

# Guinea

## 2006



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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





# Guinea

## 2006



Ignacio Oliver Cruz/WFP/Kinsardou-Sangardo, Kissidougou/2005

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



UNITED NATIONS

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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

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

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

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

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

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

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHF1	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. REVIEW OF THE CHAP .....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 SUMMARY .....	5
3.1.A <i>Impact of Funding Levels on CHAP Implementation.....</i>	<i>6</i>
3.2 SCENARIOS .....	7
3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES .....	7
3.4 RESPONSE PLANS .....	8
3.4.1 <i>Agriculture.....</i>	<i>9</i>
3.4.2 <i>Coordination/Support Services.....</i>	<i>10</i>
3.4.3 <i>Education.....</i>	<i>10</i>
3.4.4 <i>Health.....</i>	<i>11</i>
3.4.5 <i>Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law.....</i>	<i>11</i>
3.4.6 <i>Multi-Sector/Refugees .....</i>	<i>12</i>
3.4.7 <i>Safety and Security of Personnel and Operations.....</i>	<i>12</i>
3.4.8 <i>Water and Sanitation .....</i>	<i>12</i>
<b>4. MONEY AND PROJECTS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS TABLE .....	14
<b>5. CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>NEW PROJECT .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>REVISED PROJECTS.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>ANNEX I. ACRONYMS ET ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>	<b>34</b>



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a result of civil wars in the Mano River Union (MRU) countries, Guinea has hosted nearly one million refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia for over ten years. It continues to also cope with Guinean Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), following rebel attacks from 2000-2001, as well as with additional refugees from the 2002 conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. The burden on host populations is tremendous. Furthermore, the linking of international assistance to Guinea's compliance with good governance and output-oriented macro-economic reforms has resulted in increasing poverty, high inflation, and the breakdown of social services and infrastructure, including telecommunications and transportation. Today, Guinea's social indicators have become similar to those of countries emerging from a prolonged war.

Unlike 2005, no significant reforms were taken towards reform this year to address this declining socio-economic situation characterised by a decrease in the gross national product, rising inflation, steady devaluation of the national currency, stagnation of salaries, and decaying basic social infrastructure and services that have not been maintained or otherwise supported.

In effect there is an increase in extreme poverty and vulnerability with over 50% of the population living on US dollars 20 or less per month, and with little or no access to food security, health, water and sanitation and education facilities. This has been the trigger for outbreaks and recurrence of epidemics such as cholera, yellow fever, meningitis and polio. High mortality, morbidity and malnutrition rates, particularly among children under five years of age and pregnant women, are a cause for concern.

In pursuance of the strategic goals agreed upon for 2006, the priorities for aid to refugees, returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and affected host communities for the next six months will be to:

- Reduce food insecurity, malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates;
- Contain the spread of cholera, meningitis and yellow fever and provide effective drugs for malaria;
- Repatriate and reintegrate the remaining refugees;
- Address residual humanitarian coordination needs such as contingency planning both in relation to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the Avian Human Influenza (AHI) and internal instability;
- Support the Government authorities on natural disaster preparedness;
- Support information management and a smooth transition from relief to recovery.

As a result of the Mid-Year Review exercise, 16 projects were revised downwards to adjust to a reduced implementation period and to cover unmet needs for the remaining six months. One new project was added, while four projects remain valid. Activities will be implemented by UN agencies and NGOs, subject to timely and adequate funding. Funding levels currently stand at only 22.7% of the total Appeal.

As Guinea is in the process of a political transition from relief to early recovery, most humanitarian agencies are shifting their focus to rehabilitation and recovery programmes. A Rehabilitation and Reintegration Plan is being developed for Guinée Forestière. However, it is important to note that for the remainder of 2006, humanitarian assistance under the CAP will still be needed to address basic needs in several areas (e.g. water and sanitation, agriculture, health and education). No Consolidated Appeal is expected for the year 2007 as it will coincide with the beginning of the implementation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA)/UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2007-2011).

The Mid-Year Review (MYR) 2006 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of US\$<sup>1</sup>26,518,542, representing a reduction of 19% in comparison with the original \$32,874,581. The United Nations and its partners require this amount to address the urgent needs of some 630,000 beneficiaries.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2006 page.

## 2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN<sup>2</sup> CONSEQUENCES

### Political and socio-economic environment

Limited attempts on the part of the Government marked the beginning of the year to address existing political and socio-economic challenges. Various segments of the Guinean society were also striving to reach a consensus on their country's transitional arrangements. However, as the internal political situation became polarised, a Government reshuffling and the creation of six new ministries of state in May 2006 failed to bridge the division with opposition parties. Moreover, the cabinet reshuffle, which brought back several onetime ministers, left vacant the post of prime minister since the dismissal of a reformist in April 2006. Political dialogue that resumed in 2005 broke down again in 2006 following contested results of municipal elections, which, for the first time, saw the participation of all political parties.

Bilateral and multilateral partners continue their support and co-operation with the central authorities, with particular emphasis on rehabilitation and sustainable development actions. Guinea received a World Bank International Development Association (IDA) grant of \$18,040,000 to finance water resources development activities and an envelope of \$34 million dollars was also received for the installation of rural tracks to open up areas of production over the next four years. France and Guinea also signed two co-operation agreements, of which €100 million (\$129 million) are earmarked to support activities during a four-year period in the sectors of education, agriculture, water and sanitation, as well as priority crosscutting actions aiming at governance, higher education, research and cultural diversity. The European Union (EU) is presently discussing its engagement with the Government over the disbursement of a \$13 million additional allocation for Guinée Forestière.

Governance issues are influencing the socio-economic situation and creating dissatisfaction among the population. The third increase this year (May 2006) in the price of fuel, implemented in line with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) policy that domestic petrol prices reflect international developments, has led to increases in transport, food, and other basic commodities. Also under IMF policy, Guinea adopted a floating exchange rate on 1 March 2005, and as a result the reference rate for the Guinean Franc lost 38% of its value against foreign currencies such as the United States Dollar.

Faced with an inflation of around 30%, trade unions capitalised on growing popular discontent to gain support for social movements within the country and called for an unprecedented five-day general strike in late February over inflation, deteriorating living conditions and lack of access to basic social services. A decision by the Government in April to increase salaries of workers failed to reverse the situation. Encouraged by the unparalleled success of the February strike, the main workers unions again called for an indefinite nationwide industrial action on 8 June 2006 demanding the cancellation of the fuel price rise of 30%, announced in mid-May, which obliterated wage increases set a month earlier. At least 11 persons including students were reported killed during clashes between security forces and student protesters over delayed school exams on the fifth day of the strike. On 16 June 2006, the trade unions reached an agreement with the Government and called off the strike. It is to be noted that civil society is becoming involved now more than ever in the call for a democratic process and this is one of several dynamics that needs to be monitored.

Regional issues still threaten the stability in Guinée Forestière. Efforts are being made by the UN to ward off new outbreaks of violence in the run-up for presidential elections planned for later this year in Côte d'Ivoire. While Liberia is at peace and rebuilding its entire infrastructure, and also taking into account the positive developments so far in Côte d'Ivoire, no new influx of refugees are anticipated. A possible resumption of democracy in that country would encourage the return of Ivorian refugees, thus bringing an end to their presence in Guinée Forestière, and contributing to the stabilisation of civil populations living along the border. Yet, progress in the voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees has been slower than planned resulting in a higher than anticipated refugee caseload.

In Conakry and major towns of Guinée Forestière, gruesome murders of civilians, attacks on private houses and businesses, as well as gunfire at night time continue with disturbing frequency. Drug use

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<sup>2</sup> The analysis contained in this document is based on the following evaluations and recent surveys: World Food Programme (WFP) Food Security assessment (Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping [VAM]), December 2005; Inter-agency rapid needs assessment, Guinée Forestière and Haute Guinée, June and August 2006; Health and Population Survey – *Enquête Démographique et de Santé* (EDS) III (unpublished, preliminary report of October 2005); *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) nutrition survey carried out in Guéckédou (Guinée Forestière) 2004; Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) nutrition survey carried out in Conakry, October 2005; Reports of assessment missions and field visits of humanitarian partners.

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among unemployed youths seems to be a leading cause of criminal offences. Unless authorities take measures to repair the Guéckédou-Macenta road, the N'Zérékoré region in the south of the country is at risk of being isolated, especially during the rainy season. Poor road condition is limiting access to vulnerable populations and affecting the dispatch of food aid in Guinée Forestière.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) held meetings in Guinea and Sierra Leone with their counterparts to discuss issues of common concern within the Manor River Union (MRU), with youth unemployment and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) on the top of the agenda. Several cross-border peace building initiatives aimed at stabilising the sub-region as well as actions taken on the ground by civil society organisations are also ongoing. Furthermore, the Government of Guinea and the UN are working together to strengthen national capacities, resources and structures in view of natural disaster prevention and management within the framework of post-conflict transition. Joint efforts are equally being made at the sub-regional level to address disease epidemics, to develop integrated UN system pandemic preparedness plans and to assist governments in the region in the elaboration, development, implementation and maintenance of pandemic preparedness plans. Although no case of avian flu has been reported in Guinea, as the pandemic continues to spread in West Africa, both the national preparedness plan and the UN contingency plan are in place to combat a potential spread of the disease.

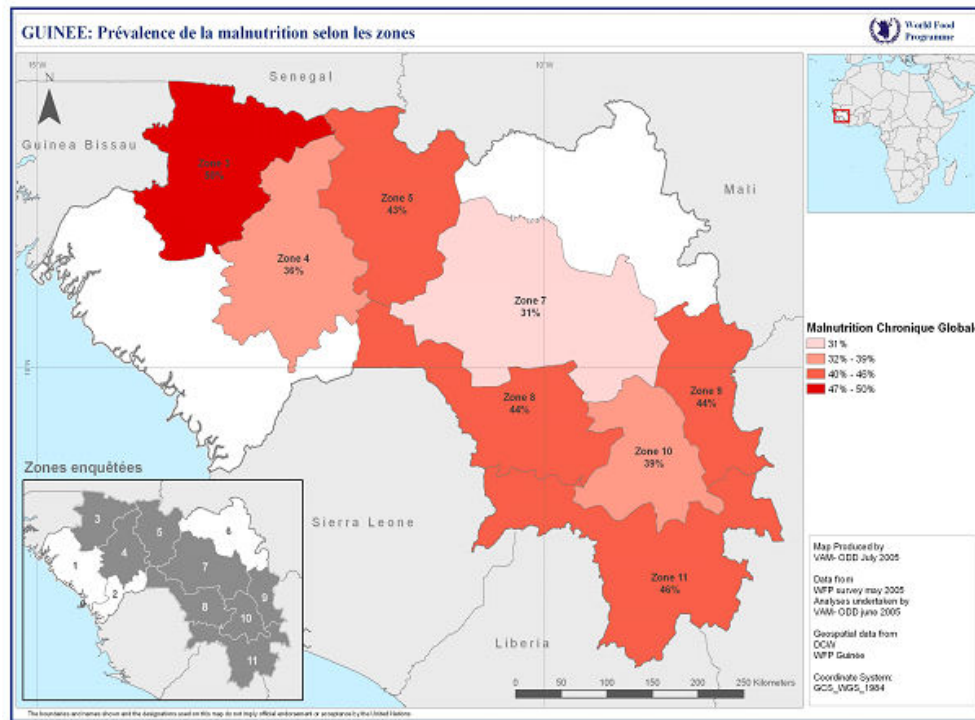
Coordination of humanitarian activities will be scaled down with the downsizing of the OCHA Guinea Office starting in August 2006. This decision was reached based on the reduction in the number of refugees and the shift of humanitarian agencies from relief to rehabilitation and recovery projects. Guinea is in the process of a political transition and development assistance is expected to resume with the Government's pursuance of the reform process. The UNCT has completed the UNDAF, which will be launched in 2007. In line with the third strategic goal of CAP, the UNCT has prepared an inter-agency transitional plan of action for 2006–2007 for integration and rehabilitation in Guinée Forestière as part of the CCA (Common Country Assessment)/UNDAF to complement the 2006 CAP and the phasing out of relief assistance. However, as the situation in Guinea continues to be volatile and could deteriorate in the near future, a small OCHA cell will be maintained in Conakry to monitor the situation and support the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator in addressing residual humanitarian coordination needs such as contingency planning both in relation to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the AHI and internal instability. Support to the Government on natural disaster preparedness is also foreseen.

The implementation of the Cluster approach introduced within the framework of the humanitarian reform and which the IASC has agreed to apply to all new major disasters is a significant change in the field of humanitarian action since the launch of the 2006 CAP. The aim of the Cluster approach is to strengthen the coordination framework and the response capacity by mobilising clusters of agencies, international organisations and NGOs to respond to particular sectors or areas of activity, each cluster having a clearly designated lead, as agreed by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the country team. The success of the Cluster approach would contribute to a more predictable, effective, and accountable response to protection and assistance needs.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), approved by the UN General Assembly in December 2005, represents another significant tool implemented within the framework of the humanitarian reform. The Fund is intended to provide quick initial funding for life-saving assistance and rapid response in sudden onset, rapidly deteriorating, and under-funded emergencies. Guinea has been allocated \$1,000,000 so far.

Priorities for the second half of 2006 will be to reduce malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates, improve access to basic social services, effective health care and adequate levels of medical services including malaria treatments. They also include the prevention of cholera and meningitis epidemics as well as the re-emergence of diseases such as polio and yellow fever. Health and nutrition is the most critical sector followed by food security, and water and sanitation. The swift repatriation of Liberian refugees and the local reintegration of the remaining Sierra Leonean refugees need to be addressed, while IDPs still require protection and assistance to reintegrate in their host communities. It is expected that host communities that have in the past been neglected will then benefit from rehabilitation assistance. It is against this background that information management/analysis and inter-agency coordination will need to be reinforced.

## GUINEA



### Humanitarian consequences

The socio-economic situation has deteriorated further, putting pressure on vulnerable populations living in extreme poverty amid decreasing coping mechanisms. Rising inflation and currency depreciation have had a strong impact on food as Guinea, which, despite its rich natural environment, imports the majority of its rice, the country's staple food. Within the Civil Service, monthly wage has depreciated by 40%. Women, children and the elderly have been the most affected.

Humanitarian indicators across the board are low; while the majority of the population continues to face high mortality, morbidity and malnutrition rates due to poor access to health services, clean drinking water, sanitation, education and food. To mention but a few:

- Acute malnutrition is on average 9%;
- Chronic malnutrition has reached 35%;
- 77% of children under five years of age suffer from anaemia;
- 16% of the population is food insecure and another 18% is at risk of becoming food insecure;
- 40% have no access to potable water;
- Only 37% of children under five years of age are fully vaccinated and 14% have not been vaccinated at all.

Cholera, meningitis, yellow fever and polio affect the poorest areas and have become more recurrent and more lethal. The groups most at risk are children under five years of age living in households affected by HIV/AIDS, with 33% acute and 45% chronic malnutrition rates, but also lactating and pregnant women, most of whom are suffering from severe or moderate anaemia.



With the onset of the rainy season, there is a potential for a spread of cholera, particularly for inhabitants of Guinée Forestière. Over 1,109 cases and 127 deaths with a lethality rate of 11% have been recorded since January 2006. A meningitis outbreak was confirmed in March 2006, affecting mostly inhabitants in the prefecture of Mandiana in Haute Guinée, where 171 cases with 18 deaths were reported as of end April 2006. An immunisation campaign was carried out by *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF)-Switzerland.

Based on a review of the needs of refugees and the necessity to speed-up repatriation, but also as a result of inadequate funding, WFP has decreased rations from 2,100 kcal to 1,600 kcal per day for Liberian refugees. On the other hand, Ivorian refugees who have been recently transferred into new camps will continue to receive 2,100 kcal per day as they do not have the opportunity to develop their own coping mechanisms. Internally displaced persons are still unable to return to their villages of origin because of damaged infrastructure, little or no assistance to support their local integration and an incomplete legal status since they are not in possession of valid identification documents. Pressure on the host communities is expected to last as long as the presence of refugees and IDPs in their communities will continue. A UNCT plan of action for Guinée Forestière has identified activities to improve conditions for conflict-affected host communities and IDPs.

Overall, the voluntary repatriation process itself has been slower than expected, resulting in a higher refugee caseload remaining in Guinea. Out of 55,000 Liberian refugees retained for repatriation in 2005, only 20,000 were repatriated. It is hoped that the planned repatriation of 35,000 refugees in 2006 will proceed as scheduled. Limited population movements reported in the area of Ganta and Nimba could also slowdown the repatriation process. While Liberia has entered an era of hope with the opportunity to rebuild and pursue national reconciliation, the return of many Mandingos from refugee camps in Guinea is fuelling ethnic tensions over the ownership of land and property in northern Nimba County, causing many returning refugees to seek refuge in the surrounding forest. In addition, there have been reports of increasing tension between Guineans and Sierra Leoneans calling for a settlement of the long-standing dispute over Yenga village in the eastern province of Sierra Leone (along the border with Guinea).

### **3. REVIEW OF THE CHAP**

#### **3.1 Summary**

The current CHAP strategy remains valid, given that the current humanitarian context is not expected to change without a timely and effective response to priority needs in the sectors of food, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education, protection and natural disasters; nor will it change without the return or local integration of refugees, IDPs and returnees. The importance of addressing socio-economic challenges, the need to strengthen the coordination capacity of local counterparts and to address the root causes of sub-regional instability must not be underestimated. Embarking on timely and joint action to address cross-border issues, such as arms and human trafficking, youth unemployment, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants, HIV/AIDS, Avian Influenza and disease epidemics within the Manor River Union countries and Côte d'Ivoire is also crucial.



Despite the importance of the protection sector, its goals cannot be achieved with limited resources (7% of requirements resourced to date). Actions include the protection of conflict-affected children and women at the border; sensitisation campaigns to address trafficking and exploitation of children and women; support to children associated with armed movements: conflict prevention; reduction of sexual abuse; protection of orphans and other vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS; IDP protection; and, the revision of the legislation on asylum.

Emphasis has also been placed on improving the response to projects in the agriculture sector (food aid and food security), as food insecurity impacts on the levels of nutrition of vulnerable groups, particularly children under five years of age. UN agencies and NGOs are supporting the authorities with extensive rehabilitation and treatment of water points in Guinée Forestière, as well as with an information campaign in the fight against cholera.

In the area of preparedness and planning for an avian influenza pandemic, the UNCT has developed a contingency plan and is supporting the authorities in developing a National Preparedness and Response Plan. The aim of the Plan is to build a common understanding of the threat and to engage UN and NGO partners, Government, the private sector and the civil society in coordinated and far-reaching strategies in the face of a potential crisis.

With regard to advocacy for the most vulnerable, inter-agency needs assessments in Guinée Forestière and Haute Guinée and improved inter-agency coordination at national and provincial levels helped to identify gaps and propose integrated programmes in critical areas, such as food security, health and nutrition. Sharing and management of information helped to reinforce coordination and decision-making capacities among humanitarian stakeholders.

A UN-OCHA Regional Office for West Africa mission to Guinea in March 2006 conducted a preliminary evaluation of national capacities, resources and structures in view of natural disaster prevention and management. At the request of the Ministry of Environment, an OCHA/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Common Group assessment mission is expected to take place later in the year to evaluate zones at risk as well as national capacities to respond to potential disaster.

Rehabilitation efforts in Guinée Forestière will ultimately compensate host communities for their generosity over the past ten years *vis-à-vis* conflict-affected populations and facilitate a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development. By the end of 2005, UNHCR has distributed seeds, agriculture tools, and fertilizers to host populations in Boreah and neighbouring villages and proceeded to a progressive handover of refugee camps as they become vacant following repatriation operations. Humanitarian partners have already engaged in discussions on the post-refugee situation and rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas affected by the extended presence of refugees, particularly in the area of Guéckédou. The programme will further help to improve early-warning and preparedness measures for potential crises in the sub-region and promote conflict prevention in border areas.

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

According to the OCHA/FTS, funding at mid-year stands at only 23% of the requested original requirement of \$32,874,581 with \$7,485,748 contributed, leaving unmet requirements of \$25,388,833. This is worse than at mid-2005, when funding was 42%. So far, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (multi-sector) has received 42.8% of its requirements, which includes allocation by UNHCR from un-earmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, OCHA (coordination) has received 17% and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) just 7.2%. The lack of resources in other sectors means that progress in meeting sectoral objectives has not been possible.

Food aid agencies have been compelled to reduce both the standard ration of food aid and the targeted number of beneficiaries. The short rations have affected nutrition and health, with malnutrition rates remaining at high levels. Thousands of persons await vaccination against meningitis, polio and other life threatening diseases. Effective malaria treatments remain unavailable for the vast majority of Guineans.

Inadequate funding is also affecting sectors such as water and sanitation, as access to safe drinking water remains limited for a large number of the population in both Conakry and rural areas. In the agriculture sector, resources have been insufficient to procure seeds, which could undermine the harvest in 2006 and render farmers food insufficient. To mitigate the adverse impact of insufficient funding, two inter-agency projects targeting actions in the food security, health, and water and sanitation sectors stand to benefit from the CERF for "under-funded emergencies", of which \$1,000,000 was allocated to Guinea. Funding will be used for combating a cholera and meningitis epidemic, and for preventing the cholera epidemic from spreading to other prefectures. It will also be used to support household food security and contribute to reducing severe malnutrition of host communities and IDPs in Guinée Forestière. The protection sector also remains largely under-funded, at a time when the funding of child protection activities is a priority. In addition, emergency education facilities continue to be non-functional.

By mid-year, humanitarian agencies like WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR and United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) have maintained momentum in the face of delayed funding by using carryover funds pledged the previous year or relied on core funding and/or other resources outside the framework of the CAP to embark on their planned projects. As a result, agency recovery activities faced a setback against more pressing humanitarian needs in the country.

### 3.2 Scenarios

Overall, core assumptions identified in the 2006 CHAP remain applicable and planning scenarios remain valid:

- Maintenance of the political status quo, especially with the recent Government reshuffle. A power vacuum could trigger power struggles, some instability, but not expected to lead to a civil war;
- Continuing economic difficulties, coupled with a weakened international response and decreasing coping mechanisms. Recent increases in the price of fuel, transportation and main commodities are likely to heighten tensions, cause social movements with more civil society engagement;
- Resumption of general strikes and social unrest creating conditions for new violent outbreaks;
- Mortality, morbidity and malnutrition expected to increase as the most vulnerable segments of the populations have limited access to food, water and basic social services;
- Shortages of water supply, vaccines and essential drugs may further limit the capacity to contain the ongoing cholera epidemic, meningitis, yellow fever and malaria. There is also the likelihood of avian influenza affecting Guinea;
- Lack of job opportunities among the youth resulting in rampant but persistent insecurity, with banditry and murders committed in Conakry and other regions;
- Probable population movements if presidential elections are held later this year in Côte d'Ivoire, with a new influx of refugees and returnees from Côte d'Ivoire, a return of Liberian refugees from Nimba county and an increased need for local integration, as well as renewed waves of internally displaced persons.

### 3.3 Strategic Priorities

The strategic priorities for humanitarian action in the 2006 CAP (the last for Guinea) remain unchanged. Achievements and constraints in the implementation of the strategic priorities are summarised below:

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

- OCHA pursued its coordination role in respect of the organisation and conduct of regular monthly IASC/*Comité Permanent Inter-Agence* (COPIA) meetings.
- Implementation of the Cluster approach led to UNHCR assuming leadership for IDPs and the coordination of humanitarian and early recovery activities in Guinée Forestière. UNHCR is already facilitating the monthly general humanitarian coordination meeting in the region. A seminar on the 'Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement' jointly organised by OCHA and the Norwegian Refugee Council will take place in N'Zérékoré at the end of June 2006;
- The voluntary repatriation of 35,000 Liberian refugees is progressing as planned, albeit slowly, and is set to achieve its objectives by the end of the year. Since the beginning of 2006, more than 13,000 Liberians have been repatriated. Following the end of voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees, 44 families among the residual caseload have been locally integrated in the prefectures of their choice, while the process continues for some 40 families. In pursuit of its family reunification objectives, UNHCR recently repatriated 19 separated and unaccompanied children to Sierra Leone;
- Because of the volatile situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the repatriation of Ivorian refugees will not take place in 2006 as scheduled. Also, funds allocated to this project were partly transferred to the Care and Maintenance of Refugees project. It is worth of note that effective 31 December 2006, WFP will discontinue food distribution to refugees, with the exception of the elderly and other extremely vulnerable people;
- As part of the reunification exercise, 60 separated refugee children were reunited with their families in Sierra Leone. Joint cross-border coordination led by UNICEF allowed authorities to locate and repatriate a trafficked child in Liberia;
- 50 social workers from Government, UN agencies, NGOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) were trained in Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), resulting in the development of their respective emergency plans;
- In addition, the Government of Guinea signed a sub-regional Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with eight countries and a bi-lateral one with the Republic of Mali to prevent child trafficking and improve border control as well as social mobilisation to address the phenomenon;
- A pilot project on Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC) providing psychosocial support, access to education and health to these vulnerable groups was launched in mid-year in N'Zérékoré and Conakry. The project demonstrated its effectiveness in protecting 320 OVC and 91 families affected by HIV/AIDS in Conakry and N'Zérékoré. A Database Unit was established

as part of monitoring and evaluation of child protection indicators at the Ministry of Social Affairs in charge of Child Protection;

- WFP assisted 65,000 primary school children in 297 schools in Guinée Forestière, through its Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programme aimed to support host communities by reducing food insecurity and increasing primary school enrolment;
- A pilot project providing food support for HIV/AIDS affected and infected people in Guéckédou and Macenta, has been implemented by MSF-Belgium;
- A joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/WFP Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) activity is being implemented in Guéckédou to reintegrate ex-volunteers through farming training courses;
- WFP is also supporting a food-for-training activity through a local NGO (Today's Women International Network [TWIN]), to reintegrate sex workers into society in Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré;
- Supplementary Feeding Centres (SFCs) and Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) for both refugees and host populations received food assistance from WFP through its partners (MSF, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Macenta hospital, ACF, Plan Guinée).

#### **Enhance early warning, emergency preparedness and information sharing**

- The Security Management Team increased the frequency of its meetings and conduct of radio checks on a daily basis to strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness;
- OCHA supported the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator on early warning, capacity building and emergency preparedness through various coordination fora. OCHA is also assisting the *Service National d'Action Humanitaire* (SENAH) with the preparation of a national humanitarian policy paper to ensure timely and effective response to future emergencies. A seminar on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and other applicable international instruments is scheduled for end-June;
- OCHA is supporting Government efforts to establish a national early warning system for natural disasters, including floods, earthquakes, and locust infestations;
- Task forces were set up to support preparedness and planning for conflict management in Guinea and the sub-region, and for the avian flu pandemic. Contingency plans are being updated;
- The OCHA Information Management and Dissemination Unit has reinforced the provision of information to all partners at the national and regional level, through the creation of a standardised joint database, website, mapping system, inter-agency radio programme, monthly and weekly situation analysis, briefings and other updates.

#### **Reduce vulnerability through more sustainable actions and prepare a transition strategy from relief to early recovery**

- Cross-border coordination efforts within the MRU countries and Côte d'Ivoire are being pursued in order to allow for common action to address cross-border issues such as youth and unemployment, human trafficking, conflict prevention and peace building, illegal traffic in small arms and light weapons, the demobilisation and reintegration of ex-volunteers and other groups, and the control of the spread of HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, cholera, meningitis and other epidemics;
- The UNCT and local authorities are in the process of developing an inter-agency transitional Plan of Action for Guinée Forestière for 2006-07 based on the CCA/UNDAF to complement and replace the CAP 2006 and other humanitarian relief assistance. A regional task force has been set up and is coordinated by OCHA. Within the framework of joint programming, a workshop involving local authorities, the UN and civil society is planned for end-June 2006. The Transitional Plan of Action aims to address peace building, early recovery, rehabilitation and income-generating needs in the most critical areas of Guinée Forestière and to ensure the return, resettlement and reintegration of uprooted populations.

### **3.4 Response Plans**

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

### 3.4.1 Agriculture

#### **Sub-Sector: Food Security**

The deterioration in the socio-economic situation of Guinea has affected the population's food security, particularly in rural areas. In addition, the rise in the price of basic commodities due to currency depreciation negatively affected the purchasing power of the population, increasing the vulnerability of those most in need.

One of the major challenges in combating food insecurity lies in providing support to host communities in Guinée Forestière who shared their resources with Liberian, Sierra Leonean, and Ivorian refugee populations, by building their productive capacities, rehabilitating ground cover and restoring soil fertility of affected areas.

Households' limited financial capabilities seriously impede access to agricultural inputs and equipment, especially due to a lack of agricultural finance institutions. This situation, combined with the inability of most households to hire additional labour, resulted in the development of limited farmland and poor agricultural yields. Today, the Guinean population in general - and that of Guinée Forestière in particular - live in a worsening situation of precariousness, poverty and chronic food insecurity.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) intends to continue building the agricultural production capacity of conflict-affected households through the supply of food crops, vegetable seeds and farming tools. The provision of these elements will help improve poor agricultural yields and the limited self-sufficiency of households. Together with technical guidance, it will also improve production and increase access to arable land. One of the challenges in the struggle against food insecurity is to support the food production capacity of vulnerable groups. Actions in this sector will be made by the supply of agricultural inputs to host families, IDPs, returnees and school children. The projects will be implemented with the participation of concerned Government ministries, in partnership with rural development agencies, national and international NGOs with appropriate capabilities.

The principal objective of the agricultural sector is to re-establish food security and reintegrate crisis-affected populations by reinforcing social cohesion and environmental protection.

To respond to these concerns, the main actions proposed by FAO for the second half of 2006 include: (a) distribution of vegetable seeds to host communities and IDPs; (b) provision of essential agricultural tools; (d) training in farming techniques provided to beneficiaries. These projects will benefit approximately 5,000 host families, and 10,000 pupils in 50 schools.

#### **Sub-Sector: Food Aid<sup>3</sup>**

The voluntary repatriation process has been slower than expected, resulting on a higher refugee caseload remaining in Guinea. Given the higher than expected caseload, WFP received insufficient resources to ensure full rations for all refugees. As a consequence, Liberian refugees receive a reduced 1,600 Kcal per day ration since the beginning of the year, while Ivorian refugees continue to receive a full ration of 2,100 Kcal per day, as they are not in a situation to implement self-reliance activities.

During the first half of 2006, WFP assisted 65,000 primary school children in 297 schools through the ESF programme. This activity supports host communities by reducing food insecurity and increasing primary school enrolment. This activity comprises also a girls' incentive component through which 12,000 girls in 4<sup>th</sup> through 6<sup>th</sup> grades receive take home dry rations. A pilot project of food support for HIV/AIDS affected and infected people in Guéckédou and Macenta, implemented by MSF-Belgium is in place since January. Furthermore, a joint UNDP/WFP DDR activity was implemented in Guéckédou and seeks to reintegrate ex-volunteers through farming trainings. WFP also supported SFCs and TFCs for both refugees and host populations.

During the second half of 2006, and resources permitting, WFP will pursue its ongoing activities of general food distributions to Liberian and Ivorian refugees living in camps, SFC/TFC and ESF. An HIV/AIDS pilot is also planned for N'Zérékoré, in coordination with the local HIV/AIDS action committee. A second phase of the DDR activity will be sought subject to availability of resources. A UNHCR/WFP Joint Appraisal Mission (JAM) for the West Africa Coastal Protracted Relief and

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<sup>3</sup> WFP activities for Guinea are incorporated into WFP's regional operation for West Africa and are thus included in the West Africa Regional CAP.

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Recovery Operation (PRRO) will be conducted in Guinea in early July. This mission will evaluate the situation of the voluntary repatriation process in order to prepare for synergised 'phase out' programme.

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

Coordination mechanisms between strategic partners involved in humanitarian action was reinforced at the capital and provincial levels. OCHA facilitated IASC/COPIA monthly coordination meetings since January this year. A special meeting held in April, with the participation of donors from the sub-region focused on ongoing epidemics such as cholera, yellow fever, meningitis and malaria. UNHCR held regular monthly coordination meetings in Conakry and in Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré. In view of logistic support services required for routine humanitarian operations, WFP has recently put in place a new 18-seater plane Beech Craft 1900 to shuttle passengers between Conakry and N'Zérékoré.

The results of needs assessments conducted in Guinée Forestière and Haute Guinée in 2005 were released and a vulnerability analysis of the most critical regions and sectors shared with humanitarian partners. Early warning and preparedness for emergencies and natural disasters was enhanced through information sharing and contingency planning with UN agencies and NGOs.

With regard to advocacy, OCHA prepared and disseminated regular weekly, monthly and *ad-hoc* reports within the humanitarian community. In addition, the Information Management Unit (IMU) Support in the form of products and services as well as advice on website management was provided to agencies, NGOs and Government authorities. The humanitarian website <http://ochaonline.un.org> was updated and contains information on recent assessments, studies, briefings, situation report, 'Who Does What Where' data, maps, chronologies, contact lists and meeting schedules.

During the next six months, OCHA will continue its coordination, advocacy and information sharing activities. In addition, national NGOs, immigration officers and other concerned entities will be trained on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Refugee Protection, international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles in general, in cooperation with UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, NGOs and donors in conjunction with the Norwegian Refugee Council. The implementation of the strategic objectives of the CHAP will be monitored throughout the remainder of the year.

### **3.4.3 Education**

Today, Guinea is still hosting up to 42,300 refugees mainly based in Guinée Forestière. In addition, following rebel attacks in 2000 and 2001 there are 60,000 IDPs in the region. As a response, in the education sector some 30 classrooms each equipped with latrines, drinking water and playground facilities in refugee camps were constructed to benefit 1,320 children. 50 teachers trained are now able to provide psychosocial support to war affected children and promote peace education in their respective regions. Over 180,000 textbooks for children were distributed, including those in emergency areas, together with 6,000 teachers' guides. As prevention to a potential worsening of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, emergency stocks have been replenished with 100 educational kits and 80 recreational kits for 16,400 refugee children living in camps and outside the camps.

In spite of assistance provided by humanitarian actors, the situation continues to have a significant impact on humanitarian response as vulnerable populations in Guinée Forestière remain threatened by disease, hunger, lack of potable water and a weak education system with overcrowded classes, lack of teachers, didactic materials and equipment. Unfortunately, authorities still do not have the capacity to offer children quality education without assistance from the IDA, the European Union, and the French Development Agency.

The Education programme aims to reinforce a safe and supportive environment for primary school refugees and returnee children, pre-school children, unschooled youths, teachers in nine prefectures affected by the crisis in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. The main strategies are to: (i) provide formal and non-formal primary education for children (refugees, IDPs and host communities) and their integration, (ii) improve the educational system and extend school canteen facilities to hundreds of pupils in the Guinée Forestière region, (iii) improve the quality of teaching and learning by pursuing distribution to teachers materials and equipment as well as to pupils from refugee, IDP and host communities and by strengthening the capacity of teachers, (iv) conduct civic education programmes in school and in the community and provide psychosocial support for children in difficult circumstances, (v) strengthen



parent associations (Community Teacher Association (CTA)) and *Association des Parents d'Elèves et des Amis de l'Ecole* (APEAE) and encourage their involvement in school management in affected areas.

#### **3.4.4 Health**

The presence of refugees in Guinée Forestière impacted significantly on humanitarian sectoral response, notably with regard to infrastructure and the provision of health care. Access to health services remains a concern due to limited capacity of health centres, posts and other facilities in most towns and villages in host communities. The lack of ambulance services often prevents local health posts from transporting patients in time to referral facilities.

Health posts in refugee camps saw increased attendance rates as host communities came to receive care (30-40% of consultations). This illustrates the malfunctioning of national health facilities, which are suffering from a lack of medicines and other medical supplies.

During the first half of 2006, UNICEF provided the health districts of N'Zérékoré, Lola, Beyla and Yomou with New Emergency Health Kits (NEHK) basic units, and two vehicles donated to N'Zérékoré and Lola for supervision, as well as Calcium Hypochloride (HTH). UNFPA distributed reproductive health kits to all health prefectures or districts of Guinée Forestière. World Health Organization (WHO) provided Kissidougou, Guéckédou, N'Zérékoré and Lola hospitals with supplementary units of NEHK 1998 and with cholera units. WHO is providing support through its regular budget to health partners including Ministry of Health (MoH) on surveillance and epidemics investigation, such as meningitis and hemorrhagic fever. Nevertheless, problems and needs still arise and must be addressed, as health sector projects remain under funded at mid-year.

While Guinée Forestière continues to face a cholera epidemic, the Mandiana prefecture in Kankan region had to cope with a meningitis epidemic. Yellow fever and Lassa fever are other threats for health with high mortality rate that must be prevented. A new WHO project in synergy with the previous projects aims at addressing these two epidemics. The purpose is to reduce mortality and morbidity rate among refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities; to support prevention and control programmes of epidemic prone diseases and to promote good health practices.

The health strategy for the remainder of the year will be to improve access to health, nutrition and reproductive health services by ensuring the availability of stocks of medicines, material, testing equipment, antiretroviral and other medicines. Capacity building of personnel will be undertaken throughout this period. In addition, the health and nutrition sector will strengthen prevention programmes, including vaccination and change of behaviour patterns, and increase access to medicines necessary for the treatment of epidemics and widespread diseases.

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

UNICEF was able to partially respond to the needs for child protection of refugees, IDPs and host communities, and supported the National Child Protection Committee to monitor the situation of children in need of special protection, in close collaboration with the Guinean Government and its partners including UN agencies. The 'Durable Solutions Committee' meets monthly to discuss issues related to unaccompanied children, with special focus on those with a negative tracing. This enabled the reunification of sixty separated refugee children with their families in Sierra Leone. With regard to Child trafficking, the Government of Guinea signed a Memorandum of Understanding with neighbouring Mali and Côte d'Ivoire to prevent the phenomenon and improve border control. Fifty social workers from the public sector, UN agencies, NGOs and community-based organisations were trained in emergency preparedness and response planning. A pilot project on orphans and other vulnerable children – providing 320 beneficiaries with psychosocial support, access to education and health – was launched in mid-year in N'Zérékoré and Conakry.

Despite these results and particularly the UNICEF/UNHCR/Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) project providing free legal clinics, women and children from both refugees and host communities continue to bear the burden of sexual and gender-based exploitation and violence. The situation of orphans and other vulnerable children is an increasing concern as a recent survey reported that more than 85% had to work to contribute to family economic survival. Guinea has been a centre for child trafficking – both as a receiving and transit country, as well as a country of origin.

Taking into account the deterioration of human rights and living conditions of the population, the strategy of the protection sector will target refugees, IDPs, host communities in conflict-affected areas, particularly in Guinée Forestière. Focusing on conflict-affected children, women and youths, the programme will aim at eliminating all forms of child and woman's rights violation particularly in an unstable environment.

#### **3.4.6 Multi-Sector/Refugees**

The project aims to ensure that 55,000 refugees based in camps have access to health services and receive material assistance, including household items and accommodation. Refugee children will be entitled to free primary education. Mixed brigades will continue to provide security in the camps. Campaigns to prevent and respond to cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) will continue as well as education on HIV/AIDS. UNHCR will provide assistance to curb environmental degradation in areas affected by the presence of refugees. About 7,000 vulnerable urban refugees will receive medical assistance and social counselling.

The voluntary repatriation of 35,000 Liberian refugees living in camps will continue in 2006. Liberian refugees who choose not to return at the end of the voluntary repatriation programme will be assisted with the local integration; a similar approach will be applied for the residual caseload of Sierra Leonean refugees. These activities will also benefit host communities.

In co-ordination with UNHCR, WFP will provide food aid to targeted refugees settled in the camps, while UNICEF will provide educational kits.

#### **3.4.7 Safety and Security of Personnel and Operations**

Since the launch of the 2006 CAP, the socio-economic and political situations have significantly worsened with a negative impact on security. Armed banditry remains the main threat for Guineans in Conakry and key provincial towns. Armed night patrols have been introduced with limited success so far in Conakry and the prefectures. Authorities have demonstrated their capacity to provide basic security for international personnel in and outside Conakry, including along the volatile borders where several aid agencies operate with the support of Area Security Coordinators and Field Security Assistants. The deteriorating condition of roads in Guinée Forestière and Haute Guinée also place humanitarian staff and operations at risk. A resumption of hostilities in the south and/or the east of Guinea will have a spill over effect on Guinée Forestière with safety and security of humanitarian staff becoming even more critical.

In view of the security situation in the country, the Designated Official, in consultation with the Security Management Team, decided to raise the Security Phase in Conakry from Phase 1 to Phase 2. All other phases remain unchanged, i.e. Guinée Forestière continues to be in Phase 3 and the rest of the country in Phase 1.

A major concern of the Security Office was the provision of a common UN radio coverage for all UN personnel. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF are addressing this issue and more staff is equipped with functioning Very High Frequency (VHF) radios. Regular field visits have been undertaken to evaluate changes in the security situation and to advise the aid community accordingly. In addition, regular radio checks are conducted, in cooperation with radio operators of other UN agencies. Security coordination within the humanitarian community has improved and reports and briefings are shared with all partners. In order to improve the safety and security of humanitarian staff and operations, the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) intends to reinforce its operational capacity on the ground through an improved telecommunications network and equipment.

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

The collaboration between UNICEF, UNHCR and *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ) in the water and sanitation sector made possible the construction of 20 water points to benefit 6,000 people, a disinfection programme to prevent water-borne diseases as well as the provision of material and Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) for cholera treatment centres and awareness raising campaigns on hygiene and sanitation. However, although the rate of drinking water increased considerably from half of the population in 1999 to two-thirds in 2005, there are noticeable disparities between rural and urban areas and between regions. Of all regions, Guinée Forestière has the most acute problems, particularly in areas hosting either IDPs, returnees from neighbouring

countries or the surrounding areas of refugee camps. The population density increased to the point that inhabitants in these affected areas barely have five to seven litres of water per person/per day. According to a UNICEF-funded survey<sup>4</sup> in 2002, the population density doubled in certain areas since the rebel attacks and the use of polluted sources (traditional wells and puddles) increased considerably. The poor handling of faeces and other unhygienic/sanitary habits exacerbate the consequences of the limited access to water. New water points and latrines need to be constructed to increase access to potable water, existing water sources must be treated to reduce the risk of epidemics such as cholera and diarrhoea, and infrastructure destroyed must be rehabilitated. The most affected areas, particularly the prefectures of Guinée Forestière, Guéckédou and Macenta, have an average population of 600,000 people, more than half of which are vulnerable.

To reach the objective of combating water-borne diseases, reducing risks associated with lack of sanitation, and improving access to drinking water and purification services, the programme strategy will focus on:

- (i) Ensuring the availability of drinking water in 100 villages of 250 inhabitants,
- (ii) Ensuring the availability of latrines for 3,000 families and 50 hygienic facilities containing 150 public latrines, particularly separate girls' and boys' latrines in schools, pre-schools,
- (iii) Combating vectors, in particular mosquitoes, through the creation of village hygiene and sanitation teams capable of eliminating mosquito nests and impregnating and/or distributing mosquito nets,
- (iv) Promoting hygiene education in the prefectures and monitoring water quality.

These initiatives will contribute towards a prevention of major epidemics and an increase of mortality rates.

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

Sixteen projects were revised downwards, mostly because they would not achieve the expected results within six months or were partially funded. One new project has been added to include additional needs. Four projects have not been modified.

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<sup>4</sup> The survey focused on the consequences of armed conflict on the life of women and children in Guinée Forestière.

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**GUINEA**

**NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS TABLE**

**For the CAP Mid-Year Review, Guinea submits one new project and 16 revised projects**

Appealing Agency	Sector	Project Code	Project Title	Original Requirements \$	Revised/New Requirements \$	Reason for Revision
FAO	Agriculture – Food Security	GUI-06/A05	Contribute to improving the diet of children assisted through the WFP school feeding programme; strengthen the agricultural capacities of parents; promote income-generating activities	470,000	250,000	Will not achieve expected results within six months
FAO	Agriculture – Food Security	GUI-06/A06	Coordinate the activities of various actors in the field of food security in Guinée Forestière; provide technical assistance to the different ministries dealing with food security.	400,000	55,000	Will not achieve expected results within six months
OCHA	Coordination and Support Services	GUI-06CSS01	Reinforce coordination and emergency preparedness to better address the needs of the most vulnerable populations	1,472,625	630,889	Phasing Out
UNICEF	Basic Education	GUI-06/E01	To ensure a good quality basic education for refugees, displaced and host children in war affected areas.	864,773	814,270	Will not achieve expected results within six months
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Education	GU-06/E04	Provide quality primary education in a safe environment for refugees in preparation of their return; provide structured activities in support of refugees who might want to integrate	356,480	178,240	Will not achieve expected results within six months
WHO	Health-Nutrition	GUI-06/H04	Support to the coordination of health activities and information networking in the Guinée Forestière region (Nzérékoré).	256,500	258,940	Will not achieve expected results within six months
WHO	Health-Nutrition	GUI-06/H05	Reinforcement of the capacities of health infrastructures for the benefit of refugees and host communities.	519,340	523,658	Will not achieve expected results within six months
WHO	Health-Nutrition	New GUI-06/H09	Controlling and stopping the cholera epidemic in Guinée Forestière and the meningitis epidemic in Mandiana (Kankan region).	New	141,240	New to take into account additional needs
UNICEF	Health-Nutrition	GUI-06/H01	Reducing morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations	3,124,880	1,416,680	Will not achieve expected results within six months
UNICEF	Health – HIV/AIDS	GUI-06/H02	Reducing HIV transmission from parents to children and among youths in Guinée Forestière.	180,880	172,805	Will not achieve expected results within six months

**GUINEA**

Appealing Agency	Sector	Project Code	Project Title	Original Requirements \$	Revised/New Requirements \$	Reason for Revision
AFRICARE	Health	GUI-06/H08	Reduction of malnutrition and assistance to orphans, vulnerable children and mothers of refugees and displaced people and their host households	704,400	210,000	Will not achieve expected results within six months
UNHCR	Multi-sector	GUI-06/MS01	Assistance for Liberian Ivorian refugees living in camps in Guinea and repatriation of Liberian refugees.	15,413,060	14,113,177	Partially funded
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	Multi-Sector	GUI-06/MS02	Supporting the Integration of Sierra Leonean refugees who have decided to remain in Guinea.	265,000	132,000	Will not achieve expected results within six months
UNICEF	Protection/HR/RL	GUI-06/P/HR/RL01	Addressing child and women trafficking and exploitation	500,000	321,000	Will not achieve expected results within six months
UNICEF	Protection/HR/RL	GUI-06/P/HR/RL03	Protection of orphans and other vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS	750,000	481,500	Will not achieve expected results within six months
UNICEF	WATSAN	GUI-06/WS01	Potable water and adequate sanitation for IDPs and host communities of the Guinée Forestière area	2,300,000	1,551,500	Will not achieve expected results within six months
UNDSS	Security and Protection of Staff and Operations	GUI-06/SO1	Reinforcing the protection and security of humanitarian staff	99,780	70,780	Will not achieve expected results within six months

## 5. CONCLUSION

The overarching priority needs will continue to guide humanitarian action throughout the remainder of the year. Emphasis will be on assistance to host communities, IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups. With positive developments unfolding in Liberia, some 35,000 of the remaining Liberian refugees will be repatriated by end 2006, while the remaining caseload of Sierra Leoneans will be locally integrated and with existing protection needs among communities along the border with Liberia and Sierra Leone being addressed.

The means of production and coping mechanisms of host communities which have been disrupted / depleted as a result of years of unrelenting support to refugees, IDPs and returnees have brought these host populations to a situation of extreme poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, often dire than that of refugees themselves. Food and agricultural inputs will be provided to vulnerable households in parts of Guinée Forestière to lower malnutrition rates and support severely malnourished children. At the same time, schools will be rehabilitated and refurbished. A sustainable transition from relief to recovery will be crucial to the development in Guinée Forestière.

The humanitarian community will continue supporting efforts to: control and stop the cholera epidemic in Guinée Forestière and meningitis epidemic in Mandiana; provide safe drinking water and disinfect main sources of water supply (wells); improve the epidemiological surveillance system; organise awareness-raising campaigns for basic hygiene and sanitation; stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and implement measures to respond to avian influenza.

## GUINEA

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The low funding of most humanitarian programmes within and outside of the CAP has required the submission for funding of two inter-agency projects in the sectors of health, water and sanitation and food security through the CERF grant.

The UNCT, in collaboration with the wider humanitarian community, recommends that serious consideration be given to transition and development needs and reached the decision that a CAP for 2007 would not be required. Nonetheless, humanitarian needs will persist but not at a level to justify a CAP.

**GUINEA**

**NEW PROJECT**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Controlling and stopping the cholera epidemic in Guinée Forestière and the meningitis epidemic in Mandiana (Kankan region)
<b>Project code</b>	GUI-06/H09
<b>Sector</b>	Health – Nutrition
<b>Objective</b>	To cope with cholera and meningitis epidemics and avoid cholera to become endemic.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Host communities, IDPs, locally integrated refugees and refugees (approximately 500,000 people)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<i>Directions Régionales de la Santé (DRS), Directions Préfectorales de la Santé (DPS), UNICEF, IFRC/Guinean Red Cross, UNHCR, Service National d'Aménagement des Points d'Eau (SNAPE), ACF and IRC</i>
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$141,240</b>

**Summary**

Guinea has been facing a cholera epidemic since April 2005, which started in Moyenne and Basse Guinée including Conakry. In September 2006, the Lola prefecture in Guinée Forestière was affected. By December 2005, while some 3,001 cases were notified with 91 deaths and epidemic was considered under control, however some cases and deaths continued to be reported in Lola in 2006. In February 2006 a cholera epidemic outbreak occurred in Guéckédou prefecture in Guinée Forestière. More recently, cholera outbreaks have been confirmed in Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré prefecture. To date, Lola has declared 51 cholera cases with five confirmed deaths, Guéckédou: 583 cases and 68 deaths, N'Zérékoré: 20 cases and two deaths; and Kissidougou: 25 cases and five deaths.

In April 2005 a meningitis epidemic outbreak occurred in Mandiana prefecture in Haute Guinée. More than 100 cases were notified including 15 deaths.

The purpose of this project is to control and stop the cholera and meningitis epidemics and to avoid the cholera epidemic to evolve or become endemic.

**Activities**

- Provide specific drugs, medical equipment and other supplies;
- Train health personnel on diagnosis and cases management related to cholera and meningitis including awareness-raising aiming at behavioral change.
- Organise immunisation campaign against meningitis;
- Chlorinate drinking water facilities Support health departments in re-establishing health care programmes;
- Improve the epidemiological surveillance system.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Consultants	30,000
Provision of drugs, specific supplies and equipment	90,000
Monitoring, evaluation and preparation of reports	12,000
Programme support costs	9,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,240</b>

**REVISED PROJECTS**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Support the establishment of school gardens in 25 schools benefiting from the WFP school feeding programme
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/A05
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture - Food Security
<b>Subject</b>	Nutrition, youth, education
<b>Objectives</b>	Contribute to improving the diet of children assisted through the WFP school feeding programme; strengthen the agricultural capacities of parents; promote income-generating activities
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	50 targeted schools, cooperatives, APEAE
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Pre-University Education, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, local/international NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>

**Summary**

Through this action, FAO intends to provide vegetable seeds and essential farming tools to enable the establishment of school gardens near schools benefiting from the WFP School Feeding Programme. The parents association (APEAE), cooperatives in target areas as well as students are the focus under this programme. The project aims to complement the WFP-supplied foodstuffs by providing essential vegetables obtained through diversified production. Students and parents will also benefit through an improved understanding of farming practices.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry will participate in the project through its grassroots-level branches and will take part in the selection of seed varieties for distribution. The Ministry of Education will mobilise and sensitise targeted students and schools. WFP will participate through its food-for-work programme. Local and international NGOs present in the area and working in the food security sector will be involved in the implementation of the project.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Supplies and equipment	157,500
Staff costs	10,000
Contracts and support to partners	15,000
Training	7,500
Communications equipment	15,000
Official travel	10,000
Direct and general operating expenses	35,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>



**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGNIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Creating an information and data collection unit on food security
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/A06
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture - Food Security
<b>Subject</b>	Agriculture, coordination, information management
<b>Objectives</b>	Coordinate the activities of various actors in the field of food security in Guinée Forestière; provide technical assistance to the different ministries dealing with food security.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, UN agencies, local/international NGOs.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, UN agencies, local/international NGOs.
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>

**Summary**

The agricultural sector in Guinée Forestière sustained serious damage as a result of population movements (IDPs and returnees) and the protracted presence of refugees. Since September 2000, several donors, UN agencies, and local and international NGOs conducted a series of initiatives in the region with a view to reinforce the productive capacity of the population. FAO will support the establishment of a functional Coordination Unit covering all actors of the food security group in Guinée Forestière. The aim is to ensure relevance and impact of projects, while limiting gaps or duplication. This Unit will also be in charge of data collection and processing, action monitoring, and information dissemination to all partners and donors. An Information Management System on Food Security will be established.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Personnel costs	15,000
Contracts and support to partners	5,000
Training	10,000
Travel	5,000
Equipment	10,000
Direct and general operating expenses	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,000</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reinforcing coordination, protection and advocacy; enhance early warning and preparedness, and information sharing
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/CSS01
<b>Sector</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Objectives</b>	Reinforce coordination and emergency preparedness to better address the needs of the most vulnerable populations
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UN Agencies, NGOs, donors, national counterparts, affected population
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UN Agencies, NGOs, donors and national counterparts
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$1,472,625</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$630,889</b>

**Summary**

The present state of affairs in Guinea as described in the CHAP, paints a gloomy picture of the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations in the country, at a time when humanitarian actors are preparing their exit strategy from pure relief towards more sustainable initiatives. At this stage, it is essential to monitor the current trend of events, and ensure that timely, adequate and needs-based assistance is provided and reaches the most vulnerable populations regardless of their status, location and origin. There is also a need to enhance the capacity of national counterparts to coordinate relief and natural disasters response, and to establish an inclusive and participative link between relief and recovery programmes. Support to common planning exercises will continue to be provided, including for contingency planning. OCHA has established an Information Management Unit with Geographical Information System (GIS) capacity to share with key humanitarian partners, including via the OCHA Guinea website at <http://ochaonline.un.org>. An Information Management expert will work in cooperation with UN Agencies, donors, Government, international and national NGOs.

**Activities**

- Monitor the evolution of the humanitarian situation and early warning indicators in the country and the sub-region, regularly update the partners on contingency planning, and ensure preparedness and availability of stocks;
- Facilitate strategic and sector inter-agency coordination in Conakry, Guinée Forestière and Haute Guinée, and provide support to the National Committee for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (*Comité National de Suivi de l'Action Humanitaire Nationale (CNSAH)*) and sector working groups;
- Organise regular IASC consultations involving donors at national and regional levels, and training sessions on the respect for humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law;
- Produce regular situation and monitoring reports, briefings, core databases and maps accessible to all partners at national and regional levels, and support the creation of a UN radio programme.

**Expected Outcome**

- Early warning and disaster response mechanisms in place at national and provincial levels;
- A clear picture of who does what and where, with which impact on the lives of beneficiaries;
- A consolidated vulnerability analysis of the situation in the four geographic regions;
- Effective coordination of relief and protection activities, and better targeting of assistance;
- Appropriate level of information management among all partners including a well-maintained database of priority humanitarian needs and response.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	383,452
Equipment	21,934
Operating costs	145,953
Administrative costs	79,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>630,889</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUNDS (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	To ensure a good quality basic education for refugee, displaced and host children in war affected areas
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/E01
<b>Sector</b>	Basic Education
<b>Themes</b>	Education in emergency situation
<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure a good quality basic education for 10,000 refugees, displaced and host children, re-integrate 300 young Guineans, and prevent HIV/AIDS transmission among young people and children in N'Zérékoré, Lola, Guéckédou, Macenta, Kissidougou, Dabola, Forécariah, and Kindia.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	10,000 refugees, displaced, and host children aged from three to 14 and 300 returnees aged from 15 to 25.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	National NGOs ( <i>Aide et Action, Fraternelle de Développement</i> (FRADE)) and international NGOs (IRC, Save the Children Fund (SCF), Concern Universal).
<b>Project Duration</b>	January-December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$864,773</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$814,270</b>

**Summary**

This project aims to offer a safe and healthy learning environment to 7,000 pupils (refugees, IDPs, returnees, and host population), 3,000 preschool age children, 300 unschooled youths, and 220 teachers, in nine prefectures affected by the conflict in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. The objectives of the project remain unchanged. However, the amount requested has been modified to take into account funding received in 2006 (\$80,000).

**Activities**

- Repair/build/rehabilitate and equip school infrastructure;
- Supply a minimum educational and recreational equipment ("school in a box" kits, recreational kits, and textbooks) for 7,000 children (including refugees and displaced children);
- Provide educational and administrative training for primary school teachers (refugees, displaced, and community teachers), and non formal education animators;
- Support to vocational training (non formal education through Nafa centres) for adolescents including refugees and displaced people;
- Advocacy and social mobilisation of communities on school health with an emphasis on HIV/AIDS.

**Expected outcomes**

By the end of the project, approximately 10,300 children will have received a normal education and the population expected to be better prepared to undertake educational activities under emergency conditions.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Repair/Build/rehabilitate and equip school infrastructure (100 @ \$5,000)	500,000
Educational and administrative training of 220 teachers (220 @ \$50)	11,000
Production and distribution educational aids (school kits: 250 @ \$300)	75,000
Professional training for 300 youth (300 @ \$50)	15,000
Provision of school supplies and textbooks for 10,000 children	100,000
Awareness raising and social mobilisation on school health (HIV/AIDS) (10 @ \$2000)	20,000
Conakry office cost Management expenses, monitoring and logistics	40,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%)*	53,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>814,270</b>

\*The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006.

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Quality education in preparation for return and integration
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/E04
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Objectives</b>	Provide quality primary education in a safe environment for refugees in preparation of their return; provide structures activities in support of refugees choosing to integrate
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	12,000 persons
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, Action by Churches Together (ACT), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$178,240</b>

**Summary**

This project supports overall strategic priorities and sector objectives of the CAP by providing education for refugees and supporting the rights of children and the principle of education for all.

**Activities**

- Prepare for integration in the national education system;
- Provide learning and teaching materials to schools, students and teachers;
- Rehabilitate structure and provide furniture for school;
- Provide incentives for refugee and Guinean teachers;
- Provide hygiene, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health education.

**Expected results**

- Increased access to quality education at the primary level;
- Children equipped with tools to survive conflicts, prepare for an eventual return home or integration into the local school system;
- Provision of hygiene, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health education.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff cost	64,612
Implementing cost	171,556
Operating cost	22,837
Administrative cost	19,495
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>278,500</b>
Minus available resources	100,260
<b>Funds Requested for 2006</b>	<b>178,240</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Support to the coordination of health activities and information networking in the Guinée Forestière region (N'Zérékoré)
<b>Project code</b>	GUI-06/H04
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Themes</b>	Support services and administration; information management and capacity building; emergency supply and evaluation
<b>Objectives</b>	Facilitate health response by providing technical support on needs assessments, health information networking, priority setting and capacity building for preparedness and response to emergencies.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Health partners, affected populations
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Health partners in N'Zérékoré
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$258,940</b>

**Summary**

Conflict in the sub-region and subsequent displacement has been a major cause of increased morbidity and mortality, particularly in the Guinée Forestière region. Access to health care services, especially for the local population, is hampered by the lack of support from the authorities. Refugee health posts have registered increased attendance rates from host communities (neighbouring villagers constitute 30% of consultations). This illustrates the malfunctioning of health clinics, which are suffering from a lack of medicine and other medical supplies. This situation calls for a coordinated effort for a better use of available resources. A common health information network is an indispensable tool for joint planning towards more efficient health actions. Through this project, WHO intends to facilitate health assessment and monitor the health and nutrition situation by producing a weekly bulletin showing the trends in diseases and nutritional status of refugees and the local population.

**Activities**

- Recruit an emergency public health specialist to be based in N'Zérékoré;
- Support partners including UN, NGOs and local health authorities in joint assessment;
- Train health partners in preparedness and response to emergencies;
- Gather available information on health and nutrition to produce a weekly bulletin.

**Expected results**

- Emergency public health improved;
- Quality of information available for joint planning and immediate response improved;
- Weekly bulletin showing trends in diseases and nutritional status of refugees and the local population developed.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staffing with international and local staff	120,000
Technical support: health rapid assessments, backstopping mission and provision of guidelines	40,000
Training on disease and nutrition surveillance and Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response (EPR)	60,000
Project management and reporting	22,000
Programme support costs (7%)	16,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>258,940</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reinforcement of the capacities of health infrastructures for the benefit of refugees and host communities
<b>Project code</b>	GUI-06/H05
<b>Sector</b>	Health – Nutrition
<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure continuity in the provision of quality health care for refugees and host communities after the withdrawal of humanitarian actors.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	IDPs, locally integrated refugees and host communities (approximately 300,000 people in Guinée Forestière)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	DRS, DPS, IFRC/Guinean Red Cross, UNHCR, UNICEF
<b>Project Duration</b>	May – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$523,658</b>

**Summary**

Overstretched health infrastructures have been affected by the continuous arrival of refugees over the last few years. Coupled with this, health infrastructures are no longer subsidised by the state. Health posts, centres and hospitals are facing a deficit in the supply of essential drugs and other medical supplies. No health care is possible, even for emergency surgical or obstetrical operations, in case the patient cannot afford the prescribed medicines. Consequently, there is a lack of access to health care services by the local population resulting in overcrowded attendance in refugee health posts by nationals from neighbouring villages attempting to access their services. It is estimated that over 30% of patients originate from neighbouring villages. This project intends to reinforce the health system in Guinée Forestière, taking into consideration refugees and host communities.

**Activities**

- Provide drugs, medical equipment and other supplies;
- Deploy health personnel working in health posts to refugee camps and health centres within the vicinity of the camps;
- Equip hospitals in the prefecture with trauma kits;
- Support health departments in re-establishing health care programmes.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs for consultancy	74,700
Provision of drugs and equipment	370,000
Monitoring, evaluation and preparation of reports	44,700
Programme support costs	34,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>523,658</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUNDS (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reducing morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/H01
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	Increase access to quality preventive and curative health care including immunisation, support to polio eradication and nutritional rehabilitation for the vulnerable populations among refugees and local population
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	71,000 refugees and 2.090,160 Guinée Forestière inhabitants including immunisation, support to polio eradication and nutritional rehabilitation for vulnerable populations, including refugees
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and selected local NGOs.
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$1,416,680</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,121,680</b>

**Summary**

The project aims at maintaining and developing health and nutritional facilities established in refugee camps and areas hosting returnees and at taking preventive measures against major health risks. An additional risk is the resurgence of the poliomyelitis (seven confirmed cases in 2004, mainly in Guinée Forestière) which prompted five rounds of National Immunisation Days (NIDs) in 2005. Moreover, cholera is becoming endemic in several areas particularly in Guinée Forestière (N'Zérékoré, Lola, Guéckédou and Kissidougou) where refugee camps are located. All activities will be implemented in Guinée Forestière.

**Activities**

- Provide basic medical kits, ORS, essential drugs and vaccines for health centres;
- Support for managing cholera outbreak in Guinée Forestière;
- Strengthen rehabilitation care for severely malnourished children in five nutrition centres;
- Support operational cost of two rounds of preventive Vitamin A distribution in 6-59 months children and one post-partum dose in Guinée Forestière, and provide routine immunisation;
- Provide long lasting impregnated bed nets and Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamin, to support the new strategy of Intermittent Presumptive Treatment (IPT) against malaria.

**Expected Outcome**

- Availability of essential drugs in health centres, distribution to 100,000 children and pregnant women of a long lasting bed-net and protection of 60% of pregnant women against malaria;
- Coverage by all routine immunisation antigens of 80% of the under one;
- Coverage by Vitamin A supplementation of 80% of the children 6-59 months twice a year.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Nutritional Operational costs	234,000
Essential Medicines, medical equipment, vaccines and Bed-nets	1,090,000
Indirect programme support cost (7%)*	92,680
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>1,416,680</b>
Minus available resources	295,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006</b>	<b>1,121,680</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006.

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUNDS (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reducing HIV transmission from parents to children and among youths in Guinée Forestière
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/H02
<b>Sector</b>	HIV/AIDS
<b>Objectives</b>	To reduce HIV transmission and impact among women and young people in Guinée Forestière
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	441,624 people including 9,248 pregnant women in N'Zérékoré district and Macenta town for access to PMTCT services.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Family Health International (FHI), <i>Association Guinéenne pour le Bien-Etre Familial</i> (AGBEF), UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS and selected local NGOs.
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$172,805</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$112,805</b>

**Summary**

The sero-prevalence surveys carried out among adults in Guinea showed that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has moved from 1.03% in 1995 to 2.8% in 2001, with a higher proportion in the cities. There are 171,086 Guineans HIV+ and 5,750 new paediatric infections in 2005. The situation is aggravated in Guinée Forestière with a higher HIV prevalence (3.4%) and on borders with countries having prevalence two to four times higher than Guinea (Liberia 8%, Sierra Leone 7% and Ivory Coast 12%). In N'Zérékoré city, the prevalence reached 7% in 2001 among pregnant women.

**Objectives**

The objectives are threefold:

- To increase knowledge and change attitudes about HIV transmission from parents to children;
- To promote use of Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services and to screen 50% of the pregnant women in four health centres of N'Zérékoré and Macenta cities;
- To provide care for 80% of the identified HIV+ pregnant women and infants.

**Activities**

- Equip health structures to provide Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services;
- Strengthen health staff capacity of three health centres, the hospital of N'Zérékoré, and the health centre and the hospital in Macenta on VCT/PMTCT services and care for people living with HIV/AIDS;
- Counselling, testing and care of pregnant women and infants;
- Develop sensitisation activities with the youths on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/HIV/AIDS and PMTCT services;
- Support HIV/AIDS infected and affected children and their families.

**Expected outcome**

- The youths, women and men in childbearing age are sensitised about VCT and PMTCT;
- VCT and PMTCT services are available and used during antenatal consultations by 50% of the pregnant women in four health centres and two hospitals N'Zérékoré and Macenta cities;
- 80% of the HIV affected women and their infant benefit from medical assistance.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	24,000
IEC, Counselling, testing, and care for pregnant women and their children	57,500
Renovation, Test kits, drugs and edibles, audio kits	80,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%)*	11,305
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>172,805</b>
Minus available resources	60,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006</b>	<b>112,805</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006.



**GUINEA**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>AFRICARE GUINEA</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reduction of malnutrition and assistance to orphans, vulnerable children and mothers of refugees and displaced people and their host households
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/H08
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based rehabilitation of malnourished children;</li> <li>• Supply of micronutrients (vitamin A and iron) to pregnant women and women in their reproductive age;</li> <li>• Community-based assistance to orphans, vulnerable street children and households affected by HIV/AIDS;</li> <li>• Strengthening of local technical services capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	800 children including children under five and 500 women in their reproductive age in Dukedom and Macenta
<b>Partners</b>	MoH (DPS), Helen Keller International (HKI), AGBEF, UNICEF, FHI, <i>Comité National de Lutte contre le Sida</i> (CNLS).
<b>Project duration</b>	June - December 2006
<b>Project cost</b>	<b>\$210,000</b>
<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>\$210,000</b>

**Summary**

Stunting in children under five in Guinée Forestière is among the highest of the country (40%). Furthermore, 87.1% of children and 59.2% of women suffer from anaemia, with the highest prevalence among children of the forest zone (12%). This, compounded by the influx of displaced people and refugees, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and increased pressure for drinking water, contributes to increase morbidity and mortality rates in the region.

Africare proposes to implement a one-year emergency programme to develop community-based nutrition and caring for HIV/AIDS affected persons, orphans and vulnerable street children, among displaced people and their host households of the prefectures of Guékédou and Macenta. This will be in synergy with and not duplicate other partners' action evolving mainly in N'Zérékoré and Kissidougou.

**Activities**

- Train and equip about 40 community volunteers;
- Undertake community-based growth monitoring and surveillance of malnutrition in order to early detect malnourished children;
- Introduce FARN approach to rehabilitate malnourished children under five;
- Supply vitamin A and iron to mothers and young girls;
- Introduce community-based monitoring of pregnancy;
- Train about 20 health agents in the monitoring and supervision of community-based activities;
- Promote a community-based approach to fight against HIV/AIDS and assist affected people.

**Expected Results**

- 60% of children moderately malnourished rehabilitated in the *Foyers d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle*;
- 50% of pregnant women monitored at the community level;
- 90% of nursing women received a mega dose of vitamin A and iron;
- About 40 community volunteers trained in community-based nutrition and fight against HIV/AIDS;
- 20 health agents trained to monitor and supervise community volunteers;
- Construction of 20 potable water wells and 50 latrines and hygiene and sanitation in action villages.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff	40,000
Technical Implementation cost	90,000
Operating cost	40,000
Administrative cost	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,000</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance for Liberian and Ivorian refugees living in camps and repatriation of Liberian refugees
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/MS01
<b>Sector</b>	Multi-sector
<b>Objectives</b>	Provide international protection and basic humanitarian assistance to refugees in Guinea while implementing durable solutions in their favour.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Liberian and Ivorian refugees living in camps in Guinea
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	International and national NGO's, <i>Bureau National de Coordination des Réfugiés</i> (BNCR) (Government agency)
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$14,113,177*</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$7,505,720</b>

\* Subject to UNHCR Operations Review Board (ORB) approval.

**Summary**

The project aims to ensure that 54,000 refugees based in camps have access to health services and receive materials assistance, including household items and accommodation. Refugee children will be entitled to free primary education. Mixed brigades will continue to provide security in the camps. Campaigns to prevent and respond to cases of SGBV will continue as well as education on HIV/AIDS. UNHCR will provide assistance to curb down the deterioration of the environment in areas affected by the presence of refugees. About 7,000 vulnerable urban refugees will be provided medical assistance and social counselling.

The voluntary repatriation of 35,000 Liberian refugees living in camps will continue in 2006. The Liberian refugees who elect not to return at the end of the voluntary repatriation will be assisted with local integration, as well as the residual caseload of Sierra Leonean refugees. These activities will also benefit host communities.

In co-ordination with UNHCR, WFP will provide food aid to refugees settled in the camps, while UNICEF will provide educational kits.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme	7,870,000
Programme Support	6,243,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,113,177</b>
Minus Available Resources	6,607,457
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>7,505,720</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND (SFCG)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Supporting the integration of Sierra Leonean refugees who have opted to remain in Guinea
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/MS02
<b>Sector</b>	Multi-sectoral
<b>Objectives</b>	To facilitate the local integration of Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Sierra Leonean refugees (2,111 registered with UNHCR), Guinean host communities residents
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UNHCR, international and national NGOs, community radio stations
<b>Project Duration</b>	June - December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>

**Summary**

This project aims to facilitate the local integration of Sierra Leonean refugees who have decided to remain in Guinea rather than a return to their home country. In June 2004, with the closure of the UNHCR voluntary repatriation programme for Sierra Leonean refugees, UNHCR registered 2,111 Sierra Leoneans still residing in the Boreah camp in the sub-prefecture of Albadariah in Kissidougou. By the end of September 2006, UNHCR foresees to close down this camp of refugees. Tensions are likely to arise from Sierra Leonean refugees who remain undecided about their reinstallation. At this point, a few hundred of these refugees have opted for local integration. UNHCR has launched three projects to assist with local integration under the themes of agriculture, income generation, and education. International NGOs are also developing projects focussing on the integration process.

**Activities**

SFCG has developed expertise in the Manor River Union sub-region, including Guinea, in facilitating the integration and resettlement of various groups: refugees, IDPs, *ex-combatants*, and others. SFCG provides information and facilitates social dialogue around key questions and concerns about the process, encouraging citizen participation and addressing fears and tension as they arise. This project addresses questions and concerns posed by the local integration of Sierra Leonean refugees into Guinea through radio programming activities. By using a variety of programme formats (magazines, roundtable discussions, and drama), SFCG enables community stakeholders to raise issues and concerns about the process (such as available resources to support their integration, the process for providing identification documents for refugees, and potential obstacles). The engagement of all actors in dialogue and information sharing opens space and facilitates an effective and sustainable integration process. Improved information on the integration process will assist Sierra Leonean refugees to take an informed decision about their future. SFCG's radio programming will highlight examples of successful local integration, encouraging other local integration initiatives. The radio programmes will be distributed through the network of rural radio stations operating in Guinea, and programmes will be developed in local language to ensure better engagement and understanding. This project directly contributes to the strategy of moving from crisis to sustainable development in Guinea.

**Expected results**

Success of the local integration process with significant impact on the Sierra Leonean refugees, strengthened social cohesion within communities, which will include both former refugees and former hosts.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Personnel Costs	32,000
Programming Costs	78,000
Administrative Costs	22,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,000</b>

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Addressing child and women trafficking and exploitation
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/P/HR/RL01
<b>Sector</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Subject</b>	Women's rights and the rights of the child
<b>Objectives</b>	Reinforce community and border monitoring mechanism, promote prevention and early action
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20 community along the border, 1,500 children and women
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministries of Social Affairs, Security, Justice, Rural and urban committees for development, IRC, local NGOs, women and youth associations
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>
<b>Amount requested</b>	<b>\$321,000</b>

**Summary**

The number of children and women vulnerable to exploitation is on the increase. A study carried out in 2003 in N'Zérékoré indicated that 3.5% of the population is involved in sex trade activities. Young girls are frequently taken to town for the purpose of sex trade, some families sell their children to armed forces in a bid to improve their living conditions and children have reportedly be hired by armed forces in the sub region. UNICEF will coordinate and monitor these activities drawing on its global and regional experience in combating human trafficking. It will work in close collaboration with the inter-ministerial committee against human trafficking including the Ministry of Social Affairs, the International Rescue Committee and experienced local NGOs.

**Activities**

- Reinforce local protection committees along the border;
- Establish joint patrols with security forces, community members and social affairs representatives;
- Carry out sensitisation campaign for local authorities and communities on human trafficking and exploitation and engage them in law enforcement;
- Contribute to the identification of cases by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Security.

**Expected Outcome**

- Effective cross border cooperation as well as identification and provision of psychological, health and legal support to victims, reintegration and follow-up services;
- Child trafficking cases are duly identified and referred to relevant services;
- Risks and opportunities for abuse are reduced by 80%;
- Local decision makers provided with skills and are able to take appropriate preventive action to reduce impunity.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	50,000
Equipment	150,000
Operating costs	100,000
Indirect programme costs (7%)*	21,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,000</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006.

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Protection of orphans and other vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS
<b>Project code</b>	GUI-06/P/HR/RL03
<b>Sector</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Objectives</b>	Insure psychosocial assistance to OVC in areas with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates (Conakry, Guinée Forestière, Fria); reduce discrimination and stigmatisation by local communities for OVCs; reinforce protection to prevent abuse and exploitation of OVCs
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,500 children living with 500 families hosting at least three OVCs 750 children having at least one parent affected by HIV/AIDS
<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs, Alliances for Africa (AfA), AIME, CBOs
<b>Project duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$750,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$481,500</b>

**Summary**

In Guinea, the AIDS epidemic continues to be worrisome although the figures resulting from a national survey on sera-prevalence indicate a decrease from 2.8 to 1.7%. This national average however does not reflect the strong disparity of the prevalence rate within the country. Rates as high as 7% have been recorded in areas such as Conakry, mining areas and regions affected by armed conflict. The project aims to provide humanitarian assistance to OVCs.

**Activities**

- OVCs discrimination and stigmatisation awareness campaigns for local communities and schools;
- Train social workers, health care personnel, teachers and community leaders on the techniques of psychosocial support to OVC and their families;
- Provide support to 2,500 children and family members affected and infected by HIV/AIDS through counselling, psychological support, access to health care services, food, education and income generating activities.

**Expected Outcomes**

- 2,500 OVCs benefit from adequate psychosocial assistance and protection;
- 100% of the targeted OVCs have access to social services;
- Social workers are able to provide adequate support to OVC;
- Reduced incidence of OVC discrimination and stigmatisation within communities and schools.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	80,000
Equipment	70,000
Material support to OVC (including food, medicine, school material, etc.)	200,000
Operating costs	100,000
Indirect programme costs (7%)*	31,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>481,500</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006.

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Potable water and adequate sanitation for IDPs and host communities of Guinée Forestière
<b>Project code</b>	GUI-06/WS01
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure access to drinking water and basic sanitation to 30,000 inhabitants of 100 villages/districts of N'Zérékoré, Lola and Yomou prefectures
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Host populations and IDPs in N'Zérékoré, Lola and Yomou
<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Water, Health, Education and Information, and NGOs
<b>Project duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$1,551,500</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,551,500</b>

**Summary**

This project aims to provide drinking water for at least 80% of the population in 150 villages and districts, eliminate the proliferation of vectors and ensure the mosquitoes protection of vulnerable populations.

**Activities**

- Construction of 100 water points;
- Provision of potable water and construction of 50 wells in overpopulated urban districts;
- Construction of hygienic latrines for 3,000 families in 150 public locations;
- Provision of 10,000 long lasting impregnated mosquito nets;
- Conduct a campaign for the eradication of breeding larvae and promotion of basic hygiene;
- Monitor and improve water quality in prefectures of N'Zérékoré, Lola and Yomou.

**Expected Outcomes**

- 25,000 IDPs and host communities with access to clean sources;
- 3,000 families and 150 public locations (schools, pre-school centres, Nafa centres (second-chance schools) make use of hygiene latrines;
- 100 villages treated with insecticides and 15,000 long-lasting impregnated mosquito nets are distributed to children under five years of age and elderly women.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Construction of 100 water points	1,000,000
Extension of supply of potable water and construction of 30 water wells	125,000
Construction of 3,000 domestic and 150 public latrines	125,000
Provision of 10,000 impregnated mosquito nets and promotion of their use	100,000
Combating proliferation of vectors and promotion of hygiene	50,000
Staff costs	50,000
Indirect programme costs (7%)*	101,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,551,500</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006.

**GUINEA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY (UNDSS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reinforcing the protection and security of humanitarian staff
<b>Project Code</b>	GUI-06/S01
<b>Sector</b>	Security and Protection of Staff and Operations
<b>Objectives</b>	Reinforce the security and safety of humanitarian staff by recruiting a radio operator
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,700 staff members and their dependents
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UN agencies and NGOs in the field
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$70,780</b>

**Summary**

The current radio communication network used by the United Nations system in Guinea is saturated and unable to meet minimum-security standards. This situation is worsened by frequent technical breakdowns, which impair the effectiveness of the UN communication system and hampers the security and protection of its staff and their property, particularly in areas with a high concentration of humanitarian personnel, including NGOs.

In the event of a sudden emergency, proper training of the staff in security management and communications system will be a key factor in raising awareness on possible security risks for the UN personnel, NGOs and their dependents, and ensuring staff protection and safety, thus enabling them to effectively respond to populations in need. The recruitment of a radio expert (international consultant) will help improve the preparedness and response capacity of the UN system in Guinea, given the prevailing difficult telecommunications situation in the country, and ensure compliance with the required minimum-security standards. The radio specialist would be based at the United Nations Security Coordination Office in Conakry.

**Activities**

- Recruit an international consultant specialised in High Frequency (HF) and VHF radio communication;
- Provide English courses to radio operators.

**Expected results**

- Harmonisation of the inter-agency communication system;
- Improvement of radio communication throughout the country;
- Increased technical support to UN agencies and programmes;
- Enhanced training of field staff in security management.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Radio operator (5,000x12)	30,000
Personnel and field missions	15,000
Sat phone, combined VHF, two laptops and spare parts	19,000
Furniture (445x 4 =1,780)	5,000
English courses	1,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,780</b>

**ANNEX I.**

**ACRONYMS ET ABBREVIATIONS**

AATSC	Association des Agents Techniques de Santé Communautaire
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACT	Action by Churches Together
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AfA	Alliances for Africa
AGBEF	Association Guinéenne pour le Bien-Etre Familial
AHI	Avian Human Influenza
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APEAE	Association des Parents d'Elèves et des Amis de l'Ecole
ARC	Action for the Rights of Children
BNCR	Bureau National de Coordination des Réfugiés
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBEC	Comité pour le Bien-Être du Camp
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCC	Communication pour le Changement de Comportement
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CNLS	Comité National de Lutte contre le Sida
CNSAH	Comité National de Suivi de l'Action Humanitaire
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTA	Community Teacher Association
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DPS	Direction Préfectorale de la Santé Publique
DRS	Directions Régionales de la Santé
EFS	Emergency School Feeding
EPR	Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ERM	Enfants Réfugiés du Monde
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARN	Foyer d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle
FHI	Family Health International
FRAD	Front pour l'Alternance Démocratique
FRADE	Fraternelle de Développement
GIS	Geographical Information System
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HF	High Frequency
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HKI	Helen Keller International
HTH	Calcium Hypochloride
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMU	Information Management Unit
IPT	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JAM	Joint Appraisal Mission
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
MATD	Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation
MDE	Monde Des Enfants
MoE	Ministry of Education



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## GUINEA

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MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRU	Manor River Union
MRU	Union du Fleuve Mano
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MSP	Ministère de la Santé Publique
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NEHK	New Emergency Health Kits
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NID	National Immunisation Day
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORB	Operations Review Board
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SBGV	Sexual and Gender-Bbased Violence
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SENAH	Service National d'Action Humanitaire
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SNAPE	Service National d'Aménagement des Points d'Eau
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TWIN	Today's Women International Network
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VHF	Very High Frequency
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



**Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet**

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

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

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

1. **What did you think of the review of 2006?  
How could it be improved?**
  
2. **Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?**
  
3. **To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?**
  
4. **To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?**
  
5. **To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?**
  
6. **Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?**

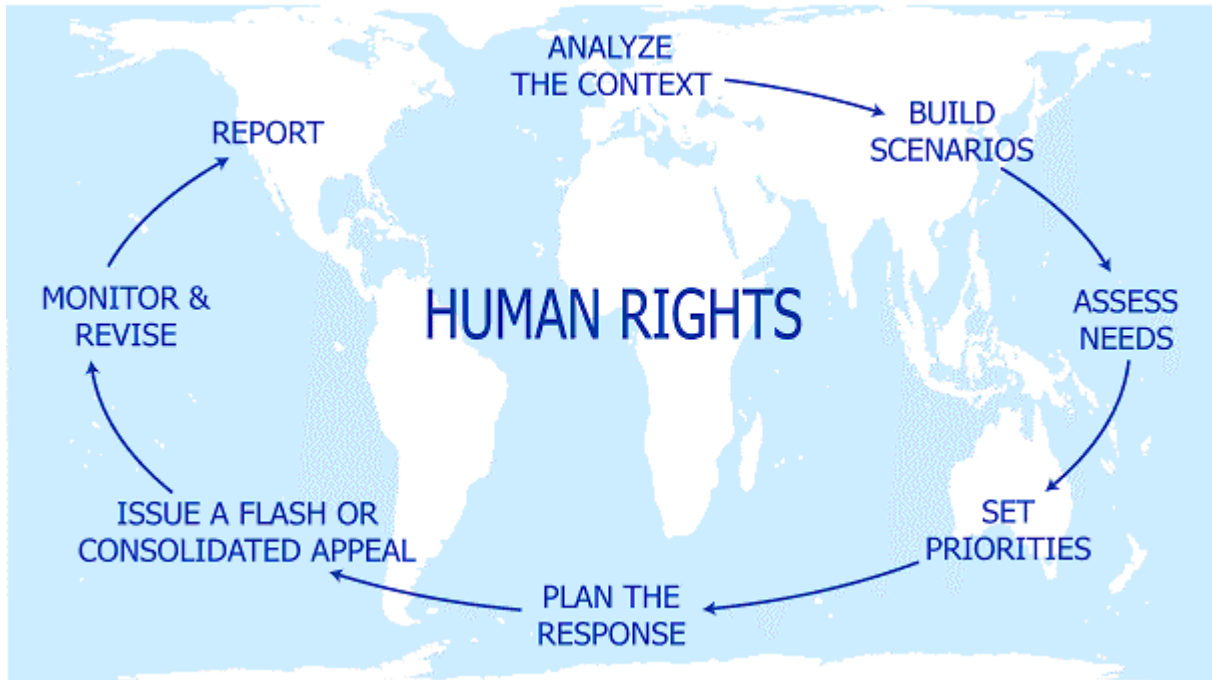
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

**Name:**

**Title & Organisation:**

**Email Address:**

## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
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