

The All Africa Special Appeal

July 2003



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



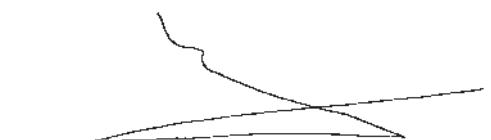
I am presenting the All Africa Special Appeal in order to draw attention to a number of situations in that continent that have developed since the beginning of the year and which have all made demands for additional resources from my organization. Hardly a month has gone by in 2003 without another one of these situations emerging, yet I doubt that they have received much, if any, coverage in the international media either due to the isolation of the places in which they have occurred or the high profile of other world events taking place.

All together, however, these events have been the cause of often life threatening suffering and displacement to over 100,000 people in seven countries, the vital protection and assistance to whom will cost my organization some US\$14 million in addition to the programmed 2003 budget. These developing situations have no common cause, some are new refugee movements caused by conflict, some require relocation of existing refugee populations due to the areas in which they previously had asylum being overrun by conflict, one is a response to a natural disaster at a refugee site and, happily, a two are opportunities for small populations to return home.

Earlier in the year, as part of the package I had to put together in order to keep expenditure within anticipated income during 2003, half of the Operational Reserve of US\$74 million was frozen leaving only US\$37 million from this source available for new operations. The operations included in this appeal amount to 40% of this amount and it is clear that additional funding is required.

One of the developing situations which is not addressed in this appeal is that in Liberia. Currently we are working with other humanitarian agencies to assess the situation which will require a consolidated UN humanitarian response and the establishment of a separate Special budget for UNHCR's component. It should be recalled that we have used the Operational Reserve mechanism to provide US\$ 6.2 million for a renewed influx of Liberian refugees to neighbouring countries that occurred earlier this year.

One of the important tasks of the extensive field presence available to my office is to enable me to bring to the attention of the international community, and to respond to situations such as these, which may otherwise pass un-noticed and neglected. I appeal to the donor community to respond generously so as to allow an appropriate response to these situations to be made.



Ruud Lubbers

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Central African Republic	1
Chad	5
Ethiopia	8
Kenya.....	11
Republic of the Congo	14
Rwanda.....	17
Uganda	19
Uganda	22
Total Funding Requirements	25
Annexes.....	26
Overview of the Refugee Caseload in Central Africa and the Great Lakes Region	
Refugees and Returnees in the East and Horn of Africa	

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Main objectives of project proposed for funding:

- Provide food for 3,000 refugees as a result of stoppage by WFP.
- Restore and re-equip UNHCR and implementing partner offices vandalised during the March 2003 *coup d'état*.
- Relocate 200 Congolese refugees from Bangui to Molangue for their security.
- Repatriate 1,300 DRC refugees from CAR

Time frame for implementation: 1 June – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 895,284

Recent Developments

In March 2003, the take over of the Government in the Central African Republic (CAR) by the rebel leader and current President, Bozize, was marked by two weeks of fighting and looting, resulting in total breakdown of law and order. The two offices of UNHCR's government counterpart, the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR), were looted several times. In the aftermath of the *coup d'état*, all support infrastructure, such as, vehicles, office equipment, computers, etc were stolen. Vital demographic data, protection files and information on refugees as well as property worth millions of dollars was also destroyed in the process. This key partner of UNHCR can no longer effectively discharge the responsibilities that have been entrusted to it. In these circumstances, UNHCR is re-equipping and re-building the capacity of the partner as rapidly as possible, to enable it to restart its operations.

In addition, in January 2003, the nutritional situation of the 3,000 refugees drastically deteriorated as a result of the World Food Programme (WFP) stopping its food distribution to refugees. WFP supplies food to refugees, if the total number of refugees is 5,000 or above (as agreed in the WFP/UNHCR MOU). The events of 15 March resulted in refugees being restricted to their homes, curtailing the fishing activities that would have otherwise supplemented their diet.

UNHCR urgently needs to provide food assistance for a minimum of three months to the refugees to allow them to survive at least until the harvesting season.

During the period, approximately 10,800 Congolese refugees, who fled to CAR to escape insecurity in the Equateur province in 1998, became a target of hostilities. All Congolese nationals were accused of supporting the Government of Jean Pierre Bemba and former President Patasse. About 200 Congolese refugees had to be urgently moved from Bangui to Molangue camp for their security.

Proposed Activities

UNHCR will purchase computers for its partner to enable it to reconstitute some of the very crucial data that has been lost. Furthermore, the UNHCR office that was extensively damaged by looters will be reconstructed. UNHCR will purchase vehicles for implementing partners to replace the ones that were stolen.

Refugees did not receive seeds from FAO on time as there was a delay in sourcing them. These seeds have now been supplied to the refugees, but they will only be able to harvest their own food during the next harvesting season. UNHCR will provide refugees with food for a minimum of two months, which will be locally purchased, to enable the refugees to survive until that next harvest.

UNHCR currently charters two aircrafts for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) operation as many field offices in the DRC are located in remote and isolated areas. Air transport capacity is essential for UNHCR, to access these and other locations in the region, to monitor and deliver assistance to refugees.

It is proposed that the services of the aircrafts in DRC be extended to the operations in CAR and Chad. The aircrafts, based in Kinshasa, will enable UNHCR and its key partners to implement protection and assistance programmes for the benefit of refugees in those areas.

Furthermore, new emergencies such as Chad will require constant monitoring to ensure all the assistance and protection programmes are adequate. These aircrafts will therefore be critical in easing the movements of UNHCR staff, its partners and other agencies involved in the two operations. The aircraft will also serve as a major link in facilitating administrative activities, transport of staff and the assurance of staff security given the current security situation in those areas.

Finally, taking into account the remoteness of the location, they will serve as a backup during emergencies to UNHCR staff and its partners.

ASSISTANCE AND RELOCATION OF URBAN REFUGEES IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June - 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	-
Community Services	20,000
Domestic Needs	20,000
Food	135,000
Health / Nutrition	20,000
Legal Assistance / Protection	40,000
Operational Support (to Agencies)	75,000
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	40,000
Total Operations	350,000
Support Cost (7%) (*) of the total operations	24,500
Programme Support	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	374,500

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

REPATRIATION OF CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June - 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	-
Community Services	108,706
Legal Assistance / Protection	10,875
Transport / Logistics (**)	367,133
Total Operations	486,714
Support Cost (7%) (*) of total operations	34,070
Programme Support	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	520,784

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

(**) The Transport sector includes \$150,000 of the \$400,000 required for the aircraft charter.

CHAD

Main objective of project proposed for funding:

- Provide emergency protection and humanitarian assistance to 41,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR).

Time frame for implementation: 1 March – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 6,719,698



Rudimentary huts built by Central African refugees in Maro, Chad. (UNHCR / C.Neveu)

Recent Developments

Over the past four months, Southern Chad has received thousands of refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) fleeing insecurity in the northern part of that country. This was a result of fighting between rebels and the Government in northern CAR in late April 2003. UNHCR's emergency team reported new influxes in the Maro area of southern Chad. Security in northern CAR is still precarious because of ongoing attacks by pastoralists. The new arrivals, coming into Chad are using two main entry points: Kaba-Roangar (south of Gore) and Sido (south of Sarh). UNHCR's emergency operation to provide humanitarian assistance to CAR refugees is being hindered by the onset of the rainy season, delaying travel by road.

UNHCR is monitoring the situation, however, vehicles and access to the areas is a pressing problem. UNHCR's

main activities in the area, before the closure of the Chad office in 2001 included: training of government staff on registration methods; distribution of non-food items (plastic sheeting and jerry cans); sensitization campaigns on the rights of unaccompanied children; and ensuring participation of refugee women in community decision-making related to their well-being.

Although WFP has been distributing food to the refugees, a joint food assessment by UNHCR and WFP revealed that refugees and some inhabitants continue to be in dire need of food, water and shelter.

Proposed Activities

UNHCR will provide much needed protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees in the two sites of Sarh and Gore where they have been assisted so far by the local authorities, local communities and the MSF (B).

Clearing of land granted by the Sous-Prefect of Gore is proceeding fast with the help of the refugees and the local community. The main activities will include the setting up of camps by continuing to provide tents suitable for refugee families. UNHCR and MSF (B) have so far provided 1,960 and 3,000 tents respectively. Primary health care and sanitation services delivered by MSF (B) will be reinforced.

In this context, clinics will be constructed and equipped with supplies such as drugs, cold chain equipment, testing equipment,

microscopes, etc. Medical referral will also be set up for those cases that cannot be treated at the camps.

In terms of sanitation, communal latrines will be provided for the short term and refugees will be encouraged to make individual ones in the longer term.

Non-food items such as cooking pots, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and blankets will be procured internationally. Soap will be locally procured in N'djamena and transported by road to the camps for distribution.

Community services will be established, with special attention given to elderly persons, single mothers, unaccompanied children and other vulnerable groups.

New classrooms will be built and the existing ones will be enlarged. Furthermore, teachers will be paid and the schools equipped.

Legal assistance will be provided and registration will be undertaken to ensure that vulnerable groups receive assistance. In order to be able to achieve these activities and to ensure a smooth implementation of the programme, UNHCR will support its partners, i.e. the Chadian Red Cross, *Secours Catholique*, MSF (B) by provision of necessary supplies, rental services, vehicles, communication equipment, and

computers. This will also entail other overhead costs.

UNHCR currently charters two aircrafts for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) operation as many field offices in the DRC are located in remote and isolated areas. Air transport capacity is essential for UNHCR, to access these and other locations in the region, to monitor and deliver assistance to refugees.

It is proposed that the services of the aircrafts in DRC be extended to the operations in CAR and Chad. The aircrafts, based in Kinshasa, will enable UNHCR and its key partners to implement protection and assistance programmes for the benefit of refugees in those areas. Furthermore, new emergencies such as Chad will require constant monitoring to ensure all the assistance and protection programmes are adequate. These aircrafts will therefore be critical in easing the movements of UNHCR staff, its partners and other agencies involved in the two operations. The aircraft will also serve as a major link in facilitating administrative activities, transport of staff and the assurance of staff security given the current security situation in those areas.

Finally, taking into account the remoteness of the location, they will serve as a backup during emergencies to UNHCR staff and its partners.



The temporary camp in Maro. (UNHCR / C. Neveu)

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEES FROM THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IN SOUTHERN CHAD

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 March – 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	192,800
Community Services	81,337
Domestic Needs	854,365
Education	167,342
Health / Nutrition	589,911
Legal Assistance / Protection	69,985
Operational Support (to Agencies)	690,722
Sanitation	104,223
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	904,063
Transport / Logistics (**)	1,918,450
Water (non-agricultural)	286,457
Total Operations	5,859,655
Support Cost (7%) (*) of the total operations	410,176
Programme Support	449,867
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	6,719,698

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

(**) The Transport sector includes \$250,000 of the \$400,000 required for the aircraft charter.

ETHIOPIA

Main objective of project proposed for funding:

- Transfer of approximately 5,300 Eritrean refugees presently at the “border” (subject to result of official border demarcation supervised by the UN) between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Time frame for implementation: 1 June – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 1,027,200

Background and Recent Developments

The Eritrean refugees first crossed into Ethiopia after the outbreak of the Ethiopia-Eritrean war in May 2000. They were initially assisted by the Government of Ethiopia, the Tigray National Regional State and the local population and have since been sheltered in the makeshift Wa'ala Nhibi camp, 57 kilometres from the Ethiopian-Eritrean border on the main road to Badme.

In 2002, UNHCR and its partners prepared to relocate refugees to Grat Reda, a more secure site, provided by the Tigray National Regional State. However, the scheduled transfer was cancelled as the Ethiopian Government took over the site for its use.

A second site was identified by the Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) at Edaga Hebet. After a joint assessment of the new site by ARRA and UNHCR, agreement was reached to pursue the relocation without delay. However, this did not materialise, as the site was rejected for its remoteness from the local community, difficult access for logistics and planning and bad road conditions requiring urgent repair.

Negotiations for the identification of another safe site for the refugees are ongoing with the Government and a site will be identified shortly. It is important that UNHCR is prepared to move the refugees from the Wa'ala Nhibi camp at short notice given the commencement of the border

demarcation process in May 2003. With the latest decision of the Border

Commission (to commence border demarcation in July/August), it has become imperative that the refugees should be relocated before the actual delimitation is implemented, as it may have adverse security implications for them.

Furthermore, land mines and unexploded ordnances around the Wa'ala Nhibi camp pose a constant threat to the lives of refugees, mainly refugee children. Some refugees have expressed concern about the presence of Eritrean opposition groups in the camp. Unless the refugees are moved from the current camp and settled in a planned camp, monitoring of unauthorised departures, the presence of armed elements and maintaining the civilian nature of the camp will be very difficult. UNHCR and its implementing partners are unable to establish their presence in the camp due to the temporary nature of the current site.

The current population of 5,382 Eritrean refugees is composed of 58 per cent male and 42 per cent female while children under 18 years old constitute 41 per cent. Some 48 per cent of the refugees are between 18-59 years of age. In terms of tribal composition, the refugees are predominantly Kunama (73 per cent), Tigregna (25 per cent) and others including Saho (two per cent). The majority of the refugees are from lowland Eritrea, around the Gash and Settit River basin and most of them are agro-pastoralists.

Proposed Activities

The primary objective of relocating refugees is to ensure their safety on a new secure site. Eight light vehicles, trucks and an ambulance will be deployed for the implementing partners to relocate the refugees. UNHCR will also provide adequate quantities of fuel and lubricants for the vehicles, salaries of drivers and maintenance and spare parts expenses.

After relocating the refugees, UNHCR will focus on improving the water, sanitation, health care facilities and the nutritional status of the refugees.

Vehicles, blankets, laundry soap, plastic tarpaulins, impregnated mosquito nets and jerry cans will be procured for distribution. Cleanup campaigns of potential mosquito-breeding grounds during the breeding seasons will be conducted.

UNHCR will also engage in awareness raising of refugees through community services like vocational training, income generation schemes, HIV/AIDS education, increased participation of refugee women, girls and elderly in sectoral activities that impact on their well being. Peace education will be integrated into the existing non-formal education programme and activities to prevent and mitigate environmental degradation and rehabilitate areas in and around the camp will be undertaken.

Two semi-permanent primary schools, a feeding shelter, a store for the supplementary food items, sheds for refugee girls', women and youth outreach literacy education programme will be constructed. Classroom furniture, blackboards, tables, benches, related educational/classroom equipment, text/reference books and classroom supplies will be purchased.

A community development centre for holding meetings or discussions, recreation, performance, skills training, seminar and workshops on issues of concern to refugee women and the youth will be constructed.

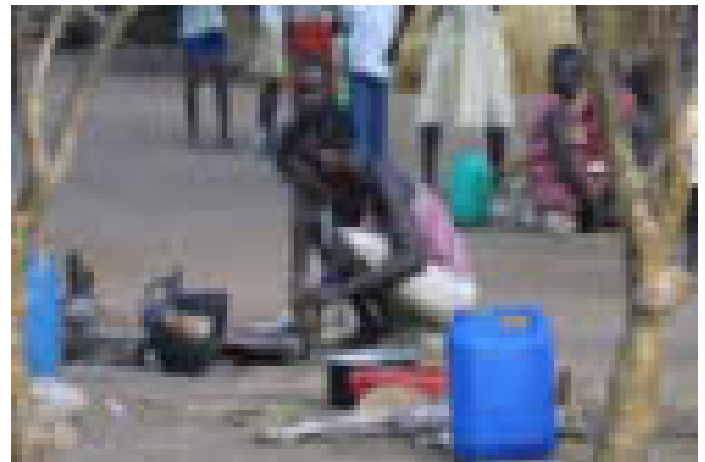
The refugees will be encouraged to construct their houses by making use of mud-brick technology. UNHCR will raise awareness on the use of energy saving

stoves and procure wooden moulds for the production of mud-bricks for the construction of communal facilities. It is anticipated that these measures will reduce the ongoing depletion of the natural forest resources for construction purposes.

Camp feeder roads through the "food for work" programme will be constructed. Sewing machines for refugee women will be locally procured and training will be provided.

Refugees will be registered, which will form the basis for providing international protection. The local authorities will deploy screening/registration teams in the screening site at Inda Abaguna, while UNHCR will participate in the interviewing, screening and registration process. Registration materials will be procured.

Office supplies, the payment of per diems, bank charges, communication and utility costs in connection with the relocation exercise will be provided to implementing partners.



Bonga camp, Ethiopia. (UNHCR / N. Behring)

RELOCATION OF ERITREAN REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June - 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	-
Community Services	9,000
Domestic Needs	80,000
Education	60,000
Food	10,000
Health / Nutrition	84,000
Legal Assistance / Protection	34,000
Operational Support (to Agencies)	83,000
Sanitation	37,000
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	64,000
Transport / Logistics	375,000
Water (non-agricultural)	124,000
Total Operations	960,000
Support Cost (7%) (*) of total operations	67,200
Programme Support	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	1,027,200

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

KENYA

Main objectives of projects proposed for funding:

- Provide emergency assistance to refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps for repairing or reconstructing shelters and other infrastructure damaged by recent heavy rains and floods.
- Relocate 16,800 refugees living in the Kakuma Peninsula between the Lodoket and Tarach rivers to higher and safer grounds.

Time frame for implementation: 1 June – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 2,123,843

Recent Developments

In late April 2003, refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma suffered severe destruction as a result of torrential rains resulting in devastating floods and the overflow in embankments of the Tana River. This situation rendered roads impassable, destroyed refugee shelters and damaged recently issued food stocks. The soft sandy soil easily gave way to erosion and caused the collapse and overflow of latrines. This, in turn contaminated water sources which posed serious imminent health risks to the refugees. The floods came at the same time that UNHCR was facing serious shortages of fuel, which is critically needed to run pumps to provide refugees with clean drinking water. Emergency action was taken by UNHCR to make an immediate response to the life threatening situation.

Two inter-agency assessment missions were carried out by sector specialists on 8 and 15 May in Dadaab and Kakuma, respectively. The mission established that some 1,000 shelters were completely destroyed (leading to over 3,000 refugees rendered homeless) and 2,531 others were extensively damaged. The rest of the refugees require plastic sheets as roofing materials to protect themselves from the rains. Some 304 Oromo (Ethiopian) families in Dagahaley and Sudanese

refugees in Ifo lost their food stock. Over 200 family latrines collapsed and these need to be replaced. A number of sections of the 18 kilometer Dadaab-Dagahaley access road were washed out, developing deep gullies. Public facilities like the Dagahaley police post and the transit centre at Ifo were also badly damaged.

The assessment missions recommended an immediate start on the repair of the damages to the infrastructure and the return of living conditions to those that pertained before the floods. In addition, some 16,800 refugees from “Kakuma Peninsula” need to be re-located to safer higher grounds before the next rains expected in October 2003.

Proposed Activities

Dadaab Camp: To alleviate the suffering of the refugees, UNHCR has implemented emergency measures such as the airlift of 32,000 litres of fuel from Garissa and Mombassa. It is exploring the possibility of delivering 18,000 plastic sheets and 15,500 blankets by road from Nairobi to Garissa for onward airlift to the camps.

As the floods recede, a range of immediate actions are required to address the adverse effects on the refugees.

The surrounding areas of Dagahaley and Ifo camps are extensively affected by stagnant and contaminated water. To avert an outbreak of diarrheal diseases and malaria, residual spraying of the camp is required.

Some 13,000 kitchen sets, 24,000 jerry cans, plastic mats and supply of soap for three months is also needed.

Other critical activities include: back filling of the collapsed latrines and replacing damaged slabs; distribution of plastic sheeting and shelter materials; trenching and leveling the camp ground and periphery; rehabilitation of public facilities; grading and filling gullies along the Dadaab-Ifo-Dagahaley road; and relocating refugees to low-lying areas.

Kakuma Camp: Flood-affected refugees in Kakuma are in need of urgent relocation to safer grounds. Lives are likely to be lost unless the 16,800 refugees in Kakuma are evacuated to safe and higher ground before the next rains in October. It has become extremely urgent that a technical assessment mission be conducted to check the location and topography of the camp, and to address its vulnerability to floods in the future. Provision of refugee

shelters and public facilities has become very urgent.

The main hospital and the Napata Secondary school in the camp have been damaged extensively and will not be able to survive even a low level flood in the future. The hospital infrastructure and the secondary school need to be relocated to avoid more damage and possible loss of life.

There is a critical need for the provision of non-food items such as plastic sheets, blankets and medicines which will be distributed after procurement of two trucks. Six kilometres of the access road to the Lodwar-Lokichigi Highway to Kakuma II and the airstrip has been eroded and needs to be graded and leveled.

Construction of 840 pit latrines, four communal latrines and storage for firewood is required. Similarly, the purchase of 5000 plastic sheets, replacement of boreholes, construction of a food store and a distribution centre as well as a police outpost are needed to be put in place before the rains. Extension of the culvert box on the main high way to prevent future flooding of the staff compound and re-surfacing the air-strip are some other urgent requirements.



Somali refugees, floods, Dadaab camp, Kenya. (UNHCR / C Shirley.)

ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN KAKUMA / DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS IN KENYA

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June – 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD		
	Dadaab	Kakuma	Total
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	-	-	-
Domestic Needs	197,000	74,800	271,800
Education		80,000	80,000
Food		43,000	43,000
Health / Nutrition		243,800	243,800
Legal Assistance / Protection		43,000	43,000
Operational Support (to Agencies)		93,100	93,100
Sanitation	35,000	27,500	62,500
Shelter / Other Infrastructure		740,700	740,700
Transport / Logistics	220,000	137,000	357,000
Water (non-agricultural)		50,000	50,000
Total Operations	452,000	1,532,900	1,984,900
Support Cost (7%) (*) of total operations	31,640	107,303	138,943
Programme Support	-	-	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	483,640	1,640,203	2,123,843

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Main objective of project proposed for funding:

- To receive and reintegrate 2,000 Congolese returnees from Gabon.

Time frame for implementation: 1 June – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 609,326

Recent Developments

In September 2001, UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement with the Republic of the Congo (ROC) and Gabon to promote the repatriation of some 13,000 Congolese refugees who had fled to Gabon between 1997 and 1999. Since the signing of this agreement, up to December 2002, only 527 refugees availed themselves of the opportunity to return to their country of origin, principally to Brazzaville and other urban areas. The reasons advanced by the refugees for their reluctance to go home were that the Republic of the Congo had become engulfed in further political turmoil and conflict with the Ninja rebels throughout 2002.

In March 2003, however, the Government authorities and the rebels signed a peace agreement, which created another opportunity to encourage the refugees to return home. Some 400 refugees were assisted to return home by air. UNHCR has undertaken several missions to areas of return and assessed needs for the basic reception infrastructure and rehabilitation which must be carried out prior to the implementation of the repatriation exercise. This may encourage more returns by road.

Proposed Activities

UNHCR will ensure the construction and rehabilitation of three reception centres in Niari and Lekoumou provinces in ROC. Transportation will be provided to repatriating refugees to their areas of origin and some of the existing schools and health centres will be rehabilitated in

order to guarantee the minimum assistance for the re-integration of the returnees.

After crossing the border, returnees will be received at the transit centres where they are expected to stay for a maximum of two nights to enable the logistical arrangements to be made for their dispersal to their areas of origin. During this period, returnees, especially children, women and vulnerable individuals will be given a cooked meal which will be prepared in a community kitchen. An implementing partner will take responsibility for organising the community cooking.

Costs for three transit centres, rental of trucks for dispersal of returnees and salaries of personnel involved in the management of the transit centres for six months will be covered. UNHCR will also contribute fuel for road rehabilitation to encourage the local community and the authorities to ensure that the roads are rendered usable.

The districts where the three transit centres are to be located do not have potable water. In addition, there is fear that the few existing locally dug wells may dry up during the dry season. Therefore water will be drawn from the nearby rivers and treated before being distributed to the returnees. It is foreseen to dig a few boreholes to meet the reintegration needs of the returnees and the local communities.

Existing latrines and shower facilities will be rehabilitated or new ones provided to ensure that the returnees maintain basic hygienic conditions in the centres.

Separate facilities for women and men will be provided.

Qualified medical personnel will be recruited and deployed to provide basic health care to returnees. Where it is not possible to provide such health care, the patients will be referred to the nearest medical facility. This means that the transit centres must have the drug supplies and equipment that will ensure appropriate medical interventions. A mobile clinic will be made available.

Shelters will be constructed in the three centres to provide minimum privacy and security from the climatic elements during the two night stay of the returnees.

UNHCR foresees the construction of 30 class rooms in the return areas so as to reduce over-crowding of the existing facilities in primary schools. It should be noted that some of the schools are in a very dilapidated state.

These interventions are critical to the success of the entire repatriation operation

and will encourage further returns of refugees from Gabon.

A new antenna office will be established in Mossendjo to implement the repatriation operation. Currently UNHCR has office presence in Pointe Noire, Brazzaville and Northern Congo, all of which are far removed from the provinces of return of refugees in Gabon. Therefore, both national and international staff will be deployed to the new operations zone. The operations base will have to be completely equipped afresh with telecommunications equipment, office furniture and other necessities to ensure a smooth and safe operation. As there is no electricity or potable water in these localities, actions will be taken to ensure minimum working conditions for staff.

REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OF CONGOLESE REFUGEES FROM GABON

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June - 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	-
Education	6,835
Food	39,000
Health / Nutrition	31,561
Legal Assistance / Protection	6,710
Operational Support (to Agencies)	43,152
Sanitation	4,500
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	100,000
Transport / Logistics	322,706
Water (non-agricultural)	15,000
Total Operations	569,464
Support Cost (7%) (*) of total operations	39,862
Programme Support	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	609,326

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

RWANDA

Main objective of project proposed for funding:

- Consolidation of the Kiziba camp by transfer of the remaining 15,000 Congolese refugees from the Gihembe camp in Byumba.

Time frame for implementation: 1 June – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 856,000

Recent Developments

During late 2002, the Government of Rwanda decided to return Congolese refugees in Rwanda to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It also decided that the two existing camps in Kiziba and Gihembe hosting the Congolese refugees should be consolidated into one camp. At the time, several ongoing political difficulties between the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda led many observers to believe that the move to consolidate the two camps could have been prompted by the desire of the Rwandese Government to move the refugees further away from the border. Also, UNHCR did not have the necessary funds to move the 15,000 refugees from Gihembe camp in Byumba to the Kiziba camp. In this regard, the Office requested the Rwandan Government to delay the move until the latest by early 2004 to enable the Office to secure the required funding. After many deliberations with UNHCR, the Government eventually agreed to delay the move until early 2004. UNHCR is therefore, appealing for funds, to enable it to consolidate the two camps while it is also engaged in preparatory activities that could lead to the eventual return of the Congolese refugees when conditions in their country become conducive.

Proposed Activities

UNHCR will re-establish the current camp infrastructures in the new consolidated site in Kiziba to accommodate the refugees from the Gihembe camp.

The Kiziba camp will be surveyed and demarcated to ensure proper setting of the infrastructure that supports the additional refugee presence. This will entail the construction of roads, water points, clinics, community centers, schools, feeding centers and food distribution points, etc.

Another major activity will involve the construction of individual and communal infrastructure such as community latrines and individual houses for the vulnerable groups.

Hospitals, clinics will be reconstructed in the camps and existing equipments such as testing machines and microscopes will be moved to the Kiziba camp site.

In order to be able to implement these activities, UNHCR will work with its partners who are already assisting refugees on the current site. UNHCR will, therefore, have to provide minimal operational support to ensure smooth implementation.

CONSOLIDATION OF CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS IN RWANDA

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June - 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	-
Education	36,000
Health / Nutrition	110,000
Operational Support (to Agencies)	105,000
Sanitation	98,000
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	336,000
Water (non-agricultural)	115,000
Total Operations	800,000
Support Cost (7%) (*) of total operations	56,000
Programme Support	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	856,000

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

UGANDA

Main objective of project proposed for funding:

- Provide emergency humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of influx of 9,000 refugees in the Bundibujjo District (southwest) of Uganda from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) due to rebel fighting.

Time frame for implementation: 1 June – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 856,000

Recent Developments

Following the withdrawal of the Ugandan forces from the Ituri province (Bunia) of DRC on April 2003, inter-ethnic conflicts between the Bahema and Balendu ethnic groups flared up. With the ensuing clashes coupled with political differences between various groups in the DRC, more Congolese refugees were forced to flee to the Ugandan border areas on Lake Albert and Semeliki river. The majority of the refugees seeking refuge in southwest Uganda are Bahema from the Kasenyi, Buni, Bongoro, Chomia, Banyama, Kowi, Nyamavi and Nyamba sub counties in DRC. The minority groups are Balur, Ngiti and Balendu. Local authorities initially estimated that some 25,000 to 30,000 refugees crossed the Rwebisengo border near Fort Portal. However, the joint assessment mission consisting of representatives of the central Government, WFP and UNHCR estimated the number of the new influx to about 9,000.

The refugees are not sheltered and are living under house verandas and open spaces in small villages. In some border villages, refugees have outnumbered the local populations, thus creating pressure on the existing infrastructure and basic facilities like health, water, sanitation, and

education. The access roads to the villages are dilapidated and in poor condition. Some villages can only be

accessed by boat as they are located in swampy areas. The local authorities have also expressed fear of an outbreak of an epidemic due to poor living conditions of the refugees and excessive pressure on existing infrastructure such as health units, water points, sanitation and education facilities.

The Government of Uganda together with UNHCR has decided to relocate the persons who make up the new influx of refugees, in the existing Kyaka refugee settlement in Kyenjojo district. Many refugee families are made up of women, children and elderly persons.

Proposed Activities

UNHCR has commenced sensitizing refugees for the move, establishing temporary and overnight shelters on the transit site before refugees are allotted their plots in Kyaka as well as pre-positioning basic food rations. It has already moved some 100 refugees to the new camp.

UNHCR will initially put into place basic care and maintenance services such as access to clean and safe water, shelter, health services and food rations. All food commodities will be purchased and distributed to the refugees until they reach a level of self-sufficiency.

Refugees will be screened and registered and special needs of women and groups at risk will be addressed.

Damage to the access roads in the Bundibugyo district due to the poor nature of the soil and storm water drainage in the settlement will be repaired. Trucks will be hired to transport refugees along with their household belongings to the settlement.

Blankets, soap, jerry cans, and kitchen sets will be purchased and distributed.

Vehicles will be maintained against the bad road conditions to ensure a steady supply of food and other relief items to the refugees.

A warehouse to store food and non-food items and four distribution centres will be constructed in the settlements.

Water source pipelines and boreholes will be maintained and water supply chlorinated.

Communal latrines and garbage disposal pits will be constructed. Sanitation tools will be distributed to refugees to maintain their own sanitary facilities and reduce the risk of disease transmission in the settlement.

Essential health care packages and drugs will be purchased and health units will be constructed or repaired to ensure primary health care services. Reproductive health services for refugee women and HIV/AIDS voluntary testing and counseling will be made available.

After the initial phase, activities such as promoting the recognition by the local government (district councils) of the refugee presence, and sharing of ideas on their further integration, into the district county systems and activities leading to self-sufficiency will be implemented.



HC and the team coming out of the Transit Center. (UNHCR / B. Malik)

ASSISTANCE TO CONGOLESE INFLUX IN BUNDIBUGYO DISTRICT IN UGANDA

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June - 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	-
Domestic Needs	73,213
Health / Nutrition	68,054
Legal Assistance / Protection	75,000
Operational Support (to Agencies)	85,000
Sanitation	31,000
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	166,376
Transport / Logistics	150,000
Water (non-agricultural)	151,357
Total Operations	800,000
Support Cost (7%) (*) of total operations	56,000
Programme Support	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	856,000

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

UGANDA

Main objective of project proposed for funding:

- Relocate 15,000 Sudanese refugees, (Achol-pii) from Kiryandongo to Madi-Okollo and Ikafe in Uganda

Time frame for implementation: 1 June – 31 December 2003

Budget: USD 950,000

Recent Developments

In August 2002, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels attacked the refugee camp in Achol-pii in Pader district and killed and injured some of the 24,000 Sudanese refugees in the camp. The refugees fled to Lira town in Lira district in search of a more secure place. As an emergency measure, UNHCR with Government's support relocated these refugees to Kiryandongo in Masindi district. As the Kiryandongo settlement had the capacity to only accommodate 13,000 refugees, the settlement was overcrowded, which overwhelmed the resources and resulted in a severe shortage of water, sanitation facilities, health care, education and other infrastructure. The transfer of 8,000 Sudanese refugees to the Kyangwali settlement on an emergency basis helped slightly ease the situation.

There have been two cholera and three measles outbreaks in the Kiryandongo settlement already. The settlement is currently experiencing a third cholera outbreak. Although necessary health care has been provided to the refugees, decongesting the Kiryandongo settlement immediately, by moving the Sudanese refugees to another location, is the only solution to stop the outbreaks and provide the minimum required living conditions and sanitation to the refugees.

The Government of Uganda decided to provide land for relocating the remaining 15,000 Sudanese refugees from Kyriandongo to Madi-Okollo (5,000 refugees) in Arua district and Ikafe (10,000 refugees) in Yumbe district. The decision on the relocation could not be taken immediately due to lack of funds to provide basic infrastructure for life sustaining activities in the Madi-Okollo and Ikafe sites. In addition, advance preparations for implementing and operational partners had to be completed prior to the actual movement.

Also, repair and maintenance of the existing infrastructure on the new sites need to be carried out. Implementing arrangements with UNHCR's operational partners will have to be prepared before refugees can be relocated to Madi-Okollo and Ikafe.

Proposed Activities

Light vehicles will be procured and trucks hired to transport the refugees to Madi Okollo and Ikafe.

UNHCR will upgrade existing boreholes in the camps and dig additional boreholes, replace pumps, pipes and fittings and install a water tank to ensure water supply to the refugees.

Pit latrines will be built and sanitation tools will be purchased.

Health posts will be constructed to provide basic health care including reproductive health services and information on HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Drugs will be purchased.

Maintenance of the road network in both camps will be carried out and shelters and transit centres will be constructed.

The warehouse in Tilinga and existing schools in both camps will be upgraded. Additional schools will be built and teachers recruited.

In order to increase the income generation capacity of the refugees, agricultural tools, seeds and agrochemicals will be provided.

Livestock, such as, goats will be purchased locally and refugees will be trained in animal handling.

Micro-credit grants and training in business skills will be provided to encourage the refugees to become self reliant.

Tree seedlings will be purchased and distributed. Refugees will be trained in the use of energy saving devices and environmental awareness.

Legal assistance will be provided to women and children to protect them from sexual violence, exploitation and other forms of abuse.

Offices and residences for implementing partners will be constructed and communications and data processing equipment as well as office supplies will be provided.



A class being conducted in the open air for primary students from the Acholi-pii group. (UNHCR / B. Malik)

RELOCATION OF SUDANESE REFUGEES (Achol-Pii) FROM KIRYANDONGO TO IKAFE/MADI OKOLLO IN UGANDA

Supplementary Programme Budget 1 June - 31 December 2003

Activities and Services	2003 Requirements in USD		
	Ikafe	Madi-Okollo	Total
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	23,536	14,387	37,923
Community Services	9,448	9,766	19,214
Domestic Needs	13,222	6,834	20,056
Education	21,120	34,442	55,562
Health / Nutrition	36,762	38,002	74,764
Legal Assistance / Protection	3,088	3,192	6,280
Operational Support (to Agencies)	64,891	79,456	144,347
Sanitation	38,909	29,881	68,790
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	61,580	100,910	162,490
Transport / Logistics	96,489	88,439	184,928
Water (non-agricultural)	37,496	76,000	113,496
Total Operations	406,541	481,309	887,850
Support Cost (7%) (*) of total operations	28,458	33,692	62,150
Programme Support	-	-	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	434,999	515,001	950,000

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

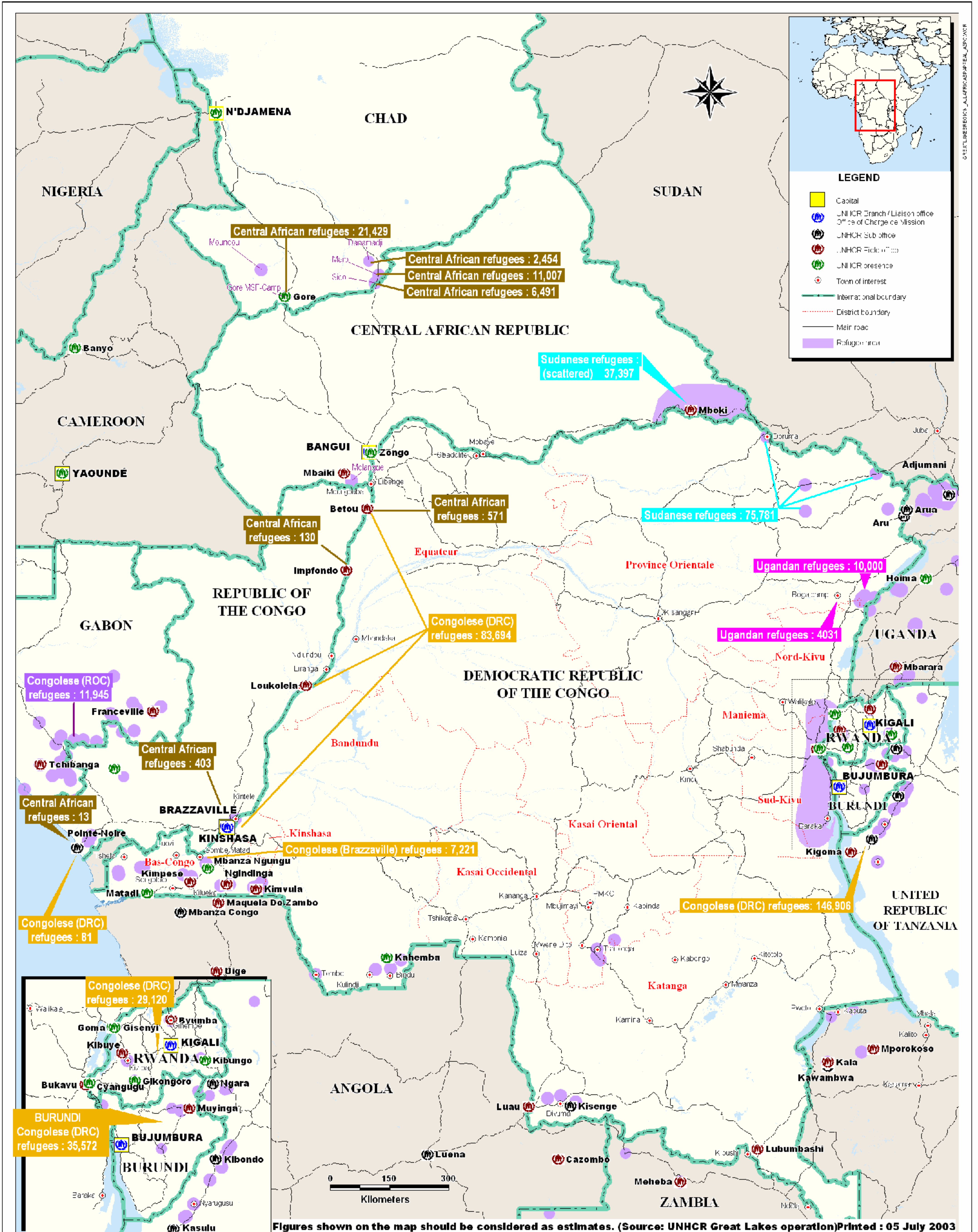
July 2003

Country	Summary Description of Assistance	Total Operations	Support Cost (7%) (*)	Programme Support	Total
Central African Republic (CAR)	Provide food to 3,000 refugees as a result of stoppage by WFP and relocation of 200 Congolese refugees (out of a group of 10,800 who fled to CAR in 1998) who were moved from Bangui to Molangue camp for their security.	350,000	24,500		374,500
	Repatriation of approx. 1,300 DRC refugees from CAR.	486,714	34,070		520,784
Chad	Emergency provision of material assistance to 41,000 refugees from Central African Republic	5,859,655	410,176	449,867	6,719,698
Ethiopia	Transfer of approx. 5,300 Eritrean refugees presently at the "border" (subject to result of official border demarcation supervised by the UN) between the two countries.	960,000	67,200		1,027,200
Kenya	Provide emergency assistance to refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps for repairing or reconstructing shelters and other infrastructure damaged by recent heavy rains and floods. Relocate 16,800 refugees living in the Kakuma Peninsula between the Lodoket and Tarach rivers to higher and safer grounds.	1,984,900	138,943		2,123,843
Republic of the Congo (ROC)	Repatriation and reintegration of 2,000 Congolese refugees from Gabon.	569,464	39,862		609,326
Rwanda	Consolidation of Congolese camp in Kiziba by transfer of the remaining 15,000 refugees from Gihembe camp in Byumba	800,000	56,000		856,000
Uganda	Material support to new influx of approx. 9,000 refugees to southwest Uganda by rebel fighting in DRC.	800,000	56,000		856,000
Uganda	Relocation of 15,000 Sudanese refugees (ex-Achol-pii) from Kiryandongo to Ikafe and Madi-Okollo.	887,850	62,150		950,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		12,698,583	888,901	449,867	14,037,351

(*) A 7% support cost - calculated on the total amount of operations only - has been added to total programmed activities and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs)

Overview of the refugee caseload in Central Africa and the Great Lakes region (Assisted and non-assisted refugees)

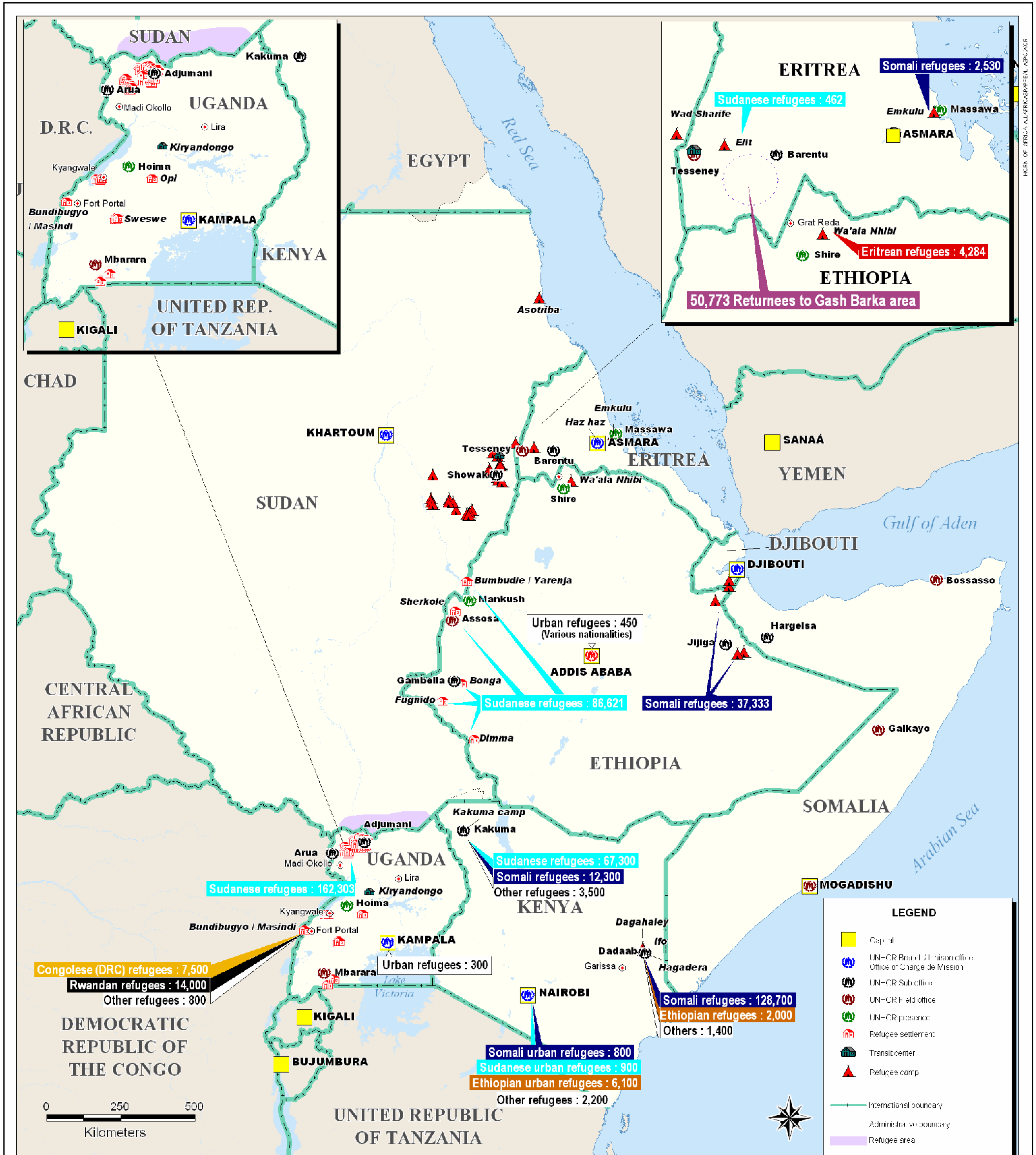
As of June 2003



Figures shown on the map should be considered as estimates. (Source: UNHCR Great Lakes operation) Printed: 05 July 2003

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Sources: UNHCR, Situation reports, Global Insight digital mapping - © 1998 Europa Technologies Ltd. BDI, CAR: population statistics as of March 2003, RWA, TZA, COD, COB: population statistics as of April 2003, GAB: population statistics as of January 2003.

As of March 2003



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

Sources: UN-CR, Global Insight digital mapping - © 1998 Europa Technologies Ltd.

Figures shown on the map should be considered as estimates. (Source: UNHCR - East and Horn of Africa Liaison Unit)

Printed: 05 July 2003