



## UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION REPORT 2009 – SUMMARY





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For full report, see [www.unicef.org/har09](http://www.unicef.org/har09)

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## FOREWORD

The year 2008 has seen significant global humanitarian challenges ranging from devastating natural disasters, escalating food and oil prices to worsening conflict situations.

In recent decades, the number and severity of natural disasters has increased significantly. In 2008 alone, there was a devastating hurricane season affecting the Caribbean, catastrophic earthquakes in China and Pakistan, a worst-ever cyclone disaster in Myanmar's history, floods and landslides in South Asia, and drought and floods in the Horn of Africa. Humanitarian situations have also deteriorated in several ongoing and protracted emergencies, including renewed fighting in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and worsening food insecurity in Zimbabwe.

Increasingly complex humanitarian crisis situations require emergency preparedness, rapid response, capacity-building of all actors involved and sound partnerships with governments, UN agencies, NGOs and communities. UNICEF is committed to further improving its capacity to protect children and women around the world and alleviate their suffering.

The *Humanitarian Action Report (HAR)* is UNICEF's annual appeal for children and women affected by emergencies around the world. The 2009 report comprises 36 countries in the six UNICEF regions.

Children and women suffer most from conflict, war, natural disasters and dire health and nutrition situations. We rely on your support to be able to respond effectively and efficiently to the needs of children and women affected by emergencies and to ensure their protection and well-being.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Ann Veneman'. The signature is fluid and extends to the right with a long horizontal stroke.

**Ann M. Veneman**

*Executive Director*

## UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2009

Region/Country	Funding requirements for 2009 (US\$)
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>
Afghanistan	15,500,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	13,000,000
Myanmar	20,000,000
Nepal	8,017,000
Sri Lanka	15,000,000
Timor Leste	3,950,000
<b>CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES</b>	<b>750,000</b>
Tajikistan	2,000,000
<b>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>10,538,906</b>
Angola	4,500,000
Burundi	8,934,800
Eritrea	12,400,000
Ethiopia	71,100,000
Kenya	19,180,000
Madagascar	6,600,000
Malawi	5,025,000
Mozambique	7,600,000
Somalia	79,459,883
Uganda	81,045,380
Zambia	4,896,438
Zimbabwe	88,200,000
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>600,000</b>
Djibouti	5,977,682
Iraq	61,677,262
Occupied Palestinian Territory	42,228,022
Sudan	147,622,862
Yemen	2,050,000
<b>THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>
Colombia	5,450,000
Haiti	11,500,000



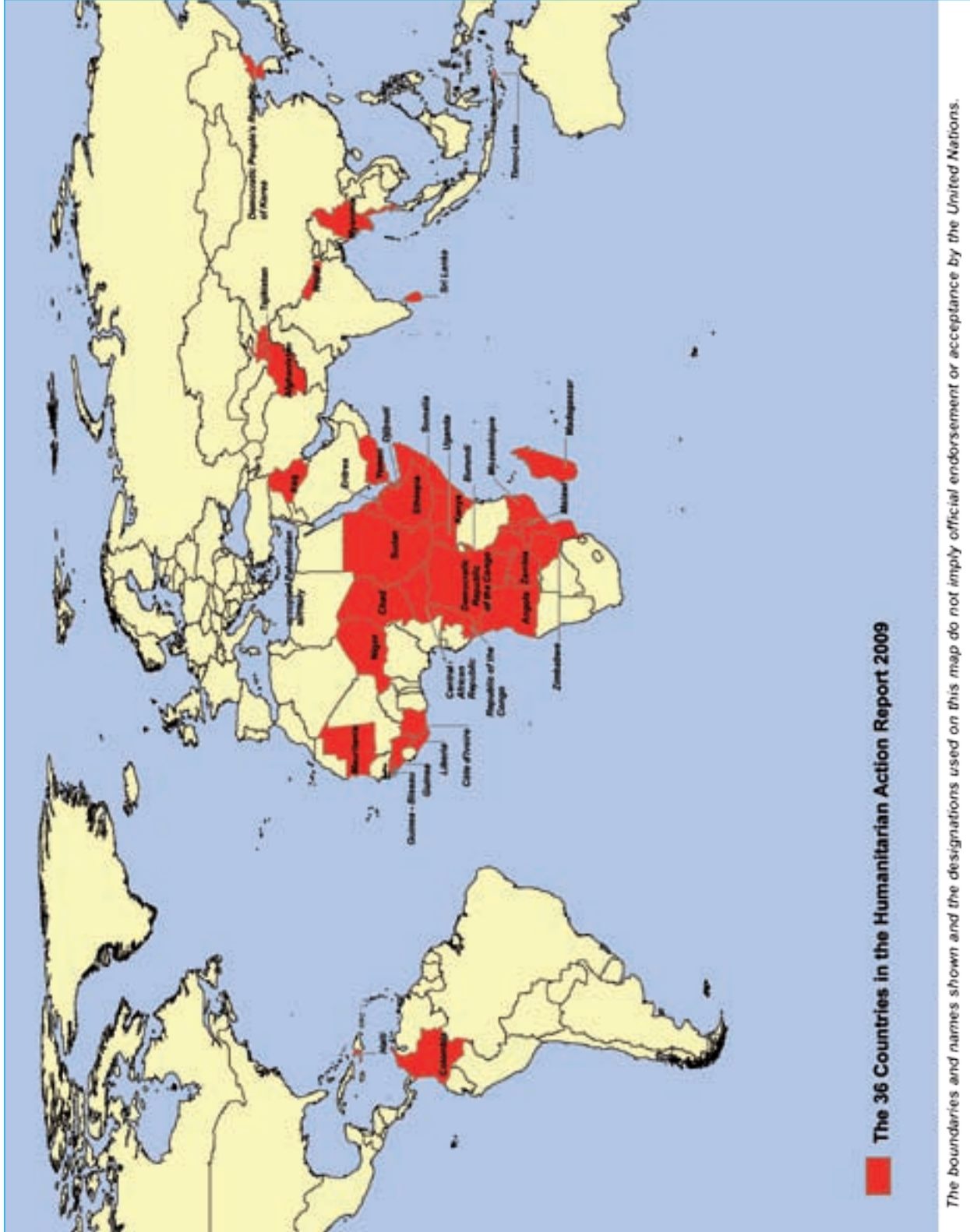
<b>WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>30,158,874</b>
Central African Republic	12,481,330
Chad	34,623,980
Congo, Republic of the	2,634,120
Côte d'Ivoire	7,752,637
Democratic Republic of the Congo	115,500,000
Guinea	6,003,881
Guinea-Bissau	2,082,000
Liberia	13,095,000
Mauritania	3,200,000
Niger	14,069,148
<b>TOTAL CAP</b>	<b>689,771,356</b>
<b>TOTAL OTHER APPEALS</b>	<b>38,517,000</b>
<b>TOTAL NON CAP</b>	<b>272,205,849</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000,494,205</b>

Funding requirements of Regional Office

Appeal outside the Consolidated Appeals Process (NON CAP)

Appeal within the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

Other Appeals

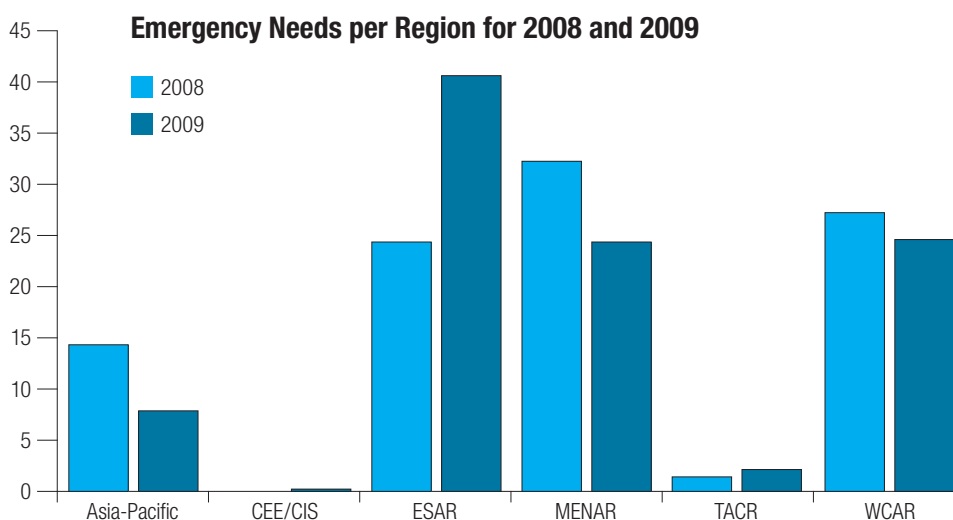


# UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

## 1. THE HUMANITARIAN ACTION REPORT

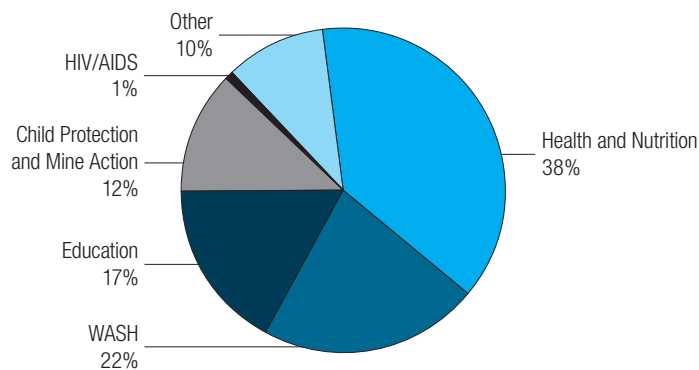
The *Humanitarian Action Report (HAR)* is UNICEF's annual humanitarian funding appeal for children and women affected by protracted emergencies. In 2009, requirements to support UNICEF-assisted emergency response total US\$ 1,000,494,205 – a 17 per cent increase compared to 2008. The HAR 2009<sup>1</sup> includes 36 countries, compared to 39 countries in 2008,<sup>2</sup> with the addition of Myanmar, Tajikistan and Yemen.

Compared to 2008, the Eastern and Southern Africa region has almost doubled its financial needs for protracted emergencies. Ethiopia, Somalia and Zimbabwe were most decisive in this development, with Zimbabwe requiring nearly five times more funding. Over half of the funds raised will ensure the continuation of UNICEF's support to the five largest humanitarian operations worldwide: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.



By sector, health and nutrition needs amount to 38 per cent of the total emergency funding, followed by water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with 22 per cent. UNICEF is global cluster lead for nutrition, WASH and child protection and co-leads the education cluster with Save the Children.

### Emergency Needs per Sector for 2009



<sup>1</sup> The HAR is complementary to the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). Its funding requirements are equal to or higher than UNICEF's requirements outlined in the CAP and the number of countries is also higher.

<sup>2</sup> Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Pakistan, Swaziland and the Syrian Arab Republic were separate country chapters in 2008.

## 2. THE HUMANITARIAN ACTION REPORT – JUST A SMALL FRACTION OF UNICEF'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE<sup>3</sup>

Emergencies included in this *Humanitarian Action Report* represent only a small fraction of UNICEF-assisted emergency response. UNICEF is present in the field in more than 150 countries, which gives it a comparative advantage in addressing new emergencies. Between 2005 and 2007,<sup>4</sup> UNICEF responded annually to some 276 emergencies in 92 countries. On average, only 25 per cent were ongoing or protracted emergencies, while 75 per cent were new emergencies.

Emergencies may take the form of disasters, socio-political conflict, epidemics, systematic human rights violations, or any other situation which puts at risk the rights and well-being of women and children to such an extent that extraordinary measures are required. Between 2005 and 2007, over 50 per cent of emergencies were caused by disasters, whereas conflict-related interventions accounted for 30 per cent and health-related emergencies for 19 per cent of UNICEF's emergency response.

## 3. THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

UNICEF is committed to enhanced and sustained partnerships in emergencies, which contribute to the realization of children's and women's rights. UNICEF has a significant and diverse range of partnerships in humanitarian action and beyond, mainly with other UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross movement and other international and regional organizations. This is true at the level of practical delivery and coordination on the ground, in standard-setting, in humanitarian advocacy and in achieving policy change.

UNICEF has endorsed the Global Humanitarian Platform (GHP) principles,<sup>5</sup> which are being institutionalized across UNICEF and addressed in a variety of processes, including cluster leadership functions, the NGO-UNICEF Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) framework, emergency and preparedness response training and the revision of UNICEF's *Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies*, among others. Consultation mechanisms will be sustained to engage key humanitarian NGOs more systematically as strategic partners for UNICEF in emergencies. NGO capacity-building in emergencies will be jointly initiated to strengthen emergency preparedness, response and early warning systems. Communication in emergencies will be enhanced and an NGO liaison function established at the global level.

In addition to building and sustaining partnerships, UNICEF is committed to further enhancing its own capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies. UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Capacity-Building Programme aims to bring about an improved humanitarian action. Achievements to date include: strengthening cluster coordinators; developing simplified financial and administrative guidelines for emergencies; implementing the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave child rights' violations; improving the capacity for addressing gender programming within humanitarian action; deploying efficient surge staff and improving rosters; continue expanding standby partners; and increasing logistics capacity.

Country-level risk reduction efforts will be strengthened in programme initiatives and pilot projects to enhance knowledge, skills and resources of partners in all points of the risk management cycle – before, during and after emergencies. It is expected that UNICEF will work closely with a variety of partners – governments, NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations and other civil society actors – while maintaining its own high level of internal emergency preparedness and response capacity.

3 Information based on the global study undertaken by the Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS) – Early Warning and Preparedness Unit, *UNICEF's Emergency Response in 2007*, Summary Data, July 2008.

4 Data for the year 2008 were not available at the time of writing.

5 UNICEF endorsed the following GHP principles of partnership: equality, transparency, result-oriented approach, responsibility and complementarity.

## 4. CHALLENGES AHEAD: HIGH FOOD PRICES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

### *The Impact of High Food Prices on UNICEF's Humanitarian Action*

A majority of the countries included in the HAR have been negatively affected by the high food prices to consumers, which have aggravated the nutritional situation of children and women in vulnerable settings. Whereas in 2007 it was estimated that 850 million<sup>6</sup> people persisted in a hunger status of concern, the high prices have likely increased that number to 950 million.<sup>7</sup> Even prior to 2008, many families were struggling to survive, although prices fell by 75 per cent between 1974 and 2005. Between May 2007 and May 2008, the food price index rose by 50 per cent,<sup>8</sup> making it impossible for some families to afford basic foods for their children.

Furthermore, existing vulnerabilities in countries affected by protracted conflicts and political crises, disasters as well as endemic HIV and AIDS are exacerbated and deepened by high food prices, which force families to take extreme measures. Child protection issues gain additional importance in such an environment as child labour is likely to increase, child marriage becomes more common and school attendance is negatively impacted. UNICEF is conducting a wide range of child protection activities in order to militate against these adverse consequences.

Under the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA)<sup>9</sup> some 27 countries,<sup>10</sup> of which 17 are included in this HAR, have been identified for intensified implementation of coordinated responses to high food prices. The global partnership REACH, convened by UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP), is another key initiative to eliminate child hunger and undernutrition.

UNICEF's response in cooperation with its partners is to help governments ensure nutritional security, especially for children and pregnant and lactating women. Nutritional security implies not only access to adequate food, but also access to appropriate micronutrients, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, quality health-care services, and improved household and community practices in childcare, food hygiene and preparation.

As reflected in the HAR, UNICEF has undertaken various initiatives to tackle the negative impact high food prices can have on the health and nutritional status of children. However, UNICEF will require more resources to be able to respond to the needs of children and women worldwide in 2009.<sup>11</sup>

### *The Impact of Climate Change on UNICEF's Humanitarian Action*

Recent climate change studies suggest a series of alarming predictions:

- a five degree increase in temperature by 2080;
- risk of hunger for some 50 million people by 2010;
- risk of flooding for millions of people in Asia;
- an increased toll on countries already with high degrees of poverty;
- an increase in the number and intensity of hurricanes;
- more extensive droughts in sub-Saharan Africa;
- more variable and extreme climatic events in general.

6 World Food Programme, World Hunger Map, WFP, 2007.

7 World Food Programme, WFP says high food prices a silent tsunami, affecting every continent, WFP, April 2008.

8 International Food Policy Research Institute, Issue Brief 54, IFPRI, October 2008.

9 The CFA was issued by the High-Level Task Force, which was formed by UN Secretary-General in April 2008, of which UNICEF is a member.

10 **Afghanistan**, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, **Burundi**, **Central African Republic**, **Djibouti**, **Eritrea**, **Ethiopia**, **Guinea**, **Guinea-Bissau**, **Haiti**, Honduras, **Liberia**, **Madagascar**, **Malawi**, Mali, **Mauritania**, **Mozambique**, **Nepal**, **Niger**, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, **Tajikistan**, Togo, **Yemen** (countries in bold are included in the HAR 2009).

11 UNICEF, High Food Prices / Nutrition Security, Action for Children, 19 November 2008.

UNICEF recognizes that children must be central to global, national and subnational policy frameworks on climate change and human security, on account of their unique vulnerabilities. There is convincing evidence that many of children's main killers (malaria, diarrhoea and undernutrition) are highly sensitive to climatic conditions. Moreover, children and women typically represent 65 per cent of all those who will be affected by climate-related disasters every year in the next decade, of which 175 million will be children.<sup>12</sup> While the loss of lives and livelihoods typifies sudden-onset disaster impacts, the nature of climate-related disasters, such as long-term sea level rise or sustained periods of drought and flood, could see a dramatic rise in the number of people forcibly displaced.

While UNICEF is currently formulating its own strategy to meet the challenges of climate change, it fully recognizes the important contribution of disaster risk reduction measures to climate change adaptation. UNICEF is therefore prioritizing measures that both strengthen the resilience of individuals and communities to likely hazards, while also strengthening early warning, preparedness and response systems to meet the expected increase in disaster events. UNICEF will also develop explicit measures to build the capacity of its local and subnational partners to mitigate, prepare for and respond to disasters.

In 2008 a number of explicit disaster risk reduction initiatives were developed. For example, in Central Asia a regional disaster risk reduction initiative was established in four countries, aimed at strengthening government disaster management capacity, while also promoting community resilience and safe schools. Meanwhile in Haiti, in the aftermath of a particularly deadly hurricane season, steps were taken by UNICEF not only to include disaster risk reduction measures in the recovery programme, but to ensure that similar measures are mainstreamed into its longer term Country Programme Action Plan. UNICEF believes that these and other similar projects to be implemented in 2009 – in Honduras, India, Madagascar and elsewhere – have a crucial role to play in reducing the risk posed to children and women by climate-change related hazards.

Disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness are key concerns for UNICEF, in order to enhance efficient and timely humanitarian action and to foster capacity-building of partners, including governments, NGOs, UN agencies and communities. UNICEF will increasingly engage in climate change adaptation, risk mitigation, early warning, preparedness and emergency response in order to reduce the impact disasters can have on vulnerable populations, especially children and women.

## 5. CONCLUSION

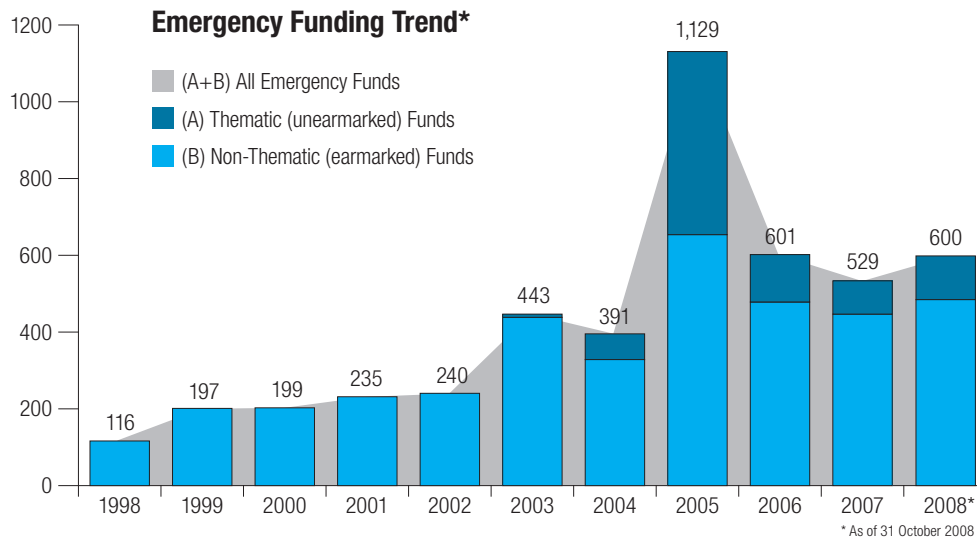
High food prices have put increased hardship on the populations of many countries around the world in 2008 and will likely continue to be of concern in 2009. Climate change and the rising frequency and intensity of disasters will be further challenges. Other global trends, including population growth, steadily increasing urbanization and the spiralling costs of fuel and energy, will also impact on the rights and well-being of children and women. UNICEF is committed to ensuring appropriate adaptation of its support and practices in order to minimize loss of lives and livelihoods. Enhanced and sustained partnerships will be vital to meet the challenges ahead. UNICEF looks forward to working together with donors and other partners to advocate for and to fulfil the rights of the most vulnerable children and women.

<sup>12</sup> Save the Children Fund, Legacy of Disaster, SCF, 2007.

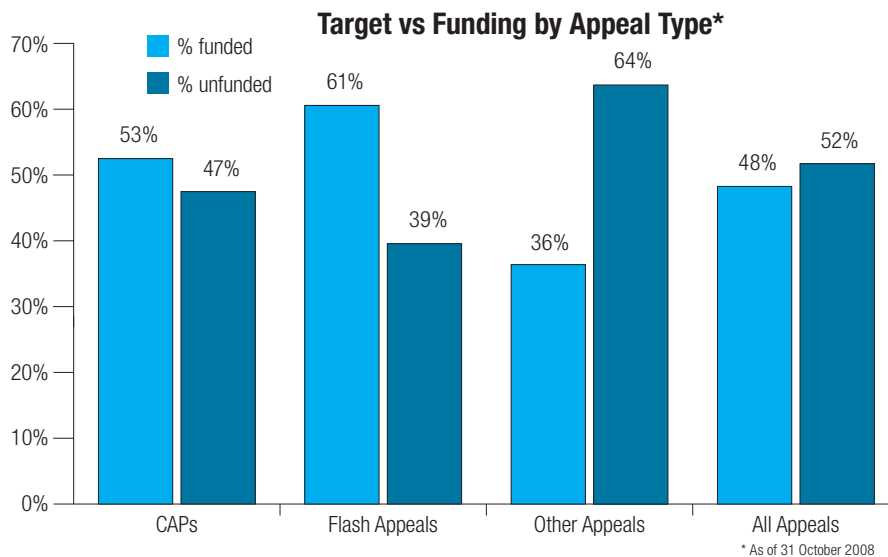
## UNICEF HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2008

UNICEF responded to 13 Consolidated Appeal Processes (CAPs), 11 Flash Appeals, and 44 Other Appeals in 2008. Overall, UNICEF required a total of US\$ 1.14 billion in 2008 (as of 31 October 2008) for its assisted humanitarian interventions to ensure the protection of vulnerable children and women.

Donors have responded generously to these increased humanitarian funding needs. Donor funding to UNICEF-assisted humanitarian programmes has reached US\$ 600 million as of 31 October 2008, reflecting a considerable increase of 39 per cent from the 2007 level of US\$ 431 million (as of 31 October 2007).

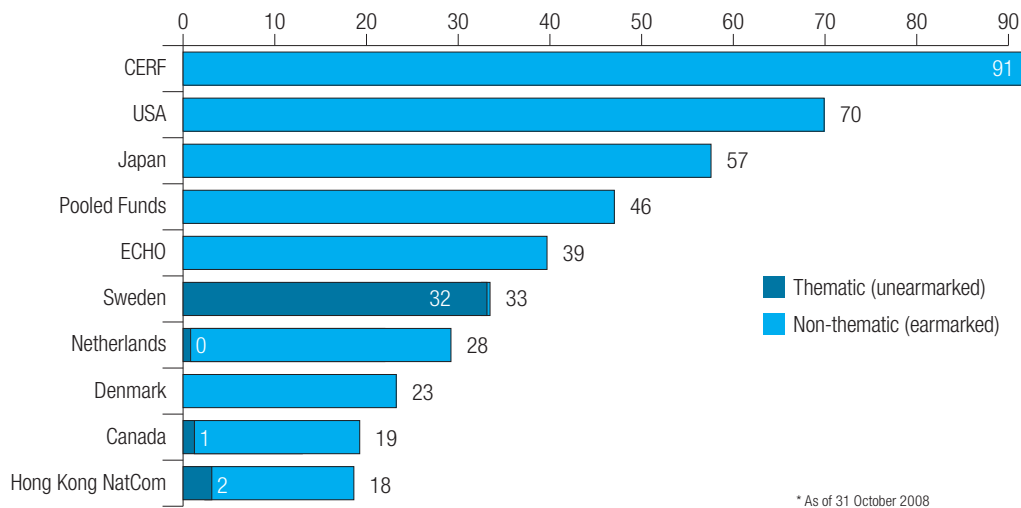


The 2008 CAPs were comparably funded to 2007 CAPs, receiving 53 per cent of their funding requirements as of end October respectively. Flash Appeals were relatively better funded than CAPs at 61 per cent in 2008. Other Appeals attracted the least amount of donor attention receiving only 36 per cent of their financial needs as of 31 October 2008.



Apart from traditional bilateral channels of funding, UNICEF received substantial emergency contributions in 2008 through various multi-donor pooled funding mechanisms, including OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). As was the case in 2007, CERF was the largest source of humanitarian funding for UNICEF in 2008. Other multi-donor pooled funds for DRC, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, the World Bank MDTF and the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, among others also provided substantial contributions to UNICEF. Donors who contributed towards these pooled funding mechanisms also contributed emergency funding directly to UNICEF. As illustrated in the chart below, the top ten sources of emergency funding as of 31 October 2008 are as follows: CERF, United States, Japan, Pooled Funds (excluding CERF), European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO), Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, and the Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF.

**2008 Top Ten Sources – All Emergency Funds\***

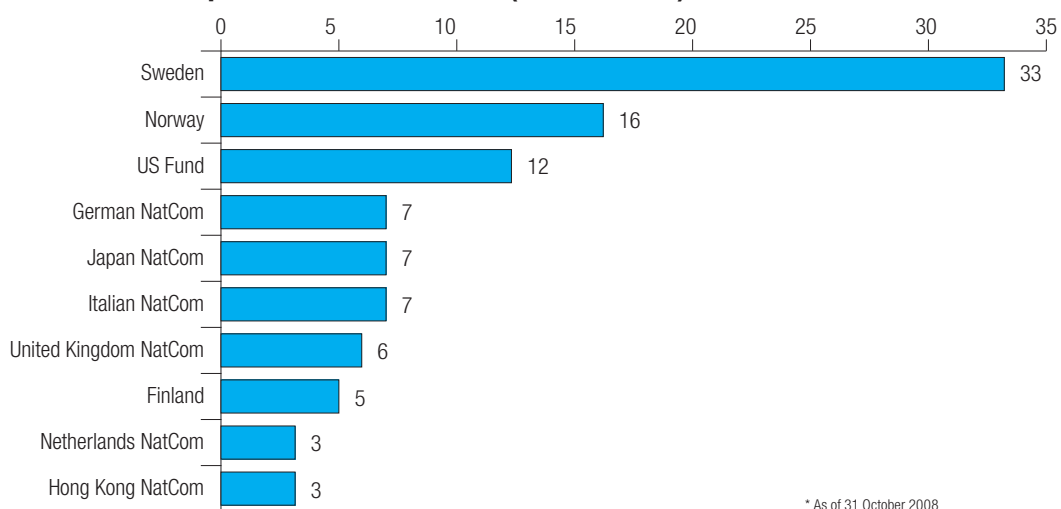


UNICEF continues to welcome thematic (unearmarked) humanitarian funds as it underscores donors' commitment to the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principles and allows UNICEF to programme more responsively, based on country and global priorities.

Out of the total emergency contributions of US\$ 600 million received as of 31 October 2008, US\$ 115 million (19 per cent) were given to UNICEF thematically. This is slightly higher than the percentage of thematic contributions received in 2007, when thematic humanitarian contributions accounted for 16 per cent of the total humanitarian funds received. In absolute numbers however, compared to the total thematic funding of US\$ 84 million received in 2007, the thematic funding level in 2008 has increased significantly.

The top thematic humanitarian donor in 2008 was Sweden with a total emergency contribution to UNICEF of US\$ 33 million. The chart below shows the top ten donors who generously provided flexible thematic humanitarian funds. Since its inception in 2003, thematic humanitarian funds have increased exponentially from about only US\$ 4 million in 2003 to a cumulative total of US\$ 890 million as of 31 October 2008.

**2008 Top Ten Donors – Thematic (Unearmarked) Humanitarian Funds\* Millions**



UNICEF is grateful for donors' support and for the increase in unearmarked thematic humanitarian funding. Given the current global financial crisis, there are concerns about diminishing humanitarian funding in the coming years. While it is uncertain how the financial crisis will unfold, it is clear that all humanitarian actors must continue to work together to avert its possible negative impact on women and children. In the spirit of Good Humanitarian Donorship, UNICEF urges its donors to uphold their humanitarian commitments in the coming years. Maintaining high donor support to humanitarian efforts will be crucial to meeting the lifesaving needs and human rights of children and women.





# ASIA-PACIFIC REGION



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## ASIA-PACIFIC

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Asia-Pacific region has an emergency profile characterized by a combination of natural disasters and civil/political unrest with pockets of conflict situations. In 2008 the Asia-Pacific region has been struck by two major natural disasters in China and Myanmar, and heavy floods have badly affected countries yearly hit by typhoons and cyclone seasons, devastating the lives of millions of people. The situations in conflict/war-torn and politically unstable countries seem nowhere near resolution, further increasing the number of internally displaced persons and general disruption to society. In addition to the structural threats, which are intrinsic to the region, Asia-Pacific is also affected by global threats, such as the consequences of high food and fuel prices and the risk of pandemic influenza and other emerging diseases.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

**Technical Support for Emergency Preparedness and Response:** The Emergency Unit of the UNICEF Asia-Pacific Shared Services Centre will continue to provide technical support to Country Offices to develop and update emergency preparedness and response plans so as to disseminate the revised version of the *Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies* and the emergency preparedness and response matrix (expected in 2009), contributing to further strengthening the capacity of UNICEF Country Offices and partners to maintain a high level of preparedness and respond effectively to ongoing humanitarian situations and sudden onset emergencies.

As part of enhancing the monitoring and evaluation component of emergency preparedness and response, primary emphasis will be placed on emergency data preparedness (identification of baseline and data gaps; development of rapid assessment tool) and secondly on DevInfo/Emergency Info activities (development of emergency baseline datasets and adaptation of rapid assessment formats for electronic data capture).

In the area of pandemic preparedness, the overall objective for 2009 is to expand the scope of programme communication to assist governments to develop communication strategies and plans for pandemic; and to build national capacity to respond to pandemic as well as other emerging diseases, while the narrower focus on highly pathogenic avian influenza/H5N1 will remain a priority in enzootic countries.

**Strengthening of Regional Programming Support Capacities in Cluster Areas:** In the framework of the UN reform, continuous support will be provided to UNICEF Country Offices and partners to enhance national and local humanitarian networks' capacity to implement the cluster approach, including strengthened coordination and cluster-specific gap analysis, roll-out and training of tools and guidelines in the four clusters: nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection, for which UNICEF has taken the lead globally.

As part of the regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) network, the Emergency Unit will continue to advocate for regional coordination on humanitarian issues and support Country Offices to organize inter-agency events, aiming at developing cluster-specific plans for improved coordination and more predictable, efficient and effective responses.

**Strengthening of Emergency Rapid Response Capacity of Country Offices for Sudden and New Emergencies:** Direct assistance will be provided to Country Offices to respond to sudden and/or new emergencies through the deployment of general and/or cluster-specific emergency staff for initial humanitarian assessment and response support, and on an as-needed basis for related activities.

Asia-Pacific Emergency Needs for 2009*	
Sector	US\$
Technical Support for Emergency Preparedness and Response (emergency preparedness and response trainings, simulations, roll-out of the new revised <i>Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies</i> etc.)	260,000
Strengthening of Regional Programming Support Capacities in Cluster Areas	530,000
Strengthening of Emergency Rapid Response Capacity of Country Offices for Sudden and New Emergencies	500,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>

\* Funds received against this appeal will be used to respond to both the immediate and medium-term needs of children and women as outlined above. If UNICEF should receive funds in excess of the medium-term funding requirements for this emergency, UNICEF will use those funds to support other, underfunded emergencies.

\*\* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

# AFGHANISTAN

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Over two decades of conflict and insecurity resulted in the destruction of most of Afghanistan's infrastructure, including human resource capacity and technical expertise. Despite the first government being elected in 2005 and the strong commitment to the rebuilding of the country, the security situation in most parts is deteriorating. Over 40 per cent of the country is inaccessible to humanitarian aid workers. Over 11 million people are suffering from drought and high food prices. Active military operations cause huge civilian casualties and hamper access to affected populations. There are more than 150,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country. Floods, disease outbreaks and deportation have also been common phenomena in 2008. Despite improvements in education in recent years, the disparity between boys and girls remains a big challenge. The primary school enrolment for girls stands at 35 per cent compared to boys at 64 per cent. Only 22 per cent of the population has access to improved drinking-water sources and 30 per cent to safe sanitation facilities. Despite the significant reduction in under-five mortality (25 per cent), health services have yet to reach the marginalized people and those living in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

The emergency response is coordinated by the Government of Afghanistan through its Emergency Response Commission. UNICEF's support is provided through this Commission along with NGO inputs and is coordinated by the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 3 million children and women in 2009.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will provide some 500,000 vulnerable children among the displaced, returnees, host communities and impoverished with essential emergency drugs and equipment, nutrition supplies and micronutrients; undertake nutrition assessment and capacity-building; vaccinate against measles; and provide rapid response to diarrhoeal and acute respiratory disease outbreaks.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will assist over 1 million displaced persons, returnee families and drought-affected communities by providing water tankering, chlorinating wells, constructing 1,000 sanitary household latrines, repairing 1,000 water points and piped water schemes, and constructing 10 strategic bore wells and 400 community water points. UNICEF will also undertake hygiene education and communication campaigns for the control of diarrhoeal diseases in the event of outbreaks.

**Education:** UNICEF will reach over 500,000 children through the construction of 30 cost-effective schools in remote areas for 15,000 children; procure teaching/learning materials and teacher support for 20,000 students with special focus on IDP and returnee areas; and provide psychosocial support to traumatized and war-affected children in 1,000 schools across the country.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will support children affected by armed conflict and natural disasters creating child-friendly play areas for over 8,000 children and community-based psychosocial corners; strengthen the monitoring of child rights' violations and abuse; promote mine-risk awareness; and trace and reunite separated children in the event of natural and man-made disasters.

**Emergency Relief and Coordination:** UNICEF will preposition/provide non-food supplies for 30,000 families with a standard package of family kits, tarpaulins, blankets, warm clothing for women and children and collapsible water containers.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	4,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,000,000
Education	3,000,000
Child Protection	1,000,000
Emergency Relief and Coordination	2,500,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>15,500,000</b>

\* Funds received against this appeal will be used to respond to both the immediate and medium-term needs of children and women as outlined above. If UNICEF should receive funds in excess of the medium-term funding requirements for this emergency, UNICEF will use those funds to support other underfunded emergencies.

\*\* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Malnutrition in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers continues to be a serious concern in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as a result of the floods in 2007 and drastic reductions in food imports that traditionally meet a big chunk of such deficits. Child mortality (55 per 1,000 live births), chronic malnutrition among children under age five (37 per cent) and malnutrition of pregnant women (32 per cent) remain high as a result of prolonged poverty, under-resourced health systems, decaying water and sanitation infrastructure, inadequate caring practices for young children and pregnant women, and fragile food security. Although access to education is quasi universal, the school environment with hundreds of classrooms damaged or destroyed by floods remains poor as well as the quality of education due to lack of resources and exposure. Given the fluctuating political context, the availability and quality of basic services, such as health, nutrition, water supply and education, especially for over 2 million children under age five and 400,000 pregnant women, will continue to rely critically on the support of the international community.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF continues to chair the health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) inter-agency theme groups. It is also the only resident agency involved in the support to education. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach over 2 million children under age five, over 250,000 schoolchildren and 400,000 pregnant women.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will provide vaccines nationwide and essential drugs to hospitals and health centres in over 100 counties covering a population of over 10 million; administer micronutrient and vitamin A supplementation to some 400,000 pregnant women; and provide therapeutic feeding for the treatment of severely malnourished children in over 70 hospitals. Training will also be supported to upgrade the skills of family doctors and caregivers in nurseries in 10 counties. Information materials for families will be developed and printed to further improve caring practices for young children and pregnant women.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will support the construction of gravity-fed water supply systems providing access to safe drinking water to over 100,000 people in five county towns. Rural water supply will be supported in at least 10 communes. Ceramic water filter technology will be promoted to meet immediate safe water supply needs of 10,000 families. The decentralized wastewater treatment pilot system will be completed to provide improved sanitation to 10,000 people. Over 200 technicians will be trained on various water supply and sanitation technologies and water quality surveillance.

**Education:** UNICEF will support interventions to improve quality education through technical support in areas such as mathematics curriculum revision, setting standards for school readiness and elaborating and printing new life skills education material for 8,000 classrooms. Teacher training activities will benefit an estimated 10,000 teachers and headmasters. Continued support will be provided to the Ministry of Education and local authorities to improve emergency preparedness in the area of education.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	7,500,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,500,000
Education	1,000,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>

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\*\* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

## MYANMAR

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Cyclone Nargis brought an unprecedented wave of deaths and devastation to Myanmar: destroying schools, health facilities, water sources, homes and livelihoods, as well as separating families and leaving people vulnerable to hunger and disease. The UN estimates that 2.4 million people were affected. Although, in the months following the cyclone, considerable progress has been achieved, the need for humanitarian assistance remains huge, with many women and children unable to access a health facility; children still vulnerable to acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; increased risk of future water shortages and outbreaks of waterborne diseases; slow progress in school rebuilding and provision of psychosocial support; and many children exposed to separation from their families, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and child protection. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach 1.5 million people in 2009, including 450,000 children.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will continue to revitalize maternal, neonatal and child health services through the provision of essential drugs and equipment; train health staff; reconstruct 100 damaged and collapsed health facilities; support community-based therapeutic and targeted feeding programmes, which will benefit all acutely malnourished children (estimated at up to 20,000) in the 12 townships at highest risk; and support micronutrient supplementation.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will continue to improve access to clean water and adequate sanitation through the construction/rehabilitation of ponds and traditional open wells for the benefit of 100,000 people; construct adequate sanitary facilities in 600 schools; and train government counterpart staff.

**Education:** UNICEF will implement the child-friendly school initiative in more than 1,000 schools, which will benefit some 150,000 primary schoolchildren and will include the training of 4,500 teachers; reconstruct 10 schools and 5 early childhood development (ECD) centres; and distribute essential learning packages to 150,000 students.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will provide care and support to some 70,000 affected vulnerable children and women, including support to 104 child-friendly spaces and 200 community-based child protection support groups.

**Non-Food Items:** UNICEF will provide non-food items (NFIs) to targeted vulnerable groups and preposition limited quantities of supplies as contingency preparedness.

**Telecommunications:** UNICEF will ensure that all UN agencies and NGOs have access to internet connectivity in accord with UNICEF's role as co-lead of the telecommunications cluster.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009*	
Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	7,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,000,000
Education	4,000,000
Child Protection	3,000,000
Non-Food Items	1,700,000
Telecommunications	300,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>20,000,000***</b>

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\*\* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

\*\*\* The emergency needs reflected in the HAR are in addition to UNICEF's needs of US\$ 25.57 million outlined in the UN flash appeal.

## NEPAL

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The 10-year Maoist insurgency in Nepal has affected the lives of millions of women and children in remote and poorly resourced districts, especially in already vulnerable households. The effects of the conflict have been compounded by natural disasters, particularly flooding, in many parts of the country.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF Nepal is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education (together with Save the Children Alliance). Similarly UNICEF co-chairs cluster groups on health and protection (particularly child protection). In 2009, UNICEF-supported programmes will benefit 1.5 million children and women.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will preposition essential drugs and medical equipments for timely emergency response; introduce surveillance to monitor increased risk of malnutrition during emergencies; support nutrition and health responses in emergency-affected areas; support vaccination and treatment of childhood illnesses in emergency-affected areas; provide insecticide-treated mosquito nets and undertake social mobilization to mitigate the risk of malaria in emergency-affected areas; procure ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), therapeutic milks and essential medicines; strengthen the capacity of nutrition rehabilitation centres and support establishment of new centres; expand community-based management of acute malnutrition in new districts.

**HIV and AIDS:** UNICEF will provide HIV and AIDS education for most-at-risk adolescents, women and families; support the provision of antiretrovirals for HIV-positive children, pregnant and postpartum women; integrate HIV prevention services (voluntary counselling and testing) into health services in camps for the displaced.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will support 8,000 families displaced by the 2008 flooding; preposition relief items for shelter, hygiene, sanitation, and drinking water purification; rehabilitate water supply schemes damaged by floods and landslides; train NGOs in 13 districts for installation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion; train health workers and volunteers on handwashing with soap and household water treatment.

**Education:** UNICEF will supply basic scholastic materials for 50,000 displaced children; procure and distribute recreational and teaching/learning materials for 500 learning spaces; support the implementation of schools as 'zones of peace' in 10 districts; procure temporary learning structure materials for 500 temporary learning spaces; train 500 teachers in peace education in conflict-affected regions; and train 2,500 teachers in the delivery of emergency education.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will engage in capacity-building of 500 paralegal committee members on child protection issues in emergencies; train national cluster members and regional stakeholders on emergency child protection issues; procure and preposition child protection kits and related emergency supplies; enhance response mechanisms to provide protection services to children in emergencies; coordinate activities for children affected by the conflict, especially girls, including (i) develop capacity of government and civil society partners to monitor, document, and report violations of child rights and prevent recruitment of children into armed forces and armed groups; (ii) provide community-based reintegration services; (iii) develop community reconciliation initiatives and strategies to ensure that returning children are accepted and integrated; (iv) promote inclusion of children, youth and community groups into local peace committees; and (v) support conflict resolution; assist national mine action authority to reduce threats posed by improvised explosive devices, landmines etc.; ensure compliance with victim assistance needs; provide systematic mine risk education for at-risk areas.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	2,817,000
HIV and AIDS	100,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,000,000
Education	500,000
Child Protection	3,600,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>8,017,000</b>

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## SRI LANKA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The northern part of Sri Lanka is currently facing an increasing humanitarian emergency due to intensified conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Severe acute malnutrition amounts to 10.2 per cent in Trincomalee and 6.7 per cent in Batticaloa District. While the national average for access to potable water is 79 per cent, it is far lower in conflict-affected areas, such as the districts of Kilinochchi (13 per cent) and Mullaitivu (19 per cent). The resumption of open fighting has disrupted education for an estimated 250,000 children and has increased the risk of underage recruitment by armed groups and other child rights' violations.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and education. UNICEF-assisted humanitarian response is expected to reach over 430,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by the conflict, resettled populations and host communities in the North and East of Sri Lanka.

**Health:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 50 health centres to provide basic maternal and child health services; facilitate mobile clinic services; rehabilitate and reconstruct health facilities; and train 150 health staff in maternal and child health clinic activities.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF will continue supporting the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) to cover all affected districts with high level of severe acute malnutrition and treat an estimated 5,000 severely malnourished children ensuring 95 per cent coverage. UNICEF will further pursue supplementary feeding programmes targeting 15,000 moderately malnourished children in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) and train 100 health staff in treating severe malnutrition.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 266,500 resettled and displaced persons with safe water and sanitation facilities by constructing/rehabilitating new and existing infrastructures; train community water supply management teams in water and sanitation technical assessments; and promote hygiene awareness programmes in resettled areas, IDP camps and schools.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide a total of 100,000 displaced and war-affected children with basic school materials and recreational kits; train 2,500 primary schoolteachers; rehabilitate 100 damaged schools and construct 100 temporary learning spaces, including water and sanitation facilities, to ensure conflict-affected children have continued access to a safe learning environment.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will provide psychosocial support to 50,000 children through child-friendly spaces and Children's Clubs in camps and communities; support district-based mechanisms in the eight districts of the North and East for monitoring and reporting on child rights' violations in line with Security Council Resolution 1612; provide reintegration support for up to 1,500 children associated with armed groups; and provide mine-risk education to 250,000 community members.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health	1,100,000
Nutrition	2,200,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,300,000
Education	4,200,000
Child Protection	3,200,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>

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## TIMOR-LESTE

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Timor-Leste with half of its population under age 18 still faces multiple challenges. Humanitarian needs were of concern after the April–May 2006 crisis, which resulted in the destruction of 6,000 homes and was followed by the displacement of more than 100,000 people. In 2008, the number of camps for internally displaced persons decreased as the Government is supporting their return and reintegration. Despite this recent positive development, the overall situation remains fragile. Civil unrest and natural disasters are among periodic challenges. Hazards increasingly impact the districts by gradually eroding the coping mechanisms of many. Timor-Leste has the highest malnutrition prevalence in the region, and the situation is deteriorating: 49 per cent of all children under age five are underweight, 54 per cent are stunted and 25 per cent are wasted. Children are at particular risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. Socio-economic factors constrain the protective capacities of parents and communities.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

Discussions are underway to initiate the roll-out of standby clusters in Timor-Leste in 2009. UNICEF-led sectors will continue to enhance emergency preparedness and response both in-house and within the sectors.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will strengthen the community-based networks through the Family Health Promoter Programme for interaction with the Ministry of Health, in order to expand service coverage; train 50 district health staff in therapeutic feeding; and continue to implement the infant and young child feeding communication strategy throughout the country.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide safe water supply systems and support sanitation and hygiene promotion in 30 schools/communities benefiting 4,200 children (21,000 people) in six districts; build water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) partners' emergency preparedness and response capacity through continuous trainings; and maintain a minimum WASH emergency stock for 15,000 people.

**Education:** UNICEF will continue to support the establishment of an Emergency Education Unit within the Ministry of Education to coordinate emergency preparedness and response planning at all levels, and the production and distribution of school kits based on locally available resources.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will support community-based Child Protection Networks at all levels to monitor and report child protection concerns and protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse; and support the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Justice to implement new policies and procedures related to children's protection in emergencies.

**Adolescents and Youth Participation:** UNICEF will continue to provide life skills-based education for 5,000 young people and support HIV/AIDS prevention activities targeting 20,000 young people in and out of school in all 13 districts.

**Advocacy and Communication:** UNICEF will develop, produce and disseminate key information materials on children and women's protection, health, education, early childhood care and development; and maintain a minimum stock of UNICEF advocacy supplies for emergency.

**Emergency Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation:** Emergency preparedness and response is an integral part of UNICEF's Country Programme. Emergency coordination should carry on in 2009 to further enhance sectoral coordination in-house, with the Government and at inter-agency level.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	1,100,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,500,000
Education	300,000
Child Protection	300,000
Adolescents and Youth Participation	300,000
Advocacy and Communication	200,000
Emergency Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	250,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>3,950,000</b>

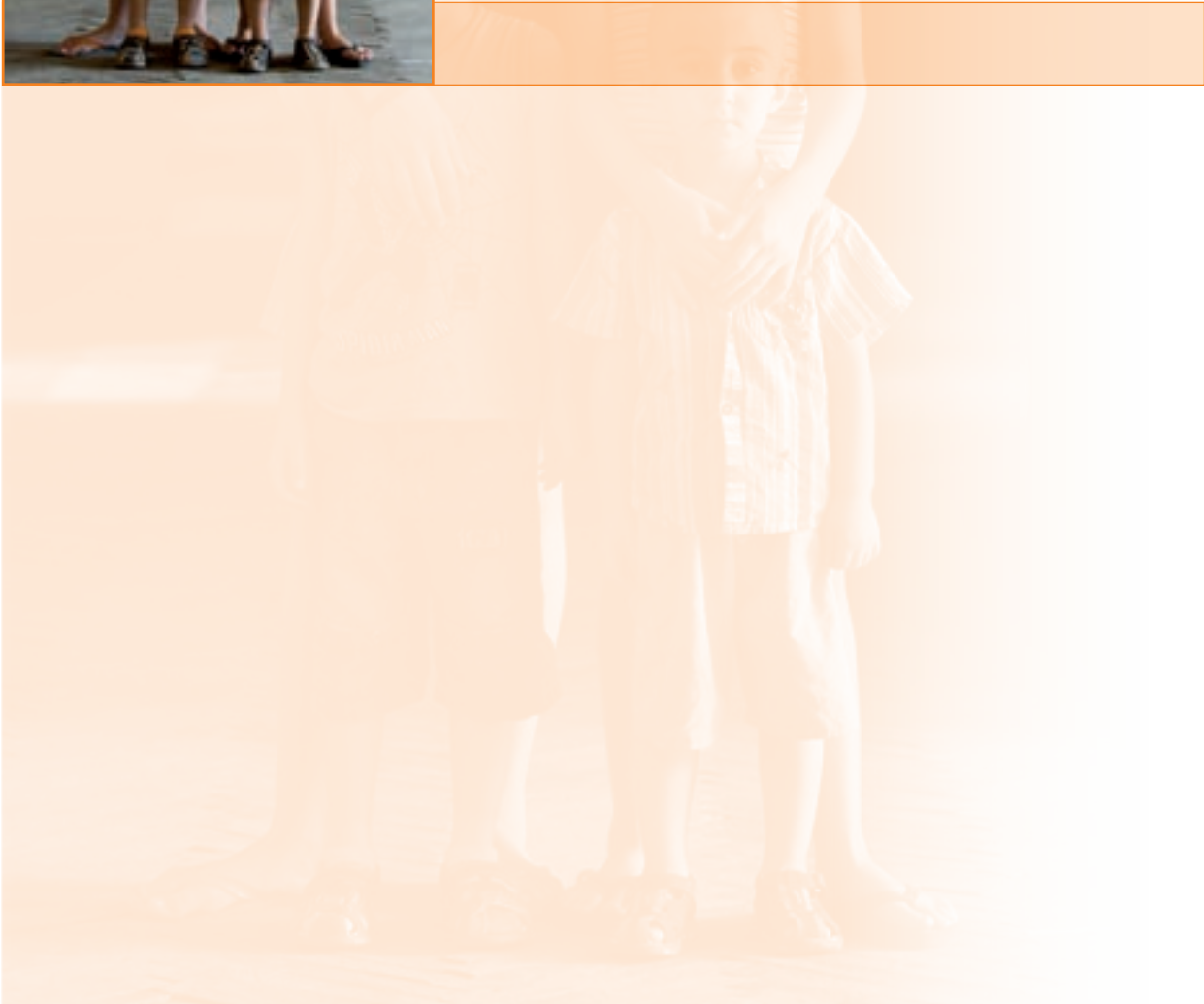
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# CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES REGION



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## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) region is highly prone to natural hazards, which often lead to disastrous consequences due to the high level of vulnerabilities and weak coping capacities of the population. Among the natural disasters that are common in the region are earthquakes, floods, avalanches, mudslides and drought as well as forest fires. The region is also susceptible to political tensions, which at times led to violence and conflict. Of concern is the situation in the Balkans, Caucasus and Turkey, where a number of political disputes remain unresolved.

High food and fuel prices have also exacerbated poverty levels in the CEE/CIS region. Recent food security and nutrition surveys conducted in Central Asia have indicated that a large proportion of the population is requiring food assistance. Many poor families are resorting to changing the diet balance in order to cope with high prices. The impact has gone beyond the food sector. For example, some families have pulled out their children from schools as they can no longer afford to pay for the school fees and supplies.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

**Regional Surge Capacity:** Lessons learnt from the two big emergencies in 2008 in the CEE/CIS region (i.e., Georgia and Tajikistan) have underscored the need to strengthen surge capacity at the regional level, which will enable timely support to the countries responding to emergencies. This requires the Regional Office to maintain a small emergency fund to support rapid mobilization of critical human resources, equipment and supplies within the region, prior to the activation of the global response system.

**Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning:** As the global cluster lead for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and co-lead for education with Save the Children Alliance, the Regional Office will continue to provide technical guidance to Country Offices as well as other humanitarian partners (such as UN Country Teams (UNCTs), other Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) partners and governments) on child rights, UNICEF's *Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies* and cluster approach modalities. Capacity-building activities, especially training workshops and simulation exercises, will be organized for Country Offices on emerging humanitarian issues, corporate policies and partnership modalities.

**Disaster Risk Reduction:** In the area of disaster risk reduction, the Regional Office's primary focus will be to implement the project activities funded under the Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) in Central Asia. In addition, the Regional Office will be supporting risk reduction activities in some of the most disaster-prone countries in the region, especially Turkey; and continue to work with the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) Secretariat and the UN Development Programme/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP/BCPR) in planning and organizing training workshops for the UNCTs in the region.

#### Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Regional Surge Capacity	350,000
Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning	100,000
Disaster Risk Reduction	300,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>750,000</b>

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## TAJIKISTAN

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND CHILDREN

Aside from the ravages of the civil war, Tajikistan has experienced a number of major disasters over the last 10 years, including earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and, more recently, a severe winter emergency. Severe cold winters with heavy snowfall often disrupt the functioning of essential public services. In addition, 70 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, many of which are very remote, hampering the delivery of basic services. Losses of crops and seeds and losses of livestock have negatively impacted the livelihood of marginal population, in a country where 1.68 million are considered food insecure.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

The humanitarian community in Tajikistan is organized under the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), which includes UN agencies, NGOs and the Government. UNICEF-assisted programmes will target about 1 million children under age five, particularly vulnerable groups of children and their families in rural areas. In addition, approximately 80,000 pregnant women in remote and hard-to-reach areas of Khatlon oblast will be reached.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will supply 600 health kits to primary health-care centres, benefiting about 1.8 million residents; promote exclusive breastfeeding practices and complementary feeding, reaching 90,000 pregnant/lactating women; distribute lifesaving and critical relief supplies such as baby warmers, baby blankets and primary health kits for about 85,000 newborn babies. UNICEF will also distribute the new formula of oral rehydration salts to almost 1 million children under age five.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will maintain the steady and quality supply of water and storage for some 10,000 households in urban and rural areas with special attention to hospitals, schools and mass care facilities; where possible, rehabilitate existing water supply and sanitation facilities; organize a communication campaign for hygiene promotion reaching about 500,000 people; and distribute hygiene materials, including soap, buckets and educational materials.

**Education:** UNICEF will support the insulation of doors and windows and provide heating stoves to about 50 schools affected by a potential winter emergency; support the temporary suspension of classes during severe winter days and undertake catch-up programmes.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will provide psychosocial support to about 500 children in closed type institutions and support 9,341 particularly vulnerable children without family or institutional care in receiving basic survival and developmental assistance. Monitoring will be carried out by UNICEF and the National Commission on Child Rights on the appropriate distribution and use of supplies.

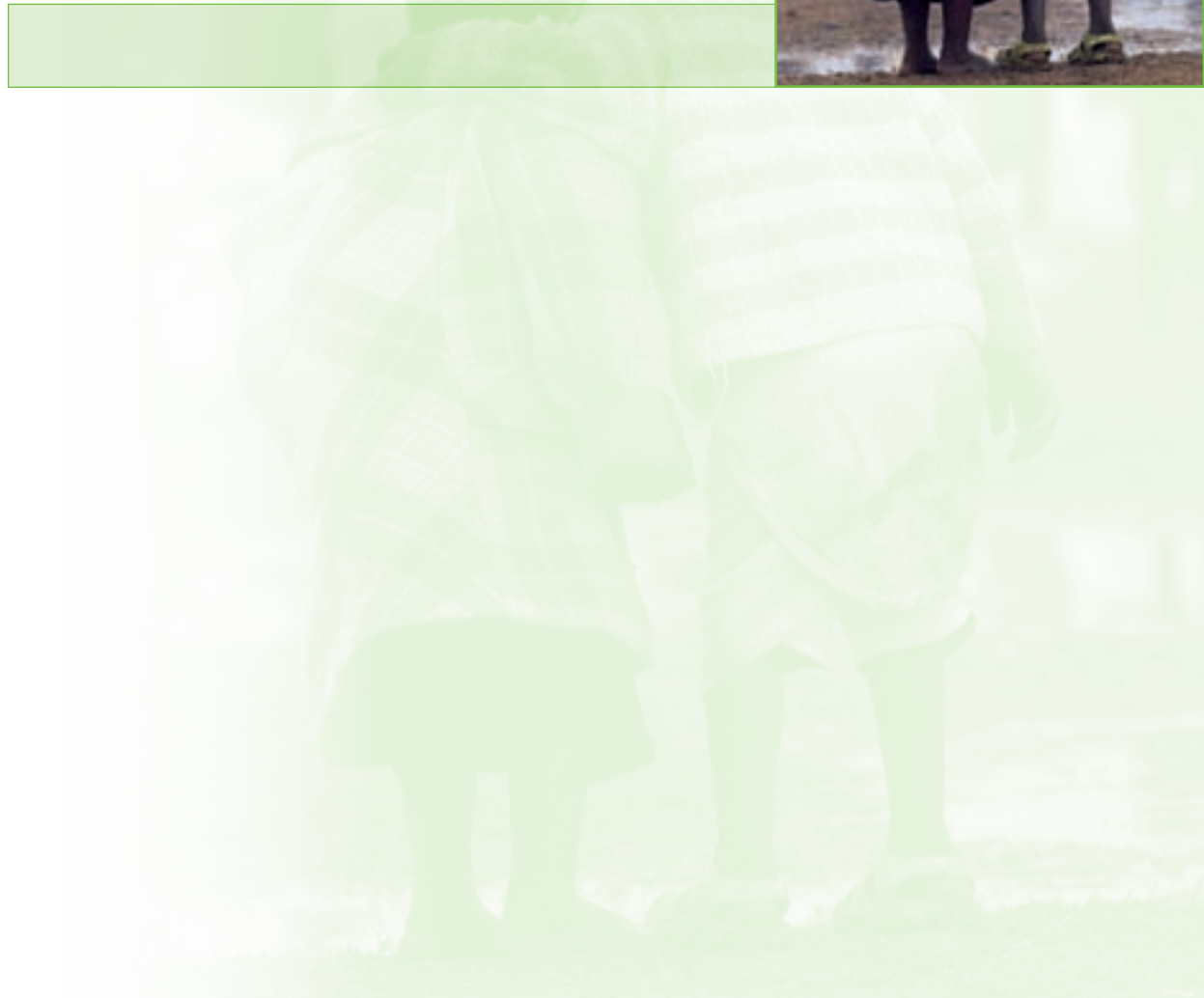
#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	800,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	500,000
Education	500,000
Child Protection	200,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

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# EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION



## EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Eastern and Southern Africa region has had more emergencies in the past decade than any other region. As of 1 October 2008, 14 of the 20 UNICEF Country Offices in the region have undertaken emergency response (Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The remaining Offices continue to deal with the effects of protracted civil wars or ongoing HIV/AIDS emergencies (Botswana, Eritrea, Lesotho, Swaziland, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania). The risk of medium- and large-scale emergencies in Eastern and Southern Africa remains high in 2009.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

**Emergency Preparedness and Response:** The UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) will continue supporting Country Offices to strengthen emergency preparedness and response through training on emergency preparedness and response (EPR), assessments, development of sector action plans, supply and human resource needs assessments, development of resource mobilization plans etc.

**Health and Nutrition:** ESARO will strengthen the capacity of Country Offices to respond effectively to the ongoing and new crisis on the health and nutritional status of children under age five and pregnant women through training and technical guidance.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** ESARO will provide support to Country Offices to develop water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) preparedness and response plans and provide direct technical guidance to WASH cluster leads through training.

**Education:** ESARO will build the capacity of national education stakeholders to prepare for and respond to emergencies, thus minimizing disruption of schooling for students and teachers.

**Child Protection:** ESARO will support Country Offices to develop their child protection capacity in emergencies, and ensure their ability to lead child protection coordination mechanisms, including subclusters where established.

**Comoros:** UNICEF will continue supporting the restoration of essential social services in Anjouan and ensure preparedness and adequate resources to respond to cholera outbreaks and to any volcanic eruptions in Grande Comore.

**Lesotho:** UNICEF will continue its response to the humanitarian crisis exacerbated by high food prices and HIV through a number of emergency interventions, especially health and nutrition, targeting more than 100,000 children and 100,000 pregnant and lactating mothers.

**South Africa:** UNICEF will support the Government and partners to minimize the impact of the ongoing crisis triggered by xenophobic attacks on children and women, providing assistance to 15,000 displaced persons, host communities and impoverished persons through health, nutrition and hygiene promotion.

**Swaziland:** UNICEF will address the humanitarian situation by reaching around 60,000 children with health and nutrition interventions. In addition, UNICEF will support the Government in the areas of WASH, education and child protection.

#### Eastern and Southern Africa Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Emergency Preparedness, Response and Coordination	750,000
Health and Nutrition	750,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	550,000
Education	350,000
Child Protection	250,000
Comoros	1,338,906
Lesotho	2,600,000
South Africa	1,300,000
Swaziland	2,650,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>10,538,906</b>

\* Funds received against this appeal will be used to respond to both the immediate and medium-term needs of children and women as outlined above. If UNICEF should receive funds in excess of the medium-term funding requirements for this emergency, UNICEF will use those funds to support other underfunded emergencies.

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# ANGOLA

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The enormous war damage has resulted in extremely poor social infrastructure, which severely aggravates the impact of natural disasters and epidemics on vulnerable children and women. Angola's under-five mortality rate stands at 158 per 1,000 live births. Malnutrition is alarmingly high, with almost one third of children underweight and almost one in two children under age five stunted. In water and sanitation, 8.7 million people are estimated not to have access to potable water and 8.5 million not to have access to sanitation. The ongoing cholera outbreak has resulted in 9,397 cases and 222 deaths in 2008 as of 5 October. This is aggravated by seasonal flooding, which has affected Angola in 2007 and 2008. Cases of polio persist in Angola necessitating emergency campaigns to control the spread of the disease.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the UN humanitarian sector lead for nutrition and programme communication, and the joint sector lead for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and for health with the World Health Organization (WHO). UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 7.4 million children and women in 2009 (41 per cent of total population).

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to treat up to 10,000 cholera patients; vaccinate up to 500,000 children under age five against polio in provinces with identified cases of polio; distribute 15,000 impregnated mosquito nets in flood-affected areas; and support the therapeutic feeding of 100,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (67 per cent of total need).

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide all 42,000 displaced children and women with safe water and sanitation by constructing/rehabilitating wells and sanitary facilities. UNICEF will ensure that 7.4 million people nationwide know effective behaviours to prevent cholera, and that 450,000 of the most vulnerable people have home-level supplies to practise those behaviours. UNICEF will ensure that 20,000 people attending health facilities in the event of an outbreak of haemorrhagic fever have access to safe water.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide 5,000 children displaced by floods (15 per cent of the total) with basic school materials and recreational kits and construct child-friendly spaces. School-based disaster risk reduction activities will reach 1,000 pupils and 20 teachers with strategies on how to prevent and effectively respond to disasters, and with the tools to capacitate their friends and families on how to implement these strategies.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will ensure that all 42,000 children and women displaced by floods are temporarily housed in an environment that will protect them from the threat to their basic rights, including gender-based violence. UNICEF will also ensure that displaced children have access to free birth registration to replace documents lost in floods. Child Protection Networks will support 2,000 children affected by a possible outbreak of haemorrhagic fever to restart their lives.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	1,950,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,000,000
Education	200,000
Child Protection	350,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>

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## BURUNDI

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The long-drawn peace process in Burundi has gravely worsened the survival and continued well-being of children and women throughout the country. Up to 53 per cent of children suffer from some form of chronic malnutrition. Massive repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania is putting pressure on social services in the return areas. The reintegration of returnees remains a big challenge, especially in the areas of education and water, sanitation and hygiene. While 71 per cent of the entire population has access to improved drinking-water sources, only 41 per cent has access to adequate sanitation facilities.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as education, and co-chairs consultative groups in health and nutrition. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 1 million children in 2009.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 20 health centres for disaster victims; support 200 community therapeutic centres (7,700 cases); provide micronutrient supplementation to children aged 6–59 months (estimated at 1,080,000) and pregnant women (estimated at 94,000); and train 1,800 health staff as resource for vaccination services.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 200,000 repatriated/expelled/vulnerable persons (104,000 children) with safe water and sanitation facilities by constructing/rehabilitating water points and family/school latrines; promote hygiene in local communities; improve local capacity for response to epidemics; and ensure an efficient coordination of all WASH humanitarian partners.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide basic school and recreational play materials for a total of 387,000 crisis-affected children and 2,000 teachers; train primary schoolteachers and administrators; and construct 30 temporary classrooms and 60 permanent classrooms.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will support the reunification of 300 separated children; ensure psychosocial care to 5,520 vulnerable children in emergencies; and provide global assistance to 100 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in emergency situations.

**HIV/AIDS:** UNICEF will provide rapid HIV testing to 2,000 refugees and repatriates (approximately 10 per cent of population in camps) and ensure quality voluntary counselling and testing services; train peer educators; and provide information, education and communication (IEC) materials and equipment for the sensitization on HIV/AIDS.

**Emergency Preparedness and Response:** UNICEF will support the reinforcement of local capacities in emergency preparedness and response and maintain a contingency stock for 20,000 people, including internally displaced persons and/or victims of natural disasters, as and when they occur.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	800,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,644,800
Education	2,990,000
Child Protection	715,000
HIV/AIDS	450,000
Emergency Preparedness and Response	335,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>8,934,800</b>

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## ERITREA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The border stalemate between Eritrea and Ethiopia continues to hamper the economic situation in the country, while the failure of rains and the high food prices pose an additional burden to the humanitarian situation in Eritrea, which is already being made vulnerable by poverty, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. The poor performance of the short rains and the delayed onset of the main rainy season are raising concerns for a looming drought: Eritrea, which lies in the Horn of Africa, is located in a drought-prone area, and is still suffering from the impact of the previous drought in 2006. Those particularly at risk are the estimated 85,500 malnourished children; 300,000 pregnant and lactating women; an estimated 800,000 urban poor and the population living in drought-affected areas, requiring close situation monitoring and assistance. The 22,300 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were resettled or returned to their communities of origin between 2007 and 2008 require continued assistance in basic social services. Mine and unexploded ordnance accidents have increased significantly since 2007, requiring accelerated efforts in mine-risk education in the affected areas.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and education. UNICEF is also an active member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). In 2009, UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach an estimated 1.7 million people, over half of them children.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will provide essential drugs and basic medical supplies to 25 health facilities serving 750,000 drought-affected population; vaccinate 450,000 children against measles as well as providing two rounds of vitamin A supplementation; provide therapeutic feeding to over 60,000 severely malnourished children and supplementary feeding to 85,000 severely and moderately malnourished children as well as 300,000 pregnant and lactating women.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 80,000 resettled IDPs as well as those living in drought-affected areas with safe water and sanitation facilities by constructing/rehabilitating wells and sanitary facilities including in 10 schools; train 60 village technicians in the operation and management of community water supply facilities; and promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes in 10 local communities.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide 4,100 recently resettled internally displaced children and 84 teachers with basic school materials and recreational kits; rehabilitate and construct four temporary schools and two classroom structures to accommodate 1,800 primary schoolchildren. In addition, social mobilization campaigns will be held to scale up enrolment and prevent drop-outs in remote and drought-prone areas.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will develop two new child-friendly spaces; train 100 teachers and 50 health staff in response to violence/abuse; and support prevention, identification, documentation, tracing, care and reunification of an estimated 500 separated children. In addition, 500 child- and female-headed households will be supported with alternative economic assistance.

**Mine Action:** UNICEF will establish eight mine-risk education (MRE) working groups; support the MRE basic school course (targeting 180,000 students); train 250 teachers from secondary schools; and provide psychosocial support and vocational training to over 200 mine/unexploded ordnance survivors and other children with disabilities.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	4,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	6,000,000
Education	1,200,000
Child Protection	800,000
Mine Action	400,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>12,400,000</b>

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# ETHIOPIA

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Consecutive failure of rains has contributed to the low food security situation in the country thereby leading to the deterioration of the nutritional status of children and resulting in the highest number of disaster-affected people since the last major crisis in 2003. Some 2.4 million children remain very vulnerable to the effects of high food prices compounded by epidemics, floods, displacements and conflicts, and at least 100,000 children will be likely to suffer from severe acute malnutrition on a monthly basis. The situation of children in the pastoral areas of Somali, Afar and Oromia regions will be particularly at risk.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and co-chairs consultative groups on health and education. UNICEF-supported humanitarian assistance is expected to reach at least 6 million children in 2009.

**Health:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 38 comprehensive emergency health, nutrition and WASH mobile health teams and support with supplies 30 fixed health facilities. Capacities to respond to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) will be enhanced.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF will support the treatment of 100,000 severely malnourished children every month (70–80 per cent coverage); provide technical assistance in the field; and train 5,000 health workers in the management of severe acute malnutrition to ensure quality services and operation.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 1.2 million people with safe water and sanitation by constructing/rehabilitating wells and sanitary facilities; and support 130 health facilities through the construction/rehabilitation of wells and water supply schemes and the provision of adequate sanitation facilities.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide basic school materials and recreational kits to a total of 120,000 displaced and emergency-affected schoolchildren; train 18,000 primary schoolteachers and 2,400 parent-teacher associations. UNICEF will further construct 180 temporary learning centres; rehabilitate 200 classroom structures to accommodate 16,900 primary schoolchildren; and construct 34 separate latrines for boys and girls.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will support some 572,000 children in Somali, Gambella, Tigray and Afar regions with access to social services, psychosocial assistance, mine-risk education and shelter.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health	5,000,000
Nutrition	55,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,500,000
Education	3,800,000
Child Protection	2,800,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>71,100,000</b>

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## KENYA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

In 2009, UNICEF will continue to respond to the needs of more than a million women and children at risk due to multiple emergencies: the ongoing drought conditions in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs); continued influx of refugees from Somalia; internal displacement of populations as a result of the post-election violence in 2008 as well as previous displacement due to resource-based conflicts; and high prices of food, fuel and other basic commodities. An estimated 1.34 million people are receiving food assistance – 840,000 in ASALs and the rest displaced by recent conflicts or natural disasters. Over 95,000 children under age five (22 per cent) are suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, while 10,000 (2.3 per cent) are severely malnourished. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the needs of children and provide lifesaving assistance, while supporting Government and partners to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in a coordinated manner and systems for preparedness and early action are enhanced.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

In 2009, UNICEF will continue to play a key role as an active member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee/UN Country Team (IASC/UNCT) and support sector/cluster coordination in nutrition and food, as co-lead with the World Food Programme (WFP); education, as co-lead with Save the Children; WASH as cluster lead; an active participant in health and protection clusters and as lead of the child protection subcluster. UNICEF will also continue to work closely with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to provide assistance and protection to refugee populations in Kenya.

**Health:** UNICEF will minimize the impact of emergencies on 250,000 children under age five by procuring and distributing essential emergency drugs; strengthening human resources in the delivery of essential health services; supporting integrated outreach services, including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT Plus), as well as supplementary immunizations; and supporting government coordination.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF will prevent and address acute malnutrition and associated mortality and morbidity targeting some 120,000 children under age five and 200,000 pregnant/lactating mothers by providing technical support to facility- and community-based management of malnutrition; training nursing and medical staff; providing technical input and supplies as well as ongoing support to sector coordination mechanisms.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will ensure that all populations affected by emergencies have access to adequate quantities of safe water and to sanitation facilities, and are reached by hygiene promotion activities.

**Education:** UNICEF will ensure that 200,000 children and 2,000 teachers affected by drought or displacement have access to essential learning materials. UNICEF will also enhance capacity for peace education through training workshops, advocacy, communication and technical support.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will disseminate and provide training on the *Collaborative Programme of Response to the Situation of Separated Children*, support survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and service providers on prevention and response to GBV; train psychosocial service providers on child-friendly spaces; develop and implement a campaign on 'Keeping Children Safe during Emergencies'; and support national-level coordination.

**Cross-Sectoral Preparedness and Coordination:** UNICEF will ensure that emergency preparedness systems are enhanced as well as the ability of Government and partners to identify and respond to the needs of children in emergencies. UNICEF will undertake capacity mapping and preparedness planning with Government and partners in high-risk districts; preposition non-food items in strategic locations, including family kits for 100,000 people; integrate cross-cutting issues into humanitarian preparedness and response; and provide continued support to strengthening humanitarian coordination through the cluster approach.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health	1,600,000
Nutrition	4,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,220,000
Education	3,660,000
Child Protection	4,500,000
Cross-Sectoral Preparedness and Coordination	1,200,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>19,180,000</b>

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# MADAGASCAR

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Madagascar is hit by three or four cyclones in an average year, which systematically involve flooding. The island is also affected by endemic droughts. With 68 per cent of Madagascar's population of 19.7 million people living on less than US\$ 1 a day, coping mechanisms for emergencies are limited. The challenge for the humanitarian community and the Government is to ensure that logistical systems operate well and that the most vulnerable children and women are reached with a timely response. Funds raised through the *Humanitarian Action Report* will directly support an estimated 300,000 people.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is leading the UN thematic group on emergency prevention and management, and providing cluster coordination leadership in nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education, and is also an active participant in the health cluster. UNICEF Madagascar's emergency programming will reach 300,000 people, of which the majority are children.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will ensure that the expanded programme on immunization (EPI) continues to reach children under age five in cyclone-affected regions; support measles immunization along with vitamin A supplementation; ensure vaccine availability and the functioning of the cold chain; provide health facilities in the affected districts with essential drugs, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and malaria prevention supplies; support the conduct of outreach services; distribute long-lasting insecticidal nets at displaced sites; provide anthropometric equipment to health facilities in affected districts; train health staff and community workers on the identification of acute malnutrition; implement nutritional surveillance/surveys at health centre and community levels through the outreach strategy; and treat children diagnosed as being malnourished with ready-to-use therapeutic food and systematic drugs.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will conduct a field assessment; distribute water and hygiene-related non-food items; disinfect, rehabilitate and equip community and family wells with handpumps; provide water storage and water treatment equipment to affected communities in cities and camps; construct adequate emergency latrines; conduct hygiene education activities; and train and sensitize mayors, school directors, health centre chiefs and Fokontany Heads (village chiefs) on WASH principles and practices.

**Education:** UNICEF will distribute tents, 'school-in-a-box' kits, recreational kits and additional school supplies; support the construction of temporary school/classroom structures; support the rehabilitation of schools and build latrines in affected localities; support schools to ensure that children complete the school year and get access to remedial education; support training in emergency preparation and response to education officials; and train primary schoolteachers, with particular attention to a child-friendly school environment, life skills and gender sensitivity.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will provide technical assistance to camp management staff and community members and authorities in affected areas on the prevention of violence and abuse against vulnerable groups; provide technical assistance to humanitarian workers in protection and the principled approach to humanitarian action; and establish 15 child-friendly spaces in the accommodation centres in Antananarivo.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items:** UNICEF will provide emergency shelter and other basic household items (tents, plastic sheeting, cooking sets etc.); and deliver relief goods in the most isolated municipalities through airlift operations.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health	2,100,000
Nutrition	500,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,000,000
Education	1,400,000
Child Protection	300,000
Shelter and Non-Food Items	300,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>6,600,000</b>

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## MALAWI

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) estimates that 1,490,146 people or 14 per cent of the total population will be at risk of food insecurity in the 2008/2009 lean season, which takes place approximately during the months of November to February. This is three times as much people at risk as compared to the previous lean season (November 2007 to February 2008). High food prices, with some areas having observed a rise as high as 79 per cent, are posing serious problems to household food security. Likely, children and pregnant women would suffer the greatest consequences. High malnutrition rates, high HIV and AIDS prevalence rates, as well as other diseases remain significant challenges, especially in flood-prone areas – and without adequate intervention, the situation is likely to worsen in 2009.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF leads the nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and child protection subclusters. In 2009, UNICEF aims to provide assistance to affected families in all flood-prone areas of Malawi. In 2009, UNICEF programmes will benefit about 100,000 people affected by floods, 40,000 severely and 40,000 moderately malnourished children, as well as 24,000 pregnant and lactating women.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to flood-prone districts; distribute 15,000 impregnated mosquito nets to 95 nutritional rehabilitation units; support 400 community-based therapeutic feeding centres benefiting 40,000 children; and support the bi-annual 'Child Health and Sanitation Week' aiming at providing access to high-impact interventions for 2 million children aged 6–59 months.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 25,000 displaced persons with safe water and sanitation by constructing/rehabilitating wells and sanitary facilities; train 100 local water authority management teams in water and sanitation assessments; and promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes for 30,000 children in 50 schools and for 30 local communities.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide 16,000 displaced and flood-affected children and teachers with basic school materials and distribute recreational kits for 10,000 schoolchildren; train 150 primary schoolteachers; rehabilitate schools and construct five permanent classroom blocks to accommodate 600 primary schoolchildren as a recovery response.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will produce materials on child protection to prevent the exploitation of children in line with the 'Stop Child Abuse' campaign for national coverage; produce radio programmes, including the radio version of '*A Trolley Full of Rights*' to raise awareness on child abuse; train humanitarian relief workers and Malawi Police officers to provide a protective environment and prevent violence/abuse; and conduct regular monitoring and detailed assessment of the situation of children and women in camps in the affected areas.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	3,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,300,000
Education	225,000
Child Protection	500,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>5,025,000</b>

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

A country prone to natural disasters, chronic vulnerability and persistent humanitarian conditions, Mozambique remains one of the least developed countries in the world. Around 302,664 people are acutely food insecure with another 242,615 at risk. Of an estimated 855,000 children born every year about 98,325 will die before reaching age one and an additional 45,315 will die before reaching age five.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and co-chairs the education and child protection clusters with Save the Children Alliance. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 110,000 women and children in 2009 in flood- and drought-affected areas.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute 44,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets for 22,000 households; support 10 selective feeding centres reaching 2,000 acutely malnourished children; support three nutritional surveys; train 50 health staff in the treatment of severe acute malnutrition; support the nutritional screening of 22,000 children under age five; train 100 provincial staff and 500 village-level personnel in immunization services; and support cholera control activities.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 45,000 displaced persons with safe water and 66,000 with latrines; train water management and school management committees; and promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness in targeted schools and communities.

**Education:** UNICEF will procure and distribute basic school materials for 150,000 children and 2,000 teachers; provide recreational kits for 200 schools; train 1,000 primary schoolteachers; rehabilitate 300 schools; and construct 100 temporary schools.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will establish 30 new child-friendly spaces, train 100 police officers and 100 government and humanitarian workers on the Code of Conduct on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises; and procure 5,000 emergency household kits containing basic materials for vulnerable families.

**Programme Communication:** UNICEF will support community-based social mobilization and outreach activities; distribute 150,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials for the prevention of cholera, malaria, and HIV/AIDS; and train 150 social mobilization activists on health issues.

**Emergency Coordination and Operations:** UNICEF will support the transportation and distribution of humanitarian supplies during natural disasters.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009*	
Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	1,800,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,500,000
Education	2,770,000
Child Protection	600,000
Programme Communication	150,000
Emergency Coordination and Operations	780,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>7,600,000</b>

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# SOMALIA

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Following the worst violence in 17 years, the failure of another season of the 'Gu' rains, the economic crisis, high food prices and decreased humanitarian access, more than 3.2 million people in Somalia are in need of humanitarian assistance, including an estimated 650,000 children under age five. This represents a major deterioration during 2008 – with a 77 per cent increase in the number of people in need of emergency response since January 2008 and a 300 per cent increase since early 2007. The combination of violence, drought and extreme poverty coupled with very low basic social service coverage – 29 per cent access to safe drinking water in 2006 and 37 per cent access to improved sanitation facilities – has greatly increased children's vulnerability to protection abuses, disease and malnutrition. Malnutrition rates are above the emergency threshold levels in the South as well as the North. The influx of internally displaced persons from the South to the relatively more stable northern zones has also begun to strain already limited social services, coupled with a deteriorating livelihood situation in the northern zones.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education. UNICEF-supported multisectoral response in 2009 is expected to reach over 1.5 million children and 1 million women with high-impact child survival interventions, in addition to ensuring access to basic primary health care for some 3 million vulnerable people. More than 1.2 million people will be reached with WASH services.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will provide a lifesaving package of interventions for 90 per cent of Somali children and 60 per cent of women of childbearing age; support 280 feeding programmes targeting 90,000 acutely malnourished children – 60 per cent of children under age five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 40 per cent of children under age five with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) – and an additional 138,000 children under age five with ready-to-use food supplements; procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 250 maternal and child health facilities and 540 health posts in all Somalia to ensure basic primary health for 3 million people.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 1.2 million displaced or vulnerable persons, focusing particularly on children and women, with safe water and sanitation facilities by constructing and rehabilitating wells; training local water authority management teams and promoting improved hygiene and sanitation practices at household and school levels through health, nutrition and education interventions.

**Education:** UNICEF will rehabilitate up to 20 damaged schools and construct 200 traditional learning spaces for the benefit of about 214,000 displaced and war-affected children, especially girls, 3,000 teachers and 500 community education committees; install WASH facilities; provide basic educational and recreational materials; and train teachers with emphasis on psychosocial care and support.

**Child Protection, HIV and AIDS, Empowerment and Participation:** UNICEF will mobilize community, religious and political leaders to advocate for improved child protection against rights' violations, HIV prevention, treatment and care; and provide psychosocial support for 30,000 vulnerable girls and women most at risk.

**Shelter and Non-food Items:** UNICEF will ensure that 90,000 displaced persons (some 15,000 households) have improved access to adequate shelter and survival items.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	38,950,183
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17,153,000
Education	13,388,500
Child protection, HIV and AIDS, Empowerment and Participation	8,935,200
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,033,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>79,459,883</b>

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## UGANDA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Northern Uganda is finally emerging from decades of conflict and instability; yet, urgent humanitarian needs in Acholi, Teso and Karamoja subregions remain. These needs are related to: (1) the persistence of camp-based populations; (2) the rise of an acute child survival crisis in the Karamoja subregion; (3) the extreme vulnerability of all northern Ugandan communities to natural disasters and disease outbreaks; and (4) the need to enhance district and community capacity to deliver basic social services and respond to emergencies independently in a sustainable manner.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN AND RECOVERY ACTIONS FOR 2009

UNICEF remains the cluster coordinator for the water, sanitation and hygiene and primary education clusters and is the subcluster coordinator for child protection, in addition to being an active member of the health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS cluster. In 2009, UNICEF expects to meet the needs of some 800,000 persons residing in camps and/or temporary transit sites.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will assist some 257,030 children under age five during health emergencies by strengthening national and district capacity to respond to epidemics; and secure access to health services for over 548,590 children under age five and 139,425 pregnant mothers.

**Children and AIDS:** UNICEF will ensure that children increasingly realize their right to survival scaling up to 80 per cent prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) services by reinforcing PMTCT service delivery. UNICEF will also build district capacity; strengthen programme communication; and procure test kits, antiretrovirals (ARVs) and consumables.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will protect around 250,000 children from incidences of waterborne diseases, by strengthening local-level capacity for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) emergency preparedness and response; provide safe water and sanitation as per Sphere standards; and ensure adequate hygiene and promote national standards.

**Education:** UNICEF will ensure that children affected by emergencies realize their right to education by supporting rapid assessments of learning spaces and procuring school supplies and other appropriate support. UNICEF will also provide access to education for 3,000 children through accelerated learning programmes, in preparation for transition to primary schools or livelihoods.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will expand and enhance child protection systems to ensure that children benefit from an increasingly protective environment; support the safe return and reintegration in their communities of children formerly associated with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA); and develop a government-led, inter-agency recovery strategy to guide the transfer of capacities from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster to the formal sector.

**Emergency Preparedness and Response and Non-Food Items:** UNICEF will support children affected by rapid population displacement due to conflict and/or natural disaster procuring and prepositioning 35,000 emergency family kits.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	Humanitarian Actions US\$	Recovery Actions US\$
Health and Nutrition	7,056,650	25,000,000
Children and AIDS	0	4,124,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,515,430	15,000,000
Education	2,167,430	12,500,000
Child Protection	2,803,400	6,500,000
Emergency Preparedness and Response and Non-Food Items	1,378,470	0
<b>Sub Total**</b>	<b>17,921,380</b>	<b>63,124,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>81,045,380</b>	

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## ZAMBIA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

UNICEF in Zambia endeavours to support children and their families in a situation of acute and chronic vulnerability. Poverty levels are high and exacerbated by escalating costs. Deep impacts from the HIV and AIDS emergency leave families with little or no capacity to deal with additional external shocks. Already hard pressed to meet basic survival, education and development needs, when faced with further crises, often due to natural disasters such as drought or flooding, families are unable to cope. As such, UNICEF in Zambia proposes ongoing emergency preparedness and response actions, in support of its wider Country Programme that aims at reducing child vulnerabilities over the long term.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and co-chairs consultative groups on health, nutrition and education. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 6 million children and 4 million women in 2009.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF's overall goal is to minimize the impact of high food and fuel prices and of epidemics/floods on the health and nutritional status of children under age five and to ensure that pregnant women in affected areas are identified and provided with micronutrient supplementation. UNICEF will support some 100,000 displaced persons, host communities and impoverished persons with essential health and nutritional supplies; and strengthen nutritional response capacity in targeted communities.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will support the rehabilitation of emergency-affected water and sanitary facilities in 100 schools, benefiting 56,000 children, while building capacities and prepositioning stocks for immediate intervention should an acute crisis strike once again.

**Education:** UNICEF will supply basic school materials and recreational kits to a total of 56,000 schoolchildren and 1,400 teachers; train 200 primary schoolteachers; and provide 200 temporary school/classroom structures for about 100 primary schools.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF has developed a multi-actor, comprehensive response to strengthen community-level capacities for vulnerability reduction and emergency need, strengthening responses to mitigate the impact of high prices (school feeding, addressing child labour), or helping vulnerable households to cope with the impact of high prices (nutrition support, strengthened community caregiving and cash transfers).

**Mine Action:** UNICEF will establish eight mine-risk education (MRE) working groups; support the MRE basic school course (targeting 180,000 students); train 250 teachers from secondary schools; and provide psychosocial support and vocational training to over 200 mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) survivors and other children with disabilities.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	729,638
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,400,000
Education	516,800
Child Protection	1,100,000
Mine Action	150,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>4,896,438</b>

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## ZIMBABWE

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe continues to be seriously impacted by a set of complex, overlapping and often worsening economic, political and social factors. Spiralling inflation, deteriorating physical infrastructure, protracted election period, public sector's inability to deliver basic social services, and the severe impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic have led to a decline in the overall health and well-being of the population. Erosion of livelihoods, food insecurity, rising malnutrition and the unprecedented cholera outbreak that started in August 2008 are putting the already vulnerable population under further distress.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF leads the nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters as well as the Education Working Group. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach 5 million vulnerable people in 2009 with interventions in health and nutrition, WASH, education, HIV/AIDS and child protection.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 1,780 health centres; target 1.8 million children aged 9–59 months with measles vaccine and 2 million children with vitamin A supplementation; distribute 250,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to children under age five and pregnant women; support community- and hospital-based treatment of an estimated 9,000 severely malnourished children; promote appropriate infant feeding practices in emergencies; implement two rounds of nutritional surveillance; and coordinate nutrition cluster humanitarian preparedness, planning and response. As a response to cholera epidemic UNICEF will train 620 health workers in the management of diarrhoea in children and procure medical supplies for cholera treatment centres.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will support over 3 million people affected by WASH-related epidemics with safe WASH interventions by constructing/rehabilitating water points and sanitary facilities, especially linked to health institutions at worst conditions; carry out WASH assessments; support the procurement of water treatment chemicals; and promote positive hygiene behaviours and hygiene promotion awareness programmes in 230 schools, including all 100 schools targeted by education section and local communities. UNICEF will continue to coordinate WASH cluster planning, preparedness, information management and response.

**Education:** UNICEF will aim to improve school enrolment by providing relevant teaching and learning materials in order to bring back and maintain at least 1.5 million vulnerable children in school through the identification of most vulnerable primary schools and supplying them with core textbooks, stationery, recreational kits as well as other teaching and learning materials and syllabuses. UNICEF will continue to coordinate the emergency education response through the Education Working Group.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	40,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	20,000,000
Education	25,000,000
Child Protection	1,700,000
HIV/AIDS	1,500,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>88,200,000</b>

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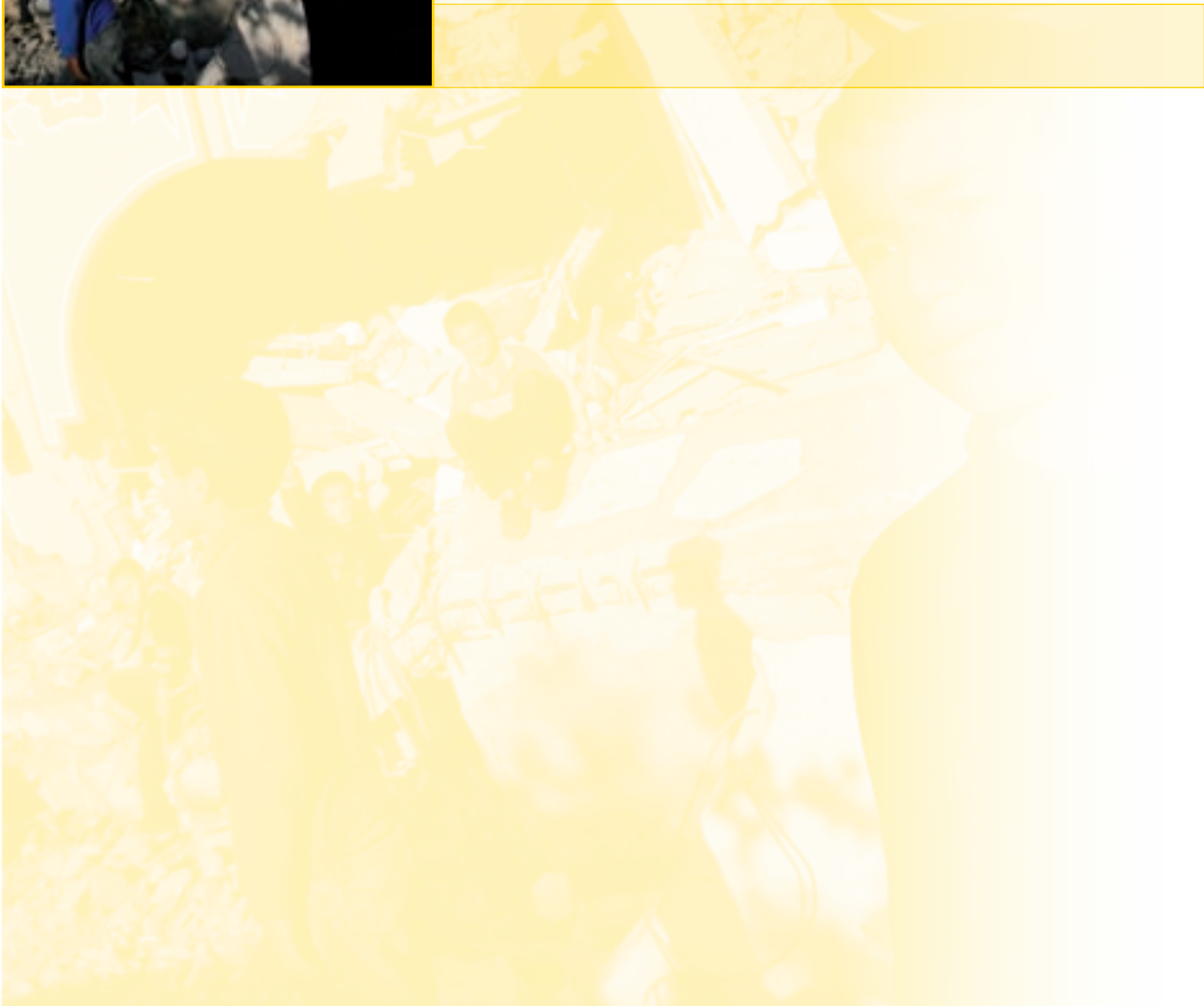


**Child Protection:** UNICEF will support partners in the provision of psychosocial support and other relevant services, including access to medical services and basic counselling for women and children affected by political violence and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), children who are outside of a family environment and/or engaged in risky coping behaviour; support tracing and reunification of separated children and families and support community-level peace-building and reconciliation efforts with emphasis on support to the reintegration of adolescents back into the community. UNICEF will intensify its support in training of stakeholders on child protection in emergencies and the Code of Conduct of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises.

**HIV/AIDS:** UNICEF will aim to prevent the transmission of HIV infection among 100,000 most vulnerable children and youths and increase access to quality community home-based care to an estimated 75,000 people living with AIDS through training and provision of palliative care and counselling; distribute supplies for home-based care; support young people in providing community support services targeted towards children affected by HIV; provide orphaned and other vulnerable children (OVC) with psychosocial support, protection, life skills, nutrition, hygiene, education and income-generating activities; continue supporting community youth sports clubs; reprint and distribute 100,000 information, education and communication (IEC) and training materials on HIV/AIDS and SGBV to influence behaviour change amongst young people, community volunteers and OVC.



# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION



## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Amongst the many and different crises that were witnessed in the Middle East and North Africa region during 2008 the most critical was the continuous gravity of humanitarian situation in Iraq and in neighbouring countries, the continued suffering of Palestinian people as well as the deterioration of the security situation in Darfur (Sudan). In addition to the above, the instability in Lebanon and Yemen, the terrorist threats, the impact of high food prices in the region and the vulnerability to natural disasters are some of the trends that will require close monitoring in 2009.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

The UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) provides cluster technical and financial support for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coordinated by a dedicated WASH emergency specialist. The emergency telecommunications cluster has implemented staff training and prepositioned supplies. Technical specialists are in place in MENARO, providing support to nutrition, education and child protection clusters.

MENARO will work with Country Offices and partners in the region to increase effective and timely preparedness and response capacity to meet the needs of women and children living in unstable environments. MENARO-supported activities will focus on Iraq and the subregion, including Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

**Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building:** MENARO will support countries considered most at risk to practise advanced response planning, including at subregional and subnational levels and within an inter-agency context, especially in areas where UNICEF has global cluster leadership or responsibility; and expand staff and partners' skills through continued efforts on training in emergency preparedness and response.

**Emergency Response:** MENARO will work on strengthening the response capacity mechanisms for the region, setting up systems for fast mobilization of resources (human, funding, supplies) in case of crisis; and support the promotion of stronger performance monitoring systems in emergency.

**Coordination and Partnership:** MENARO will continue its coordination efforts with regards to the subregional implications of the Iraq and OPT crises specifically, promoting intercountry and inter-agency coordination and sharing good practices; and also strengthen partnership with regional entities.

Middle East and North Africa Emergency Needs for 2009*	
Sector	US\$
Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building	200,000
Emergency Response	300,000
Coordination and Partnership	100,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>600,000</b>

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## DJIBOUTI

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND CHILDREN

The nationwide nutrition survey conducted in October/November 2007 showed an alarming level of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children under age five of 16.8 per cent as well as a rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) of 2.4 per cent, with some 20,000 children under age five requiring supplementary feeding and 5,000 requiring therapeutic feeding. Although the case fatality rate among severely malnourished children dropped from 11 per cent in 2006 to 5.3 per cent by end June 2008, the coverage remains insufficient, as less than 40 per cent of children under age five suffering acute malnutrition are currently treated. The coverage of accelerated child survival interventions and care to pregnant/lactating women remain limited to urban areas. Child protection interventions for highly vulnerable children are also weak.

Scarcity of water in this semi-desert country is mainly due to poor quality water and difficult access to available resources essentially abstracted from groundwater (more than 95 per cent). In rural areas, 47.5 per cent of people do not have access to a protected source of drinking water out of which at least 30 per cent resort to unprotected sources not conform to minimum sanitary requirements. Only 18.1 per cent have access to improved sanitation.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster leader for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and is working closely with the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in support of the national nutrition programme. UNICEF will focus on lifesaving interventions for about 108,000 children under age five and 90,000 mothers.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure supplies for the treatment of 15,000 moderately and 3,000 severely malnourished children, aiming to reduce the case fatality rate below 5 per cent; and scale up the case management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition from about 10,000 to 20,000 children.

**Health:** UNICEF will ensure that more than 90 per cent of children under age five benefit from a package of high-impact health interventions. The routine expanded programme on immunization (EPI) will be strengthened through supplementary immunization activities (providing vaccination supplies, reinforcing district-level capacity, undertaking social mobilization and promoting community-based approaches).

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide WASH emergency assistance to about 55,000 people through the following activities: conduct emergency assessment in order to further guide the detail of UNICEF's emergency response; continue to provide 30 locations with safe water through water-trucking assistance (mainly fuel) covering upwards of 25,000 people; deepen and protect 100 existing traditional wells; construct 20 underground cisterns for domestic use and watering stock; construct 25 new wells and 15 boreholes; procure 100 handpumps, water testing kits and solar equipments; and supply plastic barrels for storage and clean use of safe water for 1,000 households.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will scale up accelerated child survival interventions and improve care provided to pregnant/lactating mothers by extending assistance to rural areas; and reach orphaned and other vulnerable children with child protection activities.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Nutrition	1,024,334
Health	500,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,253,348
Child Protection	200,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>5,977,682</b>

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# IRAQ

## DISPLACED IRAQIS IN JORDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, LEBANON AND EGYPT

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

2008 saw little easing of the conflict in Iraq. The level of sectarian violence fell below previous peaks but remained high, and there was no significant improvement in the lives of people on the ground. More Iraqis were forced to leave their homes, some 2 million refugees (mainly in Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, as well as Lebanon and Egypt) and a further 2.2 million internally displaced. While inside Iraq insecurity has closed schools, eroded access to quality health care and safe water and left many children without caregivers, communities hosting displaced families are being overwhelmed by the influx of new arrivals. The Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan mainly continued to feel the strain of the refugees' crisis.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is sector lead for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and deputy lead for protection and health in Iraq. UNICEF is sector lead in education and leads the psychosocial working group in the child protection sector in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. In 2009, UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 1,120,000 people in Iraq, 12,000 in Jordan, around 400,000 in the Syrian Arab Republic, 4,000 in Lebanon and 12,000 in Egypt.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will increase access to quality primary health care for the most vulnerable children and families; seek to address the primary health and nutrition needs of 180,000 children and their families in the most vulnerable communities in every governorate in Iraq; and work to improve access to and quality of primary health services for 400,000 Iraqi refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, 4,000 in Lebanon and 12,000 in Egypt.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will work to increase access to safe and reliable water and sanitation services for the most vulnerable Iraqi communities; seek to address the immediate water and sanitation needs of 360,000 children and their families in the most vulnerable communities inside Iraq. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF will endeavour to increase by 15 per cent the water production in Rural Damascus, targeting about 75,000 people in the Sayeda Zainab area.

**Education:** UNICEF will reach a total of 150,000 children in the most vulnerable communities in every Iraqi governorate with basic education interventions; seek to address the basic education needs of 12,000 children through formal, informal and remedial activities in Jordan; increase the number of Iraqi children in Syrian schools from 49,000 to 75,000; and support the school enrolment of 4,000 Iraqi children in Egypt.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will work to improve prevention and response strategies and services for children and young people affected by violence, and enhance the protection of children through the development of mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights' violations. UNICEF will seek to address the most urgent protection needs of 29,800 children and women inside Iraq; provide psychosocial support to around 3,000 children in Jordan; and to 26,000 children, 3,250 mothers and 6,000 adolescents in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Country	Iraq	Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic	Lebanon	Egypt
<b>Sector</b>	<b>US\$</b>				
Health and Nutrition	8,138,000	–	3,750,000	438,700	250,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10,680,000	–		–	–
Education	5,008,000	9,278,562	8,000,000	650,000	200,000
Child Protection	5,634,000	4,000,000	5,650,000	–	–
<b>Total**</b>	<b>29,460,000</b>	<b>13,278,562</b>	<b>17,400,000</b>	<b>1,088,700</b>	<b>450,000</b>

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Since 27 December 2008, Israel's military offensive on Gaza has exposed the already vulnerable population to even more physical and psychological damage. On 18 January 2009, the Ministry of Health reported that a total of 1,300 people had been killed and 5,300 injured since the beginning of the Israeli military operation. During the same period, 410 children and 104 women were killed and 1,855 children and 795 women injured. Exact figures are not available due to insecurity, the rising number of casualties, and the difficulty in extracting the injured from collapsed buildings.

In addition to the worrying situation in Gaza, the worst drought in a decade is hammering the West Bank. Some 80,000 m<sup>3</sup> of raw or untreated sewage are released daily into the sea. One in ten children is stunted (Palestinian Central Bureau for Statistics, 2007). Basic education enrolment has dropped from 96.8 per cent in 2000–2001 to 91.2 per cent in 2006–2007. In 2008, only 19.7 per cent of 16,000 sixth-graders passed standardized tests. Some 30 per cent of adolescents do not enrol in secondary school. At end-August 2008, 293 children remained in Israeli prisons and detention facilities.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF has the sector lead in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, nutrition and child protection (psychosocial support), and participates in the health sector. UNICEF's humanitarian assistance programme will target 1.8 million children and 0.9 million women in 2009.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute vaccines, essential emergency drugs, kits and equipment to 96 health centres; distribute micronutrients to 225,000 children and postpartum women; support six community therapeutic feeding centres; and train 300 health staff in treating severe malnutrition as well as other standard childcare case management.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 350,000 affected persons and communities with safe water and sanitation by constructing/rehabilitating wells and sanitary facilities; train 18 water authority management teams in information management and water quality monitoring; and promote hygiene education in 40 schools and 15 communities.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide remedial education for 5,000 students in vulnerable areas of the West Bank and Gaza; equip 500 primary schools and 100 kindergartens with quality teaching and learning materials; train 2,000 teachers, 500 school principals and 1,000 parents in remedial education; and perform minor repairs to 300 damaged schools.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will provide psychosocial support mechanisms to strengthen the coping and protection capacity of children affected by the ongoing conflict. Frontline services will be provided to 75,000 children and 20,300 women as well as 15,000 fathers. Some 460 professionals will be trained on emergency services for children and caregivers.

**Adolescents:** UNICEF will work to improve secondary school retention, reduce violence and raise awareness about healthy lifestyles. Through 70 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and 100 safe play areas, UNICEF will reach around 170,000 adolescents with remedial education, recreational activities and psychosocial support.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	9,508,650
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	7,883,222
Education	8,313,600
Child Protection	11,494,850
Adolescents	5,027,700
<b>Total**</b>	<b>42,228,022***</b>

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\*\*\* This amount includes the revised requirements of the CAP 2009 and the UNICEF Humanitarian Action Update (14 January 2009) in response to the Gaza crisis. The UNICEF requirements are likely to further increase as the humanitarians will most likely be granted access to conduct needs assessments in Gaza strip conflict areas.

# SUDAN

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

2008 has been a challenging year in many areas of Sudan, with floods, threat of a malnutrition crisis and increased conflict worsening the situation in many vulnerable communities. Darfur remains the major humanitarian crisis in Sudan, with 300,000 newly displaced since the beginning of 2008, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to 2.7 million.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is sector lead for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and child protection, and co-chair with the World Health Organization (WHO) for health and nutrition activities. An estimated 16 million children under age 15 may require humanitarian support in 2009, with UNICEF playing a key role in the coordination and implementation of emergency activities.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to health centres throughout the country benefiting over 8 million children and women; and provide antenatal care and midwifery kits for 400,000 pregnant women.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 3 million IDPs, students and vulnerable people with safe water and sanitation facilities by constructing/rehabilitating 2,133 wells in communities, schools and health centres; construct over 47,900 latrines in communities, health centres and schools, and train about 15,000 community members on operation and maintenance of water facilities.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide over 2.5 million children and teachers with basic school materials and recreational kits; train 5,000 primary schoolteachers; and develop a practical guide for operationalizing the education in emergencies capacity-building strategy.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will ensure that over 150,000 vulnerable children and young people benefit from psychosocial care, enhanced protection, family reunification and reintegration support, including education and vocational/livelihood opportunities.

**HIV/AIDS:** UNICEF will provide information on HIV prevention and life skills to 15 million young people, women and vulnerable children and strengthen the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) services for 130,000 pregnant/postpartum women and their families.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	North of Sudan	Southern Sudan	Total
	Area Programme		
Health and Nutrition	23,199,023	10,473,817	33,672,840
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	27,987,108	15,000,000	42,987,108
Education	15,911,624	10,063,567	25,975,191
Child Protection	13,816,174	4,065,000	17,881,174
HIV/AIDS	3,085,000	1,600,000	4,685,000
Mine Action	687,765	687,765	1,375,530
Non-Food Items and Emergency Coordination	8,967,408	4,266,111	13,233,519
Communication and Advocacy	1,450,000	500,000	1,950,000
Planning	5,862,500	0	5,862,500
<b>Total**</b>	<b>100,966,602</b>	<b>46,656,260</b>	<b>147,622,862</b>

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**Mine Action:** UNICEF will provide mine-risk education (MRE) to 250,000 individuals in communities and schools; train 2,000 teachers to provide MRE in schools; establish a surveillance system and strengthen data collection on mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) victims.

**Non-Food Items and Emergency Coordination:** UNICEF will provide 1,565,000 conflict- and disaster-affected households with non-food items and shelter materials.

**Communication and Advocacy:** UNICEF will provide 500,000 IDPs with accurate and timely information to enable them make informed decisions about their return options.

## YEMEN

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Republic of Yemen located in the south-west of the Arabian Peninsula has been experiencing emergencies in 2008 on three fronts: (1) the conflict in the northern Governorate of Sa'ada; (2) the impact of current high prices on the national economy; and (3) the impact of a severe tropical storm on the south-east of the country, particularly Hadramout and Al-Mahara Governorates. All of these are having a strong impact on vulnerable women and children in a country with some of the poorest social indicators in infant, child and maternal mortality within the region. These emergencies divert budgets and human resources away from regular programmes. At the same time, they are opportunities to highlight the needs and rights of vulnerable children and women to access services.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

The United Nations in Yemen uses a cluster-based approach for responding to all three emergencies mentioned above. Within this approach UNICEF provides leadership in nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education, and cooperates with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) on protection. UNICEF is member of the UN Emergency Planning and Response Team chaired by the Resident Coordinator.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees; support three already established therapeutic feeding centres and 16 outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs); establish 11 new therapeutic feeding centres and 338 OTPs nationwide in 22 Governorates; and train 5,000 health staff, including 44 trainers and 660 doctors and nurses in treating severe malnutrition, and 6,000 volunteers in screening 120,000 severely acutely malnourished children; undertake social mobilization campaigns to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding behaviour; and support the implementation of two nutrition surveys (one in February and one in August 2009) in five areas of Yemen determined by socio-economic and topographic criteria.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 2,000 families (14,000 persons/returnees) in Sa'ada with safe water and sanitation facilities by providing water filters at household level to ensure access to clean water; construct/rehabilitate gender-responsive sanitary facilities in 30 schools (especially girls' schools) in Hadramout; and promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes in 30 schools and for approximately 10,000 people in host communities.

**Education:** *In Sa'ada*, UNICEF will respond to the needs of 50,000 internally displaced and returnee children and 500 teachers providing basic scholastic materials for primary schoolchildren (notebooks, pencils and erasers); provide recreational kits and school supplies for 25,000 children; train teachers with particular attention to psycho-educational support, HIV/AIDS prevention and peace education; build capacity of local education authorities to conduct needs assessments, supply distribution and monitoring; and distribute self-learning materials for 3,000 IDPs. *High food prices:* UNICEF will raise awareness through an assessment and advocacy activities about the negative impact of high food prices on school enrolment in Yemen through 500 school councils involving parents and staff in 10 Governorates.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will target approximately 5,000 children in Sa'ada and Hadramout through the following activities: build the capacity of at least 90 service providers in using play therapy; establish a network of professionals involved in psychosocial interventions; support recreational and psychosocial activities in Hadramout and Sa'ada; support the registration of at least 20,000 children; support the identification, registration and family tracing of unaccompanied minors in Sa'ada; advocate for the implementation of the rights of children involved in armed conflict; raise awareness on the impact of traditional practices; undertake a rapid assessment on child trafficking in Sa'ada; monitor the impact of high food prices vulnerable children in Yemen.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	950,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	220,000
Education	780,000
Child Protection	100,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>2,050,000***</b>

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\*\*\* The emergency needs reflected in the HAR are in addition to UNICEF's needs of US\$ 2.5 million outlined in the UN floods response plan.



# THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN REGION



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## THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Americas and Caribbean region has been hit hard by natural disasters in 2008, ranging from hurricanes, tropical storms and flooding across the Caribbean to a drought in Paraguay and severely cold temperatures in Peru. Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna, Ike and Norbert have dramatically affected large swathes of the Caribbean in the second part of 2008. Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Haiti, Mexico, and Turks and Caicos have all been affected by the storms mentioned above, while earlier in the year Bolivia and Ecuador have suffered from the impact of heavy rains. In the latest part of the year, Central American countries such as Belize, Guatemala and Honduras have been affected by heavy rains as well. All the countries have experienced varying degrees of loss of life and infrastructure. All these countries have in common that the storms have left the poorest and most marginalized children and women in a still more precarious state.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

**Strengthen the Americas and Caribbean Country Offices and National Counterparts' Capacity-Building on Issues Pertaining to the Humanitarian Reform, Including Clusters where UNICEF is Leader:** The UNICEF Americas and Caribbean Regional Office (TACRO) will provide technical assistance and train government counterparts, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) partners and UNICEF Country Office staff on the approach to be adopted concerning children's rights and other specific issues. TACRO in cooperation with partners will work to develop a strategy on how to link middle-income countries' social/public policies to emergency preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction.

**Strengthen the Americas and Caribbean Region to Respond to Emergency Natural Disasters and Other Rapid Onset Emergencies:** TACRO will increase its capacity to support Country Offices with rapid delivery of essential supplies and the deployment of trained human resources, and improve the regional early alert system. The Regional Office Emergency Unit will guarantee constant support.

**Support Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives, with Focus on Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectors:** TACRO will boost its capacity to mobilize and organize government players and international cooperation of NGOs at regional, subregional, national and local levels in order to carry out risk reduction actions in the education and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors where UNICEF will also have cluster responsibility.

#### The Americas and Caribbean Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Strengthen the Americas and Caribbean Country Offices and National Counterparts' Capacity-Building on Issues Pertaining to the Humanitarian Reform, Including Clusters where UNICEF is Leader	1,100,000
Strengthen the Americas and Caribbean Region to Respond to Emergency Natural Disasters and Other Rapid Onset Emergencies	500,000
Support Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives, with Focus on Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectors	1,200,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>

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# COLOMBIA

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

As a consequence of more than four decades of armed violence, the complex humanitarian situation that prevails in Colombia has a devastating impact on children and women. During 2008, armed fighting between the illegal armed groups and the Colombian military forces intensified in different areas of the country. As a consequence, many communities in the South and West of the country have been affected.

Internal displacement is the most evident humanitarian consequence of this situation. Based on official records, a total of 1,976,970 persons have been displaced over the past 10 years – of which 2 per cent are indigenous people and 5.5 per cent Afro-descendants. Official data indicate that 48 per cent of the displaced are women and 36 per cent children. However, as per unofficial data, there are an estimated 3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Colombia today. According to preliminary estimates, more than 83,900 persons have been displaced during the first semester of 2008.

The presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) represents a grave and growing concern in Colombia. There are no official estimates on the number of children recruited by illegal armed groups, although the recruitment of under-18-year-olds is common practice among all these groups.

Colombia's geographic and climatic conditions make it particularly vulnerable to emergencies from natural disasters. In the first nine months of 2008, 713,980 persons were affected by earthquakes, flooding, landslides or storms with high winds.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

For 2009, UNICEF's humanitarian action will focus on protecting children and adolescents from the effects of armed conflict, by strengthening their protective environments and with an institutional response based both on local public policies and specific national policies. UNICEF's planned humanitarian action will benefit a total of 248,000 children.

**Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons:** UNICEF will support 48,000 persons, mainly children and women, forcibly confined or displaced as a result of the violence generated by illegal armed groups, providing temporary water and basic sanitation, civil birth registration documents, school kits, psychosocial care for children, and information on how to claim rights and access assistance.

**Emergency Assistance:** In coordination with the other UN agencies in Colombia, UNICEF will support 50,000 persons in the event of natural disasters, mainly women and children, with school kits, psychosocial care, school rehabilitation and water and basic sanitation systems.

**Humanitarian Mine Action:** UNICEF will support humanitarian mine action interventions for some 75,000 persons living in areas where there is a high risk of landmine/UXO-related accidents; and share information among 15,000 families on the danger of landmines/UXO.

**Prevention of Child Recruitment and Protection of Children Demobilized from Armed Groups:** UNICEF will implement and support actions to prevent the recruitment by illegal armed groups of 75,000 children; and provide technical assistance to national institutions to broaden the coverage of national programmes for the family and community reintegration of adolescents demobilized from illegal armed groups.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons	2,500,000
Emergency Assistance	1,000,000
Humanitarian Mine Action	750,000
Prevention of Child Recruitment and Protection of Children Demobilized from Armed Groups	1,200,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>5,450,000</b>

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# HAITI

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

During 2008, high food and fuel prices along with the four consecutive hurricanes that hit Haiti have worsened the well-being and livelihood of children and women throughout the country. Some 2.66 million children suffer from at least one form of deprivation (food, health, education, water, sanitation, shelter, information). Despite significant progress towards the reduction in under-five mortality rates (from 118 to 76 per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2007) it is still very high. Maternal mortality has risen to 630 per 100,000 live births over 1999–2007, from 523 per 100,000 over 1993–2000. Twenty-four per cent of children under age five suffer from chronic malnutrition, and 9 per cent from acute malnutrition. Only 3 per cent of children under age five live in a household consuming iodized salt. Forty-two per cent of the population have no access to improved water-drinking sources.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF leads four clusters: nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and child protection. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 200,000 children and women in 2009.

**Emergency Preparedness:** UNICEF will procure and preposition emergency supplies to ensure response in the first 72 hours for an estimated 2,000 families; reinforce the capacity of Government, UN agencies and partner NGOs in emergency preparedness and response.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will continue supporting the immunization campaign with the Ministry of Health; procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 20 mobile clinics and temporary health centres; support 30 therapeutic feeding centres; and train 200 health personnel in treating severe malnutrition.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 10,000 displaced persons with safe water and sanitation facilities by constructing/rehabilitating 10 existing water systems, 90 boreholes, sanitary facilities of 50 schools and 2 health centres; and promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes for 200,000 people.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide a total of 40,000 schoolchildren and 125 schools with student kits, school materials and furniture; train 750 primary schoolteachers; and rehabilitate schools and construct 50 schools and classroom structures to accommodate 20,000 primary schoolchildren.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will support 3,000 children by training parents, peers and public institutions' personnel in prevention and response to violence/abuse, identification, birth registration documentation, tracing, psychosocial care and family separation.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Emergency Preparedness	500,000
Health and Nutrition	5,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,500,000
Education	2,900,000
Child Protection	600,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>11,500,000</b>

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# WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The risk of medium- and large-scale emergencies in the West and Central Africa region remains high in 2009. In addition to volatile political and socio-economic situations in Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, the region continues to confront malnutrition in the Sahel countries and recurrent emergencies, such as cholera, meningitis and floods. The impact of high food prices across the region could add further risks to the ongoing fragility of countries and vulnerable groups within the region.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

At the regional level, UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and is a member of consultative groups on health and protection.

**Strengthening Emergency Response:** The UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office (WCARO) will provide technical and operational support to Country Offices and partners (through inter-agency simulation exercises and disaster preparedness planning) to strengthen their preparedness. In the event of a rapid onset emergency, urgent human resource surge capacity will be provided as well as essential supplies and bridge emergency funds.

**Child Survival and Nutrition:** At both regional and country level, WCARO will continue to strengthen inter-agency coordination, synergy and accountability among UN agencies and humanitarian partners as per the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) agreements for effective implementation. In Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Togo, WCARO will focus on the management of malnutrition among children under age five, and on the prevention of malnutrition among children under age five and pregnant/lactating women.

**Health:** WCARO will aim to reduce morbidity and mortality due to meningitis by strengthening preparedness and response to meningitis epidemics in West African countries in the 'meningitis belt'.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** WCARO will continue to strengthen inter-agency coordination, synergy and accountability among UN agencies and humanitarian partners in WASH as per IASC agreements. In addition, WCARO will develop an integrated cholera mitigation and response plan to reduce the occurrence and incidence of cholera outbreaks and improve emergency response in hotspot areas of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

**Education:** WCARO will continue to strengthen and expand the realm of support to countries' efforts to plan and implement adequate responses in emergency situations. Capacity and partnership building will be consolidated through inter-agency trainings, the creation of an emergency roster and the monitoring of the impact of high food prices on education systems and on children's learning and development.

### West and Central Africa Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Strengthening Emergency Response	2,600,000
Child Survival and Nutrition	11,011,594
Health (preparedness and response to meningitis)	1'280,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	13,382,580
Education	900,000
Child Protection	724,700
HIV and AIDS	260,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>30,158,874</b>

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**Child Protection:** WCARO will support Country Offices (who have adopted the cluster approach) for a stronger articulation of child protection within the broader protection cluster and continue to facilitate cross-border and subregional coordination and collaboration for child protection interventions in Mano River countries, Great Lakes' region countries as well as Central African Republic, Chad and Cameroon. WCARO will focus not only on strengthening its own capacity but also support capacity-building amongst government partners, international and national NGOs to respond to emergencies in five countries.

**HIV and AIDS:** WCARO will reach refugees and host communities in Cameroon, who are increasingly vulnerable to HIV and AIDS; train 3,000 service providers, volunteers and peer educators in community mobilization and sensitization on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PTMCT), on orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) and provision of life skills training for adolescents and youth.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a politically and economically unstable country where poverty is ravaging and social infrastructures providing basic services are almost non-existent. Among other factors, the armed conflict could be considered as a major reason for the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country. Since 2005, fighting between the national army and other armed groups, as well as increased banditry, has led to the displacement of great numbers of population both inside and outside the country and to the destruction of basic social services such as health, education and water supply, to which the access is very limited today in CAR, mainly in the northern zones.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and shelter/non-food items (NFIs) and co-leads the protection cluster with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 487,360 persons, among them 170,200 children.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 55 health centres; distribute impregnated mosquito nets to 4,000 households; train community volunteers in 100 villages on home-based management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea; support the organization of immunization riposte campaigns in the event of measles/yellow fever outbreaks; support eight therapeutic feeding centres and six outpatient treatment centres; conduct nutrition surveys/assessments in inaccessible zones and set up a nutrition surveillance mechanism.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide WASH-related NFIs to 50,000 conflict-affected people; promote the construction of improved family latrines for 3,230 families (16,150 persons) and promote household safe water treatment/storage; construct new water points equipped with handpumps in the vicinity of schools, handwashing facilities and two blocks of ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines per school; and foster the coordination of the WASH sector and gear up emergency preparedness activities.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide basic school materials and recreational kits to 13,000 displaced and war-affected children; train 260 primary schoolteachers and 100 members of parent-teacher associations; and rehabilitate and equip eight primary schools, reaching 4,800 children.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will promote the demobilization of at least 500 child soldiers; support the community-based reintegration of around 1,100 children associated with armed forces or groups; rehabilitate 80 community-based basic social services infrastructures; monitor and report on grave child rights' violations; and support the prevention, identification, documentation, tracing, care and reunification of an estimated 500 separated children.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items:** UNICEF will conduct needs assessment and monitor the humanitarian situation of conflict-affected population; standardize the shelter/NFI kit in CAR and provide appropriate kits to the needy population; prepare the NFI distribution plan by taking into consideration the target population's perception of needs; monitor and evaluate project activities as well as their immediate impact on the target population; and increase shelter and NFI cluster coordination.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	6,743,990
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,990,040
Education	1,072,900
Child Protection	1,839,400
Shelter and Non-Food Items	835,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>12,481,330</b>

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## CHAD

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Three, sometimes overlapping, patterns of violence characterize the crisis in eastern Chad, leaving civilians at risk and without protection: (a) internal armed conflict between the Chadian government and Chadian armed opposition groups; (b) cross-border attacks by Darfur-based militia against civilians; and (c) interethnic violence. Most existing schools are temporary shelters, erected with rudimentary materials that must be rebuilt at the beginning of each school year. There is high shortage of teachers among internally displaced communities. About 95 per cent of the displaced population is illiterate. There is also lack of equipment, such as school desks, school manuals and other didactic materials. While geographic coverage of the nutrition interventions in the sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs) is acceptable, UNICEF will have to secure enough therapeutic foods to supply partners for the next 12 months and to cover the needs of IDPs and of host communities around the sites. The water and sanitation coverage is still very low for the host population. With the afflux of more than 170,000 IDPs, affected host populations have seen their fragile coping mechanisms put under severe strain, leading to tensions between the two groups. While a considerable amount of child protection activities have been implemented in the camps, youth programming is still weak as well as the documentation on children's recruitment by armed forces or armed groups.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

As recommended by the Chad Inter-Agency Standing Committee, UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education. UNICEF is also responsible for a subcluster on child protection within the protection cluster and is an active member of the health cluster. As cluster lead UNICEF will establish and sustain appropriate mechanisms for coordination and communication; coordinate with other clusters as well as with national and local authorities, civil society and other relevant local actors; ensure that cross-cutting priorities are always taken into consideration (age, diversity, environment, gender, HIV/AIDS and human rights); and confirm the commitment to provide assistance or services as a last resort.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will ensure that refugees, IDPs and host communities receive adequate preventative and curative health and nutrition care. Activities will target 93,000 children under age five and 38,000 pregnant/lactating women. UNICEF will provide vaccines for routine immunization and distribute 30,000 impregnated mosquito nets as well as antimalarial drugs.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 140,000 IDPs with safe water and sanitation by constructing/rehabilitating wells and sanitary facilities; train 40 community water management teams on county/city water and sanitation assessments; and promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes in 120 schools and 40 local communities.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009*	
Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	7,369,522
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10,260,000
Education	11,258,598
Child Protection	4,320,000
HIV/AIDS	1,365,570
Mine Action	50,290
<b>Total**</b>	<b>34,623,980</b>

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**Education:** UNICEF will reach a total of 150,000 displaced and war-affected children (60 per cent coverage), almost 400 preschool facilitators, 2,000 primary schoolteachers and 200 parent committees with improved school infrastructure and sufficient teaching and learning materials; train teachers for quality teaching and enhance the capacity of parent committees to running school and supporting attendance.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will consolidate the programme for the prevention of child recruitment; facilitate the release, transit, care and community reintegration of 750 children associated with armed forces or armed groups; support the prevention, identification, documentation, tracing, care and reunification with their families of an estimated 400 separated children; and continue supporting four partner NGOs dealing with sexual and gender-based violence.

**HIV/AIDS:** UNICEF will support sensitization activities targeting 100,000 adolescents/young women and enhance the capacity of 500 teachers and 100 health workers.

**Mine Action:** UNICEF will support the introduction of mine-risk education (MRE) into the primary school curriculum, targeting 15,000 students.

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The situation of the Pool Department, most affected by the armed conflicts that shook the Congo for a decade, is gradually evolving. Incidents with militiamen have diminished making it possible for the Pool to participate in local elections in 2008. These trends confirm a progressive return to peace and the reintegration of the Pool into the national political agenda. However, access to social services remains critically low, resulting in the persistent spread of waterborne diseases, which continue to negatively affect the health and nutritional status of children and women. Other areas, bordering the Pool Department, are periodically facing cholera epidemics due to the use of unprotected wells, rainwater and rivers as the main sources of drinking water and the absence of sanitation systems. UNICEF's support includes the rehabilitation/construction of water and sanitation facilities in health centres and schools, community-based nutrition, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and communication for behaviour change.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF has established partnerships with NGOs and faith-based organizations to conduct assessments, implement nutrition interventions, construct/rehabilitate works, support birth registration as well as undertake community-based communication activities. UNICEF's emergency interventions are fully integrated within the Country Programme of Cooperation. There is no cluster mechanism in place.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will administer vitamin A and distribute long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to at least 10,400 children under age five and 2,480 pregnant/lactating women (80 per cent of target population); procure deworming tablets for at least 9,200 children aged 6–59 months (80 per cent of target population); provide iron supplementation for anaemia prevention and access to intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for at least 2,480 pregnant/lactating women (80 per cent of target population); ensure community-based treatment of malnutrition for at least 500 cases (50 per cent); and support access for at least 60 per cent of households to adequate information on the prevention of childhood diseases and ensure the early detection of complications for referral to health centre.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities by constructing/rehabilitating wells for 5,000 people in Goma Tsé Tsé and Mindouli Districts; construct a reinforced tank for 12,000 people (37 per cent of target population) at Loudima centre (Bouenza Department), construct 10 latrine blocks (three cabins each) for the needs of 750 people in Goma Tsé Tsé and Mindouli Districts; and sensitize the population on key hygiene and sanitation practices.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide school materials for 7,000 primary schoolchildren; support the rehabilitation of 10 schools, including the installation of water and sanitation facilities for the benefit of 3,000 pupils; train 150 teachers in basic education and life skills activities, with special emphasis on hygiene and water-related practices; provide remedial teaching for 600 pupils for catch-up purposes, with special focus on girl teenagers; and provide nutritional supplementation and deworming at school level for 1,000 children in need.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will support birth registration campaigns and sensitization activities for the benefit of 6,000 children (17 per cent) without birth registration; and implement social mobilization activities against sexual violence at school level and in religious congregations.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	1,124,077
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	750,043
Education	310,000
Child Protection	450,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>2,634,120</b>

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# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The five-year crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has negatively affected the situation of children and women, particularly in the North and West war-affected areas. During the critical period of transition towards recovery and further economic development special attention has to be placed on addressing the specific needs of the most vulnerable population.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the leading agency for the thematic groups of nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education, and is an active member of the health, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and emergency preparedness and response groups. UNICEF's interventions will benefit 375,000 children aged 0–17 years and 50,000 pregnant/lactating women.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will rehabilitate 61 primary health facilities and one regional hospital covering 532,864 inhabitants; procure essential drugs, vitamin A, deworming tablets, vaccines, long-lasting insecticidal nets, therapeutic foods, anthropometric material and delivery equipment. UNICEF will also train 8,000 health staff in several disciplines, as well as 150 auxiliary health personnel and 3,800 community health workers.

**HIV/AIDS:** UNICEF will improve social services through the supply of appropriate medical kits; enhance the capacity of social/health workers and peer educators; and strengthen partnerships.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will set up 100 water quality and cholera outbreak surveillance teams and train communities at risk in order to monitor water quality and to prevent/respond to cholera outbreaks for the benefit of 100,000 people; implement an information, education and communication programme on hygiene education; and rehabilitate/construct 50 wells and 50 adequate sanitary facilities in peri-urban areas at risk.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide 6,000 displaced and war-affected children (30 per cent of total displaced population) with basic school materials and recreational kits; train 120 primary schoolteachers; construct 20 temporary schools/classroom structures to accommodate 6,000 primary schoolchildren.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will endeavour to protect all declared survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) from further suffering and provide adequate care and support (psychosocial, medical and legal); and increase the capacity of partners to prevent and reduce the risk of GBV.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	4,653,000
HIV/AIDS	402,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	800,000
Education	720,637
Child Protection	1,177,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>7,752,637</b>

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## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Although sustained, large-scale armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) lulled during the first half of 2008, overall humanitarian needs have increased across all sectors. The increased access enabled humanitarian actors to identify and evaluate humanitarian situations in areas previously not accessible. Localized conflict, insecurity, acute malnutrition and disease continue to threaten the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of children and their families. Violence against civilians has not abated in eastern DRC, and forced recruitment, forced labour, sexual violence, illegal taxation, occupation of homes and land, and looting continue to be reported throughout the Kivus.

In addition to the ongoing challenge of population displacement and conflict, key indicators in DRC across sectors reveal that the country has failed to make any major progress in key areas affecting children. Under-five mortality is still alarmingly high: one child out of five dies before his/her fifth birthday. Infant mortality stands at 108 per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality is one of the highest in the world, with 1,100 women dying per 100,000 live births. Thirty-eight per cent of Congolese children under age five suffer from chronic malnutrition or stunting – with the highest rates in the Kivus; 13 per cent suffer from moderate or severe acute malnutrition. Only 46 per cent of DRC families have access to improved drinking-water sources and only 30 per cent to adequate sanitation facilities. The education system is characterized by limited access (girls' gross enrolment rate of 54 per cent), weak internal efficiency, poor quality of learning and decaying infrastructure. Over 33,000 children are estimated to have been involved in armed forces and groups in the DRC since 1998. The plague of sexual violence across eastern DRC continues at alarming rates. While not a widespread problem throughout the conflict-affected areas, high concentrations of unexploded ordnance present particular challenges in certain areas.

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

Since 2006, UNICEF has led five of the ten clusters established in the DRC: nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); education; non-food items/emergency shelter; and emergency telecommunications (co-lead with the World Food Programme). UNICEF will reach about 4 million women and children with the funds raised through the *Humanitarian Action Report*.

**Health:** To contribute to the reduction of under-five and maternal mortality, UNICEF will undertake the following key activities: (i) procure and distribute essential drugs and equipment to 400 health centres in low coverage, cholera-endemic and other emergency-affected areas; (ii) support emergency-affected health zones to provide essential primary health care for 2 million people, including displaced, host communities, and cholera-affected communities; (iii) mobilize vaccination campaigns for 3.9 million children under age five against measles, 4.3 million children under age five against polio, 1.4 million women of childbearing age against tetanus and 1 million children under age one against other antigens in low-coverage, high-risk areas, with particular focus on areas of new outbreaks and zones of population displacement and return.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009*	
Sector	US\$
Health	18,000,000
Nutrition	15,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	15,000,000
Education	9,750,000
Child Protection and Mine-Risk Education	15,750,000
Rapid Response Mechanism	22,000,000
Programme of Expanded Assistance to Returns	20,000,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>115,500,000</b>

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**Nutrition:** To strengthen and scale up the programme for the management of acute malnutrition, UNICEF aims to: (i) reinforce support to 350 nutritional feeding programmes previously established and run by partners for 164,484 severely malnourished children; (ii) expand expertise and use of the community-based therapeutic care (CTC) approach for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition; (iii) train 3,000 health staff in treatment of severe acute malnutrition and 3,000 community workers in screening and referral of severe and moderate acute malnutrition cases; (iv) procure and distribute ready-to-use therapeutic food, therapeutic milk, essential drugs (vitamin A, deworming tablets and antibiotics) and anthropometric equipment to therapeutic feeding centres; (v) procure and distribute anthropometric equipment, essential drugs (vitamin A and deworming tablets) and monitoring tools to supplementary feeding centres; (vi) provide all children aged 6–59 months in emergency-affected areas with two doses of vitamin A and deworming tablets; (vii) expand nutritional surveillance and monitoring networks through support to health centres, and train technical partners able to be deployed for surveying at-risk areas.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** A total of 1 million displaced, returnee, cholera-affected and other disaster-affected persons will benefit from the following key activities: (i) ensure provision to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in host families and camps, vulnerable host families, and vulnerable returnees of a basic minimal package of water, gender-appropriate sanitation facilities, soap and feminine hygiene materials for women in menstruating age, as well as education/awareness-raising on waterborne disease and methods to minimize risk; (ii) in cholera-endemic and epidemic areas, provide cholera treatment centres with a basic minimum package of water, sanitation, and hygiene with specific standards for water provision of 40 litres/person/day and one latrine for 20 beds.

**Education:** To ensure a rapid return to normal life for 330,000 children affected by conflicts or natural disasters and to mitigate risk of child recruitment, violence against children, and psychosocial stress, UNICEF will undertake the following key activities: (i) construct/rehabilitate and/or expand 672 classroom infrastructures for some 33,420 children, including 472 separated latrine facilities for boys and girls, to accommodate emergency-affected children and their teachers; (ii) pilot programmes to incorporate innovative approaches to alleviate school fee burden for emergency-affected children; (iii) distribute school, student kits for 330,000 students in early childhood development (ECD) centres, primary schools, catch-up centres and secondary schools; (iv) train 600 parents and communities in peace education, psychosocial support, social mobilization, school management, HIV prevention and environment; (v) implement school feeding programmes.

**Child Protection and Mine-Risk Education:** UNICEF will reach 300,000 children vulnerable to grave child rights' violations in regions affected by conflict, displacement and violence through the following key activities: (i) contribute to the release, return and reunification of an estimated 3,000 children who remain associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG), and develop context-specific prevention mechanisms to reduce the risks of recruitment; support the community-based reintegration of 8,000 CAAFAG and promote girls' access; (ii) ensure protection and psychosocial support to 2,000 children who have been affected by displacement through programmes to identify, document, trace and reunite separated children with their families; (iii) support 30,000 internally displaced children in child-friendly spaces to promote physical and mental well-being, ensuring child participation and gender- and age-tailored activities as well as prevention of child rights' violations; (iv) provide a holistic set of services (medical, psychosocial, legal and socio-economic) for 15,000 children and women survivors of sexual violence; support the Government jointly with other actors for the development of a national protocol on care for survivors, especially children; (v) ensure appropriate and quality reporting on Security Council Resolution 1612 and develop a referral mechanism for response and care, in collaboration with participating child protection actors; (vi) lead inter-agency efforts to expand mine-risk awareness activities geographically and in other sectors of humanitarian programming, and promote the establishment of a referral system with regular child protection services.

**Rapid Response Mechanism:** UNICEF will reach some 1 million emergency-affected persons through the following activities: (i) procure and distribute essential household non-food items (NFI) and emergency shelter materials; (ii) ensure access to safe water sources, sanitation facilities and hygiene education for 500,000 emergency-affected persons in coordination with provincial WASH clusters; (iii) ensure access to basic education to 100,000 disaster-affected primary schoolchildren and 1,500 teachers through construction/improvement of classroom space and provision of student kits, teachers' kits, and recreational kits.

**Programme of Expanded Assistance to Returns:** To provide assistance in areas of return, the programme will: (i) undertake 108 multisectoral assessments in return areas and share the information and analyses with the help of the database of the Programme of Expanded Assistance to Returns (PEAR) among UNICEF colleagues and other humanitarian actors; (ii) provide 110,000 IDP returnee families with non-food item assistance; (iii) rehabilitate approximately 190 classrooms for about 9,500 students and ensure that 120,000 children have education materials to improve access to education.



# GUINEA

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The decade-long conflict in neighbouring countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone), the influx of more than 100,000 refugees and civil unrest in 2006, 2007 and 2008 along with high food prices have gravely worsened the well-being and livelihood of children and women throughout Guinea.

It is estimated that some 50,000 children suffer from some form of acute malnutrition. Less than 10 per cent of the population has access to basic health services, and preventable or easily treated diseases remain the main killers of Guinean children and women, with malaria, measles, acute respiratory infections and malnutrition being the leading causes of death. Even though close to 70 per cent of the population have access to improved drinking-water sources, there are great rural-urban and regional disparities. Many children are victims of migration and trafficking because of poverty and socio-political instability.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF leads the WASH cluster, co-leads the protection cluster and is an active member of the health cluster led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the food security cluster led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). UNICEF coordinates nutrition issues in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP).

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will support 25 therapeutic feeding centres and 50 new ambulatory nutrition rehabilitation centres for the treatment of some 50,000 malnourished children; train 50 new health staff in treating severe malnutrition; procure and administer twice a year vitamin A and deworming medicines to all children under age five.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide approximately 1 million persons with safe water and sanitation facilities based on a decentralized contingency plan at family and community levels; promote household water treatment, food hygiene and individual and collective hygiene measures; and reinforce coordination between actors intervening in cholera prevention.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide a total of 7,300 displaced and war-affected children and 300 teachers and preschool educators with basic school materials, 'school-in-a-box' kits, recreational kits and early child development (ECD) kits; train 300 primary schoolteachers and preschool educators; rehabilitate schools and construct 50 temporary school/classroom structures to accommodate 2,500 primary schoolchildren.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will ensure rapid response to the needs of the most vulnerable population in order to reduce the physical, psychological, legal and administrative consequences of crises on children and women; reinforce and equip existing child-friendly spaces; train experimented teachers in psychosocial care and provide tools for rapid assessments in order to better address and respond to violence/abuse; support family tracing, reunification and reintegration of separated children; support the development of a database on children and women victims of the crisis.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	4,348,251
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	855,000
Education	265,630
Child Protection	535,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>6,003,881</b>

\* Funds received against this appeal will be used to respond to both the immediate and medium-term needs of children and women as outlined above. If UNICEF should receive funds in excess of the medium-term funding requirements for this emergency, UNICEF will use those funds to support other underfunded emergencies.

\*\* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Guinea-Bissau is a post-conflict country that has yet to emerge from a decade of political instability. The destruction of social infrastructures occurred during the 1998–1999 war has been followed by lack of investment in the public and private sectors, resulting in further decay of the few infrastructures still standing. Government budgetary problems are recurrently resulting in non-payments of Government employees' salaries, which affects provision of the little (and low quality) basic social services available. This state of affairs has particularly harsh consequences on the most vulnerable groups: children, adolescents and women. The Government lacks the human and financial resources to invest in development, and enormous efforts will be required to improve the socio-economic situation.

Results from the latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2006) indicate an increase in child mortality rates and very low access to primary education. The landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERWs) contamination has become a 'forgotten' emergency. Recent increases in drug trafficking and high unemployment rates make adolescents and young people out of school particularly vulnerable. Cholera is endemic in Guinea-Bissau. Since May 2008, the country is plagued by a massive epidemic, which as of 2 November has resulted in a total of 13,327 cases, with 218 deaths (fatality rate at 1.6 per cent).

### PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and protection and chairs the partners' group on education. In 2009, UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 918,000 children and adolescents (among them 272,000 children under age five) and 60,000 pregnant women.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute 60,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets; procure essential emergency drugs, micronutrients and health kits for 30 health centres serving 500,000 people; train 60 health staff, 60 midwives and 120 community health workers; support 24 therapeutic feeding centres, benefiting at least 350 malnourished children; and train 48 health staff in the management of severe acute malnutrition.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will protect traditional wells in peri-urban neighbourhoods of the capital Bissau and other areas at risk; periodically disinfect wells and improve hygienic water fetching. UNICEF will promote household water treatment and handwashing through communication and demonstration campaigns as a low-cost high-impact health intervention. At least 300,000 people will be targeted.

**Education:** UNICEF will continue to support the development of the Education Sectoral Plan making sure that strategies clearly include children and adolescents out of school; train some 500 teachers in life skills, human rights, gender equality and education for peace; support community initiatives for the construction of at least 30 school structures through capacity-building and provision of materials.

**Mine Action:** UNICEF will develop a primary school mine-risk education (MRE) manual; provide refresher courses to at least 70 schoolteachers already trained in 2004 and train another 70 teachers; share MRE messages with groups of adults and children living in areas affected by mine/ERWs through radio and traditional communication channels in communities. At least 50,000 people will be reached, of which 20,000 children.

#### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	535,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	856,000
Education	535,000
Mine Action	156,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>2,082,000</b>

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# LIBERIA

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The current high level of malnutrition in children (39.2 per cent are stunted, 7.5 per cent wasted and 19.2 per cent underweight) is exacerbated by high food prices. A 2008 inter-agency food security assessment found that the poorest households have less disposable income and are now resorting to drastic actions, such as putting their children to work, reducing spending on health care, and selling key productive assets including farm animals, equipment and tools to meet their food needs.

Although access to basic social services is improving, the government's coverage and its capacity to provide the services are still low. Malaria accounts for up to half of all illnesses in children, followed by acute respiratory infections (35 per cent) and diarrhoea (22 per cent). Household safe water and sanitation coverage is still low – 25 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. A lot of school infrastructure, furnishings and teaching and learning materials were destroyed and have not been repaired or replaced.

While the political situations have become calmer in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, there is still uncertainty of the future (including reactions to high food prices). The usually heavy rains are accompanied by fierce storms that often destroy physical infrastructure such as roads, bridges and classrooms, necessitating temporary solutions as repairs are made. UNICEF will make provision for such eventuality and for emergency response for up to 10,000 children in order to quickly meet UNICEF's *Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies*.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is the lead agency for the nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters, and a key actor in the health and child protection sectors. The funds raised through the *Humanitarian Action Report (HAR)* will provide humanitarian support to at least 2.5 million children, adolescents, women of childbearing age and the host community members most affected by the past conflict and natural disasters in Liberia.

**Child Survival – (a) Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will procure and distribute essential drugs and equipment to 25 health centres; distribute 150,000 impregnated mosquito nets; support six therapeutic feeding centres; train 600 health staff in integrated management of childhood illness and malnutrition; and support the organization of mass immunization, vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaigns. These services will benefit up to 2 million children, women and vulnerable community members; **(b) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 200,000 persons with safe water and sanitation facilities through new technologies on household water treatment and storage; develop wells and sanitary facilities; and promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes.

**Basic Education and Gender Equality:** UNICEF will provide learning materials and seats to 300,000 and 20,000 primary schoolchildren respectively; expand the accelerated learning programme (ALP) to four counties targeting 7,200 new learners; provide educational supplies for up to 10,000 children who may require emergency education support in 2009.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will strengthen social protection interventions at household and community levels to support 10,000 children and adolescents most vulnerable and exposed to abuse, violence, increased child labour, HIV/AIDS and sexual exploitation. These actions will also ameliorate the adverse consequences high food prices are having on 1,000 most vulnerable households.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Child Survival (Health and Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)	8,000,000
Basic Education and Gender Equality	3,035,000
Child Protection	2,060,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>13,095,000</b>

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# MAURITANIA

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

According to the latest UNICEF/Ministry of Health malnutrition survey carried out in March 2008, the global acute malnutrition rate in Mauritania is 12 per cent. This clearly reflects the deteriorating food situation that has been characterized by a lack of availability of and poor accessibility to basic services, as well as with a weak health-care system for the treatment and prevention of severe malnutrition. The percentage of population using improved drinking-water sources and improved sanitation facilities stands at 50.5 per cent and 38.2 per cent, respectively. Also, the reintegration of Mauritanian refugees from Senegal requires securing basic social services in the areas of return, a critical issue particularly for children that needs to be resolved in the coming future.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

UNICEF is cluster lead for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and co-chairs consultative groups on health and protection. UNICEF-supported programmes are expected to reach at least 500,000 children in 2009.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will distribute ready-to-use therapeutic foods, drugs, vitamin A supplements, deworming tablets and impregnated mosquito nets for 200,000 children under age five and for pregnant women representing 90 per cent of the target population; train health personnel in the management of acute malnutrition; and reinforce immunization services as part of a basic child survival package. UNICEF will also provide returnees with access to health and nutrition services.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF will provide 40,000 displaced, returnees and vulnerable persons with safe water and sanitation by constructing/rehabilitating wells and sanitary facilities and promoting hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes in 50 schools and 50 local communities.

**Education:** UNICEF will provide basic school materials to up to 5,000 children and some 300 teachers affected by emergencies or in-country conflicts; ensure the rehabilitation of schools and the provision of 205 temporary schools and classroom structures, with additional WASH inputs.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will focus on those vulnerable groups most affected by the emergency, such as unaccompanied children, children living and/or working on the street, domestic girls and survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse, estimated at around 1,000 children.

**Mine-Risk Education:** UNICEF will pursue its mine-risk education (MRE) programme and provide assistance to approximately 1,000 mine survivors.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	2,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	500,000
Education	350,000
Child Protection	250,000
Mine-Risk Education	100,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>

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# NIGER

## CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Child hunger and undernutrition are still an issue in Niger. In some areas, global acute malnutrition in children under age five reaches a troubling 15.7 per cent. The recurrent cholera and meningitis outbreaks as well as floods, added to the insurgency of rebel groups in the northern part of Niger, which led to the displacement of approximately 15,000 people, widely affect the well-being and lives of children and women throughout the country. One child out of five will die before reaching his/her fifth birthday, while the maternal mortality ratio is one of the highest in the world at 650 deaths per 100,000 live births.

## PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

In 2009, UNICEF will continue to be cluster lead for nutrition and will reach 635,000 children affected by undernutrition. In the other humanitarian areas, UNICEF is preparing to cover the needs of 10,000 vulnerable children and women.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will support nutritional therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres to cover the needs of 635,000 undernourished children (or an estimated 60 per cent of children in need) and will continue to reinforce effective nutritional surveillance. A nationwide blanket feeding operation reaching approximately 250,000 children under age three is also part of the 2009 plan. UNICEF will procure and distribute supplies for the meningitis vaccination of 75,000 children and the management of 10,000 cases of meningitis and 1,500 cases of cholera.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF's response will cover the needs of a population of 10,000 people (1,250 households), who may either be affected by floods, displacement or by cholera outbreaks. UNICEF will provide water and sanitation equipment, and support the renovation/construction of up to 30 water points/water supply systems in 30 schools and 10 health centres in affected areas.

**Education:** UNICEF will support the training of 30 teachers, 30 community educators and 700 parents, and generally support the Regional Directorate of Agadez in its efforts to maintain all children at school. In case of floods, UNICEF will distribute school kits and material to build temporary learning spaces.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF plans to reinforce those grass-roots organizations and NGOs, which are supporting income-generating activities in areas affected by the insecurity or stricken by natural disasters in 2009. The current forecast is to assist 1,000 disadvantaged households (benefiting 5,000 children) who will then have improved access to basic social services.

**Mine Action:** UNICEF will continue supporting the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illegal Weapons in order to develop and put in place a plan for mine-risk education for children, based on locally adapted education tools.

### Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009\*

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	12,689,148
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	800,000
Education	450,000
Child Protection	80,000
Mine Action	50,000
<b>Total**</b>	<b>14,069,148</b>

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