<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Country</th>
<th>Original HAR funding requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Revised HAR funding requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Percentage of funding received against the revised HAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMON WEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES REGIONAL OFFICE</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,125,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Caucasus</td>
<td>5,920,000</td>
<td>4,910,000</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONAL OFFICE</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>17,300,000</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>3,580,000</td>
<td>4,325,500</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE</td>
<td>10,344,000</td>
<td>19,612,010</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>12,929,537</td>
<td>12,494,791</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>18,764,000</td>
<td>20,764,000</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>45,650,000</td>
<td>45,650,000</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>13,919,286</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>612,700</td>
<td>2,889,900</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,168,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>5,210,900</td>
<td>10,860,900</td>
<td>55%***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>24,502,076</td>
<td>33,335,592</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>3,640,000</td>
<td>2,472,800</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>48,010,545</td>
<td>48,010,545</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>6,090,000</td>
<td>6,090,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>13,790,000</td>
<td>16,037,576</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>5,700,000</td>
<td>5,700,000</td>
<td>36%**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>25,838,855</td>
<td>25,265,355</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>121,868,562</td>
<td>121,868,562</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>770,400</td>
<td>21,117,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL OFFICE</td>
<td>1,795,800</td>
<td>1,311,900</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>15,961,912</td>
<td>16,724,715</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>6,358,000</td>
<td>8,645,158</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>9,650,000</td>
<td>10,666,250</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OFFICE</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Non-CAP</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>6,490,000</td>
<td>6,677,553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEST AND CENTRAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,067,043</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,474,506</strong></td>
<td><strong>16%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRICA REGIONAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>OFFICE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>13,262,770</td>
<td>13,270,787</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>16,257,643</td>
<td>26,583,000</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>3,987,312</td>
<td>4,199,382</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Democratic</td>
<td>96,250,000</td>
<td>110,750,000</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>19,066,865</td>
<td>8,042,325</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>2,357,000</td>
<td>3,920,000</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>20,800,000</td>
<td>20,736,875</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>7,759,318</td>
<td>8,533,850</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CAP</strong></td>
<td><strong>177,645,603</strong></td>
<td><strong>187,239,353</strong></td>
<td><strong>49%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NON-CAP</strong></td>
<td><strong>455,639,635</strong></td>
<td><strong>515,476,890</strong></td>
<td><strong>39%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>633,285,238</strong></td>
<td><strong>723,802,258</strong></td>
<td><strong>41%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** The Lebanon CO does not require any additional funding against the HAR.

*** Although UNICEF Mozambique had received sufficient funding to carry out the planned activities of the 2007 HAR, the CO requires an additional $5,650,000 to carry out new activities for the preparation of the upcoming rainy season.

**Appeal within the Consolidated Appeals Framework**
**Appeal outside the Consolidated Appeals Framework**

**Note: All income figures in this report are as at 31 July 2007.**
Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response Fund</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness and response planning/training</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>400,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>400,000</strong>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** The Regional Office has not revised its original funding requirements.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Emergency Response Fund

No funds were received for this component of the appeal. Nevertheless, the CEE/CIS Regional Office was able to support country-level response efforts by mobilizing funds through other resources, particularly UNICEF’s Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) and OCHA emergency grants.

Emergency preparedness and response planning/training

Thanks to ECHO and DFID funding, the Regional Office was able to support the following capacity building activities:

- Emergency preparedness and response trainings (EPRTs) in the following countries and sub-regions: Georgia, Macedonia, Russia, Central Asia and the western Balkans. While the majority of these training events targeted UNICEF staff members, staff from resident sister UN agencies were also invited to take part in relevant sessions such as on coordination and humanitarian reform. Topics covered included humanitarian principles, core commitments for children (CCCs), inter-agency partnerships, risk and vulnerability assessments, resource mobilization, etc.

- Emergency simulations for the UN Country Teams in Turkmenistan and Armenia on the earthquake scenario, which remains a serious risk in the two countries. The desk-top exercises aimed to evaluate the country team’s current level of preparedness and to identify capacity strengths and gaps, which formed the basis for planning future capacity building activities in emergency preparedness. In addition, it provided a valuable opportunity to the UN Country Teams to strengthen links and coordination amongst the various UN agencies in the two countries.

- Contingency planning around the Kosovo situation and scenarios for the UNICEF offices in the western Balkans. This has involved facilitating the review and update of individual office contingency plans, organizing sub-regional technical meetings and supporting various training initiatives.
Overview

The conflict resolution for Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions remain one of the biggest challenges for Georgia. As a consequence both regions continue to suffer from the economic and social consequences of the unresolved conflict.

The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, and sewerage) is badly damaged and/or not maintained. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate. Thus, living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor, with deficient housing, limited economic opportunities and a general lack of public services.

The two internal conflicts in the early 1990s in Georgia have resulted in the displacement of approximately 246,000 persons from Abkhazia (1992) and Tskhinvali (South Ossetia) region (1989-1992). Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) constitute about 6% of the total population of Georgia. Of these, approximately 53,000 are children, aged 0-15 years. Almost half of the displaced (approximately 45%) have for over a decade been living in the more than 1,600 collective centres (old schools, hospitals, factories, hotels, dormitories, abandoned military buildings, etc.) often in unacceptable conditions, unsuitable for habitation and run down after many years of total neglect. since being forced to leave their homes. Their living conditions are often dire, health condition poor, and access to education limited.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0**</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0***</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme support</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,125,000</td>
<td>1,125,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.
** US$ 147,000 in non-emergency funding was used by the CO to carry out activities in the education sector.
*** US$ 25,000 in non-emergency funding was used by the CO to carry out child protection activities.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health
The health activities were carried out with funds received in 2006.
- IMCI training of 25 health professionals in South Ossetia.

Water and environmental sanitation
None of the planned activities were carried out due to lack of funding.

Education
- Rehabilitation of one school in Abkhazia, provision of school furniture (desks, chairs, shelves), and upgrading of the library capacity (furniture, books).

Child protection
- Situation analysis of children IDPs and conflict areas.
Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised Funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health (including psychosocial rehabilitation)</td>
<td>2,360,000</td>
<td>763,976</td>
<td>1,970,000</td>
<td>1,206,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,310,000</td>
<td>813,674</td>
<td>1,090,000</td>
<td>276,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace and tolerance</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>442,288</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>377,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine action</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>159,850</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>360,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>223,288</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>46,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,920,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,403,076</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,910,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,506,924</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health
- Cold-chain infrastructure was upgraded through the provision of basic supplies, consumables and equipment to some 180 primary and secondary health facilities, so as to benefit approximately 170,000 under-five aged children;
- 30 health care staff involved in child immunization services improved their capacity and management skills through training workshop (training of trainers) in key EPI (Expanded Programme for Immunization) issues;
- Some 233,000 packs of Mebendazol (de-worming tablets) were procured and distributed to Ministries of Health in Chechnya and Ingushetia for distribution among children aged 6-14 years;
- Age-appropriate and culturally sensitive information and counselling on reproductive health care, family planning, HIV, sexually transmitted infections and substance abuse prevention was provided to some 75,000 young people through the work of 3 Youth Information Centres established and maintained by UNICEF and partners in Chechnya and Ingushetia;
- Some 30 adolescents and young people received high quality medical counselling and care provided daily by professional health staff in 3 youth-friendly health clinics previously established and currently supported by UNICEF in Chechnya and Ingushetia;
- Two Centres of Psycho-Social Support to People Living with HIV (PLWH) established previously in Chechnya and Ingushetia provided daily counselling and support to some 300 PLWH and members of their families;
- Through UNICEF advocacy, a draft of the Republican Psychosocial Programme for 2008-2012 aiming at the psychosocial rehabilitation of children of Chechnya was developed, pending submission to federal authorities for funding allocations.
- UNICEF in a joint effort with WHO conducted a regional scientific-practical conference for 300 participants entitled ‘Psychological Health of Population in Protracted Emergency Situation’.
- 44 Chechen psychologists gained knowledge on school counselling and trauma counselling through 2 series of specialized trainings. UNICEF also upgraded the technical capacity of 20 psychologists from Beslan.
- UNICEF continued to expand two complementary psychosocial networks in Chechnya – one school-based methodical and one rehabilitation - through 13 new psychosocial
centres to be established by UNICEF in 2007 (in addition to the 14 existing ones). Some 4,500 conflict-affected children have already undertaken either group or individual sessions provided by UNICEF-trained specialists.

- UNICEF provided psychosocial rehabilitation to some 2,500 crisis-affected children and adults in Beslan through 3 UNICEF-supported centres and Cabinets of Psychologists located in 8 Beslan schools.

**Water and environmental sanitation**

*UNICEF is the lead agency for Water and Sanitation in the North Caucasus.*

- UNICEF supported Grozny’s public water provider (Grozvodokanal) in the production and distribution of safe drinking water to 117,000 persons, for a total daily capacity of at least 600,000 litres and with a special focus on vulnerable beneficiaries;
- UNICEF strengthened the technical capacity of Grozvodokanal, through trainings and provision of IT and other essential equipment and supplies.
- Hygiene education and the appropriate use of safe drinking water among the beneficiary population in Grozny were promoted through design, production and broadcasting of local TV programmes.

**Education**

*UNICEF is the lead agency for Education in the North Caucasus.*

- The existing network of 25 community-based early childhood education centres was extended to 46 (40 - in Chechnya and 6 - in Ingushetia), pre-school education and care was provided to 2,000 children in the region, with the strong involvement of local ministries of education and parents (hygiene/health care education and better parenting skills);
- Selected schools and kindergartens in the region were equipped with educational items and other supplies, including over 23,000 textbooks, 1,125 sets of furniture and 200 blackboards;
- The construction of 8 latrines for the rural schools to promote hygiene and good health practices among children in Chechnya was launched;
- Within the inclusive education programme, the integration of disabled children into the mainstream education system was promoted by establishing 5 pilot schools (in 5 republics of North Caucasus), through the provision of physical access and the organization of trainings/seminars for 80 teachers, parents and policy makers;
- Life skills education was promoted in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan, through the revision of existing school manuals and the drafting of new ones, with a cross-sectoral approach; (10,000 manuals to be printed in autumn);
- ToR for the assessment and consultant selection was completed to address the issue of low school attendance in Chechnya. The assessment will take place in autumn 2007.

**Peace and Tolerance**

*UNICEF is the lead agency for Peace and Tolerance in the North Caucasus.*

- UNICEF organized 3 summer camps for 294 children and youth in the republics of North Ossetia, Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria.
- Mobile trainers groups from 4 republics of the North Caucasus coordinated to cover 10,080 schoolchildren and teachers through five module trainings on the elimination of stereotypes and prejudices among children and youth;
- UNICEF trained 480 specialists through the peace and tolerance manual for teachers and NGO trainers working in the North Caucasus region;
- UNICEF supported in cooperation with the local Ministries of Education the organization of a network of peace and tolerance volunteers clubs in five North Caucasus republics, so as to reach some 10,000 schoolchildren and adolescents in the region;
- Trainings for 700 pedagogues, psychologists and school deputy directors with a view to integrating peace and tolerance in the official school curriculum were organised in Makhachkala, Dagestan.
Mine Action

UNICEF is the lead agency for Mine Action in the North Caucasus

- Mine-UXO-related data collection and analyses strengthened through a two-week training/workshop in Introduction to Information Management in Mine Action and Information Management for Operations in Mine Action conducted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining (GICHD) for the Voice of the Mountains’ (NGO) staff.
- 25 pieces of essential medical equipment procured for Grozny Prosthetic Workshop aimed at improving conditions for physical rehabilitation of children and women with disabilities.
- Trainings in production of orthopaedic footwear organized for 5 technicians of the Grozny Prosthetic Workshop, which improved capacity of the latter to produce high quality orthopaedic devices for children and women in need.
- Some 45,000 children living in mine/UXO-affected areas benefited from mine risk education presentations organized by UNICEF through the State Chechen Drama Theatre and Voice of the Mountains.

Child Protection

- UNICEF provided legal support to some 200 vulnerable children and their families though the Child Rights Centre established in Grozny and run by Let’s Save the Generation NGO.
- Round table discussions organized by UNICEF involving all key Chechen ministries and Human Rights Ombudsman’s office with a view to advocating for the review of a disability policy in Chechnya.
- “Situation of Children in Dagestan Today and Future Perspectives” Conference organized by UNICEF in Dagestan jointly with a Child Rights Ombudsperson office and was aimed at drawing the government’s attention at critical child-related issues and promoting child rights.
- A TV documentary on child labour in Chechnya produced and broadcast by the local television aimed at sensitization of the issue among parents and government officials.
Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional support for AHI preparedness and response</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0***</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection in emergencies</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**US$ 400,000 were received from ECHO and DFID (but not against the HAR) and used for emergency preparedness and mitigation.

*** US$ 147,000 of non-emergency funding received from Japan was used for regional support for AHI preparedness and response. In addition, the RO also received another $ 400,000 in non-emergency funding from Canada.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation

The RO emergency team:

- Assisted Cambodia, Vanuatu, Myanmar, Timor Leste, Indonesia, with EPRP training/coaching exercises, and/or review of their EPR plans.
- Provided direct support for new humanitarian crises in Malaysia (floods), and Solomon Islands (earthquake and tsunami).
- Provided direct assistance to COs in PNG, Timor Leste, Indonesia, and Pacific Islands for emergency related interagency issues and discussions.
- Organized and run with OCHA the first comprehensive interagency emergency preparedness and contingency planning WS in the framework of the UN Humanitarian Reform in Timor Leste. A second one is planned for the Philippines in September.
- In collaboration with HR regional unit, started developing regional emergency surge capacity rosters, to be interfaced with HQ global rosters.
- Continued and intensified work with PM&E colleagues in assisting CO with the testing and application of M&E tools in emergencies; WS run in Vietnam, with local administrations, UN and NGOs, and other activities undertaken in Timor Leste. Direct application of some of the tested tools is planned in the Solomon Islands current emergency response.
- Kept engaging RO Technical Advisers and Officers in EPRP issues and ensured their support to Solomon Island crisis as well as participation in key EPRP related events, meeting and WS (three of them attended Timor Leste WS). While the RO already has an Education in Emergency Officer, a WASH Emergency Officer is soon to be hired; all key programme areas (WASH, Nutrition, Education and CP) will normally (OR funded) have a senior emergency specialist in the team from 2008.
- Advocated with OCHA the establishment of an IASC network system in Bangkok, including key UN agencies and NGOs, plus IFRC. Monthly meeting chaired on a rotation basis, have been held since February. The network allowed for a great increase of regional interagency coordination and joint initiatives in support to UNCTs and local IASC.
• Continued liaison with other regions’ Emergency Advisers and Officers, as well as EMOPS colleagues for emergency-related discussions and processes

Regional support for AHI preparedness and response
The RO emergency team, and specifically the Avian and Human Influenza Focal Person:
• Planned and facilitated pandemic simulation exercises in Mongolia CO and China CO; provided interface between HQ and CO on issues ranging from procurement of staff health and safety supplies to donor reporting; technical advice and support on contingency planning provided as requested.
• Ensured consistent engagement of RO technical advisors on contingency planning, collaboration with external partners and planning for appropriate allocation of new resources; management of API funds channeled through Emergency Section.
• Provided support to ROSA for piloting new pandemic simulation methodology to assess CO pandemic preparedness for support to national government, staff health and safety and business continuity.
• Provided regular updates to RO and CO staff on emerging issues around prevention and control of AI and preparedness to respond to an influenza pandemic; served as focal point for requests for information among external partners.
• Maintained the position of UNICEF as the lead agency on communication and assessment of contingency plans through active support and participation in interagency fora, workshops and key technical meetings and other events; maintained open channels of communication and consultation with WHO and FAO as key partners on API preparedness and response; high level of collaboration maintained with UNSIC as the coordination body for all UN system strategies and activities on API preparedness and response.

Child protection in emergencies
• Due to lack of funding for a Child Protection in Emergency staff member, none of the planned activities have been carried out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indonesia</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In 2007, UNICEF Indonesia continued to build its internal capacity by establishing zonal Emergency Response Teams. Taking full advantage of its extensive field presence in Indonesia, UNICEF Indonesia is decentralizing its emergency preparedness and response. Each field office has selected key colleagues to form an emergency response team consisting of programme staff and logistics/operations staff, with one leader. These teams have participated in an emergency preparedness and response training between May and July 2007. The remainder of the year will be used to develop more sophisticated zonal plans and to take the necessary preparedness actions. This leads to a strategic shift where the field staff will carry out actual responses while the Jakarta office coordinates and provides back-up support. Through the 2007 Humanitarian Action Report UNICEF Indonesia received a contribution amounting to approximately US$ 25,000 which –pooled together with other funds- has been used for emergency preparedness and response.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN 2007

Overview

The 2007 HAR funding requirement was first revised in mid February when the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) appealed to UNICEF and WHO for emergency assistance following a measles outbreak. At the time of the original HAR submission the measles outbreak was not yet known. The revised funding requirement is increased by US$3.1 million which is the total contribution received from the CERF emergency response to conduct a nation wide measles vaccination campaign.

The 2007 HAR funding requirement was again revised following the launch of a Flash Appeal in early September to respond to the severe floods which hit DPRK in August causing the death of over 450 people and affecting a population of over 960,000. Out of the total appeal of US$14.1 million, the UNICEF component amounted to US$ 4.2 million in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation and education.

Following these two revisions the HAR funding status is reflected in the table below:

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$) as of September 15th 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>6,450,000</td>
<td>9,743,086</td>
<td>12,010,000</td>
<td>2,266,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>2,084,964</td>
<td>3,340,000</td>
<td>1,255,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>950,000</td>
<td>817,500</td>
<td>1,950,000</td>
<td>1,132,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>12,645,550</td>
<td>17,300,000</td>
<td>4,654,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and Nutrition

- Flood response: Shortly after the floods hit DPRK, 130 emergency essential medicine kits, pre-positioned at the Central Medical Warehouse of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) for emergency preparedness were dispatched to 5 affected counties to benefit a total population of 760,000. A rapid screening of the nutritional status of children under 5 in the most affected areas is under preparation to determine the nutritional impact of the floods and prepare adequate nutritional responses.

- Response to the measles outbreak: In collaboration with WHO and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to conduct a nation wide immunization campaign of all persons aged 6 months to 45 years of age. This first phase covered 6 million children aged 6 months to 15 years. Children were provided with Vitamin A supplements to bolster their immunity. A second phase covered 10.2 million people aged 16 to 45 years. A technical team from WHO and UNICEF advised government on different aspects of the campaign and on its follow up to strengthen measles prevention and detection.

- In the regular vaccination programme, as a result of the introduction in 2006 of a combined vaccine, the coverage for DPT3 increased from 79% in 2005 to 84% in 2006. For 2007 coverage of more than 95% for all other antigens among children under one year old is being maintained. Supplies for the first half of 2007, including vaccines, auto disposable syringes and cold chain equipment have been distributed.

- UNICEF, IFRC, WHO and the Ministry of Public Health agreed on a common list of critical essential medicines to be provided to health facilities in accessible counties. UNICEF and IFRC support health facilities at the county and ri (village) levels while WHO supports provincial city hospitals. UNICEF supported essential medicines for the first quarter were...
distributed to 2,800 health facilities covering a population of 11.3 million. For second quarter the delivery of drugs to the provinces of Ryanggang and North Hamgyong was suspended following the refusal to grant access for monitoring to these areas. We are working with other agencies to advocate for resumption of access to these remote provinces.

- UNICEF is supporting the increase of the local production of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) for the treatment of childhood diarrhoea with a target production of 7 million sachets, representing 90% of the nationwide needs. In February testing of local production by an independent laboratory confirmed the quality of samples of the local production. As of June 2.4 million sachets of low Osmolarity ORS were produced and distributed.

- For nutritional supplementation 5 million tablets of iron and folic acid for 70% of women aged 23 to 28 and 45 million tablets of multi micronutrients for 70% of 420,000 estimated pregnant women for the first 6 months of pregnancy have been procured. In 2006 the coverage reported by government was 74.8% for iron and folic acid and 99.6% for multi micronutrients. Coverage for first half of 2007 is not yet available.

- Deworming of 2 million children under five took place during child health days in May. Normally vitamin A is also delivered but this year it was administered to children during the first phase of the measles campaign with a reported coverage of 99.9%. The second round of deworming and vitamin A will take place in November. Additional deworming tablets are procured to cover 3.5 million school children.

- Assessment of 6 iodized salt factories in May confirmed the 2006 production of 25,000 MT representing only 59.5% of the yearly table salt requirement of 42,000 MT. To mitigate the low production of iodized salt, 28,000 capsules of iodized oil were distributed for pregnant women in high risk areas.

- Support to growth monitoring in all child care institutions nationwide is on going through distribution of 30,000 copies of the growth chart and training of care givers.

- A training manual on psychosocial stimulation for care givers in institutions was finalized and is being printed in 2,000 copies to be distributed through training in coming months.

- The first draft of the training package for household doctors has been finalized and shared with counterparts for comments. It includes various topics on child and maternal health.

- Piloting of the new WHO standard growth chart with developmental milestones is planned in three focus counties, through training of care givers in model care nurseries.

- To further improve caring practices for pregnant women, UNICEF is developing an information package for newly wed couples containing key messages for the first years of marriage on topics such as family planning, HIV/AIDS awareness, nutrition during pregnancy, parenthood and role of fathers. The first draft has been circulated for feedback. It will be piloted in 6 focus counties.

- In preparation of the IMCI expansion in three counties, UNICEF participated in a technical meeting on IMCI from 20-25 May in Mongolia organized by WHO

- In January UNICEF delivered over 17 MT of vitamins and minerals to WFP for the production of fortified blended foods benefiting over 600,000 pregnant women and children. In 2007 WFP will take over the procurement of vitamins and minerals, while UNICEF will focus on training caregivers on how to make best use of fortified foods, on improving care practices and on growth monitoring.

Water and Environmental Sanitation

- Flood response: the first response was to dispatch water kits composed of water containers, soap and water purification tablets for 5,000 families in the most affected areas. These kits which were pre-positioned in government warehouses for emergency preparedness complemented Red Cross family kits distributed to over 22,000 families made homeless by the floods. Additional water purification tablets to cover the needs of 30,000 families for one month are currently being provided to the most affected areas. A
rapid assessment of damages to pump based water supply systems is being conducted to determine the needs for the recovery phase. To prepare for the repair and disinfection of flooded piped water systems, 100 MT of calcium hypochlorite and pump spare parts are being procured through China. It is estimated that these will benefit a population of over 2 million persons in flood affected areas.

- Water supply at 4 provincial capitals (Pyongyang, Nampo, Wonsan, Hamhung and Chongjin) maintained through the provision of pumps parts. About 5 million people expected to benefit from safe water as a result of the maintenance of the very old pump based water supply systems.

- A draft manual for the design, construction and operation of gravity fed water supply system and a training kit have been developed. After government approval it will be printed and distributed nationwide.

- The design for the reconstruction of the gravity fed water supply (GFS) systems for the counties of Tongrim, Pyongsok and Singye have been completed and necessary construction materials including pipes have been ordered. Training of county engineers and technicians on the installation, operation and maintenance of GFS systems has started. Major construction works is expected to be completed by the end of year. A total of 75.000 people are expected to have access to safe drinking water once the systems are completed.

- The design of a pilot decentralized waste water treatment system in Yontan county town has been initiated. Construction work is expected to start during the third quarter.

- 80 sites have been identified for the installation of deep water hand pumps in selected rural areas in the counties of Tongrim, Unryul and Yontan.
**Education**

A total of 2 million children will directly benefit from the following interventions:

- **Flood response:** The floods resulted in the destruction or serious damage to over 300 schools, affecting over 34,000 school children. School materials and school furniture are being procured to support children in affected schools who have just resumed the school year after a month summer break.

- **Supply of basic material for printing 7,200,000 textbooks from kindergarten to the 4th grade of Primary school, benefiting about 2 million children nationwide;**

- **Start up of a 3 years curriculum revision process for Mathematics, involving capacity building of 50 Ministry of Education and Academy of Education Officers;**

- **Provision of IT equipment to Kim Hyong Jik University Information Center in order to strengthen the information system (intranet) with the provincial Education Universities (in collaboration with UNESCO) and hence strengthen the teacher training capacity in the country**

- **Schools and Teachers Training Centers (TTCs) infrastructure self assessments have been conducted in 18 schools and 6 TTCs to identify their rehabilitation needs. Rehabilitation and provision of classroom furniture will benefit an estimated 10,000 children and 6,000 teachers;**

- **To develop life skill based education, the testing and revision of an Hygiene Pictures Book is proceeding in selected schools in order to scale up the distribution of these materials during the next school year.**
Overview

The humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste remains critical more than a year after the crisis triggered the displacement of about 10% of the population. IDPs are living either in poor conditions in camps in Dili or sharing scarce resources with host families, themselves living under precarious situations. Conditions for IDPs are steadily worsening with the deterioration of basic shelter items, increased vulnerability in the camps (especially for children, women and other vulnerable groups) due in part to the erosion of traditional social protection coping mechanisms, and the lack of adequate solutions. The Consolidated Appeal (CAP 2007) is revised and extended until December 2007. The revised appeal will continue to address the immediate needs of many Timorese while paving the way to the transition to early recovery. In January, UNICEF appealed for $1,721,000 in the CAP, and the response from the donor community has not been adequate thus far, with only $940,200 (55%) received to date. Based on the current needs resulting from the prolonged crisis, UNICEF has revised the requirements in the CAP calling now for a total amount of $2,466,500.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>760,000</td>
<td>560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>703,136</td>
<td>1,810,000</td>
<td>1,106,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>560,000</td>
<td>560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>515,500</td>
<td>515,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents/youth and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and communication</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency coordination, monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>3,580,000</td>
<td>903,136**</td>
<td>4,325,500</td>
<td>3,422,364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** In addition to the funds noted in the funding table, US$ 37,064 has been received from the Japanese National Committee for UNICEF which has not yet been allocated.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition

- Through partner NGO Health Net Timor-Leste, 22,308 long-lasting insecticide treated nets were distributed to children aged under five in four districts, benefiting approximately 41,932 children.
- Supported a national NGO, Alola Foundation, for the promotion and protection of breastfeeding in IDP camps and in districts. As such, a film "Mother's Milk, bringing up a new generation in good health" was shown in 30 IDP camps, 18 district locations, and 7 times on the national television TVTL broadcast. It is estimated that audiences of the film totalled over 4,000 persons, not including the TV broadcasts.
In July, a nutritionist was contracted to develop strategy, protocols and training modules for the pilot implementation of community based management of acutely malnourished children.

Water and environmental sanitation

- UNICEF has been providing water and sanitation support to 16 IDP camps in Dili and 8 IDP camps in Baucau. Provided support to the National Directorate for Water (DNAS) to install 3 water tanks in 3 IDP camps in Baucau.
- Water bladders for temporary storage were provided in Baucau.
- UNICEF build and installed an innovative container water tank – for temporary raising of water for gravity feed across site at Dom Bosco IDP camp, the largest camp in Dili. Semi permanent water supply line also installed at Don Bosko camp which included construction of 2 tank stands, 4 tapstand posts, and 800m long pipeline.
- Semi-permanent water supply system installed at Quarentina transitional shelter, which includes erosion protection on the main water tank and two tap stands. One rain water system installed at Quarantina.
- UNICEF has provided support to DNAS by hiring a maintenance team comprising plumbers, masons and electricians since April 2007. The maintenance team provided support to 16 IDP camps in Dili so far.
- Procured emergency equipment including sheets of reinforced plastic tarpaulin, pipe fittings, and collapsible water tanks.
- Constructed latrines, toilet blocks with septic tank in camps.
- Provided support for rubbish collection in 35 IDP camps for the month of January and for septic tanks emptying works during January and February. This function has now been handed over to DNAS.
- Distributed collapsible water containers to recently floods affected areas.
- Conducted 5 emergency school water and sanitation rehabilitation survey/study in Oecussi district.
- Flooding assessment and preparation prior to wet season done together with Water and Sanitation Working group members.
- Actively participated in the development of the operational response plans prior to the elections.
- 2 local WES consultants, one RedR Engineer and two UNICEF WES staff have been providing technical assistance to WASH works in IDP camps.

Education

UNICEF Timor-Leste did not receive any emergency funds for Education but was able to re-programme other funds to carry out some of the planned emergency activities.

- Education Emergency Working Group meets weekly to support and monitor the education sector's response to the crisis to ensure children enrol, attend and complete schooling. The group is led by the Ministry of Education and Culture and members include UN agencies, NGOs and INGOs.
- UNICEF is part of a Peace Education Forum that was established and meets quarterly to develop a shared understanding of the peace education effort in Timor-Leste including the challenges experienced and build capacity at all levels. Participants include MEC, UN Agencies, NGOs and INGOs.
- Back to School communication campaign planned for the school year 2007/08.
- Student data integrated in the nation wide Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Child protection

Even though no emergency funding was received for child protection, UNICEF was able to use other resources to fund some of the planned activities. The rest of the activities will
remain on hold until funding is received. If UNICEF does not receive sufficient funding soon, the current activities in child protection will also have to be suspended.

Since January 2007, UNICEF’s emergency child protection response has expanded to include increased partnerships with government and civil society organizations to monitor, report and address child protection concerns. Key results of this work include:

- Joint leadership with the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion (MTRC) of an inter-agency mechanism, the “Child Protection Support Teams”, conducting regular monitoring visits to IDP camps and providing support to community leaders, teachers, families and children to ensure psychosocial activities for children as well as follow-up on reports of violence, exploitation and abuse against children;
- Increased dialogue at community level about child protection, including through the establishment of Child Protection Networks in 3 districts;
- Strengthened collaboration between police, social workers and community organizations to prevent child abuse and respond to children in need (e.g. by developing of rules of procedure for children in contact with the law);
- Development and dissemination of national guidelines, for example “Care and Support for Separated and Unaccompanied Children in Emergencies”;
- Advocacy on child protection, conflict resolution and peace-building through community theatre and participatory trainings for care-givers, teachers and communities
- Distribution of recreational supplies for psychosocial activities (e.g. recreation kits, drawing books, crayons)

Adolescents/youth and HIV/AIDS

Even though no emergency funding was received for Adolescents/youth and HIV/AIDS, UNICEF was able to use regular resources to fund some of the planned activities. The rest of the activities will remain on hold until funding is received.

- 2000 young people received Life Skills Based Education training
- 6500 young people received HIV/AIDS information through peer to peer education
- 600 peer educators were trained
- 120 Life Skills educators/facilitators were trained
- Variety of HIV/AIDS Information, Education, and Communication materials (brochures, flipcharts, t-shirts, banners etc) were produced and are being used in a recently launched HIV/AIDS nationwide campaign targeting 40,000 young people across 13 districts.
- Technical Assistance to define the scope of interventions with and for young people in emergency was provided to the government counterparts and partners and approximately 30,000 young people participated in different activities aimed at promoting peace.
- Technical assistance for mobilisation and participation of young people in HIV/AIDS prevention activities was provided

Advocacy and communication

Even though no emergency funding was received for Advocacy and communication, UNICEF was able to use regular resources to fund some of the planned activities.

- About 20 students prepared several videos which will become part of the television programme produced for and with children. These videos are scheduled to be aired on the second half of the year.
- Regularly distributed *Journal Labarik* to children in 15 IDP camps in coordination with IOM. *Journal Labarik* is a monthly children’s journal produced for children with several inputs from in-school and out-of-school children.
- Integrated ethical reporting on women and children’s issues during a training of 27 journalists organized by an association of local journalists
- Supported 7 Community Radio Stations for their respective weekly children’s radio programme.
• Provided technical and financial support to the Communication and Information Center on and by Adolescents (CICA) programme in seven districts. Initiated dialogues on how to involve more of the adolescents and young people from these districts on the programme.

• Celebrated National Children's Day in June by involving 14 primary schools (two from districts in Ermera and Oecusse), 7 Junio High Schools and children from 6 IDP camps in Dili with over 250 children participating in the one day seminar.

• Released 6 media articles on the topics of HIV/AIDS, National Children's Day, and against the manipulation of children in political activities. These were translated into Tetum, and distributed to all national and international media as well as in IDP camps through the UNDP IDP communication project.

• Worked with UNMIT Public Information Office on a 10 minute radio feature on HIV/AIDS and had this integrated in UNMIT’s weekly programme on Radio Timor-Leste.

• Distributed through the Child Protection Network the simplified version of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through help raise the awareness of parents on the rights of children.
Overview

UNICEF ESARO requested US $2,174,000 to support the Regional Emergency Support Unit (RESU) coordinating UNICEF’s multi-country response to humanitarian crises in the region by providing short term technical surge support, enhancing reporting and information dissemination, liaison with key regional partners including OCHA, WHO, WFP and NGOs. RESU revised the funding requirements in July and estimates it urgently needs additional funds to meet these deliverables over the next three months. In addition, there are major concerns regarding the Zimbabwean situation and renewed Drought in Southern Africa affecting over 2 million people (Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland). Presently, RESU has little funding available for expanded Southern Africa emergency support.

UNICEF South Africa is planning an assessment of the situation of Zimbabwean migrants in RSA. Protection concerns primarily focus around the lack of services provided to Zimbabweans and ongoing deportations from RSA. Recent reports indicate that the number of people deported from RSA to Zimbabwe has almost doubled from 2006 to 2007. In 2006 there were 85,000 deportations, by mid May in 2007, there have already been 69,000 deportations, including 973 unaccompanied children. While a dramatic influx requiring the establishment of camps is not anticipated the UN has expressed concern about a general lack of preparedness to deal with this situation. The funding requirements were revised and the country office urgently requires support to respond to the needs of Zimbabwean people in RSA and maintain a surveillance, information and initial rapid response capacity.

UNICEF Angola requested US$ 1,500,000 of humanitarian funding for 2007 to cover the expected emergency funding needs related to health and nutrition, water and sanitation and child protection programming. The funding requirement was revised up in February 2007, based on the revised needs of the CO to respond to a national cholera outbreak.

UNICEF Comoros requested US$ 470,000 to support the humanitarian activities due to the political instability, simmering Karthala volcano, the cyclone season and more recently localized cholera outbreaks. The funding requirement was revised in July 2007 based on the cholera outbreak as 800 cases and 17 deaths recorded. Funds required procuring medical and WASH supplies as well as support logistics, training and raising awareness activities.

UNICEF Madagascar requested US$ 1,200,000 of humanitarian funding and the revised requirements identified are due to additional field co-ordination and logistic cost because of access difficulties. In addition to other programme activities- not funded by the second flash appeal (rehabilitation of schools and health clinics and support to WASH authorities).

UNICEF Tanzania requested US$ 5,000,000 of humanitarian funding for 2007 to cover the expected emergency funding needs related to health and nutrition, water and sanitation and child protection programming in the North-Western Tanzania Refugee programme and other Emergency programmes.
Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
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<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness and response</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>350,834</td>
<td>820,834</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>29,042</td>
<td>1,679,042</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>104,000</td>
<td>43,618</td>
<td>293,618</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>3,127,272</td>
<td>4,081,895</td>
<td>1,628,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>470,000</td>
<td>50,100</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>419,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>5,621,769</td>
<td>9,620,063</td>
<td>3,998,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,045,698</td>
<td>2,745,698</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,344,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,268,332</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,961,150</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,366,206</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

ESARO

Emergency preparedness and response continues to be a large part of the work of the Regional Emergency support Unit (RESU). Emergency funds received in 2007 have been used to build capacities in maternal health, monitoring and evaluation, communication and advocacy as well as supply and logistics. The communication section has focused energies on the situation of children in the Horn of Africa. Extensive research was conducted on the situation and developmental challenges faced by pastoral children in the Horn. Funds have been used in the following areas:

- Capacity building of RESU
- Support to the development of surge capacity
- Video documentary on the Horn of Africa
- Publication on pastoral children in the Horn of Africa
- Photography for report on pastoral children
- Research on the situation of children in the Horn of Africa
- Research on the situation of pastoral children and developmental challenges
- Donor and good will ambassador visit to Ethiopia to see UNICEF supported malaria programmes
- Support to Horn of Africa on maternal health
- Technical support to the regional monitoring and evaluation section
- Lessons learned study on non food response in Southern Africa crisis
- Development and installation of inventory software

Nutrition

With the emergency funds received, UNICEF ESARO as prioritized nutritional information systems in the Horn of Africa. Funds have supported the following nutrition activities:

- Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) review and linkages to NIPHORN II
- Advocacy and communication strategy for improved nutrition in emergency settings
- Support to data gathering and statistical analysis of nutritional information system through SPSS software
- Support to a technical meeting on the management of acute under-nutrition and consultation on UNICEF nutrition information systems
- Supporting multi-country training on management of severe malnutrition in Tanzania
- Conduct a case study of nutrition information systems in Uganda
- Planning the NIPHORN implementation in Uganda
- Updating nutrition information in DevInfo
- Development of database for the monitoring of standard performance indicators of nutrition centers in the Horn of Africa
Child Protection
The funds for child protection have focused on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), monitoring and reporting on major child rights violations, mine risk education (MRE) and HIV/AIDS in emergency. The funds supported the following activities:

- Support to capacity building on SGBV in Zambia
- Workshop on the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation
- Support to development of Uganda project on SGBV
- Support to dissemination plan for the regional strategic framework in gender based violence
- GVB seminar in Ethiopia
- Participation in the Horn of Africa partnership technical meeting on HIV/AIDS in emergency
- Support to Uganda on the implementation of security Council resolution 1612, drafting of a lessons learned on reception centres and emergency MRE in northern Uganda

Angola
Health – Cholera Treatment
- 4.8 million people in cholera affected areas reached through house to house visits, community mobilisation, and radio broadcasts explaining the importance of early treatment of cholera;
- 49,900 people with cholera, or suspected of having cholera, provided with medical supplies;
- Cholera treatment and management training courses conducted in all 18 provinces, to ensure each province has at least 25 trained health personnel to lead the cholera treatment response;
- Technical capacity provided to support Government for national coordination and response management, including production of supply plan contingencies, national monitoring and evaluation systems;
- As the early 2007 rains led to considerable flooding and dislocated populations, UNICEF supported the Government’s response through provision of Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Mosquito Nets for affected communities.

Water and Sanitation – Cholera Prevention
- 4.8 million people in cholera affected areas reached through house to house visits, community mobilisation, and radio broadcasts discussing effective cholera prevention methods;
- 413,000 people reached in cholera affected areas, with essential home water treatment and storage supplies and soap for home hygiene;
- Working with the National Directorate for Water (DNA), the Luanda Provincial Directorate of Health and the Scouts, UNICEF has organised a mass distribution of chlorine (mother) solution for the home level treatment of water. In the eight weeks of distribution 143,296 families were reached in Luanda, ensuring the most vulnerable communities have safe water in their homes. Plans are being put in place to implement this Mother Solution strategy in a further five provinces, which have been most affected by cholera, prior to the start of the rains in late 2007.
- MoH and UNICEF produced a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices report, to ensure that all agencies working on cholera issues in Angola have accurate information upon which to plan and target communities with effective cholera prevention and treatment interventions.
- To assess continued safe water needs UNICEF and partners surveyed the levels of residual chlorine in the most vulnerable communities in Luanda, with initial results showing 82% of households continue to use water that is not effectively treated.
- UNICEF supported Government to finalize 6 month provincial contingency plans for each of Angola’s 18 provinces.
- As the early 2007 rains led to considerable flooding and dislocated populations, UNICEF supported the Government’s response through provision of essential supplies to assist affected communities, including water storage and treatment supplies.

Comoros
UNICEF supported the National Emergency Center to consolidate a national contingency plan and efforts are going to ensure the preparedness and response:

- In cyclone affected areas, more than 300 families provided with access to safe water, food and medical kits. Temporary learning space and educational kits distributed to 240 children affected by seasonal flooding.
- Cholera affected areas reached through social mobilization campaigns as well as supplies including chlorine (900kg) and medical kits.

**Madagascar**

**Health and nutrition**

*UNICEF took the lead of the nutrition cluster officially launched in April 2007*

- Following the drought in the south, UNICEF responded to a nutritional crisis together with MOH for 6000 children suffering from acute malnutrition and 920 pregnant and lactating women. 3 SMART surveys have been carried out before closing the emergency response.
- In the flood affected areas of Nosy Varika and Manjary districts (South East), UNICEF, National Nutrition Office and partners are boosting the nutrition response in 20 sites that cover the population of the 17 target municipalities. A total of 16,714 children have been screened and among them 1,401 have been diagnosed as moderate malnourished (8%) and 82 (0.5%) as severe malnourished. An anthropometric survey was carried out in the 3rd week of July to define the nutrition status of children under five before the hunger season. The results will be disseminated in the 1st week of August.
- In response to Indlala /Jaya, 69 280 affected people in 8 districts have been targeted for health response including distribution of 4 complete “New Emergency Health Kits” to serve 40,000 people, basic rehabilitation and equipment of health centres (ongoing), provision of 100 refrigerators for restoration of cold chain and 10,000 Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLIN) have been distributed to vulnerable groups (pregnant women and children under five years of age) in affected areas, including over nets already sent to the south-eastern areas (considered unstable malaria zone. Joint “health teams” have been created with the District Health Services (SSD), School district authorities and UNICEF. These teams are visiting the municipalities to mobilize the communities on risks of diarrhea and need for vaccinations.

**Non-food relief items**

- A total of 91, 259 cyclone and floods victims have benefited of UNICEF NFI distribution including buckets, jerrycans, cups, soap, water treatment solution, blankets.

**Water and sanitation**

*UNICEF is leading the WASH cluster since April 2007*

- In the capital city flood affected areas, UNICEF has distributed water and hygiene related non-food items (household water purification products, water containers, soap) to 22,000 affected people and constructed and improved emergency latrines.
- In the North West cyclone affected areas, UNICEF has distributed family wash items (included in NFI kits already mentioned), and carried out disinfection and rehabilitation of 62 wells Training and sensitization on WASH principles have been done in the 7 districts of Sofia region and in 9 municipalities of Ambanja district.

**Education**

- Further to the estimated 659 classrooms reported destroyed as a result of the cyclones, 90 cyclone resistant classroom structures are in the process of construction with community participation. The Ministry of Education has asked UNICEF to
reconstruct 95 additional classrooms within 5 regions affected by Indlala and Jaya: Diana, Sofia, Sava, Vatovavy Fitovinany. Priority is given to Sofia region, where 41 of the 45 affected schools are located.

- A total of 73,036 primary students in 1031 schools have benefited from UNICEF support to go back to school (distribution of 54 tents, 196 school in a box, 37 recreational kits plus additional school supplies such as notebooks, pens, pencils, chalk).
- UNICEF continues to support training in emergency preparation and response to education officials: To date, 9,500 schools in cyclone-prone areas have benefited from training. Pupils’ guides and teachers’ guides on how to react to major catastrophes have been developed in close collaboration with National authorities. 160,000 pupils’ guides and 40,000 teachers’ guides have been printed and are in the process of distribution.

**Tanzania**

**Refugee programme**

Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF - in close collaboration with other UN agencies, NGOs and local government partners - provided vital services to an estimated 200,000 refugee children and women in northwestern Tanzania, while adapting to changes in the refugee situation. It also continues to respond to the humanitarian needs of the refugee hosting population.

Despite many challenges (see below), basic services and facilities in the camps have been maintained, and at levels which exceed both national levels and SPHERE standards for humanitarian situations. For example, under-five mortality rate has been maintained at 38.8 per 1,000 live births, the gross enrolment rate stands at over 130 per cent, the coverage of services to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV is close to 100 per cent, and improvised birth registration systems are in place. Further there are strong and effective community-based surveillance systems to enhance and protect the rights of women and children. Post-emergency development strategies are also being developed. UNICEF new country programme has mainstreamed support to refugees and hosting communities in order to enhance office wide support to the programme in the region.

**Rift Valley Fever response**

Rift Valley Fever (RVF) infection spread out widely in Northern, Central and also in Southern Tanzania. Laboratory tests showed that there are clinical signs and serological evidence of this disease in 72 villages from 29 districts of nine out of 21 regions of Tanzania Mainland. The disease has affected both livestock and humans and as of 1st June 2007 a total of 150 people have died.

Problems to be addressed were a high risk of RVF infections in both, animals and humans on one hand and the unnecessary scare and fear of the disease among the general public; low capacity for sustained early detection, reporting and low level of preparedness and response to RVF occurrences and lack of public awareness. This disease has received a lot of media attention in Tanzania. However, the description of the disease by the media has sometimes given wrong information that has led to unnecessary scare.

**RVF awareness creation and behavior change activities**

The objective of the UNICEF supported RVF response activities is to “Save human lives by promoting behaviour change and emphasize on appropriate measures and practices to be used by livestock farmers and general public through targeted public awareness campaigns nationally and in communities” At the moment activities are ongoing. Creation of public awareness embrace multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches that cover both human and animal health aspects of the RVF outbreak, covering Tanzania mainland Zanzibar, and refugees.
Campaign for general public. In addition to production of 1.2 million posters and 1 million leaflets production TV episodes, radio and promo spots are still going on. One session has been organised for information sharing for mass media 25 personnel from ten media houses situated in Dar es Salaam.

Campaign for specific risk groups is ongoing. Activities in 29 Districts are implemented by Ministry of Livestock Development. The campaign provides information to regions/districts level staff (health, veterinary, education, NGO and community leaders) so that these can undertake the immediate community awareness and behavior change campaigns on village level. The sensitisation at community level has been done by the LGAs, NGOs, Communities leaders. Special attention has been given to reach people at risk professions, such as livestock keepers and staff of abattoirs. Part of the campaign activities are organised in primary and secondary schools.

UNICEF has organised two RVF training sessions for NGOs and UN staff working in refugee camps in North-Western Tanzania. The behavior change campaigns in refugee camps are ongoing and implemented by the Tanzanian Red Cross Society. Radio Kijera has produced and aired RVF sensitization programmes. UNICEF has also employed a short term consultant as Reporting and Monitoring Officer to monitor the activities supported by UNICEF.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
BURUNDI
IN 2007

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received HAR</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>8,317,041</td>
<td>3,514,503</td>
<td>5,854,986</td>
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<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>310,331</td>
<td>869,070</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>278,200</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>171,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,013,300</td>
<td>359,659</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>653,641</td>
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<td>Emergency Response and Preparedness</td>
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<td>574,681</td>
<td>4,307,435</td>
<td>3,732,754</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5,037,374</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,494,791</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,457,417</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition
- Impregnated Mosquito (IM) net promotion: UNICEF has purchased and distributed more than 216,000 mosquito nets in all provinces, to protect at least 30% of pregnant women and children under five against malaria. Specifically, 4,000 mosquito nets have been distributed through International Medical Corps (IMC), in Muyinga, Kirundo, Rutana Provinces; 20,000 mosquito nets distributed through Gruppo Volontari Civile (GVC) in Bujumbura Rural Province; while 156,000 were distributed through Provincial Health Offices in the 13 remaining provinces.
- Essential drugs: Two Kits of Essential Drugs have been provided to the NGO IMC to respond to the needs of about 3,000 Burundian children and women expelled from Tanzania and sheltered in the Kinazi transit center, in Muyinga Province. In addition, 2 kits of Essential Drugs have been provided to support 3,000 orphans and vulnerable children from STAM Foundation Center.
- Oral Rehydration salt: 5 kits of Oral Rehydration Salt have been provided to Kamenge Hospital and University Centre to treat about 500 children and women and 579 kits have been distributed in 13 Provincial Health Offices ensuring treatment for about 57,900 children and women.
- Partners support: UNICEF provided support to 20 Therapeutic Feeding Centers, for a monthly average of 1,500 severely malnourished children, and Supplementary Feeding Centers, for a monthly average of 14,000 children.
- Nutrition care: 90 metric tons of therapeutic milk and 57 metric tons of plumpynut have been supplied and distributed to 20 Therapeutic Feeding Centers to ensure the treatment of a monthly average of 2,000 severe accurate malnourished children.

Water and sanitation
- Construction/Rehabilitation: 193,591 people gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation and construction of water sources and benefited from improved hygiene through awareness raising activities and distribution of hygiene kits. In addition UNICEF has provided water and sanitation facilities to 93 schools for 52,585 pupils around the country.
Education

- **School rehabilitation:** Materials to rehabilitate a minimum of 225 classrooms have been procured.
- **School supplies:** Textbooks for 1st grade pupils have been distributed to all schools in Burundi. 25,000 desks and 6,000 blackboards are on the process of distribution in at least 3,000 class rooms and 25,780 uniforms have been distributed in 40 schools from the Convergence Project during School re-entry. In addition 40 kits, “school in box”, have been provided to UNHCR for 2,400 repatriated children. Additional funding from US Funds for UNICEF was received to purchase more “school in box” kits, outside of CAP 2007.
- **Capacity Building:** In April 2007, UNICEF started to provide training sessions to staff of the Provincial Direction of Education in order to improve their monitoring capacity based on educational indicators.

Protection

- **Street Children:** UNICEF supported identification, tracing, care, and family reunification of around 300 street children through technical and financial support through partners. UNICEF also reinforced the capacity of the existing structures/partners through training of 150 persons (policemen, social workers, communal administrators and NGO partner’s staff) on the rights of the children and protection issues with a special focus on street children. UNICEF facilitated sensitization of local administration, NGOs, other stakeholders and duty bearers through production and dissemination of around 4,000 copies of the “CRC” and of the “African Charter on the rights and welfare of the child”. UNICEF continued its support through partners for the identification of children in need of psychosocial assistance focusing on vulnerable children such as street children, victims of violence, child soldiers and expelled children from Tanzania.
- **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** UNICEF provided medical, psychosocial and legal assistance to more than 300 victims of SGBV. UNICEF also supported the sensitization of 150 local administrators, 150 teachers and school administrators and 300 traditional chiefs, religious leaders and military personnel on the prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence.
- **Mine Risk Education (MRE):** MRE has been withdrawn from the CAP during mid-year review as the mine risk has substantially reduced in Burundi.

Emergency Response and Preparedness

- **Assessments:** Rapid assessments in emergencies in respect to the “Core Commitment for Children in Emergencies” and in coordination with partners have been conducted.
- **Support to expelled people:** Accommodation, medical, food and psychosocial assistance together with reintegration support to 4,682 (2,448 households) Burundian expelled people from Tanzania have been provided from January 1st to July 19th, 2007.
- **Non Food Items (NFI):** UNICEF started the distribution of NFI and/or shelter material stockpiled to respond to emergency situations, in order to meet the needs of 15,000 vulnerable children and 7,000 women identified as Internal Displaced Persons, refugees, expelled people, natural disaster’s victims or extremely vulnerable people and minorities.
- **Capacity Building:** The emergency response and preparedness capacity of local partners such as church and authorities has been enhanced through training, field simulations exercises, and workshops on contingency planning.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
ERITREA
IN 2007

Overview

As of mid 2007 the malnutrition rates among children under five and women of child bearing age remain alarmingly high, and diarrhoea continues to be one of the major killers of young children. Although the seasonal rain is bringing welcome respite from drought, particularly in the highlands and eastern parts of the country, only half of the population in rural areas has access to clean water and as little as two per cent has access to sanitation facilities. This situation, together with the chronic food insecurity, is compounding the vulnerability of the population and especially the under-nutrition among children.

An estimated 20,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were resettled or returned to their community of origin in 2006. However, there still remain approximately 22,300 IDPs living in camps which require assistance and are yet to be resettled. The reintegration of IDPs is putting an additional burden on the already stretched basic social services, including the health structures and water resources in the receiving communities. An additional US$ 2 million is therefore required for health and nutrition activities to expand community therapeutic feeding and the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses. Of this, a minimum of US$ 500,000 is urgently required. No funding has been received for Mine Risk Education, which is essential for the resettlement of IDPs who are returning to areas highly contaminated with mines and UXOs. The funding shortfall needs to be met in order to enable the safe return and reintegration of the displaced population.

As of July 2007, UNICEF has been assisting the Government of the State of Eritrea in responding to the floods in Tessenay, Gash Barka region, close to the border with Sudan. Due to the heavy and continuous rainfall, the resulting flood has destroyed bridges and water systems, and an estimated 20,000 people do not have access to safe water. UNICEF has deployed a rapid assessment team to assess the water systems and flood-affected households, and is preparing for the repair of the water systems as well as the provision of emergency supplies including ITNs, ORS, water purification tablets and jerry cans.

UNICEF continues to enjoy good relationships with the line ministries and zoba administration and has therefore good access to most areas in country including Temporary Security Zone (TSZ). The only area where UN security prefers us not to travel is northern Ansheba and NRS corner there close to Sudan border as there have been some ambushes by unknown fundamentalist groups, but those areas are very limited and also sparsely populated. UNICEF gets the necessary travel permits to all parts of the country; this also includes permits for the international staff. For quick assessments national staff can travel immediately, internationals have to ask permission 10 days in advance, but this is often shortened to 2-4 days with the support from the counterparts.
### Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>3,394,833</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>3,605,167</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
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<td>1,765,830</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>8,234,170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
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<td>278,434</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>1,521,566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mine Action</td>
<td>214,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>214,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>18,764,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,935,978</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,764,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,828,022</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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**Main achievements: January to June 2007**

**Health and Nutrition**

*UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition*

- Nutrition sentinel surveillance system is operational at the regional level and the second round of data collection has been completed.
- Approximately 1,000 severely malnourished under-five children have been reached at facility based therapeutic feeding centres.
- 27 health workers and 180 volunteers have been trained in therapeutic and supplementary feeding in 9 new community-based therapeutic feeding (CBTF) sites, and previously trained health workers and volunteers have received refresher training. 13 CBTF sites are operational, and equipment and therapeutic feeding supplies have been provided.
- 5 health workers and 26 volunteers in the IDP/returnee region of Gash Barka have been trained on integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), including on nutrition and supplementary feeding.
- 45 health workers/vaccinators from health facilities in Anseba region have been trained on EPI management and acceleration of vaccination services. An additional 90 will be trained in August.
- 15 health facilities in Gash Barka region have been provided with 10,000 insecticide treated bed nets and essential drugs to cover the needs of resettled IDPs. In addition solar refrigerators, medical equipments and water bladders have been provided to health facilities in IDP areas.
- Four tent clinics and seven emergency health kits have been distributed to Debub and Gash Barka regions covering seven health centres and 10 health stations serving a total of 35,000 resettled IDPs.
- 98.5% of children under five received vitamin A to boost their immune system through the first round of national vitamin A campaign in May. Over 90% of pregnant women and children under one year of age in 16 low-coverage districts were vaccinated against TT2+, measles, Polio and DPT+HepB.

**Water and Environmental Sanitation**

*UNICEF is the cluster lead for water and sanitation*

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in IDP Resettlement areas:

- More than 2,000 people in the Debub region have access to safe water from hand pumps installed in three boreholes. Drilling of additional three boreholes is currently ongoing.
- Water supply systems are being rehabilitated and/or constructed in Gash Barka region, which will provide safe water to at least 6,000 people by the end of 2007.
- 2,000 people in two villages in Gash Barka region have access to sanitation facilities through the installation of 405 household latrines.
A rapid needs assessment of two IDP resettlement communities in Gash Barka has been conducted for WASH and intervention plan is under preparation.

WASH in other areas:
- A total of 14,000 people in Anseba, Southern Red Sea (SRS) and Northern Red Sea (NRS) regions have access to safe water through the provision of two new water supply systems, 12 rehabilitated hand pumps, 3 rehabilitated hand dug-wells and 4 cisterns.
- 6 new boreholes have been drilled in NRS and SRS regions 1,800 people will have access to safe water upon installation of hand pumps, which is currently ongoing.
- An additional 2,100 people in Anseba will have access to safe water upon completion of 7 hand dug-wells in August 2007.
- 762 households (covering over 3,800 people) in Anseba, Maekel and NRS regions have been provided with latrines.
- 2,500 primary school children and staff in 4 schools in Anseba and Maekel regions have access to safe water and adequate sanitation.
- The 2006 nationwide rapid assessment on rural water supply and sanitation was disseminated and results were used to design a national rural sanitation policy and strategy to identify key areas of intervention.
- UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment in the villages affected by the flood in the Gash Barka region in July and intervention plan is under preparation.

Education
- 24 new classrooms have been identified for construction in July-December 2007 to accommodate resettled IDP children in the Gash Barka region.
- 50 teachers have been trained to provide basic psycho-social care and support to children in the Gash Barka region (jointly carried out with child protection intervention).
- Community mobilization campaign has been conducted on resettled communities to participate in education activities and sensitize them on the importance of sending children to school, especially girls.
- Essential educational and recreational materials and school furniture for resettled IDP children have been procured for 3,200 children and will be distributed in the new school year starting in September 2007.

Child Protection
- 5,800 resettled IDP families in Gash Barka received jerry cans and 2,600 most disadvantaged child/female headed households received emergency relief kits.
- 12 recreational kits have been provided to an estimated 3,500 children in 12 IDP resettlement communities.
- Preparations have been made to provide 50 child and female headed households in Gash Barka, Debub and Anseba regions with sustainable income generating assets.

Mine Risk Education
*Even though no emergency funding was received for MRE against the 2007 HAR, UNICEF was able to use some remaining funds from 2006 to conduct part of the planned activities.*
- 14 EDA MRE field teams were deployed in 300 high, medium and low-impacted communities identified through the landmine impact survey data.
- 32 core MRE facilitators of EDA and school teachers from the 6 regions have been provided with MRE TOT on the use of the new MRE training manual.
- 16,000 Emergency MRE brochures & 1,000 MRE Training Manual have been printed to reach 650,000 people (370,000 of whom are children) in 481 landmine/ERW impacted communities.
- 31 radio slots on landmines and ERW have been aired through the national radio in Tigrinya, Tigre, Arabic, Saho, Afar and Kunama to reach affected and hard-to-reach populations.
- 17,511 people (including 10,761 children) have been provided MRE services in 20 villages and communities by 4 MRE field teams in Gash Barka and Debub regions.
- 14 joint monitoring visits have been conducted between January and June to highly impacted village communities to identify opportunities, challenges, strengths and weakness of the activities implemented and plan for efficient and effective programme delivery.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
ETHIOPIA
IN 2007

Overview

UNICEF’s response to the floods and spread of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) that began in early 2006 is ongoing. The current rainy season threatens to amplify cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) nationwide. Currently, five of Ethiopia’s nine regions are still officially reporting cases. Despite a decline in the national weekly incidence of AWD cases last month, the onset of the rains has already led to an increased number of cases.

As of August 2007, more than 83,163 cases (almost 31,186 of which were children) had been reported, with over 973 deaths, of which 302 were children under the age of 14. A total of 72 districts from the six AWD-affected regions continue to report cases. Wollessa woreda, South West Shoa zone in Oromiya Region and Kabena woreda, SNNPR were newly affected. Other areas where the epidemic had previously been controlled such as SNNPR, Amhara Region and Tigray Region have also resumed reporting. The most alarming spread is in Tigray region, where cases are reported to be around 1,133 with 17 deaths in health centres. However, more people are known to have died in the villages partly due to the difficulty of reaching the treatment centres in time. Without adequate response, this trend is likely to continue given the fact that the majority of the AWD affected population is located in rural areas with no safe water supply system and inadequate sanitation facilities.

Meanwhile, flooding continues to pose a risk as alarming increases in dam and river water levels are reported. Preliminary figures indicate that approximately 103,000 people have been affected, of which an estimated 20,000 are displaced in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, SNNP and Gambella regions. This year flooding has also occurred in non-flood prone areas of Amhara region, increasing flood water area coverage. In addition, the latest weather forecast from the National Meteorological Center also predicts potential floods which would be worse than 2006. More than 500,000 people could be affected with 300,000 displaced. On 13 August 2007, the government and humanitarian partners launched a joint flood contingency plan. Under the most likely mid-case scenario, the plan seeks US$ 21 million to address relief and recovery needs for an estimated 324,000 beneficiaries. UNICEF has so far no specific funds to respond to such a disaster.

Somali Region is now experiencing the highest level of armed conflict since 1991 linked to the deteriorating situation in Somalia, with severe humanitarian consequences. Fears that the humanitarian situation could deteriorate remain and the humanitarian community is particularly concerned about issues pertaining to protection, food, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and other health related matters. The poor security situation is feared to further deteriorate the food security as well as the vulnerable livelihood situation in the area. The restricted access has hampered humanitarian interventions as well as commercial trafficking of commodities in five zones in the region - Fik, Warder, Korahey, Gode and Degahabur. For UNICEF, the current security situation will hinder development programming which is very challenging to support even in non-crisis situations. Humanitarian partners continue to express their strong desire for more humanitarian access.

The Gambella regional government relocated up to 25,000 people from Itang, Jikawo, and Wantia Woreda to Burbey and then back to their original place in Akobo, allegedly to protect them from the Murale ethnic group attack. The returnees are now facing a lack of WASH services and face AWD outbreaks. UNICEF Gambella office reported that there are no water schemes, schools, or health facilities in Burbey.

Of the US$ 45.6 million appealed for by UNICEF and the government of Ethiopia for 2007, only US$ 10,804,045 has been received to date. In 2007, health and nutrition did not receive any funds during the first quarter of the year. Emergency nutrition activities are in particular need of funds with the Enhanced Outreach Strategy still requiring US$ 2.5 million to cover the
cost of this year’s interventions. The existing shortfall in funding is limiting UNICEF’s ability to prepare for emergencies.

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<tr>
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<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>20,600,000</td>
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<td>Cross-sectoral</td>
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<td>10,804,045**</td>
<td>36,972,965</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.
**Some of these funds were received against sectors not included in the original HAR request.
***The Ethiopia Country Office has not revised its original funding requirements.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition
- The Federal Ministry of Health, in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, launched a four-day, house-to-house polio immunization campaign on 8 June. The campaign targeted 14.1 million children under the age of five across the country.
- Following the threat of meningitis in SNNPR during the dry season, UNICEF procured 500,000 doses of veral vaccines and safety boxes for pre-positioning.
- In 2007, the EOS provided more than 10.6 million children under five with one dose of vitamin A (93%); 7.6 million children 2-5 years were de-wormed (99%), 6 million children under five were screened for acute malnutrition (96%) and 473,547 were referred to WFP Targeted Supplementary Food programme (8%); 1 million pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition (77.8%) with 233,435 referred to WFP TSF (22.1%).
- UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Health and NGOs for the integration of Therapeutic Feeding in the national health system. More than 150 Therapeutic Feeding Units/Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes with a treatment capacity of 16,000 severe malnutrition cases per month are being provided with therapeutic supplies (F75, F100 and RUTF), drugs and basic equipment.
- The Health Extension Program (HEP) continues to expand, with over 17,000 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) deployed to over 7,000 new health posts, many of them in emergency affected communities. This expansion of health care services will help to mitigate future emergencies.
- UNICEF support for treatment of severe acute malnutrition in Ministry of Health facilities has continued in 2007 with increased focus on integration of treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition into the health system.
- UNICEF has supported the roll out of cluster lead for nutrition. Humanitarian actors on nutrition are coordinated by ENCU, which is supported by UNICEF, to draft a TOR for the cluster and are now on the process of drafting a contingency plan for Ethiopia.
- UNICEF has purchased drugs and supplies worth more than US$ 2.5 million to establish 114 Case Treatment Centres across the country— each centre is capable of treating between 10 and 25 patients at any one time.
UNICEF continues to support final scaling up of the malaria control program, with 18.2 million mosquito nets so far distributed and the full national roll-out of the new anti-malaria drug Coartem completed. Widespread treatment of fever cases with Coartem has helped to stop emergency malaria epidemics and together with prevention using mosquito nets and indoor residual spraying, there are signs of substantial reductions in malaria incidence nationwide.

Water and environmental sanitation
- To date over 3.5 million sachets of lifesaving ‘PUR’\(^1\) have been distributed in AWD affected areas. This intervention directly benefited an estimated 40,000 people in areas affected by AWD and flood across the country.
- Over two and a half metric tons of High Strength Hypochlorite, a powerful water disinfectant used to treat community water supplies, have been distributed, sufficient to treat over 600 million litres of drinking water. This has helped ensure that adequate quantities of safe water are available at most case treatment centres (CTCs) where people suffering from Acute Watery Diarrhoea receive lifesaving treatment.
- Seven mobile emergency water supply units with appropriate chemicals were sent into the field, each capable of supplying 50,000 litres of safe water a day – enough for 5,000 people in an emergency situation. Together, these seven units provided safe water for over 140,000 people for an average of two months.
- Around 2 million people received sanitation and hygiene education, aided by over 100,000 posters and leaflets printed and distributed by UNICEF’s implementing partners in local languages.
- UNICEF has built the capacity of government and NGO partners to respond effectively with focused training; at the same time, UNICEF funds were used to upgrade the capacity and efficiency of government emergency warehouses. This work is ongoing and now includes emphasis at local and regional level.
- UNICEF is also working with donors, government and NGOs to improve coordination, information sharing, and the efficient use of resources. The WASH emergency task force meets every two weeks to report progress, identify funding gaps and address bottlenecks. The efficiency of the sector to respond effectively has increased dramatically even though funds remain scarce.

Despite these and other initiatives, much needs to be done, as the battle to control AWD countrywide is far from won as the most recent reports clearly indicate. Once again, funds are also needed in flood affected areas where people are forced to drink highly contaminated, sewage laden water totally unfit for human consumption.

Education
- Provision of basic educational materials for pupils (school-in-a-box) seriously affected by emergency situations in 5 regions benefiting 10,080 children
- Promotion of girls’ education through provision of school uniforms for 12,000 children

Child protection
- UNICEF is closely monitoring the humanitarian situation, including protection issues that are not yet properly covered by any other UN agency. As a result of UNICEF advocacy, a child protection sub-cluster has been created within the protection cluster; consultative meetings were subsequently held with UNHCR to agree on leadership and it was decided for UNICEF to take the lead in the child protection response.
- UNICEF has implemented the peace Olympics in Gambella among the different ethnic groups, which included peace talks and roundtables among others.

HIV/AIDS
- Activities were not carried out due to lack of funding. Proposals are being sent to donors to raise funds.

\(^1\) ‘PUR’ is a specially formulated powder, package in a 5 gram sachet, designed to treat highly contaminated and turbid water and make it safe to drink.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
KENYA
IN 2007

Overview

Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF Kenya has had to respond to the consequences of severe drought that has prevailed in the country since 2004 and very damaging floods which occurred in late 2006. In addition to addressing the consequences of these emergencies and supporting the recovery process, UNICEF also put tremendous efforts in disaster mitigation and prevention by improving the weak basic services delivery (health, nutrition, water and sanitation and education) in emergency-prone areas.

In addition to the recurrent risks of natural disasters there has been an increase in localized violence, conflicts and displacements. With 2007 being an election year, it is likely that conflicts will increase, triggered by politicized struggles about constituency boundaries, ethnicity of the voting populations, and other issues. This has already occurred in Mount Elgon, Bura, and other places. In Mount Elgon 60,000 to 90,000 people have been displaced due to violence in the region. As a result, UNICEF Kenya has increased its funding requirements for humanitarian interventions in the sector of shelter and non food items.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>235,551</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>1,264,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>314,297</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>3,685,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WES</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>443,675</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>3,556,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>293,308</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>1,206,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>790,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Non Food Items</td>
<td>Not included in original HAR request</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>800,000**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Policy and Planning and Monitoring &amp; Evaluation, Protection and Participation</td>
<td>288,100</td>
<td>288,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Participation</td>
<td>131,186</td>
<td>131,186</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>2,239,781</td>
<td>13,919,286</td>
<td>11,303,169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.
**US$ 700,000 in non-emergency funding was used to address some of the needs in this sector.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health

- Benefiting 159,000 under-five children and pregnant women, the strategy is to support the Ministry of Health to increase the coverage of effective routine essential health and nutrition services through the training of health and nutrition workers and support to the hiring of staff. This has permitted the Ministry of Health to provide fixed outreach services in these areas. In addition, the Malezi Bora weeks will receive increased support in these areas.
- Whilst being prepared to scale up the emergency response if and when required through the provision of emergency medicines and vitamin A, UNICEF will continue supporting 60 partner therapeutic feeding centres for some 6,000 severely malnourished children; expand management of severe malnutrition to government health facilities; support management of moderate malnutrition of children in 10 districts; train 100 health staff in treating severe malnutrition; support implementation of 10 nutritional surveys,
assessments and evaluations; procure and distribute Vitamin A, iron and worm treatment medicines to all under-five children.
**Nutrition**

- UNICEF technically supports the government and other partners in the implementation of interventions that have a direct impact on nutrition in the 10 arid and semi-arid districts. The approach ensures continued support to life-saving interventions and concurrently ensures that systems are in place to mitigate the impact of emergencies.
- Key efforts are geared at enhancement of maternal and child nutrition through improvement of service delivery in nutrition at all health facilities focusing on control of micronutrient deficiencies, screening and integrated management of malnutrition, maternal nutrition, promotion of appropriate IYCF practices and nutritional care and support for PLHA.
- UNICEF’s support package essentially focused on technical assistance as well as supplies of essential food and non-food items. At this time, this package enables UNICEF to support the management of about 3,000 severely malnourished.
- UNICEF and WFP recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding to support the management of moderate malnutrition and ensure integrated nutrition care support in each health facility in the 10 districts.
- UNICEF is currently planning to undertake trainings of 200 health workers on integrated management of malnutrition and infant and young child feeding practices in the 10 districts. Attention will also be directed towards strengthening community based interventions to ensure maximum coverage and results.
- For the remainder of 2007, substantial efforts are required to support recovery of the populations impacted by the most recent droughts and floods in arid areas. UNICEF and partners are actively addressing the continuing high levels of malnutrition in an attempt to lower the existing thresholds to globally acceptable standards and to place measures in place to mitigate the impact on the population of the next drought.

**Education**

- UNICEF procured boarding facilities (beds, mattresses and bed sheets) to accommodate 2,684 girls in Marsabit, Garissa, Wajir and Turkana.
- UNICEF is procuring 12 computers and printers to strengthen the national and the 11 focus district emergency education committees.
- 10 classrooms were constructed to accommodate 400 primary school children in Dadaab refugee camp.
- UNICEF supported joint rapid assessment missions to drought- and conflict affected areas.
- UNICEF partnered with the Kenya Red Cross to ensure delivery of 100 education kits supporting 5,000 internally displaced children in Mt Elgon.
- UNICEF is procuring 1,000 desks to accommodate another 2,000 displaced children in the same area.
- UNICEF is also partnering with Action Aid to rehabilitate 12 flood-affected schools and provide them with appropriate sanitation facilities in Tana River district. The work is scheduled to start soon.
- Additional 400 emergency education kits and 100 recreational kits are being procured to address the needs of 20,000 children in both the drought and conflict affected areas.

**Child Protection**

- UNICEF with both Government and civil society partners will establish a family tracing programme to re-unify children separated from their parents and families as a result of ethnic and land clashes and internal displacement.
- To complement this work, a sub-national protection monitoring programme will be established to assess protection violations in the most conflict-affected districts which will respond to new protection violations.
- Concomitant with this work will be capacity building work on protection monitoring with the Department of Children’s Services, the Kenya Red Cross and the National Council of Churches in Kenya.
- UNICEF will also support the forensic investigations of children who have been sexually and physically assaulted during ethnic fighting.
Further work will be done to improve youth training and sports/leisure activities in Dadaab refugee camp as well as psycho-social support to refugee children and unaccompanied minors.

Water and Environmental Sanitation

- This programme has supported the creation of awareness on environmental sanitation and hygiene practices among primary school children. The exercise included distribution of WES supplies and hiring a latrine exhauster for the internally displaced population and primary schools in the clash-affected Mt. Elgon area.
- UNICEF also supported a sanitation and hygiene education programme for schools in the cholera-prone areas of Mombassa District. Over 10,000 children have benefitted from the exercise.
- The programme also supported the improvement of hygiene and sanitation knowledge amongst flood affected communities in Busia, Kisumu, Migori and Nyando districts. The exercise involved the distribution of supplies for point of use water treatment and latrine slabs to over 15,000 households in the affected districts.
- UNICEF also supported a project on risk reduction to diarrhea prevalence, in Mandera District. A total of 26 portable water testing kits and reagents were supplied to the Public Health department for monitoring water quality in the districts affected by floods. 330 drums of chlorine powder were supplied to water supply points to treat water before distribution. Over two million chlorine tablets and another 2 million Pur sachets were distributed among flood affected families for household water disinfection benefitting over 18,000 households. Over 4,000 cartons of bar soap have been distributed benefitting over 8,000 families in the flood-affected districts.
- UNICEF also supported supplies for sanitation. 1,200 plastic latrine slabs were distributed in the refugee camps of Dadaab benefiting over 600 households. 200 plastic mobile toilets have been distributed benefitting 200 flood-affected households. 1,400 plastic latrine slabs have been distributed benefitting the same households.
- UNICEF has supported water supplies follows: Boreholes in Kwale District have been equipped benefitting 4,200 households. Two boreholes have been drilled and equipped in Hagadera and Dagahley refugee camps benefitting 12,000 refugees. 7 diesel-driven generating sets, pipes and fittings were supplied to CARE for water supplies in the refugee camps benefitting 42,000 refugees. 3 diesel-driven surface water pumps were supplied to Sala, Bura and Rhamu Dimtu water supplies benefitting over 1,200 households whose water systems had been disrupted by floods. 9 diesel-driven generating sets and pumps were supplied to water supplies for communities ravaged by drought and subsequent floods. One borehole was sunk at Dabasiti, it will benefit 2,000 pastoralists and their livestock once it is equipped. 140 Plastic water storage tanks (5000 litre each) have been delivered to schools and communities affected by drought. 147 Afridev hand pumps have been delivered for installation on shallow wells in four cholera prone Districts. 8 boreholes have been drilled for schools in Mandera District and will be equipped with solar water pumping equipment in the next few months.

Shelter, Non-Food Items and Emergency Coordination

- Since January 2007, 3,500 family kits have been distributed to the displaced population of Mount Elgon. 2,000 family kits have been distributed to the people displaced by floods, drought and conflicts in Wajir, Garissa, Tana River and Marsabit District.
- UNICEF Kenya has contributed immensely (technically and financially) to the ongoing review of the National Humanitarian Coordination Structures. The Cluster approach is not implemented in Kenya. However UNICEF co-chairs with the respective line ministries the WES, Health and Nutrition and Education National Sectoral Coordination Structures.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
LESOTHO
IN 2007

Overview

The first half of the year has seen serious development in the intensity of drought in the country. The drought caused by extremely high temperatures and low rainfall has led the Government to declare an emergency on the 9th of July and request international assistance. Within the framework of the flash appeal, the international community subsequently identified key priority needs in the following sectors: agriculture, early recovery, food, health, nutrition, protection, and water and sanitation. The requirements of this flash appeal, which has a planning and budgeting horizon of six months, amount to $22,765,106 of which UNICEF’s requires US$ 2,889,900. UNICEF managed to reprogram US$ 200,000 of its resources to meet the immediate emergency needs and also received an internal UNICEF EPF loan of US$ 275,000. In addition CERF funding was received amounting to US $710,748.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>480,698</td>
<td>1,114,900</td>
<td>634,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>562,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>575,000</td>
<td>575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>Not included in original request</td>
<td>230,050</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>969,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>612,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>710,748</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,889,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,179,152</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition (Avian Influenza)

UNICEF placed funding requirements amounting to US$ 50,000 to contribute to the efforts of the Government to undertake preventive measures in Avian Flu, launch social mobilization campaigns, produce and distribute information, education and communication materials, as well as ensure the availability of medical supplies to care for affected mothers and children. Although UNICEF did not receive funding for the above activities, existing resources were used to implement some of the key activities indicated in the Humanitarian Action Plan.

- UNICEF has actively participated in all the monthly coordination meetings of partners as stipulated in the EPR;
- UNICEF and the UN partners have secured seasonal influenza vaccines to all UN staff and their dependents through the UN medical care system;
- The Avian Flu country profile report was updated and shared with HQs and orientation session for all new staff has been conducted.
- Communication materials (2,000 copies of the avian flu posters) were received from ESARO to support the communication component of the joint UN plan.
- 10 boxes of different communication materials (Sara children game, pamphlet, children stories and posters) were pre-positioned to support the communication programme as part of EPR plan.

Health and nutrition (Drought response)

- UNICEF has provided support to the health authorities to adapt and disseminate the management of severe malnutrition protocols.
• Nutritional supplies procured and so far 21 MT (F75, F100, Plumpy nut, ReSoMal) distributed to address the need of 5,000 severely malnourished children and MT 122 of UNIMIX as a take home ration to address the need of 8,100 moderate - severely malnourished children for three months.

• Heath campaigns are in drought affected areas as provision of immunization (measles vaccine through supporting national campaign) along with de-worming and Vitamin A supplementation.

• Construction and rehabilitation of health care facilities as well as provision of medical supplies, vehicles and transport costs for monitoring and expansion of services.

• Health education programme underway utilizing IEC materials on key rearing practices through social mobilizers in drought-affected areas.

Child protection

With respect to child protection, UNICEF requested US$ 562,700 to provide most marginalized children, such as herd boys who have high illiteracy rates access to education. UNICEF has not also received the above funds. Although the funds available were not sufficient to undertake all the activities articulated in the humanitarian action, the following activities have been carried out targeting, among other learners, herd-boys:

• With UNICEF support, 13,000 copies of literacy and numeracy books were printed and distributed to herd-boys by Lesotho Distance Teaching Centre (LDTC).

• 10,000 copies of HIV & AIDS Learners’ books and 500 copies of HIV&AIDS Teachers’ Guide entitled AIDS u ka e Hlola (translated, You can beat AIDS) are in print. This was funded by UNICEF. These books, which have been revised, give herd-boys knowledge and facts about transmission of HIV, HIV testing and counseling, support structures for HIV positive people, ARVs etc.

• UNICEF had funded two livelihoods training workshops in which locally available resources such as cattle horns, grass, clay, sand, mohair, were used to make products such as ornaments, ear-rings, placemats, hats, baskets etc. These products were made with materials easily accessible to the herd boys. Herd-boys hand-spin the mohair themselves as they are tending the animals.

• The livelihoods skills training is part of the herd-boys’ literacy and numeracy learning and is intended to address the issue of poverty among the herd-boys in a sustainable way.
Emergency funds so far received in UNICEF Malawi are as follows: in total, US$108,763 has been received from the Canadian Natcom and the United States Fund for UNICEF. A balance of US$98,202 from 2006 emergency funds was carried forward in 2007, bringing the total amount available at mid-term 2007 to US$206,965. All funds received against the 2007 HAR were allocated to education. The emergency funds requested for education and emergency preparedness and response activities were scaled up due to the extent of damages caused by floods and side effects of tropical cyclones Gamede and Flavio at the beginning of year 2007.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>108,763</td>
<td>918,000</td>
<td>711,035**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>108,763</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,168,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,961,035</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** US$ 98,202 in emergency funds were carried over from 2006 and utilised for emergency activities in the education sector bringing the gap down to US$ 711,035.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Even though no funds were received for health and nutrition, water and sanitation, child protection and emergency response, UNICEF Malawi was able to carry out crucial activities in these sectors through a US$ 1 million loan from UNICEF’s internal Emergency Programme Fund.

Health and nutrition
- A total of 30,000 under 5 years old and pregnant and lactating women benefited from the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) in 12 districts until June 2007
- Procured supplies for 19,000 severely malnourished children for use in Nutrition Rehabilitation Units (NRUs)
- The child health day campaign for vitamin A and de-worming is taking place from 23 - 31 July 2007 anticipating reaching 956,000 children under five.
- A nutrition assessment for the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) took place and the preliminary results are indicating that malnutrition levels are low and do not warrant any SFP.
- This year a nutrition assessment survey was conducted in the three livelihood zones (LZ) of Karonga, Lilongwe, and Lower Shire from 12 – 19 June 2007 by UNICEF with technical support from Bunda College of Agriculture in parallel with MVAC field visits. The survey covered a total of Five Expanded Programming Areas (EPA) which were food insecure based on vulnerability assessment. This way, we establish the nutrition situation in these livelihood zones during this post harvest period.
- Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months of age was 1.3% (0.3-3.9%) in parts of the Karonga LZ, 0.6% (0.2-2.0%) in Lilongwe LZ, and 2.7% (1.6-4.4%) in the Lower Shire LZ. There were 2 children with Oedema in the Lower Shire livelihood zone and one child in the other two livelihood zones.
• Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) among same children was significantly higher in the Lilongwe LZ (51.5% with 95% confidence interval of 46.9-56.1%) compared to the Lower Shire (38.4%, 95% CI 34.5 – 42.5%) and the Karonga (27.2%, 95% CI 21.5 – 33.6%) livelihood zones

• Various medical supplies such as ORS, Ringer lactate and cannula of various sizes were distributed to cholera affected districts throughout the crisis in 2007

Water and sanitation
• A total of 64 blocks of Latrines and 20 urinals and 20 hand washing facilities were constructed in 10 school giving access to about 8,000 school children to child friendly and gender sensitive sanitation facilities

• 6,000 people have had access to safe water through chlorination during cholera season.

• As a member of the National cholera Task force UNICEF was involved in all activities of preparedness and response to cholera in twelve districts from August 2006 to June 2007.

• 50 tins of 50 kg chlorine were distributed to the twelve districts facing cholera in 2007. About 6,000 people were assisted with house-to-house chlorination of drinking water.

• 20,000 vials of simple H2S testing kits were procured and distributed to all 12 affected districts to be used for testing of drinking water at household level.

Education
• UNICEF Rehabilitated 4 schools accommodating 3500 school children.

• UNICEF Supported 17,326 school children in 24 schools affected by floods with school-in-a box kits and large tents.

• The ownership of the Sentinel Site Surveillance project has been undertaken by the Ministry of Education and it is being integrated into one Ministry owned monitoring and evaluation system.

• The Sentinel Site Surveillance project proposal has been completed by the Ministry of Education and it will be submitted to UNICEF soon. This outlines the Ministry of Education plans to compliment the existing monthly collection of information on school attendance and absenteeism with term reports.

• The roadmap of the Sentinel Site Surveillance project also includes plans to disseminate these reports effectively, and to conduct a stakeholders meeting to assess utilization of and needs associated with these reports

Child protection
Even though no emergency funding was received for child protection, UNICEF Malawi was able to use regular resources to fund some of the planned activities. The rest of the activities will remain on hold until funding is received.

• In response to the high incidence of sexual abuse and to build on and extend the scope of the Zero-tolerance Campaign that started in 2006 UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Women and Child Development to launch a "Stop Child Abuse" campaign on 30 June 2007. The Campaign targets Policy makers, service providers and the community to prevent child abuse, protect children from abuse and rehabilitate child victims of abuse.

• The "Stop Child Abuse" campaign aims to mobilize leadership and commitment at all levels with a view to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse against children - including trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices, such as early marriages. The campaign also targets children who are uniquely vulnerable to these abuses, such as when living without parental care and those in conflict with the law.

• UNICEF has produced 1.6 million copies of A Trolley Full of Rights book in 2006 and these were distributed in 2007 to all children in schools. Currently UNICEF is supporting the printing of Information Education and Communication (IEC) material in relation to the Stop Child Abuse campaign that will be distributed nationally.

Emergency Preparedness and Response
• An Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning (EPRP) training session for UNICEF Malawi staff was conducted in Lilongwe from January 29 to February 1st , 2007

• The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan was produced and submitted to the Regional Office and EMOPS for review in May 2007
- UNICEF Malawi actively participated to the review of the country inter-agency Avian and Human Influenza preparedness and response plan.
- UNICEF Malawi provided assistance with non-food-items and drinking water purification products to more than 1,500 flood affected families in four districts of Malawi.
- Non food items were procured to replenish a contingency stocks for more than 2,000 flood or other natural disaster affected families.
During the first months of 2007, Mozambique experienced two simultaneous natural disasters, the Zambezi River Basin Flood Emergency, which affected an estimated 285,000 people, and Cyclone Faviio, which made landfall on 22 February in Vilanculos, further affecting an estimated 133,670 people across four districts (Vilanculos, Inhassoro, Govuro and Massinga). UNICEF Mozambique worked closely with the Government and other partners to meet the basic needs of over 107,000 flood-affected people sheltered in accommodation centres along the Zambezi River Basin, and supported over 35,000 people with basic shelter and support in the cyclone affected areas of Inhambane Province.

Under the Mozambique Flash Appeal, UNICEF Mozambique requested US$ 7.13 million (incorporating the initial HAR 2007 amount of US$ 5.2 million), of which US$ 5.9 million was received to address both the flooding and cyclone emergencies. This amount included US$ 2,667,518 in CERF funds for the Education, Health, Protection and WASH Clusters. In total, UNICEF Mozambique disbursed over US$ 6.7 million in its response to the two emergencies.

As the HAR and Flash Appeals were fully funded and UNICEF Mozambique has already spent the funds on the flood emergency response, the revised funding requirements shown in the table below are a projection of resources required to ensure appropriate emergency preparedness measures and immediate and effective support to national emergency response for the upcoming rainy season which begins in October 2007.

### Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements (Aug-December 2007)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>2,140,000</td>
<td>2,000,982</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>1,765,500</td>
<td>2,367,206</td>
<td>1,500,000 / 800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>802,500</td>
<td>668,075</td>
<td>1,500,000 / 800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>181,900</td>
<td>907,017</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National capacity-building for disaster preparedness and response</td>
<td>321,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Communication and Field Operations²</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Coordination and Field Operations³</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>5,210,900**</td>
<td>5,943,280***</td>
<td>5,650,000****</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**A Flash Appeal was launched during the first semester of the year. The additional funding requirements stated in the Flash Appeal are not included in the original HAR requirements.

***These funds were received against both the HAR and the Flash Appeal.

****UNICEF Mozambique received sufficient funding to carry out the planned activities of the 2007 HAR. The revised funding requirements relate to new activities which will be carried out to prepare for the upcoming rainy season.

² Programme Communication and HIV/AIDS were integrated in the previous HAR across the programme sections but are now separately reflected for July-December funding requirements.

³ Emergency Coordination and Field Operations were integrated in the previous HAR across the programme sections but are now separately reflected for July-December funding requirements.
Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition
- In response to the Zambezi River Basin Flood Emergency, UNICEF led the Nutrition Cluster at national and local levels, providing technical, logistical and coordination support to health officials at national and local levels for the assessment of the nutritional status of children in accommodation centres, the delivery of nutrition related services including nutrition surveillance and monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, de-worming and the appropriate treatment or referral of moderately and severely malnourished children.
- UNICEF and partners screened approximately 10,746 children across the four flood affected provinces; 1,152 were found to be moderately malnourished, all of whom were supplemented with BP5 and 92 severely malnourished children were referred to hospital.
- UNICEF provided de-worming for 14,551 children and 14,546 children received Vitamin A supplementation.
- UNICEF and partners distributed approximately 77,000 ITNs to combat malaria.
- UNICEF actively participated in the Health Cluster at national and local levels, to ensure that all accommodation centers had access to basic health services, and providing technical support to the Ministry of Health to carry out epidemiological surveillance, cholera prevention, malaria prevention, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, drug distribution and immunization activities.
- In response to the Cyclone Favi emergency, UNICEF provided shelter materials, including tents and tarps, and ensured the coordination of basic health services in 18 health centres affected by the cyclone, including the Hospital in Vilanculos.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- As leader of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF worked with Cluster partners to ensure that all accommodation centers were covered with water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.
- UNICEF supplied water bladders, water purification supplies, water trucking services, jerry cans, buckets, latrine construction materials, soap and hygiene promotion for flood and cyclone affected populations, including the distribution of 40,000 cholera and hygiene promotion leaflets.
- UNICEF also provided technical, logistical and coordination support to the INGC and water authorities at national and local levels for the assessment of the WASH situation.
- In response to the Cyclone Favi emergency UNICEF furnished and coordinated the distribution of shelter materials, including tarps and ropes, to provide shelter to over 35,000 people in the immediate aftermath of the cyclone.
- UNICEF facilitated water purification, water trucking and sanitation to vulnerable communities, reaching 4000 people per day, and provided technical assistance to provincial and district water management authorities on the maintenance of water systems.
- UNICEF rehabilitated 332 classrooms and provided school tents for the creation of temporary learning spaces in the four cyclone affected districts of Inhambane Province, which benefited approximately 40,000 learners and their teachers.

Education
- As co-lead of the Education Cluster, UNICEF supported the provision of essential education supplies for accommodation centres and host community schools, including school tents to establish temporary learning spaces, learners’ kits, teachers’ kits and school kits.
- UNICEF provided technical, logistical and coordination support to the INGC and education authorities at national and local levels for the assessment of the education situation, the delivery of education supplies, the installation of education facilities and services, and the mobilization of teachers in accommodation centres and host communities affected by the two emergencies.
• UNICEF and partners rehabilitated over 330 classrooms affected by the cyclone, through the provision and coordinated distribution of school tents and galvanized corrugated roofing sheets.
• UNICEF distributed 500 learners' kits and 75 recreation kits to schools affected by the cyclone.

Child Protection
• As co-leader of the Protection Cluster, UNICEF worked to ensure that internationally recognized minimum standards of protection against abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination and neglect were maintained for the affected population sheltered in accommodation centers. This was achieved through support for the training of national police on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the provision of logistical support to ensure a permanent police presence in accommodation centres.
• UNICEF trained community activists on techniques for psycho-social support for children, and provided recreational kits consisting of play materials to children affected by the emergencies.
• UNICEF supported vulnerable households in cyclone affected areas by providing 1,000 household kits (containing jerry cans, capulanas, bars of soap, water purification supplies, cooking pots, cups, bowls, buckets, spoons, blankets and mats) to meet basic household needs.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
SOMALIA
In 2007

Overview

In 2007 UNICEF has been seriously challenged to mobilize an effective emergency response to several concurrent natural disasters, disease outbreaks and escalating conflict. In December 2006, an inter-agency flood appeal was issued including UNICEF shelter, health and nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene awareness, education and child protection interventions. This was followed shortly by the need to address an Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak and the mass displacement from conflict in Mogadishu. Within four months, close to 400,000 people were displaced from Mogadishu, increasing the stress on already fragile coping mechanisms in Southern and Central Somalia and exacerbating the spread of AWD. The various emergency response clusters showed strong improvement during this period, demonstrating better gap analysis and more focused response. The purpose of this update is to highlight the key achievements of the first half of 2007.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received (US$)*</th>
<th>Revised requirements by sector</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>2,824,800</td>
<td>3,925,810</td>
<td>5,084,000</td>
<td>1,158,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>7,400,000</td>
<td>5,063,686</td>
<td>9,054,107</td>
<td>3,990,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>6,136,000</td>
<td>4,647,031</td>
<td>7,042,000</td>
<td>2,394,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,979,876</td>
<td>3,434,369</td>
<td>4,094,085</td>
<td>659,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>2,473,350</td>
<td>3,878,278</td>
<td>2,873,350</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Non food items (NFIs)</td>
<td>952,300</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,967,500</td>
<td>967,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery &amp; Infrastructure (multisectoral)</td>
<td>1,735,750</td>
<td>630,436</td>
<td>1,735,750</td>
<td>1,105,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination &amp; Operation Support Services</td>
<td>Not included in original request</td>
<td>878,470</td>
<td>1,484,800</td>
<td>606,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>24,502,076</td>
<td>23,458,080</td>
<td>33,335,592</td>
<td>10,882,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes the Revised 2007 CAP figures and a total of $6,500,000 in the Somalia Flash Appeal and Horn of Africa Appeal for flood response issued in Dec 2006.

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for nutrition

- By the end of June 2007, more than 13,500 malnourished children were benefitting from UNICEF support to therapeutic, supplementary and community based feeding programmes.

- During the first half of 2007, 22,280 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea were reported in Central and Southern Somalia. UNICEF’s health and WASH programmes worked closely together to supply 35 cholera kits to partners operating treatment centres and over 1.5 million sachets of oral rehydration therapy to treatment centres and therapeutic feeding centres.
• Strong underlying programmes have contributed to preventing an increase in child mortality from preventable diseases. UNICEF continued to support over 100 Maternal and Child Health facilities with essential drugs and supplies, including nutrition monitoring equipment.

• The ongoing measles vaccination/vitamin A campaign is in its final stages, having reached an estimated 74% of children under the age of 14 in target areas with protection against measles, and 79% of children with Vitamin A supplementation to strengthen their immune system.

• To fight the 2005 polio outbreak in partnership with WHO, immunization campaigns in February-March 2007, campaigns reached 1.6 million children with 93% coverage. No new cases have been reported since March 2007.

• Since January, over 75,000 families have received long lasting insecticide-treated nets, targeting children under five and pregnant women (primarily funded by GFATM, but coordinated with UNICEF emergency response). Hospitals in Southern and Central Somalia have shown a marked decrease in admissions for malaria since 2006.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for WASH

• To control the AWD outbreak, UNICEF supported chlorination of water sources and social mobilization to raise awareness on hygiene and sanitation. Together, these reached approximately 150,000 people, resulting in improved knowledge on the benefits of adopting safe hygiene practices for 44% of the affected population and supporting health cluster initiatives.

• 2,152 trainers have been trained in hygiene education and 45 monitors trained in cholera preparedness and prevention, addressing participatory methodologies in personal hygiene, safe disposal of excreta, safe water, domestic hygiene and food hygiene.

• 2,325 latrine slabs have been fabricated by communities, giving 10% of the affected population improved access to sanitation.

• 127 shallow wells have been dewatered and rehabilitated and 57 drums of chlorine provided to partners to facilitate the chlorination of water sources. In addition, 132,800 bars of soap and over 12,000 jerry cans were distributed, alongside 1,500 sets of sanitation tools to contain the 2007 outbreak and prevent recurrent outbreaks.

Education

UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for education

• The “Back to School” campaign in flood-affected areas successfully brought more than 35,000 children back to the classroom in early 2007. Following major social mobilisation, distribution of school furniture and essential learning materials (school kits, blackboards, textbooks, etc) to selected schools, and training for Community Education Committees, all flood-affected schools in the Middle and Lower Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba and Hiran regions were re-opened in January.

• Psychosocial training provided for 545 teachers is improving their understanding of the unique psychosocial needs of primary school age children. The pedagogic skills of 428 teachers from both formal and alternative education in emergency affected schools/centres were strengthened through the successful mentoring programme.

• As an estimated 40,000 school children have been displaced from the Mogadishu area, UNICEF worked with partners, IDP community leaders and education authorities to register the children in their new locations, set up emergency classroom tents and mobilise displaced teachers to resume basic education activities. In preparation for the new school year, UNICEF is working with communities to erect over 340 school tents in various locations across Central and Southern Somalia to benefit approximately 44,000 children.

• The provision of non formal education supplies is benefiting more than 800 youth learners in villages in Central and Southern Somalia.
Child protection

- To provide psychosocial support for children, local partners have established child-friendly spaces in Central and Southern Somalia with UNICEF support near to the worst-affected communities displaced by insecurity. Child protection networks and local partners in Central and Southern Somalia continue to monitor human rights violations and child protection concerns and report monthly to UNICEF’s partner, Oxfam-Novib. This information is being utilized for local and international advocacy, to inform programmatic responses and as a basis for referral of individual victims to support services.

- With support from UNICEF, Somali Peace Line conducted two advocacy meetings for 30 representatives of Somali civil society organizations engaged in child rights, human rights and education. As a result of the meetings, a statement was issued through local media calling on both the TFG and other armed groups to: 1) Stop child recruitment; 2) Introduce policies against child recruitment in Somalia; 3) Release children recruited by the armed forces; 4) Raise the awareness of communities to improve the protection of Somali children. HornAfrik, the local media partner that aired the statement on child recruitment, is preparing to air radio messages on mine risk education alongside messages on protection of children, cessation of child recruitment and prevention of child separation.

- In addition to targeting thousands of women and girls with HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention information and access to testing services, UNICEF also reached 60 leaders among vulnerable populations, particularly those displaced, with key information to help protect their communities.

Shelter and Non food items

Over 250,000 vulnerable persons – primarily those who have been displaced – have received basic non-food survival items to strengthen their coping mechanisms in response to the December 2006 floods and intense conflict in Mogadishu.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION  
SWAZILAND  
IN 2007  

Overview  

On 06 June 2007, the Government of Swaziland declared a national drought disaster. A Flash Appeal was launched for US$ 18,710,457; UNICEF’s appeal amounted to US$ 2,472,800. So far no contribution has been received. The need of the Flash Appeal has been incorporated into the revised HAR, and will cover emergency needs up to end 2007.

UNICEF is the lead agency for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Child Protection; and Nutrition. Concerning education related activities, these are covered either under the Regular Programme Activities or under M&E that monitors school drop out of teachers and students alike.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>612,800</td>
<td>612,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>870,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>905,000</td>
<td>905,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>955,000</td>
<td>955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,472,800</td>
<td>2,472,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,640,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,472,800</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,472,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2006

For the 2007 HAR, the Swaziland Country Office requested US $ 3,640,000 to implement activities in relation to Neighborhood Care Points (for OVC), including Health and Nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection. However, no funding was received against the HAR request. Therefore, in the first half of 2007, none of the planned activities were implemented due to a lack of funding. However, regular programme activities include all mentioned key areas.

- UNICEF’s main activities in relation to **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** include: improved access to safe water and adequate hygiene systems in 100 Neighborhood Care Points, 30 schools and up to 20 therapeutic feeding centers, and to strengthen institutional and community monitoring and response capacity with regards to water related disease outbreaks.

- The main activities related to **Child Protection** include mobilization of communities, families, civil society and Government on prevention of abuse and exploitation of children and women, and to provide support and care for OVC, including shelters and psychosocial support.

- In the field of **Nutrition**, UNICEF and partners will establish at least 50 sentinel sites for nutrition surveillance, and upgrade/ initiate up to 20 therapeutic feeding centers to treat 1,200 severely malnourished children, and to fight diarrhea through provision of ORS, ReSoMal and Zinc for 16,000 children, and provision of micronutrients for children and pregnant and lactating women.
Overview

UNICEF Uganda requested US$ 48,010,545 against the Uganda CAP 2007 for humanitarian activities in the conflict affected north and northeast regions. In northern Uganda, two decades of armed conflict between the Uganda People’s Defense Forces (UPDF) and the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) have perpetuated a complex humanitarian situation, where over 2.0 persons live in internally displaced camps with 80 percent of internally displaced persons (IDP) being children and women. The renewal by the Government and LRA in April 2007 of a landmark Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, and the resumption of negotiations mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan hold the promise of an increasingly secure environment for return, rehabilitation and recovery. In the north-eastern, humanitarian indicators in the Karamoja sub-region remain consistently lower than national averages as the sub-region continues to experience an endemic conflict involving the agro-pastoralist Karamojong population. Following the Government’s resumption in May 2006 of a forced disarmament programme to address insecurity created by the illegal possession of firearms by some Karamojong members, security conditions have deteriorated particularly in parts of Karamoja which continue to witness armed confrontations between the UPDF and Karamojong warriors- significantly limiting humanitarian access.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>9,386,575</td>
<td>6,448,539</td>
<td>2,938,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>7,220,360</td>
<td>4,949,410</td>
<td>2,270,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9,179,530</td>
<td>2,549,120</td>
<td>6,630,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10,189,860</td>
<td>6,438,370</td>
<td>3,751,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>4,943,400</td>
<td>1,642,277</td>
<td>3,301,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter &amp; Non-Food Items</td>
<td>6,314,000</td>
<td>5,456,630</td>
<td>857,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination &amp; Support Services</td>
<td>776,820</td>
<td>71,197</td>
<td>705,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>Total</em></td>
<td><strong>48,010,545</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,555,543</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,455,002</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**The Uganda Country Office has not revised its 2007 HAR requirements.

Main UNICEF achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition
- UNICEF has immunized more than 283,000 (121%) children aged 6 months to 5 years against measles in Northern Uganda
- UNICEF, along with the Ministry of Health and implementing partners supported routine immunization services, with 216,000 (74%) children receiving DPT3
- In northern Uganda, more than 400,000 (85%) children aged 6-59 months received supplements of Vitamin A and an additional 1,200,000 (90%) children between 1 – 14 years received a single dose de-worming tablets through Child Days in northern Uganda
- Through Home Based Care, UNICEF and its partners treated more than 100,000 (46%) children for fever within 24 hours and an additional 50,000 (34%) children for diarrhea
- UNICEF and partners also assisted 2,800 acutely malnourished children in 11 therapeutic feeding centers and community based treatment programmes in northern Uganda
- In addition 135,000 ITNs were provided to pregnant women and families with children under 5 years of age in northern Uganda, providing for 21% of this group

Water and sanitation
UNICEF is the IASC cluster lead agency for water and sanitation.
- 200 new water points serving an additional 95,000 internally displaced persons
- UNICEF continued to support water systems in 57 IDP camps, providing safe water to over 850,000 IDPs with persons increasing access from 10 - 12 liters/person/day of safe, potable water
- 360,000 internally displaced persons gained access to appropriate sanitation through the installation of 8,998 latrine stances

**Education**

*UNICEF is the IASC cluster lead agency for education.*

- “Back To School, Go To School, Stay in School Campaign” in the first half of 2007 which saw 725,000 children (118% net enrolment) and 12,000 teachers (100% resume the term), however a major gap still remains to ensure adequate teacher numbers
- School-in-boxes and local language materials have also been distributed with reach of approximately 120,000 learners (52% girls)
- Approximately 154,000 (17%) children in all primary schools in the northern, eastern and Karamoja regions were provided with thematic curriculum materials for Primary 1.

**Child protection**

*UNICEF is the IASC sub-cluster lead for child protection and gender-based violence*

- 168 field staff trained on ethical monitoring and reporting on gross violations of children’s rights as part of the mechanism to monitor Security Council Resolution 1612
- 900 survivors of sexual and domestic violence reported to UNICEF GBV prevention and response programmes and received access to basic services
- 4720 UPDF personnel were trained on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Prevention of Underage Recruitment
- 64 (60%) Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in Northern Uganda were strengthened, allowing for the identification of 6,300 vulnerable children
- Over 1,000 formerly abducted children and youth returning from the LRA received psychosocial support, and access to educational and income generating activities.
- Over 2,080 former night commuting children in Acholiland were supported to return to their families
- In Northern Uganda, over 23,000 children and youth participated in psychosocial activities including peer support groups, structured play, basic skills training and IGAs.

**HIV/AIDS**

- 19,000 young people, aged 10 – 24 years, in IDP camps benefited from Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT)
- Over 24,000 pregnant women received improved antenatal care and Routine Counseling and Testing (RCT) services in northern Uganda
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
ZAMBIA
IN 2007

Overview

In 2007, Zambia faced an unexpected emergency situation, when late rains progressed into serious flooding which affected large parts of the country, most notably in the west, north-west north and east. UNICEF, along with government, UN agencies and NGO partners, responded quickly, ensuring the quick sending of health, water and sanitation and education supplies to affected populations.

UNICEF quickly responded by reprogramming US$ 497,390 of regular resources to meet the identified needs. However, no specific emergency contributions were received and the lack of funding limited UNICEF’s response. UNICEF’s contributions in the sectors of Health and Nutrition, Education and Protection and Water and Sanitation nevertheless made a difference in the lives of affected children and their families.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>890,000</td>
<td>0**</td>
<td>717,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>*</td>
<td>6,090,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,917,950***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.
** Due to the rapidly changing situation, a contribution of $ 172,050 was recorded against the regular country programme and was used for the flood response activities.
*** The CO has not revised its funding needs against HAR 2007.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS
- Procurement and distribution of essential drugs and medical supplies to flood affected regions, through the Ministry of Health.
- Support to in depth nutritional assessment in flood related areas – June 2007 through the National Food and Nutrition Commission and the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit

Water and environmental sanitation
- Water and Sanitation supplies (chlorine and water containers) procured and distributed by UNICEF as well as partners including IFRC.
- Preliminary assessment done in Easter Province in mid March identified many needs in terms of collapsed latrines and potential contamination of water points exacerbated by poor infrastructure and terrain. On-going assessments – by UNICEF and partners – underway.
- Co-ordination with cluster actors on-going

Education
- 640 “School-in-a-Box” kits “handed over” to the Government of Zambia’s Ministry of Education on Tuesday, April 24th. The kits will provide educational supplies to more than 60,000 Zambian children and 1,000 teachers in six provinces affected by flooding.
Child protection

- Nothing has been done in the time period, largely as the nature of the emergency did not involve large scale displacements of people. Psychosocial rehabilitation activities for affected school children were planned but not done due to lack of funds.
Overview

The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe is characterized by the simultaneous presence of acute ever growing humanitarian needs and more protracted, chronic vulnerabilities. The most acute and escalating humanitarian needs include those of populations affected by serious food insecurity, HIV and diarrhoea and cholera outbreaks as well as those displaced during the fast-track land reform programme, Operation Murambatsvina (OM) and more recent re-evictions. The more chronic vulnerabilities include inadequate access to basic social services, lack of agricultural inputs and disrupted livelihoods.

Recent studies report that the prevalence of stunting, which is the indicator for chronic malnutrition, is 30%. This is the highest since 1988. Zimbabwe is one of the countries hardest hit by the HIV epidemic, with an adult sero-prevalence rate estimated at 20.1%. Of the estimated 1.6 million orphans about 75% have been orphaned by AIDS.

Rapidly deteriorating economic situation has led to the deterioration of the basic social services. Inflation is officially at 4,700%, and in real terms perhaps three to four times that with IMF predicting it will rise to 100,000% by year end.

The health and education systems, eroded by a combination of deteriorating infrastructure, public expenditures and high attrition of human resources, are now characterized by shortages of essential supplies, reduced accessibility by the poor, low motivation of staff and weakened planning and management capacities. Access to safe water supply and basic sanitation also continued to decline due to the general economic decline, eroded institutional and community capacity, persistent droughts and the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Government has declared 2007 a drought year with expectations of only a third of the harvest. Matabeleland South is estimated to have lost about 95% of its potential harvest, while boreholes and dams are drying up. Preliminary findings from Nutrition Sentinels site surveillance carried in June/July are indicating deterioration in acute malnutrition levels most likely to be result of drought, increased food insecurity and periodic diarrhoeal outbreaks.

### Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF Requirements by Sector</th>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>4,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,865,500</td>
<td>2,865,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>4,190,000</td>
<td>1,812,096</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>2,377,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>224,114</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>775,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and support services</td>
<td>Not included in original request</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>381,576</td>
<td>381,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,790,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,186,210</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,037,076</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,850,866</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.*
Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition

- UNICEF procured all vaccine requirements for 2007 and is still awaiting supply for the last quarter of 2007.
- UNICEF has vaccinated over 1.4 million (83%) children aged 0-59 months against polio in the first Polio NID.
- More than 1.2 million (79%) children aged 6-59 months received supplements of Vitamin A through a major nation-wide supplementation campaign that took place together with Polio NID.
- UNICEF procured 180 tons LP gas which is being distributed to selected districts in order to support the cold chain.
- Distribution of ITN has started in the 17 districts.
- Training of health workers in comprehensive pediatric HIV management in progress.
- The community-based nutrition care programme operational in 8 districts has been further expanded to Harare and Bulawayo and has so far reached over 1,600 children with acute malnutrition.

Water and sanitation

- UNICEF strengthened its coordination role in water and sanitation humanitarian response by bringing together International and National NGOs working in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector.
- WASH Atlas covering the period 2006 – 2007 developed and distributed to all stakeholders.
- Cholera outbreaks in 9 locations that occurred between the month of January and May 2007 were brought under control.
- Through rapid provision of technical and material support such as water treatment tablets, water containers, bulk water storage tanks, IEC materials, chloride of lime and fuel UNICEF significantly contributed towards containment of the diarrhea outbreak in Kadoma and Gokwe North and South district during the month of June - August 2007.
- Emergency water supply interventions (bore drilling, flushing, repair and rehabilitation) in progress in the second largest city of Bulawayo that is experiencing acute water shortages.
- With the support from CERF, rehabilitation of water distribution network at Tongogara refugee camp is in progress.
- Procurement of water treatment chemicals for urban areas and treatment of water in communities without access to safe water supply in emergency situations has not been achieved due to unavailability of funding. If funding is not made available for this activity further outbreaks are expected to occur in various urban centers of Zimbabwe.
- Construction of app. 1,000 latrines for mobile and vulnerable populations and schools has been achieved in the locations of Victoria Falls and Harare.
- Training of communities in community based management of water and sanitation facilities in Bulawayo, Kariba, Gokwe North and Centenary and Buhera districts is in progress.
- UNICEF is continuing to provide technical support to district and areas affected by cholera and diarrhea outbreaks through support visits.

Education

Even though very limited emergency funding was received for education, UNICEF was able to use regular resources to fund some of the planned activities. The rest of the activities will remain on hold until funding is received. If UNICEF does not receive sufficient funding soon, planned activities in education will also have to be suspended.

- UNICEF constructed 32 classrooms and furnished them. 3,200 children are benefiting from these classrooms each year.
- UNICEF purchased and delivered textbooks for number of needed schools so 54,640 children have access to Mathematics, English, Social and Environmental Science.
textbooks on a 1:1 ratio. A further 37,240 children benefited through the procurement of 37,240 grades 4-7 life skills textbooks, 2,000 Sara Lifeskills Teachers manuals and 1,000 Sara Lifeskills Manuals for pupils.

- Through its Back to School Campaign, UNICEF enrolled further 2400 out-of-school children. Further 18,333 children were provided with writing exercise books.
- UNICEF provided fees, uniforms, levies and other indirect school costs to 500 OVC girls and teenage mothers from poor rural communities.

**Child protection**

- A total of 106 UNICEF and Humanitarian workers were trained through four training workshops that took place in different regions in the country. ICE materials have been produced to promote IASC Code of Conduct for prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation in humanitarian settings. 4,646 posters, 25,000 flyers for community awareness, and 7,000 flyers for humanitarian workers and community volunteers working with humanitarian agencies have been printed.
- UNICEF has been participating in the joint initiative led by ILO to support the government of Zimbabwe to address the Worst Form of Child Labour (WFCL) through two phases—(1) Identification of the WFCLs in the country and (2) Implementation of the priority actions.
- Study on the Child Trafficking (one of the Worst Forms of Child Labour as defined by the ILO Convention NO. 182) has been supported jointly with IOM (to be completed by September).
- In total, 1796 unaccompanied children deported from South Africa has been provided with interim care and transport support to their respective homes from the Child Center in Beitbridge through the partnership with the Dept of Social Services, IOM and SCN-Z.
- 1370 children affected by the emergency (some through internal displacement) have benefited from recreational activities including traditional dance, soccer, basketball, hockey and drum. UNICEF provided 3 recreational kits. Some recreational activities were combined with psychosocial support and awareness-raising on child abuse and exploitation.

**HIV/AIDS**

- UNICEF trained over 470 HBC volunteers and 1,620 youth volunteers through integration of OVC care and support into the home-based care (HBC) programmes and has reached at least 55,000 beneficiaries. Original target of 2,000 HBC volunteers needed to be reduced to 800.
- UNICEF is supporting nationwide mapping of HBC and counseling services approved by National AIDS Council (NAC) and will be undertaken in the third quarter of 2007.
- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 HBC kits and replenishment materials will be completed in the third quarter of 2007.
- UNICEF’s support to implementation of district action plans to address underlying causes of HIV infection among most vulnerable girls, including gender, cultural norms and gender-based violence is ongoing.
- UNICEF is in the progress of dissemination of 285,000 copies of IEC materials on HIV/AIDS and GBV.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE
IN 2007

Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region remains plagued by emergencies and provision of humanitarian assistance has proven to be difficult due to insecurity and access to population. The MENA profile is characterized by a combination of a few but very large, unrelenting, and high profile crises (OPT, Iraq, Sudan), other localized and mostly silent emergencies (Morocco, Yemen, Djibouti), recurring high levels of political tensions potentially resulting in armed conflict (Lebanon, Syria, Iran) and a set of countries prone to sudden and violent natural disasters (Iran, Morocco, Algeria).

In the first half of the year, the situation in the region has been dominated by the deterioration of the humanitarian crisis in Iraq and surrounding countries, Sudan, and by the continued instability of OPT and Lebanon due to the increased opposition of different internal factions.

Children and women inside Iraq are facing worsening conditions, particularly the IDPs population, which has now topped one million. Iraqi children and women in Syria and Jordan are in an equally precarious condition, living under ongoing social, emotional and environmental distress. Refugees families are seriously struggling and a growing number of children are out of school and into work, threatening their childhood and expose them to potential abuse. Current estimates suggest that around 750,000 people have gone to Jordan – a country with a population of just 5.7 million people. Jordan is already host to the largest number of UNRWA registered Palestinian refugees and bears the distinction of having the highest ratio of refugees to indigenous population in the world. Over 1.25 million Iraqis have gone to Syria and over 100,000 to Egypt.

UNICEF assistant to the urgent needs of Iraqi children has been dominated by insecurity and accessibility issues inside Iraq, luck of insufficient funding and coordination efforts in the sub-region.

In Sudan, the Darfur crisis continues to dominate the humanitarian scenario with a total conflict affected population of 4.2 million people. In recent months, displacement has increased and humanitarian access has decreased. The recent Security Council resolution approving a joint UN-AU peacekeeping force of 26,000 troops and police to Darfur has been welcomed as a step towards a more stable political solution. Southern Sudan is recovering from decades of conflict that has left 90% of the population living below the poverty line and has undermined the basic services on which children depend. The legacies of conflict include children who are still linked to armed forces and groups, injuries and deaths due to landmines, and exploitation and hazardous child labour due to poverty, unemployment and lack of access to schools and other basic services and victims of tribal conflict.

Across OPT, a deadly escalation in violence, a financial and political crisis, and unprecedented internal clashes have pushed humanitarian conditions to the edge of disaster. Palestinian children have never had it worse.

In Lebanon, the already fragile political situation has been seriously hampered by fighting escalated in the in Nahr al-Bared refugee camp between Fatah al-Islam militants and government troops and the situation is likely to deteriorate further in the near future (presidential elections in September).

The region has also witnessed a re-escalation of the conflict between the government and rebel forces in north western Saada province of Yemen, a nutrition crisis in Djibouti due to a drought as well as a deterioration of the nutrition situation amongst the Sahraoui refugees in the Algerian territory.
This mixed of vulnerabilities is further complicated by the fairly high proportion of very small UNICEF teams in most of the MENA countries, resulting in significant external support requirements in cases of crises. Furthermore, contrary to most regions, a large number of MENA governments could become solid response partners and leaders, should they be adequately supported and equipped with guidance and skills. Nevertheless, the very high level of political sensitivity in most of the MENA crises equally requires that UNICEF be adequately responsive and equipped with appropriate advocacy tools to promote and defend the causes of children even in cases where the state duty bearers themselves represent an obstacle to such causes.

### Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness and capacity-building</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency response</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>334,254</td>
<td>15,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building partnerships and coordination</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>600,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>334,254</strong></td>
<td><strong>265,746</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**The MENA regional office has not revised its original funding requirements.

**Main achievements: January – June 2007**

Due to a lack of funding received against the HAR, the MENA Regional Office used other resources to fund the activities mentioned below.

**Emergency preparedness and capacity-building**

- Support provided to 12 country offices for the revision of all Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP) in the region and missions to oPt, Iran, Jordan, Sudan, and Lebanon.
- Simulation exercises conducted in Djibouti, Yemen, Iran and Egypt;
- 1 Emergency Response Training for all Africa was organized in Nairobi. 11 staff from MENA region were trained;
- Expansion of the use of the Early Warning/Early Action global system to 11 out of 16 countries;
- Training workshop on child protection in emergencies for UNICEF staff and partners supported in February in South Sudan;
- Supported evaluation/lessons learned of emergency programming in Iraq; lessons learned exercise for Lebanon crisis and a report has been finalized; facilitated learning days during regional priority events;
- Initial meeting with the Red Crescent movement on possible partnership and training initiatives on emergencies. A pilot training for the IRCS (Iraqi Red Crescent Society) on emergency preparedness and response took place in January.

**Emergency response**

- Assessment on the immunization coverage amongst the Saharawi refugees in Tinduf, Algeria, conducted in June 2007;
- Procurement of vaccines and medical supplies for approximately 25,000 children in Tinduf, Algeria;
- Refresher training for 56 vaccinators in Tinduf, Algeria was conducted in February 2007;
- Procurement of educational supplies for around 24,000 children and teachers training plan prepared for the second part of the year in Tinduf, Algeria;
- Pre-positioning of health, nutrition and water related supplies in Yemen and oPt;
- Support to the creation of interagency database on drugs availability in oPt;
• Procurement of ITD stand by supplies for pre-positioning in the Region;
• Regional Emergency Roster under review;
• Support on recruitment process of emergency staffing for Jordan and Syria;

Building partnerships and coordination
• Participated to the regional UN network meetings organized in the first half of the year and to Inter-agency contingency planning exercises in (Lebanon, Syria, Djibouti, Iraq);
• Dissemination of humanitarian reform issues and organization of an IASC workshop in collaboration with OCHA;
• Participation to thematic workshop and meeting (1612 mtg -Education and Adolescents in Emergency);
Contributions under the 2006 Flash Appeal came late during the year leading to a significant carry over of funds in 2007. The latter combined with fresh contributions, in addition to the HAR, in 2007 provides the reason why the CO does not forecast any funding gap until the end of this year. In May/July 2007, the CO requested EPF and CERF contributions to address the needs of some 30,000 displaced Palestinians.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>1,451,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>0**</td>
<td>206,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>240,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>177,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,700,000</td>
<td>2,075,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** Original HAR did not include WES requirements.

***Due to carry-over funds from 2006, the Lebanon country office does not require any additional funds for the remainder of 2007.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and Nutrition

Over the last six months, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and NGO partners to ensure sustainable and improved health systems through the integration of community outreach services. Key activities include:

- Working with the MoPH and other partners to strengthen Lebanon’s primary health care system: expansion of the national routine immunization programmes in every district and establish a built-in management system; expansion of maternal and neonatal child health (MNCH) activities in conflict-affected and under-served/not served areas.
- Providing essential health materials and supplies to cover the needs of 200,000 children and 50,000 adults, including cold chain equipment consisting of: 200 gas refrigerators, 30 Solar refrigerators, 50 freezers, and 3000 vaccine carriers.
- Strengthening monitoring activities and outreach services through the provision of 27 vehicles for MoPH staff.
- Providing training to MoPH staff and national NGOs in emergency response planning along with other trainings including EPI, cold chain and vaccine management. Support was provided to the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) through the provision of 13 vans able to mobilize LRC teams in case of emergencies.
- Providing essential drugs and one 150KVA generator to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society for addressing needs of 30,000 displaced Palestinian refugees from Nahr el Bared to Beddawi camp.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The WASH sector was not included in the original HAR but, by May 2007, urgent complementary funds were required (CERF contribution) to cover needs for 30,000 displaced Palestinian refugees from Nahr el Bared to Beddawi camp. Key activities include:

- Providing 1 water pump and 3,000 hygiene kits comprising of 16 items combining personal hygiene and household cleaning materials.

Education

Since the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Education (MoE), NGO partners and UNICEF are making efforts to implement the Child Friendly School concept providing holistic services for children, including promoting healthy behavior, safe water and sanitation facilities, and support for mental and social health initiatives and providing remedial and literacy education. Key activities include:

- Working with the MoE and NGO partners in assessing schools in need of rehabilitation with priority to war affected and under-served areas. So far, 118 schools, affecting some 7,000 children, have been assessed with more than 50 schools currently under rehabilitation. Bidding process for an additional 25 schools will be completed by mid-August 2007.
- Providing training to teachers and counselors on the Child Friendly School concept including training in environmental and health education. A number of 117 teachers have been trained thus far.
- Working with the MoE and Ministry of Environment, and International Relief and Development (IRD), develop and implement environmental awareness activities in 1,000 public schools involving students, teachers, Municipalities and communities. The project aims at raising awareness on key environmental issues that will involve recycling paper and organic solid waste disposal. The project that is also co-sponsored by ECHO is in its preparatory phase. 4,500 drums (bins) will be provided shortly.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF through NGO partners, continued on providing support for psychosocial assistance and recreational activities for children affected by distress while also working on creating child protection networks involving communities and youth organizations in affected and under-served areas. Key activities include:

- Training of 130 animators in facilitating creative, recreational and sports activities in affected and underserved areas
- Training of 25 social and community workers to become counselors to parents and children in affected areas
- Maintaining minimal support to 25 Child Friendly Spaces established shortly after the aftermath of the 2006 July war.
- Establishing 7 Youth / community centers comprising of mobile teams to reach 71 villages (over 65,000 persons) in setting up child protection activities with emphasis on psychosocial support, MRE and conflict resolution affecting some 7,000 children. The project is in its preparatory phase and will also include the establishment of Child Protection networks in under-served areas.
- Establishing a referral system to support 895 children having medical disabilities or social additional needs in 25 villages in affected areas
- Supporting a 3 months summer camp (July- August- September) reaching out to 15,000 children in affected areas
Overview

Mid-way into 2007, occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is divided as never before. Between 9 and 15 June, Hamas’ military wing and Executive Forces (ESF) took control of the Gaza Strip in a violent insurrection against the Presidency and Palestinian Authority Forces. The June clashes ended the Palestinian National Unity Government established in February through the Saudi-sponsored Mecca Agreement; Prime Minister Salam Fayad, an independent, now heads an emergency government composed mainly of technocrats. As the international community collectively shores up financial and political support for PM Fayad, 160,000 civil servants in Gaza and the West Bank have received their first full salaries in 15 months.

June has been the deadliest month in 2007 for Palestinian children. Twenty-two died – 4 through inter-Palestinian fighting, 9 in the conflict with Israel, and 5 while tampering with unexploded ordinance. All the deaths save one were in Gaza. Fifty-three children have died since the beginning of the year. Children also witnessed egregious acts of violence including summary executions, attacks on hospitals, and the throwing of people off buildings to their deaths. UNICEF partners say children were used as spies, porters, and messengers by armed factions and a UNICEF-supported NGO registered 4 cases of children who had temporally lost their ability to speak – most likely because they had seen a public execution. Youth clubs registered as NGOs and affiliated to Fatah were taken over by ESF / Hamas, with several centers allegedly being used as interrogation and/or detention centers. Baby milk is in short supply and food prices for meat and vegetables are rising fast.

Gaza is almost entirely sealed off from the outside world. The closure of Karni crossing in particular means there have been no exports or imports of commercial goods. For the UN alone, this has resulted in the suspension of $213 million in development and construction projects. The World Bank estimates that 75% of Gaza’s factories have shut down, and over 68,000 workers temporarily laid off. More than 80% of Gaza’s people were already reliant of food assistance even before the crisis.

The June events cap at least seven months of unprecedented internal violence among Palestinian factions Since September 2006, unpaid civil servants, including teachers and health workers, have called rolling strikes that have kept thousands of children out of classrooms and health clinics. The impact was much harsher in the West Bank, where in May, for example, striking health workers brought immunization services to a complete halt in a majority of districts.

UNICEF-oPt faces new challenges in the operational landscape for humanitarian assistance. The change in leadership has resulted, for example, in a delay in the transfer of project funds into Gaza, as well as a reshuffling of some operational level staff. While this clearly impacts upon service delivery, UNICEF-oPt will continue working to shield children and women from the impact of violence and poverty, and to prevent any further deterioration in their well-being. We will strive to ensure that all children – regardless of geography and politics – are protected, and we will continue to advocate for humanitarian access for goods and services that are especially critical for children’s survival and development.
Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements***</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>8,631,000</td>
<td>1,871,308</td>
<td>8,292,500</td>
<td>6,421,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water &amp; sanitation</td>
<td>4,345,100</td>
<td>1,616,962</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>2,728,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,337,300</td>
<td>2,435,992</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>3,901,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>3,366,815</td>
<td>2,565,173</td>
<td>3,131,815</td>
<td>566,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents**</td>
<td>3,158,640</td>
<td>3,026,953</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>131,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,838,855</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,516,388</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,265,355</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,748,967</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** Grant agreement was signed between CIDA and UNICEF with a total estimated value of CAD $ 4,000,000, out of which UNICEF received 1st installment in the amount of US $ 1,869,160.

***The Health/Nutrition programme and Child Protection revised their requests downwards by 3.92% and 6.97% respectively. The Health & Nutrition revision was due to support provided by the Oman government to the Ministry of Health for MMR vaccines (450,000 doses) while the Child Protection revision was due to the limited absorption capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

**Health and Nutrition**
- UNICEF has helped the Ministry of Health and its partners to sustain the high immunization coverage (>90% for all antigens in 2006 and first half of 2007) through technical and logistics support, with the provision of vaccines and immunization related supplies (syringes, safety boxes) for 140,000 children aged 0-11 months.
- UNICEF facilitated the assessment, equipping and upgrading of 7 neonatal units in 7 hospitals in Gaza to meet the needs of 1,350 neonates who are expected to be at risk. Procurement of basic supplies needed for another 10 neonatal units in the West Bank has been initiated.
- UNICEF supported training in basic obstetric and essential neonatal care for 280 health providers (doctors, nurses and midwives) in 7 government hospitals in Gaza.
- UNICEF has supported the Health Management Information System through extensive networking and IT equipment (57 computers, 57 printers and 2 Servers) linking the laboratory units, 17 neonatal wards, hospitals directorates and statistical departments.
- UNICEF provided the public health laboratory has been with reagents, test kits and staff training to improve disease surveillance and routine random testing.
- Essential Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses drugs for up to 280,000 children under five years old, including oral rehydration salts, coxtrimazole, amoxicillin) were distributed to health facilities.
- UNICEF produced registration and vaccination record cards for an estimated 140,000 infants and pregnant women.
- Emergency primary health care kits along with obstetrics, midwifery, first aid, baby and family hygiene kits, including cold chain items were procured for pre-positioning for a combined target population of 320,000 people.
- Supplies (lab testing materials, reagents and equipment) to improve the quality of iodized salt and fortified flour has been procured, and micronutrient supplements (Vitamin A & D, and Fe) have been provided to the Ministry of Health in Gaza.
- The national breastfeeding strategy document has been finalized and endorsed by the new Minister of Health.
- An initial assessment of all hospitals with maternity wards, in preparation for implementation of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative in Gaza Strip, has been completed.

**Water and sanitation**

*UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for water and sanitation.*
• 11,455 people in 861 households in Eastern Gaza, rural areas of Rafah governate and Al-manara areas have access to safe water and sanitation through UNICEF-supported interventions.
• UNICEF has procured and distributed spare parts needed to rehabilitate water networks and wells in Tulkarem and Kafa neighborhood to serve an estimated 10,000 inhabitants.
• 3 small-scale brackish water desalination units were constructed to provide portable water to an estimated additional 20,000 inhabitants in Gaza.

Education
• An Emergency Committee has been established within the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and a contingency plan has been developed.
• UNICEF and the MoEHE provided transportation for teachers during the Tawjihi (national college entrance examinations).
• UNICEF has procured emergency supplies including school bags; Math and Science teaching kits; school-in-a-box kits; recreational kits; uniforms; remedial worksheets; and school copybooks to benefit about 50,000 students.
• As the sector lead in education, UNICEF in collaboration with Save the Children conducted a training workshop on Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crisis and Early Reconstruction. Participants from 14 UN agencies and NGOs participated from the West Bank.
• Many other activities were put on hold between January and June because of the financial boycott of the Palestinian authorities by the international community and the resulting strike action by unpaid civil servants.

Child Protection
• 2 additional psychosocial teams have been set up, bringing the total of psychosocial teams in oPt to 14, with full coverage of all districts of the West Bank and Gaza. The teams intervene immediately after emergency events and provide psychosocial support to children and parents.
• 2,546 emergency interventions (home and hospital visits) took place.
• 10,000 children and adolescents have been equipped with skills on how to better protect themselves and cope with violence. 830 children in need of further support have attended in-depth counseling.
• 13,391 caregivers received skills on how to provide increased protection to their children.
• 6,606 children participated in festivals as a way to meet with peers, play and release their stress.
• 310 team members and 32 volunteers were trained on crisis intervention and child protection issues.
• 1,597 children and families have received legal, psychological and social assistance in the socio-legal defense centers in Gaza, Deir El Balah, Khan Yunis, Bethlehem and Hebron. 442 calls were received through the toll-free helpline in Gaza. The number of calls has been 4 times higher during the peak of the crisis in June. To make the centers known to the population, 60,000 leaflets have been produced and 2 TV spots were produced and aired.
• 61,658 children and 195,019 adults were reached by Mine Risk Education messages in 11 high risk areas of the West Bank and Gaza strip.
• 2,000 families benefited from Mine Risk Education sessions in response to increased hazard of flood swept landmines caused by the collapse of the wall of a waste water treatment plant in North Gaza in March.

Adolescents
• 18 adolescent-friendly learning spaces have been established within youth centers in the West Bank and Gaza for which educational material, IT equipment, sports and music equipment have been procured.
• 3,600 adolescents engage monthly in non-formal learning (language, math, IT, life-skills) and recreational programs (music, sports, drama, art) in the adolescent-friendly learning spaces.
• 162 members of local management committees for the learning spaces - among whom were 144 adolescents - received training on child's rights and child's participation and this has provided

• 108 facilitators received training and have improved skills in facilitating daily learning and recreational sessions at the adolescent-friendly learning spaces.
Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original requirements North Sudan, including Darfur</th>
<th>Original requirements Southern Sudan</th>
<th>Total original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>39,797,195</td>
<td>10,400,000</td>
<td>50,197,195</td>
<td>26,903,679</td>
<td>23,293,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>23,529,500</td>
<td>6,020,000</td>
<td>29,549,500</td>
<td>19,271,694</td>
<td>10,277,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,421,622</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>11,921,622</td>
<td>7,796,242</td>
<td>4,125,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection and human rights</td>
<td>7,945,000</td>
<td>2,525,000</td>
<td>10,470,000</td>
<td>10,084,399</td>
<td>385,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine action</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>1,971,200</td>
<td>328,534</td>
<td>1,642,666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items and emergency shelter</td>
<td>12,778,285</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>15,978,285</td>
<td>9,689,808</td>
<td>6,288,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and common services</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>890,329</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral support for return</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>728,061</td>
<td>21,939</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic infrastructure and settlement development</td>
<td>230,760</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>230,760</td>
<td>188,347</td>
<td>42,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total* 87,702,362 31,445,000 121,868,562 75,881,093 46,077,798

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

**It is important to note that of the total amount received, $59.6 million is for Darfur and other emergency-hit areas of northern Sudan. This masks the large gaps remaining in Southern Sudan which is only 51% funded against these humanitarian targets.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and Nutrition

In Southern Sudan:
- Mass Measles Campaign (MMC) on track, with a combined total of 3 million children reached my mid year (1.5 million in 2007).
- Polio-free status of Southern Sudan has been maintained, with the routine EPI coverage maintaining a systematic increase, from 9% in 2006 to 13% my mid 2007.
- 80.5% of targeted children 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation once (the plan is to have all children in the age-group reached twice by end of the year).
- Polio free status, and immunization days, maintained.
In North Sudan, including Darfur:

- 38% (2.17 million) conflict and disaster-affected people in the Darfur States provided with essential and emergency primary health care services.
- Effective response to meningitis, measles and acute water diahorrea outbreaks.
- Polio free status, and immunization days, maintained.
- Emergency response training underway in three states for 120 health personnel.
- Equipment provided for quality emergency obstetric care to 130 health facilities in South Darfur, North Kordofan and Red Sea.
- Over 12,500 children in Darfur received nutritional support through supplementary or therapeutic feeding.
- Nearly 1.3 million children under five years of age received vitamin A supplementation.

**Water and Environmental Sanitation**

In Southern Sudan:

- 230,000 (46%) of the planned 500,000 have access to safe water.
- There are 398 additional safe water sources (224 new and 174 rehabilitated).
- 12,950 people (11%) of the 120,000 planned have access to improved latrines.
- 133 (133%) out of 100 Emergency Response Team (ERT) members trained from all the 10 states of Southern Sudan in readiness for any emergency response requirements.

In North Sudan, including Darfur:

- Access to improved drinking water facilities increased, reestablished or sustained for over 1.1 million internally displaced people, returnees and host communities.
- Access to safe means of excreta disposal increased, reestablished or sustained for 87,852 school children, internally displaced, returnees and host communities.
- Emergency supplies pre-positioned in all key hubs to maintain quick response capacity.

**Education**

In Southern Sudan:

- Although still being counted and verified, it is reported Gross Enrolment, including ALP and CGS has now reached 1.2 million (30% girls), this is an additional 400,000 (80%) of 2007 target.
- Critical Go to School materials (11,378 student kits, 13,718 teacher kits, 1,171 h/kits and 9 million exercise books) have so far been distributed to counties and schools (100%) of 2007 plan; 7,000 student and teacher kits procured (41%).
- 150 (100%) programme trainers and tutors trained for Fast Track TT, 1,300 (52%) teachers trained; 1,100 (122%) teachers trained in Intensive English Course.

In North Sudan, including Darfur:

- Nearly 35,000 children have increased access to basic education.
- Over 240,000 children have increased access to quality learning materials through distribution of supplies, educational kits and other materials.
- Nearly 60,000 children in Darfur are receiving food at school in collaboration with the World Food Programme.

**Protection and Human Rights**

In Southern Sudan:

- Training and other technical assistance provided to the Southern Sudan DDR Commission for strengthening the DDR children system, 939 children associated with SPLA registered, though only 25 have been demobilized to date.

In North Sudan, including Darfur:

- Action plan signed with SLM/A for the release of over 1,500 children and information under review about an additional 200 children in the East possibly associated with armed groups. Some 150 children in Abyei registered for release.
- Training done for over 800 troops from the African Union Mission in Sudan on Child Rights and Protection.
• Nearly 130,000 vulnerable children benefiting from protection programmes in Darfur, Kosti, Khartoum camps and South Kordofan through child friendly spaces, youth centres, recreational activities and vocational training.

Mine Action

In Southern Sudan:
• More than 156,000 people (26%) of the planned 598,000 in high risk areas have benefited from Mine Risk Education.

In North Sudan, including Darfur:
• Over 320,000 people reached with mine risk education through over 30 teams working in displaced camps, departure centres and way stations.

Cross Sectoral Support for Returns
• Returning internally, displaced people and refugees have access to thematic Sudan Information Campaign for Returns information, education and communication materials with additional specific information on health, safety and security usually broadcast through radio programmes and Community Radio Listening Groups.
• About 240,000 returnees in South Kordofan and Blue Nile accessing primary health care services including malaria nets and anti-malarial drugs.
Overview

With the ongoing violence in Iraq, the number of Iraqi refugees seeking safety elsewhere has risen to around two million. Syria, bearing the brunt of this exodus, currently hosts some 1.5 million Iraqi refugees, half of whom are children. Over the past 6 months Iraqi refugees residing in Syria have faced aggravated difficulties due to overcrowding and their ambiguous legal status. Despite the Syrian government’s support, families have limited access to public services such as schools and health clinics, and are often unable to secure a sustainable income. In addition, there are some 700 Palestinian refugees from Iraq living in Al Hol camp (north-east of Syria) and Al Tanf camp (between Syrian and Iraqi borders). UNICEF has joined UNHCR and UNRWA in supporting the educational, water and sanitation needs of these Palestinian Iraqi refugees.

In an effort to address the above emergency issues, UNICEF Syria has called for an amount of US$2.5 million as part of a regional appeal. As donors did not respond, the office borrowed US$1.5 million from UNICEF’s Internal Emergency Program Fund (EPF) to allow work to continue. UNICEF Syria also participated in Joint Appeal with UNHCR in July 2007, calling for an additional US$19,260,000 to support education for Iraqi refugees. While some donors have expressed interest no funding has been received to date.

Meanwhile, UNICEF Syria continued to support UNICEF operations in Lebanon in context of military clashes near Tripoli resulting in displacement. This included the rapid provision of sanitation and recreation kits from pre-positioned stocks and the procurement of a truck.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements**</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>235,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>Not included in original</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>235,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,260,000</td>
<td>19,260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>192,600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and communication</td>
<td>Not included in original</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Not included in original</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral</td>
<td>Not included in original</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project coordination and documentation</td>
<td>74,900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>74,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on emergency preparedness and response</td>
<td>32,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>32,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>770,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21,117,000</td>
<td>21,117,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Related to support for Iraqi children in Syria.
Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition (US$ 106,575 from EPF loan spent)
- Rapid assessments of PHC services in Rural Damascus.
- Advocacy for health interventions with senior government officials and participation in meeting of Ministers of Health of Iraq, Syria and Jordan.
- Plan of Action with Syrian Ministry of Health (MOH) was handed over to the Minister of Health.
- Support to child immunization including supply of cold chain equipment and mop up operation.
- Support to MOH training of about 300 health workers from 20 primary healthcare centers to strengthen outreach and quality of health services provided to Iraqi communities.
- Provision of health kits containing essential drugs.
- Doubled pre-positioning of health supplies to serve the needs of 40,000 refugees.
- Roundtable hosted by UNICEF concerning a nutrition strategy, including situation of Iraqi refugees in Syria.

Water and sanitation (US$190,080 from EPF loan spent)
- Pre-positioned hygiene kits for Iraqi refugees.
- Supplying UNICEF Lebanon with hygiene kits in response to emergency in Tripoli.
- Support to WES activities at Al Tanf camp for Palestinian refugees from Iraq.

Education (US$ 1,703 from EPF loan spent)
- Advocacy with senior government officials to strengthen education services for Iraqi refugees and address key enrolment constraints.
- Developed Plan of Action aimed at getting 100,000 more Iraqi refugee children into Syrian schools during 2007-2008.
- Discussions with EU led to draft Commission Decision pledging 3 million euros to support basic education in areas affected by a large influx of Iraqi refugees.
- One Emergency Education Officer now deployed to coordinate UNICEF activities.
- Emergency Education Team with UNHCR started work to accelerate action on back to school campaign.
- UNICEF participating in weekly meetings of Coordination Committee with Ministry of Education and UNHCR.
- Facilitated UNOPS missions to Syria to support MOE procurement of Print Machinery and study of options to build prefabricated schools.

Child Protection (US$ 128,529 from EPF loan spent)
- An agreement was signed with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to set up psychosocial support activities for Iraqi children and women refugees in Syria for an initial amount of US$ 200,000 until the end of the year. Outreach expected will be 4,000 children per month.
- The first Child Friendly Space (CFC), operated by SARC, is functioning at the UNHCR Refugee Registration Center, at Douma (Damascus outskirts). It receives between 70- 100 Iraqi children every day, providing recreational and psychosocial support and services to Iraqi children, adolescents and mothers.
- Some 40 SARC volunteers have completed training to staff additional centers with the number expected to reach 80 in the near future. Four newly established community, centers supported by UNHCR, will host the CFSs.
- An agreement between the Palestinian Red Crescent, UNICEF, UNHCR and NGO Movimondo is underway to provide psychosocial assistance and child-friendly spaces to Palestinian refugees from Iraq in Al Tanf.
- Following two field trips and a planning retreat with the Ministry of Culture, a plan is being drafted for utilizing Cultural Centers in Rural Damascus to provide safe spaces for children.
- A study on the challenges faced by Iraqi adolescent girls and available services to them has been completed and discussed at a roundtable of UN agencies and NGOs. A network is being established and discussions are underway on possible support to one project.
- One full time UNICEF Protection Officer has been identified and will join early September.
Advocacy and communication (US$ 10,408 from EPF loan spent)
- An advocacy strategy, the development of material and establishing a UNICEF Syria website are underway.
- Briefings on UNICEF action were given to the EU, the US and UK embassies, the Islamic Development Bank, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Refugees International, the Swiss Delegation Cooperation, Premiere Urgence, Solidarités (French NGOs) and the French Red Cross.
- Interviews were given to Jazeera TV International, Iraqi Sharkia TV, and UN Radio.
- There is recognition that programme communication material is severely absent and this is being addressed.

Monitoring and evaluation
- Several monitoring visits were conducted to the Douma Registration Center and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.
- With UNICEF support and participation, Ministry of Health conducted a rapid health assessment which gathered quantitative and qualitative data from Iraqi refugee settlements and healthcare facilities.
- Field trip to Al Hol camp by UNICEF Representative and emergency focal point.
- Field trips to Primary Healthcare Centers for Iraqi refugees.

Cross-sectoral (US$ 11,300 from EPF loan spent)
- Operating Expenses (warehousing, information technology, security, transport, etc.)

Project coordination and documentation
- To enhance office capacity to meet the emergency needs of Iraqi refugees, several additional staff have been identified and started to join. These include an Emergency Coordinator, an Emergency Field Officer, a Child Protection psychosocial specialist, an Emergency Education Officer, an Emergency Supply Assistant and a few support staff and consultants.

Training on emergency preparedness and response
- UNICEF Syria participated in the Joint UN Emergency Preparedness Planning exercise and the updating the joint UN EPR plan.
The Regional Office for South Asia has not received any funding against the 2007 HAR to date. Due to a lack of funding some of the planned activities are therefore currently on hold. The office was nevertheless able to use other resources to carry out a number of important activities. Emergency funding is urgently required to be able to reach all objectives set out in the 2007 HAR.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reinforcement of linkages leading from preparedness to early action at the country level</td>
<td>1,258,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>1,258,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resources reinforcement: Regional Rapid Response Team (RRRT) and surge capacity at regional level</td>
<td>537,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>53,800**</td>
<td>53,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>1,795,800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,311,900</td>
<td>1,311,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006. **DFID funds (US$ 268,800) that were not received against the HAR were used to cover the cost of the Nutrition Advisor-Emergency post in the Regional Office while ECHO funds (US$ 215,100) not received against the HAR were used to fund the Project Officer-Emergency post. Both funding allocations were in relation to the ROSA component of a global UNICEF cooperation agreement with each donor for strengthening UNICEF’s emergency preparedness and response capacities.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Reinforcement of linkages leading from preparedness to early action at the country level

1. Operationalization of contingency plans of UNICEF country offices in the region.

Funding received from DFID and ECHO for strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities and funding from the Government of Japan for Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza preparedness have enabled the Regional Office for South Asia to achieve the following:

- Finalization and Operationalization of Human Influenza Pandemic Contingency Plans. The 8 South Asia Region (SAR) country offices (COs) and the Regional Office have received support to update plans. Regarding their operationalization, seven of eight SAR countries underwent SWOT simulations during the first quarter of 2007 (five COs plus state/provincial offices in India – 2 – plus Pakistan – one). The exception, Sri Lanka, sent two staff to the UNICEF Karachi (Pakistan) Provincial Office exercise in March, and a SWOT for Sri Lanka is scheduled for later this year. Reporting from simulations has led to a final report, the compilation of lessons learnt, the finalization of revised simulation package and CO-level action plans. Regarding the action plans, a monitoring matrix was formulated and disseminated. By 31 May, a status report was prepared on 12 priority actions identified by each of the COs during SWOT simulations.
• **Updating and Operationalization of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) and Contingency Planning.**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka COs received support for the operationalization of their emergency preparedness and response plans. Six of eight COs participate in the UNICEF Early Warning/Early Action (EW/EA) system. The December 2006 update of the original December 2005 Regional Office EPRP was updated in March 2007 (Operations component only).

• **Use of New Emergency Preparedness Tools.**

There has been extensive information sharing with all COs on new tools development. Pakistan and Sri Lanka EPRPs incorporate CCC Performance Monitoring Indicators. A draft Cluster Leadership Approach checklist developed by HQ was reviewed by the Regional Office. An integrated package of new emergency tools (CCC Performance Monitoring Indicators; multi-sectoral rapid assessment tool kit; DevInfo version 5.0 with its Emergency Info component) has been rolled out on a pilot basis during training sessions held in the India State Office of Assam as well as the Afghanistan and the Maldives country offices.

2. **Emergency contingency supplies pre-positioning and management.**

Under the then second phase of an ECHO-funded emergency preparedness project, the Regional Office collaborated with staff from the UNICEF Supply Division in Copenhagen to install in late January-early February the “UNITRACK” system in the UNICEF country offices in Afghanistan and Pakistan, respectively.

It is regrettable given the significant work achieved in other aspects of operationalization of emergency plans, that funding has not been forthcoming for supply pre-positioning.

**Human resources reinforcement – Regional Rapid Response team (RRRT) and surge capacity at regional level**

1. **Maintain requisite level of staff within Regional Emergency Planning Cluster**

Funding from the European Commission Office of Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) was allocated for a third phase, to run from April 2007-end September 2008, of an emergency preparedness project that began in 2005. Under this allocation, funding has been provided for the Project Officer-Emergency position within the Regional Emergency Planning Cluster. This staff member works with the Regional Emergency Advisor in the full-range of technical assistance, knowledge management and internal management functions discharged through the Regional Emergency Planning Cluster.

2. **Reinforcing Regional Office staffing in line with Cluster Leadership Approach responsibilities**

Thanks to funding received from the DfID (Department for International Development/UK), the Regional Office for South Asia was able to hire a Regional Nutrition Advisor (US$ 268,800) who began work within ROSA in late April 2007. The focus of project officer’s work during the ensuing period through June has been on developing and applying in Nepal, as an initial pilot study, a standard tool for the diagnosis of nutrition sector and cluster capacities and gaps in country offices. Other major areas of concentration in support of South Asia Region country offices in 2007 will include: analysis of nutritional rehabilitation activities and related protocols; defining, field-testing and evaluating approaches for the case management of severe malnutrition; review of nutrition in emergencies elements within Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans.

3. **Maintaining and updating regional external surge capacity rosters**

Nothing to report due to lack of funding.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
AFGHANISTAN
IN 2007

Overview

A total amount of USD 15,961,912 was requested for the Afghanistan HAR to cover the Emergency and Humanitarian Requirements for Afghanistan in 2007. A subsequent appeal for USD 762,803 was launched to cover the immediate needs of returnees deported from Iran.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR and Appeals (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>1,908,636</td>
<td>2,204,471</td>
<td>2,019,439</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>2,093,548</td>
<td>2,518,170</td>
<td>2,268,548</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8,013,631</td>
<td>1,517,052</td>
<td>8,120,631</td>
<td>6,603,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>275,775</td>
<td>50,460</td>
<td>285,775</td>
<td>235,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian response and coordination</td>
<td>3,670,322</td>
<td>3,288,493</td>
<td>4,030,322</td>
<td>741,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,961,912</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,578,646</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,724,715</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,580,723</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and Nutrition:

- Measles and Tetanus vaccination campaigns were conducted in the Southern and Western Provinces and 396,192 children under the age of 12 and 177,981 women of child bearing age were vaccinated against Measles and Tetanus respectively.

- Medical supplies, emergency health kits & ORS for 140,000 people was procured and dispatched to zonal Offices for emergency preparedness and response. 50 Emergency Health Kits and 50,000 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) have already been delivered to Kunar and Kandahar Provinces in response to the floods.

- Training of 16 care providers in management of severe childhood malnutrition has been completed in the southern provinces. Nutrition supplies for 2,000 malnourished children & micronutrient tablets for 5,000 pregnant women were procured and delivered to provincial health departments in the southern region. So far 395 malnourished children have been treated in the Therapeutic Feeding Units.

- In eight drought affected provinces of the country, 65,496 Kg of BP5 were distributed, benefiting 219,780 children under the age of five and 43,956 pregnant women.

- UNICEF is supporting Nargarhar teaching hospital to strengthen management of childhood diseases for reducing infant and child mortality. The support includes medicines and staff cost for a period of 3 months.
Water and environmental sanitation
- The construction of 343 community water points in the South is ongoing and the technical assessment for implementation of 200 hand pump water points in Panjwai district of Kandahar and 1,200 family latrines are in progress. The procurement of materials for 100 water points and construction of 200 latrines for the south is completed. An additional 300 community water points and one strategic water point are planned in the south, west, and northern drought-affected areas. Planning has also started for implementing activities to increase access to water and sanitation for Afghan returnees in the south and west, targeting 10,000 families.

Education and Child Protection:
- UNICEF procured 130 tents and 3,000 floor mats to cover the emergency needs of 40,000 student and 1,300 teachers. So far over 4,000 students have benefited from distribution of emergency education supplies, in response to natural disasters and attacks on schools, to ensure school functionality.
- The construction of 13 Cost Effective Schools in the Northern Provinces of Samangan and Baghlan is ongoing. Local communities are involved in all aspects of this work and over 6,240 students will benefit from this project. Building cost-effective schools is one of the strategies of UNICEF to address the shortage of classrooms in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and communities. UNICEF is utilizing all possible resources, including from emergency funds to build 247 schools in 2007, many of them already completed.
- A national workshop on Education in Emergencies was conducted with full participation of Ministry of Education, provincial education departments, NGOs, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority and UNICEF, to address education concerns in emergencies, particularly in insecure areas. As a result UNICEF is developing a psychosocial support package and recreational kits targeting 40,000 students across the country.

Humanitarian Response and coordination
- Family kits (blankets, tarpaulin hygiene and cooking utensils) and warm clothing (jackets,) were provided to 12,879 families affected by natural and man-made disasters covering a total population of about 90,000. Provision of non-food items complemented food assistance provided by WFP and the contribution form other UN agencies, Government and Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) as a single package.
- Procurement of non-food supplies (family kit, blanket, tarpaulins, warm cloths and jerry cans) for 40,000 families is in progress to assist IDP families in the south, families affected by natural disasters and those returning from Pakistan and Iran.
- An Avian/Human Influenza simulation exercise was conducted in UNICEF Afghanistan Country Office supported by UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia. The country office management team, programme sections, Operation units and Zonal Offices participated in the exercise. The simulation revealed a number of gaps resulting in steps being taken to strengthen emergency preparedness for A/H influenza.
- Two armored vehicles were ordered and will be deployed to Kandahar to support monitoring of lifesaving interventions for women and children. This will help the office to comply with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and ensure staff safety during field trips.
• A two-day workshop was conducted with the main partners in emergency response, in order to derive a draft multi-sectoral rapid assessment tool for use during the initial stages of a disaster.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
NEPAL
IN 2007

Overview

The appeal through the HAR for 2007 totaled US$ 6,358,000 and is aligned with the UN Common Appeal for Transition Support (UNCATS). As a result of the need to respond to the floods in Nepal, UNICEF has made an appeal for US$ 1,424,731 through a supplement to the UNCATS, which is included in the revised funding requirements. The office has utilized US$ 63,000 allocated for emergencies and additional regular resources of US$ 200,000 to purchase emergency supplies, plus it has provided emergency supplies valued at US$ 120,000 from its pre-positioned stock.

The revised funding requirements at the end of Mid Year Review in July amount to US$ 8,645,158 as shown in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: Funds received by UNICEF against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>1,055,000</td>
<td>1,813,380</td>
<td>2,586,225</td>
<td>772,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental</td>
<td>495,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,098,439</td>
<td>1,098,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>514,290</td>
<td>514,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,320,000</td>
<td>3,669,860</td>
<td>4,078,204</td>
<td>408,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine-risk education</td>
<td>368,000</td>
<td>82,848</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>285,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>6,358,000</td>
<td>5,566,088</td>
<td>8,645,158</td>
<td>3,079,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and Nutrition
- Funds for the essential health services project were received in the second quarter. Initial implementation tasks undertaken include identifying partners developing plans of action plus TORs for baseline and needs assessment surveys.
- Agreement on Community Therapeutic Care programme finalized with the Ministry of Health. Pilot project document, supply procurement plan, medical protocol, guidelines and manuals have been prepared.

Water and Environmental Sanitation
UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for water and sanitation
- No funding was received, however approx. $20,000 RR utilized to support rehabilitation of landslide damaged water supply schemes in 3 VDCs of one district.
- Pre-positioned stock of water treatment supplies, hygiene kits, bed nets and tarpaulins distributed in 11 most flood affected districts in southern Nepal. Additional supplies being procured.

Education
No funding was received for education sector. UNICEF has maintained limited stocks of some educational kits for rapid response to meet educational needs of children in emergencies.

Child Protection
UNICEF is lead agency coordinating the Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) Working Group nationally and regionally and cluster lead in child protection CAAFAG
• Agreements signed with 13 agencies (8 national NGOs and 5 INGOs) for the implementation of the CAAFAG program in 26 districts,
• Negotiations underway with ICRC for reunification in 22 districts, with WFP for food in the interim care centres and children placed into foster care; with INSEC and Advocacy Forum for a referral mechanism: and with Trans Cultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO) to provide training on psychosocial support. Coordination with the government on reintegration issues is ongoing.
• Tools & guidelines for family tracing, reunification, operating interim care centers, providing psychosocial care, reintegration and communication developed.
• Training of partners conducted on psychosocial care & support, community-based reintegration, coaching/mentoring and administrative and operational issues,
• 120 NGOs and 500 community members trained in prevention of children’s recruitment, plus return and reintegration; 30,000 community members and 100 UNMIN monitors sensitized on return and reintegration of CAAFAG.
• 23 interim care centers established
• The registration completed in one out of seven cantonments with 25 per cent identified as children under 18 years of age.

Implementation of UNSCR 1612 – Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
• The December 2006 Country Report was officially launched in February 2007 with the participation of United Nations agencies, Government of Nepal, media and civil society.
• Data collected by Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on Children in Armed Conflict (CAC) Task Force August 2005 - February 2006 shows 46 deaths, 147 injuries under killing and maiming, 2036 children including 483 below 15 years used and recruited in armed groups, 152 individual and 134 children in groups reported abducted, 363 incidents of attacks against and use of schools and 196 minors reported unlawfully detained.

Community based paralegal committees to address violence, abuse and exploitation of children and women
• Training conducted for district resource groups (6 regional courses) and paralegal members (75 district/ward level courses)
• Paralegal manual reviewed to include new topics such as reconciliation of returning population.

Mine Action
• Surveillance System on mines, IEDs and other ERW providing reliable data on victim-activated explosions involving civilian casualties. Data used to advocate and prioritize mine action activities.
• Joint Working Group launched a national campaign, “Don’t Touch Explosives – Save Limbs, Save Lives” in February 2007. Radio spots produced in Nepali and six local languages and aired on 36 national and local FM radio stations. Messages were also published in 51 regional and district level and 9 national newspapers.
• Nepal Red Cross/ICRC trained 135 Mine Risk Education (MRE) focal points from over 40 districts in emergency MRE and provided 116 ‘Emergency MRE kits’. Over 100,000 brochures and 10,000 posters disseminated in at-risk areas.
• 5,000 Hazard signs provided to the Nepal and CPN (Maoist) Armies. 58 Nepal Army minefields and 7 Maoist Army storage areas have been marked.
• 180 UNMIN arms monitors and 48 UNMIN electoral monitors receive a one-hour safety briefing on IED, mines and ERW conducted by UNICEF.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action in Sri Lanka for 2007 was originally budgeted at US$9.65 million. UNICEF also participated in the 2007 UN Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for Sri Lanka. As a result of the intensifying conflict in the North and East of the country, UNICEF and UN agencies revised the CHAP at mid-year to reflect additional funding needs in response to the increased numbers of internally displaced and resettled populations. Original HAR requirements were adjusted to align with the revised CHAP requirements, which now amount to US$10.7 million. To date, UNICEF has received US$4.7 million from Australia, USA and the Central Emergency Response Fund grant.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>970,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,101,503</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>698,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,274,500</td>
<td>2,244,250</td>
<td>969,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,012,395</td>
<td>1,572,000</td>
<td>559,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food relief items</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,650,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,668,398</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,666,250</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,997,852</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition

UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for nutrition and is the focal point for health coordination at the sub-national level. Even though no emergency funding was received for health and limited funds were received for nutrition, UNICEF was able to use regular resources and tsunami funding to carry out some of the planned activities in the tsunami/conflict-affected districts (six out of the nine tsunami-affected districts are conflict-affected).

- UNICEF participated in 14 assessments of IDP health status. Findings were reviewed and followed-up at bi-weekly coordinating consultations, led by the Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services (DPDHS).
- UNICEF provided 178 metric tonnes of high energy biscuits (HEB) to meet two months requirements for 29,832 vulnerable persons, notably pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five living in IDP camps in the North East. Another 61.2MT of HEB were pre-positioned to meet the emergency needs of 27,000 vulnerable persons for one month.
- A nutrition rehabilitation programme (NRP) was implemented for severely undernourished children under five in hospitals and in community-based environments of Batticaloa and Jaffna using a protocol that was developed with technical support from UNICEF. In Batticaloa, health workers reported that all children registered in the NRP (some 361 so far) gained an average weight of 400g after two weeks of treatment.

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4 CERF grant administered by OCHA of US$1.189 million was received by UNICEF on behalf of WASH partners; UNICEF’s portion totaled US$145,000.
UNICEF supported health promotion activities through community-level health promoters in all IDP locations. Key messages include ORS preparation, breastfeeding and complementary feeding, hygiene promotion and immunization.

UNICEF provided de-worming tablets for pregnant women and vitamin A supplementation for nursing mothers and under five children in all IDP areas.

20 Mobile medical clinics in Batticaloa were supported, benefiting over 640 persons with immunization services and treatment of common diseases. Health workers were supported to conduct mobile health team visits to IDP and resettlement sites.

UNICEF distributed 44,000 mosquito nets in all IDP camp locations as a precautionary measure against vector-borne diseases.

**Water and environmental sanitation**

UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for water and sanitation. The WASH Emergency Task Force at the national level comprises members from ACF, EU, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, OXFAM, UNHCR, and UNICEF. Similar coordination mechanisms are established at district level. These fora have streamlined information sharing among national agencies and decentralized structures of implementation in line with the National Policy of Water and Sanitation.

- WASH sector provided basic services to 265,000 IDPs, representing about 50,000 IDP families living in 244 camps and communal places or with host families.
- 2,726 Emergency and semi-permanent toilets were constructed and are being used by 10,904 IDP families. On average, 978 m³ of safe water is supplied everyday to 44,000 families through water bowser or tube wells equipped with hand-pumps.
- New designs of portable and collapsible toilets, bathing places and water stands were developed and used.
- UNICEF supported septage collection and sanitary disposal of solid waste, particularly in Batticaloa district camp sites.
- UNICEF provided on-going technical support to camp managers and camp volunteer committees in implementing the proper operation, routine maintenance, and simple repairs of water and sanitation facilities.

**Education**

UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for education. Some 45,000 students in the east, 1,800 teachers and 20,000 students in the Vanni remain displaced. More than 225,000 students are living in conflict-affected Northern and Eastern provinces.

- UNICEF provided essential education materials for 45,000 displaced children in the east and supported Ministry of Education with 140,000 student kits for all students in Jaffna.
- 30 Temporary learning spaces (out of 90 required) were constructed; essential teaching supplies were provided for 300 classrooms (out of 450 needing support); temporary transport was provided to teachers working in remote and vulnerable IDP schools.
- With technical assistance from UNICEF, a consolidated syllabus for students needing to catch up with their age peers was developed; and a consolidated syllabus and psychosocial training for 1,100 teachers (out of 2,000 identified) was carried out with capacity building of government partners initiated at all levels.
- A network of emergency education focal points was established at central, provincial and zonal levels within the existing education system.
- UNICEF supported the establishment of the National Psychosocial Plan under the Ministry of Education to ensure that each school has a trained focal point to address the psychosocial needs of children.
- 1,100 Teachers received training to strengthen their capacity in providing children with quality education and appropriate psychosocial support at the classroom level. To date, an estimated 50,000 students in conflict-affected communities benefited from teachers trained on psychosocial support.
- UNICEF conducted initial baseline surveys and assessments in the focused districts in response to changing environments and needs.
Child protection
UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for child protection complementing UNHCR’s overall protection cluster lead. A network of partners (including Save the Children in Sri Lanka, Christian Children’s Fund, among many more local NGOs) working under a national child protection coordination forum meets on a bi-weekly basis to review issues on prevention and response to all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation as a result of the emergency.

- 25 Cases of killing and maiming of children were verified by the Task Force on monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violations under Security Council Resolution 1612 (excluding underage recruitment cases).
- UNICEF recorded 6,461 children abducted (6,154 by LTTE and 307 by Karuna) with 1,789 still being held (1,591<sup>5</sup> by LTTE and 198 by Karuna Faction<sup>6</sup>) as of end May 2007. Between January to May 2007, 108 children were reported to have been recruited by the LTTE and 91 by the Karuna Faction, while 106 children were verified as released by the LTTE and 27 verified as released by the Karuna Faction.
- UNICEF and partners supported registration of separated and unaccompanied children and children with single parents in all IDP sites. In Batticaloa, 71<sup>7</sup> separated children were registered, and all were placed in the care of neighbors and relatives. In Jaffna, 18 children were registered; in Trincomalee, 16 separated children were identified/registered. Individual plans were developed to provide safe temporary care or permanent family arrangements.
- 65 Residential homes/institutions in Batticaloa were assessed to monitor the vulnerability of children in institutions.
- Child friendly spaces (CFS) with psychosocial services and guided recreational activities e.g. music, dance, and folk game play were supported in all IDP camps; 45 CFS in Batticaloa benefited 20,000 children and 11 in Jaffna benefited 800 children.
- Mine risk education campaigns were carried out in all 105 IDP sites in Batticaloa and in Vaharai resettlement areas. In Jaffna, 20 temporary accommodation centres were covered; 2,000 persons were reached with key MRE messages. In Trincomalee, UNICEF supported mine risk education campaigns for all IDP sites and returnee communities.

Non-food relief items
UNHCR coordinates the procurement and distribution of NFRIs in collaboration with UNICEF and ICRC to avoid duplication and identify gaps.

- 30,000 IDP families were assisted with NFRIs such as cooking utensils, clothes, sleeping mats and personal hygiene items.

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<sup>5</sup> While all were recruited as children, many are now over 18 years. Currently, out of 1591 held by LTTE, 506 are under 18 years; out of 198 held by Karuna, 152 are under 18.

<sup>6</sup> The Karuna faction split from the LTTE in 2004 and is now aligned with the Government.

<sup>7</sup> Figure as of early June 2007
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
THE AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
IN 2007

This is a region that is chronically prone to natural disasters. Countries in Central America, the Caribbean, and in the South American Andean and Chaco regions are prone to natural phenomena which, combined with conditions of high vulnerability, result in frequent disasters affecting children and women. Some of these disasters are of vast proportions, such as those caused by hurricane Stan in October 2005 or by massive floods in Bolivia in the first months of 2007. As such the role of the regional office in supporting preparedness, capacity building, risk reduction and surge response are critical, life saving interventions.

Although no emergency funds were received through the Humanitarian Action Report last year, the Regional Office still managed to implement some of its work by actively searching for funds outside the HAR. Broader support to COs, Governments and partners this year will only be possible if additional funds are received.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to emergency preparedness by UNICEF in 35 countries</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support and capacity building of national counterparts on CCC standards</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building of UNICEF and IASC partners for cluster-specific response</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional surge response capacity: supplies, logistics, personnel rosters</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to risk reduction initiatives, with focus on education sector</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>383,918</td>
<td>216,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>383,918</td>
<td>2,016,082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**The Regional Office has not revised its original funding requirements.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Support to emergency preparedness by UNICEF in 6 rather than 35 countries, as initially planned due to funding and human resources constraints.

- Regional Office’s supporting missions and technical advice were provided to Colombia, Guyana, Peru, Bolivia, Panama and Barbados country offices.
- Emergency training of UNICEF staff and UN partners were carried out along with the emergency preparedness missions.

Technical support and capacity building of national counterparts on CCC standards, in four countries rather than the 10 initially planned due to funding restraints.

- In LAC region, National Governments, key counterparts and partners have the main responsibility of responding to emergency situations. To reach the goal of having at least 10 countries fully aware of the Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies in including those in their national emergency preparedness and response plans require additional funds. In spite of the lack of funds available, the Regional Office (RO) has provided minimum financial support to Honduras, Belize, Peru and Dominican Republic country offices to carry out some initial activities to ensure that key mentioned players will consider children’s rights in emergencies as an ethical and technical framework whenever responding to emergencies.
Limited improvement of capacity building of UNICEF and IASC partners for cluster-specific response.

- 28 Government, UNICEF and NGO staff benefited from a regional WASH training organized by the Regional Office in coordination with the regional offices of OXFAM and IFRC.
- A Regional meeting on education in emergencies was conducted in Peru. Replications of ToT on Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies are planned for the second semester of 2007.
- The Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) – Risk, Emergency and Disaster Task Force (RE DLAC) coordination mechanism has been strengthened. 4 sub-working groups on emergency preparedness and response, logistics, early recovery and risk reduction have been established.

Limited improvement of Regional surge response capacity: supplies, logistics, personnel rosters, versus what was originally planned.

- Through a Donor Update issued by the RO in October 2005, additional global thematic emergency funds were received during 2006. These funds allowed us to increase a small stock of emergency relief items and update the existing regional HR roster.
- Limited emergency support to Caribbean country offices due to the ongoing hurricane season will also be possible with the remaining unspent amount of funds received in 2006.

Support to risk reduction initiatives with focus on education sector.

- As the result of a RO initiative, funds for risk reduction in the education sector were received from ECHO/DIPECHO. The DIPECHO project was designed to compile information available, produce new materials as well as propose revision of Central American plans on DRR in the education sector. A fifteen-month project is being implemented in the Central American Sub-region. Bringing together the Central American Cultural and Educational Co-ordination (CECC), the Central America Office for Natural Disasters Prevention (CEPREDENAC), the Ministries of Education, the National Civil Defense/Protection Systems and the community can make this project a model to replicate in other LAC Sub-regions.
- As part of the project mentioned above, a compilation and production of educational materials is being produced.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
COLOMBIA
IN 2007

Overview

With an increase in new crime gangs even as some para militaries turn in their weapons, Colombians are facing greater vulnerability from guns, landmines and displacement. Compounding the threats of the armed groups are the floods and landslides which have affected the most vulnerable segments of populations: poor children and women, indigenous communities and Afro-descendants, already subjected to dire confinement and drastic limitations in terms of access to social services, and the denial of basic human rights.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection of child soldiers and prevention of recruitment</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian action for internally displaced children</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian mine action</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

No emergency funds were received during the first six months of 2007. The country office used other resources to fund the activities listed below.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Protection of child soldiers and prevention of recruitment into armed groups

- The level of vulnerability for 55,654 children and adolescents, residing in the most affected departments and regions of the country and facing the risk of recruitment and exposure to armed groups and delinquent gangs, has been reduced by increasing their access to recreational, cultural and sports programmes.
- 60% of children and adolescents demobilized during 2007 have been attended in family and substitute settings: 164 in Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) fostering programme “HogarTutor”; and 97 in family settings “Hogar Gestor” whilst receiving additional outside support.
- UNICEF has supported the creation of seven ICBF departmental support units for the care of demobilized child and adolescents in six departments.
- While most of the demobilized children and adolescents are staying in institutions, a Study carried out in 2006 with UNICEF support by the Ombudsperson’s Office has shown that greater results are achieved when children take part in the reintegration process while living with their relatives. As a result of this evidence, during 2007, UNICEF has been supporting the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) in increasing the number of children and adolescents in alternative systems of assistance: the family setting programme of “Hogar Gestor” and the fostering programme of “HogarTutor” which focus on family and community care for their reintegration. Since February 2007, these alternative modalities are being adapted to benefit also indigenous communities of the department of Cauca. UNICEF has also started working with the Mayor’s Office of
Medellín to reintegrate 500 children from armed gangs. Moreover, UNICEF is helping to articulate the programme of attention of children less than 18 years of age with the national programme for demobilized adults, so that attention to adolescents who reach the age of 18 can be maintained with the same parameters.

- UNICEF Colombia has also supported several regional prevention programmes in the Departments of Chocó, Antioquia, Cauca, Córdoba, Montes de María, Magdalena Medio, Urabá Antioqueño and Cundinamarca through non-governmental implementing partners as well as faith-based groups. These programmes are reaching 19,100 children and adolescents with recreational, music, cultural and sport activities. Children and adolescents participate in group activities where issues of citizenship participation, public policy, leadership, gender equity, equality, life project, sexual health, vocational training and child rights are addressed. Adolescents and youth contribute to these programmes through peer psychosocial support and counseling.

**Humanitarian action for internally displaced children**

- To date, 12,690 children and adolescents at risk of displacement or confinement caused by the armed conflict, as well as victims of natural disasters, have received humanitarian assistance during the year 2007.
- UNICEF has continued carrying out humanitarian interventions in areas severely affected by the armed conflict. The strategy is mainly directed at families that have been forcefully displaced or are at high risk of displacement, as well as at communities severely affected by armed conflict. The programme includes integrated interventions that address crisis recovery and capacity building needs for dealing with and overcoming crises.
- UNICEF Colombia has supported the provision of health care services and education to children and adolescents in communities seriously affected by the violence and destruction of the conflict. In the municipalities of Chocó, Córdoba, and Norte de Santander, activities carried out in 2007 have increased education coverage, facilitated school access, and improved the quality of education with a rights-based perspective.
- Another main focus area of work for the displaced children has been the provision of psychosocial support. For that purpose, UNICEF has worked in the Departments of Chocó, Antioquia, Córdoba and Cauca with youth groups trained as psychosocial therapists.

**Humanitarian mine action**

- In 68 villages (within 5 departments) local facilitators have been selected, trained and are conducting Mine Risk Education to mine-affected communities.
- 85 mine victims have received integral rehabilitation and are currently developing socio-economic projects.
- 15,000 public workers have received training on State obligations regarding the rights of mine victims and how to ensure they are provided.
- UNICEF’s mine action programme in Colombia has been running since 1999, imitating with activities at national level. UNICEF has supported interventions in 120 municipalities, using public information campaigns, advocacy, mine risk education, training and community liaison activities, together with the National Landmines Observatory and several partner NGOs. Currently UNICEF has a field-based capacity of 43 focal points for mine action.
- As the United Nations System’s focal point for coordinating action against mines, UNICEF has led the design and implementation of a multi-year strategy for mine action, which has included active and sustained participation of more than 14 actors.
- UNICEF and its partner organizations have developed community-based methodologies for Municipal Needs Assessment; MRE relevant data collection (using a specifically designed methodology for this purpose); and participatory design of MRE activities and materials at a community level.
- The continued use and presence of mines and UXOs and the absence of humanitarian de-mining in Colombia mean that activities in Mine Risk Education and awareness-raising are the only opportunities available to mitigate the threat to the lives of the civilian population. For that reason, UNICEF and partners have given the highest priority to an accident prevention strategy based on risk reduction education methodologies in those municipalities and communities that are directly affected.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
HAITI
IN 2007

Overview

Haiti continues to be exposed to natural disasters, particularly hurricanes, floods, landslides and drought. Meanwhile, the political instability and the violence continue striking certain areas of the country although improvements have been achieved during 2006 and 2007. Efforts from the UN Mission to bring safety and security to allow humanitarian activities were successful in most parts of the country, but a few neighborhoods in the capital of Port au Prince remain violent. Health centers and schools in those areas have remained closed for over a year. Funds requested will *inter alia* assist in providing drugs, measles immunization, nutritional supplies to 50,000 vulnerable children and mothers in affected areas, school supplies to 40,000 mostly primary school children and 700 teachers, and water & sanitation to 250,000 people, and protection support to 8,000 vulnerable children.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>1,095,534 **</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>704,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>639,343</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>960,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>966,069 **</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>233,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>742,302**</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>757,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>577,553**</td>
<td>577,553</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>6,490,000</td>
<td>4,020,801</td>
<td>6,677,553</td>
<td>2,656,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.
**Some of these funds were received against prior Appeal (2006) and re-programmed for 2007.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition
- UNICEF worked to increase our internal emergency nutritional stock as part of the Emergency Preparedness and response activities.
- UNICEF and partners have initiated a new community approach for severe malnutrition treatment.
- UNICEF and partners assisted 15,000 acutely malnourished children in different zones of the country with special focus on the neighborhoods most affected by violence.
- UNICEF and MDM/Canada vaccinated about 40,000 children under five years against particularly measles, polio and supplemented with vitamin A in Cité Soleil. All routine vaccines, cold-chain equipment and others supplies were provided in Cité Soleil.
- Breastfeeding promotion activities have been developed as part of the “Baby Friendly Hospitals” strategy.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- UNICEF has drilled 8 new boreholes and rehabilitates 50 existing boreholes to provide safe drinking water to 30,000 people.
- Construction of tree water system (spring catchments) and rehabilitation of one water system to provide safe drinking water to 10,000 people.
- Construction of 300 household latrines and 2 institutional school latrines.
- Training of 61 water local management committee members and local water authorities on management, operation and maintenance.
- Promotion of health and hygiene education in 61 local communities.
Education

- UNICEF will support the September Back to School operation by providing individual educational kits for 40,000 pupils, 126 teachers’ kits and 756 teachers’ desks. Moreover, school furniture consisting in 3,780 school benches, 756 blackboards will be distributed in September 2007 to facilitate the school re-entry.
- UNICEF supported a peace education program targeting around 8,000 children in 20 public schools in violence affected areas, and also provided training for 20 school directors and 120 teachers.
- UNICEF supported the reopening of a school in Cité Soleil, providing education to 650 new pupils. This coming school year, 1,600 children will attend that school.

Protection

- 1,500 children in Cité Soleil participated in regular sports, educational and recreational activities; football and basketball teams were set up in nearly every neighborhood of Cité Soleil.
- 255 children and youth from Cité Soleil associated or at risk of involvement in armed violence as well as victims of armed violence (94 girls), attended vocational training courses; activities are underway to ensure they continue studies or find employment.
- A further 30 adolescents were trained in peace-building and act as community peer mediators.
- A group of youth formerly involved in armed violence has launched their own prevention of violence activities in Carrefour Feuilles. Their group is a part of a regional UNICEF programme which aims to help youth develop their own initiatives to end armed violence.
- Footballs and volleyballs have begun to be distributed to child protection partners and youth organizations in Carrefour Feuilles and Cité Soleil, and will also soon be distributed in the areas of Martissant and Belair.
- In response to a surge of child kidnappings in late 2006, UNICEF initiated a support programme through which 15 children and their parents participated in psychosocial counseling; 30 teachers from schools affected by kidnappings were trained in psychosocial support.
- A leading women’s rights and support organization is providing medical care, social and economic support and legal assistance for several hundred women and children survivors of sexual violence, in Port-au-Prince and other departments.
- 58 field workers with child protection partners as well as government social workers were trained in the principles and standards of protection of children affected by armed violence.
- UNICEF also organized training sessions for 120 government social workers in the fundamentals of children’s rights and protection.
- UNICEF has contributed to recent efforts to promote Latin American and Caribbean collaboration on issues concerning children affected by and associated with organized armed violence.

Preparedness

- UNICEF has been purchasing and carrying out the pre-positioning of emergency items in different locations in order to be better prepared to respond to emergencies in a decentralized way covering different regions in the country.
- Training of governmental and non-governmental partners in emergency preparedness and response.
Indications of an alarming nutrition situation in Togo prompted a joint WFP and UNICEF Regional Office mission to northern Togo in March 2007 to support the country team identify key strategic actions both in terms of the Government and partners. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006 data reviewed by the joint mission indicated a national level rate of global acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months at 14.3%. In light of this information, the child survival and nutrition sections financial requirements have increased to cover the additional response capacities requirements, in particular UNICEF’s capacity strengthening of nutrition centres. In Burkina Faso the nutritional situation is indicating a trend of further deterioration: the MICS of 2006 shows provisional results of 23% for global acute malnutrition and 7% for severe acute malnutrition. Based on this preliminary data, UNICEF has reviewed the CAP project for 2007 so that it takes into account the overall country requirements with regard to the supply of therapeutic foods, micronutrient supplements, essential drugs and anthropometric equipments for the management of acute malnutrition. The crisis that occurred at the beginning of the year in Guinea also has had an impact on the additional amounts requested both in the CAP and HAR.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and support services</td>
<td>256,800</td>
<td>203,900</td>
<td>473,947</td>
<td>270,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child survival and Nutrition</td>
<td>13,598,371</td>
<td>5,047,610</td>
<td>28,016,777</td>
<td>22,969,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Environmental Sanitation</td>
<td>882,750</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,801,345</td>
<td>1,701,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>2,597,796</td>
<td>623,685</td>
<td>4,451,111</td>
<td>3,827,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>802,500</td>
<td>174,000</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>628,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic social services (including education)</td>
<td>3,928,826</td>
<td>64,474</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>3,864,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,067,043</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,213,669</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,474,506</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,260,837</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

**Coordination and support services**
- Regional Emergency Rapid Response Fund
  - Regional Level Inter-agency Guinea + 6 contingency planning exercise chaired by UNICEF in support of OCHA regional office
  - Provision of medical supplies and WASH equipment to Guinea at the onset of the crisis to ensure an initial response
  - Surge capacity support to Guinea in the areas of child protection, IT Telecom and operations. HQ, UNHCR HQ and UNICEF regional offices supported OCHA and facilitated a Cluster Approach workshop on July 5th in Conakry with the UN Country Team.
  - Support for material and surge support to the Congo Brazzaville office in support of cholera response.
Child survival and Nutrition

- **Nutrition Burkina**
  - Capacity building support to Government for a National Protocol for management of cases of acute severe malnutrition
  - Purchase of therapeutic foods and anthropometric equipments
  - Strengthening the national nutrition surveillance system
  - Financial support for government operational costs
  - Two international consultants recruited
  - Support of national food and nutrition survey

- **Nutrition Mali**
  - Capacity building support to Government for a National Protocol for management of severe acute malnutrition
  - Purchase of therapeutic foods and anthropometric kits
  - Training of health workers on the National Protocol for case management of acute severe malnutrition
  - Strengthening the national nutritional Early Warning system
  - Support for national food and nutrition survey

- **Nutrition Mauritania**
  - Capacity building support to Government for a National Protocol for management of cases of acute severe malnutrition
  - Purchase of therapeutic foods and anthropometric equipments
  - Multi Indicator Cluster Survey completed
  - Support of national nutrition survey

- **Nutrition Niger**
  - A total of 146,759 admissions (119,763 moderate and 26,996 severe) were registered in 929 rehabilitation centers.
  - A national and 8 regional nutrition and child survival surveys were carried out to monitor the situation during the lean season and adjust interventions.
  - 453 health agents trained.

- **Nutrition Benin**
  - Development of a national policy and guidelines for the management of acute malnutrition.
  - Development of a training strategy for facility-based and community-based care providers. Local authorities and community-based care providers informed of the project in all three districts to get their full participation.
  - Curricula and training materials ready to be used for training of an estimated 120 health and social workers and 600 community volunteers in the Alibori department.
  - Purchase of therapeutic and supplementary foods, micronutrients supplements, essential drugs, and anthropometric and medical equipment for identification and treatment of an estimated 10,000 malnourished children
  - Behavioral change communication (BCC) materials for promotion of good infant and young child feeding care and practices, including breastfeeding developed
  - A national nutritionist and a driver recruited

- **Meningitis Burkina**
  - Purchase of vaccines and injection material

- **Health supplies Guinea**
  - Medical supplies and equipments have been distributed to 35 hospitals and health centers in Conakry and upcountry.
  - An emergency officer recruited until December 2007.
  - Nutritional support of 5 Therapeutic Nutritional Centre in Guinea Forest: Beyla, Sinko, Macenta, Kissidougou and N’Zerekore
  - Distribution of whole and skimmed milk and vitamin A to children under 5 during the Mois de l’Enfant Guineens at national level
  - A distribution plan for emergency supplies (equipments and medicines – CERF funds) was agreed with the Ministry of Health. Finalization of a monitoring mechanism on pre-positioned stocks in the PCG’s warehouse (Pharmacie Centrale de Guinee).
Water and Environmental Sanitation

- **Guinea**
  - Following the February crisis, 13 bladders were installed in 6 densely populated neighborhoods in Conakry to prevent cholera epidemic.
  - Water trucking of 84,000 liters of water, twice a day for an average of 2,600 people a day (80% of which were women and children) during 4 months.
  - A national communication campaign for cholera prevention using both National Radio and community radio networks.
  - Assessment of emergency response activities, bottlenecks and results completed.

Child protection

- **Mano River/Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, The Gambia**
  - Inter-agency coordination meeting to agree on the next phase of the project. Project coordinators hired until December 2007.

- **Guinea**
  - Basic psychosocial training provided to social workers and animators
  - Support for the care and psycho-social assistance of girls suffering from sexual abuse occurred during the January/February crisis in Conakry (in cooperation with the NGO AGUIAS). In cooperation with CCF, 285 social workers and animators trained in Conakry and upcountry.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
IN 2007

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>6,967,485</td>
<td>1,878,400</td>
<td>6,648,848</td>
<td>4,770,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Environmental Sanitation</td>
<td>2,167,000</td>
<td>582,960</td>
<td>2,318,690</td>
<td>1,735,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,641,295</td>
<td>1,358,766</td>
<td>1,452,739</td>
<td>93,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>711,240</td>
<td>388,338</td>
<td>1,278,200</td>
<td>889,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFIs</td>
<td>775,750</td>
<td>411,712</td>
<td>1,572,310</td>
<td>1,160,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross sectoral</td>
<td>Not included in original request</td>
<td>304,943</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,262,770</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,925,119</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,270,787</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,345,668</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – July 2007

Since January, UNICEF has broadened its field coverage, expanding its partnership with international and local NGOs across the country;

Health and nutrition
- 90,000 under-5s have benefited from improved basic health provision through UNICEF’s distribution of health supplies to local health centres across CAR
- In collaboration with AMI, 46,620 people (through UNICEF’s support of 20 health centres) have been provided with an integrated EPI, IMCI and ANC package in the Bamingui-Bangoran
- 126 villages received emergency nutritional support through UNICEF’s NGO partner, IPHD; major activities included the provision of essential nutritional supplies and assistance, in addition to capacity building activities.
- In close collaboration with Action Contre la Faim (ACF), UNICEF has been responsible for carrying out nutritional surveillances and providing direct support for therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres. UNICEF is also supporting community-based nutritional care in conjunction with Caritas. In collaboration with IPHD, it has also been able to mobilise communities, carry out KAP surveys and provide nutritional training to 126 villages across the country.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- 90,000 people have received improved access to safe water and basic sanitation facilities in Bamingui-Bangoran, Vakaga and North Ouaka. This has been carried out through; training 130 WASH management committees, rehabilitating 150 pumps, constructing community latrines for 2,000 people, constructing 75 water points and rehabilitating 10 new boreholes in collaboration with IPHD. An additional 18,750 people have been reached; through providing training to 125 management committees, conducting hygiene training sessions across 125 villages, constructing 1000 latrines (with 6,000 beneficiaries) and distributing 250 water kits.
- 4,500 people now have improved access to water in Mbomou, south-eastern CAR through the supply of 20 hand pumps. This intervention has been carried out through UNICEF’s field partner, the ICRC.
Education

- Since January, UNICEF has continued to ensure that children across northern CAR are given the opportunity to attend school. This has been carried out through its extensive Back to School and Bush School campaigns. The results and implementing partners are listed below;
- 20,000 children in Bozoum, Bocaranga, Ngaoundaye and Bossembe (Ensigment Catholique Associe d’Centrafrique).
- 12,000 children in the Paoua region (COOPI)
- 8,000 children in Batangafo (NRC)
- 2,150 in Kaga Bandoro (IRC)
- 684 in Sam Ouandja (Triangle)

Shelter and NFI

- 60,000 people across northern CAR have received NFIs, provided in collaboration with the IRC, Solidarité, MSF Holland, MSF Spain/Belgium and MSF France.

Protection

- UNICEF has successfully reintegrated 500 children associated with armed conflict in Gordil, north-eastern CAR, back into their homes. Beginning with it’s initiation of negotiations between key government, non-state, UN agency and NGO partners, UNICEF has been at the forefront of the reintegration and rehabilitation process. They have also been responsible for carrying out extensive assessments (psychosocial needs, violence, education, WES, HIV/AIDS, health and nutrition) in the region.
- In collaboration with UNHCR training sessions have been conducted in Bossangoa and Kaga Bandoro in order to train the National Army on child protection in conflict situations, the rights of internally displaced persons and International Humanitarian Law.
- Training for teachers and peer educators has also begun in Bossangoa to provide teaching on child protection, children affected by armed conflict, SGBV, HIV/AIDS prevention in conflict situations and violence in schools and communities.

Coordination

- UNICEF CAR has played an active role in heading the sector coordination meetings for Education, Shelter/NFIs and WASH. Monthly meetings have taken place and the CAP review was conducted through intra-sector collaboration. In addition UNICEF hosted a workshop in conjunction with other UN agencies, government and civil society partners in the development of rapid assessment tools and DevInfo for each sector group.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
CHAD
IN 2007
Overview

Between January and June 2007 the number of displaced Chadians increased from 100,000 to over 172,000, as a result of attacks allegedly perpetrated by Sudanese and Chadian Janjaweed militias. Lack of adequate food and water supplies, as well as acute insecurity, are major causes for concern in the border region, which is already host to more than 230,000 refugees from Darfur. The local population demonstrated an extraordinary willingness to accept the new arrivals, but their scarce resources are now stretched to the ultimate limit. The overarching strategy is thus to support willing communities in relatively safe locations to assist those who have been forced to relocate.

UNICEF continued in 2007 to respond to the needs of both refugees and IDPs. However the needs of IDPs and their host communities are immediate and increasing, and in that context, they represent now UNICEF’s first priority in Eastern Chad. The fact that their living standards, whether for health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education or protection, are significantly lower than those of Sudanese refugees is further highlighting the necessity for UNICEF interventions. At the same time, the maintenance of international standards of assistance for Sudanese refugees and the protection of refugee children and women are still among UNICEF priorities throughout the year.

The security situation in Eastern Chad is the major constraint for UNICEF’s programme implementation as it results in lack of access and a limited number of available partners. The landlocked situation of Chad and the barely developed roads are the other major challenge as access to IDP areas is close to impossible during the rainy season from June to October.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Chad – Sudanese refugees from Darfur and host communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,148,000</td>
<td>533,493</td>
<td>1,156,000</td>
<td>622,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4,872,000</td>
<td>777,453</td>
<td>4,839,000</td>
<td>4,061,547</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>2,648,000</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>3,237,000</td>
<td>3,190,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>873,600</td>
<td>946,000</td>
<td>946,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>244,500</td>
<td>244,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Chad – Internally displaced persons and host communities.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>804,700</td>
<td>1,068,290</td>
<td>3,167,000</td>
<td>2,098,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,084,600</td>
<td>1,147,415</td>
<td>2,280,000</td>
<td>1,132,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>1,934,000</td>
<td>4,113,630</td>
<td>4,763,000</td>
<td>649,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>414,400</td>
<td>1,155,000</td>
<td>1,155,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>134,000</td>
<td>134,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Chad – Central African refugees and host communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>350,268</td>
<td>730,000</td>
<td>730,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>694,400</td>
<td>763,000</td>
<td>763,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>1,013,675</td>
<td>1,483,000</td>
<td>1,483,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td>21,200</td>
<td>403,000</td>
<td>191,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>255,500</td>
<td>255,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multiple Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection of Children in Armed Conflict</th>
<th>1,027,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>16,257,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** In addition to the sectoral breakdown shown above, an additional $ 213,995 was utilised for operational costs. Therefore in total $ 8,112,776 was received against the HAR.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

**Eastern Chad – Sudanese refugees from Darfur and host communities**

**Health & Nutrition**
- UNICEF supplied sanitary district (Abéché, Goz-Beida), and NGOs with vaccines, impregnated Mosquito nets, blankets, essential drugs (Mébendazole, Vitamin A, folic acid Iron, amoxycilene etc), anthropometrics materials, therapeutic foods (Milk F-7, Milk F-100 and in Plumpy-Nut or BP5)
- Three contingency stocks were constituted for 15,000 people in N'Djamena, Abéché and Goz-Beida;

**Education**
- Construction of 82 kindergartens: 80% completed
- 240 classrooms are currently under construction and 372 facilitators for pre-school and 980 Teachers of the primary education have been trained.
- 790 Student Tables, 189,906 textbooks, 19,334 slates, 120,000 pen, 10,000 white chalk boxes, 2,500 chalk colors boxes and 3,200 Plastic Mats for Flooring of Schools were distributed pupils.

**Water and environmental sanitation**
- In order to ensure the Community maintenance of the infrastructures, 78 Water point management committees were established. Each committee has 6 members (1 President, 1 vice President, 1 Treasurer, village 1Reparator and 2 hygienists)
- A quality control on-site is assured (by the MP HPV) at the time of the realization manual drillings in order to guarantee the quality of the work.
- 100 hand drillings were constructed: 60 in the East and 40 in schools
- 1770 Community and family latrines were constructed with UNICEF for approximately 60000 refugees.

**Protection**
- Four Child Protection NGOs - CARE, Christian Children’s Fund, International Rescue Committee and INTERSOS, aiming for protection and psychosocial support were financed for the protection and psychosocial support of young refugees

**Displaced persons and host communities**

**Health**
- Since January 2007, UNICEF supplied 7 NGOs with drugs and therapeutic foods including F 100 milk, F75 milk and PlumpyNut—enough to covers all severe cases in the Dar Sila region. High energy biscuits were also provided to each newly arrived IDP providing about 1,000 kcal per day per person for two days.
- Trainings of trainers are organized on a continual basis to broaden the knowledge of local health staff and humanitarian partners on management of (community-based) malnutrition. A pool of 30 trained staff members is available now.
- Within the framework of measles vaccination campaign financed and supplied by UNICEF and implemented through the Chadian Government and NGO partners in early 2007, 96 per cent of children 6 to 59 months were provided with Vitamin A and de-worming drugs.
• Together with the MoH and WHO, UNICEF promoted the validation and dissemination of the national protocol for management of acute malnutrition.
• A nutrition and food security survey was conducted jointly with WHO and WFP in the 5 regions including the Ouaddai region that hosts most of the IDPs most of the IDPs

Education
• In the first half of 2007 UNICEF conducted with NGOS Premiere Urgence & Jesuites Refugee Service a census of school-aged children located in the IDP affected area.
• 54 community-based teachers were trained and 37 classrooms built, while another 83 hangars are currently under construction.
• Teaching and learning materials were procured for 12,000 students.
• Parent and Teacher Associations were strengthened and encouraged to become fully involved in running their schools and financially supporting their teachers.

Water and environmental sanitation
• Since January 2007 UNICEF provided over 45,000 IDPs and people from host communities with safe drinking water by installing 4 water-pumping stations, 15 machines drilled and 72 additional manually drilled boreholes with hand pumps in IDP-affected villages.
• Water point management committees were established to oversee the consumption of fuel and the use of equipment at the pumping stations and boreholes.
• 1,630 latrines were constructed with UNICEF support and family water and sanitation kits were distributed to 5,000 IDPs.
• Systematically hygiene was promoted through community animators and the local radio allowed reaching the majority of the IDPs.

Protection
• On 9 May 2007 an Agreement has been signed between the Government of Chad and UNICEF on the prevention of child recruitment. UNICEF and Child Protection NGOs were given unrestricted access to the military installations in Mongo (Region of Guera). 400 children associated with armed forces were released. 63 of them are currently in the center of transit and orientation at Abeche opened by NGO partner JRS in May.
• Public awareness campaigns on the risk of the landmines and unexploded ordinances were carried out together with the National High Council for Demining (HCND) in 20 IDP-sites and surrounding host villages.
• UNICEF financed the launch of two new programs – one of NGO partner INTERSOS aiming for protection and psychosocial support of displaced youngsters in the Ouaddai (Dar Sila), the other one of NGO partner COOPI for prevention of sexual violence and treatment of victims in the area of Goz Beida.

Southern Chad – Central African refugees and host communities

Health
• UNICEF supplied sanitary district (Goré and Danamadjji) and NGOs with vaccines, impregnated Mosquito nets, blankets, essential drugs (Mébendazole, Vitamin A, folic acid Iron, amoxyciline etc), anthropometric materials, therapeutic foods (Milk F-7, Lait F-100 and in Plumpy-Nut or BP5)

Education
• Evaluation of needs in refugees camps and 20 schools of the communities hosts
• Acquisition and distribution of: 6,000 handbooks, 500 tables benches, 400 plaits, 140 School kits - In - A - Paperboard, 50 kits entertaining, 60 tables with rests
• Construction of an administrative office of 3 parts

Water and environmental sanitation

Each family water kit contains one bucket, two jerry cans, one packet of 50 chloride tablets, and seven bars of soap.
• No activities in water and sanitation due to lack of funding.

Protection
• The program supports ONG AFRICARE in the implementation of a program for protection and psychosocial support to children and adolescent Central African refugees in the camps of Amboko, Gondjé and the villages of the communities’ hosts
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO  
IN 2007

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US $)

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>1,515,360</td>
<td>277,690</td>
<td>1,515,360</td>
<td>1,237,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>1,005,312</td>
<td>884,425</td>
<td>878,582</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>319,200</td>
<td>120,157</td>
<td>658,000</td>
<td>537,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>1,147,440</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>850,640</td>
<td>790,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Not included in original request</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>296,800</td>
<td>266,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Not included in original request</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,987,312</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,392,272</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,199,382</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,832,953</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

**Health and Nutrition**

- Rehabilitation of the building and sanitary facilities of the therapeutic feeding centre (TFC) of the Linzolo health center.
- Renovation of the kitchen building of the Linzolo health center.
- Renovation of the maternal and child health center for nutritional education activities and treatment of children.
- Training of 31 health staff from 7 health centers in the district of Ngoma Tsé Tsé, including staff of the Linzolo hospital, on managing moderate and severe malnutrition.
- Provision of anthropometric equipment and equipment related to the treatment of malnourished children to 7 health centers of the district.
- Organization of advanced and flexible strategies in the social-sanitary district of Kinkala-Boko, Mindouli and Kindamba. During the first semester of 2007, coverage rates were 73.5% (or 4,190 children) for Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis-Poliomyelitis; 54.8% (124 children) for the measles vaccine and 53.4% (3,048 children) for vitamin A supplementation.
- The organization of the first round of the campaign against polio allowed the vaccination of 55,910 children aged 0 to 59 months, as well as the de-worming and Vitamin A supplementation of 55,500 children aged 6 to 59 months. 1,084 post partum women also benefited from Vitamin A supplementation.
- In support of the National Committee for the Fight against Cholera, and in collaboration with MSF and WHO, UNICEF supported advocacy, information, social mobilization and hygiene awareness activities in 6 districts affected by the epidemic (Brazzaville, Kouilou, Pointe-Noire, Bouenza, Niari and Pool); reaching approximately 2 million persons.
- UNICEF supported door-to-door sensitization campaigns on water treatment for households. UNICEF also strengthened capacities of water and sanitation services for the disinfection of houses, borehole water treatment, and the improvement of chlorine content in the water treatment system.
- This prevented the spread of the disease, by treating 7,303 patients (including 105 deaths) in 30 weeks, which represents a mortality rate of 1.4%.

**Water and environmental sanitation**

In the districts of Mindouli, Loumo, Kimba, Kindamba, Mayama and Vindza:
• Rehabilitation and construction of 43 boreholes equipped with hand pumps for 21,500 people;
• Building of 39 latrines for 780 users;
• Establishment of 9 rainwater collection systems (impluviums);
• Training and creation of 22 management committees;
• Building of a shower block.

Due to a lack of funding, UNICEF Congo has not been able to carry out its planned activities in child protection, education and HIV/AIDS. The funds received for these sectors arrived at the end of June and will therefore be used during the second semester of the year.
Overview

While successful elections at the end of 2006 and the surrender of several armed groups has brought relative stability to some areas of the DRC, an alarming number of people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) still require humanitarian assistance and support to meet their basic needs. During the first half of 2007, armed conflict has persisted and intensified in certain parts of North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. Some zones of central and northern Katanga province, and Ituri district (Orientale province) that witnessed large-scale violence and population displacement in 2006, are gaining security and have welcomed massive returns of displaced population and cessation of armed hostilities. Other areas such as the southern ‘petit Nord’ territories of North Kivu province are experiencing the largest population movements, violence, protection abuses, and the consequent humanitarian needs in years. Natural disasters and epidemics also continued to plague areas of the country during the first half of 2007 particularly along the Congo River, requiring humanitarian assistance by the DRC government, the United Nations, and international and local NGO partners. The list below details some of the major emergencies that have confronted the DRC Country Office during the first six months of 2007.

North Kivu Crisis

Since the end of 2006, armed clashes between different state and non-state combatants in North Kivu have been the catalyst for the largest population movements in the province in several years. By mid-2007, OCHA estimates put the number of new displaced in North Kivu at 163,000. UNICEF’s Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in partnership with UN/OCHA and implemented by international NGO partner, Solidarités, has been at the forefront of humanitarian assistance to these newly displaced families in the areas of household/personal humanitarian relief supplies (Non-Food Items, or NFI), emergency shelter materials; and water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance; and emergency education support. Indeed RRM activities in North Kivu constituted over 50% of RRM activities in NFI, Emergency Shelter, and Emergency Education for the entire country from January – June 2007, and 85% of RRM water, sanitation, and hygiene programming. From January – June 2007, RRM reached nearly 200,000 conflicted affected people with Non-Food Item emergency assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programming. From January – June 2007, RRM reached over 8,200 primary school children and 146 teachers to ensure continued basic education for displaced children. Toward the end of this reporting period, the UNICEF Eastern Zonal Office established an Emergency Response Team (ERT) in Goma composed of specialists from all sections to ensure multi-sectoral response to the situation and to enhance response in line with UNICEF’s Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies.

While RRM was most active in North Kivu during the first half of 2007, the UNICEF/OCHA RRM program continued operating throughout this period in Ituri District (Solidarités), South Kivu (IRC, International Rescue Committee), and Katanga (CRS, Catholic Relief Services) as well as other ad-hoc partners in provinces. In total RRM reached over 390,000 with NFI/Emergency Shelter, over 65,000 with BP-5 High Protein biscuits, 225,000 with water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance, and over 18,250 primary school students.

Large-scale IDP Returns

In Katanga province and secure zones of North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale province’s Ituri district, the end of armed hostility has enabled the large-scale return of IDPs. For Katanga province, estimates put the level of return at over 90% during the first half of 2007. To assist and accompany this return, UNICEF’s PEAR (Program of Expanded Assistance to Returns) initiative became fully operational in January 2007. In addition to providing assistance to vulnerable returning populations in two key areas – NFI/Emergency Shelter and Education—the PEAR evaluation teams conduct multi-sectoral assessments in return zones in order to provide information on the humanitarian situation in IDP return zones across the sectors to other humanitarian actors. Working through four international NGO partners – Solidarités in Ituri, NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) in North Kivu, AVSI in South Kivu, and CRS
(Catholic Relief Services) in Katanga – PEAR has conducted 305 rapid assessments, 52 detailed multi-sectoral assessments and reached over 130,000 returning displaced with NFI/Emergency Shelter assistance.

Cholera Response
Cholera outbreaks particularly in Katanga, South Kivu, and North Kivu required significant response from UNICEF RRM, Health, and Water-Sanitation partners during the first half of 2007. Working through international NGOs including IRC, MDM (Médecins du Monde), ACF (Action Contre le Faim), Oxfam, and different MSF offices, UNICEF has assisted in provision of clean water, water chlorination, set up and supplying of cholera treatment centers, and hygiene education sensitization. Over 62,650 liters of ringer lactate have been provided to medical partners and cholera treatment centers and some 142,000 packets of Oral Rehydration Solution.

Congo River Flooding
While there was no significant new displacement from conflict in Katanga during 2007, the most severe flooding of the Congo River and its tributaries in a decade destroyed thousands of homes during the early months of 2007. The storms and flooding forced people from their homes to seek shelter with host families and in public buildings on higher ground. RRM partner, CRS, provided emergency shelter materials and NFI to 15,395 disaster-affected families during the first six months of 2007. While much of the destruction was concentrated in Katanga province, UNICEF worked through local partners to assist families in other flood-affected areas along the river in the provinces of Maniema and Equateur, as well as in peripheral neighborhoods of the capital city, Kinshasa.

By the end of June, UNICEF had received around $37,000,000 in support to emergency programs across sectors (see Table 1 below). Based on the revised requirements, this represents 34% of needs. The worsening situation and increased violence in North Kivu, unexpected natural disasters, and cholera response have necessitated revised funding requirements in water, sanitation, and hygiene, child protection, and for the RRM program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>7,972,425</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>20,527,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation, and hygiene</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>4,044,600</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td>9,955,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>1,007,000</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>5,993,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>3,848,653</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>4,151,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-AIDS**</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Action</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>351,370</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>648,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral initiatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) for Emergencies</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>12,198,714</td>
<td>27,500,000</td>
<td>15,301,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program of Expanded Assistance to Returns (PEAR)</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>7,453,094</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>12,546,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster leadership and coordination</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>487,886</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>1,262,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>96,250,000</td>
<td>37,363,742</td>
<td>110,750,000</td>
<td>73,386,258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF’s Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.  
** Note that some HIV/AIDS activities are included in integrated protection projects, as such this amount does not accurately reflect the scope of resources committed to HIV/AIDS in emergency activities.
Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and Nutrition
UNICEF is the national cluster lead agency for Emergency Nutrition. UNICEF leads four official provincial Nutrition Clusters (Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Katanga). Other non-crisis provinces have Nutrition sectoral committees which receive technical support from the national Cluster.

- Emergency primary health care activities were strengthened with the procurement and distribution of essential medicines and medical kits as well as 300,000 insecticide treated bed nets to children and pregnant women.
- During this period, UNICEF provided vaccines, materials and support for the vaccination of 3.9 million children against measles, 6 million children against polio and 600,000 children against all other antigens.
- Between January and April 2007, UNICEF has supported 155 therapeutic feeding facilities and outpatient treatment programs in DRC where 13,070 children have been admitted for severe acute malnutrition treatment according to the national guidelines for the treatment of acute malnutrition.
- UNICEF has supported the provision of supplies for therapeutic feeding centers for treatment of severe acute malnutrition: these supplies were mainly essential drugs, therapeutic milk, plumpy nut, impregnated mosquito nets, anthropometric kits.
- Implementing partners have trained nutritional care service providers on the national protocol for the treatment of acute malnutrition in order to ensure adequate nutritional rehabilitation.
- In the first semester of 2007, implementing partners and the government supported by UNICEF, have conducted nutrition surveys in various provinces (Bandundu, Katanga, North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale Province).

Water and sanitation
UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for water and sanitation at the national level. At most provincial levels, UNICEF is co-lead with an NGO partner. During this reporting period

- 327,981 beneficiaries have received the minimum package of assistance in water, sanitation, hygiene.
- 1,661 latrines VIP have been constructed at schools, markets, and health centers.

Education
UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for education at the national level. At most provincial levels, UNICEF is co-lead with an NGO partner.

- Procurement and distribution of basic education materials (8,925 UNICEF students kits) for 357,000 students of grade 1 and 2.
- Procurement and distribution of 21 recreational kits and 8 tents as temporary learning spaces in North Katanga allowing for the resumption of learning activities for IDP returnees.
- Support to data collection in 772 targeted primary schools on primary school enrolment. Reliable data for improved educational planning now exists as a result.
- Support to logistic and operational costs for the distribution of education materials in 892 targeted primary schools for nearly 517,338 pupils and 9,818 teachers.
- Rehabilitation of 25 schools in Equateur, Katanga, North and South Kivu complete with separate water and sanitation facilities catering for the needs of more than 10,000 pupils.
- Provision of school equipment for the benefit of more than 10,000 pupils.
- Training of 5118 teachers, 297 educators and 65 caregivers on peace education.
- Technical support to the development of a non-formal education policy.
- Production of materials and resources to support life-skills education of (including HIV awareness materials and resources).
- Support to logistic cost and operational costs for teaching and learning materials associated with back to school campaign.
Child Protection

- During the period January to June 2007, 1,805 children were released from armed groups and forces, documented, provided with transit care where necessary and reunified with their families.
- 2,028 children released from armed groups and forces benefited from social and economic support projects to facilitate the process of community reintegration.
- Appropriate care was provided to over 3,500 victims of sexual violence, including medical, psychosocial and/or economic support. A psychologist was hired to strengthen the capacity of local partners; and awareness raising activities were organised to prevent sexual violence. These activities took place in collaboration with other partners of the joint initiative (NGOs, government, UN Agencies).
- The Monitoring and Reporting mechanism on grave child rights violations was strengthened through support to a State of Knowledge study, and technical assistance to the Child Protection Section of the MONUC.

HIV/AIDS

- 113 sensitization/education sessions held in South Kivu, Maniema, and Katanga
- 11,829 men, women and children reached

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

RRM operates throughout the country with focus on four eastern provinces: Katanga, South Kivu, North Kivu, and Orientale’s Ituri district. UNICEF is national cluster-lead for Non-Food Item (NFI) relief items and emergency shelter in DRC. At provincial level UNICEF is co-lead with an operational NGO partner.

Program of Expanded Assistance to Returns (PEAR)

The Program of Expanded Assistance to Returns (PEAR) that began at the end of 2006 was fully operational by the beginning of 2007 with four operational NGO partners in the four provinces most affected by the phenomenon of returning displaced families: CRS (Catholic Relief Services) in Katanga; AVSI in South Kivu; NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) in North Kivu, and Solidarités in Orientale province’s Ituri District.

Mine Action

- With partner DanChurch Aid, UNICEF supported 282 Mine Risk Education programs in South Kivu, Maniema and northern Katanga, reaching 44,044 men, women, and children; 52 impact surveys were carried out in mine risk areas, and 17 survivors of mine-related injuries were identified. Further mine-risk education activities were undertaken together with Handicap International in the Province Orientale and with local NGOs in Equateur Province.
Overview

The political context in Côte d’Ivoire changed significantly following the signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement on March 4, 2007. Nonetheless, slow redeployment of the public administration in the North, poor basic social services, lack of protection mechanisms continue to negatively affect the lives of children and women. During the Mid-Year Review, UNICEF revised its project proposals to correspond to the current post-crisis context. In addition, new projects have been designed to address needs in protection and water and sanitation.

Table 1: Funds received against 2007 HAR (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
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<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>10,575,345</td>
<td>2,634,070</td>
<td>4,875,198</td>
<td>2,241,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>3,079,460</td>
<td>1,043,039</td>
<td>1,755,739</td>
<td>712,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,639,070</td>
<td>386,827</td>
<td>1,234,250</td>
<td>847,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>1,772,990</td>
<td>711,579</td>
<td>177,138</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>19,066,865</td>
<td>4,775,515</td>
<td>8,042,325</td>
<td>3,801,251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition

- UNICEF has improved routine immunization services through training of Village Health Workers in the effective follow-up of the immunization status of children under one and of pregnant women and on injection safety and waste disposal. 100% of all 1,367 Primary Health Care Centers now offer immunization services;
- UNICEF supplied and installed obstetrical equipment, clean delivery kits for midwives and trained 729 health workers in antenatal care and emergency obstetrics;
- UNICEF has provided single dose de-worming tablets to 20,605 children and to all health districts throughout the country;
- UNICEF is in the process of rehabilitating and equipping a total of 99 Health Centers;
- UNICEF has trained 518 Community Health Agents in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (in the community), in the framework of Côte d’Ivoire’s Child Survival Programme;
- UNICEF continuously promotes social mobilization and communication for behavior change;
- UNICEF has received non emergency funding for the implementation of a planned emergency tetanus campaign, which will start in October 2007.

Water and sanitation

**UNICEF is the lead agency for water and sanitation.**

- UNICEF promotes community mobilization and awareness raising through the production and dissemination of sensitization messages;
- UNICEF repaired approximately 600 village hand pumps and concomitantly revitalized their water committees, resulting in 800,000 persons affected by the crisis having access to 20 liters safe drinking water per person per day;
• Over 50% of all households in 150 villages have access to adequate excreta evacuation installations, and all households in these villages have been informed on prevention methods for water related diseases and environmental hygiene (hand washing etc.);
• UNICEF provided training to local craftsmen in pump repair, provided equipment and established 10 spare parts shops;
• UNICEF organized a training on Water and Sanitation activities in emergencies, which was attended by some 20 organizations, (governmental, NGOs, INGOs).

Education

UNICEF is the lead agency for education.
In the Center, North and West of the country, where education was practically non-existent during the crisis, the following results have been obtained in the first six months of the year:
• 117 schools received sanitation materials (shovels, wheelbarrows, etc.);
• Life skills education was promoted:
  o 353 teachers were trained in hygiene and sanitation
  o 835 teachers were trained in Peace and Tolerance Education;
• 139 Peace Messenger Clubs and 68 HIV clubs are now functional;
• UNICEF, in collaboration with WFP, organized de-worming activities in 190 primary schools, resulting in approximately 40,000 pupils being de-wormed.

Child protection

• After community mobilization by UNICEF partners, 68 victims of sexual abuse came forward, and holistic care for and reintegratio of 55 children victims of sexual abuse was subsequently provided;
• 58 protection committees were established that integrate prevention activities against violence and contribute to the assistance provided to victims of violence;
• UNICEF, in collaboration with the pro-government militias and the Forces Nouvelles, demobilized and reintegrated approximately 1,300 children, 400 of which girls, formerly associated with armed groups;
• 4893 children (1944 girls), formerly associated with armed groups or affected by the conflict, were provided with education and/or vocational training as well as medical and psychosocial care;
• UNICEF has provided assistance to all declared 79 cases of child trafficking in the past six months;
• In the framework of SCR 1612, UNICEF reports bimonthly on the 6 grave violations of children’s rights;
• Children participated actively in the promotion of children’s rights: messages were conceived by children and disseminated through local and ONUCI radios,
• UNICEF carried out advocacy at all military levels for the promotion and dissemination among all forces and armed groups of the Convention on the Rights of the child and relevant Security Council resolutions;
• An awareness raising campaign was elaborated targeting children from 13-17 years, in order to have them registered and provided with identification papers during the upcoming identification public meetings (audiences foraines);
• After heavy floods occurred in April May in precarious areas of Abidjan, UNICEF assisted some 500 people with non-food items such as clothing, blankets, hygiene materials etc.
Guinea is undergoing a deep socio-economic and political crisis which triggered several general strikes in 2006. Since the beginning of 2007, the country has been rocked by popular demonstration and riots. A direct result of this unrest has been the violation of children’s rights as well as impeded access to vital basic social services, such as safe drinking water, food, health facilities. Based on that, UNICEF focused its humanitarian actions in the areas of Protection, WES, Health, and Nutrition, in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies, as well as the Organization’s global mandate to promote and help ensure the fulfillment of the rights of children and women.

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<tr>
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<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>1,714,200</td>
<td>1,050,600</td>
<td>1,858,300</td>
<td>807,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH and Cross Sectoral**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>319,400</td>
<td>720,900</td>
<td>401,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>642,800</td>
<td>527,500</td>
<td>660,800</td>
<td>133,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>680,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>2,357,000</td>
<td>1,897,500</td>
<td>3,920,000</td>
<td>2,022,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006. **In the original 2007 HAR request, WASH was included under health and nutrition. For the revised requirements, these sectors have been separated.

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition
- Medical supplies and equipments have been distributed to 35 hospitals and health centers in Conakry and upcountry.
- Nutritional support of 5 Therapeutic Nutritional Centre in Guinea Forest: Beyla, Sinko, Macenta, Kissidougou and N’Zerekore
- Distribution of whole and skimmed milk and vitamin and de-worming treatment to children under 5 during the *Mois de l’Enfant Guineens* at national level
- A distribution plan for emergency supplies (equipments and medicines – CERF funds) was agreed with the Ministry of Health. Also, a follow up mechanism on the emergency stock that will be pre-positioned in the PCG’s warehouse (*Pharmacie Centrale de Guinee*) was finalized.
- Cholera treatment by providing drugs and equipments to health centers throughout the country

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Following the February crisis, 13 bladders were installed in 6 densely populated neighborhoods in Conakry to prevent cholera epidemic. Water trucking has been implemented for about 4 months and terminated on July 5th. : 84,000 liters of water were distributed twice a day to an average of 2,600 people a day (80% of which were women and children).
• Treatment of water points with chlorine (1,229 in Guinee Forestiere, 5796 in Guinee Maritime, included Conakry) [CERF Funds]
• 53,430 people trained on how to use the “Sur Eau” product, through 1781 interpersonal communication meeting. Also, UNICEF provided preliminary stock in 6 districts (CERF Funds)
• 34 forages have been built
• UNICEF provided the Ministry of Health with 1000 Kg of HTH to disinfect cholera health Centers (CERF Funds)
• 5,000 new latrines for 30,000 beneficiaries (women and children), mainly in Kissidougou
• 15 health workers trained to follow the water quality in the cholera endemic areas (CERF Funds)
• A communication campaign to prevent cholera is on going all over the country through the National Radio and the so called “radio rurales” (community’s radio). Messages consist in 1 minute spot, mainly on hygiene and sanitation issues.
• A consultant was hired in April 07 to assess results and bottlenecks of these emergency response activities. A report was delivered to Wash section at the end of June 07.

Child protection
• The protection unit is currently supporting activities of caring and psycho-social assistance of girls suffering from sexual abuse occurred during the January/February crisis in Conakry (in cooperation with the NGO AGUIAS). A number of basic psycho-social trainings were provided to social workers and animators (285 people trained) in Conakry and upcountry in cooperation with CCF
• 150 children and youth have been re-integrated in primary schools; 50 youth between 14 and 22 years old benefited from socio-economic re-integration
• psycho-social caring was provided to 18 milking victims
• psycho-social caring was provided to 75 gender based violence victims
• UNICEF supported 85% of 215 children in conflict with the low during the January/February crisis

HIV/AIDS
• Strengthen coordination of HIV/AIDS related activities and support health structures to provide voluntary counseling, testing (VCT), PMTCT services, care for HIV/AIDS as well as for sexual violence victims.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION
LIBERIA
IN 2007

Overview

The situation in Liberia is rapidly changing as the country transition from post-conflict to development. A total of 771,633 internally displaced persons and refugees have returned to their home communities. Voluntary repatriation of the remaining 88,425 refugees and reintegration programmes for 65,000 ex-combatants (11,780 children) will end in 2007. The entire country is accessible and most of it is categorized under security phase III. The Liberia Partners’ Forum held in Washington in February 2007 noted the strides made by government in strengthening fiscal management, civil service reform, payment of civil servants salaries, and the need for budget support. The Forum expressed concern over accountability and absorption capacity, and the need to identify an appropriate funding mechanism.

Liberia remains a nation standing at a cross-roads. The current peace is still fragile and can not be taken for granted. Although the UN peacekeeping force is in charge of national security and the political situation is calm, the general security situation is still considered precarious. The re-establishment of state authority and the rule of law, as well as the recovery of basic social services are only in the early stages. Many of the structural issues that contributed to the outbreak of violence have yet to be resolved and the legacy of the conflict continues to affect many aspects of life. This is starkly reflected in the situation of women and children in Liberia today and the many challenges the country continues to face to reach the MDG’s and the MD.

For these challenges to be addressed in a sustainable manner, commensurate solutions will have to be pursued through the rebuilding of national systems and delivery mechanisms, as well as building new ones where those did not exist before. Given the low capacity of governments, partners, and civil society organizations it is anticipated that this will be one of the hardest challenges to overcome. It will be imperative that interventions are dealt with appropriately and yield direct and tangible benefits to people’s lives, in time before sentiments of frustration and disenfranchisement can take hold and pose a threat to future peace.

A concerted effort is required at all levels to build trust, promote reconciliation and foster social cohesion. Effective partnership development will be key to achieving aforementioned outcomes, both at the programmed and policy and advocacy level. The country programmed will continue to be closely linked to the strategic and operational interventions undertaken by the IASC early recovery cluster, as well as the United Mission in Liberia within the context of the “Integrated Mission” approach in promotion of a system-wide UN response to Liberia’s peace-building process. These efforts will be backed up by increased emphasis on research and analysis, including with regard to the inter-linkages between socio-economic and security and peace-building indicators so as to generate a solid evidence-based platform for effective advocacy aimed at policy decision makers among national and international partners and ensure children remain at the forefront of the country’s transition process.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,703,000</td>
<td>2,703,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and environmental sanitation</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,343,875</td>
<td>3,343,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>995,978</td>
<td>3,236,000</td>
<td>2,240,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>1,263,402</td>
<td>11,454,000</td>
<td>10,190,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,800,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,259,380</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,736,875</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,477,495</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.
** Additional funds phased from 2006 were allocated as follows: Health and nutrition (1,176,454.10); Education (1,265,613.07); Child Protection (1,092,055.86); WASH (1,503,447.49); Cross sectoral costs (250,265.67).

**Main achievements: January – June 2007**

**Health and nutrition**
- 160,000 bundled doses of BCG, 300,000 of DPT, 400,000 of OPV, 160,000 of Measles, 200,000 of Yellow Fever vaccine, 490,000 of TT vaccine and 536,700 of Penta-valent procured
- 1,000,000 bundled TT vaccine doses procured
- 8 HF Radios installed
- 46 Incinerators procured, ready for installation nation wide
- 160 solar refrigerators procured
- EPI plan developed for all 15 counties
- 356 Health Facilities doing routine EPI nationwide
- 1 intensified outreach social mobilization and communication carried out
- Logistic and cold chain plan for measles campaign developed and implemented in all 15 counties
- Measles vaccination campaign successfully conducted with 97% coverage. A total of 1,800 measles vaccinators trained, 107 district micro-planning sessions held. The measles SIA report available (625,676 children <5 vaccinated and 276,132 women 14-49 years were reached with 3 doses of TT). Vitamin A supplementation conducted as part of the campaign reaching a total of 649,106 (94%) and Mebendazole (deworming) provided for 525, 948 (86%) of the targeted children. Also 297,156 ITN were distributed to children aged 6 to 59 months in the 6 counties where no distribution was made during the past two years.

**Water and environmental sanitation**
- Integrated Water Resources Management Policy drafted
- Implementing Partners trained in emergencies
- Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the CERF funded projects completed
- Camp sites assessment completed
- Chlorine procured for treatment of community water supply & household sanitation in cholera hotspots in 2 counties
- Pump maintenance training conducted in 5 counties

**Education**
- Education Management Information System (EMIS) equipments set up at MoE office
- UNICEF and Government of Liberia Official participated in a workshop on school fee abolition in Mali
- Teaching and learning materials provided for 800,000 students in 15 counties
- 7,000 school desks distributed to 140 schools benefiting 59,000 students in 5 counties
- Girls Education Unit at the MoE established
- A consignment of learning and teaching materials provided for Ivorian refugee students in Grand Gedeh
- Teaching and learning materials distributed to 115 ALP schools benefiting 29,398 students
- 7,280 ALP level III students registered for the national (primary leaving) exams.

**Child protection**
- 4,142 demobilized children enrolled in formal education through CEIP in 610 elementary schools in 15 counties
- 2,669 teachers have been provided on the job coaching/mentoring or training
- 1,072 demobilized children are accessing ongoing skills and apprenticeship training in 6 counties
- 2,060 children graduated from the programme in 2007.
- 600 graduates of skills and apprenticeship programme have enrolled for Business Development Skills
• 50 newly assigned WACPS (Women and Children Protection Section) officers trained and deployed
• 289 sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) cases and 46 child neglect cases handled at the WACPS/LNP.
• 137 survivors of sexual violence have been provided psychosocial and medical care at the rehabilitation centre. 30 survivors accessed legal assistance in 4 Counties.
• 20 Safe Home staff were trained on emergency evacuation procedures at the Safe home. On Job supervision given on the management and handling of cases.
• 993 teachers, 4597 Students and 25 communities were trained in SEA prevention. A total of 32 schools benefited from the trainings and 819 members of children’s clubs.
• 268 trained as peer educators on SGBV prevention in communities. 34,154 benefited from SGBV prevention Education in 21 Communities in 2 Counties.
• 46 Social workers were trained on the Child Justice System
• 314 received rehabilitation services at the two transit centers for girls & boys, out of this number 236 were reunified.
• 12 orphanages were monitored
• 78 children from orphanages that were to be closed were reunified with their families.
• Social history documentation carried for 1000 children in orphanages
• 19 adoption case workers trained in ICA procedures
• National birth registration assessment completed
• Ministry of Gender and Development have been supported to recruit 15 child welfare officers one for each county. 15 Gender Coordinators have received further training on child protection. The Ministry of Gender and Development ahs been supported to install internet services for ease of communication with partners and to keep abreast with developments in the work with children.
Overview

Despite the lack of emergency funding, UNICEF Niger has been able to fund essential emergency activities against other funding sources during the first semester of the year to respond to meningitis and cholera outbreaks and to malnutrition in children under five.

Revised funding requirements

UNICEF is requesting an additional US$ 774,532. Revised funding requirements take into account other funding available and emergency funding needs to address the cholera epidemic, the consequences of floods and torrential rains, malaria and the impact of the deterioration of the security situation in the North on the delivery of basic social services and subsequent displacement of population.

For Health and Nutrition, UNICEF is requesting an additional US$ 173,000 to address cholera, malaria and basic emergency needs for the population affected by the situation in the North (measles vaccine, therapeutic food for displaced people, emergency health kits). The nutrition response to date has been funded by received emergency funding and other funding sources.

For Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, an additional amount of US$ 671,532 is required to address the cholera epidemic, emergency needs for the population affected by floods and torrential rains and basic emergency needs (watsan, shelter) for the population affected by the deteriorated security situation in the North.

For Education and Protection, UNICEF is requesting an additional US$ 130,000 to train 80 education actors in minimal standards for education in emergencies, provide school kits for 100 schools, support parental education on child survival issues for 1,500 parents and support micro-credit for 200 women breadwinner affected by crisis situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2007 HAR requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Revised funding requirements</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>5,879,318</td>
<td>1,014,122</td>
<td>6,052,318</td>
<td>5,038,196</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
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<td>1,971,532</td>
<td>1,971,532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and child protection</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>7,759,318</td>
<td>1,014,122</td>
<td>8,533,850</td>
<td>7,519,728</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Main achievements: January – June 2007

Health and nutrition

UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for nutrition.

Even though emergency funding received for Health and Nutrition was well below the requested amount, UNICEF was able to reallocate some of its other resources to fund some of the planned activities.

- UNICEF and partners assisted 163,237 acutely malnourished children, of which 131,581 moderately malnourished children in 929 therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers.
- UNICEF is coordinating, with WFP, a blanket feeding operation that will benefit 352,000 children under five, of which 300,000 children under three, during the lean season.
• UNICEF provided training on the national protocol to manage acute malnutrition for 403 health workers.
• Activities to promote optimal breastfeeding are under way (i.e. evaluation of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative, strategic alliance with the National Pediatricians and Gynecologists and participation to their national “Scientific Days”, Alliance with First Lady for the Launch of World Breastfeeding Week).
• Technical and feasibility studies are planned for September in view of the launch of the local and community-based production of fortified complementary food.
• More than 3.3 million children aged 6-59 months received supplements of Vitamin A through a major nation-wide supplementation campaign in April 2007.
• UNICEF provided 77,700 courses of ACT anti-malarial drugs, 1,000 liters of sodium lactate, 10,000 packets of ORS and 200,000 tablets of Chlorine 33 mg to be used for cholera epidemic outbreaks response.
• UNICEF transported and pre-positioned 10 Tons of drugs and supply from the MoH for cholera epidemic response in 21 traditionally endemic districts.
• UNICEF supported the National authorities on preparedness on management of cholera outbreaks.
• UNICEF launched a 3 months communication campaign on prevention of diarrhoeal diseases through national and regional radios.

Water and sanitation
Even though no emergency funding was received for Water and sanitation, UNICEF was able to reallocate some of its other resources to fund some of the planned activities. If UNICEF does not receive sufficient funding soon, the emergency response may be hampered.
• A lessons-learned study on cholera outbreaks has been conducted in support to the formulation of a 3-year action national plan on prevention, response and management of epidemic outbreaks.
• Social mobilization and information and education sessions on cholera prevention have been held in all traditionally endemic districts of Niger (2000 persons reached).
• Distribution of 40 boxes of 30 bars of soap and 50 water containers (20L) in the district of Aguié in villages with cholera cases (the first cases of cholera were reported on July 6, 2007).

Education and child protection
No emergency activities were implemented in the first semester. If UNICEF does not receive sufficient funding soon, the emergency response may be hampered.