections, and diarrhoea.

The **construction of 600 houses** for returnees and IDPs in the provinces of Kirundo, Ngozi, and Muyinga was begun and more than 150 houses were completed and occupied. **Informal primary education** was provided in all refugee camps. Some school materials were provided to primary schools in provinces with a significant presence of refugees.

7.1.2 Assistance Provided in Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire

In **Zaire**, the refugee population at the start of 1996 was around 1.25 million; 137,000 were from Burundi and the remainder from Rwanda. In **Tanzania**, a verification exercise at the end of 1995 indicated that 570,000 refugees needed assistance. This increased to over 775,000 due to new arrivals. Activities planned in the care and maintenance programme during 1996 were not all achieved, due to security reasons and a severe shortfall in funding which led to the disruption -and in some cases suspension - of UNHCR's activities. This in turn led to increased curative costs; cuts in the infrastructure maintenance costs and the resulting deterioration of latrines caused sanitation problems; reduced educational activities led to increased juvenile delinquency, child prostitution, and a larger number of street children. Due to other unmet needs, refugees increasingly resorted to robbery, theft, and prostitution. Non replacement of plastic sheeting for shelter and reduced provision of fuel for cooking resulted in increased respiratory diseases and forced refugees to cut wood from the national parks, aggravating relations with the Government and the local population, and causing environmental damage.

Continued improvements were made in the organisation and **distribution of food commodities** to refugees in Goma, **Zaire**. Regular monitoring indicated that on average 70 percent of beneficiaries received between 95 and 105 percent of the intended ration. UNHCR carried out verification of ration cards, distribution lists, and population numbers. Steps were taken to improve the participation of women in the distribution process, ensuring a more equitable distribution. The food pipeline in the first four months of 1996 provided a consistent ration of over 1,500 kcal/day but due to logistics and security constraints fell during the course of the year to as low as 768 kcal/day. In Uvira and Bukavu, **Zaire**, the average ration of 1,450-1,550 kcal/day was maintained throughout the year. However, in Uvira it was impossible to provide a balanced food basket. Distributions also had to be carried out on a weekly basis.

In **Tanzania**, the group food distribution method, giving more responsibility to the family cell, was adopted in all camps except Kigoma. Many **domestic items** needed to be replaced in 1996 but due to severe lack of funds, UNHCR was only able to provide 50 percent of the needs. The monthly soap ration continued and refugee women throughout the region received sanitary items. In **Uganda**, energy saving methods of cooking were introduced.

In Goma, **Zaire** refugees received 12-15 litres/person/day of **water**, except Kibumba which was supplied by a tankering operation. Efforts in Bukavu, **Zaire** focused on improving the

quality and quantity of water supply, including the tapping of nature springs. With the consolidation of refugees on Idwji Island into two camps, several new water projects were initiated. Water supply systems in Uvira, **Zaire** were improved in camps where new arrivals were accommodated and a water supply system was installed at the new site of Kahanda. In Ngara and Karagwe, **Tanzania**, a daily per capita of 10.4 liters and 13.3 liters of water was provided. Three water tankers were procured for Karagwe. In Kigoma, water sources were developed in the new camp at Mtendeli. Three water tankers were procured to meet needs of new arrivals. In **Uganda**, ten boreholes in Oruchinga were repaired.

Though implemented at great cost, the **sanitation programme** in Goma effectively contributed to preventing epidemics in the camps. In Bukavu, **Zaire**, UNHCR constructed latrines and composting areas in the two new Idwji Island sites and at Kahanda. Maintenance and rehabilitation of public latrines continued in other camps. In **Tanzania**, latrine construction and garbage collection were implemented as planned, resulting in satisfactory hygienic standards. An exception was the new transit camp in Keza which experienced sanitation problems due to the nature of the soil. Vector control was also undertaken in the camps.

In **Zaire**, the **health status** of refugees was satisfactory but budget constraints forced UNHCR to decrease the number of NGOs in health from 27 to nine by mid-year 1996. Immunisation programmes were successfully implemented with no significant outbreaks of epidemics reported. Compensatory payments were made to the Ministry of Health for services rendered to refugees at Zairean medical institutions. While the curative aspect of health care was encouraging, there were problems with reproductive health, the number of chronic care patients (AIDS), and a significant increase in the number of rapes. Payments to expatriate and local health workers were standardised and a common approach was used for treatment and for reimbursement to national facilities for the health care provided to refugees. The health situation in **Tanzania** remained good. Adult malnutrition was significantly reduced through supplementary feeding. A centralised pharmacy began in Ngara on a trial basis, and the results of drug distribution and management were positive. One agency was assigned responsible for health sector activities in each camp.

Though some areas of high density and congestion remained within the Goma camps in **Zaire**, the situation was generally satisfactory. **Road improvements** to the northern axis were carried out. Only one new site in Bukavu, **Zaire** was constructed during the year to accommodate new arrivals from Burundi. Additional land was rented to expand existing sites and for the relocation of the refugees on Idwji Island. Road improvements to Lubarika camp and in Uvira town were completed to allow for the use of heavy vehicles. Three new temporary camps were built in **Tanzania** to cater for 51,000 new arrivals and existing camps were expanded. The main repatriation road from Karagwe was repaired. Establishment of a camp to separate intimidators in Mwisa was begun, with an initial capacity of 200 persons.

In **Tanzania**, UNHCR and NGOs successfully promoted foster care for more than 10,000 **unaccompanied children**. Vocational training and life skill programmes were developed for adolescents and youth. In **Zaire**, preventing the abandonment of children by their families and promoting community-based care for unaccompanied children proved to be more difficult. At one point, some 15,000 unaccompanied children were being taken care of in more than 50 orphanages. Eventually, over 12,000 of these children were reunited with parents or other family members. UNHCR and Save the Children-UK (SCF-UK) promoted

the training of relief workers on both sides of the border on how to prevent the separation of children from their families. UNHCR also undertook protection and assistance for unaccompanied refugee children living outside camps, developed programmes to separate teenage boys from the former military and promoted conflict resolution and leadership development programmes for adolescents and youth. UNHCR extended efforts to protect refugee girls and female adolescents from sexual exploitation and abuse. In **Uganda**, a promotional campaign to increase female enrollment in schools was conducted throughout 1996.

A modest reforestation project in Goma, **Zaire** continued in 1996. This project targeted zones within the refugee-hosting area that have been deforested. An estimated 400 hectares were planted. Likewise, UNHCR provided support to Virunga National Park for anti-poaching measures. In South Kivu, small scale development projects have been maintained to profit the local community, while in **Tanzania**, tree nurseries were established both in the camps and surrounding villages. The refugees actively participated in tree planting in the camps with up to 100,000 seedlings planted in the Karagwe camps.

7.2 World Food Programme

7.2.1 Food Assistance

In 1996, WFP was responsible for the provision of food assistance to 2.1 million people in **Tanzania**, **Burundi** and **eastern Zaire**. In spite of the mass repatriation of late 1996, assistance to refugees continued to be the dominant feature of the regional emergency, with approximately 300,000 MTs delivered in the sub-region. The continuation of political unrest and violent hostilities in **Burundi** caused thousands more people to flee across international borders -particularly following the coup of July 1996 - and camp populations in South Kivu, Zaire and in the Kigoma region of **Tanzania** increased sharply.

Security considerations, in particular in **eastern Zaire** camps, led to delays in carrying out planned re-registration exercises. However, verification of the camp populations in Bukavu and Uvira in mid-1996 confirmed that planning figures were accurate. Refugee operations in general witnessed further refinements in modalities of distribution, confirming that a high percentage of food was reaching beneficiaries. In the second half of 1996, the outbreak of armed conflict in **eastern Zaire** led to the dispersal of camp populations and created a new humanitarian crisis. While food at camp locations was distributed prior to the dispersal of refugees, operations were severely hampered by lack of access and the difficulty of moving food across areas of armed confrontation. In December, WFP participated in assessments of dispersed populations, carried out limited food distributions in Goma and Bukavu and established a presence in Kisangani. Structures for a programme of assistance to concentrations of refugees and affected local populations in Kisangani, Lubutu and Tingi-Tingi were established.

In **Burundi**, serious insecurity continued to dominate the operational environment, prolonging the need for emergency assistance, while curtailing the access of humanitarian agencies to populations in need. Faced with some of the largest population displacements since the period following the coup attempt of October 1993, WFP established its own distribution teams to carry out rapid assessments and provide ad hoc emergency assistance.

WFP was also faced with the challenge at assisting 60,000 Burundian refugees who were repatriated from **eastern Zaire** in this context of insecurity. In more secure areas, WFP rehabilitation and income-generating projects helped to redress the impact of the ongoing crisis on the most vulnerable sectors of the population. In late July, following imposition of economic sanctions on Burundi by a number of African states, WFP's programme was seriously hampered by restrictions on the importation of humanitarian assistance and by fuel shortages which impaired internal transportation.

In accordance with its mandate, WFP played a lead role in the region as food aid coordinator, actively working with UNHCR and the NGO community to improve the management of the operation, to provide information on the regional food pipeline and to strengthen monitoring and reporting. WFP involvement in several nutritional surveys, in studies on coping mechanisms, periodic reviews of transportation systems and costs, plus investments in programme management, has been vital in maximising the impact of the assistance provided.

7.2.2 Logistics

In 1996, WFP faced significant logistical challenges in sustaining the flow of relief supplies to 2.1 million beneficiaries through a highly complex transport network. Insecurity was a major hurdle affecting transport operations, with conflict in the Masisi region of **Zaire** and in **Burundi** hampering deliveries and forcing WFP to be even more creative in its use of alternative routes. In late 1996, WFP initiated the establishment of a JLC at Entebbe, **Uganda** to coordinate the receipt and on-forwarding of food and non-food cargo for all UN Agencies and NGOs and to act as a point of contact with the multi-national force on logistics operations. The JLC proved to be highly effective in December, when air operations to Kisangani began to open up channels of supply to stranded refugee and affected Zairean populations.

Throughout 1996, improvements made to transport infrastructure as a result of donor support to WFP special operations reaped further rewards in terms of increased efficiency and reliability of deliveries. Major progress was made in WFP's assistance programme to the Tanzanian Railways Corporation, with rail heads developed at Isaka and Kigoma, wagons brought back into active service and four WFP locomotives brought from southern Africa. Also in **Tanzania**, WFP established a cargo centre at Isaka and began the rehabilitation of the Nyakanazi-Kibondo-Kasulu road in Kigoma region.

7.3 United Nations Children's Fund

Since 1974, UNICEF has had a sub-office in Bukavu responsible for providing emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations as well as for supporting UNICEF's regular programmes in the fields of health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation in **eastern Zaire**. UNICEF established an outpost in Goma in 1993. With the arrival of more than a million refugees into the area in 1994, UNICEF provided health care, informal education, assistance to unaccompanied children and water supply and adequate sanitation to Rwandan and Burundian refugees. In November 1996, UNICEF was forced to suspend all its projects as refugees and Zaireans fled for their lives and dispersed in different directions. Soon after, an office was set up and emergency supplies prepositioned across the border in Gisenyi. UNICEF's preparedness helped assist 500,000 refugees who returned to Rwanda. Multi-

sectoral assistance to Zairean affected populations was also provided.

For the past two years, UNICEF, under UNHCR's coordination, has provided humanitarian assistance to Rwandan and Burundian **refugee women and children in eastern Zaire**. Substantial support has also been given to local populations and community structures that were adversely affected by the massive refugee influxes in 1994. Activities have focused on special care, assistance and family tracing activities for unaccompanied children, providing **basic education and health care** and ensuring that **water supply and sanitation** systems in camps and in affected local towns and villages nearby were adequate. Between January and June 1996, approximately 270,000 people from the Masisi and Rutshuru areas were displaced due to conflict. UNICEF provided emergency assistance to the internally displaced in temporary camps. 11,000 children were vaccinated against measles and medical supplies were distributed to provide health care to 340,000 people for three months.

Water supply systems and latrines were built and care was given to some 800 children lost and abandoned. Out of some 27,000 refugee children registered in December 1994, almost 15,000 were reunited with their families by August 1996. Family mediators counseled and gave advice to families so that they would not abandon their children to orphanages and centres. This practice has been common among impoverished refugee parents who know that their children get better care in centres. Over 10,000 children, youth and women suffering from trauma were counseled through a UNICEF-supported psychosocial programme. Another component of this programme involved providing psychosocial care to 150 young children under the age of five in one of Goma's camps. To aid family tracing, over 5,000 photos of unaccompanied children were taken between January and August 1996 and displayed in special photo centres in the Bukavu's refugee camps.

Vaccination campaigns of measles, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and polio continued in the camps and surrounding local communities. Over 60,000 **Rwandan and Burundian** refugee children and 120,000 **Zairean** children were immunised against measles. UNICEF helped strengthen the local health care system and that in the camps by providing over one million doses of vaccines, essential drugs and equipment. Water supply systems were rehabilitated in towns and villages surrounding the camps and latrines built in local schools and market places in Southern Kivu. Water was brought by tanker to unaccompanied children's centres in Goma and Bukavu.

To address the growing emergency needs in **Burundi**, UNICEF in 1996 adopted a One Year Multi-Level Crisis Intervention Plan for Burundi (MLCIP), to be implemented through formal partnerships with local and international NGOs. The Plan consolidated UNICEF's programme activities and projects. Key components of the Plan included, inter alia, the **strengthening of health and nutrition** programmes essential for child survival, the **restoration of educational facilities** with a focus on war-affected children, the provision of **immediate relief and resettlement assistance**, and the improvement of **access to safe water**. The core family unit remained at the centre of the Plan's strategy to combat the disintegration of communities. The programme was implemented in collaboration with some 17 NGO partners.

To improve the effectiveness of programme delivery and ensure preparedness for responding to new emergencies, stocks of UNICEF items were decentralised through the establishment of a second major warehouse and six smaller warehouses in the interior of the country. In addition, UNICEF field presence in **Burundi** was strengthened with the setting up of two

sub-offices in Muyinga and Ruyigi and cross-border offices across the Burundi borders with **Zaire** and **Tanzania**. Particularly affected by the prevailing insecurity and instability was UNICEF's effort to set up community-level child protection networks in the country.

UNICEF's assistance programme in **Tanzania's** refugee areas has been focused on the **prevention and control of the most common health and nutritional** problems affecting the women and children. Immunisation activities against preventable childhood diseases covered approximately 120,000 children under five years of age, as well as 70,000 pregnant and lactating women. Over 300 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) were trained and equipped with TBA kits to assist in safe deliveries and safe motherhood initiatives at the grass-roots level. UNICEF ensured the availability of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), ferrous/folic acid and other essential drugs. Twenty collapsible **water tanks** were provided for the establishment of a rain-water harvesting scheme in four primary schools in the Musuhura and Lukole camps.

In Ngara district, there were some 7,000 unaccompanied refugee children. Many other children were separated from their parents but lived with other relatives. A recent assessment conducted among the new refugee caseload in Kigoma revealed the presence of some 2,300 unaccompanied children from **Burundi** and 900 from **Zaire**. Planning exercises with the participation of UNICEF, UNHCR and other partner agencies started in December 1996 to design future programmes in support of these unaccompanied minors. In collaboration with UNESCO, UNICEF has been supporting primary education for refugees and promoting **peace education** in both the schools and the refugee community at large. The primary education programme benefited over 85,000 primary school age children in 55 primary schools. Education materials, recreational equipment and in-service training for over 300 teachers were provided. By 11 December, a total of 47,000 school certificates were distributed to Rwandan refugee primary school children in order to help them integrate into the educational system in their home country.

Peace education efforts supported by UNICEF during 1996 included the organisation of a reconciliation and conflict-resolution workshop in Ngara for refugee educators, the production of peace education manuals in English and Kinyarwanda for teachers and community facilitators and the staging by theater groups of plays carrying peace themes.

UNICEF established an Education Development Centre in Musuhura camp for the production of learning and teaching materials as well as for capacity-building activities for teachers. The Out-of-School Learning Posts initiative aimed at providing educational opportunities for thousands of children who were outside of the formal educational system in the camps. In cooperation with UNICEF offices in neighbouring countries, cross-border operations based in Ngara and Kigoma were established to assist internally displaced and dispersed populations in **Burundi** and **Zaire**, as well as new refugees arriving into **Tanzania** from those countries. Three primary schools and one dispensary are under rehabilitation in Karagwe district and essential drug kits distributed to the poorest local dispensaries in Ngara and Biharamulo districts with a view to strengthening the Child Survival, Protection and Development (CSPD) programme. **Safe water supply projects**, which have been on-going since 1990, have benefitted thousands of villagers in refugee-affected areas. Logistical support was provided to UNICEF operations in the region from Entebbe, **Uganda**.

7.4 United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO, particularly through its Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (PEER), has been addressing the educational needs of vulnerable populations in the region since mid-1994, with special reference to the Rwandan crisis. In close association with UNICEF, UNESCO-PEER implemented the Teacher Emergency Package (TEP) programme, with related teacher training and awareness campaigns (landmines and water-borne diseases), both inside **Rwanda** and in **Tanzania** (Ngara/Karagwe) and **eastern Zaire** (Goma and Bukavu). Over 9,000 TEP kits were distributed.

In the refugee camps in **Tanzania**, the TEP programme was superseded by the normalisation of schooling provision through the supply of textbooks and regular school materials, in collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR and the World Bank. UNESCO-PEER has developed peace and environmental education materials for populations in crisis situation; English-medium versions of these materials are available and can be readily adapted to new contexts.

7.5 World Health Organization

WHO has continued direct involvement field level in the coordination and monitoring of the health status of displaced persons, returnees and affected local populations. Technical support has been provided to regional health authorities, international organisations and NGOs for the prevention and control of epidemics. In addition to the ongoing regular assistance to countries in the region, WHO provided emergency assistance in 1996 in the following areas:

- Fielded experts in the area of epidemiology, public health, cholera, water and sanitation in response to the massive repatriation from **Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania**;
- provided experts during cholera and bloody diarrhoea outbreaks in refugee camps in Kigoma, Tanzania;
- conducted rapid assessments of the health situation at the request of Governments of the region;
- provided drugs and supplies for the control of cholera and malaria and laboratory confirmation of the most appropriate medicines for treatment;
- assisted Health Ministries in setting up decentralised and effective coordination of health activities at regional levels;
- supported Governments in the establishment of acceptable health care delivery at district level and equitable access to health care.

7.6 Food and Agriculture Organization

As the lead agency for emergency and rehabilitation activities in the agricultural sector, which includes crop production, fisheries, livestock and forestry, FAO's main activities in 1996 included:

- Close monitoring of the evolution of emergency and rehabilitation needs;
- fielding joint FAO/WFP missions to assess the crop and food supply situation and determine annual food aid requirements;
- determining emergency needs for the agricultural sector;
- direct execution of emergency relief programmes in cooperation with NGOs and other humanitarian partners;
- coordination of Government, NGO and other partners' activities to obtain a synergy of inputs.

FAO monitored in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture in Burundi the impact of the civil conflict on the agricultural sector, paying special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable members of the population. In order to ensure as early a warning as possible of a decrease in foodsecurity, FAO regularly collects and analyses information on price changes and crop yields throughout the country. FAO assisted (in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture) international NGOs involved in small-scale seed multiplication activities in the provinces of Bubanza, Cankuzo, Rutana and Gitega (CRS, Austrian Relief, Dorcass Aid, Christian Aid). FAO has set-up a coordination structure in which all the Governmental, non-governmental organisations and UN Agencies involved in the agricultural sector are represented. All the seeds and tools distribution are organised within this framework to cover in the most effective way the needs and avoid overlaps.

In 1996, approximately 50 percent of the minimum agricultural inputs needs were covered with funding channelled through different humanitarian organisations. The effects of the embargo added to the absence of a consistent programme of seeds and tools distribution as well as of a program of seed multiplication have sharply reduced the capacity of farmers to produce their own food, entailing an increased dependence on external aid.

7.7 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights

In June 1994, the High Commissioner opened in Bujumbura, **Burundi** an office aimed at assisting the Government of Burundi through the implementation of a multifaceted programme of cooperation in the field of human rights. That programme includes training and educational activities, particularly for the judiciary, national institutions, NGOs, police, gendarmerie and military. In view of the many serious human rights violations occurring in several parts of the country, the High Commissioner decided to increase preventive action, in particular through the presence of human rights observers throughout the country, in agreement with the Government of Burundi. Between 19 April and mid-May 1996, he deployed five human rights observers to collect information, to hear witnesses, to investigate allegations of severe human rights violations, and to identify opportunities by which improvements to the situation could be made in cooperation with the authorities.

The main objective of Human Rights Field Operation in Burundi (HRFOB) is **the promotion and protection of human rights**. Since its inception, the observers have participated in efforts aimed at preventing and limiting human rights violations and violence. They have also brought cases of alleged violations to the attention of authorities, and they have followed

upon subsequent developments. In cooperation with all relevant actors, including international Agencies and Programmes, as well as NGOs, HRFOB has endeavoured to foster a climate of peace, confidence and tolerance amongst all components of the Burundese population. Such a climate, instrumental in the rehabilitation and strengthening of the civil society and democratic institutions, is such a prerequisite for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their home communes. In addition, HRFOB has continued to visit the **prisons and detention centres**, which hold more than 6,000 people. Most have been arrested without warrant, against some 1,200 detainees already condemned. It has also implemented a number of projects and technical cooperation in the field of media, education and justice system. In this regard, several seminars were organised, while an important programme of judicial assistance for criminal trials was launched in mid-February 1997, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and local NGOs. The promotional and educational activities also include human rights training for the army, development of activities designed to create a culture of human rights, and assistance to national human rights NGOs.

Although insecurity throughout the country and the lack of appropriate funding at the beginning has hampered the development of the HRFOB, additional financial resources in late 1996 has allowed an increase of human rights observers. It is hoped that by the end of March, 20 human rights observers will be deployed in Burundi.

In late 1996, the Government of **Zaire** agreed that two human rights experts could be fielded in Zaire to monitor the human rights situation and to advise the authorities and NGOs on international human rights standards. The Human Rights Field Office in Kinshasa (HRFOZ) was opened on 10 December 1996. During its initial weeks of operation, the office has focussed on establishing a working relationship with Government officials, meeting with organisations from the civil society and beginning to collect information concerning the human rights situation. HRFOZ has met repeatedly with members of the Zairean Government from the Cabinet of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Justice, and with members of the civil society including church groups and NGOs to discuss possibilities for cooperation and joint activities. Several programmes of technical assistance have been explored and will be developed over the upcoming months.

Work also started on a plan of action for 1997 that will include a strategy for monitoring the human rights situation across the country, and possibilities to improve national capacity to promote and protect human rights. Since January 1997, the Human Rights Field Office in Zaire has been included into the UNHCHR monthly briefings for Governments and interested agencies. In this context, the first report of activities was issued and distributed. In addition to educational activities which it has undertaken, and to seminars and colloquium on ethnics and human rights in which it has participated, HRFOZ is following closely the humanitarian situation in Zaire.

7.8 United Nations Volunteers

Since the events of 1994, UNV has fielded close to 450 UNV specialists in **Rwanda**, **Burundi** and **Zaire**, providing support for the activities of the UN system and various NGOs.

In 1966, a total of 158 UN Volunteers have served in different capacities with those same partners. During this period, the main sectors of intervention have been: emergency assistance to refugees and internally displaced population; support to humanitarian field coordination activities; monitoring the delivery and distribution of food and non-food relief items; support of human rights operation and confidence building within communities, to facilitate the return of refugees.

7.9 Department of Humanitarian Affairs

In 1996, DHA, confronted with a rapidly changing situation in the Great Lakes Region, addressed it from three complementary angles: International and regional conscience raising of the dimension of the humanitarian crisis, advocacy at national, regional and international level for political action as the main venue to address the deteriorating humanitarian situation, and re-design of the field coordination mechanism to improve the humanitarian response in the Great Lakes Region. Throughout the year, DHA's Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) played a catalyst role of all UN Agencies and humanitarian organisations in reporting regularly and systematically on the unfolding events on the Great Lakes Region. The reports produced on the Masisi situation, **eastern Zaire** in February 1996 pointed to the first significant triggering effect of the 1.2 million refugees present in eastern Zaire, and revealed the dormant crisis involving Zairean themselves. In addition, regular news reports and special analytical contributions have attracted the attention of the world to an evermore complex and dramatic situation.

In May 1996, the DHA led Inter-Agency Mission to address the Masisi situation constituted a milestone and, while limited in its capacity to assess the situation on the ground because of security problems, contributed to raise awareness of the nature of events in the Great Lakes and the need to review humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

The Resident Coordinator system constitutes practically the backbone of holistic approach to humanitarian coordination in the Great Lakes Region. The Resident Coordinators of **Burundi, Zaire and Rwanda** are the designated Humanitarian Coordinators. The Resident Coordinators of **Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda** play a key role on humanitarian affairs in their respective countries.

DHA field coordination units in Rwanda and Burundi continued to be strengthened through 1996. DHA personnel were also fielded in Zaire to assist in the coordination of emergency activities. The DHA Regional Humanitarian coordination and the Humanitarian Coordinators in the region, at their respective level concentrated their efforts on **strategic coordination** including providing overall direction of the humanitarian programme, setting goals for respectively regional and country level tasks and responsibilities; strategic planning, advocating humanitarian principles, negotiating access and resource mobilisation. The RHC had 4 regional meetings since December 1996, involving the Resident Coordinators, the Humanitarian Coordinators and the Regional Representatives of UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP. The three last constituted together with the RHC a practical executive committee of the Regional Humanitarian Coordination system through meetings and consultation to review events and adjust the humanitarian strategy accordingly.

In order to cope with the successive movement of return of 1.2 million Rwandan refugees

from Zaire in November and from Tanzania in December 1996, DHA made use of the stand-by mechanisms at its disposal through its Field Coordination Support Unit (FCSU) and its Military and Civil Defense Unit (MCDU). Over the period of 4 November 1996 to 9 January 1997 the DHA FCSU mobilised three United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC) missions in response to the Great Lakes Emergency and eastern Zaire crisis. These involved 11 team members as well as information systems support provided by analytical services (ANSER), a US contractor. The FCSU also deployed a multi-national support team from Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom which provided much needed infra-structure for the DHA Humanitarian Coordination Unit in Burundi, including vehicles, telecommunications, computers and other office support. A Swedish support team provided similar assets for the establishment of a humanitarian operations coordination centre in support of regional strategic coordination and the DHA Field Coordination Unit in Rwanda. This represented a substantial effort by DHA to contribute to the coordination of emergency management operations primarily in Rwanda, but also in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi.

At the request of operational UN Agencies, the MCDU, part of the Relief Coordination Branch, DHA Geneva, mobilised and coordinated the use of military (personnel and transport) resources. This included engineers and air transport experts, air transportation assets, and the provision of military intelligence concerning refugee movements. When the Multi-National Force (MNF) was deployed to Uganda, coinciding with the establishment of the UN joint logistics centre in Entebbe, an MCDU officer in situ acted as liaison between the humanitarian agencies and the military force. In total, the MCDU organised and coordinated over twenty long-distance and thirty in-region cargo flights with military aircraft, all in support of humanitarian operations performed by operational UN Agencies or NGOs.

One of the main constraints faced with the coordination activities was the rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground which, along with the long negotiations with the Government of Rwanda over the appeal issue, affected the finalisation of the Appeal for 1997 resulting in serious financial gaps. Consequently, the stand-by mechanisms were not replaced in time due to delays in the hiring of essential staff for DHA Coordination Units in Burundi and eastern Zaire. Another constraint was the difficulty to negotiate access to all people in need in Burundi and eastern Zaire largely due to conflicting priorities among the parties involved in the conflicts where war gains prevailed over human suffering.

7.10 International Council of Voluntary Agencies

The NGO Unit established by ICVA has been operational since December 1996. As a result of visits to **Burundi, Rwanda** and **eastern Zaire**, its staff has identified three areas of concern requiring interface between NGOs and the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator's Office. These are security, logistical coordination and capacity building for local NGOs. A meeting is planned for late March 1997 to enable NGOs and UN Humanitarian Agencies to address these concerns and develop strategic responses that enhance Inter-Agency policy coherence.

On a regular basis, the NGO Unit monitors activities for the Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator and disseminates information at the regional and global levels. Through a network of focal points, the NGO Unit coordinates the exchange of experiences and activities of NGOs at national level, e.g. recruitment and use of local staff, best practices

and other performance standards that adhere to existing codes of conduct and field cooperation protocols. The network of focal points also assist in collecting material for the regional data base and a directory of NGOs which is being developed.

The NGO Unit serves NGOs by providing a forum where they can meet to discuss their own issues and to develop strategies to advocate for effective implementation of common positions.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency in eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda - by Appealing Agency (January - December 1997)

REGIONAL PROJECTS
BURUNDI PROJECTS
EASTERN ZAIRE PROJECTS

Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency in eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda		
BY APPEALING AGENCY January - December 1997		
Code	Sector / Activity	Requirements (US\$)
THE REGION		
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
N01	-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	115,930,949
Sub-Total		115,930,949
World Food Programme		
N02A	-Assistance to Refugees *	80,057,709
N02B	-Assistance to Local Affected Population; *	10,905,670
N03	Rehabilitation after the Departure of Refugees -Special Operations	1,306,843
Sub-Total		92,270,222
United Nations Children's Fund		
N04	-Regional Emergency Coordination and Support	700,000
N05	-Health	10,414,410

N06	-Nutrition and Household Food Security	5,225,800
N07	-Water, Hygiene and Sanitation	5,703,800
N08A	-Basic Education	3,713,080
N08B	-Protection of Children in Especially Difficult	3,018,520
N09	Circumstances -Relief and Shelter Items	6,161,057
Sub-Total		34,936,667
World Health Organization		
N10A	-Emergency Essential Health Services for Refugees, Returnees, Displaced Persons	4,445,640
N10B	-Establishment of a Regional Health Information Network and Epidemiological Surveillance	2,558,840
N10C	-Prevention and Control of Epidemics	1,506,260
Sub-Total		8,510,740
United Nations Volunteers		
N11	-Agency Operational Support	992,750
Sub-Total		992,750
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
N12A	-Assistance to Independent Media	435,000
N12B	-Primary and Non-Formal Education	671,000
Sub-Total		1,106,000
International Council of Voluntary Agencies		
N13	-Facilitate the Work of Regional NGOs	328,965
Sub-Total		328,965
UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs		
N14	-Support for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	2,913,870
N15	-Information Coordination and Dissemination (IRIN)	1,294,813
Sub-Total		4,208,683
TOTAL		258,284,976

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency
in eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda**

BY APPEALING AGENCY

January - December 1997

Code	Sector / Activity	Requirements (US\$)
BURUNDI		
World Food Programme		
N16	-Assistance to Internally-Displaced and Returnee Populations; Rehabilitation Activities *	35,149,581
Sub-Total		35,149,581
Food and Agriculture Organization		
N17A	-Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to	1,785,000
N17B	Vulnerable Households	490,000
N17C	-Emergency Multiplication of Bean and Potato	165,000
N17D	Seed	420,000
N17E	-Support to Coordination of Emergency Agriculture Assistance	368,000
	-Development of a Basic Statistical Data Collection and Processing Unit to Monitor the Emergency Needs in the Agriculture Sector	
	-Rehabilitation of Damaged Woodlands Around Displaced Persons' Camps	
Sub-Total		3,228,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights		
N18	-Human Rights	7,307,000
Sub-Total		7,307,000
TOTAL		45,684,581

Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Great Lakes Emergency in eastern Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda		
BY APPEALING AGENCY January - December 1997		
Code	Sector / Activity	Requirements (US\$)
EASTERN ZAIRE		
World Food Programme		
N19	-Air Operations to eastern Zaire	18,093,304
Sub-Total		18,093,304
Food and Agriculture Organization		
N20A	-Support in Coordinating Emergency Assistance to the Agricultural Sector in North and South Kivu	276,000
N20B	-Urgent Supply of Agricultural Inputs for 1997 C Season (June 1997) and 1998 A Season (September 1998)	1,291,000
Sub-Total		1,567,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights		
N21	-Human Rights	877,000
Sub-Total		877,000
TOTAL		20,537,304
GRAND TOTAL		324,506,861

**It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.*

PROJECT SUMMARIES

REGIONAL PROJECTS

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
World Food Programme
United Nations Children's Fund

World Health Organization United Nations Volunteers
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs

Appealing Agency: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Activity: 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

Code: GLE-97-1/N01

Target Population: Burundi, Rwandan and Zairean refugees, Burundi returnees

Implementing Agencies: UNHCR, NGOs, and Government Partners

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To promote the repatriation of the remaining refugees who can return; to provide international protection and assistance in countries of asylum to refugees who cannot return; to assist in the rehabilitation of refugee affected areas through short-term interventions following the return of refugees

Funds Requested: US\$ 115,930,949

Summary: UNHCR's 1997 activities in countries of asylum of the region as described in this Appeal are based on an updated analysis of the evolving situation at the time of writing. New developments may require UNHCR to adjust its activities and flexibly respond to needs as they become known.

At the present time, the situation in Burundi does not permit UNHCR to promote or even facilitate repatriation as a durable solution. UNHCR does, however, assist those Burundi refugees who return in spite of these conditions. Accordingly, assistance activities in the region for Burundi refugees will continue wherever UNHCR has access to them. UNHCR will, in close cooperation with the Government of Burundi, continue to support all efforts towards establishing conditions conducive to the return of the 266,000 Burundi refugees currently in Tanzania and the estimated 47,000 still in Zaire following the spontaneous

repatriation of 92,500 Burundi refugees from Zaire in November 1996 as the result of the military activity in Kivu province.

UNHCR will target assistance in **Burundi** to these 92,500 returnees and to all Burundi refugees who may be able to return in 1997. Up to 50,000 IDPs will also benefit from programmes geared to assist returnees in their home communes with the rehabilitation of water systems, health centres, and schools. UNHCR in **Burundi** will also work toward family reunification, particularly in the case of unaccompanied minors left behind during the massive repatriation of Rwandan refugees in August 1996 from the Ngozi and Kirundo provinces. A residual caseload of approximately 2,000 urban refugees will also be assisted. To monitor the returnees in their home communes and to provide assistance, UNHCR Burundi is establishing four roving monitoring teams for the western provinces of Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, and Bujumbura Mairie, in addition to the teams working in the northern provinces of Ngozi, Kirundo, and Muyinga.

In view of the massive repatriation of over 500,000 Rwandan refugees from **Tanzania** in December 1996, the 1997 programme in **Tanzania** will concentrate primarily on assisting in the rehabilitation of refugee affected areas in Ngara and Karagwe districts, as well as the ongoing provision of international protection and assistance to approximately 326,000 Burundi and Zairean refugees still present in Ngara and Kigoma areas. In Ngara, a total of some 100,000 Burundi refugees remain. Significant numbers of refugees continue to arrive in the Kigoma area, with a total of 226,000 as at 4 February, 1997.

Assistance in the form of non-food items (blankets, plastic sheets, jerry cans, and sanitary material) will be provided to the new arrivals, and 50 percent of the old caseload will receive replacement of supplies worn out from use. Therapeutic milk, high energy biscuits, and corn soya blend will also be provided for special feeding programmes and to complement WFP's provision of basic food assistance. The domestic and food assistance components of this Appeal also include a significant amount for logistics and transport. In this respect UNHCR and WFP are closely coordinating activities on the ground. Important programme themes will continue to be refugee women and children and the protection of the environment. Individual status determination is being considered in co-ordination with Government of Tanzania authorities for the Rwandan refugees remaining in Tanzania to identify those who still require international protection and assistance.

UNHCR operations in **eastern Zaire** for 1997 will focus on two distinct areas of intervention. For the Goma, Bukavu and Uvira zone, UNHCR's objectives will be twofold: international protection and assistance to refugees repatriating to Rwanda and the rehabilitation of refugee affected areas. UNHCR has set up regroupment points where refugees gather and are then assisted to repatriate. The humanitarian rehabilitation programme will provide limited assistance to local communities in sectors such as water, health, infrastructure and agricultural development. After this initial phase, it will be necessary to implement a longer term development effort in East Kivu, with competent agencies taking over from UNHCR.

UNHCR continues to consider safe corridors of return among a number of options, if the appropriate security conditions exist. Likewise, the extraordinary costs involved with a massive airlift of returnees to Rwanda does not make this a viable alternative, but repatriation by air of small groups may be envisaged.

West of the present confrontation line in **eastern Zaire**, UNHCR will carry out a programme of protection and assistance to address basic needs of refugees from the former Goma, Bukavu and Uvira camps who have been located in areas accessible to humanitarian agencies. There are still tens of thousands of refugees who have not been located and whose fate remains unknown.

Since the primary objective of UNHCR for this zone is the promotion of repatriation, the provision of assistance will focus on basic emergency assistance, pending repatriation. The establishment of longer term camp-like structures will be avoided. Assistance will include the delivery and distribution of domestic items to accessible refugees and supplementary food for special feeding programmes covering vulnerable groups, complementing WFP's provision of basic food assistance. Supplementary food assistance will also be coordinated with other operational agencies such as UNICEF. Given the extraordinary security and logistics constraints encountered in the region, transport costs for the delivery of all domestic items and food assistance are anticipated to be disproportionately high. Air and land transport capacity will be coordinated and shared between the operational agencies involved.

A more detailed description of UNHCR's assistance programmes covered by this Appeal will be made available in due course as a supplementary document to this Appeal.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Food Procurement (Complementing WFP)	2,678,113
Food Transport and Logistics	301,751
Logistics and Transport (Relief Items / Supplies)	15,651,636
Domestic Relief Items	5,050,450
Water Supply	4,374,688
Sanitation	1,252,096
Health / Nutrition	5,662,560
Shelter / Infrastructure	6,295,818
Community Services	3,233,760
Education	2,578,140
Crop Production *	3,678,341
Livestock / Veterinary Services*	4,500,000

Forestry *	16,449,498
Income Generation	2,577,692
Protection / Legal Services	815,036
Agency Operational Support	13,310,877
Programme Delivery Costs	23,600,123
UNHCR Administrative Support Costs	3,920,370
TOTAL	115,930,949

**The implementation of the programme for crop production, livestock/veterinary services and forestry will be undertaken by UNHCR utilising FAO's technical expertise.*

Appealing Agency: World Food Programme

Activity: Assistance to Refugees

Code: GLE-97-1/N02-A

Target Population: Some 546,900 Burundian, Zairean and Rwandan refugees

Implementing Agencies: WFP, UNHCR, NGOs

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: Care and maintenance assistance where access permits; selective feeding for the moderately or severely-malnourished

Funds Requested: US\$ 80,057,709 [It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.]

Summary: In collaboration with UNHCR and NGOs, WFP will provide a care and maintenance ration to some 546,900 refugees in **Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire and Uganda.**

In **Tanzania**, WFP will provide food assistance to a total of 326,000 refugees. In the aftermath of the recent repatriation to Rwanda, programmes will largely be focused on Kigoma region, which witnessed the arrival of over 150,000 refugees between October and December 1996, representing a three-fold increase in its refugee population. Although refugee assistance is no longer needed in Karagwe, Ngara still hosts over 100,000 Burundian refugees, who will continue to receive WFP assistance.

Influxes of new refugees from Burundi continue in Tanzania at a significant rate, prompting WFP and UNHCR to constantly review the related planning figure. Given that many new arrivals from Burundi are in a poor nutritional state, agencies have temporarily increased the scope of selective feeding programmes in the Kigoma region. While Tanzania received the largest influx of Zairean refugees, the outbreak of violence in eastern Zaire in October 1996 prompted thousands of Zaireans to flee also into Uganda and Burundi. In **Uganda**, some 24,500 Zaireans sought asylum in the south-western region during the second half of 1996, joining 8,700 Rwandan refugees. In **Burundi**, late 1996 witnessed the arrival of 600 Rwandans and 2,050 Zaireans, the latter group was formerly in refugee camps in southern Kivu. WFP will provide food assistance to these groups while actively promoting their repatriation.

The number of refugees in inland **Zaire** remains a matter of speculation. However, over 420,000 Rwandans and Burundians currently thought to be in the area, it is clear that many less than this estimation are accessible. For purposes of food planning and resourcing, WFP will use a figure of 200,000. The delivery of food to areas in which refugees are now concentrated will present a major challenge and will be extremely expensive. While the use of air operations will be a necessity, especially in early 1997, WFP has recently begun exploring several overland routes in order to minimise transport rates where possible.

The key priority for all agencies will be to encourage the repatriation of the remaining Rwandan refugee caseload. Hence, the focus of operations in eastern Zaire will be to provide life-sustaining assistance, rather than to return to a care and maintenance situation. WFP will promote repatriation by ensuring that sufficient quantities of food are available both for refugees walking or being transported back to Rwanda and those resettling in home

communes.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
BUDGET ITEMS	MTs x US \$ / MT			US\$
Cereals	79,847	x	210	16,767,954
Pulses	23,954	x	450	10,779,399
Oil	4,127	x	900	3,714,708
Salt	998	x	210	209,599
Blended Food	6,879	x	320	2,201,413
Sugar	123	x	410	50,497
Sub-Total	115,930			33,723,570
Ocean Freight, Insurance and Superintendence Costs				6,514,092
LTSH Costs				26,663,841
Direct Support Costs				8,624,637
Indirect Support Costs				4,531,568
TOTAL				80,057,709

Direct Support includes the cost of monitoring / operational support and milling.

It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.

Appealing Agency: World Food Programme**Activity:** Assistance to Local Affected Populations**Code:** GLE-97-1/N02-B**Target Population:** 240,000 people, including 165,000 for a period of 3 months in Zaire, and 75,000 for 6 months in Tanzania**Implementing Agencies:** Local Authorities, WFP, NGOs**Time Frame:** January - June 1997**Objectives:** To repair some of the damage done by prolonged presence of refugees; to assist the recovery of affected local populations**Funds Requested:** US\$ 10,905,670 [It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.]**Summary:** For a limited period in 1997, WFP will attempt through a diverse assistance package in **Tanzania** and **Zaire** to redress the negative impact of the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees on the environment and the local population for over two and a half years.

WFP's support in **Tanzania** is the subject of an upcoming programming mission which will examine the possibilities of food-for-work projects to assist with environmental recovery, construction of schools/clinics, emergency assistance to those whose livelihoods have been destroyed in recent population movements, nutritional assistance to vulnerable groups, etc. A particular effort will be made to work with women's groups in order to strengthen their role in the rehabilitation process. With the stable political situation in Tanzania, it will be possible to programme assistance over a 6 month period.

In **Zaire**, food aid will be provided by WFP with a humanitarian focus, assisting the internally displaced while they resettle and re-establish their productive activities, providing nutritional support to vulnerable groups (orphans, malnourished children and adults in nutritional centres) and providing emergency assistance to others severely affected by recent events. In an effort to strengthen the role of women in the region, women's groups, or local NGOs specialising in working with women, are being identified, where possible, to be the channel of this assistance. Owing to the rather volatile situation in eastern Zaire, assistance is being programmed for a 3-month period.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
BUDGET ITEMS	MTs x US\$ / MT			US\$
Cereals	11,340	x	210	2,381,400
Pulses	3,402	x	450	1,530,900
Oil	567	x	900	510,300
Salt	74	x	210	15,593

Blended Food	446	x	320	142,560
Sub-Total	15,829			4,580,753
Ocean Freight, Insurance and Superintendence Costs				889,417
LTSH Costs				3,640,613
Direct Support Costs				1,177,586
Indirect Support Costs				617,302
TOTAL				10,905,670

Direct Support includes the cost of monitoring / operational support and milling.

It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.

Appealing Agency: World Food Programme**Activity:**Special Operations**Code:**GLE-97-1/N03**Target Population:**Regional beneficiary caseload**Implementing Agencies:**WFP, Transport Authorities, Donors**Time Frame:**January - December 1997**Objectives:**To ensure access in all weather conditions to beneficiaries across the region and to increase the efficiency of the regional transport network**Funds Requested:**US\$ 1,306,843

Summary: The delivery of major quantities of food and non-food assistance through a transport network designed to take little more than local traffic has required significant capital input by WFP and donors since the inception of the regional emergency. Funding provided through WFP in 1995 and 1996 has allowed essential enhancements to roads, railways, bridges and ports across the region, resulting in increased efficiency and reliability in food and non-food deliveries. The expansion of the programme into yet more remote areas in **eastern Zaire** will create new logistical challenges as WFP attempts to reach stranded refugee and affected Zairean populations.

While every effort will be made to access these areas using overland routes, an extremely poorly developed transport infrastructure in and around potential operational areas will call for the use of air operations to deliver a significant portion of the food requirements in the first six months of the year.

The rehabilitation of key local airstrips will be a vital part of these operations. In order to minimise the need for air operations, WFP aims to rehabilitate key sections of the Kisangani-Lubutu road in **eastern Zaire**. Other special operations which WFP plans to carry out in 1997 include the enhancement of the storage facility in Kigoma, **Tanzania** and the procurement of trailers and spare parts for leased trucking fleets. WFP still requires funds for support to the Tanzanian Railways Corporation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$		
	Project Cost	Indirect Support	TOTAL
Airstrip Repairs - eastern Zaire	750,087	89,260	839,347
Road Rehabilitation - eastern Zaire	1,100,000	130,900	1,230,900
Enhancement of Storage Facility - Kigoma	200,000	23,800	223,800
Support to Tanzanian Railways	511,709	60,893	572,602

Corporation			
Trailers / Spare Parts for WFP - leased Fleets	1,006,071	119,722	1,125,793
Sub-Total	3,567,867	424,576	3,992,443
Less: Funds recovered from cancelled projects	(2,400,000)	(285,600)	(2,685,600)
TOTAL	1,167,867	138,976	1,306,843

Appealing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund

Activity:Regional Emergency Coordination and Support

Code:GLE-97-1/N04

Target Population:UNICEF beneficiaries throughout the Great Lakes Region

Implementing Agencies:Other UN Agencies, NGOs, Governments and local authorities

Time Frame:January - December 1997

Objectives:Ensure the effective coordination of UNICEF emergency activities in the Great Lakes Region and strengthen UNICEF cooperation with other UN Agencies

Funds Requested:US\$ 700,000

Summary: The protracted emergency led UNICEF in November 1996 to appoint an Emergency Coordinator for the Great Lakes Region. In collaboration with the UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) and in consultation with the UNICEF country representatives, the Coordinator for the Great Lakes Emergency is responsible for developing and directing UNICEF's overall strategy and emergency response policy in the region. With the support of ESARO, a small UNICEF Great Lakes Emergency Office has been set up in Nairobi to assist the Coordinator carry out his responsibilities.

Specifically, the functions of the Coordinator, the Great Lakes Emergency Office and associated ESARO staff include overseeing country-level, cross-border and regional UNICEF emergency activities to ensure maximum impact on affected children and women and the efficient use of resources; monitoring developments affecting the humanitarian situation in the region to ensure UNICEF preparedness and capacity for responding to on-going and new emergencies; developing and expanding cooperation between UNICEF, other UN Agencies and NGOs' establishing and maintaining a centralised mechanism for tracking donor contributions and outstanding resource requirements for UNICEF operations in the region, coordinating preparation of donor reports; arranging and follow-up procurement, shipping and delivery of emergency food and non-food supplies for use in UNICEF humanitarian operations in the region; compiling and disseminating information on UNICEF activities and the humanitarian situation in the region.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Personnel (Coordinator, Programme Officer, Information/Reports Officer, Supply Officer, Staff Counsellor, CEDC Advisor, support staff)	575,000
Office Operating Costs (telecommunications, fuel, vehicle, office supplies, rent, etc.)	125,000
TOTAL	700,000

Appealing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund

Activity:Health

Code:GLE-97-1/N05

Target Population:Internally-displaced, refugee and affected host community populations, with particular emphasis on women and children in conflict-affected areas

Implementing Agencies:UNHCR, WHO, WFP, NGOs, local and national health authorities

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity and meet the basic health needs of populations and communities most affected by the crisis

Funds Requested:US\$ 10,414,410

Summary: Health conditions of large numbers of people in affected areas of the Great Lakes Region remain extremely poor and, in many cases, have deteriorated significantly owing to the effects of conflict, displacement and lack of support for, or access to, adequate health facilities.

In **Burundi**, worsening security conditions and ensuing internal displacement of people, combined with the impact of the economic sanctions, have made the health status of affected vulnerable populations even more critical. In **eastern Zaire**, the health needs of hundreds of thousands of women and children among the refugee, displaced and affected local populations far exceed the capacity of existing health structures. In affected areas of **eastern Zaire**, the looting of health infrastructure and breakdown in service provision have left women and children particularly vulnerable to disease. At the same time most households do not have the resources to pay for the limited health services currently available in the area. The health needs of many refugees and affected host communities in **Tanzania** also require urgent attention.

Priority UNICEF health activities in 1997 will focus on immunization activities and the provision of essential health supplies and services for children, women, internally-displaced or dispersed populations and affected local populations in **Burundi, Tanzania** and **eastern Zaire**. Preventive and curative health services will be supported, and essential drugs, vaccines and basic materials will be supplied. UNICEF will strive to strengthen collaboration with NGOs and other partners in order to improve primary health care services and ensure rapid response to new health-related emergencies, such as outbreaks of cholera and other infectious diseases.

In **Burundi**, special support will be given to some of the country's main hospitals (Gitega, Muyinga, Mutoyi) and selected referral centers, in collaboration with NGO partners. Specific goals will include: rehabilitating half of the non-functioning health centres in the country; attaining an immunisation coverage rate of 75 percent for BCG and 70 percent for all others antigens among children under one year of age, including those in unsafe areas; and achieving a 90 percent measles vaccination rate among all children under five years of age living in camps.

In affected areas of **eastern Zaire**, selected health centres will be supported to provide care and counselling to address the particular needs of women under conditions of armed conflict.

In **Tanzania**, UNICEF will support crucial health and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services targeting the refugee population, and will also work to rehabilitate and re-activate health services and facilities in local host communities that have been adversely affected by the long-term refugee presence.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
EPI activities, vaccines and equipment	3,085,000
Essential drugs and equipment	2,110,000
Programmes for disease control other than EPI	450,000
Primary health care, reproductive health and social mobilisation	955,000
Technical assistance and other services	887,000
Transport and logistics	830,000
Training activities	150,000
Support costs	1,947,410
TOTAL	10,414,410

Appealing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund

Activity: Nutrition and Household Food Security

Code: GLE-97-1/N06

Target Population: Children and pregnant/lactating women in affected areas

Implementing Agencies: UNICEF, local and national authorities in collaboration with WHO, FAO, WFP, UNHCR

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To support assessments of child nutritional status; to provide assistance to nutrition rehabilitation centres; to make available a nutrient-dense blended food to meet the needs of vulnerable groups; to prevent and treat iron-folate and vitamin A deficiencies

Funds Requested: US\$ 5,225,800

Summary: Conflict, insecurity and political instability in **eastern Zaire** and **Burundi** have led to a deterioration in the food security and nutritional situation of children, women and other vulnerable groups in affected areas. Malnutrition-related mortality rates among populations at new refugee sites in **eastern Zaire** have become unacceptably high. In affected areas of **eastern Zaire**, household food security levels have been eroded by the interruption of agricultural activity, displacement and widespread pillaging of livestock and food stocks.

In **Burundi**, it is estimated that acute malnutrition rose from 6 to 12 percent of the country's total child population in 1996. The sanctions against **Burundi** have contributed to high increases in the prices of basic commodities on local markets, which threatens to lead much of the urban population into destitution.

The influx of Burundian and Zairean refugees into **Tanzania** is increasing. Many of these refugees are in very poor nutritional condition and cases of severe malnutrition have also been identified among populations in refugee-hosting communities.

In 1997, UNICEF in collaboration with its partners, will help set up and run supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres to provide life-saving nutritional assistance to malnourished children, as well as to pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups, in refugee, IDP and local affected areas of **Burundi, eastern Zaire** and **Tanzania**. UNIMIX, therapeutic milk and high-energy biscuits will be provided to feeding centres, while vitamin A and iron-folate supplements will be made available for distribution through health centres as part of efforts to protect the nutritional status of needy affected populations. Special efforts will be made to strengthen nutritional rehabilitation services operating in areas where nutritional surveys have revealed the presence of severe malnutrition.

UNICEF, together with other agencies, will monitor the nutritional situation and support or conduct surveys and assessments, the results of which will determine further interventions.

In **eastern Zaire**, an essential activity to prevent widespread malnutrition will be the provision of seeds and tools to vulnerable households in order to rehabilitate livelihoods. These activities will be undertaken in collaboration with other UN Agencies and NGOs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Food supplements, micro-nutrients and equipment	2,678,618
Nutritional surveillance, monitoring and assessment activities	610,000
Technical assistance and other services	170,000
Transport and logistics	790,000
Support costs	977,182
TOTAL	5,225,800

Appealing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund

Activity:Water, Hygiene and Sanitation

Code:GLE-97-1/N07

Target Population:Children and women among refugee, IDPs, dispersed and affected local populations

Implementing Agencies:UNICEF in collaboration with UNHCR, other UN Agencies, IRC, MSF, and other NGO partners, local water authorities

Time Frame:January - December 1997

Objectives:To expand access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and facilitate the resumption of basic water and sanitation services in affected areas

Funds Requested:US\$ 5,703,800

Summary: In affected areas of the region, the water supply infrastructure has been destroyed or seriously impacted by conflict and massive population movements. The lack of adequate water and sanitation has contributed to increased morbidity and death rates in crisis areas, particularly among young children.

In response, UNICEF will in 1997 strive to ensure that women and children from refugee, IDP and local affected communities have access to potable water and adequate sanitary means. UNICEF will help in the control of health hazards transmitted through unsafe water and human excrement and will assist NGO partners and local authorities to develop water and sanitation facilities at refugee sites, strategic way stations and other areas. Particular attention will be given to service centres such as hospitals, clinics, schools and children's centres.

Specific interventions in this sector will include: the provision of potable water supplies to the most affected populations, particularly at refugee and IDP sites; the pumping and treatment of water in camps and affected local communities; the distribution of chlorine and the provision of generators and other equipment to ensure the functioning of water supply systems. Continued support for hygiene education and social mobilisation, including anti-cholera activities, will be undertaken.

In **Burundi**, UNICEF activities will focus on the repair or completion of gravity-fed water systems, targeting displaced persons' camps in particular. Wells will be constructed and fitted with hand pumps, and latrines will be built or repaired in camps, schools and health centers. UNICEF will strive to support the formation of water and sanitation committees at each camp.

At refugee sites and other affected areas of **eastern Zaire**, UNICEF, in collaboration with its partners, will support the improvement and operation of basic water systems to protect the health status of children and women and combat the spread of infectious diseases.

To help in the rehabilitation of refugee-affected host villages in **Tanzania**, UNICEF will assist in promoting sound sanitary practices and in re-activating non-functioning water schemes at the village level.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Construction and rehabilitation of water systems and latrines	3,321,436
Training and education activities	790,800
Technical assistance and other services	150,000
Transport and logistics	375,000
Supports costs	1,066,564
TOTAL	5,703,800

Appealing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund

Activity:Basic Education

Code:GLE-97-1/N08-A

Target Population:Displaced, returnee and affected local children

Implementing Agencies:UNICEF in collaboration with UNHCR, WFP, UNESCO, other UN Agencies and NGO partners, local and national education authorities

Time Frame:January - December 1997

Objectives:To promote and facilitate access to basic education for children; to support local capacities for primary schooling; to improve the quality of education; to support non-formal education and skills programmes, especially for women and girls

Funds Requested:US\$ 3,713,080

Summary: Provision of education for displaced, refugee and affected local children continues to remain a priority for UNICEF in the region. Education not only constitutes a fundamental right of children, but also a critical element to give them a sense of peace and stability. UNICEF will work towards meeting educational needs of children in affected areas, in collaboration with UN and NGO partners and will provide basic primary education materials and education services for refugee, displaced, dispersed and affected local children. UNICEF will strive to build local capacities for primary schooling with a view to having local teachers and para-professionals serve as positive role models within refugee and other affected communities. When deemed necessary, UNICEF will construct temporary classrooms and provide locations for basic teacher activities.

In **Burundi**, some 90 temporary schools will be set up during 1997 with UNICEF support. On-the-job teacher-training will be undertaken. A media campaign on Education For All is also foreseen, and radio sets will be given to schools for Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI). In light of the widespread and growing distrust, suspicion and antagonism between Burundi's ethnic communities, UNICEF's education programme will strive to promote peaceful reconciliation. Child-centered, non-formal education and social mobilisation through the use of mixed media (including radio, television, drama, puppetry, sports, art and seminars) will be undertaken, promoting the themes of child protection and peace. Follow-up activities will focus on how the family and the community can adopt new actions and behaviour to mobilise individuals, households and communities in support of child protection and peace.

In affected areas of **eastern Zaire**, UNICEF intends to support the revitalisation of the primary school system, which was disrupted by conflict in October 1996. This will be undertaken through the provision of school supplies such as slides and pencils, chalk, black board paint, brushes and exercise books.

In **Tanzania**, UNICEF is planning to provide basic primary education materials and services for up to 65,000 refugee children between 7 and 14 years of age. UNICEF will also support the rehabilitation of primary school infrastructure and teaching facilities within the Tanzanian host communities most affected by the refugee presence. Education Resource Centres and Out-of-School Learning Posts will be supported.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Educational materials and school supplies	1,421,880
Construction of temporary schools and development of education centres	386,885
Technical assistance and other services	640,000
Media campaigns	40,000
Transport and logistics	530,000
Support costs	694,315
TOTAL	3,713,080

Appealing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund

Activity: Protection of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

Code:GLE-97-1/N08-B

Target Population:Unaccompanied minors, street children, traumatised children, children in para-military forces and other children in distress in affected areas

Implementing Agencies: UNICEF, in collaboration with UNHCR, WFP, other UN Agencies, SCF, other NGO partners, local and national authorities

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To protect the most vulnerable groups of children in affected areas as provided in the Convention on the Rights of the Child; to meet the physical and psycho-social needs of particularly affected children; to trace families of unaccompanied children and assist with reunification efforts; to combat recruitment and participation of children in armed movements and para-military forces

Funds Requested: US\$ 3,018,520

Summary: The armed conflicts, massacres and massive population displacements which have taken place in affected areas have increased the number of children who are psychologically and socially at risk. There are tens of thousands of unaccompanied children staying with foster families or in special centres in affected areas of **eastern Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania**. Some were separated from their families before or during 1994, while others are newly orphaned or have been separated from their families in the recent conflicts or repatriation from the refugee camps in **Zaire and Tanzania**. The unaccompanied minors currently include refugees as well as internally-displaced children. While substantial efforts have been made to reach and assist as many unaccompanied children as possible, many are still living in unsatisfactory and in many cases exploitative conditions.

Population movements, instability, and destitution in affected areas are also forcing a growing number of local children to live on the streets, where they must fend for themselves. Refugee children are also found among these street children. Some who have experienced particularly traumatic events are in a state of shock and need special care.

Although the extent of this problem remains unknown, recruitment of children in armed movements in the region is a growing concern.

UNICEF, in collaboration with its partners, will promote and support programmes for the identification, tracing and family reunification of unaccompanied children in affected areas of **eastern Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania**. UNICEF will work to enhance the community's ability to care for their children as much as possible within a family setting.

This will be achieved by raising community awareness of the psycho-social needs of children at risk and by strengthening existing resources so that community members are in a position to provide for the children. UNICEF will provide food and clothing as well as education, trauma-counseling and other material and technical support services to unaccompanied children. UNICEF will also strive to preserve family unity by supporting the economic capacities of the most destitute families where children are at risk of being neglected or abandoned.

With respect to street children, UNICEF will support the training of street educators and the establishment of small decentralised drop-in centres providing for the basic survival needs of

the children.

In conflict areas of **eastern Zaire** and **Burundi**, UNICEF will engage in dialogue with local authorities and other relevant groups with a view to preventing the recruitment and involvement of children in para-military forces and other armed movements, and to actively promote demobilisation of child soldiers. Programmes for family and community reintegration for former child soldiers will be put in place.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Tracing and reunification for unaccompanied children	1,270,465
Special care and protection of unaccompanied children	418,616
Programmes for street children	250,000
Advocacy and development of a programme to prevent the recruitment of children in para-military forces	100,000
Media campaigns	30,000
Technical assistance and other services	250,000
Transport and logistics	135,000
Support costs	564,439
TOTAL	3,018,520

Appealing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund**Activity:** Relief and Shelter Items**Code:**GLE-97-1/N09**Target Population:**Internally displaced and other war-affected populations**Implementing Agencies:** UNICEF, with CARE, IFRC, other NGOs, and UN Agencies**Time Frame:** January - December 1997**Objectives:** To improve the survival chances and living conditions for vulnerable displaced persons, and facilitate resettlement and reintegration efforts of internally displaced families**Funds Requested:** US\$ 6,161,057

Summary: There are around 500,000 internally displaced or "dispersed" persons in **Burundi** and an as-yet-undetermined number of conflict-affected persons in **Zaire** who have either fled their homes or seen them looted or destroyed. Many of these families have lost much or all of their household belongings and are living in very poor shelters.

To assist these groups, UNICEF will provide shelter materials, jerrycans, soap, cooking utensils, blankets and other essential non-food relief items to cater for the neediest internally displaced and dispersed families.

In **eastern Zaire**, part of the supplies will be pre-positioned in key locations in order to ensure rapid distribution to people at the onset of sudden population movements or other emergency situations. Additional funds will be required to assist in increasing UNICEF's field presence and mobility in affected areas to strengthen its capacity to respond.

In **Burundi**, UNICEF will provide a package of services to people in displaced camps and dispersed populations living in marshes or with host families. These services will be provided by mobile teams or through the strengthening of local community and social service structures. Efforts will be made to support income-generating activities for destitute displaced families. Assistance will be provided to those internally displaced and dispersed persons wishing to resettle.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Relief and shelter items	3,664,990
Resettlement kits	450,000
Creation of community committees in IDP Camps and essential equipment for income-generation programmes	210,000
Strengthening of field presence and mobility	300,000
Transport and logistics	384,000
Support costs	1,152,067

TOTAL	6,161,057
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BURUNDI PROJECTS

World Food Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights

BURUNDI		
BUDGET ITEM	US\$	TOTAL
a) Staff Costs		
International Staff:		
1 Senior Humanitarian Advisor	174,100	
1 Information / Liaison Officer	129,100	
1 Demographic Monitoring Officer	---	
1 Programme Officer	129,100	
1 Telecommunications Coordination Officer	---	
National Staff:		
1 Administrative Assistant	6,000	
1 Secretary	4,200	
1 Driver	2,000	
2 Messengers / Cleaners	3,000	
4 Office Security Guards	5,000	
		452,500
b) Operational Costs		
Rental of Premises / Utilities	22,000	
Fuel	12,000	
Computer Equipment	36,000	
Communication Costs	150,000	
Office Supplies	14,000	
Vehicle Maintenance	20,000	
Field Travel	12,000	
Miscellaneous	10,000	
		276,000
Sub-Total		728,500
Administrative Support Costs (3 percent)		21,855

TOTAL	750,355
GRAND TOTAL	2,913,870

Appealing Agency: Department of Humanitarian Affairs

Activity: Information Coordination and Dissemination

Code: GLE-97-1/N15

Target Population: Affected People in the Region; Government/UN Agencies, Donors, NGOs, Decision Makers and Academics

Implementing Agency: DHA

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives:

Funds Requested: US\$ 1,294,813

Summary: IRIN was established in late 1995 by DHA to promote the exchange and dissemination of information on the Great Lakes. The Network manages a dynamic "feed" of information to and from NGOs, national authorities, UN Agencies, donors, human rights organisations, political parties, regional institutions, academia and the media. New material is gathered in the region by Information Officers working in the UN Resident Coordinators' offices as well as by IRIN's own staff. IRIN's updates, analyses and alerts cover the range of political, economic and social issues which affect humanitarian work in the region. A key objective of the Network is to ensure that subscribers benefit from better access to information which is already available, and from access to regional analysis. IRIN has established linkages with other regional entities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
BUDGET ITEM	US\$	TOTAL
a) Staff Costs		
1 Unit Coordinator	153,600	
1 Deputy Coordinator	129,100	
2 Information Officers	258,200	
1 Information Analyst	129,100	
1 Administration Officer	129,100	
1 Database Manager	80,000	
1 Translator	22,000	
Local staff	40,000	
		941,100
b) Operational Costs		

Office rent, supplies, equipment, miscellaneous	99,000	
Vehicle maintenance/fuel	25,000	
Communications (includes establishment of E-Mail facility)	120,000	
Field travel	72,000	316,000
Sub-Total		1,257,100
Administrative Support Costs (3 percent)		37,713
TOTAL		1,294,813

Appealing Agency: World Food Programme

Activities: Assistance to Internally Displaced and Returnee Populations; Rehabilitation Activities.

Code: GLE-97-1/N16

Target Population: Monthly average: 265,000 people

Implementing Agencies: Government of Burundi, WFP, UNHCR, FAO, NGOs

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To support internally-displaced and returnee populations through essential relief distributions and resettlement programmes; to provide selective feeding to the malnourished; to promote recovery in the agricultural sector and the environment; to support rehabilitation of community infrastructure; to support secondary-school students

Funds Requested: US\$ 35,149,581 [It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.]

Summary: In 1997, WFP will provide emergency assistance to 100,000 people, displaced by the violent hostilities in many parts of the country. Distributions will continue to be carried out on a purely ad hoc basis for periods of 14 to 30 days in order not to create a state of dependency which would remove any spontaneous search for means of reinstallation. Food is provided only after an evaluation by WFP or its partners as to the access of beneficiaries to other sources of food.

WFP will continue to support the Government of Burundi's resettlement programme, which commenced in September 1995, to promote the return of repatriates and internally-displaced persons to their communes of origin or alternatively to plots of land allocated by the Government. A reinstallation package of 3-months food will be distributed to a population initially estimated at 100,000 displaced people and 60,000 recent returnees. The three-months period may be reviewed on the basis of needs assessments.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs, special feeding programmes in favour of the moderately to severely malnourished will be undertaken for an estimated 14,000 people (10,000 requiring supplementary feeding, 4,000 requiring therapeutic feeding). The effects of conflict and the current regional economic sanctions on the population could call for an increase in the scale of this and other relief interventions in 1997.

WFP will assist approximately 13,000 vulnerable secondary school students in 1997. A study is currently being undertaken to identify the most vulnerable students to ensure that food assistance is effectively targeted to schools.

Some 25,000 affected people are expected to participate in WFP rehabilitation programmes aimed at helping returnees, displaced and other vulnerable people return to self-sufficiency. Given that women are the primary victims of the Burundian crisis, a significant part of WFP's programmes will be targeted to vulnerable women or women's associations.

Food-for-work micro-projects will focus on reforestation, plant nurseries, soil conservation, house reconstruction, small-scale animal husbandry, crafts, and other economic activities in community centres. Rations correspond to the prevailing minimum daily wage for unqualified personnel. The provision of non-food inputs by other agencies, which was sporadic throughout 1996, is critical to the success of WFP's rehabilitation initiatives.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
BUDGET ITEMS	MTS x US\$ / MT			US\$
Cereals	29,416	x	210	6,177,386
Pulses	11,601	x	450	5,220,450
Oil	3,573	x	900	3,215,475
Salt	465	x	210	97,672
Blended Food	1,935	x	320	619,040
Sugar	288	x	410	117,924
Dried Skim Milk	270	x	2,10	567,210
Sub Total	47,547			16,015,158
Ocean Freight, Insurance and Superintendence Costs				2,671,677
LTSH Costs				10,935,856
Direct Support Costs				3,537,292
Indirect Support Costs				1,989,599
TOTAL				35,149,581
<p><i>Direct Support includes the cost of monitoring / operational support and milling. It should be noted that the above represents the gross requirement. The net requirement for the entire sub-region (refugees, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire) amounts to 55,259 MTs, valued at US\$ 38.1 million.</i></p>				

Appealing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Activity: Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Vulnerable Households

Code: GLE-97-1/N17-A

Target Population: 145,000 vulnerable Burundian farm households

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture with the assistance of FAO and in collaboration with bilateral donors and NGOs

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objective: To supply minimum essential agricultural inputs to the returning refugees and vulnerable households for the agricultural seasons starting in June and September 1997

Funds Requested: US\$ 1,785,000

Summary: Burundi's agriculture is a traditional agriculture, globally self-sufficient before the crisis but structurally fragile in its capacity to cope with contingent problems. The agricultural production system on the small household farms is very poorly capitalised and is deteriorating year by year because of the current crisis. The critical factor for the most vulnerable households is the availability of basic agricultural inputs.

The needy farm population (IDPs, affected populations and returning refugees) is estimated at 145,000 households. These households will need staple food crop seed and basic agricultural implements for the next agricultural seasons in June and September 1997. Inputs will be procured from sub-regional and national markets and distribution done within the concerted framework of emergency agricultural operations coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRI) with FAO support.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Seeds (Bean Seed 1,450 MTs, Vegetable Seed 3 MTs, Hoes 145,000 units, Fertilizer 200 MTs)	1,540,000
General and direct operating costs (including monitoring, evaluation, transport, handling and storage costs)	245,000
TOTAL	1,785,000

Appealing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Activity: Emergency Multiplication of Bean and Potato Seed

Code: GLE-97-1/N17-B

Target Population: Ministry of Agriculture and affected population of Burundi

Implementing Agencies: FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs

Time Frame: April - December 1997

Objective: To relaunch seed multiplication programmes for bean and potato

Funds Requested: US\$ 490,000

Summary: Continued conflict and insecurity in Burundi has had serious consequences on harvests and seed stocks. High quality seed for the main food crops is in short supply in most of the provinces in the country. If high quality seed is not produced and disseminated on a continuous basis over the coming year there will be a serious deterioration in the production of staple foodstuffs.

Under the present project, FAO will design a methodology to evaluate seed requirements; promote multiplication of improved varieties of bean and potato seed through NGOs under FAO supervision; support local seed multiplication groups and small entrepreneurs to enable them to take up seed multiplication and disseminate high-quality seed; train technicians and farmers in seed multiplication, storage and marketing techniques and assist MINAGRI in drawing up a seed price policy and establishing the most effective circuit for seed distribution and marketing.

It should be noted that this proposal was already included in the 1996 Appeal and remained unfunded. It resulted in a serious deterioration of the genetic diversity mostly for bean seed. The collapse of the seed industry in Burundi will result in a serious deterioration of the country's capacity of food production.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical Assistance, (International Seed Multiplication Specialist - 8 months, National consultant - Administrative support)	160,000
Transport, field equipment and supplies	110,000
Production contracts	80,000
Training	25,000
General and direct operating costs	115,000
TOTAL	490,000

Appealing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Activity: Support to Coordination of Emergency Agriculture Assistance

Code: GLE-97-1/N17-C

Target Population: Ministry of Agriculture and the affected farming communities

Implementing Agencies: FAO/Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs

Time Frame: June - December 1997

Objectives: To provide the Ministry of Agriculture with the technical and logistic support needed to coordinate emergency agricultural rehabilitation action; to train supervisory staff in coordinating the humanitarian assistance.

Funds Requested: US\$ 165,000

Summary: Continued crisis over the last few years brought the public administration's operations and projects to an abrupt halt. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock was particularly affected by the civil strife. FAO's main activities in Burundi include monitoring the evolution of emergency and rehabilitation needs, fielding of joint FAO/WFP missions to assess the crop and food supply situation, determining emergency needs for the agricultural sector, executing emergency relief programmes in cooperation with NGOs and other UN Agencies, and assisting the government in the coordination of NGOs and other partners' activities. Since April 1995, the Ministry of Agriculture has been assisted by FAO in coordinating emergency agricultural operations conducted by the humanitarian organisations. Funding will cease toward the end of the first semester of 1997 and there remains an urgent need for the Ministry and its Regional Directorates to be assisted to continue coordination activities.

The present project will cover the fielding of an international agronomist, emergency coordinator, the purchase of minimum office supplies and the provision of training. Transport and other equipment stemming from the previous FAO funded project will be used to extend this activity.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical assistance (International Agronomist - 7 m/m National consultants)	115,000
Computer/office equipment and supplies	10,000
Training	5,000
General and direct operating costs	35,000
TOTAL	165,000

Appealing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Activity: Development of a Basic Statistical Data Collection and Processing Unit to Monitor the Emergency needs in the Agriculture Sector

Code: GLE-97-1/N17-D

Target Population: Ministry of Agriculture, all Burundian farmers

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture with the assistance of FAO

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objective: To assist humanitarian agencies with the set-up of an agricultural statistics data bank

Funds Requested: US\$ 420,000

Summary: Due to civil war, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock statistical services are no longer able to supply reliable information. The systematic collection of basic data and the analysis of the different sources of information would make it possible to fill a void that is a serious constraint on the work of the humanitarian assistance agencies.

The present project would support, on an emergency basis, the agricultural statistics services by setting up an appropriate data bank. This would make it immediately possible to have vital data on agriculture to hand and in the medium term would facilitate the transition from emergency to rehabilitation. The expected results of the project include: development of a methodology for data collection in an emergency context; definition of food security and rural social vulnerability indicators; training of National personnel in data collection and processing techniques; set up of statistical data bases on the agriculture sector; dissemination of information to humanitarian organisations involved in assistance to the sector.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical assistance, (Agricultural Statistician -12 months, Survey/Database Specialist - 4 months, National Agronomist - 12 months)	270,000
Transport, computer/office equipment and supplies	70,000
Training	20,000
General and direct operating costs	60,000
TOTAL	420,000

Appealing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Activity: Rehabilitation of Damaged Woodlands Around Displaced Persons' Camps

Code: GLE-97-1/N17-E

Target Population: 108,800 displaced persons in Ngozi, Muyinga, Karuzi, Gitega and Ruyigi

Implementing Agencies: FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objective: To rehabilitate damaged woodland around camps for displaced persons

Funds Requested: US\$ 368,000

Summary: Since the beginning of the crisis about 30,700 hectares of Burundi's woodlands and forests have been destroyed, representing some 29 percent of the country's artificial wood lots. The damage has often been caused by uncontrolled logging and felling around camps where the displaced persons are living. Private wood lots, those belonging to the communities and the State are being substantially destroyed. It is proposed to cut back the wood lots containing species which can regenerate naturally and at the same time prepare nurseries to produce saplings.

The rational use of these woodlands could enable displaced persons to meet some of their needs (fuel wood and timber feeds) and reduce the tension with local populations caused by uncontrolled logging. In each of the provinces involved in the project, 50 hectares of woodland near to the sites will be developed. The wood that is logged will be given to the displaced households. One nursery for each site will be installed to produce the necessary saplings. The management and maintenance of the nurseries will be under the responsibility of women's groups which will have been set up and trained by the project services. Cooperation with WFP with regard to food resources (food-for-work) is expected during the start-up phase of the project. The project will address the environmental degradation resulting from the over-concentration of populations, as well as provide displaced people with employment opportunities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical Assistance, (International Forestry Expert - 4 months, National Forestry expert, Casual labor and administrative support)	95,000
Transport, field and office equipment and supplies	203,000
Training	5,000
General and direct operating costs	65,000
TOTAL	368,000

Appealing Agency: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights /
Centre for Human Rights

Activity: Human Rights

Code: GLE-97-1/N18

Target Population: Affected Populations in Burundi

Implementing Agency: UNHCHR

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To observe the human rights situation in Burundi, to investigate on allegations of severe human rights violations and to contribute, with other international and local partners to foster a climate of peace and reconciliation among all components of the Burundian population; to develop and implement projects of technical cooperation

Funds Requested: US\$ 7,307,000 [US \$ 5,307,000 - For the observation component US \$ 2,000,000 - For promotional and educational activities, including US\$ 565,000 for the programme of judicial assistance (under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Assistance)]

Summary: In the context of the Office he established in Burundi in June 1994 to carry out technical assistance programme, the High Commissioner for Human Rights felt that the increasingly deteriorating situation in Burundi called for a strengthening of all aspects of the preventive human rights programme through the deployment of human rights field observers.

In the context of the increased conflict which is raging in several parts of Burundi and with the return of many thousands of refugees to Burundi since the outbreak of conflict in eastern Zaire, the Human Rights Field Operation in Burundi (HRFOB) will continue to observe the process and to assure that refugees and displaced populations are not repatriated to the provinces where they could not be reached by humanitarian assistance.

Concomitantly, HRFOB will pursue the development and the implementation of technical cooperation projects aimed at training and educational activities for the system of administration of justice, support for various components of the civil society, training for the security forces and assistance to national human rights NGOs.

Since 1995, the High Commissioner has requested funding for 35 human rights observers in Burundi. The contributions received have allowed, so far, the deployment of a dozen human right observers in the field and the recruitment of up to three security officers. It is intended to deploy 20 observers by the end of March and, should security and funding conditions allow it, to reach the target of 35 by the coming Spring. This would enable HRFOB to open two and later three regional offices in Gitega, Bururi, and Ngozi. Additional funds are urgently needed to cover the costs of the operation through 1997, not only in terms of human resources, but especially in relation to pressing communication and security needs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET SUMMARY	US\$
International Personnel (14), for one year, including MSA	840,000
International Personnel Allowances	655,000

Local Personnel	100,000
UNV Salary / Allowances (21)	882,000
Geneva Coordination/Desk	130,000
Consultants (operation evaluation and logistical start-ups)	80,000
Travel on Assignment / Rotation	300,000
Other Travel	250,000
Contractual Services (training programmes)	40,000
General Operating Expenses	400,000
Supplies and Materials	170,000
Acquisition Equipment (including vehicles, logistics and communication, IT and office equipment)	850,000
Sub-Total	4,697,000
Administrative support cost (13 percent)	610,000
TOTAL	* 5,307,000
<i>*US \$ 5,307,000 - For the observation component</i>	
<i>US \$ 2,000,000 - For promotional and educational activities, including US\$ 565,000 for the programme of judicial assistance (under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Assistance)</i>	

EASTERN ZAIRE PROJECTS

World Food Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET SUMMARY	US\$
International Personnel (14), for one year, including MSA	840,000
International Personnel Allowances	655,000
Local Personnel	100,000
UNV Salary / Allowances (21)	882,000
Geneva Coordination/Desk	130,000
Consultants (operation evaluation and logistical start-ups)	80,000
Travel on Assignment / Rotation	300,000
Other Travel	250,000
Contractual Services (training programmes)	40,000
General Operating Expenses	400,000
Supplies and Materials	170,000
Acquisition Equipment (including vehicles, logistics and communication, IT and office equipment)	850,000
Sub-Total	4,697,000
Administrative support cost (13 percent)	610,000
TOTAL	* 5,307,000
<p><i>*US \$ 5,307,000 - For the observation component</i> <i>US \$ 2,000,000 - For promotional and educational activities, including US\$ 565,000 for the programme of judicial assistance (under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Assistance)</i></p>	

Appealing Agency: World Food Programme

Activity: Air Operations to eastern Zaire

Code: GLE-97-1/N19

Target Population: Refugees, local affected populations

Implementing Agencies: WFP, Transport Authorities

Time Frame: January - June 1997

Objectives: To allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need in remote areas of eastern Zaire

Funds Requested: US\$ 18,093,304

Summary: The dispersal of refugees into remote areas of eastern Zaire has called for new logistics routes to be opened. WFP has made considerable progress in establishing overland routes from southern Africa and western Zaire and will progressively increase deliveries through these channels in the coming months. In the short term, WFP has launched air operations to augment delivery capacity in order to provide sufficient food and non-food assistance to refugee and local affected populations in eastern Zaire.

WFP is appealing for a total of US\$ 18.1 million to cover the cost of both primary air operations into Kisangani and secondary air transport to areas in which populations in need of assistance are concentrated. It is envisaged that airlifts will be required for a period of six months during which time the scale of operations will be progressively decreased as the capacity of overland routes is augmented. WFP aircraft will also transport relief cargo for other agencies. The movement of all relief cargo will be coordinated by UN Joint Logistics Centres.

PERIOD	AIRCRAFT	MTs MONTH	% NEEDS	COST / MONTH	MTHS	PROJECT COST	TOTAL COST
Jan-Mar 97	1 x Ilyusin 76	2,080	60%	1,144,000	3	3,432,000	3,637,920
PRIMARY	1 x Boeing 707	910	26%	624,000	3	1,872,000	1,984,320
SECONDARY	4 x STOL	2,160	62%	2,016,000	3	6,048,000	6,410,880
Sub-Total				3,784,000		11,352,000	12,033,120
Apr-Jun 97	1 x Ilyusin 76	1,560	45%	858,000	3	2,574,000	2,728,440
PRIMARY	2 x STOL	1,008	29%	940,800	3	2,822,400	2,991,744
SECONDARY							
Sub-Total				1,798,800		5,396,400	5,720,184
Airlift Coordination /Communicati						320,755	340,000

on							
TOTAL						17,069,155	18,093,304

Appealing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Activity: Support in Coordinating Emergency Assistance to the Agricultural Sector in North and South Kivu

Code: GLE-97-1/N20-A

Target Population: Local populations affected by the refugee presence

Implementing Agencies: FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Tourism

Time Frame: June - December 1997

Objectives: To enhance coordination of emergency operations in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry

Funds Requested: US\$ 276,000

Summary: Severe damage has been caused to North and South Kivu because of conflict and the presence of more than a million refugees. As well as severe deforestation, the loss of animal life in national parks and among livestock has been considerable. Agriculture and fisheries have been disrupted by conflict, movement of local populations, and the intrusion of refugees into the economic life of the region. Although the recent situation in eastern Zaire has made it difficult to provide any aid to the victims, a number of activities, often organized by local NGOs, were launched before the recent eruption of conflict. Such activities could be resumed quickly if security permits.

FAO, on the request of the Government of Zaire, is funding through its own resources a coordination unit. However, funds are needed to carry out the operations from June 1997. Depending on the security situation and on the control by the Government of the national territory, the project will carry out assessments of the impact of the recent conflict and the refugee presence on agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forests; evaluate needs of farmers, cattle raisers and fisherfolk in the two regions; draw up an inventory of the various organizations and activities in the agricultural sector; propose emergency operations with a view to obtaining funds; manage FAO emergency operations; provide ad hoc technical assistance to the different relief efforts and organisations and evaluate operations.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical Assistance, (International Consultant - 7 months, National Consultants -2 x 6 months Administrative support)	149,000
Official travel	12,000
Equipment and supplies	70,000
General and direct operating costs	45,000
TOTAL	276,000

Appealing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Activity: Urgent Supply of Agricultural Inputs for 1997 C Season (June 1997) and 1998 A Season (September 1998)

Code: GLE-97-1/N20-B

Target Population: IDPs and 500,000 farmers affected without being displaced

Implementing Agencies: FAO/Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To provide essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers in eastern Zaire for the agricultural

seasons in June and September 1997

Funds Requested: US\$ 1,291,000

Summary: A mission fielded in August 1996 by FAO's Special Relief Operations Service assessed the emergency and immediate rehabilitation needs for the region, however, in view of the recent events, requirements need be re-evaluated as soon as conditions permit and the international donor community informed of additional specific requirements related to the current crisis. For the time being FAO wishes to appeal in support of 500,000 IDPs and farmers affected by the crisis without being displaced. In 1997, FAO expects to be able to reach this number out of the total affected farms population in eastern Zaire. Seed and tools should be provided for the farming seasons starting in June and September 1997.

Currently there is limited access to much of the affected regions of North and South Kivu. However, since FAO is targeting the planting seasons of June and September 1997, adequate financial provision should be made to enable the distribution of essential agricultural inputs as soon as conditions on the ground and access to targeted areas will permit.

The set up of the operation will depend on the security situation and on the control by the government of the national territory.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Seed and tools - Hoes (100,000 units), Bean seed (1,000 MTs), Vegetable seed (2,000 kg), Fertilizer (2,000 MTs)	1,120,000
General and direct operating costs (including monitoring, evaluation, handling storage and transport costs)	171,000
TOTAL	1,291,000

Appealing Agency: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights / Centre for Human Rights

Activity: Human Rights

Code: GLE-97-1/N21

Target Population: The Zairean population

Implementing Agencies: UNHCHR, UN Agencies, NGOs/local experts

Time Frame: January - December 1997

Objectives: To observe the human rights situation throughout the country; assist and advise the authorities and NGOs in promoting and protecting human rights through the development

Funds Requested: US\$ 877,000

Summary: On Human Rights Day on 10 December 1996, the High Commissioner for Human Rights opened an office in Kinshasa. In agreement with the Government of Zaire, the office is composed of two experts whose main tasks are to monitor the human rights situation throughout the country and to assist and advise Government officials and local NGOs in promoting and protecting human rights. The office aims at providing technical assistance; establishing or strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, contributing to the training of law enforcement officials; assisting national institutions and NGOs that may exert a beneficial impact on the human rights situation, particularly as regards the penitentiary system and institutional reforms currently under way in the country. In view of the present circumstances which call for an intensified human rights engagement, additional human resources will be required. In order to reduce costs field staff will be augmented by the recruitment of local experts with experience in human rights.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Staff: Local	60,000
International Professional	220,000
National Experts	144,000

Consultant Fees and Travel	35,000
Official travel	55,000
Contractual services	12,000
General operating expenses	150,000
Supplies, materials and equipment	100,000
Administrative support cost (13 percent)	101,000
TOTAL	877,000