

# A HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

## UNICEF EMERGENCY FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2000

### OVERVIEW

The data from the countries for which the UN is launching appeals demonstrates that children and women are increasingly being targeted by warring factions, illustrated by the following:

- Up to 300,000 child soldiers have been recruited by force and trained as killers;
- 6,000 children are killed or maimed every year by landmines;
- Large numbers of children in protracted conflicts lack access to educational opportunities;
- Discrimination against girls in access to education and the practice of female genital mutilation;
- More than 10 million children who are psychologically scarred;
- Persistently high rates of malnutrition among children (both wasting and stunting);
- At least 1 million children orphaned or separated from parents – HIV/AIDS emerging as a major killer – many orphans live in child-headed households;
- Major child killers include epidemics of vaccine-preventable diseases such as polio and measles; water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera; malaria and acute respiratory infections;
- More than 2 million children have died in the last 10 years as a direct result of conflict;
- Over 12 million children left homeless as result of conflict;
- Children and women represent 70 per cent of all internally displaced people (IDP);
- Abnormally high maternal mortality.

In attempting to address these needs, humanitarian agencies have faced major constraints, including:

- Targeting of humanitarian workers by warring factions;
- Pernicious insecurity;
- Limited access to the most vulnerable groups because of conflict.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN 2000

To address the challenges presented above, UNICEF requires \$229,548,975 for priority interventions in 15 countries/regions (plus Sri Lanka) for emergency programmes in 2000.

COST CATEGORY	TOTAL FUNDS REQUIRED US \$
Health and Nutrition	93,128,005
Water and Environmental Sanitation	23,214,165
Education	43,801,000*
Child Rights and Protection	38,904,348
Field Support	30,501,457**
<b>Total UNICEF Requirements</b>	<b>229,548,975***</b>

\* The amount includes inter alia institutional capacity building.

\*\* The amount includes inter alia coordination, planning, evaluation and logistics support.

\*\*\* The amount includes programmes support.

## 1999 IN REVIEW – LESSONS LEARNED

- UNICEF is deeply appreciative of the generous donor support received in 1999. Of \$334 million requested, \$203 million has so far been received\*. Nineteen-ninety-nine has seen a significant increase in humanitarian emergencies, including the Kosovo crisis, the earthquake in Turkey and the turmoil in East Timor. These emergencies have received good donor support. Emergency needs of ‘forgotten people’ in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea Bissau, Somalia, and Uganda have not been as well supported, and UNICEF made a special allocation of \$14.25 million from its General Resources for these ‘forgotten people’.
- Education should be increasingly used as a lead intervention, as was seen in Kosovo and East Timor. Education was used as a springboard for psychosocial support for children to address the needs of Turkish earthquake victims, demonstrating how education can be a ‘stabilizing/normalizing’ action, even in an emergency situation.
- The Conflict Prevention and Post Conflict Reconstruction Network, which brings together bilateral/multilateral donors, the World Bank and UN Agencies to plan the reconstruction phases in countries such as Sierra Leone, Kosovo and East Timor, demonstrates the importance of planning the reconstruction effort during the relief phase.
- Improved security for humanitarian workers is crucial. UNICEF lost two staff members during September/October 1999 while carrying out humanitarian work in Burundi and Somalia. Sister UN Agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have all had staff attacked. Measures have been taken in 1999 to better prepare staff for the insecurity, including exploring interagency cost-sharing of joint communications systems in West Africa and installing a full-time Operations Centre (OPSCEN). UNICEF has also supported efforts by the UN Secretary-General on the protection of civilian populations and humanitarian workers.
- Respect for humanitarian law and human rights have been seriously violated, which compromises the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver assistance.

\* For CAPs: \$238 million was requested and \$154 million was received.  
For other emergencies: \$96 million was requested and \$49 million was received.

## 1999 IN REVIEW – HIGHLIGHTS

**Polio eradication:** National Immunization Days (NIDs) were conducted in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, DPRK, DRC, Sudan, Somalia and Tanzania in 1999 in an effort to eradicate polio. More than 7 million children were vaccinated in DRC through negotiated access. In Afghanistan, cross-border access allowed children to be immunized in the north for the first time in over a year – 2.7 million children were vaccinated throughout the country – while also facilitating re-establishment of a countrywide Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). In Sudan, 4.5 million children were vaccinated. Vitamin A was also distributed to more than 30 million children in emergency countries as part of NIDs.

**EPI:** Special measles programmes were also run in East and West Timor.

**Health:** Health services have been supported through provision of essential drugs and equipment to address main causes of child/maternal morbidity and mortality in all countries.

**Nutrition:** In DPRK and Sudan, household food security programmes led to the support for small-scale food security programmes complemented by technical support for traditional agricultural practices. In Angola and Burundi, nutrition programmes have been expanded countrywide.

**Water and Sanitation:** A wide variety of actions to provide access to improved water and sanitation were undertaken in 1999. In Sierra Leone, water was trucked to IDP camps. In Afghanistan and Burundi, improved access to portable water was linked to better hygiene/sanitation. In Somalia and Tajikistan, small water systems were rehabilitated, and in DPRK the water quality was monitored, in conjunction with Oxfam. A focus for water programmes in all countries was improving school sanitation.

**Education:** In Afghanistan, UNICEF supports programmes only in Badakhshan province – one of few areas where girls have access to formal education. The primary school curriculum and school manuals were adapted for refugees in Tanzania. In Uganda, which also hosts large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, UNICEF provided tents and local materials for local classrooms in displaced schools, and supported water and sanitation projects in the camps. In Sierra Leone, IDPs were provided with basic material that enabled them to return to school. In East Timor and Kosovo, schools are being rehabilitated, basic school material is being provided and support for the education system is being provided to ensure that children can go back to school.

**Child Soldiers/Child Rights:** Advocacy with warring factions was undertaken on behalf of children affected by conflict in East Timor, Kosovo, Liberia, Northern Uganda and Sierra Leone. In Sierra Leone, UNICEF initiated support for disarmament and reintegration centres for child soldiers. Tracing was expanded in the Great Lakes region, in collaboration with the ICRC and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

**Mine Awareness:** In Angola, 400,000 people benefited from mine awareness programmes. In Kosovo, mine awareness was integrated into all community development actions.

**Winterization/Shelter:** programmes have been supported in Angola, Burundi, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Turkey.

## YEAR 2000 APPEALS

Priority problems must be addressed based on capacity, and each appeal has been carefully formulated to reflect both the priorities for children and women and the capacity of UNICEF with partners to address these problems. A process of consultation involving NGOs, the ICRC, donors, UN Agencies and host governments/authorities took place this year in all countries to pinpoint programme priorities and strategies, and to agree on roles and responsibilities. UNICEF seeks funds to address the challenges above, and to benefit more than 48 million children and women affected by conflict\*, as follows:

**Gender Discrimination:** UNICEF has included projects that address a variety of the issues that detrimentally affect women and girls in conflict. Projects in Somalia and Sudan will address female genital mutilation (FGM). In Afghanistan, funding is being sought to reinforce education programmes that benefit girls in particular. All appeals have sought to better reflect the impact of conflict on gender.

**Education:** UNICEF will look to expand education activities in all complex emergency countries. In addition to large programmes in the Kosovo and Timor crises, education will be an important tool for reaching IDP children in Uganda. In Angola and Somalia, innovative use of the teacher emergency package will continue.

**Health:** In all countries affected by complex emergencies, UNICEF will provide essential drugs that address the main child killers. The emergence of HIV/AIDS as a full-blown emergency problem will be addressed, especially in the Great Lakes region. Many health projects have been presented jointly with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to reflect clearly the roles and relationships in health.

**Immunization, Particularly Against Polio:** More than 40 million children will be immunized against polio through immunization days during 2000 in an effort to eradicate polio. Ongoing conflict is preventing UNICEF/WHO and partners from accessing some areas where children have not been vaccinated and/or the wild polio virus remains: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Somalia and Sudan. A major effort will be made in these countries to negotiate access to areas that are currently inaccessible.

**Malnutrition:** Food security for children and women will be supported in DPRK, where UNICEF will promote and support traditional herb gardening and school-based food security programmes. Food security will be linked to supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes in the Sudan. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF has formed the basis for collaboration in Angola and Burundi during 1999, and will be expanded in 2000.

**Water and Sanitation:** In DPRK and Sudan, UNICEF will work with community structures to increase access to portable water, aiming to reach 600,000 beneficiaries in schools, health facilities, IDP camps and food distribution centres in Sudan alone. In Somalia, urban and rural water supply systems will be rehabilitated, and hygiene education supported.

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\* This figure includes beneficiaries from the OCHA CAP, immunization needs for children and women in countries in this folder and beneficiaries in Sri Lanka.

**IDPs:** Support for IDPs within the host community context will ensure provision of basic services to the most vulnerable groups.

**Landmines:** Working for the universal ratification of the Ottawa Treaty banning the use of landmines, UNICEF will work in the most mine- and unexploded-ordnance-affected countries of Albania, Angola, Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo and Sudan and provide mine awareness activities for children through the formal and non-formal education systems.

**Child Soldiers:** Advocacy against the recruitment of child soldiers and for complementary programmes to support demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers will continue in countries such as Sierra Leone, Sudan and in northern Uganda.

**Children in Need of Special Protection:** Programmes for unaccompanied children, including support to tracing activities and family reunification, will be expanded in the Great Lakes region, including Burundi, DRC, Republic of the Congo (RoC) and Tanzania. UNICEF is working directly with the ICRC, particularly in the Great Lakes region, and with UNHCH and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict on these issues. Psychosocial programmes will continue in West Timor and in the countries of the Former Yugoslavia. For particularly vulnerable children, such as newly displaced children, and for families who have provided support for children in distress, basic shelter materials will be provided in Angola, RoC, Sudan and across Southeastern Europe. Work on humanitarian principles and human rights will continue in southern Sudan and East Timor.

**Programme Support:** Carrying out key emergency actions will require additional financial support to cover the costs of security, communications and additional technical expertise. Outreach is essential to identify and address priorities and to be able to monitor implementation; additional field offices are required for this.

**Partnerships:** The outline above provides examples of the multiple problems that children and women are facing, and what UNICEF, with its partners, needs to do about some of these problems. Formal relationships with NGOs such as the Save the Children Alliance are crucial. Inclusion of NGO projects in the appeals for Angola, East Timor and Sudan, for example, is a further step towards ensuring that priorities agreed upon by partners in each country are fully represented.

**Funding:** The priorities presented above are a snapshot of actions UNICEF will support with its partners.

## UNICEF – SUMMARY OF 2000 CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

COUNTRY	AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$)	AREAS OF INTERVENTION
Afghanistan	3,890,000	Health/nutrition 2,700,000 WES 823,000 Education 367,000
Angola	21,727,000	Health/nutrition 11,143,000 WES 2,155,000 Education 3,795,000 Child protection 1,080,000 Field support 3,554,000
Burundi	10,054,000	Health/nutrition 4,865,000 WES 1,364,000 Education 1,800,000 Child protection 2,025,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17,656,000	Health/nutrition 12,911,000 WES 3,815,000 Education 930,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	12,199,974	Health/nutrition 6,624,974 Child protection 5,575,000
East Timor	14,050,465	Health/nutrition 5,523,750 WES 1,137,065 Education 5,436,400 Child protection 483,000 Capacity building 777,000 Field support 693,250
Great Lakes Region Tanzania	2,245,000 6,120,000	Coordination 2,245,000 Health/nutrition 2,030,000 WES 460,000 Education 1,450,000 Child protection 1,430,000 Field support 750,000
Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)	1,100,000	Health/nutrition 600,000 WES 250,000 Education 120,000 Protection 130,000
Republic of Congo	3,500,000	Health/nutrition 1,750,000 Education 950,000 Child protection 800,000
Sierra Leone	9,208,000	Health/nutrition 3,246,000 WES 2,112,000 Education 1,850,000 Child protection 2,000,000
Somalia	13,387,000	Health/nutrition 4,967,000 WES 4,740,000 Education 3,250,000 Child protection 430,000
Southeastern Europe	65,000,000	Health/nutrition 19,300,000 Water/Sanitation - Education 19,030,000 Child Protection 18,240,000 Field support 8,430,000

Sri Lanka	5,514,000	Health/nutrition	840,000
		WES	500,000
		Education	600,000
		Child protection	2,050,000
		Field support	1,524,000
Sudan	38,596,536	Health/nutrition <sup>1</sup>	15,350,281
		WES	4,797,100
		Education	1,850,600
		Child protection	3,293,348
		Field support	13,305,207
Tajikistan	2,235,000	Health/nutrition	970,000
		WES	405,000
		Education	450,000
		Child protection	410,000
Uganda	3,066,000	Health/nutrition	307,000
		WES	656,000
		Education	1,145,000
		Child Protection	958,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,548,975</b>		

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<sup>1</sup> Joint UNICEF/FAO 5,913,750