

Mid-Year Review Surveys

HC Positions on CAP 2003



UNITED NATIONS

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ANNEX I.

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THE MID-YEAR REVIEW 2002

GUIDELINES

CAP Country Teams were requested to submit a one-page answer to the survey with the Mid-Year Reviews

MYR SURVEY:

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

State the consensus position of the CAP Country Team on whether or not there should be a CAP for 2003. Explain this position based upon the following considerations:

- a) The scale and/or complexity of the humanitarian crisis
(Estimated total affected population, geographical areas affected)
- b) The extent and complexity of humanitarian response
(Number and size of programmes of operational agencies, including NGOs)
- c) Changes in access to affected populations and conflict zones (Changes in security phase structure)
- d) Multi-sectoral dimensions of humanitarian response.
(Protection issues, mine action, negotiations for humanitarian space)
- e) Existence of other strategic planning mechanisms (i.e. UNDAF, Brookings Process)
- f) Existence of other resource mobilisation mechanisms
- g) Position of the Government of the affected country on the CAP
- h) Local capacity to coordinate and respond to humanitarian response (government structures)
- i) Presence of development actors, their emergency preparedness and response capacity, and the degree to which development programmes are being undertaken

Part II. Process Questions

- 1) Who was involved in CAP Strategy setting?
- 2) Who is present but not involved, and why?
- 3) Were inter-agency assessments conducted and what were the results?
- 4) What monitoring systems are in place? (such as common databases, baseline data, inter-agency monitoring unit) Describe constraints to monitoring.
- 5) Has a monitoring report been issued measuring progress against the indicators described in the Appeal? If so, describe the most important results.
- 6) Are the current monitoring system and related indicators sufficient? If not, what is planned to improve them?
- 7) Has there been a CAP Revision or an additional Appeals for humanitarian assistance (donor alerts, natural disaster appeals)? If so, why?

AFGHANISTAN



"Humanitarian Appeal"

OUTLOOK FOR 2003

Although certain concerns remain as to the future political-security situation in Afghanistan, the overall planning assumption within the assistance community is one of continued progress towards political stability and economic recovery. At the same time, it is expected that acute humanitarian distress, particularly in drought affected and food insecure areas of the country, as well as in areas of return (including Kabul) is likely to endure.

In light of the active lead which the Interim Administration will likely take in the planning and programming of longer-term recovery and development activities, there is an emerging consensus within UNAMA that **upcoming appeal efforts should focus more closely on addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs** in the country. This would obviously need to be done through the emerging programme group structure, and in close collaboration with AACA.

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY CHANGES TO THE (CAP/ITAP) AND CURRENT PRIORITY NEEDS

The ITAP stands as the principal funding and programming mechanism through which international humanitarian and recovery assistance has been channelled into Afghanistan since October 2001. To date, the ITAP has generated over US\$ 850 million of donor contributions to address primarily humanitarian and initial recovery needs - a significant achievement by any standards.

The ITAP has evolved in a manner that closely mirrors the rapid changes in the Afghan policy and programming environment. Since its inception, it has undergone three comprehensive reviews, first in February at the initiative of the UN, and then twice under leadership of the Afghanistan Interim Authority (AIA). In all cases, the reviews have reflected a common search for a strategy that would ensure an integrated approach to relief and development activities, which would support emerging government priorities. As a result of these reviews and within a very brief time period, the UN-initiated ITAP exercise has become part of a larger AIA-led assistance planning effort.

In April 2002, the AIA presented a draft National Development Framework (NDF) at the first meeting of the Implementation Group held in Kabul. Through the NDF, the AIA has sought to set out the basic programming architecture and orientation for recovery and development activities in Afghanistan. The NDF established 12 main programme areas through which assistance priorities are defined and operationalised. Each programme area is managed by a programme group led by a relevant line ministry and supported by a designated international agency. A National Development Budget (NDB), expected to be finalised by 1 July 2002, will serve as the financial planning mechanism for the NDF.

Since mid-April, existing components of the ITAP have been formally incorporated into the NDF. Original sector definitions, upon which the ITAP was originally structured, have been discarded in favour of NDF programme areas. Individual activities have been re-located accordingly, and will be re-budgeted as part of the NDB formulation currently being undertaken by the Afghanistan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) and Ministry of Finance. As part of this exercise, the AIA has, in recent days, been consolidating various existing financial and activity tracking data sources, both ITAP and non-ITAP-related, into a unified information source which will serve as a basis for financial planning for the remainder of the Afghan fiscal year (to March 2003).

At present, the ITAP remains the most comprehensive mechanism for channelling and tracking humanitarian and early recovery resources into Afghanistan. Its incorporation into the NDF and NDB initiatives represents an important step in the transfer of ownership, accountability and responsibility for assistance activities to national authorities, and demonstrates the AIA's commitment to a longer-term vision of recovery and development in the country. UNOCHA, and later the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA), have played a key role in supporting this transition throughout its various stages.

ANGOLA



Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

CURRENT SITUATION

Despite the end of the war, the humanitarian situation in Angola remains serious with millions of people continuing to live in life-threatening conditions. The situation of children is catastrophic - 18 children die every hour, 45% are stunted and only 26.6% of one-year olds are fully immunised. Between January and the declaration of peace in early March, more than 98,000 persons were newly displaced as a direct consequence of intensified counter-insurgency activities. Following the cessation of hostilities, tens of thousands of people have continued to seek emergency assistance in areas where humanitarian operations are underway. According to the Government, the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Angola reached over four million by May. Of this number, 1.4 million have been confirmed by humanitarian partners for assistance. Reports from neighbouring countries indicate that up to 80,000 Angolan refugees may repatriate before the end of the year.

Humanitarian Strategy

The aim of the UN's humanitarian strategy during the next six months is to continue providing assistance in areas where programmes are already underway and to initiate life-saving operations for vulnerable populations in newly accessible locations as well as in family areas established under the 4 April Memorandum of Understanding. Operations will be extended in a pragmatic manner within current logistical and funding constraints. In addition, humanitarian partners are working in close collaboration with Government authorities to accelerate resettlement and return on the basis of minimum standards specified in Angolan law.

In light of the rapidly changing situation, humanitarian partners will conduct a mid-term review of the 2002 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola in **June**. The review will identify strategies for addressing the current humanitarian crisis and lay the groundwork for rapid resettlement and recovery. The review will include the following:

- Updated requirements for the current caseload of 1.9 million persons;
- New requirements for an estimated 500,000 vulnerable persons in areas covered by the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs;
- New requirements for vulnerable persons seeking assistance in provincial and municipal centres;
- New requirements for vulnerable civilians living in family areas established under the 4 April Memorandum of Understanding;
- New requirements for the first phases of repatriation, reintegration, resettlement and economic and social recovery.

BURUNDI



Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

The scale and/or complexity of the humanitarian crisis: It is difficult to over-estimate this. A transitional Government has finally been implemented in Burundi, yet there remain underlying tensions and outstanding issues, and the change of leadership due to take place in March 2003 may exacerbate these. Tentative cease-fire negotiations have yet to bear fruit and fighting continues on the ground, leading to the displacement of populations, limitation of humanitarian access, destruction of social and economic infrastructure and widespread violation of human rights. Over 375,000 are in displacement sites and a further 100,000 are believed dispersed. In addition, up to 100,000 are 'suddenly and temporarily' displaced at any one time due to sporadic insecurity. At the same time, some facilitated repatriation has begun from Tanzania – at a rate of between 1,000-1,500 per week – and this may increase. Spontaneous repatriation also continues. The future situation is unclear in the political and military climate, but this is no doubt that massive humanitarian needs remain to be addressed and may dramatically increase in the future.

The extent and complexity of the humanitarian response: A wide range of organisations and agencies, both emergency and development, are present in Burundi (11 UN, 54 IOs and NGOs combined). 19 agencies (11 UN, the remainder NGO) appealed through the CAP in 2002 and the range of projects – emergency, transitional and development – indicates the complexity of humanitarian response in a country where life-sustaining action is essential, but development activities underpin progress towards self-reliance, peace and reconciliation.

Changes in access to affected populations and conflict zones: 6 out of 17 provinces are currently at Phase IV and the remainder at Phase III. Worsening security has led to a change of phase in Bubanza Town from III to IV. Military escorts are required in some areas and a curfew of 11pm for UN staff is maintained in Bujumbura city. Access to populations is hampered by sporadic insecurity and humanitarian workers have been targeted by opposing factions in the past. Concerted efforts, in a number of fora, continue to be made to improve access through dialogue.

Multi-sectoral dimensions of humanitarian response: Humanitarian action takes place in almost every sector, with projects ranging from the provision of food to mine action, and there is a strong emphasis on parallel and bridging activities between emergency and development.

Existence of other strategic planning mechanisms: Having started in 2002, the first draft of an UNDAF is being formulated. The sixth cooperation framework for 2002-4 has been launched between the Burundi Government and UNDP, and the Government itself has presented a 3-year Strategic Plan for the Reduction of Poverty. In addition to the CAP, a number of humanitarian strategic planning mechanisms exist, including regular contingency planning, sector coordination mechanisms, repatriation planning and the Inter-Agency Reinsertion Group.

Existence of other resource mobilisation mechanisms: A number of UN agencies and the majority of NGOs have resource mobilisation mechanisms outside the CAP, receiving core funding either through the UN regular budget or in response to direct appeal mechanisms. However, some agencies, including OCHA and UNESCO, are reliant entirely upon the CAP. Not all embassies are represented in Burundi itself and, in order to maintain contact with them, regular meetings/donor missions are scheduled either in Nairobi or to Bujumbura. The humanitarian community has been represented at two major donor roundtables: in Paris, December 2000 and Geneva, December 2001.

Position of the Government of the affected country on the CAP: Despite the current strong Government emphasis on development, it is supportive of coordination, strategic planning and resource mobilisation mechanisms for the humanitarian community.

Local capacity to coordinate and respond to the humanitarian situation: There is involvement and interest at national and local level of the Government and authorities in the coordination of humanitarian action. However capacity for both coordination and response has been affected by the long-running humanitarian crisis in the country, the recent reshuffle of personnel in positions of authority on the implementation of the Transitional Government and, indeed, the transitional nature of this which may affect continuity. Local capacity does, therefore, need both development and support.

Presence of development actors, their emergency preparedness and response capacity: A number of development actors are present and programmes are slowly restarting after, in some cases, a protracted period of suspension. Intervention to date has been limited and somewhat timid, while insecurity has reduced development possibilities in some areas. However, with the start of the refugee return and reintegration, linkage between humanitarian emergency and development programmes is highlighted as a priority in order to increase absorption capacity.

Part II. Process Questions

Who was involved in CAP Strategy setting: It was a highly inclusive process of consultation with all humanitarian stakeholders, including representatives of the Burundian Government, the UNCT, donors, IOs, NGOs, the private sector, media, civil societies and the beneficiaries themselves.

Who is present but not involved, and why: not applicable, see above.

Were inter-agency assessments conducted and what were the results: Regular inter-agency assessments and missions are conducted, particularly in relation to incidences of sudden and emergency displacement. Rapid Evaluation Assessment and Coordination Teams (REACT) have been established for this purpose and are responsible for indicating immediate needs. Individual agencies share information in regular Contact and Focus Group meetings (concentrating on both overall and sector needs). A major survey of IDPs sites is currently underway (UNICEF, OCHA, UNDP) to identify the exact number of IDPs in sites, assess their current conditions and their attitude to possible return to their places of origin.

What monitoring systems are in place: A wide range of monitoring systems exist including the Contact and Focus Group meetings, additional sectoral and provincial *ad hoc* meetings and missions as required, the REACT system mentioned above, the Groupe Technique de Suivi (GTS) established under the *Permanent Framework for the Protection of IDPs*, and the Inter-Agency Reinsertion Group. Early warning mechanisms include Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), the *System d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire au Burundi* and the FAO system.

Has a monitoring report been issued measuring progress against the indicators described in the Appeal. Reports, minutes of Contact/Focus group meetings and humanitarian updates (both consolidated and related to individual agency or sector activities) are posted on and can be accessed through the newly established website: <http://www.geocities.com/ochaburundi>. As part of the Mid Year Review, the Sector Monitoring Table shown in the CAP 2002 is being updated to indicate progress against indicators to date.

Are the current monitoring system and related indicators sufficient? If not, what is planned to improve them? The mechanisms do exist, but there remains potential to further strengthen and support these and develop and focus regular reporting against established indicators.

Has there been a CAP Revision or any additional Appeals for humanitarian assistance: There has been no formal CAP revision, although WFP requirements and receipts are now being reported under the Regional Appeal for the Great Lakes. As a result, the total amount requested appears to have reduced. It has been noted by the humanitarian community, that changes in the humanitarian context may require an increased response and entail revision to existing projects or the inclusion of new projects.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

The DPRK CAP Country Team has recognised for a number of years that the chronic problems in DPRK cannot be resolved by humanitarian assistance. After nearly eight years of substantial intervention by the international community, it is very clear that the solution to the chronic emergency in DPRK will not be through continued ongoing provision of relief items. The entire population of approximately 23 million people has crosscutting vulnerability caused by inadequate food availability. Poor quality of and limited access to basic health, water, sanitation, and education services compound this vulnerability. A process, led by the Government, with the support of the international community, must be put in place to create an enabling environment for the implementation of a comprehensive rehabilitation and development strategy, particularly focused on creating the conditions for sustained economic growth. This needs to be supported by an increased presence of development actors, which apart from UN Agencies, is restricted to SDC, Italian Development Cooperation and a EuropeAid project office. If this process is not achieved the humanitarian crisis will not only continue, but will invariably worsen. The worsening crisis will be compounded by an increased reluctance by donors to support rehabilitation activities without a complementary Government policy framework.

There is no concrete evidence that the necessary positive improvements required to sustain a transition from humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation and development programming will be created in the foreseeable future. In 2003, resources directed through the CAP will be still required to save the lives of those people suffering from the cumulative effects of chronic malnutrition, a fractured economy, inadequate food production, and a decaying social sector. It is likely that support for a humanitarian response to the crisis in 2003 will remain at current levels with positive internal and external improvements.

The agreement of the DPRK Government in April to participate in the **CCA/UNDAF** strategic planning mechanism is one positive indicator that in the medium term a transition to development may yet occur. Participation in the UNDAF process could in the medium to long-term assist the Government access ODA outside the framework of the CAP, the main resource mobilisation tool for the provision of assistance to DPRK. Participation in the CAP by the Government remains limited to inputs though attendance at some of the sector working groups, the Ministry of City Management is so far the only part of Government to have submitted written inputs into the CAP. The Government coordinating body for humanitarian assistance, the Flood Disaster Rehabilitation Committee, does not formally participate in the CA process.

Part II. Process Questions

The DPRK CAP Country Team, which consisted of resident UN Agencies, bilateral donors, IFRC and resident NGOs, formulated the MYR of the 2002 CAP. The MYR exercise was a desktop process, utilising agency and organisation inputs based on monitoring of their program activities. Monitoring is characterised by an absence of transparent assessment, monitoring and evaluation methods consistent with international practice. That said, some improvements in access in the Water and Sanitation sector have been reported.

Monitoring of the Appeal is undertaken using a CAP activity-based approach. Indicators used in the Appeal have not been used as most agencies only started their projects in late February and March, and reporting against the CAP indicators in the early stage of the project cycle does not reflect the true progress made towards achieving sector objectives.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



Part.I. Position on CAP for 2003

Although there has been progress on a number of fronts, the fact that the RCD Goma remains outside the agreement reached by the Government and the MLC suggests that the probability of continued military activities involving the various actors in the east remains quite high. The continued control of large portions of eastern DRC by armed non-state actors remains likely. This would have a negative impact on the already precarious humanitarian situation in the east. Insecurity and more violence resulting from intensification of fighting are expected to hinder access to vulnerable populations. In addition, continued displacement would lead to more vulnerability and hence further aggravate the overall humanitarian situation.

On the contrary to the gloomy outlook for of eastern DRC, the stability so far experienced in Equateur and some parts of Katanga is expected to be extended to include the rest of the areas under the control of the government and the MLC. This will certainly accelerate the return of IDPs and Congolese refugees, currently in exile, to their areas of origin.

There are also prospects for enhanced economic activity. It is hoped that the reunification of about 70% of the country's territory as a result of the latest political developments, the resumption of commercial traffic on the river Congo, and the resumption of exchanges on various levels will lead to increases in purchasing power and living conditions, particularly in areas related to health and education.

A Multi-Donor mission has assessed the current coordination mechanisms in the DRC. All partners are aware of the CAP/CHAP, and several had provided input to the 2002 strategy. It is seen as useful tool in creating a global strategy for the DRC. Confusion remains, especially in the NGO community, concerning the purpose of the CAP/CHAP (is it fund-raising document or a strategy document). Many currently see that CAP as too "reactive" and supply-driven rather than needs-based. Again, NGOs feel that feedback regarding the results of the CAP/CHAP is lacking. Interlocutors welcomed a greater role for OCHA in facilitating joint assessment missions.

Any foreseeable structure change will have to be reflected in the CAP 2003.

It is clear that a CAP will be required in 2003, even under the most optimistic scenario.

Part II. Process Questions

The general recommendations from the multi-donor mission are as follow:

STRUCTURE:

While good coordination at both the strategic and operational level requires the participation of all UN humanitarian agencies and implementing partners, the primary responsibility for core coordination activities in the field should rest with OCHA, not with UN operational agencies. UN agencies should remain the lead on coordination within sectors. Proposed structure:

RC/HC: The RC/HC is in charge of overall countrywide coordination of humanitarian programs in the DRC. (In the absence of the RC/HC, the most senior UN official from an implementing agency is the RC/HC a.i). A Deputy HC/Head of OCHA/DRC should be appointed to support the mandate of the RC/HC in zones of greatest humanitarian need. An OCHA Head of FCU/Director of Operations, in addition to core mandate activities, would serve as centralised management hub for OCHA activities countrywide. OCHA field units should be reinforced with international staff as needed and in some cases relocated to provide effective geographical coverage of areas in greatest humanitarian need. Sector committees, led by relevant implementing agencies in the field should be the primary forum for program coordination.

MANDATE:

In order of priority: Information management, Operational Coordination, Strategic Planning, Advocacy, Resources Mobilisation.

TOOLS AND RESOURCES:

Assessment missions, matrices/mapping, general coordination meetings, sector coordination meetings, CAP/CHAP, ERF (EHI/QUIPS): distinction between “emergency” and “humanitarian” activities, budgeting process more decentralised, decentralised deployment of human resources.

CAP/CHAP: Participation of NGOs (international) in the CHAP should be increased; OCHA should also provide timely information to local humanitarian communities on schedules for workshops, reviews as well as feedback on results of the efforts, and the UN should avoid use of the CAP as shopping list for implementing agencies and adopt more needs-based approach.

MONUC

MONUC’s mandate regarding humanitarian activities must be clarified and elaborated in a way that ensures its efforts are complimentary rather than supplementary to the activities of the humanitarian actors. MONUC should clarify how it relates to the humanitarian community and a system-wide protocol should be established to that effect.

MONUC should communicate to local officials and population to reinforce the separation between MONUC and the humanitarian actors.

ERITREA



Considering Strategy Paper Under Discussion (UNCT Meeting 14 June)

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

- a) Scale of the crisis: 48,000 IDPs and up to 122,000 refugees have yet to return and more than 13,000 persons, out of the 75,000 persons expelled from Ethiopia are accommodated in camps. The two most war-affected areas are Debub and Gash Barka, but the Northern and Southern Red Sea Zones and Anseba are still drought-affected. The 180,000 IDPs who were assisted to return home in May-June 2001 are still dependent on assistance.
- b) In Eritrea, there are 57 national and international NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and UN sister agencies.
- c) There were no changes in the security phase structure and thus access to the vulnerable population remained unchanged.
- d) UN Agencies have whenever possible complemented each other's efforts through regular coordination meetings and joint programme approaches in terms of planning and identifying needs.
- e) CCA/UNDAF was completed in February 2002, incorporating elements of the CAP. In addition, a UN Inter-Agency Contingency Plan was devised to prepare the UNCT for eventualities after the announcement of the Boundary Commission's decision.
- f) The CAP was the only UN joint resource mechanism in 2002; however, an UNDAF document has been prepared and will serve as a complementary resource and planning tool for 2002 onwards.
- g) The position of the Government of Eritrea is that the CAP has been a very important mechanism for a coordinated humanitarian response, bringing together the various agencies and sectors, as well as donors, in a concerted manner to deal with the overarching humanitarian crisis. This has proven to be an essential joint needs assessment, planning, coordination and resource mobilisation tool, under which the bulk of humanitarian assistance has been delivered in the last three years. The process has been successful in meeting the objectives of averting human disaster and stabilising the crisis. Yet, the devastation caused by the war is vast and the transition from emergency to recovery will consequently require a protracted response. Until such a transition has been achieved, the CAP will remain an important instrument. The Government of Eritrea believes that the huge caseload of IDPs, the return of refugees and IDPs, the reintegration of expellees and widespread food insecurity due to the combined effects of war and drought necessitate the continuation of the CAP into 2003.
- h) Local responsibility to coordinate and respond to humanitarian needs rests with ERREC.
- i) Many of the development actors present in Eritrea have developed programs in collaboration with humanitarian actors. They have contributed to the Inter Agency Contingency Plan, which defines their emergency preparedness and response capacity. Rehabilitation and development programmes are regaining momentum and are slowly replacing humanitarian assistance.

Part II. Process Questions

- 1) Partners involved in the CAP strategy setting were UN agencies, Government partners, donor representatives and some NGOs.
- 2) Some of the NGOs and the Red Cross movement decided to take the role of observers to the CAP process, attending meetings but not contributing to the actual CAP process.
- 3) WFP and the Government relief agency (ERREC) conducted a joint needs assessment in late 2001. Other assessments involving one or more agencies were conducted during the course of 2001.
- 4) Monitoring systems are in place, such as the W3 (who does what where) and GIS databases. WFP has a large monitoring capacity in the field with over 15 field monitors in 4 sub-offices. The Information Coordination Centre (ICC) undertakes regular field trips to monitor issues related to IDPs, reintegration and drought-affected populations as well as issuing regular documents monitoring the humanitarian situation. Sectoral Working Groups undertake sectoral monitoring, reporting to the humanitarian community at large at monthly general coordination meetings. The Zonal Recovery Committee (ZRC), setup in Gash Barka in October 2001, has overall authority for coordinating, approving and overseeing all UN-funded reintegration assistance projects in the Gash Barka Zone. Recently UNDP and UNICEF have also joined UNHCR as permanent members of the ZRC and both UNDP and UNICEF-funded recovery projects will have to be approved and coordinated by the ZRC framework.
- 5) There has been no CAP revision as a whole, but some agencies have revised their figures. WFP has revised its figure considerably from US\$54 million down to US\$31 million due to a much larger than anticipated carryover stock at the end of 2001, combined with delayed arrivals of large shipments in January and April 2002.

ETHIOPIA

Strategy paper for 2002 presented with cap launch.

Same format likely for 2003.



**Strategy Paper
to be Presented
at CAP Launch**

GUINEA



In Guinea, some of the challenges of 2001 have continued into the first half of the year 2002 and the UN efforts point to several challenges which have been identified a while ago but which now requires our immediate attention. We see the need for a comprehensive and a timely response and for increased resources to:

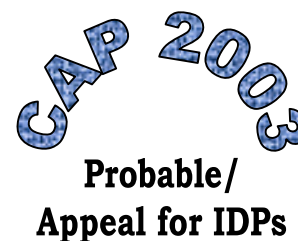
- Address the unmet needs of Internally Displaced Persons to ensure broad protection and facilitate return to areas of origin.
- Provide better protection and assistance to refugees particular for Liberian ones who recently arrived in the country, assess the impact of under-funding on protection and mobilize more resources to cover unmet protection needs.
- Lay the foundation for a sustainable peace at the national and possibly sub-regional level.
- Ensure a timely and effective transition from relief to recovery and rehabilitation by taking stock of the return of stability and the implementation of a poverty reduction strategy.
- Prevent and mitigate natural disasters that have led to population displacements last year.
- Facilitate coordination and information exchange with a view to strengthen emergency humanitarian assistance, enhance preparedness and where possible establish linkages to all of the UN efforts in Guinea.

Drawing from the above **the UN Country Team made the decision that there should be a Consolidated Appeal Process for 2003** with a particular emphasis on formulating an appeal that would suggest a better response to what the humanitarian situation revealed regarding significant discrepancies, both between different target groups, specific affected areas and different sectors within the 2002 Appeal.

Various sectoral assessments conducted by UN and non-UN agencies as well as regular updated provided by monitoring systems such as the VAM of WFP indicate that the challenge facing the humanitarian community in Guinea is to tailor the response to localised low intensity crises where suffering goes on largely unseen with possible long term negative implications on poverty and stability.

On 15 May, the UN will be undertaking a multi-sector assessment with the Government to document changes in the humanitarian situation (i.e. repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees, new influx of Liberian refugees, return and/or local integration of IDPs, drought situation in Upper Guinea...), measure progress against the objectives and indicators proposed in the 2002 CAP and formulate recommendations for a CAP revision. Results from this assessment will be made available to the donors community and other key stakeholder by mid-June 2002.

INDONESIA



Outlook for 2003: Scenarios and Prospects

The scenarios for the different crisis areas outlined in the CAP for IDPs 2002 remain valid for the remainder of the year. While the situation in Maluku is unpredictable, there are high hopes for further improvement in the provinces of North Maluku and Central Sulawesi. The situation in Aceh has followed a chain of security events increasing the risk of more lives being lost in the months to come. In Papua, a possible delay in implementation of the autonomy status, presence of separatist movements, reported arrival of members of Laskar Jihad, and continued deteriorating socio-economic conditions constitute a major source of concern among the humanitarian community.

Although it is too early to predict the chain of events that may occur in 2003, the present scale of the humanitarian crisis is likely to persist during the course of 2003, requiring a continuation of international humanitarian assistance.

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

The CAP Country Team in Indonesia believes that there is a genuine need for issuing another CAP for 2003.

Over one million people have been displaced as a result of various types of conflicts that have affected different parts of the country during the past several years. While the Government of Indonesia is making every effort to solve the IDP crisis in line with the national policy on IDPs by the end of 2002, the general feeling among the international community and implementing partners within the government is that large numbers of displaced population would continue to exist for a considerable period. The international community can play a significant role in assisting the central and provincial authorities in handling the displacement crisis in the country, thereby contributing towards peace and normalcy in conflict prone areas.

While remarkable progress has been made with regard to reconciliation and reducing the scale of the conflict in some provinces allowing a continued return of IDPs to their villages of origin, several parts of the country continue to suffer from the ongoing conflict. The situation in Maluku is at best unpredictable, following a series of security incidents during April and early May 2002, which caused civilian casualties and heavy property destruction. Access to affected population in Maluku has been made increasingly difficult by the new restrictions adopted by the Civil Emergency Board, which runs the affairs of the province. However, access to other parts of the country has thus far been easy. Other parts of the country such as Central Sulawesi, Aceh, and Papua remain highly vulnerable to an array of vertical and horizontal conflicts.

Humanitarian assistance in Indonesia, while focusing on displaced population, has benefited the affected communities at large. It is important that the next CAP include programmes addressing the needs of affected communities in order to prevent any indirect impact on the local coping mechanisms by not allowing a sense of jealousy among the displaced and resident communities.

The UNDAF document is in the process of being finalised, which includes a section addressing conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery needs. A number of humanitarian agencies such as OCHA, UNDP Conflict Prevention Unit, UNICEF, WHO and WFP have been actively involved in the discussions. While UNDAF focuses mainly on development and long-term strategies, the CAP provides short-term strategies, which enables the international community to help create conditions conducive for recovery and development. The two documents complement each other on strategies for transitional period.

The major development actors other than the UN agencies include the Bretons woods institutions (WB, IMF, ADB), and the private sector. Several UN agencies are providing technical expertise to BAKORNAS PBP to improve the government's capacity in emergency preparedness and response.

The Government involvement in the CAP 2002 was limited to their agreement of having a CAP for Indonesia. However, this year three representatives from the government is participating in the CAP workshop who would be involved throughout the process for the next CAP.

Part II. Process Questions

A wider range of the international community including UN, NGOs, and resident donor representatives were involved in the CAP strategy setting for 2002. Both the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) were also represented in discussions leading toward the preparation of the CAP. A large number of these agencies are participating in the upcoming CAP facilitation workshop and will therefore be heavily involved in the preparation for the next CAP.

Inter-agency assessment is an ongoing process which continues during the course of the year and which provides background information for developing the CAP strategy. Several inter-agency assessments were led by OCHA Indonesia since the preparation of CAP 2002 to the most vulnerable parts of the country, including Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi and Papua. Individual assessments were regularly conducted to other hot-spot areas such as Ambon, Ternate, Aceh, and West Kalimantan. The ongoing NGO led inter-agency assessment in West Timor is funded through the DFID emergency relief fund managed by OCHA Indonesia.

In-country monitoring mechanisms, inter alia, include inter-agency assessment missions, regular visits to areas of concern, presence of field offices, in particular UN Resource Centres managed by OCHA, WFP's vulnerability analysis, and a number of databases that exist with different agencies. In addition, the GoRI has its own mechanism of collation and compilation of information on displaced persons and those affected by natural disasters.

The CAP mid-year review process provided an update on progress made towards measuring indicators for achieving the main goals. The most important results included: (a) remarkable achievements in pursuing short-term goals with limited resources, most of which came from outside the framework of the Consolidated Appeal; (b) the negative impact of under-funding on humanitarian programmes. Many projects outlined in the CAP 2002 could not be initiated due to lack of funding.

LIBERIA



Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

In view of the highly volatile political and security situation, the complexity and aggravation of the humanitarian crisis and the significant increase of the displaced population, the CAP Country Team believes that **a new CAP for 2003 is necessary** in order to address effectively the increasing humanitarian needs of the people of Liberia. The new CAP should adopt a more programmatic approach and be centered on a few realistic objectives in support of key humanitarian priorities.

The spread of the fighting between Government forces and dissidents from Lofa and Gbarpolu Counties to Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Margibi and Bong Counties, has resulted in large population movements and a significant increase in IDP caseload. The current IDP population is officially estimated to be 80,000 compared to a planning figure of 55,000 in the previous CAP. This figure does not include the unknown number of displaced living with relatives in rural and urban communities. In addition, an estimated population of 200,000 IDPs and refugees are believed to remain in conflict areas, which are not accessible to humanitarian assistance. A population of about 35,000 refugees from Sierra Leone receives assistance from UNHCR in the camps established around Monrovia and Sinje. Concurrently, the vulnerability of already impoverished host communities has significantly increased.

The UN specialised agencies, the ICRC, 20 international NGOs and 10 local NGOs combine their action in response to the humanitarian needs of IDPs, refugees and the host population. The highly volatile security situation, the recent increase in fighting between armed forces and dissidents, the difficulty to access to conflict zones makes more and more complex the action of the humanitarian organisations. Since the declaration of State of Emergency, in February 2002, the UN Agencies are operating under Phase IV of the Security Plan. In addition, the humanitarian response is constrained by the limited availability of financial resources as well as the difficulty to get accurate and timely information on the population displacements and the actual IDPs caseloads.

The Government's capacity to coordinate and respond to the humanitarian crisis is very limited. The Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) does not have the capacity nor the financial means to effectively play its coordination and monitoring role. The government views favorably the CAP as a means to mobilise resources.

The Country does not dispose of any other strategic planning and resource mobilisation mechanism than the CAP, as far as humanitarian action is concerned. A modified UNDAF is being prepared by the UN Country Team, which will integrate relief, early recovery and peace-building interventions. The degradation of the security and humanitarian situation, as well as the limited resources, makes difficult for both the specialised UN agencies and bilateral donors to implement development and capacity-building programmes going well beyond immediate recovery needs.

Part II. Process Questions

The Liberia Consolidated Appeal for 2002 was a roll over of the 2001 CAP. Most stakeholders of the humanitarian community including all UN agencies and NGOs were involved in CAP strategy setting. The preparation of the Consolidated Appeal was however hampered by lack of updated, accurate and reliable baseline data. In addition, due to the security situation at the time of preparation, inter-agency assessments were not conducted. In the interim, the humanitarian community has instituted common inter-agency monitoring systems in the form of IDP inter-agency coordination meetings and sectoral working group that use sectoral monitoring indicators.

Current monitoring systems and related indicators are still insufficient and there is need for the establishment of an effective reporting and monitoring mechanism and a common database. The recent creation of the OCHA Office for Liberia together with the appointment of a Humanitarian Coordinator have been welcomed by the humanitarian community as a mean to strengthen coordination, strategic planning and monitoring of the humanitarian response. A strengthened aid coordination mechanism involving all humanitarian actors is being put in place. The OCHA Office is developing its reporting capacity and a monitoring framework with reviewed indicators and a proposal for an integrated information management system are being prepared.

NORTH CAUCASUS



Current Priorities

Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law (750,000 Beneficiaries)

- Preserve a safe haven in Ingushetia, including access to shelter, basic services, and IDP registration.
- Ensure the principle of voluntary return by: monitoring; lobbying the authorities; supporting IDPs returning voluntarily to Chechnya; promoting integration for IDPs who do not want to return; and ensuring real choices of legal residence outside Chechnya.
- Promote the legal interests of IDPs by lobbying the authorities, developing available legal support, and providing information; and further develop targeted NGO coordination, including in Chechnya.

Food (310,000 Beneficiaries)

- Focus on Chechnya with an expansion of targeted food assistance emphasising institutional feeding and school feeding.
- Provide basic relief food to the IDP population in Ingushetia as highlighted in ICRC's Economic Security Review for Ingushetia.
- Encourage self-reliance by promoting programmes such as 'Food for Asset-Creation'.

Shelter and Non-food Items (70,200 Beneficiaries)

- Winterise tents before it gets cold.
- Develop viable alternatives, which could improve conditions for temporary settlement or serve as returnee shelter.
- Coordinate NFIs provision, e.g. hygiene items and winter clothes for children.

Health (500,000 Beneficiaries)

- Monitor potential disease outbreaks, including TB, hepatitis, and gastro-intestinal infections, especially in Chechnya where the surveillance systems must be supported.
- Focus on EPI, respiratory and diarrhoeal disease control, and Mother and Child Health.
- Promote psychological rehabilitation projects, especially for the young.
- Start an HIV/AIDS/STI project in Ingushetia.

Water and Sanitation (570,000 Beneficiaries)

- Implement emergency measures for schools and hospitals in Grozny.
- Produce and provide potable water in Grozny, and monitor Ingushetia's water system.
- Promote community-based schemes to collect garbage and dispose of sewage.

Education (305,000 Beneficiaries)

- Ensure maximum enrolment of IDP children in schools in Ingushetia.
- Create or restore school-infrastructure in Chechnya.
- Maximise access to kindergartens and recreation in Ingushetia and Chechnya.

Mine Action (232,000 Beneficiaries)

- Maximise information coverage to avoid an increase in accidents.
- Increase the number of mine victims provided with physical and psychosocial support.

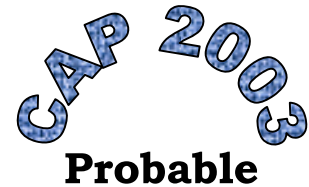
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (316,968 Beneficiaries)

- Integrate IDPs wishing to stay in Ingushetia.
- Build capacity of local institutions, including in Dagestan.

Outlook for 2003

Some improvements, particularly in the economic sphere, can be expected over the coming months and this will present the UN, especially its development agencies such as UNDP and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), an opportunity to build on preliminary work laying the foundation for future rehabilitation and perhaps development initiatives. Despite this, advocacy to uphold humanitarian principles will be required, and there will continue to be significant humanitarian needs, which UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, and the NGO community intend to address next year. In view of this, a CAP will be needed in 2003.

REGIONAL SUPPORT OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA



Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

Context

The scale and complexity of the humanitarian crises in the Great Lakes region, characterised by continuing conflict (in DRC and Burundi), massive displacement within and across borders (3.2 million IDPs, 1.1 million refugees), chronic food insecurity, excessive mortality and morbidity and violations of human rights, is likely to make an humanitarian response in the region necessary for some years to come. However, the operational response in the various sectors is concentrated at country level – and the majority of questions raised in the survey relate to this. The regional response *complements* this: through providing support to country offices (surge capacity, backstopping, training, contingency planning and in strategic emergency preparedness and response), information dissemination, developing regional advocacy and policy strategies and addressing cross-border issues, as well as resource mobilisation with regional actors. The activities, although complementary to those at country level, are very different and the 'clients' are rather the country offices themselves, HQs, donors and diplomatic community, than directly IDPs and refugees. Both the review of the recent response to the Nyiragongo crisis, and internal agency consultations, have emphasised the value of the support role played by regional offices and have, indeed, suggested new areas into which this could expand.

Consensus Position on a Regional CAP for 2003

Representatives of the humanitarian community (UN Agencies, Red Cross family, IOs and NGOs) concluded that **there was a need for a 'CAP Process'** as a forum in which to analyse and assess regional developments and formulate a coherent and consistent regional response strategy, as well as to plan for the implementation of this.

However, there was considerable debate over the form and function of an appeal document itself and how this might best reflect the form of response – predominantly support-orientated – at regional level, rather than the operational, and sectoral, response of the humanitarian community at country level. It was agreed that the '**regional appeal**' should:

- Focus upon the regional strategy for country support and related regional coordination mechanisms.
- Delineate an implementation plan for the agreed strategy, with an emphasis upon joint, inter-agency endeavour.
- Provide an overview of agency activities in the region as a whole, and thus developing the document as an 'information tool' for regional interlocutors. It could provide both a broader analysis and global picture of the needs than is possible in country appeals, and allow all organisations, whether or not including projects, the means through which to demonstrate their regional coverage and the linkage between country programmes (particularly where these have cross-border implications).
- Provide a 'home' for a number of regional projects, ie for regional offices (OCHA), multi-country programmes (UNESCO), which do not fit comfortably into single-country appeals because of their cross-border and support nature.
- Many agencies, predominantly NGOs, do have their own fund-raising mechanisms and do not necessarily need, or wish to include projects in a regional appeal. However, they remain extremely keen to participate in joint strategy formation and the appeal represents a valuable opportunity to present their regional /country programmes and their relationship to this strategy. Other agencies, such as OCHA are entirely reliant upon the appeal for resource mobilisation and as a fund-raising tool.
- The specific nature of a regional, rather than country, appeal has implications for the proposed format. The standard categories are not directly applicable and would need to be adapted to best fulfill the proposed functions indicated above. The inter-agency group strongly supported the inclusion, as part of the main text, of an overview by each agency of its work in the Great Lakes, detailing how they operate, regional programmes and with reference to the country offices/programmes supported. Such 'overviews' could be similar in nature to those of WFP, UNHCR and IFRC hosted in the CAP GLR 2002 and may as well provide and opportunity to reflect agency policy priorities, ie UNHCR's focus on durable solutions, voluntary repatriation, HIV/AIDS, environment, self-reliance among protracted refugee caseloads and vulnerable groups. The projects themselves, for those agencies who wished to include these, should either be annexed, or form a 'Part II' of the main document in order that the emphasis remains upon the strategic nature of the document, rather than its fund-raising function.

The suggestions above result from the deliberations of an inter-agency group of UN, IOs and NGOs, and reflect a desire to increase the level of participation in the CAP process by all actors, to make the document itself more inclusive, to foster a sense of ownership among all partners, and to increase the visibility and credibility of the humanitarian community, *as a whole and working together*, vis-a-vis donors.

Part II. Process Questions

- **Who was involved in CAP Strategy setting?** Initial analysis of the humanitarian environment and possible scenarios for the region took place at the Regional Contingency Planning meeting in June 2001, attended by representatives of UNCTs in countries of the region and agencies with a regional presence (UN, Red Cross, IOs, NGOs) and donors. The regional strategy was further elaborated during the CAP workshop (August 2001), with UN, Red Cross, IOs and NGO participation, and was further discussed with regional donors. UNHCR, which has recently closed its Regional Service Centre, was not present for the second meeting, but provided input by email.
- **Who is present, but not involved, and why?** All regional actors were present and involved in defining a regional strategy, although not all presented projects for funding through the 2002 appeal even where providing brief text on their competencies and capacities (NGOs) or details of region-wide projects/programmes for information only (WFP, HCR, IFRC). Although not actually located in Nairobi, UNHCR and WFP took part in the CAP process. WFP travels from their regional office in Kampala specifically to take part in meetings, while, in 2001, UNHCR followed the process from Geneva, and their involvement was, at times, limited because of this. A UNHCR liaison office for the GLR is now being established in Nairobi, and it is hoped that this will increase UNHCR participation in 2002. OCHA, WHO, FAO and UNICEF are all present in Nairobi
- **Were Inter-Agency Assessments conducted, and what were the results?** An inter-agency review of the regional response to the Volcano Nyiragongo crisis was undertaken (as part of regional contingency planning) in February 2002, and the 'lessons learned' both widely circulated and used as a basis for future contingency planning. A number of Organisations – UN, NGO and Red Cross – also conducted internal reviews of their own and other organizations' response to the crisis.
- **What monitoring systems are in place?** At regional level, monitoring mechanisms are somewhat different from those for country, operational, programmes and concentrate upon the regional strategy. Meetings such as the regional contingency planning focal point meeting, 'lessons learned' reviews and inter-agency information exchange forums, allow on-going discussion of agency programmes, identification of gaps and recommendations for improvement.
- **Are current monitoring systems and related indicators sufficient?** In the CAP GLR 2002, a support-based regional strategy was outlined and, within the five-pronged strategy, some specific areas of activity were outlined. However, in discussion it was decided that indicators were not sufficiently elaborated in this appeal. As a result, for 2003, the regional humanitarian community is resolved to develop an implementation plan – with the stress on joint activity – which establishes clear activities, indicators and measurable achievements that can allow the success, or otherwise, of somewhat intangible roles and concepts to be better quantified.
- **Has there been a CAP Revision?**

There has been no CAP revision of the regional appeal, but **two revisions to the funding requested** in the Regional Appeal for the Great Lakes, 2002, are noted:

 - WFP is recording amounts received against the remaining period of its regional PRRO under the 'umbrella' of the Regional Appeal. As discussed above, the pro-rated requirement is indicated as US\$ 30,600,000, against which US\$ 28,857,407 has been received, leaving a shortfall of US\$ 1,742,593.

OCHA's Regional Office for the Great Lakes region became, with effect 1 January 2002, the Regional Service Office for Central and East Africa (RSO-CEA). It is in the process of expanding its existing functions to cover both the countries of the Great Lakes (Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) and those of the Horn of Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Sudan and Somalia). In line with this expansion, the revised project budget is US\$1,706,160. US\$ 142,240 had been received against the initial budget, leaving a shortfall of US\$ 1,563,920.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO



Don't Know

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

Given the current uncertainty about the situation in Republic of Congo (see part 1 of the Report), the Country Team has **not yet made a decision** whether there will be a CAP in 2003. The upcoming weeks should provide more clarity into the gravity and expected duration of the current situation. As of now, the scale and complexity of the situation in the Pool and in surrounding regions cannot be properly assessed, in large part due to the lack of access to affected regions and populations. Humanitarian assistance is also compounded by this lack of access to the region where the large proportion of affected populations is located. When/if it starts, it will require a multi-sectoral approach as the level of destruction and the needs of the population will probably be very diverse. Transversal issues such as the protection of minors and women during conflict, child-soldiers, human rights, HIV/AIDS, poverty reduction, will become all the more critical.

The strategic planning and resource mobilisation mechanism chosen by the Country Team in 2002 was the UN Plan (which merges elements of a CAP, CCA and UNDAF). This was designed to respond to the particular needs of a country in transition between war and peace. The UN Plan for 2002 had the full support of the Government of the Republic of Congo. Information available at this point about an extremely volatile and uncertain situation is not sufficient to determine which mechanism will be most appropriate for 2003.

The Government's capacity to coordinate assistance and respond to humanitarian needs is limited. Aside from the 11 UN agencies and Bretton Woods Institutions active in Republic of Congo (FAO, ILO, IMF, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank), there are 3 major international NGOs (IRC, MSF-France, MSF-Holland) and two smaller international NGOs (ASU, CAM), the Red Cross Movement (ICRC, IFRC, National Red Cross) and the Catholic Relief Service covers Republic of Congo from Kinshasa, working with the local Caritas. The capacity of local NGOs to implement development/humanitarian assistance activities is limited. All of the above are involved in transitional activities, with some emergency response capacity but also undertaking development-type activities.

Part II. Process Questions

The UN Plan 2002 was the result of a coordinated effort by the entire UN Country Team. In addition, representatives of three member states (donors), four international NGOs, and the IRCR took part in the UN Plan drafting process. Government was consulted widely, as were local civil society organizations, through sectoral consultations.

The Bretton Woods Institutions have re-opened their offices in Brazzaville in early 2002. They are fully integrated in the country coordination mechanisms.

After OCHA closed its field office in Brazzaville in May 2001, the Country Team established a Coordination Support Unit that is responsible for assisting the RC/HC and the entire Country Team on joint information/communication, joint programming, thematic coordination, contingency planning and emergency preparedness.

SIERRA LEONE



Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

The Sierra Leone Country Team believes that there is need to **design a “Transitional” appeal for 2003** as the focus of humanitarian assistance is gradually shifting from the provision of relief assistance to displaced populations, towards the facilitation of resettlement, repatriation and community based rehabilitation and reintegration.

During 2002, 168,000 IDPs, 50,000 displaced returnees and, 50,000 repatriating refugees have or will be returning to their areas of origin in the North and East of the country. The reintegration of 75,000 ex-combatants, 7,000 child ex-combatants, 2000 separated children, 1100 amputees, war wounded and their dependants are also a priority focus. Most of the areas of return require extensive rehabilitation of basic social services and infrastructure. In addition, 32,000 Liberian refugees are seeking asylum in Sierra Leone, of whom 7,000 are being locally integrated and 25,000 require relief assistance.

The size and coverage of the humanitarian community has expanded extensively over the past year with more than US\$ 127 million channeled through 145 NGOs and 9 UN Agencies in 2001. With the completion of the disarmament programme, the deployment of UN peacekeepers and national armed forces and the restoration of civil authority, humanitarian agencies have access to all districts of the country. However certain chiefdoms still remain under serviced due to poor physical access

Significant progress has been made in the restoration of civil authority and local governance structures. However the Government and local capacity to coordinate and respond to humanitarian and recovery needs, still remains weak, requiring extensive support from the international community. Local capacity building has and will continue to be a prime focus of all international actors.

Strengthening the protection of beneficiaries especially of women and children, HIV/AIDs, environmental issues and gender equality have been identified as key cross cutting concerns of the Country Team.

A Transitional Appeal strategy will complement and enhance the strategic planning mechanisms such as the National Recovery Strategy, the UNCT Transitional Strategy, which provide a bridge to the objectives identified in the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (IPRS). The GoSL envisages that resources mobilized through the appeal will play a pivotal role in national recovery efforts.

Development actors are increasingly assuming a leading role, with the World Bank for example providing over US\$140 million for the rehabilitation of key sectors. Many UN Agencies and NGOs operate throughout the relief to development continuum, however, the profile and expertise of implementing partners to tackle emerging developmental needs will need to be reviewed. Some agencies are currently undertaking recovery and development programmes in the Southern province and the Western Area. However, resources and international interest are currently focused and prioritized in the newly accessible areas in the North and East.

Part II. Process Questions

The Government, UN Agencies, NGOs, Donors, Diplomatic Missions and Civil Society groups were involved in the CAP Strategy setting. Ongoing interagency and sectoral baseline assessments were used to identify vulnerability and needs of geographical areas. Common databases for displaced populations and baseline information are being maintained and monitored on a quarterly basis. A matrix, outlining indicators has been drafted, enhanced and updated on a periodic basis. The MTR for example, reveals an increase from 23% to 40% in cereal self-reliance and first grade primary school enrolment from 87,846 to 228,229. Chronic lack of reliable data and information collection undermines this process. However, as stability is restored and access is maintained it is believed that the ability to monitor and measure progress will be greatly improved.

An additional US\$ 2.7 million is being appealed for by UNHCR for assistance to the increased number of Liberian Refugees. It is also expected that additional assistance will be required for the reintegration of Sierra Leonean returnees over the course of the year due to the larger than foreseen needs.

SOMALIA



The UNCT agreed that the situation in Somalia calls for a **CAP in 2003** for the following reasons:

- The political situation continues to be unstable and consequently security incidents combine with natural disasters to render most of the population vulnerable.
- Displacement both within and outside the country continue to occur, requiring targeted short-term and longer term interventions, as well as protection assistance;
- Growing stability in some parts such as the Northwest is likely to trigger higher levels of refugee returns, requiring large-scale reintegration, resettlement and protection activities;
- Should the peace process gain momentum and lead to a positive outcome, humanitarian access will improve significantly leading to greater demands for the expansion of programmes;
- Although the seasonal rains for 2003 cannot be predicted at this stage, recent experience indicates that several areas are vulnerable to adverse climatic conditions with implications for a number of key sectors including food security, health and shelter;
- The Somali crisis continues to be characterised by widespread human rights abuses, including killings and injury to innocent civilians. Protection of civilians will continue to demand the attention of the international community for some time to come;
- The political crisis has continued to erode prospects for economic recovery. The situation has further deteriorated due to a downturn in remittances, livestock bans, and continued lack of transport/communications infrastructure.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (EXCLUDING KOSOVO)

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

At present the overall consensus of humanitarian agencies in FRY (ex-K) is that there is no compelling reason to have a CAP next year. A more detailed analysis follows below.

There will continue to be a large number (500,000+) of refugees and IDPs in FRY (ex-K) in 2003, as well as other specifically vulnerable groups such as Roma. However, new large-scale violence or displacement is not expected, and for many among the existing case-loads living conditions and opportunities will gradually improve as the development process takes root. International relief assistance will almost certainly be further focused on particularly vulnerable refugees and IDPs, while different mechanisms (social welfare, national poverty eradication policies and development efforts) address other vulnerable groups in society.

Humanitarian relief needs and durable solutions requiring an international response will still exist, but planning, co-ordination and resource mobilization might best be integrated further into the development framework. The humanitarian strategy outlined in CAP 2002 is unlikely to change in 2003 as the trend toward stability, recovery and development continues. Under the auspices of the newly appointed RC, a series of thematic work groups has been established including a humanitarian focused group. This may provide an appropriate forum for UN humanitarian planning and co-ordination in future. OCHA continues to downsize but may retain a small presence in 2003 to service this function.

ECHO and ICRC see some value in the CAP, as a complementary advocacy and overall co-ordination tool.

With regard to the fundraising aspect of CAP, many agencies expressed disappointment with donor response so far to the CAP 2002 and by extension question the fundraising capacity of any future CAP. Nevertheless, smaller agencies appreciate that it offers some forum for advocacy and fund raising. Larger agencies have other fund-raising mechanisms and are therefore not dependent on the CAP for this purpose. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF were clear that they do not foresee the necessity of a CAP 2003.

In this context, a CAP 2003 may not be necessary provided that humanitarian considerations are adequately taken account of in other planning, co-ordination and fund-raising frameworks (e.g. development programmes and policies, FRY Government planning).

Part II. Process Questions

All UN humanitarian agencies were involved in the review. The views of this group were discussed at the Heads of Agency meeting chaired by the Resident Co-ordinator and which includes all other members of the UNCT, the World Bank, UNMIK, IFRC, ICVA, IMF. Other important humanitarian actors such as the ICRC and ECHO were also directly involved.

Monitoring systems exist as outlined in the CHAP (Section 6). There is a considerable amount of inter-agency co-ordination and information sharing regarding assessments and analyses at the level of specific missions and surveys, thematic groups and UNCT meetings. OCHA maintains simple shared databases on overall humanitarian activities, IDP related projects, and projects in South Serbia. UNDP recently integrated the Human Development and Early Warning Reports into a consolidated system of information collection and analysis which will facilitate responses on the part of the government and international community.

A CAP revision is not considered necessary because the context, scenarios and planning set out in the CAP 2002 closely match existing reality in mid-year and therefore no changes to the strategy or plans are required.

PROVINCE OF KOSOVO

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

The current position of the Country Team as of end April 2002 is that there is not sufficient justification for an Inter-Agency CAP for 2003 in Kosovo, as long as the situation in FYRoM continues to stabilize, there is no new major influx of refugees, the security situation within Kosovo remains reasonably stable and the transition process continues on track. This position is based on the following factors.

- 1) While concerns remain for some vulnerable groups and meeting needs of possibly larger numbers of returning minorities in 2003, the scale and complexity of the humanitarian situation in general has greatly decreased since 2000 and even 2001. It is expected that by the end of June 2002, nearly all-remaining refugees from FYRoM will have returned to their homes. Within Kosovo, the primary humanitarian needs remain among the minority communities and in enclaves (particularly for those displaced from their former homes – estimated to be about 28,000 officially). Efforts to create a better climate and conditions for returns of Serb and other minorities will also require attention. However, UNMIK in cooperation with UNHCR has assumed overall coordination responsibility for minority communities and the return process. Returns are expected to be slow in 2002, although there is a push from all sides for speeding up the process, despite unfavorable conditions for large returns to be sustainable and acceptable to the majority population.
- 2) Access to those in need in 2003 does not present a major problem. The most vulnerable now fall under the Government Social Assistance Scheme (SAS), which has gradually replaced the WFP food security assistance programme. However, the eligibility criteria for SAS assistance is severe, and therefore, there are some vulnerable individuals who are not covered. The PISG and municipal authorities, with local NGO inputs are best placed to address the needs of these persons in the future. Capacity continues to be built up at those levels and most UN emergency programmes (other than those related to returns) continue to be scaled back. On the worrying side, WHO sites the low standards in the health sector, and the presence of diseases that should not be present in this part of Europe, which are likely to require close monitoring and possible emergency interventions in 2003. The greatest need however, is for support to strengthen local and provincial delivery systems and to ensure that all citizens have access to health services, which for some minorities is hampered by a lack of freedom of movement.
- 3) The security situation continues to generally improve, and areas deemed hazardous for travel by the UN is limited only to North Mitrovica. Protection of minorities will continue to be a prime concern, but there has been a lessening of tension in certain areas with some increased freedom of movement for minorities, though this is not the case still in much of the Province.
- 4) The UNDAF process began in September 2001, and will form the basis for UN Development Group programming and activities for the immediate future. Recognizing the above factors, most agencies are phasing out humanitarian programmes in favor of regular development programming and activities. At least one UN Humanitarian Agency (WFP) will close its operation during 2002 at mid-year.
- 5) The new Office for Returns and Communities within UNMIK (mentioned above) will coordinate with the Government of Serbia, and working closely with UNHCR, a return strategy and this effort will be the focus of humanitarian concern along with protection of minority rights in the coming period. The newly arrived UN Development Coordinator will coordinate the UN Development Group activities and maintain responsibility for the continuing humanitarian issues as well.
- 6) The major development actors are present and include the World Bank, EU, EAR, other IFIs, and major bi-laterals as well as the UN Development Group. In the health sector, WHO continues to operate only an emergency office in Pristina, which does present possible obstacles for their continued operation if a CAP or other mechanism for them to present a coherent health strategy and programmes is not available.

With these considerations in mind, UNHCR will be the principle UN humanitarian organization remaining in 2003, which will focus its major efforts on the IDP return process, working closely with UNMIK. Monitoring, reporting, and contingency planning can continue to be supported by OCHA through a small office in Pristina or even through its regional advisory framework. The activities of other agencies will be principally development oriented, and from the UN side, the strategy is set out in the UNDAF. Human Rights monitoring and advocacy as well as work on anti-trafficking should continue, but integrated into regular international support activities. It is thought that the CAP has served its purpose usefully in Kosovo. However, other mechanisms are now in place to ensure continued transition and development support for Kosovo.

Part II. Process Questions

All humanitarian agencies and those involved in transition initiatives were involved in the CAP strategy setting for the 2002 CAP.

Formal sector assessments were conducted during 2001 and new assessments were conducted in early 2002 jointly by UNHCR/ WFP (food and vulnerability), by WHO and the Institute of Public Health (health services access). An inter-agency monitoring unit is not in place, but agencies monitor and report on activities routinely. An inter-agency monitoring report has not been issued as the first quarter has just ended. Noting a change in the overall context, a CAP revision for Kosovo is under preparation.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Outlook for 2003: Scenarios and Prospects

With continued political and economic support the process of stabilisation and normalisation triggered by signing of the Framework Agreement in August 2001 is expected to continue and grow in 2003. While it is unlikely that all security concerns will be eliminated and all political issues resolved, there is growing optimism that a new conflict will not occur. With continued international pressure and support, commitment to implementation of the Framework Agreement is expected to lead to adoption of further constitutional amendments and gradual realisation of enhanced minority rights. The adoption of the law on local self-government in particular provides an opportunity to build confidence and trust between local governance structures and ethnic communities. Likewise, the adoption of the amnesty law for former fighters, as well as redeployment of ethnically mixed police into the former conflict areas is expected to result in increasingly stabilise communities and movement toward full and sustainable return and greater tolerance between ethnic groups. Further, parliamentary elections scheduled for September 2002 coupled with the ongoing decentralisation process is expected to provide for greater ownership of minorities in decision making and shared responsibility for the destiny of the country.

Within this context, **increasing emphasis will be placed on activities, which link to and foster sustainable development.** To reflect these changing priorities, UN agencies together with donor, NGO and governmental partners have already begun to adjust their assistance programmes with humanitarian issues increasingly being addressed in a development context. Strengthening local structures through capacity building inputs and improving inter-ethnic relations through confidence building initiatives will continue to be of central importance during this critical transition year.

BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

The BiH CAP Country Team agreed that it was too early to decide on CAP 2003. The views differ from agency to agency. Some participants expressed the concerns that while CAP is a time-consuming exercise every year it is not efficient as a fundraising tool any more. Others proposed that CAP could be extended for one more year given the continuation of returns and the need to support their sustainability, current high level of funding requirements and an estimate that Post-Dayton humanitarian activities would be needed up to end 2003. The following are the Country Team's answers to the questionnaire:

- a) The scale and/or complexity of the humanitarian crisis.
Estimated total affected population: 700,000 - 800,000 (returnees and local population in return areas, DPs and refugees, victims of human trafficking and irregular migrants) in both Entities of BiH. BiH is still facing serious political and economic problems combined with slow progress in law and judiciary reforms, corruption and human rights issues.
- b) The extent and complexity of humanitarian response.
While there is a wide range of activities of the UN Agencies that assist the most vulnerable groups and local institutions in BiH, the Agencies through CAP focus their intervention on return areas (supporting returns and creating conditions for their sustainability). Funding level currently stands at US\$ 46.5 million and is likely to be significantly reduced in 2003 regardless of the decision on continuation of CAP in 2003.
- c) Changes in access to affected populations and conflict zones
Access to affected populations is not a problem.
- d) Multi-sectoral dimensions of humanitarian response
Most of the programmes are transitional and multi-sectoral: protection (minority and cross-border returns), mine action, area based recovery programmes
- e) Existence of other strategic planning mechanisms
The streamlining process of the IC in BiH (initiated by the High Representative), with focus on removing overlaps among international organizations, better cooperation and coordination of activities and continuation of support to Post-Dayton implementation through work of four Task forces: Economic, Return and Reconstruction, Institution Building and Rule of Law.
- f) Existence of other resource mobilisation mechanisms NO.
- g) Position of the Government on the CAP
CAPs have been shared with the concerned State and Entity Ministries but they have not been involved in the process
- h) Local capacity to coordinate and respond to humanitarian response
State institutions are still very weak and not capable to significantly contribute to sustainable returns, stabilization and development. In addition, with continued stagnation in the country's economy it is not realistic to expect that the State and Entities' governments will significantly increase funding support for the most vulnerable groups
- i) Presence of development actors, their emergency preparedness and response capacity, and the degree to which development programmes are being undertaken.
The UN DG, led by the RC, started with the coordination activities some three years ago and since then has been very active in strengthening capacity of local institutions. The CCS was launched in January 2002. It reflects the challenges of sustainable returns and recovery. As transition in BiH is still ongoing, it is foreseen that the humanitarian assistance (even as a part of recovery and development strategies) will be required for some time to come (beyond 2002).

Part II. Process Questions

- 1) Who was involved in CAP Strategy setting? UN Agencies (including IOM), IFRC, CRPC, ICVA, major donor representatives
- 2) Who is present but not involved, and why? WHO, UNFPA, UNMIBH – their programmes do not have humanitarian components
- 3) Were inter-agency assessments conducted and what were the results? NO
- 4) What monitoring systems are in place? Shared UNHCR/OHR/CRPC database, regular inter-agency information sharing meetings
- 5) Has a monitoring report been issued measuring progress against the indicators described in the Appeal? If so, describe the most important results. NO
- 6) Are the current monitoring system and related indicators sufficient?
- 7) Has there been a CAP Revision? If so, why? NO

CROATIA

Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

There is a consensus among the country team that there should not be any CAP for Croatia in 2003. While there are still some humanitarian needs, there is no real humanitarian crisis anymore. More and more needs are covered by governmental, bilateral and development institutions policies and assistance packages that include programmes aiming at social and economic recovery. Accordingly, the three agencies that participated in 2002 CAP process are phasing down.

Finally, some agencies which participated in the CAP process felt that since it failed to bring any funds for their project, they do not see any point in participating in the process.

Part II. Process Questions

- 1) Who was involved in CAP Strategy setting?
IOM, UNHCR, UNHCHR.
- 2) Who is present but not involved, and why?
Other agencies present have development-oriented programmes and do not see any value in participating in CAP process.
- 3) Were inter-agency assessments conducted and what were the results?
No, but the needs are well known.
- 4) What monitoring systems are in place? (such as common databases, baseline data, inter-agency monitoring unit)
No common monitoring system. Each agencies monitors its activities.
- 5) Has a monitoring report been issued measuring progress against the indicators described in the Appeal? If so, describe the most important results.
No, too early. **See attached report.**
- 6) Are the current monitoring system and related indicators sufficient?
Yes.
- 7) Has there been a CAP Revision? If so, why?
No, no need.

SUDAN



Current priority needs:

- Food assistance to 2.94 million beneficiaries.
- Unimpeded access by road, river, rail and air to more than 1.5 million vulnerable people in southern Sudan to eradicate endemic diseases and provide urgently needed humanitarian assistance.
- Enhanced access to basic health care services for more than 300,000 people.
- Polio vaccination of at least 6 million children under-five against polio.
- Increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation for 370,000 persons.
- Ensured learning opportunities for an additional 400,000 primary school-age children in areas affected by the war and natural disasters.
- Promoting grassroots peace building and human rights.
- Operationalisation of the "Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation" (NMPACT) framework and field level coordination to allow for humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to reach the whole of the Nuba Mountains.
- Resettlement of 1,500 displaced civilians in Darfur.
- Repatriation of 60,000 Eritrean refugees.
- Safe conditions of return for 22,000 displaced populations to Raga.
- Rehabilitation projects to enhance conflict-transformation, in particular in Abyei and the Nuba Mountains.

Outlook for 2003, Scenarios and Prospects

As previously stated, the CA was revised in March to take into account the results of rapid needs assessments carried out in the Nuba Mountains, Raga, Abyei and the annual WFP/FAO crop and food assessment. No further revisions are expected.

Prospects for an early political settlement and lasting peace are not there yet. However, recent political developments, particularly the four elements of the Danforth initiative, are expected to create an enabling environment with respect to the provision of humanitarian assistance, starting with the Nuba Mountains.

Recent restrictions imposed on the humanitarian community through flight denials and insecurity around the oil fields particularly in areas such as Western Upper Nile/Unity State have hampered timely delivery of assistance by aid agencies. It is anticipated that, if the current flight ban is maintained, a serious emergency humanitarian situation is almost inevitable.

The recent Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement and the set up of the Joint Military Commission was seen as a major breakthrough in terms of free access/movement in the Nuba Mountains for humanitarian operations in the first phase (2002), and longer-term rehabilitation/development interventions in a second phase (expected to start in 2003). However, in early May 2002, UN agencies were unable to access Nuba due to the fact that the issue of flight clearance procedures remained unclear. Discussions are currently under way in order to clarify whether the JMC will be approving flights into the Nuba Mountains, as had been the original expectation. If this situation is not resolved before the rainy season commences (end May - beginning June) deterioration in the SPLM/A-controlled areas of the Nuba Mountains can be expected and with the likely consequence of a missed opportunity for seeds and tools distribution.

Traditionally, the period before and during the rainy season heralds a struggle to gain territory by both warring parties in all of the major areas of conflict. This seasonal escalation in military activity always poses challenges for the humanitarian community, with the inevitable displacement of civilian populations compounded by increased limitations on humanitarian access. The coincidence of the hunger gap period in many parts of Sudan during this period is a complicating factor.

Against the forgoing background, it is expected that humanitarian operations will continue to focus on emergency assistance, notwithstanding a range of peace initiatives underway in Nuba, Abyei, Equatoria and Sobat and may include possible cross-line activities.

In summary, the prevailing humanitarian situation in Sudan underscores the necessity for continued humanitarian assistance and the need for a CAP in 2003.

TAJIKISTAN



Part I. Position on CAP for 2003

The UN Country Team believe that critical humanitarian needs are likely to persist and will require support in 2003. The chronic structural problems which are affecting the country and its population are unlikely to be resolved during 2002: although the peace process is consolidating, real changes improving the living standards of the population are still not taking place. The livelihood of most of the population, strained in the last two years by the results of the drought, has not yet been restored.

In the CAP 2002, 1.36 million are considered to be the population at risk within Tajikistan. The projects in the Appeal target the needs of this population across a number of sectors (food security, health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, education, reintegration) in recognition that only a multi-sectoral approach can indeed achieve the ultimate strategic goal of improving food security at household/district/regional level, improve access to basic social services, and lead to social rehabilitation/capacity building at the community level. Access to the population is no longer constrained: the current political and security climate is deemed positive enough and has led to the termination of the UN self-imposed curfew in Dushanbe and to the standardization of the security phase III, in all districts within Tajikistan, except for the district of Tavildara which remains at phase IV. This allows "normal" activities to proceed, with proper observation of MOSS.

In recognition of the fact that currently there isn't a similar opportunity to define a joint and shared strategy and in the acknowledgment of the great needs that still exist in Tajikistan, the UN Country Team has agreed to develop a CAP for 2003. The establishment of a CCA/UNDAF process, envisaged to begin in January 2003, and the finalization and implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) by the Government of Tajikistan, could replace the need for the Appeal mechanism as clear links are made with development actors, and the positive results of these processes should lead in the longer term, to a reduction of emergency humanitarian requirements. Although common strategic planning is already in place for some agencies (UNICEF and UNFPA) a broader mechanism can only be offered at the moment by the CAP.

The Appeal in 2003 will complement rather than include the programmes of development actors, continuing its supportive role of "bridge" towards longer-term strategies and will parallel peace-building efforts aimed at social and economic recovery. It will focus on, and target, only emergency humanitarian programmes and will be informed by the resources and activities provided to Tajikistan by multi-lateral lending institutions.

Part II. Process Questions

The CAP 2002 saw the broad participation of a number of actors: thirty-seven between UN Agencies, NGOs, Red Cross movement and resident donor organisations participated in 2001 in the development of the strategy that informs this year's Appeal. Two NGOs, Mercy Corps and Save the Children-US, submitted projects in the current CAP, not only proving the shared nature of the strategy setting but also the inclusive character of the process itself.

No inter-agency assessments have taken place so far, as it is still considered too early by most to look at the impact of programmes, particularly as most have not received funding and could not be implemented. Monitoring would eventually be based around the achievement of goals identified within the Monitoring Matrix developed last year for the current Appeal. The UNCT intend to look at the possibility of setting up a common database in view of the CCA/UNDAF process, the development of the PRSP implementation and monitoring mechanisms, and the need to report on the Millennium Development Goals. Monitoring of the indicators has only been carried out individually by participating agencies and organisations and no joint report has been issued so far. However, the UNCT does not feel the need at this stage to alter the number of indicators and in view of the fact that no significant change has occurred with respect to the humanitarian context and operational environment, no formal CAP revisions are to take place.

UGANDA



Outlook of 2003: scenarios and prospects

It is proposed to extend the Common Humanitarian Action Plan / Consolidated Appeals Process (CHAP/CAP) or Framework for two years, instead of the normal one year, in order to give ample time to plan for the transition from care and maintenance to return, recovery and rehabilitation. This will hopefully pave the way for a phasing out of humanitarian assistance. The CAP for 2003 will position the GoU as the central coordinating institution, although the UNCT will continue its extensive involvement.

Assuming stability continue throughout the remainder of 2002, humanitarian assistance is likely to remain at current levels. If the LRA is defeated, IDPs in northern Uganda will return home at a faster rate level. If the LRA is not defeated, two outcomes are possible: northern Uganda will continue to be characterised by a decrease or absence of security incidents in some areas, and rebel incursions in others; or the internal displacement problem with IDPs could grow as those IDPs who had moved nearer their homes return to the protected villages. Although the situation is still fluid, it will be useful to start planning for the return and recovery of IDPs and the re-integration of ex-combatants and abducted children.

The current military campaign in southern Sudan against LRA might produce some refugees from Sudan into the country but it will also play a key role in formulating the scenarios for the 2003 CAP. The 2003 CAP would be the fifth CAP issued but will be fundamentally different from its predecessors. The CAP country team consisting of Donors, NGOs, UN agencies, International Organisations and Government will develop roles and responsibilities in the development of the country framework strategy, which will focus on the following:

- Support the relief, return and recovery of 550,000 IDPs (including host communities) as a durable solution to internal displacement in the North, North East and South West of Uganda;
- Re-integrate and demobilise ex-combatants and abducted children;
- Continue to implement and develop the self-reliance strategy of refugees;
- Support to the disarmament programme of the Karamajong;
- Address the root causes of conflict(s) for without a solution to conflict there can be no meaningful development in Uganda;
- Strengthen Government capacity to prepare, respond and mitigate emergencies;
- Encourage the development of peripheral crisis areas so that they can gradually raise their social-economic indicators to the national average;
- The Framework should concentrate on the following geographical areas: Yumbe, Kitgum, Pader, Gulu, Adjumani, Moyo, Arua, Katakwi, Karamoja, and Bundibugyo;
- A more focused CAP in terms of beneficiaries, sectors and regions, and humanitarian and development-oriented organisations involved. The Framework should spell out the responsibilities of the Government, clarifying the roles of each line Ministry/Department of Government and lead agencies invited to assist in coordination of each sector.

Suggested activities include:

- a) Developing policy on internal displacement and planning its implementation;
- b) Developing result-oriented indicators of self-reliance;
- c) HIV/AIDS;
- d) Meeting protection and assistance needs of IDPs and refugees;
- e) Enhancing security, and law and order;
- f) Extending and strengthening social and judicial/legal structures in return areas;
- g) Monitoring human rights abuses during the return of IDPs;
- h) Providing the Department of Disaster Management and Refugees with adequate resources to fulfill its function as the Government body responsible for IDPs and refugees;
- i) Providing the Uganda Human Rights Commission with adequate resources to monitor respect for the rights of IDPs and report to Parliament as mandated;
- j) Enhancing Government's capacity to prepare, respond and mitigate disasters.

Note: Promotion and protection of human rights, gender, capacity building, peace building and HIV/AIDS should be cross-cutting issues in all sectors and projects.

ANNEX I.

HC POSITIONS ON CAP FOR 2003 FOLLOWING MID-YEAR REVIEW

	COUNTRIES / CRISIS	POSITION ON CAP FOR 2003	NOTES
1.	AFGHANISTAN	"Humanitarian" Appeal	ITAP ends December 2002, govt. assumes transition. Humanitarian Appeal to focus on core life-saving projects
2.	ANGOLA	YES	CAP Revision expected July 2002
3.	BURUNDI	YES	
4.	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	YES	
5.	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	YES	Humanitarian coordination structures under review
6.	ERITREA	Considering Strategy Paper	Under discussion (UNCT meeting 14 June)
7.	ETHIOPIA	NO - Strategy Paper to be presented at CAP launch	Strategy paper had been produced for 2002
8.	GUINEA	YES	Muilti-sector assessment with govt results expected mid-June
9.	INDONESIA	Probable/ Appeal for IDPs	Appeal for IDPs. CAP Workshop 20-21 June
10.	LIBERIA	YES	
11.	NORTH CAUCASUS	YES	
12.	REGIONAL SUPPORT OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA	Probable	Need for Process and regional appeal
13.	REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Don't know	UN Plan for 2002. New humanitarian needs. Appeal needed, likely to be UN Plan format.
14.	SIERRA LEONE	YES – focus on Transition	
15.	SOMALIA	YES	
16.	SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (EXCLUDING KOSOVO) • PROVINCE OF KOSOVO • THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA • BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA • CROATIA 	NO	
17.	SUDAN	YES	
18.	TAJIKISTAN	YES	Should complement UNDAF and PRSP
19.	UGANDA	YES	

	ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES / CRISIS	STRATEGY/ APPEAL FORMAT	NOTES
20.	COLOMBIA	Humanitarian Plan of Action	To be submitted to ECHA in September
21.	SRI LANKA	Donor Alert	
22.	OCCUPIED PALESTINE TERRITORIES	CHAP	
23.	SOUTHERN AFRICA FOOD CRISIS	Regional Appeal	To be finalised early July. Launched during ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment