



UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION REPORT 2007 – SUMMARY

Further information on UNICEF's humanitarian action can be obtained from:

Daniel Toole

Office of Emergency Programmes
New York

Tel: +1 212 326 7163

Fax: +1 212 326 7037

Email: dtoole@unicef.org

Gary Stahl

Programme Funding Office
New York

Tel: +1 212 326 7009

Fax: +1 212 326 7165

Email: gstahl@unicef.org

Pierrette Vu Thi

Office of Emergency Programmes
Geneva

Tel: +41 22 909 5601

Fax: +41 22 909 5602

Email: pvuthi@unicef.org

For full report, see www.unicef.org/har07

© United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2007

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply on the part of UNICEF the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities or the delimitation of its frontiers.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD – ANN M. VENEMAN	5
INTRODUCTION	6
EMERGENCY FUNDING IN 2006	8
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2007	10
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES	12
GEORGIAN CONFLICT ZONES: ABKHAZIA & SOUTH OSSETIA	13
NORTH CAUCASUS	14
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	15
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	16
TIMOR-LESTE	17
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	18
BURUNDI	19
ERITREA	20
ETHIOPIA	21
KENYA	23
LESOTHO	24
MALAWI	25
MOZAMBIQUE	26
SOMALIA	27
SWAZILAND	28
UGANDA	29
ZAMBIA	31
ZIMBABWE	32
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	33
LEBANON	34
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	35
SUDAN	36
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	38
SOUTH ASIA	39
AFGHANISTAN	40
NEPAL	41
SRI LANKA	42
THE AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN	43
COLOMBIA	44
HAITI	45
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	46
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	47
CHAD	48
CONGO	50
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE	51
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	53
GUINEA	54
LIBERIA	55
NIGER	56

FOREWORD

Emergencies, in the form of natural disasters and new or protracted conflict, continued to extract a toll on the lives of children and women around the world. Massive flooding in the Horn of Africa and the multiple typhoons in South Asia were typical of the ever more frequent occurrence of floods, typhoons and earthquakes that have affected thousands of families in 2006. While in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the occupied Palestinian territory, Sri Lanka and the Sudan, women and children continue to be impacted by the reverberating crossfire of conflict.

In its sixty-year history, UNICEF has learned that protecting the lives of vulnerable women and children requires governments, local communities, humanitarian agencies and the donor community to work in partnership. In that tradition, and with a commitment to humanitarian reform aimed at achieving improved, more predictable and effective response to emergency situations, UNICEF took part in a new approach to emergencies with its inter-agency partners in 2006. The 'cluster approach', was applied in four pilot countries: DRC, Liberia, Somalia and Uganda. It was also implemented in two new emergencies, the Indonesia earthquake and the conflict in Lebanon, and to improve protection in Côte d'Ivoire. As the global cluster lead for nutrition, water and sanitation, common data services and now a partner in developing a global education cluster, this has brought new approaches to the work of the various humanitarian agencies and partners. Early assessments are positive, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee concluding that the cluster approach has demonstrated potential to improve the overall effectiveness of humanitarian response. As a firm supporter of humanitarian reform, and in line with our Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies, UNICEF will continue to stress the need for continuous improvement in humanitarian response in all sectors.

In 2006, UNICEF appealed for a total of US\$ 1.2 billion to ensure the protection of women and children in 53 emergencies. As of November 2006, about half of that amount was raised, allowing UNICEF to respond to the most urgent needs of women and children in many emergencies. However, many crises remain severely under-funded and in neglected or silent emergencies, such as those in Angola and Nepal, only about 38 per cent of the funds needed were raised for the women and children in urgent need. Without adequate funding, essential life-saving activities for millions of children cannot be carried out, and the lives of those children will continue to be in peril.

UNICEF works to protect the rights of women and children. Our flagship publication *The State of the World's Children 2007* shows that one of the most powerful constraints to realizing children's rights and achieving the Millennium Development Goals is the discrimination experienced by women. This is no less true during emergencies. In working to improve the situation of children around the world, we strive to empower both children and women, ensuring they participate in key decisions affecting their lives, including in emergencies.

The *Humanitarian Action Report 2007* outlines UNICEF's appeal for children and women in 33 emergencies around the world. We count on your continued generosity to help ensure their survival and the defence of their rights.



Ann M. Veneman

Executive Director

INTRODUCTION

PROTECTING AND ASSISTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCIES: THE DOUBLE DIVIDEND OF GENDER EQUALITY

"The world is starting to grasp that there is no policy more effective in promoting development, health and education than the empowerment of women and girls... No policy is more important in preventing conflict, or in achieving reconciliation after a conflict has ended."

United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, 2006¹

Humanitarian emergencies devastate the lives of women and children, while reinforcing discrimination to lethal effect on children. UNICEF's on-the-ground experience during the world's crises shows time and again that women are denied resources to survive when they can least afford it, and that children under their protection are the ultimate victims. Yet women and children often account for the majority of those displaced by crisis. In the hard-scrabble existence of camp life, it is easier to survive as a mature male, than as a mother with hungry, frightened and ill children.

The United Nations Security Council has acknowledged that women, given the opportunity, have a key role to play in promoting peace and stability during conflict and transitions to peace.² UNICEF recognizes that aligned humanitarian policy which supports the empowerment of women during crises, in tandem with the development of national reform policies, can significantly affect the survival rates of children.

UNICEF's report *The State of the World's Children 2007 – Women and children: the double dividend of gender equality* addresses 'double discrimination' – discrimination against women that in turn impedes children's development. It describes strategies to redress exclusion, such as enhancing women's decision-making power within the household, promoting education and economic opportunities for women and increasing women's participation in politics.

Crises kill children and colour their future. A study in *The Lancet*³ reported that 90 per cent of child mortality occurred in 42 countries, of which more than half are conflict-affected. As women and children are displaced, the complex formal and informal networks, which support a mother rearing her children, are eroded. Consequently, children lose valuable education, are robbed of their right to health services and stable sources of nourishment (often including the tragic impact on breastfeeding), and are exposed to direct violence and exploitation. The struggle to survive dictates that women and children take greater risks each day.

In emergencies, four communicable diseases to which women and children are the most vulnerable cause 50 to 95 per cent of deaths. One out of every 13 women in **West Africa** – a region affected by protracted war and drought – will die in pregnancy and childbirth compared to just 1 out of every 3,900 in Northern Europe. Motherless newborns are three to ten times more likely to die than those with mothers who survive.⁴

During a crisis women are even more likely to be burdened by dual roles as 'providers' and 'carers,' which disrupt infant feeding and compromise a mother's ability to care for her young. Obtaining food and cooking fuel during conflict also increases the risks and costs to women, from things such as landmines and sexual exploitation.

Gender-based violence is a direct consequence of humanitarian crises. In **Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Northern Uganda** today girls and women are frequently forced to serve as sex slaves and 'wives' to military forces, and are victims of rape as a weapon of warfare. Gender violence exacerbates the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly amongst women and children.

Gender inequality has excluded millions of girls from school, or has condemned them to a pitiable education, a fact exacerbated in crises. Reasons include the expectation that girls should produce, collect, and prepare food, and that boys are given priority over education when a choice is forced.

¹ Message of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on International Women's Day, 8 March 2006.

² United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, 31 October 2000 (S/RES/1325).

³ Robert Black, Saul Morris and Jennifer Bryce, 'Where and why are 10 million children dying every year?' *The Lancet*, Vol. 361, June 28, 2003.

⁴ United Nations Population Fund, *State of World Population 2005: The Promise of Equality, Gender Equity, Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals*, UNFPA, New York, 2005, p. 35.

Gender inequality and humanitarian action

However, emergencies also provide a chance to change the lives of girls and women, and to shift traditions that have such a detrimental impact. Strategies include:

Increasing the participation of women in the design of humanitarian intervention: in **Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone** and **Sudan**, for example, UNICEF has coordinated community groups to design and implement reintegration programmes for girls and boys formerly associated with armed groups.

Supporting evidence-based studies: extremely high maternal mortality in Badakshan, **Afghanistan**, of 6,500 deaths per 100,000 live births per year reported in 2005 led to dramatic changes in health policy reform and resource allocation prioritizing women's health.

Increasing women's decision-making within the household: enhancing decision-making and control of resources improves a woman's own nutritional status, prenatal and birthing care, breastfeeding practices, and reduces stunting among children aged 1 to 3 years.

Promoting education opportunities for all: equal access to education through the abolition of school fees and establishing 'girl-friendly schools' is key in emergencies. For example, in **Darfur**, girls' involvement in education has risen impressively despite the ceaseless conflict. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia** and **Kenya** girls and boys from poor households are able to enrol in primary school through a School Fee Abolition initiative.

Encouraging women's participation in peacemaking and peace-building processes: new research suggests that women in politics affect advocacy for children, whether at the international, national or local levels.

Supporting national policy reform which affects maternal and child health: emergencies provide opportunity to influence policies which have a direct impact on maternal and child health. For example, in **Afghanistan, Indonesia** and **Niger**, national policies were developed which protected breastfeeding by limiting the use of infant formula during crises.

Engaging men and boys in gender-equality strategies: changing the attitudes and supporting men and boys are crucial to the success of efforts to change decision-making processes that impact women and girls. Examples from **Kenya, Pakistan, Uganda** and elsewhere illustrate that men and boys are increasingly engaging in efforts to care, nurture and support children as well as advocate for women and children's rights.

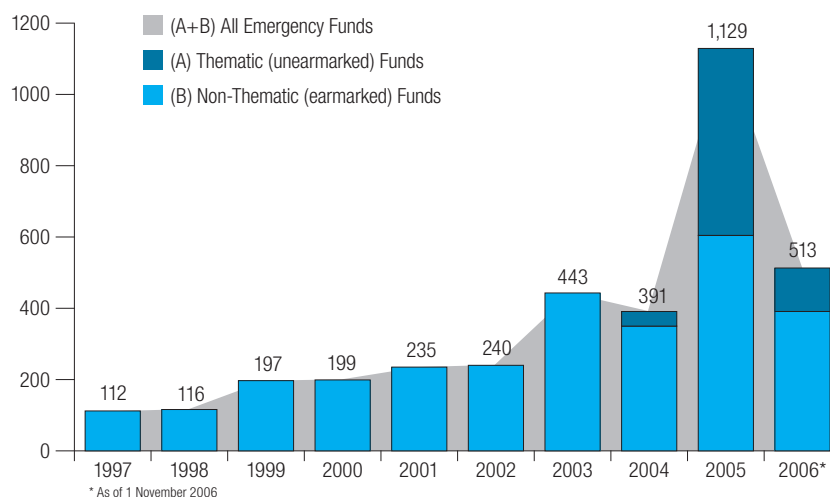
Conclusion

Crises have a debilitating impact on the lives of women and children, exacerbating existing prejudices that harm them both. Together with its UN and NGO partners, UNICEF has learned through its emergency work that there are opportunities to achieve improvements even in apparently dire situations. What is required is a focus on strengthened and enhanced outreach of social services, combined with determined support to change policies and practices that inhibit the active participation of women and girls in development. Together these measures can have significant impact on morbidity, mortality and the full realization of women's and girls' rights.

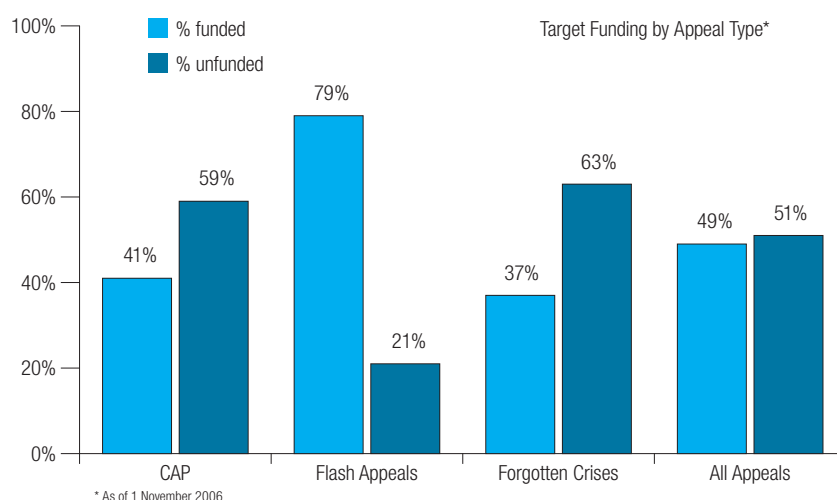
We must all tackle the obstacle of gender inequality head on through service delivery and policy reform. Boosting women's decision-making power, providing educational and economic opportunities and increasing women's political participation can also lead to the double dividend of saving and improving the lives of children.

EMERGENCY FUNDING IN 2006

Donor funding to UNICEF humanitarian programmes reached US\$ 513 million as of 1 November 2006, reflecting a decrease of 55 per cent from 2005 level of US\$ 1,129 million. The relatively high level of emergency funding in 2005 was attributed to the extraordinary donor response to the Indian Ocean tsunami. If we exclude tsunami funding, we will find that 2006 emergency funding for all other emergencies is only 3 per cent lower than 2005 level. Emergency funding for 2006 may reach higher levels by the end of December 2006 as there are positive indications that donors will continue their support to fulfil the humanitarian needs of children and women globally.

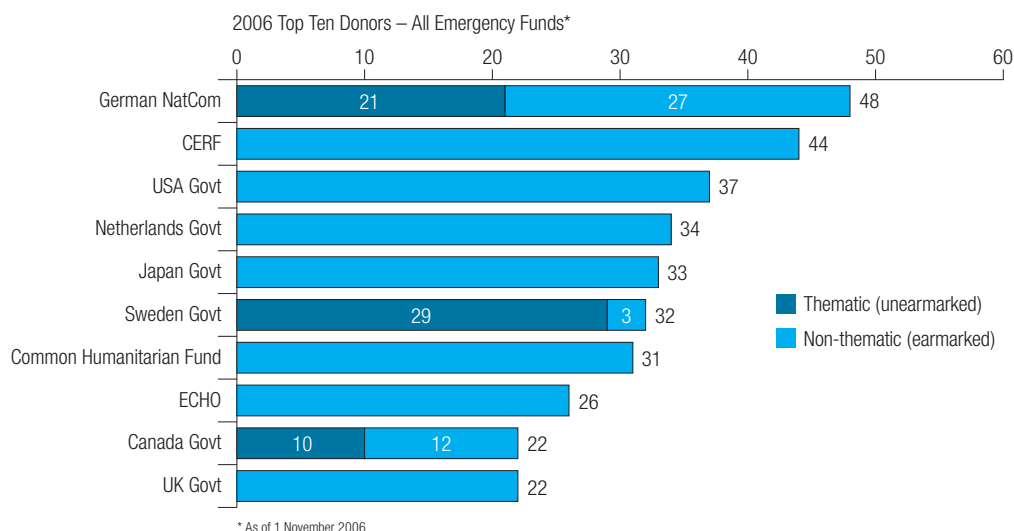


UNICEF's response in 2006 covered 53 emergencies¹ covering 17 Consolidated Appeal Processes (CAPs), 13 flash appeals and 23 forgotten countries and regions. Overall, UNICEF required a total of US\$ 1.2 billion in 2006 (as of 1 November) for humanitarian interventions to ensure the protection of vulnerable children and women. As the trend has been in previous years, flash appeals attracted more donor attention and were better funded than CAPs, with 79 per cent funded vs. 41 per cent for CAPs. The forgotten crises were the least funded with only 37 per cent of financial needs being met.

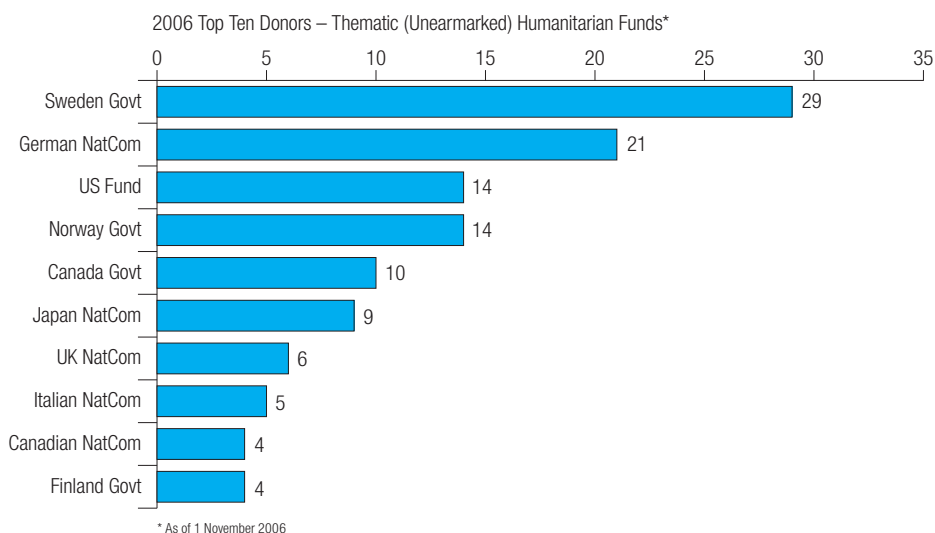


Apart from the traditional channels of funding, UNICEF received substantial emergency contributions in 2006 from new funding modalities, such as funding through multi-donor trust funds (MDTFs) as well as multi-donor funding through OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). In fact, CERF funding is the second largest source of emergency funding in 2006 after the German National Committee for UNICEF. In the chart below, our top ten donors for emergency funding as of 1 November 2006 are: German National Committee for UNICEF, CERF, United States of America, Netherlands, Japan, Sweden, the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Canada and United Kingdom.

¹ Originally, the 2006 *Humanitarian Action Report* (HAR) included 29 emergencies at the time of its launch in January 2006. However, UNICEF continued to respond to emergencies continuing from 2005 that were not included in the HAR report, such as the South Asia Earthquake, as well as new crises that emerged during 2006.



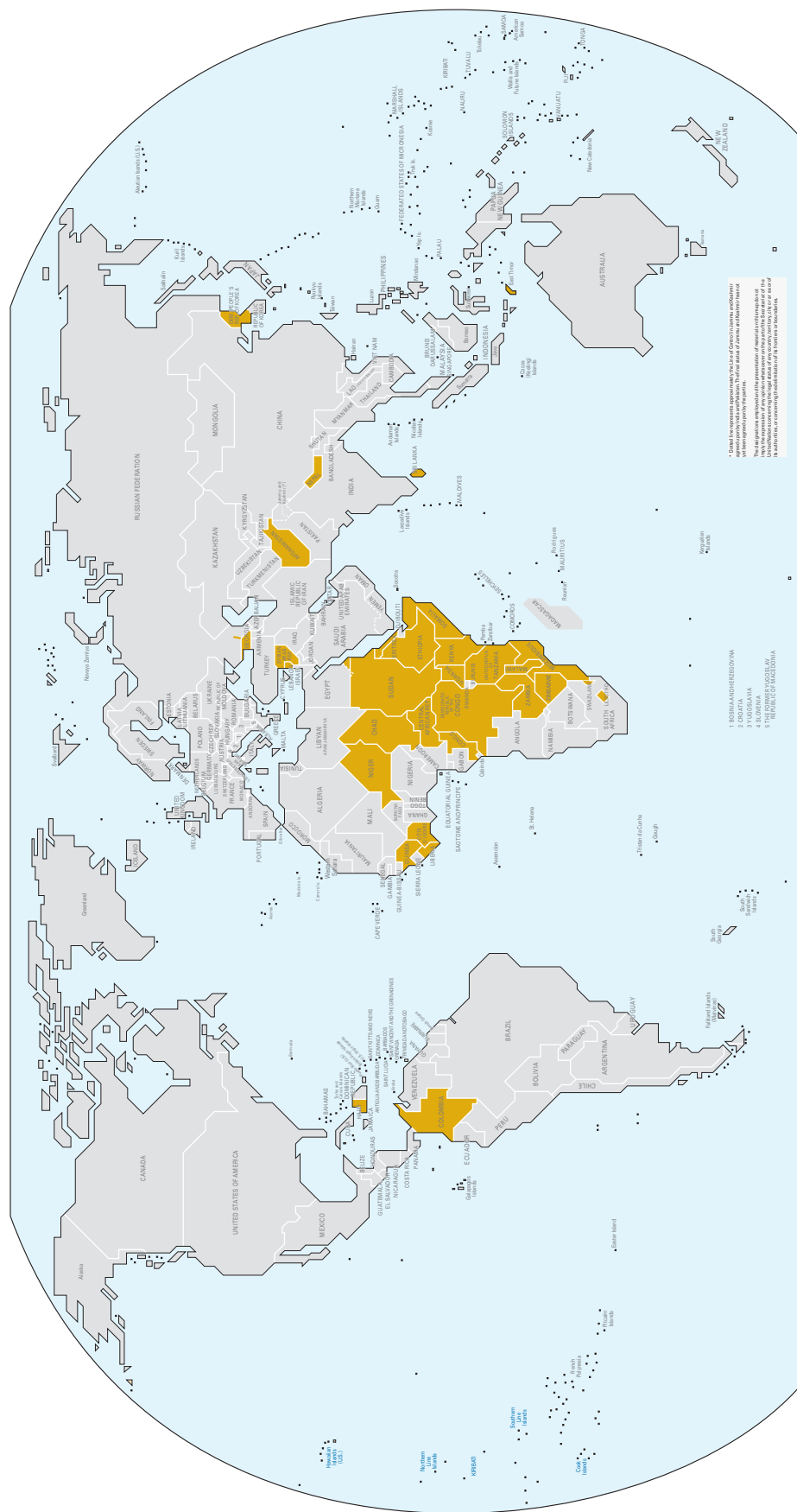
In terms of thematic (unearmarked) humanitarian funds, our top donor in 2006 is Sweden with a total of US\$ 29 million. The chart below shows the top ten donors who generously contributed flexible thematic humanitarian funds. Since its inception in 2003, thematic humanitarian funds have increased exponentially from about only US\$ 4 million in 2003 to a cumulative total of US\$ 671 million as of 1 November 2006.



UNICEF continues to welcome thematic humanitarian funds as it underscores donors' commitment to the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principles and allows UNICEF to programme more responsively, based on country and global priorities. Out of the total 2006 emergency funds of US\$ 513 million, US\$ 129 million (25 per cent) was donated thematically as of 1 November 2006. We are grateful for donors' support and particularly for those channelling unearmarked funding to support our humanitarian interventions.

During 2007, UNICEF hopes that donors will respond favourably to the humanitarian appeals included in this report in order to enable UNICEF to address the needs and rights of the most vulnerable children and women in the world. We also hope that donors will continue to consider reducing earmarking of contributions whenever possible or consider channelling contributions as thematic (unearmarked) humanitarian funds to increase adaptability and flexibility to UNICEF's humanitarian action in the ever-changing context of humanitarian aid.

UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2007



Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

Map No. 3953 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
August 1999

Region/Country	Funding requirements (US\$)
CEE/CIS	400,000
Northern Caucasus	5,920,000
Georgia	1,200,000
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	900,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10,000,000
Timor-Leste	3,580,000
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	10,344,000
Burundi	12,929,537
Eritrea	18,764,000
Ethiopia	45,650,000
Kenya	12,000,000
Lesotho	612,700
Malawi	7,000,000
Mozambique	5,210,900
Somalia	24,502,076
Swaziland	3,640,000
Uganda	48,010,545
Zambia	6,090,000
Zimbabwe	13,790,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	600,000
Lebanon	5,700,000
occupied Palestinian territory	25,838,855
Sudan	121,868,562
Syrian Arab Republic	770,400
SOUTH ASIA	1,795,800
Afghanistan	15,961,912
Nepal	6,358,000
Sri Lanka	9,650,000
THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN	2,400,000
Colombia	5,500,000
Haiti	6,490,000
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	22,067,043
Central African Republic	13,262,770
Chad	16,257,643
Congo	3,987,312
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	96,250,000
Côte d'Ivoire	19,066,865
Guinea	2,357,000
Liberia	20,800,000
Niger	7,759,318
TOTAL CAP	177 645 603
TOTAL NON CAP	457 639 635
TOTAL	635 285 238

Appeal within the Consolidated Appeals Framework

Appeal outside the Consolidated Appeals Framework

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Despite overall economic and political advances, the humanitarian situation of children and women in many parts of the region remains precarious. Conflict and instability are present throughout, with many areas characterized by insecurity, extensive damage to social and economic infrastructure, and weak or collapsed governance structures. In these situations, children and women are particularly vulnerable to rights violations, malnutrition and poverty-related disasters. Over half of the region's 20 countries have internally displaced persons (IDPs), with displaced children often left without access to adequate education, health care, support or protection. International access and humanitarian assistance to conflict zones are often hampered by security concerns and political obstruction.

The region is continually prone to natural disasters. Most countries are vulnerable to periodic devastating earthquakes and flooding; landslides are frequent occurrences in mountainous countries such as Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; and drought is a serious issue for all Central Asian countries. In addition, more than half of the countries reported outbreaks of Avian Influenza in 2006, with Azerbaijan and Turkey experiencing human cases. Much of the region falls in the migratory bird routes and therefore remains vulnerable to future Avian Influenza outbreaks.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Emergency Response Fund: The Regional Office will monitor potential and existing emergencies and produce updates on humanitarian developments; maintain risk and vulnerability profiles of countries; contribute to the global early warning system;

provide direct technical assistance to Country Offices on rapid needs assessments, on coordinating with government, UN and other humanitarian partners, on liaising with Headquarters' divisions, on mobilizing resources and implementing response activities. In addition, the Regional Office will aim to establish a contingency fund to support the immediate needs of emergency countries, including on contingency planning, rapid assessments, immediate supply procurement, and immediate human resource mobilization.

Regional Office financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Emergency Response Fund	200,000
Emergency preparedness and response planning/training	200,000
Total*	400,000

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

Emergency preparedness and response planning/training: The Regional Office will continue to provide technical

guidance to Country Offices in reviewing/updating emergency preparedness and response plans and link to broader inter-agency contingency planning processes. Specific attention will be given to developing and enhancing inter-agency partnerships – initiating common assessments, utilizing inter-agency guidelines and commonly developed tools and ensuring implementation of sectors in which UNICEF has lead role. A series of specialist coaching and simulation exercises will be organized focusing on core 'cluster' responsibilities and programmes, and training will continue on human rights, humanitarian principles and UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies. Knowledge development initiatives at country and regional levels will be supported through briefings and inter-country/agency consultations and commissioning studies.

GEORGIAN CONFLICT ZONES: ABKHAZIA & SOUTH OSSETIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Since gaining independence in the early 1990s and the subsequent administration by internationally unrecognized *de facto* governments, the vulnerability of Abkhazia and South Ossetia has been considerable. The continuous lack of regular external support has led to the collapse of the welfare system, the disintegration of the social safety nets, the emergence of disruptive social behaviours and increased criminality as well as to a general shortage of income-generating opportunities. Health facilities are in desperate need of rehabilitation, essential drugs are scarce and access to new research or opportunity for skills upgrading absent. Homes and public facilities do not have safe water or electricity. Schools lack equipment and teach on outdated curricula. The collapse of social services has also resulted in poor psychosocial support or social protection for the most vulnerable, while violence and abuse within families have increased. Although mines and unexploded ordnance have largely been cleared, accidents still occur while victims are not afforded physical or psychological support. HIV/AIDS is becoming recognized as an important issue; however, both authorities lack facilities, supplies or expertise.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health: Benefiting some 155,000 women and children, UNICEF will upgrade skills of professional staff for immunization; upgrade competencies of health care employees to implement the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness initiative in maternity facilities and children's polyclinics; upgrade competencies for baby-friendly hospitals, support exclusive breastfeeding programmes and community-based awareness campaigns; develop HIV/AIDS health education curricula and train teachers; provide antiretroviral and other treatment-related support to the new HIV/AIDS Clinic in Abkhazia.

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 33,000 conflict-affected children, UNICEF will distribute safe water tanks and calcium hypochlorite to all schools and health centres in South Ossetia; promote health and hygiene education and hygiene awareness in 250 schools; continue to procure and distribute de-worming tablets to children through schools and immunization programmes.

Education: Benefiting 33,000 war-affected children and 2,000 teachers, UNICEF will train elementary and secondary schoolteachers in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in interactive learning methods; restock Abkhaz and South Ossetian schools with essential teacher and student supplies for the 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 school years; support the 'Right to Play' by equipping all schools in both regions with UNICEF standard sports equipment; work through a local partner to organize and promote sports tournaments with the aim to support inter-ethnic dialogue among youth.

Child protection: Benefiting 33,000 school-aged children and teens suffering from trauma or from direct results of war, UNICEF will support youth centres in Tskhinvali (South Ossetia) and Sukhumi (Abkhazia) to promote confidence-building, leadership skills, conflict resolution and empowerment among youth; train community-based social service providers in psychosocial support and counselling; support HALO Trust in developing mine-risk information, education and communication materials in Abkhazia and Zugdidi; support survivor assistance programme; develop and expand the annual child landmine survivors summer camp.

Programme support: Hire one international staff to facilitate, coordinate and monitor project progress; cover operating costs of travel, office space and one local staff to be permanently based in each conflict zone.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health	350,000
Water and environmental sanitation	150,000
Education	250,000
Child protection	300,000
Programme support	150,000
Total*	1,200,000

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

NORTH CAUCASUS

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

While living conditions, security and access to vulnerable populations in Chechnya have improved, social tensions, human rights violations and armed violence continue. Social services are insufficient, basic health indicators in Chechnya and Ingushetia are two to four times higher than in the country at large, HIV prevalence is steadily increasing and there is a critical need for psychosocial rehabilitation of an entire generation of children. Meanwhile, the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) continues to affect Chechnya, with more than 3,000 civilians killed or injured since 1995.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health: UNICEF will support cold-chain infrastructure rehabilitation; train 120 health workers; undertake immunization awareness campaigns; train 20,000 mothers on basic child health care; promote safe motherhood practices; inform/advise on reproductive health care, family planning, HIV/sexually transmitted infections, and substance abuse prevention; establish/support five new and six existing youth-friendly clinics and youth information centres; support two HIV/AIDS social support centres; in the area of psychosocial rehabilitation, collaborate with authorities, UN agencies and NGOs through the UNICEF-established Steering Committee; contribute to a Republican Psychosocial Programme for Chechnya; open eight new psychosocial centres; upgrade knowledge/skills of 100 professionals; establish a 'hotline' giving professional support; provide psychosocial rehabilitation to 5,000 children and adults in Beslan; distribute awareness-raising materials on the availability and relevance of psychosocial services.

Water and environmental sanitation: In Grozny, UNICEF will strengthen the technical capacity of the public water provider to distribute purified water to 117,000 persons; promote hygiene education and distribute 20,000 posters on safe water consumption and hygiene practices.

Education: UNICEF will expand to 35 the existing community-based early childhood education centres; equip schools and kindergartens with educational supplies; contribute to the refurbishment of 25 school premises hosting early childhood education centres in Chechnya; establish 10 pilot schools for the integration of disabled children into the mainstream system; promote life skills education in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan; conduct assessment on low school attendance in Chechnya and advocate for authorities to take relevant measures.

Peace and tolerance: UNICEF will organize summer camps for 1,000 children/youth and train 300 educators; support mobile trainers groups to reach 20,000 schoolchildren and teachers; help finalize, publish and distribute a peace and tolerance encyclopedia; revise and distribute to 200 specialists the peace and tolerance manual for teachers and NGO trainers; support the Children's Peace Theatre; support the organization of a network of volunteers clubs to reach 10,000 children/adolescents; organize a conference for 200 experts/pedagogues to share experiences on peace and tolerance.

Child protection: Conduct trainings on the Convention on the Rights of the Child; support the Children and Women Protection Unit in Chechnya and the Child Rights Ombudspersons in Dagestan and North Ossetia-Alania; advocate for a Children and Women Protection Unit in the Office of the Ingush Human Rights Commissioner; support the development of a programme for vulnerable children.

Mine action: UNICEF will support 31 leisure centres in Chechnya; collect/analyse/share mine/UXO-related information; support mine-risk education (MRE) for 90,000 students; conduct presentations for 70,000 children; provide rehabilitation equipment to Grozny's Prosthetic Workshop; improve physical rehabilitation services; advocate for the signature, ratification and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, for the launch of a civilian mine/UXO clearance programme and for the revision of existing policies in favour of disabled children.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health (including psychosocial rehabilitation)	2,360,000
Water and environmental sanitation	410,000
Education	1,310,000
Peace and tolerance	820,000
Child protection	270,000
Mine action	750,000
Total*	5,920,000

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

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The East Asia and Pacific region faced an increase in the number and size of emergencies during 2006. Several earthquakes of medium to high intensity affected Indonesia and countries along the Ring of Fire, between northern Sumatra and the Pacific. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions affected several other countries while cyclones, typhoons, heavy rains and consequent floods have affected China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

In addition, armed conflict continued to cause disruption, displacement and death throughout the region, affecting women and children the worst. The dramatic rise in violence in Timor-Leste in April and May triggered massive displacement. Some 600,000 internally displaced persons live in Myanmar; several thousands in Indonesia and the Philippines and as many refugees from Myanmar live along the Thai-Myanmar border. Asylum seekers from Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam struggle for their rights in a region where several countries have not yet ratified the Refugee Convention. Of increasing concern are children associated with and/or recruited by armed forces in Myanmar, the Philippines and refugee camps in Thailand. Young involvement in violence is increasingly common in Bougainville (Papua New Guinea), the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.

The escalation of human cases of Avian Influenza worldwide from the beginning of 2006 and recent deaths in Indonesia greatly increased concerns of a possible transformation of the virus into a human-to-human transmissible form. In addition to ongoing efforts to contain the spread amongst birds and bird-to-human cases, efforts are made to operationalize preparedness actions in case of human-to-human pandemic.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation: The UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) will provide technical support to at least six Country Offices in the region to update and operationalize emergency preparedness and response (EPR) plans, including Avian/Pandemic Influenza contingency plans, and mainstream emergency in their annual work plans. Expanding on the global process of standardizing rapid assessment and performance monitoring tools, EAPRO will build the capacity of two Country Offices to adapt, pilot test and finalize the tools to be used in all future emergencies.

As part of efforts at strengthening EAPRO's capacity, the Regional Emergency Unit will work with the Regional technical team to finalize and review its roles and responsibilities in emergencies, including extending support for the cluster leadership approach. The Regional EPR plan will be monitored, in collaboration with the Planning, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit, to ensure that the regional team is fully abreast of preparedness issues and ready to assist any country affected by a new crisis. In view of the increased number and scale of emergencies in the region, EAPRO would like to strengthen the capacity of the Regional Emergency Unit to provide consistent support to Country Offices by ensuring the permanence of the Emergency Project Officer and hiring a Senior Emergency Programme Officer to act as Deputy Chief of the Unit.

Regional support for Avian/Human Influenza preparedness and response: EAPRO will support Country Offices in their Avian/Pandemic Influenza (API) preparedness plans; undertake a coordinating role on API issues to ensure consistent and comprehensive involvement of technical advisers; represent and support the positioning of UNICEF's role and engage in inter-agency collaboration for API preparedness and response.

Child protection in emergency: To strengthen EAPRO's approach to child protection issues in emergencies, the Regional Office will hire a Programme Officer to work with the Regional Child Protection Unit and develop regional and sub-regional strategies for supporting Country Offices and engaging regional actors and organizations.

Regional Office financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation	400,000
Regional support for AHI preparedness and response	250,000
Child protection in emergency	250,000
Total*	900,000

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

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Large-scale assistance by the international community has enabled considerable progress in child malnutrition over the last decade. While still considered high, acute malnutrition fell from 16 to 7 per cent, chronic malnutrition from 62 to 37 per cent and underweight from 60 to 23 per cent between 1998 and 2004. Though government statistics indicate a 100 per cent access to improved drinking water sources, field observations show that most of the piped systems are old, in poor condition, contaminated and provide water irregularly. As a result, the occurrence of diarrhoea is high, causing malnutrition and remaining, together with acute respiratory infections, the main cause of child deaths. Primary and secondary schooling is free and compulsory, with all children until 17 years enrolled and universal literacy reported. However, economic difficulties have resulted in shortages of textbooks, school materials and fuel for heating, while learning methods have not evolved with international developments.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: At national level, UNICEF will maintain at least 90 per cent immunization coverage for all antigens; extend cooperation with the GAVI Alliance and other partners; continue procurement/distribution of essential medicine kits to 2,800 health facilities; with WHO and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), develop a strategy for scaling down procurement of essential drugs; support local production of oral rehydration salts to cover 90 per cent of needs; provide nutritional supplementation, iron/folic acid, multi-micronutrients and vitamin A to all pregnant women/new mothers; provide vitamin A and de-worming twice a year to all under-five children and de-worming to 3 million

primary schoolchildren; print/disseminate 250,000 copies of the *Family Book* to raise awareness on caring practices for children and women; assess situation and increase production of iodized salt; support growth monitoring in all child-care institutions. In focus counties, UNICEF will support promotion of feeding and care practices in nurseries and in households; expand the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) model; strengthen the health management information system; implement the new WHO growth chart; develop a pilot project to provide newlywed couples with information package on responsibilities and roles as parents; with WFP, procure vitamins

UNICEF financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	6,450,000
Water and environmental sanitation	2,600,000
Education	950,000
Total*	10,000,000

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

and minerals to produce 36,000 MT of blended foods for child-care institutions and pregnant and lactating women.

Water and environmental sanitation: At national level, UNICEF will provide water treatment chemicals and spare parts for safe water provision to 5 million people; train 1,000 water engineers and technicians on gravity-fed water supply systems. In focus counties, UNICEF will consolidate gravity-fed water supply system construction experience into training manuals; rehabilitate/construct water supply systems to provide safe drinking water to 80,000 people through gravity-fed systems; rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities in 20 child-care institutions; construct demonstration household latrines and support hygiene promotion; provide potable water quality monitoring laboratories to two anti-epidemiological stations; install 100 borehole handpump wells to provide safe drinking water to 30,000 children in child-care institutions; promote hygiene education in 50 schools.

Education: At national level, UNICEF will supply basic school materials for 150,000 children in primary schools and kindergartens; increase technical skills of 50 Ministry of Education officials on expanding the learning assessment pilot and developing initiatives such as curriculum revision, in-service teacher training and life skills-based education with special emphasis on health and hygiene. In focus counties, UNICEF will comprehensively rehabilitate five primary schools/ kindergartens; pilot quality-related activities on curriculum revision, in-service teacher training and life skills-based education in 20 schools.

TIMOR-LESTE

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

More than 40 per cent of the population in Timor-Leste live below the poverty line. The combined effects of poor environmental sanitation, frequent and severe infectious diseases, persistent malnutrition and parasites have led to an under-five mortality of 83 deaths per 1,000 live births. More than one in ten children is acutely malnourished and almost one in two suffers from chronic malnutrition. Up to 18 per cent of the population are internally displaced and the resulting breakdown of social structures and services has seriously challenged the capacity of families, communities and the State to protect children. In addition to continued low-intensity conflict in Dili, natural disasters are common, especially floods and landslides during the rainy season. Due to poor drainage in highly congested camps, internally displaced persons (IDPs) are at high risk of diarrhoea-related diseases.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health in the following activities: reach all women and children in five districts for full immunization and emergency obstetric care; procure vaccines, cold chain and related equipment, emergency health kits, impregnated mosquito nets and communications and logistics equipment; train 50 district health staff in immunization and therapeutic feeding, and midwives and other staff in emergency obstetric care; develop and implement health promotion communication strategy.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will provide water supply systems and support sanitation and hygiene promotion in 125 schools/communities; construct/rehabilitate 1,000 household latrines; develop human resources and Government's and NGOs' capacity for emergency preparedness/response; develop promotional materials for schools and communities; build up/maintain minimum emergency stocks of water storage tanks, water purification tablets, construction materials, water and hygiene kits, etc., for 10,000 IDPs.

Education: UNICEF will develop a countrywide emergency preparedness strategy with the Ministry of Education and Culture. Activities will include: train Ministry officials in education in emergencies; train 76 school principals from the child-friendly schools project in the psychosocial aspects of emergency education care and recovery, and fund follow-up workshops for 600 teachers; prepare emergency preparedness materials; and translate emergency education resources into Tetun.

Child protection: Benefiting 30,000 children, UNICEF will offer psychosocial support for IDPs; distribute recreation kits; implement community-based planning processes; promote non-violence, positive parenting and good relationships in families/communities; develop information materials and conduct seminars/orientation sessions on child rights and protection for the staff of the new United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT); develop community-based diversion programmes for children in conflict with the law.

Adolescents/youth and HIV/AIDS: UNICEF will support HIV/AIDS prevention activities for 15- to 25-year-olds in 13 districts; conduct life skills-based education training for young people in and out of school in six districts; set up 100 literacy classes in IDP camps; support sporting activities and youth-initiated community peace dialogues in 13 districts; stockpile canopies for 40 learning spaces should an emergency arise.

Advocacy and communication: UNICEF will support local media to improve the quality and balance of reporting; work with national NGOs and the Church to promote child rights and peace-building; provide civic education for children and young people in collaboration with faith-based organizations.

Emergency coordination, monitoring and evaluation: UNICEF will recruit an Emergency Coordinator for preparedness and response; monitor indicators with government ministries to track progress and link with DevInfo, and evaluate UNICEF-supported emergency response in 2006.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	700,000
Water and environmental sanitation	1,500,000
Education	200,000
Child protection	500,000
Adolescents/youth and HIV/AIDS	350,000
Advocacy and communication	150,000
Emergency coordination, monitoring and evaluation	180,000
Total*	3,580,000

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

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Eastern and Southern Africa has had more emergencies in the past decade than any other region. Wars and civil conflict, breakdown of governance, droughts and floods, and various epidemics have been significant hurdles towards realizing women's and children's rights. The region continues to face multifaceted humanitarian crises, and 2006 was no exception. The year began with a massive crisis in the Horn of Africa where drought affected 8 million people in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Later in the year the region was also hit by massive flooding. By year's end, tension inside Somalia has led to very limited access and humanitarian support to 1.8 million people in Central and Southern Somalia.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Emergency preparedness and response: The Regional Office will undertake simulations, vulnerability analyses, preparedness and contingency planning; support real-time evaluations and country/regional training; strengthen rapid response team; develop regional surge capacity rosters; support the cluster approach; strengthen leadership in water, sanitation and data communication; reinforce surveillance systems; assess use of emergency-integrated monitoring and evaluation and Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies information tool and database; strengthen logistics and link with WFP as cluster lead.

Nutrition: UNICEF will update technical guidelines for nutritional surveys; technically support country-level working groups and facilitate a collaborative update of the SMART generic guidelines to include a section on interpretation of the quality control component of Nutrisurvey; incorporate lessons learned from countrywide field tests in Nutrisurvey; use stakeholders'

workshop to initiate a plan of action for an intensive programme of training and capacity-building for the nutrition survey; train and technically support the development and set-up of a central validation mechanism on the quality of surveys.

Child protection: UNICEF will assist Eritrea to organize and facilitate training/capacity-building on child protection in emergencies; disseminate the Regional Strategic Framework for Gender-Based Violence; provide technical support to Burundi to ensure effective documentation of experience in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers to develop lessons learned/good practices; provide technical support for initiatives promoting participation of adolescents in emergency and post-conflict transition; support capacity-building for UNICEF and NGO partners on psychosocial support.

ANGOLA: UNICEF will provide basic drugs and therapeutic and supplementary food to treat 75,000 children suffering

from malnutrition; procure supplies for water-borne diseases and rapid response to disease outbreaks; support training of health workers; undertake social mobilization for care-seeking behaviour; provide supplies to prevent water-borne diseases; undertake social mobilization on water-borne diseases; install fixed or temporary water and sanitation facilities in locations affected by floods, drought and water-borne diseases; treat affected populations; provide mine-risk education (MRE) in at least five provinces and disseminate information through schools; train teachers as community MRE activists.

COMOROS: In case of volcanic eruption, cover water cisterns to prevent water contamination; provide safe drinking water in case of contamination; contribute to humanitarian assistance to displaced population. UNICEF should be prepared to assist women and children in case of damaged housings, schools, health centres, roads etc., following anticipated floods at the end of 2006 and in 2007. Increase use of mosquito nets and provide essential drugs in the event of Chikungunya outbreak; enhance security measures for Avian Influenza preparedness.

MADAGASCAR: Monitor/strengthen national capacities on food insecurity; support SMART survey; support National Relief Council; support warehouse rehabilitation and regional stockpiles for emergencies; respond to climatic emergencies; strengthen emergency preparedness and response plan and Inter-Agency Contingency Plan process and update; develop cluster leads; maintain Country Office Emergency Officer.

TANZANIA: Support refugee children and women and refugee-hosting communities in health/nutrition, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS; support repatriation operations in cooperation with UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF in Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo; manage emergency to post-emergency transitions in refugee-hosting communities; work with Government, UN Country Team and Development Partner Group on Avian Influenza response, with UNICEF lead in communication.

Regional Office financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Emergency preparedness and response	570,000
Nutrition	1,500,000
Child protection	104,000
Angola	1,500,000
Comoros	470,000
Madagascar	1,200,000
Tanzania	5,000,000
Total*	10,344,000

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

BURUNDI

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The situation of children and women in Burundi remains precarious, as conflict and continuing political tensions have greatly hampered government capacity to deliver basic services or address human rights violations. The 2006 food shortages compounded population displacements and put severe pressure on the resources of host communities. Cholera outbreaks are frequent in 7 of the 17 provinces and the situation in camps for refugees and repatriated persons is deteriorating. Maternal and infant mortality rates, as well as acute malnutrition among children, are on the rise. Only 79 per cent of the population have access to potable water and less than 36 per cent to safe sanitation facilities. Mines and unexploded ordnance seriously threaten returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the associated humanitarian relief efforts.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 436 health centres; train 980 county and district-level staff in immunization and cold-chain management; provide essential drug supplies to 39 districts; train 350 community health workers and distribute 300,000 impregnated mosquito nets; support partners running 20 therapeutic feeding centres and 196 supplementary feeding centres catering to a monthly average of 1,500 and 14,000 children respectively; train 60 health staff in treating severe malnutrition; support four nutritional surveys, assessments and evaluations; procure/distribute vitamin A and de-worming tablets to all children under 14 years; initiate community therapeutic care pilot project and develop protocols; ensure quality emergency obstetric care; provide equipment and drugs to all district hospital and rural health centres in 12 provinces as well as competency-based training in emergency obstetric care for 19 doctors and 750 midwives/anesthetist nurses.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will construct/rehabilitate water gravity-fed systems and sanitary facilities in 120 schools; provide potable water for 50,000 persons in permanent and return areas; promote/support the construction of 10,000 household latrines; train 7 provincial and 18 local water authority management teams in water assessment, repair and maintenance of mini-water supply systems, as well as source protection; promote hygiene education/awareness programmes in 120 schools and 30 local communities.

Education: UNICEF will supply basic scholastic materials for 2,000 primary schoolchildren; procure and distribute recreation kits and school supplies for 300,000 children; train 2,500 primary schoolteachers, with special emphasis on HIV/AIDS and peace education; rehabilitate schools and build latrines in 120 localities; support the construction of 200 temporary school/classroom structures for 10,000 primary schoolchildren.

Child protection: Benefiting 2,000 street children and displaced children, UNICEF will reinforce existing structures through training, organizational management, and provision of relevant supplies for reintegration; support identification, tracing, care and family reunification; set up five child-friendly spaces; establish mechanisms to prevent violence, exploitation, discrimination, abuse and neglect. Benefiting 5,000 severely traumatized children, UNICEF will identify children in need of psychosocial support; sensitize and train local administration, NGOs and other stakeholders. Benefiting 25,000 children and their families, UNICEF will conduct mine-risk education (MRE) programmes for IDPs and returnees; provide MRE training for primary schoolteachers and pupils, and support the broadcasting of MRE messages over community-based radio stations.

Emergency preparedness and response: Benefiting 15,000 children and 7,000 mothers, UNICEF will undertake rapid assessments in emergencies in respect of UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies in coordination with partners; distribute non-food items and/or shelter material in emergency situations; undertake local capacity-building through training, field simulations, workshops etc.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	8,317,041
Water and environmental sanitation	1,500,000
Education	1,200,000
Child protection	1,013,300
Emergency preparedness and response	899,196
Total*	12,929,537

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

ERITREA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Border war with Ethiopia and cyclical drought have seriously affected Eritrea's children, reducing food production and investment in development and increasing poverty and vulnerability. Only 50 per cent of the rural population have access to safe water and only 4 per cent to sanitation facilities. Malnutrition underpins over 60 per cent of under-five mortality, with acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea the leading mortality causes. Malnutrition among women of childbearing age stands at 38 per cent nationally and 53 per cent in the most drought-affected regions, reflecting chronic food insecurity. Just over half of primary school-aged children attend school due to barriers such as schools being far from villages, early marriage and illness. An estimated 50,000 people are still internally displaced and basic social services are severely overburdened.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: Targeting 914,000 drought-affected and displaced/resettled women and children, UNICEF will conduct rapid health and nutrition assessments; train staff and provide therapeutic and supplementary food and equipment to 50 health centres; organize community sessions on prevention of common diseases in emergencies; provide emergency health kits to all IDP settlements; ensure quality preventive and curative health care through training of health workers/volunteers; provide essential drugs, oral rehydration salts and vitamin A supplements; strengthen decentralized nutrition information management systems/surveys and nutrition units; provide vaccines and supplies for 125,000 children; ensure malaria control; upgrade national and regional capacity for Avian Influenza and/or Human Pandemic.

Water and environmental sanitation: In order to provide 170,000 people with clean water and 60,000 people with access to latrines, UNICEF will construct water systems and undertake water trucking in 40 communities; ensure adequate management of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities by establishing 40 village committees, training 120 WASH promoters and tariff collectors and 80 technicians; provide urgent temporary water to 40 to 60 primary schools; support construction of 12,000 household latrines, 120 latrines for 40 schools and 20 latrines for health facilities in 40 communities.

Education: Benefiting 50,000 primary school-aged children, UNICEF will create/expand safe and protective temporary learning spaces for early learning, basic education and life skills education; train 600 teachers and community facilitators

on gender-fair learning environments and basic psychosocial care and support; provide essential educational and recreational materials and orientation on the use of recreation kits; provide facilities in schools and learning spaces in collaboration with WASH; mobilize communities to provide education and sensitize on the importance of education, especially for girls.

Child protection: Benefiting 10,000 vulnerable and mainly child/female-headed households, UNICEF will train counterparts on emergency preparedness and response; train social workers and community leaders on basic psychosocial support and care, and prevention of abuse, violence and exploitation; provide family kits, blankets and other non-food items; provide recreation kits for children and training for teachers and community workers on psychosocial care; support alternative income-generating activities for early recovery.

Mine-risk education: UNICEF will provide technical support and strengthen national institutional mine-risk education (MRE) capacity through Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA); maintain MRE field presence using 14 EDA MRE field teams in 300 communities; identify/train 2,000 community volunteers; provide direct MRE to at-risk populations; support data collection; provide psychosocial support and recreation activities for injured and affected children; conduct regular joint monitoring visits with partners and strengthen MRE coordination.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	5,000,000
Water and environmental sanitation	10,000,000
Education	1,750,000
Child protection	1,800,000
Mine-risk education	214,000
Total*	18,764,000

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

ETHIOPIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

In 2006 severe floods in 7 out of Ethiopia's 11 regions killed at least 635 people, destroyed farmland, forced thousands to leave their villages and exposed up to 235,800 under-fives to risks of homelessness, water-borne diseases and malnutrition. The pervasive poverty of most Ethiopian children increases their vulnerability to the onset of emergencies. This is in turn compounded by inadequate implementation capacity at local level, gender inequality, disproportionate service provision between urban and rural areas, poor sanitation and underserved vulnerable groups, including pastoralist communities.

Children have to face the appearance and spread of a range of conditions, including measles, acute watery diarrhea (AWD), meningitis and polio. While under-five mortality has declined by 1.8 per cent per year since 1990 and is now estimated at 164 per 1,000 live births, preventable conditions such as malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, pneumonia and neonatal complications still account for nearly a quarter of all child deaths. Global acute and severe acute malnutrition levels are critical at 23.5 and 3.9 per cent respectively, malnutrition remaining the underlying cause of more than half of all child deaths in the country.

Children's education suffers badly during emergency situations. Schools across the drought-hit Somali region closed as pastoralists took their children out of classes to help supplement the family income, and many schools were closed or destroyed as floodwaters overwhelmed communities during the rainy season. Children across Ethiopia are facing alarming levels of physical, sexual and physiological violence in the private as well as the public domain. There are also indications that increasing numbers of children are made more vulnerable to cross-cutting problems like trafficking and commercial sex work.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will purchase therapeutic products for 240,000 severely malnourished children; supply life-saving package of interventions, including vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, measles vaccination and nutritional screening for 7 million children; procure and distribute 500 emergency drug kits for 1,250,000 people; fund, equip and support 25 mobile health teams reaching 450,000 remote patients; support operational costs for preparedness in the event of further AWD outbreaks and a malaria epidemic affecting 1 million people; procure meningitis vaccines and syringes for an at-risk population of 3 million people; procure measles vaccines and cover emergency operational costs; respond to health emergencies among pastoralist populations, benefiting some 800,000 people.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will provide safe water through water tankering to 100,000 people; rehabilitate/construct 100 deep wells and 500 shallow wells; train 5,000 water, sanitation and hygiene committee members, 1,500 pump attendants and 150 government staff on scheme management, operation and maintenance; train 1,000 health government staff on response, prevention and management of AWD; construct demonstration and model household latrines and promote appropriate household latrine construction for 700,000 community members; provide water purification treatment for 150,000 people affected by flooding and AWD; undertake hygiene education/awareness programmes; provide hygiene, sanitation and isolation kits for 50 case treatment centres; provide essential education information materials; organize mass communication awareness programmes and awareness-raising campaigns on AWD for 1 million community members; provide school water and sanitation packages for 14,000 schoolchildren in drought-affected areas; provide water and sanitation facilities to 30 health institutions in drought-affected areas; provide technical assistance in monitoring, evaluation and coordination of anticipated emergency water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.

Education: Benefiting an estimated 650,000 schoolchildren, UNICEF will undertake advocacy, training and social mobilization on the importance of basic education during emergencies and on psychosocial and educational needs of children in crises situations; support the establishment and equipping of alternative basic education centres/semi-permanent learning centres and train community facilitators; provide school-in-a-box kits for pupils seriously affected by emergencies; promote girls' education by providing school uniforms, incentives and tutorial classes for needy/emergency-stricken girls and orphan students; provide technical assistance, monitor/evaluate the performance of emergency education interventions.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	20,600,000
Water and environmental sanitation	16,700,000
Education	2,500,000
Child protection	3,850,000
HIV/AIDS	2,000,000
Total*	45,650,000

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

continued >>>

Child protection: UNICEF will follow up on the recommendations of the *UN Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children*, with special emphasis on gender-based violence against young adolescent girls; follow up on the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on improving legal and social protection practices for children in emergency situations; roll out the emergency package for vulnerable children to reach 2.5 million orphans by end-2007; introduce further 'zones of peace' in five regions to protect children in schools; implement 50 trainings on child rights for military troops in border zones; train 250 social workers on psychosocial techniques to support children in emergencies; deliver basic social services for 2,000 victims of abuse, exploitation or trafficking; fund the African Child Policy Forum's Children's Legal Protection Centre for legal aid to children in conflict with the law; strengthen the capacity of child protection police units to operate during times of political unrest; work with partners to develop an effective surveillance system that includes data collection on mine-risk education activities, on victims of unexploded ordnance, on suspect mined areas, and on village profiles.

HIV/AIDS: Benefiting some 5 million children/youth and women, UNICEF will develop training materials for peer facilitators in emergencies; develop the capacity of secretariats and the Federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission on HIV/AIDS; ensure that the Federal and Regional HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Offices have sufficient stocks of condoms, post-exposure prophylaxis kits, rapid testing kits, and drugs for sexually transmitted infections; establish youth committees/teams at regional, zonal and woreda levels to support Regional AIDS Commissions in emergencies; develop the capacity of zonal and woreda officials and youth associations/clubs to respond rapidly and effectively in an emergency; develop mapping/monitoring tools to identify vulnerable groups, risk areas and high-risk behaviour in affected populations.

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Recurrent drought, poverty, HIV/AIDS, a declining economy and a largely non-performing health sector negatively impact women's and children's well-being. Health status is generally poor, with increasing infant and under-five mortality rates and 23.2 per cent of under-five children in North-Eastern province acutely malnourished. Malaria remains the highest direct cause of death and disease among children and women, followed by respiratory infections and malnutrition. While HIV prevalence has fallen to 6.7 per cent from 10 per cent in the mid-1990s, there are wide regional variations. Surveys also reveal that 24 per cent of households draw their water from rivers or streams, that only 21 per cent have piped water connected to their dwelling, and a mere 11 per cent use a public tap. Only one out of five girls enrolls in school, one out of ten completes primary school and one in a hundred completes secondary school.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: Benefiting 159,000 under-five children and pregnant women, UNICEF will provide an integrated package of essential health and nutrition services in northern and drought-stricken areas and monitor levels of malnutrition and morbidity; increase support for logistics, provide basic medicines and supplies and train health workers; strengthen routine health and nutrition services whilst being prepared to support scaling-up in emergencies; provide emergency kits, insecticide-treated nets, vitamin A and basic medicines; support hiring of staff to provide these services.

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.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will rehabilitate/improve water facilities for 50 water supplies; provide safe drinking water systems and hygiene education to 100 additional schools, set up school gardens to reduce impact of drought and supplement school feeding programmes; support an environmental impact assessment; develop additional boreholes, create pans in emergency-affected areas and set up kitchen gardens to support improved nutrition projects; support capacity-building of drought-affected communities; extend fuel subsidy support to most affected districts and communities; scale up promotion of hygiene and sanitation; continue supporting rapid response water supply repair teams.

Education: Benefiting a total of 150,000 children, UNICEF will provide safe learning spaces; provide essential learning materials; ensure that 5,000 teachers and other education personnel receive relevant training on psychosocial care and support; ensure availability of water and meals for children through the expanded school feeding programme in collaboration with WFP and the Water and Environmental Sanitation Co-ordinating Group; provide supplies to boarding schools to address increased enrolment; procure and distribute recreation kits for 250 low-cost boarding schools; mobilize affected community members to actively participate in implementation of education; support regular monitoring and timely responses.

Child protection: Expand cash transfer programme from 200 households in Garissa district to the 3,000 most vulnerable children in North-Eastern province; in coordination with partners, conduct rapid assessments on child protection issues in emergency situations; provide psychosocial support; trace and re-unite children with parents or guardians; care for unaccompanied children; monitor and follow up abuse and exploitation; provide legal aid and child rights information; create safe spaces for children; train 250 teachers and 200 health staff, social workers, children's officers and paralegals on response to violence and abuse.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	5,500,000
Water and environmental sanitation	4,000,000
Education	1,500,000
Child protection	1,000,000
Total*	12,000,000

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

LESOTHO

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The AIDS epidemic, poverty and drought are the underlying factors behind the current complex humanitarian crisis in southern Africa: Lesotho is one of the six affected countries in the sub-region. The estimated number of vulnerable people in need of emergency food aid rose from 448,000 to nearly 700,000, or one third of the population, between 2002 and 2004. Poverty has increased significantly, while many of the gains made in the 1980s in improving children's access to quality social services have been reversed. The national HIV seroprevalence rate of 23.2 per cent among adults is the third highest in the world. With the threat of influenza virus H5N1 looming in other parts of the world, Lesotho is at risk of double impact: the high HIV prevalence makes many Basotho susceptible to a rapid progression of the virus in an event of Avian Influenza breaking out in Lesotho, and poultry is one of the main commodities that the country uses in daily diet.

The country is also confronted by an increasing number of orphans, estimated at 180,000 in 2005, with some 30 per cent of them estimated to be out of school. Many orphans are forced to undertake some of the most hazardous forms of labour in order to survive, including herding, domestic work or commercial sex. This is due to the lack of an appropriate policy and legislative framework specifically addressing their rights to access services and entitlements, such as health and basic education, in the absence of parents and primary caregivers.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition (Avian Influenza): Targeting 10,000 mothers and children, UNICEF will contribute to the country's immediate response promoting preventive measures, launching social mobilization campaign, producing and distributing

UNICEF financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition (Avian Influenza)	50,000
Child protection	562,700
Total*	612,700

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

information, education and communication materials, as well as ensuring the availability of the required medical care for affected mothers and children. The following medical supplies will be pre-positioned during the emergency preparedness phase: medical supplies, antibiotics, antipyretics, personal protective supplies/equipment for frontline workers and masks for patients, related vaccines and antiviral drugs. UNICEF will also contribute to the overall coordination mechanism in response to the outbreak providing technical expertise and supporting capacity-building activities.

Child protection: While continuing to support the formulation and enactment of the requisite legal and policy frameworks to ensure universal access to basic education, UNICEF also collaborates with the Lesotho Distance Teacher Centre (LDTC) and with NGOs to reach vulnerable groups, such as herd boys, with non-formal education which also includes information on HIV/AIDS prevention and life skills. Given unpredictable weather conditions, in case of an emergency related to climatic factors, UNICEF would wish to target this group of children and youth working through the Lesotho Distance Teacher Centre, NGOs and the District Administrators' Offices in the 10 districts. Benefiting 5,000 herd boys in 10 districts, UNICEF will procure and distribute blankets; raincoats and gum boots; wind-up radios; torches and batteries; candles and matches; and literacy kits containing hygiene equipment.

MALAWI

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Frequent and prolonged dry spells in combination with devastating floods in 2006 have led to an estimated 833,000 people not meeting their minimum food requirements until the harvest in April 2007. The deteriorating food situation is augmenting the pressure on households hosting orphans and will increase the number of children expected to drop out of school in search of work for food. Child abuse and exploitation are common and the rising vulnerability will lead to more children abused and exploited, engaged in child labour, in conflict with the law, and on the streets. The high HIV prevalence and chronic poverty mutually reinforce insecurity; of the estimated 1 million orphans in Malawi, close to half a million have lost their parents to AIDS. Cholera is a major threat, with recurrent outbreaks during the rainy season.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will assist 95 nutrition rehabilitation units (NRUs) and 199 community therapeutic care centres to treat up to 4,000 severely malnourished women and under-five children per month; in partnership with WFP, treat 96,000 moderately malnourished women and under-five children through supplementary feeding activities; continue supporting the monitoring system established for NRUs and supplementary feeding centres which allows to monitor trends in acute malnutrition and the quality of treatment; pre-position emergency drugs for treatment capacity of 5,000 cholera cases; procure/distribute 15,000 impregnated mosquito nets and drugs for pregnant women and under-five children in NRUs; intensify regular distribution of nets in all malaria-affected areas; undertake prevention, care and support programmes on HIV/AIDS; support the Ministry of Health in nationwide measles and vitamin A campaigns for 956,000 under-five children.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will support cholera prevention campaigns by the National Cholera Task Force; pre-position chlorine and essential supplies at health centres in cholera-prone districts; construct/rehabilitate wells and sanitary facilities in 400 schools and 150 community-based child-care centres (CBCCCs); if required, support minor repairs to water facilities at NRUs and supplementary feeding centres in areas at high risk of food insecurity; undertake sanitary surveys of water sources and test contamination by *E. coli*; initiate local solutions to improve water sources along with chlorination; provide hygiene education and management support to 500 CBCCCs, 95 NRUs and 400 school feeding centres; provide jerrycans/buckets with messages in local languages on safe handling of water and disposal of excreta and solid waste; provide soap and detergents; disseminate hygiene messages on prevention of cholera and other diseases; support post-mortem workshops at national/district levels on lessons learned after 2006/2007 cholera season.

Education: UNICEF will support school feeding programmes in 621 schools supported by WFP and 350 schools supported by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, targeting 800,000 primary schoolchildren; increase to 100 sentinel sites in 28 districts surveillance of absenteeism; undertake educational programmes for primary/secondary schoolchildren to prevent HIV and build self-esteem; support extracurricular activities to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation; train 33 district education managers and 99 primary education advisers in the management information system for effective prevention of sexual abuse.

Child protection: Targeting 250,000 people, UNICEF will undertake zero-tolerance campaigns in collaboration with WFP; strengthen coordination structures for prevention of abuse and exploitation of women and children during crises; with WFP, undertake a survey on possibilities for upgrading the capacity of some 200 CBCCCs by providing supplementary food; increase by five the number of sentinel sites in most affected districts; produce materials on child protection to prevent child exploitation in affected areas; provide legal and other support to children in conflict with the law and children in prison.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	3,500,000
Water and environmental sanitation	3,000,000
Education	300,000
Child protection	200,000
Total*	7,000,000

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

MOZAMBIQUE

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Mozambique is still attempting to rebuild after more than a decade of civil war, while the threat of natural disasters continues to disrupt livelihoods and services, exhaust limited coping mechanisms and exacerbate populations' vulnerabilities. While poverty levels have decreased and food security and nutrition have improved substantially, households have not fully recovered from five years of persistent drought. Vulnerable populations face the constant threat of cholera outbreaks due to the poor availability of clean water and sanitation facilities. Diarrhoea resulting from water-borne diseases, malaria and malnutrition are major child killers, with under-five mortality at 145 per 1,000 live births. In 2006, the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS was estimated at 380,000 and this number is expected to rise to 630,000 by the year 2010. Education activities are often affected by natural disasters, most notably seasonal floods and drought, and education authorities lack the resources and capacity to quickly resume activities after an emergency.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will conduct health and nutrition assessments with national and international partners after a disaster strikes; support the reestablishment of the health network providing supplies and supporting mobile health teams; enhance post-emergency nutritional surveillance and response; provide training on cholera mitigation/response; promote communication and social mobilization on cholera prevention and mitigation; provide cholera treatment supplies; strengthen capacity of health officials for cholera planning, mitigation and monitoring; support the National Strategy for Avian Influenza Prevention and Response.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	2,140,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,765,500
Basic education	802,500
Child protection	181,900
National capacity-building for disaster preparedness and response	321,000
Total*	5,210,900

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

Water, sanitation and hygiene: UNICEF will maintain a minimum stock of emergency water and sanitation supplies to address the needs of 50,000 potentially displaced persons; support national counterparts and partners on storage and management of emergency supplies, monitor and evaluate emergency impact on water supply and hygiene conditions; support provision of safe water and sanitation facilities to communities, primary schools and health centres in emergency-affected locations; strengthen community capacity to maintain water points in emergency- and cholera-prone areas; support participatory hygiene promotion campaigns.

Basic education: UNICEF will implement the Education Sector Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and support the coordination and response capacity of the Ministry

of Education; pre-position tents and basic education materials in regional warehouses and support the delivery of supplies to emergency-affected schools; conduct assessments on education facilities and infrastructure after a disaster strikes; integrate the monitoring of emergency-affected schools into the education management information system.

Child protection: In collaboration with partners and national counterparts, UNICEF will include emergency-specific support elements in the basic package for orphans and other vulnerable children; help revise the Manual on Psychosocial Support; introduce training modules on psychosocial care and support in emergencies; provide training on addressing gender-based violence in emergency situations.

National capacity-building for disaster preparedness and response: UNICEF will support the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) to develop a communication strategy to reach chronically vulnerable populations regarding preparedness and response; provide technical assistance for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters; support training/simulation exercises on disaster response initiatives and work with INGC to ensure the effective assessment of emergency situations; provide logistical support to conduct emergency assessments and to ensure the distribution of humanitarian supplies during natural disasters.

SOMALIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Somalia's children face some of the world's worst survival conditions. Unresolved ethnic divisions, weak or non-existent administration and prevailing poverty severely limit access to basic health care, safe water and primary education. More than 20 per cent of children are acutely malnourished, and the lack of access to health services and ongoing displacement due to conflict and drought make the control of preventable diseases problematic. Only 29 per cent of the population has access to safe water sources and 51 per cent to improved means of excreta disposal. In these conditions cholera and diarrhoea are endemic. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 133 deaths per 1,000 live births. Less than 30 per cent of children attend primary school. Vulnerable groups and the displaced face increased risks of violence and exploitation. Although HIV prevalence rate remains below the 1 per cent threshold, the pandemic could rapidly spread if this threshold is breached.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health: UNICEF will provide basic primary health care services to 1.4 million drought- and conflict-affected people in Central/South Somalia and to 400,000 displaced people. Key activities will include: provide essential medical supplies for health posts and maternal and child health centres, including micronutrient supplementation and antenatal care; provide fixed, advanced and outreach immunization services; strengthen routine immunization; launch a polio immunization campaign to contain/reverse the current outbreak; combine social mobilization with capacity-strengthening of health care providers; support mobile health teams in displaced communities; disseminate health messages; support transitional institutions to develop emergency response capacity.

Nutrition: UNICEF will provide technical support/improve the capacity of selected feeding implementing partners; provide emergency nutrition supplies and support warehousing facilities; support routine and emergency nutrition response; advocate for integration of complementary programmes; identify/support community-based organizations and Somali nationals to improve nutrition response coverage; improve intra-cluster and intersectoral programme coordination.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will rehabilitate/protect water sources; provide basic sanitation services; chlorinate water points in cholera-prone areas; provide water trucking services; conduct regular monitoring to identify gaps and enhance coordination and partnerships.

Education: UNICEF will provide tented learning spaces and materials for 10,000 displaced children; ensure rapid training for teachers and community education committees; ensure girls' access to education; train authorities in rapid assessment, advocacy, mobilization, Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, and in management functions to support rapid response in emergencies; support development of the education management information system; provide youth-to-youth education and peace mentoring, and leadership and organizational development training for 100 youth groups.

Child protection: UNICEF will assess and develop local partners' capacity in human rights and protection issues; identify 20 new NGO partners; develop community mobilization tools on protection issues related to internally displaced children and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); widen access to information and life skills development for HIV prevention, care and support amongst vulnerable women; support new legal institutions; engage religious and secular leaders in HIV response; train/deploy psychosocial workers and establish peer support mechanisms for protection from abuses; document/disseminate reported cases of SGBV to monitoring networks and authorities; develop mine-risk education materials.

Early recovery: UNICEF will enhance early warning systems to improve disaster preparedness capacity of local authorities; promote Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies among local stakeholders; support community-driven development to integrate a human rights-based programming approach to ensure awareness of entitlements in transition from relief to development; strengthen regional coordination mechanisms to provide a minimum package of HIV interventions to vulnerable populations in Central/South Somalia; support inclusion/participation of women, minorities and youth in local government.

Shelter, non-food items and operations: UNICEF will procure and pre-position key shelter items and family relief kits, including blankets, insecticide-treated nets, jerrycans and kitchen sets; provide support to maintain flexible operational capacity, including security, air operations and general logistical support.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health	7,400,000
Nutrition	6,136,000
Water and environmental sanitation	2,824,800
Education	2,979,876
Child protection	2,473,350
Early recovery	1,735,750
Shelter, non-food items and operations	952,300
Total*	24,502,076

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

SWAZILAND

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

AIDS is having a devastating impact on children in Swaziland. An estimated 69,000 children have been orphaned due to AIDS-related causes, and an additional 60,000 are highly vulnerable due to the extreme poverty of caregivers, the sickness of parents, or situations of domestic abuse and exploitation. As a result of the impact of AIDS, more than one third of children cannot access basic services, such as health, food, education, water and sanitation and psychosocial support. While Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs) help many of the poorest and most vulnerable meet basic needs, they are only reaching about 20 to 25 per cent of orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC). Swaziland's under-five mortality rate, estimated at 74 per 1,000 live births in 1995, now stands at 156 per 1,000.

The plight of children is further exacerbated by successive years of drought, which have left one third of children stunted and one third of the country's population dependent on food aid. The regional food crisis in 2006 will aggravate the situation, further increasing the burden on communities already trying to take in orphaned children.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: At least 25,000 OVC will benefit from expanded community outreach and counselling services, using community-based personnel supervised by nurses. UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and micronutrients for 250 outreach sites and 500 NCPs, as well as support the strengthening of outreach services to NCPs and communities in the crisis areas.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	500,000
Water and environmental sanitation	870,000
Education	120,000
Child protection	2,150,000
Total*	3,640,000

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

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will provide safe water to at least 12,000 children in drought-affected NCPs by drilling wells and boreholes, installing village-level operation and maintenance pumps, providing maintenance training, meeting operational costs for emergency water provision from identified safe sources, supplying soap, water purification tablets and two 5,000-litre water storage tanks for 438 existing NCPs.

Education: UNICEF will train and equip 1,675 caregivers to provide early childhood development services and life skills education to some 25,000 children at 335 NCPs.

Child protection: More than 25,000 children will benefit from activities that seek to strengthen community resources for child protection and to promote the basic rights of OVC, by establishing 335 NCPs that will provide day care, feeding, shelter, protection, and psychosocial support; and by providing cloth to NCP caregiver associations to make basic clothing.

UGANDA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Uganda's two decades of armed conflict have perpetuated a severe humanitarian crisis, marked by varying degrees of insecurity, massive internal displacements of approximately 1.7 million people into more than 200 camps in the Acholi and Lango sub-regions, and violence affecting the lives of the most vulnerable populations. Children and women comprise 80 per cent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and have been direct targets of attacks, sexual violence and abductions perpetrated by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and others. Of the nearly 25,000 children abducted since the late-1980s almost 7,500 are girls, of whom 1,000 returned from LRA captivity having conceived and borne children of their own. With their rights to health, education, safe water, shelter, protection and other essential services largely unfulfilled, a generation of children is growing up physically, psychologically and economically blighted. In north-eastern Karamoja, humanitarian indicators remain consistently lower than national averages as the region continues to experience endemic conflict. In the Teso sub-region, an additional 165,000 people remain internally displaced in relation to ongoing Karamojong-induced insecurity.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS: Benefiting some 720,000 under-five children, including 10,000 severely malnourished children and 800,000 women, UNICEF will scale up interventions in IDP camps, in areas of IDP returns and resettlement, and in the Karamoja sub-region. Activities will include: immunize children and pregnant women against polio, measles and maternal and neonatal tetanus; equip and train community-based health volunteers to treat, or refer where necessary, under-five children for malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea and other childhood illnesses; provide therapeutic milk as well as anthropometrical and other supplies to therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres; support the distribution and regular re-treatment of insecticide-treated nets for malaria prevention; support menstrual management for 20,000 girls and women of childbearing age.

Benefiting some 800,000 children and 200,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS in IDP camps and areas of return and resettlement in Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja sub-regions, UNICEF will strengthen the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, including the prevention of mother-to-child-transmission (PMTCT) and paediatric AIDS. Key activities include: help increase capacity of implementing partners to provide testing and counselling services according to national standards and guidelines, and expand comprehensive PMTCT services to Health Centre III (sub-county) level; provide comprehensive care including antiretroviral treatment, palliative care and paediatric management; assist procurement and distribution of drugs and supplies including paediatric formulations and diagnostic facilities; strengthen participation of children, community groups, village health teams and related networks to provide quality essential services for children orphaned by AIDS.

Water and environmental sanitation: Some 657,000 children and women in IDP camps and areas of IDP returns in Acholi, Lango and Teso sub-regions will benefit from the following key activities: repair existing facilities and construct new motorized and handpumped water facilities; construct sanitation facilities in schools and urban/trading centres and demonstration sanitation facilities in remote areas; provide latrine construction kits and related materials to returning communities; equip districts with water testing kits, sanitation kits and other materials to facilitate monitoring activities.

Education: Benefiting some 950,000 primary school-aged children, 77,000 children under six, 4,175 primary schoolteachers, non-formal education instructors and administrators and 5,325 early childhood development (ECD) caregivers in Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja sub-regions, UNICEF will re-open schools and learning environments and prioritize the return of children to school in IDP camps and areas of return and resettlement. Key activities include: strengthen infrastructure of 60 schools repairing classrooms and playground areas and installing water and sanitation facilities; scale up accelerated learning strategies in 20 schools per district, expanding non-formal education programmes and implementing

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS	15,106,795
Water and environmental sanitation	7,220,360
Education	9,179,530
Child protection	10,189,860
Family shelter and non-food items	6,314,000
Total*	48,010,545

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

continued >>>

back-to-school/go-to-school campaigns; provide start-up facilities and equipment, as well as training in early learning and stimulation interventions for volunteer caregivers and other stakeholders to establish and sustain community-based ECD and day-care centres; train teachers and pupils in life skills for HIV/AIDS prevention and psychosocial support; establish 50 ECD and 50 day-care centres; supply school-in-a-box and recreation kits to all primary schools; expand Girls Education Movement activities and breakthrough-to-literacy teaching-learning methodology in primary schools and non-formal education sites.

Child protection: Some 450,000 children and women in Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja sub-regions will benefit from the following key activities, with special focus on children in IDP camps and areas of return and resettlement: assist interim care and transit facilities (reception centres for formerly abducted children, women and youth) to provide early return support, psychosocial and medical care, family-tracing, family preparation and reinsertion support; provide reintegration assistance, including child social and livelihood networks, gender-specific reintegration, micro-projects and non-formal education for formerly abducted children, women and youth; assist Government and NGOs to strengthen integrated protection mechanisms and case management systems to benefit children in 75 IDP camps and areas of return; strengthen multisectoral prevention and response to gender-based violence by improving access to quality health, psychosocial protection and legal services for girls and women.

Family shelter and non-food items: Up to 630,000 vulnerable persons in IDP camps and areas of return in Acholi, Lango and Teso sub-regions will benefit from the following key activities: provide 85,000 non-food items, essential/emergency family kits (containing plastic sheeting, blankets, jerrycans, cooking set for five persons, and soap); provide 30,000 non-food items, complementary population movement kits (containing farming tools, antiseptic solution, safety matches and candles, and related materials).

ZAMBIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The mutually reinforcing 'triple threat' of high HIV/AIDS prevalence, chronic and acute food insecurity and poverty, and weak governance, continues to take its toll on one of the world's poorest nations. Health indicators are at critical levels, with under-five mortality estimated at 182 deaths per 1,000 live births, maternal mortality ratio at 750 deaths per 100,000 live births and life expectancy at birth at 38 years, the fourth lowest in the world. Malaria accounts for one third of under-five deaths, with HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea, respiratory infections and neonatal conditions constituting other main causes. Almost 50 per cent of under-five children suffer from chronic malnutrition. Sixteen per cent of Zambians aged 15-49 years are HIV-positive and an estimated 1.1 million children are orphaned, many themselves HIV-positive.

In rural areas, some 4.8 million people lack access to safe water and 6.6 million to adequate sanitation, with cholera endemic in several areas. The education sector is seeing a combination of low school enrolment and low school achievement, leading to only one out of five children realizing his/her right to a quality basic education. Traditional coping mechanisms are breaking down, and gender-based abuse and violence against women and children are increasing.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS: UNICEF will establish a nutritional status surveillance system; support the rehabilitation of severely malnourished children; strengthen the existing disease surveillance recognition and response system; support malaria prevention and control through the distribution of impregnated mosquito nets and antimalarial drugs; ensure targeted measles vaccination of children under 15 years in vulnerable areas; maintain and increase immunization coverage.

Water and environmental sanitation: In the Southern and Eastern provinces, UNICEF will construct/rehabilitate 100 boreholes, latrines and handwashing facilities in 200 schools; conduct hygiene campaigns; distribute 20-litre jerrycans in 200 schools and vegetable seeds for school gardens; and provide programme support in 10 districts.

Education: In all drought-affected and vulnerable schools in the Western, Southern, Eastern and Lusaka provinces, UNICEF will expand the school feeding programme benefiting approximately 150,000 pupils; promote sports as a medium for messages on HIV/AIDS prevention and child abuse; provide recreation and school-in-a-box kits; train teachers and parents/community school committee members on social mobilization and advocacy through sports.

Child protection: UNICEF will support consultations and promote the enactment of the draft bill on gender violence; train 90 community facilitators on international legal instruments related to children's and women's rights to raise awareness in 100 communities in 18 districts; support 100 Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs) to monitor abuse and gender violence; provide psychosocial support to victims of violence and households caring for orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC); strengthen coping mechanisms of elderly-headed households caring for OVC and ensure access to basic social services; train 300 law enforcement officers on human rights instruments and management of abuse cases; provide technical assistance to implement and monitor child protection emergency interventions.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS	3,000,000
Water and environmental sanitation	890,000
Education	1,450,000
Child protection	750,000
Total*	6,090,000

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

ZIMBABWE

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Zimbabwe is simultaneously facing acute humanitarian needs due to serious food insecurity, cholera outbreaks and forced displacement as well as protracted, chronic vulnerabilities stemming from inadequate access to basic social services, lack of agricultural inputs and disrupted livelihoods. According to recent studies, 29.4 per cent of under-five children are stunted and life expectancy has dropped from 61 to 34 years between the early 1990s and 2005. Adult HIV prevalence stands at 20.1 per cent and, of the 1.4 million orphans, 75 per cent have been orphaned by AIDS. The health sector has deteriorated due to the economic situation, maternal mortality has increased from 283 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1995 to 1,100 deaths per 100,000 in 2004 and vaccination coverage has dropped from 21 per cent in 1999 to 12 per cent in 2006.

With 24 per cent of communal water supply facilities not functioning, some 2.5 million people face a daily shortage of safe water. Between end-2005 and mid-2006, 1,034 cholera cases and 70 deaths were reported, affecting 27 rural districts and Harare city. The education system has been eroded by deteriorating infrastructure, reduced public expenditure and high attrition of human resources. School enrolment ratios are low, attendance and completion ratios declining, and learning spaces and teaching/learning materials scarce.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: Reaching some 2 million children and women, UNICEF will support immunization by procuring vaccines, injection supplies, cold-chain equipment and other related supplies, as well as vitamin A supplementation; distribute 100,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets; train 200 community health workers on key childcare; support prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; strengthen linkages between community-based nutrition care programmes and HIV services; train 100 health workers and support the printing of manuals and guidelines on paediatric AIDS; support the implementation of community-based nutrition care; enhance community-level nutrition education linked to HIV/OVC/garden programmes; support child health and nutritional status surveillance.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	5,600,000
Water and environmental sanitation	1,500,000
Education	1,500,000
Child protection	4,190,000
HIV/AIDS	1,000,000
Total*	13,790,000

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

to-child transmission of HIV; strengthen linkages between community-based nutrition care programmes and HIV services; train 100 health workers and support the printing of manuals and guidelines on paediatric AIDS; support the implementation of community-based nutrition care; enhance community-level nutrition education linked to HIV/OVC/garden programmes; support child health and nutritional status surveillance.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will strengthen the coordination of the humanitarian response in water and environmental sanitation (WES); improve information management/sharing; prevent/control WES-related epidemics; rehabilitate 700 water points and drill 30 new boreholes; procure water treatment chemicals for urban areas and

treat water in communities without access to safe water in emergencies; construct 1,500 latrines for mobile/vulnerable populations and schools; promote sustainable community management of WES facilities; develop institutional capacity for effective response in emergencies.

Education: Benefiting 65,000 children, UNICEF will rehabilitate 50 satellite schools with teaching and learning materials; provide cash grants for orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC); train 720 parents in quality early child-care practices; train 1,500 teachers in gender, HIV/AIDS and psychosocial support; equip OVC/youths with life, vocational and technical skills.

Child protection: Targeting 1.5 million children and women, UNICEF will undertake advocacy/social mobilization for the implementation of the new Domestic Violence Act; develop the capacity of police/judiciary to ensure victim-friendly services; provide training on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Code of Conduct for social workers; remove children from worst labour conditions; reduce risk of family separation during emergencies; provide counselling, family tracing/assessment, and reunification services; establish/strengthen child protection committees at district levels; provide community-based psychosocial support interventions for internally displaced persons.

HIV/AIDS: UNICEF will train 4,000 home-based care (HBC) volunteers and young people; coordinate/map nationwide HBC and counselling services; procure/distribute 2,000 HBC kits; implement district action plans to address underlying causes of HIV infection among vulnerable girls; disseminate 80,000 information, education and communication materials on HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence; procure/distribute 500 post-rape kits.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The Middle East and North Africa region remains plagued by emergencies, resulting from man-made and natural disasters, while the provision of humanitarian assistance has become increasingly dangerous. **Iraq** continues to be characterized by violence, absence of law and order, and extreme difficulty for humanitarian actors. Internal violence has displaced more than 360,000 people and forced 1.2 million to leave the country since 2003. The war in **Lebanon** resulted in huge damages to national infrastructure, many lost lives (one third of them children), the relocation of more than a fifth of the population, and their return to severely destroyed areas of origin. The use and the persistent presence of cluster bombs and unexploded ordnance constitute a major threat. The situation in the **occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)** remains tense with the election of Hamas, restrictions on funding and access, and continued closures of infrastructure causing political tensions and affecting children's right to education, to play and to health and nutrition. In the **Sudan**, despite massive mobilization of humanitarian assistance for Darfur, the situation is extremely tenuous with 4 million people affected, 2 million displaced and the United Nations and the Government unable to agree on how to protect civilians. Humanitarian agencies are operating under difficult and dangerous conditions. In South Sudan insecurity and lack of basic services is of concern for the large number of displaced persons and refugees.

In addition, children and women are constantly at risk of natural disasters in countries often victims of floods, drought and earthquakes, such as Djibouti, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Sudan – and to a lesser extent Algeria, Morocco and Yemen. Equally alarming are the Avian Influenza outbreaks reported in Djibouti, Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Emergency preparedness and capacity-building: The UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENARO) will expand the early warning/early action system; support countries most volatile/at risk, such as Iraq, Lebanon, oPt, the Sudan and Yemen, to improve advanced response planning at sub-regional and sub-national levels and within inter-agency context and cluster approach; support review of national partners' capacity and establish/reinforce existing partners/coordination networks; support Country Offices in other at-risk countries, such as Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, to improve response planning within an inter-agency context; focus on operational preparedness in supply/logistics, telecommunications and security; use simulation tool to build Country Office capacity for rapid and coordinated response.

Emergency response: MENARO will ensure Country Office capacity in at-risk countries to rapidly assist at least 50,000 affected people at the onset of crises; pre-position limited supplies to enhance Country Office response; expand MENARO's roster to strengthen regional 'surge capacity' mechanism for fast deployment of experienced staff, particularly in cluster leadership sectors; increase capacity to implement emergency operations safely and securely adhering to UN/UNICEF security policy guidelines; operate within the framework of United Nations Security Management System; coordinate fully with UN field security and designated officials; support performance monitoring and assist Country Offices in crises to maintain/develop evidence-based indicators for advocacy and impact review; compile/review lessons learnt and evaluations, and enhance use of recommendations.

Building partnerships and coordination: MENARO will forge strong partnerships with national/regional bodies and partners to undertake joint training of staff in emergency response; continue to support set-up and regular coordination of efforts through regional inter-agency network on emergency preparedness and response, through joint missions, sharing of information, and joint training/contingency planning; produce a programme concept note on how to best partner and implement programme activities with/through adolescents in crises and conflicts.

Regional Office financial needs for 2007 (staff costs included)

Sector	US\$
Emergency preparedness and capacity-building	150,000
Emergency response	350,000
Building partnerships and coordination	100,000
Total*	600,000

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

LEBANON

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The war that waged on Lebanon from 12 July to 14 August 2006 had a particularly devastating effect on children: of the 1,191 persons who were killed and the 4,398 who were injured, an estimated one third were children. The 900,000 people who were displaced during the conflict, primarily in South Lebanon and the southern suburbs of Beirut, have returned to severely damaged areas that pose a major physical threat to their safety. Roads and other major infrastructure were extensively affected, with the damages to health infrastructure, the lack of essential drugs and the low fuel reserves preventing the maintenance of minimal health standards. Public health challenges were heightened by damage and destruction to water systems in urban and rural areas in South Lebanon, the Beqa'a Valley and the southern suburbs of Beirut, which left at least 1.7 million people affected by either temporary or full stoppage of water supply to their households. More than 40 schools were totally destroyed, while around 300 (10 per cent of all schools in the country) need repair. In addition to physical damages to infrastructure, school teachers must be prepared for the psychosocial effects of the war on children, young people and their parents. Cluster bombs and unexploded munitions pose an immediate and acute threat, particularly in the South, with as many as 1 million unexploded cluster sub-munitions in 592 strike locations.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: Benefiting some 400,000 children and their families in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF will restore and strengthen primary health care services providing supplies and equipment through the integration of community outreach services, especially for women and children, into the primary health care system in conflict-affected and underserved areas;

revitalize routine immunization activities through effective outreach micro-planning and activities aiming to reach every village in underserved/not served areas; restore destroyed cold-chain infrastructure with special emphasis on underserved areas and purchase necessary equipment; support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in the development and implementation of a long-term master plan for reconstructing the health sector in Lebanon; support MoPH in building capacity for emergency response and management at the central and governorate levels.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	1,700,000
Education	1,500,000
Child protection	2,500,000
Total*	5,700,000

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

Education: Benefiting some 400,000 schoolchildren and their families in conflict-affected and impoverished areas, UNICEF will provide recreational material and equipment for all 1,400 public schools in the country; involve all 1,400 public schools in specialized teacher trainings on psychosocial counselling techniques, as well as in identifying and training one or two counsellors in each school to be peer counsellors and give psychosocial support both to the administration and students; support the Ministry of Education in developing and implementing a long-term master plan for the reconstruction of the education sector.

Child protection: Benefiting up to 250,000 children in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF will establish some 30 child-friendly spaces in areas without cultural or recreational facilities for children and youth; provide psychosocial assistance to promote resilience and distress-coping mechanisms through structured play and other recreational activities facilitated by specially trained social workers and animators; stimulate youth to contribute to the rehabilitation of schools and community centres, and to promote civic participation and national dialogue; ensure that mine-risk/unexploded ordnance awareness and education activities cover all population in conflict-affected areas.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

2006 witnessed the detrimental unravelling of the institutions and systems that children rely on for protection and support. Ongoing conflict, withholding of resources to the Palestinian Authority, decreased donor funding, and internal strife have combined to generate a massive growth of poverty, prevent the provision of basic social services and push the humanitarian crisis to the brink of disaster. Indicators on child well-being have deteriorated, with 10 per cent of children stunted, 50 per cent anaemic, and 75 per cent vitamin A deficient. Access to quality health care and education, water and sanitation, and activities for children and adolescents have been severely restricted with needs approaching critical levels. Escalations in external and internal fighting have generated abuses of child rights on an unprecedented scale.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will provide vaccines, immunization-related supplies and cold-chain equipment for all children aged 0-15 months and more than 240,000 schoolchildren aged 6-15 years; procure essential drugs for under-five children; upgrade/provide equipment, supplies and drugs for neonatal units in hospitals; provide tetanus toxoid to 75,000 women; provide routine vitamin A and D supplementation to children aged 0-12 months; train 600 doctors, nurses and village health workers on growth monitoring, macro- and micro-nutrient deficiency and young child feeding during emergencies; assist the Ministry of Health in establishing a drugs management information system.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will construct/rehabilitate wells in 40 primary schools in the West Bank and Gaza; construct/rehabilitate 15 wells and boreholes and install handpumps to provide safe drinking water to 1.4 million people, sanitation facilities for 10 schools and 10 clinics/hospitals; supply 25 primary schools and 15 hospitals/clinics with water tanks; distribute drinking water to 400 schools and 120 hospitals/clinics; and rehabilitate 14 water networks.

Education: UNICEF will provide 800 schools with school-in-a-box and recreation kits for 50,000 primary schoolchildren; equip 300 primary schools with teaching equipment; provide needy schoolchildren with 200,000 school bags and stationery items and 50,000 uniforms and footwear; orient 1,000 teachers on remedial worksheets and teaching and recreation kits, and on improved teaching approaches and psychosocial counselling in emergency situations.

Adolescents: To provide learning and recreational activities, UNICEF will establish 16 adolescent-friendly learning spaces for 8,000 adolescents and establish and rehabilitate 35 safe play areas in conflict-affected or deprived zones for 35,000 younger children.

Child protection: UNICEF will establish 14 psychosocial emergency teams to reach 100,000 children and 50,000 caregivers aiming to strengthen their capacity to protect themselves; support children in distress and foster healthy home environments; support seven existing socio-legal defence centres and a toll-free line providing legal, psychological and social assistance to children victims of violence; organize 'fun days' and festivals and conduct mine-risk education activities for 100,000 children and 40,000 adults.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	8,631,000
Water and environmental sanitation	4,345,100
Education	6,337,300
Adolescents	3,158,640
Child protection	3,366,815
Total*	25,838,855

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

SUDAN

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Sudan continues to be a country characterized by diversity. While the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 brought hope for peace and stability, large pockets of humanitarian need persist. In Darfur, the situation of children, women and internally displaced communities remains tenuous despite massive mobilization of humanitarian assistance in the past two years. Of the 4 million people who are estimated to have been affected by the conflict 1.8 million are children, and of the 2 million who have been displaced 1 million are children. It is estimated that 120,000 people have been newly displaced since April 2006. Humanitarian needs are on the rise and a possible upsurge in conflict threatens the fragile situation of the population, already suffering from the displacement and the very limited access to protection and basic services.

Blue Nile State, South Kordofan and Abyei remain characterized by fragile networks for primary health care, limited access to nutrition services and overburdened systems for water and environmental sanitation. Eastern Sudan continues experiencing intermittent insecurity and significant humanitarian need.

In Southern Sudan, the long-term effects of the conflict continue to negatively impact children and women. Problematic overland transport routes and the rainy season make access to some populations difficult. Basic social services are limited and inequitably distributed, with the return of some 240,000 people further increasing pressure in already vulnerable communities. Southern Sudan is host to rare tropical diseases, while malaria is endemic and measles, yellow fever, meningitis and cholera continue to take lives. Large areas are food insecure, acute malnutrition among under-five children is unacceptably high and micronutrient deficiencies remain problematic. While blanket HIV/AIDS prevalence is estimated at 2.6 per cent, rates of over 20 per cent have been recorded. Only 40 per cent of the people have access to safe drinking water while most do not have access to sanitary means of excreta disposal. The prevalence of diarrhoea is 43 per cent in children aged 6-59 months and guinea worm is endemic in some 3,400 villages. Despite efforts that have increased the number of children receiving basic education, hundreds of thousands remain out of school, while child-friendly learning spaces and qualified teachers are lacking. The exact number of children associated with armed groups is unknown, but it may be around 16,000. Large areas are known to be contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: In Southern Sudan, UNICEF will immunize at least 3.2 million young children against measles and 2 million people against meningitis in case of outbreak; provide nutritional support to an estimated 300,000 children and 25,000 pregnant or lactating mothers, persons living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable people; aim to reduce global acute malnutrition rates to less than 15 per cent; ensure that up to 10,000 people affected by rapid onset emergencies receive medical supplies within 72 hours; and reach at least 600,000 young people with information and skills to reduce their risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS. In North Sudan, including Darfur, UNICEF will improve the quality of antenatal care and access to and attendance at referral hospitals for emergency obstetric care for 110,000 pregnant women and 98,000 surviving infants in Darfur state and increase husbands'/partners' participation in safe motherhood/reproductive health services; ensure access to primary health care for 3.7 million conflict-affected in Darfur; protect under-five children and pregnant women against vaccine-preventable diseases; administer two doses of polio vaccine to 5.8 million under-five children; and reach 2 million people with health-related disease outbreak activities.

Water and environmental sanitation: In Southern Sudan, UNICEF will serve an estimated 80,000 returnees at way stations along major routes of return and at reception points; pre-position basic water and sanitation supplies for an additional 2,000 households affected by emergencies; assist an estimated 100,000 people living in guinea worm-affected areas through the creation of 200 boreholes; train and adequately equip some 25 persons to train emergency response teams (ERTs) at the state level; and train 200 counterparts for ERTs. In North Sudan, including Darfur, at least 539,000 emergency affected community members will gain access to improved water and be reached with hygiene messages, while 136,000 will gain access to adequate means of excreta disposal, and local capacity to respond to emergencies will be enhanced.

Education: In Southern Sudan, UNICEF will ensure that 750,000 children already enrolled remain in school; enrol an estimated 500,000 out-of-school boys and girls, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and demobilized child soldiers as well as 100,000 returnee children, and promote their participation in basic education (including alternative learning systems for over-aged girls and out-of-school youth); improve the skills of 2,500 teachers/facilitators through fast-track training on interactive teaching methodologies, and provide intensive English language training to 200 returnee teachers. In North Sudan, UNICEF will ensure access to quality basic education for an additional 59,500 primary school-aged children and nearly 9,500 nomadic children in Abyei and Darfur; strengthen the capacity of local educationalists through vocational

and teacher training for 2,000 adolescents and 155 teachers; and reach 100,000 children and 200 teachers with correct information and life skills to reduce their risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS and increase their ability to inform others.

Protection and human rights: Southern Sudan: UNICEF will reach 10,000 highly vulnerable children with community-based protection services; establish and train 300 community welfare committees; extend coverage of psychosocial activities to 10,000 vulnerable children and their mothers; monitor and address grave violation of children's and women's rights; support some 5,500 children with prevention of separation and/or family tracing services; increase acceptance of and community support for 3,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS and their children. North Sudan: UNICEF will coordinate child protection efforts in all three Darfur states; train on psychosocial care 1,000 teachers in 350 schools in South Kordofan, West Darfur, and Khartoum; establish appropriate systems/mechanisms to document and respond to under-age recruitment; support the release of 1,500 children recruited or used by armed forces and groups; support tracing, family reunification and reintegration services for some 1,500 displaced and separated children; provide psychological support, protection monitoring, information about returns etc. to some 150,000 vulnerable children/youth.

Mine action: UNICEF will raise awareness and avoid injury and death caused by unexploded ordnance and mines among 600,000 people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and people in at-risk areas.

Non-food items and emergency shelter: UNICEF will identify 30,000 vulnerable IDPs, returnee and host community households (about 150,000 people) in Southern Sudan through inter-agency assessments and provide shelter and relief items through area-based coordination mechanisms; provide 330,000 IDPs, returnees and vulnerable households in North Sudan with items to improve their living conditions.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007 (US\$)			
Sector	North Sudan, including Darfur	Southern Sudan	Total
Health and nutrition	39,797,195	10,400,000	50,197,195
Water and environmental sanitation	23,529,500	6,020,000	29,549,500
Education	3,421,622	8,500,000	11,921,622
Protection and human rights	7,945,000	2,525,000	10,470,000
Mine action	National		1,971,200
Non-food items and emergency shelter	12,778,285	3,200,000	15,978,285
Coordination and common services	0	800,000	800,000
Cross-sectoral support for return	National		750,000
Basic infrastructure and settlement development	230,760	0	230,760
Total*	87,702,362**	31,445,000**	121,868,562

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

** These totals exclude the national projects.

Coordination and common services: UNICEF will support the security of UN and NGO workers providing humanitarian services and attempting to access vulnerable communities in Southern Sudan.

Cross-sectoral support for return: UNICEF will reach some 500,000 IDPs in the North, 100,000 returnees in the South, and 2.5 million from the general population with information on movement, health, protection and well-being issues, including information about their rights, and ensure Government and other stakeholders are organized to assist returns in a coordinated and organized manner.

Basic infrastructure and settlement development: Benefiting some 900,000 people in 205 vulnerable communities, UNICEF will strengthen capacities of local administrations to provide basic services, improve infrastructure, promote participation and meet the needs of the population, including returnee and host groups.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Since the 2003 Gulf War, the Syrian Arab Republic has been host to some 450,000 Iraqi refugees, half of whom are children. Facing aggravated difficulties due to ambiguous legal status and unsustainable income, these families have limited access to public hospitals and clinics. Immunization coverage among children is low, at 65 per cent for measles and 75 per cent for polio/OPV3. A recent survey indicates a high prevalence of diarrhoea among under-five children (19 per cent). Some 1,500 families live in poverty, with 30 per cent of children aged 6-11 years not enrolled in school and often working to supplement family income. Though not yet widespread, evidence suggests that very young girls are involved in sex work, and that girls and women are being trafficked by organized networks or family members. Exposure to war and insecure situations have left many families and children traumatized.

In addition to the above, there are some 600 Palestinians from Iraq, half of them placed in Al Hol camp (north-east of Syria) and the rest trapped in a no man's land (Al Tanf) between Syrian and Iraqi borders since mid-May 2006. The latter are living in very precarious conditions, in tents made of blankets, and lacking adequate water and sanitation facilities, medical support, and recreational/educational resources.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and NGOs, UNICEF will vaccinate all children and pregnant women in targeted areas and support health centres focusing on child immunization and other child preventive care; inform

1,500 at-risk families on child and maternal health-related issues; train health and social workers on primary health care services and health education; support home visits by 'health visitors' and organize awareness-raising sessions in health centres; establish a network of community volunteers in targeted areas and strengthen their outreach capacity to meet the needs of underserved populations; support the implementation of a health and nutritional surveillance system.

Education: UNICEF will enrol 1,000 children from at-risk families and cover costs of education supplies; improve equipment and educational resources in 10 primary schools; train teachers and social workers; undertake educational projects for 1,500 out-of-school children; help increase the education level of 5,000 children to match the Syrian curriculum; set up, in cooperation with NGOs, community-

based organizations (CBOs) and youth unions, special education and recreation spaces for children with learning difficulties, especially in mathematics, physics and languages; establish a network of community volunteers to reach 1,500 families with out-of-school children and raise awareness on enrolment opportunities; pursue dialogue with Ministry of Education for improved integration of Iraqi children.

Child protection: UNICEF will provide counselling services to 1,000 children at risk of sexual exploitation or involved in child labour and 1,500 distressed children; support the training on psychosocial counselling skills of experts and volunteers in NGOs/CBOs engaged in the prevention of child prostitution and labour; support the cost of psychosocial counselling services; establish educational and recreational spaces for working children and adolescents; establish information and counselling hotlines; reinforce the outreach capacity of volunteers to detect family traumas; ensure counselling skills in health centres, NGOs/CBOs in targeted areas; facilitate the establishment of an effective network of actors in child protection.

Project coordination and documentation: One national staff will be hired to ensure continuous presence in intervention sites and link with partners. Other activities will involve regular monitoring visits and field assessments on the influx and evolving needs of refugee children and mothers. Advocacy materials will be produced, such as video clips and human interest stories.

Training on emergency preparedness and response: As the recent Lebanon crisis highlighted shortfalls, particularly in terms of coordination, regular updating of national sector-based contingency plans, maintenance of information systems and provision of logistical support, UNICEF will support regular training of relevant government counterparts and partners as well as of UNICEF staff in the area of emergency preparedness and response.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	235,400
Education	235,400
Child protection	192,600
Project coordination and documentation	74,900
Training on emergency preparedness and response	32,100
Total*	770,400

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

SOUTH ASIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Despite rapidly growing economies, governments' commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, rights-based constitutions and ambitious development plans, the children in South Asia face a myriad of challenges. The region has the highest number of children living in absolute poverty, the highest prevalence of underweight children and the highest child mortality rates in the world. The region also lags behind in primary school enrolment and completion, and has the greatest number of primary school-aged children out of school. While there has been progress, more than 900 million people still live without access to improved sanitation facilities. In addition to systemic abuse through child labour, bonded labour and trafficking, children face many challenges compounding those related to poverty and access to quality social services, such as social exclusion due to gender, caste, religion, ethnicity, language, disability, and geographical location. Pervasive armed conflicts and frequent and severe natural disasters are realities in many countries, with earthquakes, droughts and floods affecting tens of millions of people perennially. In addition, political crises and civil strife are posing severe challenges for human rights and child protection.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Reinforcement of linkages from preparedness to early action at the country level: Specific activities of the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) include improving tools and practices for the formulation of updated generic preparedness plans and for specific hazard-based contingency planning at country level; supporting contingency planning in Country Offices facing imminent crisis, undertaking special simulation exercises and offering training opportunities to strengthen staff's programmatic and operations capacities in scenario-specific emergencies; providing direct technical assistance in supply management and logistics, mobilization of resources for Country Office-managed purchases and pre-positioning of emergency contingency supplies; extending the use of newly developed monitoring and evaluation tools for emergency response activities, notably DevInfo 5.0 and UNITRACK.

Reinforcement of human resources: establishment of a comprehensive Regional Rapid Response Team (RRRT) and surge capacity at regional level:

To ensure minimal levels of readiness are in place, ROSA will establish a comprehensive rapid response team and external surge capacity commensurate with UNICEF's global cluster approach leadership roles in coordination and partnership with other humanitarian actors, and ROSA's technical support, guidance and oversight accountabilities as required in UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies. This will include ensuring the permanence of the Regional Emergency Planning Cluster Assistant and Project Officer positions, and the addition of an Emergency Regional Nutrition Adviser to reflect all programme areas of UNICEF's cluster approach leadership responsibilities.

Regional Office financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Reinforcement of linkages from preparedness to early action at country level	1,258,100
Reinforcement of human resources: establishment of a comprehensive Regional Rapid Response Team and surge capacity at regional level	537,700
Total*	1,795,800

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

AFGHANISTAN

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Conflict, periodic natural disasters, extreme weather conditions, impeded access to services, displacements and hardship continue to threaten the well-being of Afghanistan's population. Some 2.5 million people are facing serious drought, causing further displacement, child malnutrition, spread of disease, water shortages and exposure to exploitation due to loss of livelihood. While access to health care is improving, disparities between provinces and regions remain. Maternal mortality is among the highest in the world at 1,600 deaths per 100,000 live births and infant mortality is at 165 per 1,000 live births. One child out of four does not survive until the age of five, with preventable or easily-treated diseases such as diarrhoea, respiratory infections, measles and malaria the main killers. Some 300,000 under-five children suffer from acute malnutrition. Only 23 per cent of the population have access to potable water and only 12 per cent to sanitation facilities. Two million primary school-aged children (54 per cent) are out of school. Attacks on schools are on the rise and gains made in education in the last five years run the risk of being lost. Landmines and unexploded ordnance continue to affect all regions of the country with 100 victims each month.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment through health centres; continue assessment, technical support and provision of nutritional supplies to therapeutic feeding centres established and run by partners for 2,000 severely malnourished children; administer vitamin A to 100,000 children; vaccinate 100,000 children against measles; provide rapid response to diarrhoeal and acute respiratory disease outbreaks with a planning figure of 200,000 children in high-risk areas.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	1,908,636
Water and environmental sanitation	2,093,548
Education	8,013,631
Child protection	275,775
Humanitarian response and coordination	3,670,322
Total*	15,961,912

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

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will provide water purification tablets at household level for 10,000 families; support water tankering for 200,000 people in drought-affected areas in the North, North-East, South and West; chlorinate 10,000 wells in high-risk areas; construct 10,000 family latrines; repair 1,500 water points in drought-affected areas; promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes amongst 10,000 families, schools and surrounding local communities; provide collapsible water tanks.

Education: UNICEF will construct 600 cost-effective schools/classrooms in remote areas for 24,000 children, including latrine construction, water point establishment, hygiene education and training of teachers on participatory approaches to promote

healthy behaviour; procure teaching/learning materials for 2.2 million primary school-aged children; procure supplies for temporary learning spaces for 40,000 children; distribute supplies for children in remote areas and for temporary learning centres.

Child protection: UNICEF will create child-friendly spaces and interim care centres; establish child rights monitoring committees with women's participation in disaster-affected areas; trace and reunite separated children; sensitize communities on child abuse, violence and exploitation through local media channels and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; provide mine-risk education to schoolchildren of affected communities.

Humanitarian response and coordination: In coordination with the Government/UN emergency preparedness and response mechanism, UNICEF will pre-position relevant supplies in its zonal offices and other strategic locations to cover 30,000 families with a standard package of family kits, tarpaulins, jerrycans, blankets and warm clothing for women and children.

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The armed conflict in Nepal has severely affected children through direct deaths and injuries, abductions, family separations, child labour, and lack of access to education and health services. Nepal is highly prone to earthquakes and other natural disasters, with floods and landslides yearly events. A severe drought in 2006 affected 10 districts in the North-West where, under normal circumstances, child malnutrition rates are already high and functioning health facilities almost absent.

A recent study puts Nepal amongst the 10 most affected countries for victim-activated explosions and with the second highest proportion of child casualties in the world. The number of internally displaced persons is estimated between 100,000 and 250,000.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will pre-position essential drugs and medical equipment for 50,000 beneficiaries, develop micro-plans and train health staff on expanded programme on immunization (EPI) in 10 districts; provide technical assistance on emergency nutrition to the Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group co-chaired by UNICEF; conduct 10 nutrition surveys in disaster-affected areas; establish community-based therapeutic care and treat 1,000 severely malnourished children; provide therapeutic food to health facilities for the treatment of 300 severely malnourished children; rehabilitate health facilities in nine remote conflict-affected mountain districts.

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 21,000 people, UNICEF will rehabilitate 50 gravity-fed water supply schemes in disrepair; train user groups and village maintenance and sanitation workers (VMSWs); train project beneficiaries and VMSWs in handwashing and point-of-use drinking water treatment; provide drinking water and sanitation facilities to 10 schools; prepare an intersectoral response plan for immediate response to local disasters; pre-position relief items for hygiene/drinking water supplies and shelter items; translate, print and distribute instruction flyers for use with relief items; orient relief agencies on proper use of emergency supplies.

Education: UNICEF will conduct rapid assessment of overcrowding in six urban schools; provide alternative education programmes for 3,000 urban out-of-school children affected by armed conflict; implement the 'schools as zones of peace' programme in selected districts; develop, pre-test and print peace education modules; pre-position stocks of basic emergency supplies and equipment for 6,000 children; rehabilitate primary schools in nine remote conflict-affected mountain districts.

Child protection: UNICEF will develop and implement a national strategy for the recovery and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups or otherwise affected by conflict; strengthen the Nepal Task Force on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on children affected by armed conflict violations (Security Council Resolution 1612) and expand coverage to 40 districts and seven core violations; train staff of child protection agencies in basic social work, case management and psychosocial interventions; establish and strengthen community-based paralegal committees to address violence, abuse and exploitation and promote reconciliation in 23 districts.

Mine-risk education: UNICEF will regularly convene the Mine-Risk Education (MRE) Working Group; establish a comprehensive management surveillance system; develop awareness and victim assistance programmes; conduct research on mechanisms for reaching target audiences; identify populations most at risk, their location and behaviours; promote systematic risk-reduction strategies such as standardized marking/fencing.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	1,055,000
Water and environmental sanitation	495,000
Education	1,120,000
Child protection	3,320,000
Mine-risk education	368,000
Total*	6,358,000

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

SRI LANKA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The escalation of the conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) at the end of 2005 in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka has resulted in grave humanitarian consequences. Recruitment of children by armed forces/groups continues and, since January 2006, more than 1,000 people and 19 humanitarian workers have been killed. Some 450,000 people have been displaced since the beginning of the conflict and more than 200,000 are newly displaced since April. Access to vulnerable areas has been greatly impeded by the security situation and lack of clearance from authorities. Food and other items are in extreme shortage in conflict areas, there is a need for sanitation and hygiene-related interventions in concentration points for internally displaced persons (IDPs), while the imminent monsoon requires rapid action with many IDP sites prone to flooding and lacking adequate shelter.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Health: UNICEF will procure/distribute refrigerators, cold boxes and vaccine carriers to re-establish routine immunization services for 41,000 under-five children and pregnant women; procure/distribute essential medical supplies and emergency obstetric care/newborn care equipment for 200,000 IDPs; procure/distribute vitamin A and worm treatment medicines to 48,000 under-five children and lactating mothers; supply emergency health and first aid kits; support community-level health promoters in IDP locations; train health service providers and community-level health promoters; provide technical assistance to enhance government capacity to coordinate health emergency response at field level.

Nutrition: UNICEF will initiate and maintain nutrition surveillance in all IDP locations; establish mother/baby-friendly spaces for breastfeeding mothers in 14 IDP locations; supply fortified supplementary food/biscuits for under-five children and pregnant women; print behavioural change communication materials and promote nutrition; strengthen treatment capacity of severe malnutrition and ensure availability of supplies; provide technical assistance to support coordination and implementation.

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 30,000 conflict-affected IDP families, UNICEF will install emergency water supply systems and transport water by trucks; provide bleach, chlorine or purification tablets; provide jerrycans, family hygiene kits and key hygiene messages on dangers of cholera and other water- and excreta-related diseases; facilitate safe excreta and solid waste disposal by constructing emergency

temporary toilets and garbage structures; ensure effective dissemination of hygiene messages and information among affected families; provide technical assistance to support coordination and implementation.

Education: Benefiting a total of 50,000 children, UNICEF will set up temporary child-friendly teaching and learning spaces and procure learning materials, uniforms and schoolbags; provide training for 2,000 teachers on emergency education response; support the Ministry of Education in coordination committees among participating partners at national, zonal and district levels.

Child protection: Benefiting 100,000 children, UNICEF will establish child-friendly spaces in IDP settings; develop media campaign on unexploded ordnance awareness; provide technical assistance to support coordination and implementation. Benefiting children associated with armed groups and at risk of recruitment and violations, reinforce community-based protection in target zones; develop monitoring and reporting system on gross rights violations; develop systems for verification, documentation and referral of reported cases; train child protection organizations on monitoring, reporting and response to gross rights violations.

Non-food relief items: Benefiting 30,000 conflict-affected IDP families, UNICEF will assess non-food relief item (Nfri) needs; monitor their distribution and use; and procure and distribute NFRI to IDP locations.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health	1,000,000
Nutrition	1,250,000
Water and environmental sanitation	2,500,000
Education	1,600,000
Child protection	1,500,000
Non-food relief items	1,800,000
Total*	9,650,000

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

THE AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Protracted conflict in Colombia, continued instability in Haiti and disasters affecting vulnerable communities in countries throughout the region created in 2006 dire humanitarian conditions for hundreds of thousands of children and women. In addition to tropical storms and hurricanes generating needs of limited scale and the continued struggle of communities affected by hurricanes Stan and Wilma in 2005, 2006 saw flooding in Guyana, Haiti and other countries across Central America, repeated volcano explosions in Ecuador and Colombia, continued drought in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba and Paraguay, and recurrent cold snaps in Bolivia and Peru. These disasters, as well as the continued conflicts in Colombia and Haiti, provide stark reminders of the vulnerability of many communities throughout the continent, of the shortcomings of emergency preparedness efforts and, sometimes, of the inadequacy of humanitarian response.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Support to emergency preparedness by UNICEF in 35 countries: UNICEF's Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean (TACRO) will provide technical support to update preparedness for emergency response in 35 countries where UNICEF operates in coordination with other Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) actors at national level. Priority will be given to countries in complex emergencies and to countries prone to disasters, as well as to highly vulnerable communities across the region.

Technical support and capacity-building of national counterparts on CCC standards: Recognizing the key role of national entities for humanitarian relief, TACRO will support advocacy by Country Offices for the appropriation by national actors of UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies (CCCs) standards in all sectors of national preparedness instruments, through technical support and capacity-building of national counterparts for emergency response.

Capacity-building of UNICEF and IASC partners for cluster-specific response: TACRO will work with other IASC members to identify gaps in national and regional emergency response capacities in all sectors and ensure capacity-building of UNICEF staff as well as staff of other IASC members and partners to meet these gaps. Efforts will focus, in particular, on sectors where UNICEF has been designated cluster lead by the IASC or where it plays a recognized leadership role.

Regional surge response capacity: supplies, logistics, personnel rosters: TACRO will maintain capacity to provide direct assistance to Country Offices faced with medium- and large-scale emergencies through the following: maintenance of buffer stocks of essential relief items in Panama and three logistical bases, operated by WFP in cooperation with sub-regional international bodies, in Barbados, Ecuador and El Salvador; continued updating of existing roster of internal candidates for rapid deployment in emergencies and provision of training to its members; expansion of the roster of external candidates; establishment of a mechanism, in coordination with other members of the regional IASC Task Force, to review and complement early warning/early action assessments by Country Offices.

Support to risk reduction initiatives, with focus on education sector: TACRO will pursue partnerships with sub-regional risk management entities and international organizations mandated to reduce risk in order to ensure mainstreaming of risk reduction in all UNICEF-supported programmes and to promote specific initiatives aiming to reduce risk. Building on work carried out in 2006 and on the opportunity provided by the 2006/2007 international campaign on risk reduction in schools, efforts will focus on the education sector.

Regional Office financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Support to emergency preparedness by UNICEF in 35 countries	500,000
Technical support and capacity-building of national counterparts on CCC standards	400,000
Capacity-building of UNICEF and IASC partners for cluster-specific response	300,000
Regional surge response capacity: supplies, logistics, personnel rosters	600,000
Support to risk reduction initiatives, with focus on education sector	600,000
Total*	2,400,000

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

COLOMBIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The continuing armed conflict between the Government and militias and the high level of violence are exerting a tremendous impact on society and childhood and are posing serious obstacles to humanitarian operations. Assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) is limited in several zones, especially those with difficult access due to lack of roads, military blockades or other security conditions. In 2005, 64.2 per cent of the population were living in poverty and 31 per cent in extreme poverty. Average school absenteeism of displaced children was 4.2 per cent, almost double the national average of 2.7 per cent. Child malnutrition amongst IDPs stands at 23 per cent, compared to the national average of 12 per cent.

Some 5,000 to 6,000 children remain enrolled in non-State armed entities and a similar number participate in urban militias. Only some 400 children have been handed over in the frame of collective demobilizations. The re-groupment of demobilized children in criminal groups, the surge of new illegal armed actors and the strengthening of existing ones in areas evacuated by demobilized groups remain of serious concern. There has been an alarming increase in the number of incidents involving mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Protection of child soldiers and prevention of recruitment: UNICEF will support government initiatives to promote a culture of peace and give children and adolescents alternatives for leisure; continue/expand existing projects to prevent recruitment into non-State armed entities; support reintegration of, and provide subsidies to, 200 children/adolescents

demobilized from irregular armed groups; provide technical support to the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) to assist 1,000 demobilized children/adolescents; contribute technical assistance for Colombia's comprehensive legislative reform; strengthen public policies on humanitarian action and child protection; with the Ministry of Communications develop/strengthen Adolescents Network Organizations through radio stations and create community radio modules to train adolescents on child rights and prevention of child recruitment; support adolescents' initiatives; publish and disseminate a Study carried out by the Ombudsman's Office on children formerly associated with armed groups.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007	
Thematic areas of work – humanitarian action	US\$
Protection of child soldiers and prevention of recruitment	3,800,000
Humanitarian action for internally displaced children	600,000
Humanitarian mine action	1,100,000
Total*	5,500,000

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

Humanitarian action for internally displaced children:

UNICEF will strengthen psychosocial assistance for 15,800 children affected by displacement and armed conflict; train

teachers and support groups through the *Return to Happiness* project in 45 municipalities; implement primary health care programmes at community level; together with WFP, distribute food rations to 1,300 internally displaced children and 130 pregnant women; support families and community health workers to monitor nutritional status; train 150 adolescents/young mothers on environmental sanitation through the *Happy Homes* project; promote hygiene education and awareness programmes in 30 schools and 60 communities; provide technical and financial assistance for sanitation systems in temporary locations; support re-establishment and improved control of water systems that are damaged or face increased demand; promote displaced children's access to school and train/support teachers.

Humanitarian mine action: Benefiting 60,000 people, UNICEF will support national authorities, NGO partners and civil society to develop a comprehensive, sustainable and decentralized mine action programme in support of the National Mine Action Plan. Activities will include: strengthen local capacity to plan/implement mine action programmes at national, departmental and municipal levels; provide training and tools to local institutions for mine/UXO threats; design/develop a community-based mine-risk education strategy to reduce mine/UXO accidents; promote integral care for victims by empowering survivors to claim their rights and to access health care and humanitarian assistance; support activities in 31 departments, with special focus on 64 municipalities identified in the National Landmines Observatory needs assessment.

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Haitian children live in dire conditions due to violence linked with political instability, chronic poverty, a virtually absent child protection system as well as yearly tropical storms, mudslides and heavy rains. Child mortality rates are the worst in the Americas, with one child out of five dying from preventable diseases before the age of five. Only 50 per cent of the population have access to water and 70 per cent of water systems do not function near full capacity, making diarrhoea the leading cause of under-five deaths. UNICEF estimates that 23 per cent of under-five children suffer from moderate to severe malnutrition. HIV prevalence remains the highest in the region at 3.44 per cent, with an estimated 19,000 children living with HIV/AIDS.

More than 500,000 school-aged children are not receiving an education, security and private school fees constituting the main obstacles. More than one-quarter of children are orphans or otherwise vulnerable. Many more are deprived of basic services and victims of violence, exploitation and abuse. An estimated 300,000 children, amounting to 1 in 10, are engaged in domestic work. Three-quarters of these are girls. Port-au-Prince alone is home to 2,500 street children and it is estimated that 1,000 children are associated with armed gangs. More than half of girls and women living in those areas have been victims of rape.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: Benefiting up to 50,000 vulnerable children and mothers, UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs, health kits and equipment to 10 health centres; train health workers at district levels in immunization services; vaccinate against measles and other communicable diseases; support improved infant and young child feeding practices; train health personnel and establish/support six therapeutic feeding centres for severely malnourished children; procure and distribute vitamin A and de-worming treatment to all children under 14 years.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: UNICEF will drill 30 new and rehabilitate 200 existing boreholes to provide safe drinking water to 200,000 people; rehabilitate/construct five water stations; construct 2,000 household latrines; train 500 local water management committee members and authority on management, operation and maintenance; promote health and hygiene education and awareness in 50 schools and 500 local communities; support one water, sanitation and hygiene policy development expert for one year.

Education: Up to 40,000 schoolchildren and 700 teachers will benefit from the following activities: procure basic school supplies and distribute recreation kits; provide training, with special emphasis on HIV/AIDS and non-violence; undertake light rehabilitation of water systems and latrines in two communes; in case of a major natural disaster, set up 50 school structures to ensure emergency education for 20,000 children.

Child protection: UNICEF will provide medical care and psychosocial support to street children, including HIV/AIDS prevention, testing, treatment, counselling and peer education; provide medical, psychological and legal support to victims of sexual violence; promote HIV/AIDS prevention and provide community-based psychosocial support to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their children; provide medical and psychosocial care for children infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS; support reintegration of vulnerable children through schooling and life skills training; train all social workers and facilitators for vulnerable children; set up youth associations; organize peace-building activities for children; support prevention, identification, documentation, tracing, care and reunification of separated children.

Preparedness: UNICEF will train governmental and non-governmental partners; cover salary and related costs for one emergency officer, one logistic officer and one geographic information system officer for one year.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	1,800,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,600,000
Education	1,200,000
Child protection	1,500,000
Preparedness	390,000
Total*	6,490,000

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

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Throughout 2006, a number of countries in the West and Central Africa region continued to face the consequences of sub-regional crises, causing displacement, hindering the provision of basic services, and generally having a dire impact on the well-being of women and children. The nutritional situation in the Sahel region (northern Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) remained at extremely critical levels, with acute child malnutrition rates among the highest in the world and widespread chronic malnutrition resulting from poor access to essential child survival services, inadequate infant feeding and hygiene practices, and lack of access to water. Moreover, a wave of cholera outbreaks throughout the region has resulted in some 60,200 cases and more than 700 deaths. Protection concerns remained significant, with cross-border movements having dire consequences in terms of sexual and gender-based exploitation and violence, in turn increasing the number of persons affected and/or infected by HIV/AIDS.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Coordination and support services: To reinforce country level emergency preparedness and response capacity in small-scale emergencies, the West and Central Africa Regional Office (WCARO) will manage a Regional Emergency Rapid Response Fund, support contingency planning processes and strengthen regional human resources surge capacity.

Child survival and nutrition: To assist under-five children suffering from acute malnutrition in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, WCARO will develop and implement national policies and protocols for managing acute malnutrition; strengthen national nutrition and child survival surveillance; ensure a pipeline of therapeutic and supplementary foods, anthropometric and monitoring tools as well as health and hygiene commodities; promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices; procure micronutrients, and de-worming tablets; vaccinate against measles; distribute impregnated mosquito nets; promote handwashing and treatment of diarrhoea; strengthen inter-agency coordination.

Regional Office financial needs for 2007	
Sector	US\$
Coordination and support services	256,800
Child survival and nutrition	13,598,371
Water and sanitation	882,750
Child protection	2,597,796
HIV/AIDS	802,500
Basic social services (including education)	3,928,826
Total*	22,067,043

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

Water and environmental sanitation: To strengthen regional capacity to respond to cholera outbreaks, WCARO will exchange communication materials between countries and develop a regional reference centre for emergency and pre-emergency hygiene campaigns; establish a regional contingency fund and pre-position supplies in at-risk countries; conduct risk assessments and prepare water/sanitation plans for cholera-prone areas; coordinate country plans in four countries.

Child protection: WCARO will support the following three projects: monitor child rights' violations along the border of the Mano River Union countries and Côte d'Ivoire; strengthen the inter-agency sub-regional initiative for the protection of children in the Mano River Union and Côte d'Ivoire; and stress counselling and mine-risk education for vulnerable populations in the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal affected by the Casamance crisis.

HIV/AIDS: WCARO will undertake capacity-building activities and provide technical assistance to improve prevention and response to gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS among conflict-affected populations.

Basic social services (including education): To assist children and women victims of armed conflict in Guinea, WCARO will implement activities on epidemic outbreak management, sexual abuse and exploitation, and HIV/AIDS. To assist vulnerable groups affected by population movements in Burkina Faso and Mali, WCARO will provide basic social services in protection, education, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The humanitarian crisis in Africa's most forgotten nation persists after a decade of armed conflict, the impact of crises in Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur and Southern Sudan, a difficult institutional environment and very low international presence. More than 1 million people are highly vulnerable due to disease, malnutrition and insecurity, while some 200,000 people are displaced. There is a desperate need for protection, basic health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and food/non-food aid. Widespread human rights violations continue, indicators have deteriorated, life expectancy has decreased and the percentage of people living below the poverty threshold has risen from 63 to 71 per cent since 1993. The HIV prevalence rate is the highest in Central and West Africa at 15 per cent, which has resulted in 140,000 orphans, 24,000 HIV-positive children and 6,000 orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) living in the streets.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: As part of the expanded programme on immunization (EPI), UNICEF will support local measles and maternal/neonatal tetanus campaigns; organize outreach to boost routine EPI coverage; set up a monitoring system and support communication activities. As part of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness initiative, UNICEF will promote health/nutrition and feeding practices as well as community-based management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea; distribute long-lasting insecticidal nets; administer vitamin A supplements and de-worming tablets; and strengthen primary health care services through training and provision of essential drugs. Benefiting 98,000 pregnant women and their newborns, UNICEF will provide a family- and community-based intervention package of social mobilization, prevention of infections, hypothermia and asphyxia; train on detection of newborn danger signs and breastfeeding problems; promote breastfeeding and 'making pregnancy safer' strategy. In nutrition, UNICEF will support 5 therapeutic and 30 supplementary feeding centres; reinforce national capacities on status assessment and monitoring and support community-based activities. In HIV/AIDS, UNICEF will undertake risk mapping and adopt the life skills approach; develop advocacy and communication plan for behaviour change; and strengthen health services' capacities to deal with sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will construct at least 50 new water points with handpumps in schools; rehabilitate 600 water and sanitation facilities for 175,000 displaced people and returnees; support water point management and latrination of 6,000 households; intensify hygiene education campaigns at schools and households; provide family emergency kits; strengthen water systems management capacities; foster coordination for emergency preparedness in the sector.

Education: UNICEF will map existing school facilities and equipment within conflict zones; mobilize/sensitize communities to undertake school rehabilitation and re-opening; provide support for the rehabilitation of 74 classrooms; procure and distribute recreation/basic school kits to 74 schools, 1,267 primary schoolteachers and 88,868 pupils; train 1,267 teachers on pedagogic skills and competencies, with emphasis on HIV/AIDS and peace education; construct 30 temporary school/classroom structures for 88,868 primary schoolchildren.

Child protection: UNICEF will assess, analyse and establish/strengthen monitoring and reporting mechanisms on human rights violations; train military and rebels on children's and women's rights; reinforce capacities of 20 NGOs for access of OVC to basic social services; train 100 social workers on home-based care and psychosocial follow-up; help design and implement the first national action plan on OVC; elaborate mapping of beneficiaries and children affected by conflict; create a database on street children and abandoned children; assist birth registration system needs assessment; support reconstruction of 51 destroyed registrars' offices and provide supplies; help the judiciary system ensure free and compulsory birth registration and support free registration for OVC; train 300 registration agents, officials and key actors.

Non-food items/shelter: UNICEF will assess and upgrade temporary settlements and affected communities; pre-position basic emergency non-food items (NFIs) buffer stock for 25,000 people; ensure regular delivery of NFIs and seasonal input for 65,000 vulnerable people.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	6,967,485
Water and environmental sanitation	2,167,000
Education	2,641,295
Child protection	711,240
Non-food items/shelter	775,750
Total*	13,262,770

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

CHAD

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

More than 215,000 Sudanese refugees from Darfur now live in 12 camps in Eastern Chad as a result of the crisis that began in 2004. In 2007, objectives will include maintaining the international standards of assistance already reached and enhancing protection to prevent child soldiering as well as domestic and sexual violence. Interventions must also address the needs of both the 65,000 internally displaced Chadians in the East, and the local population affected by these displacements, in terms of lack of water and sanitation facilities, health services and education. In Southern Chad, 45,000 refugees from the Central African Republic are living in four refugee camps. The health and nutritional status of refugee children is low, with high incidence of acute respiratory infections, malaria outbreaks and diarrhoeal diseases. Populations lack access to drinking water and basic sanitation; women who have suffered from sexual and gender-based violence are not protected; and classrooms as well as teaching and learning materials are scarce.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Eastern Chad – Sudanese refugees from Darfur and host communities

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will train health personnel and community workers on nutrition issues; purchase and distribute vaccines and immunization materials, essential drugs, micronutrients and vitamin A, blankets, impregnated mosquito nets, therapeutic foods, anthropometric materials and tools for nutritional surveys; organize catch-up immunization campaigns and outreach activities; undertake mass sensitization campaigns on community-based measures to address malnutrition; support therapeutic feeding centres and conduct nutritional surveys.

Education: UNICEF will undertake a social communication campaign to increase school attendance; improve/upgrade classrooms; provide teaching/learning materials; provide water points, latrines, learning materials, furniture and teacher training in 40 schools; promote use of the Sudanese Curriculum in refugee camps; train and monitor teachers; monitor education quality and evaluate standards and progress.

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 215,000 refugees and 30,000 members of host communities, UNICEF will support the operation/maintenance of existing water supply infrastructures; rehabilitate/construct water infrastructures, latrines and handwashing facilities; promote hygiene and train on use and maintenance of latrines and water points; procure and distribute basic family water kits and hygiene kits; set up a surveillance system and promote vector control interventions.

Protection: Benefiting 170,000 children and women, UNICEF will consolidate child-friendly spaces; provide training on child rights and reproductive health; distribute recreational and basic materials for children; undertake birth registration campaign; support parental education, vocational training and income-generating projects; train security personnel, NGO staff and community leaders on children's rights; prevent/respond to child soldiering; provide life skills training to adolescents; support prevention and sensitization campaign on sexual and gender-based violence as well as referral systems to provide gender-sensitive psychosocial and medical care to victims.

Eastern Chad - Internally displaced persons and host communities

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will purchase and distribute 25,000 impregnated mosquito nets and 25,000 blankets for vulnerable under-five children and pregnant women; provide cold-chain and communication equipment for eight health centres; provide anthropometric equipment, food supplements, therapeutic foods, ReSoMal and oral rehydration salts to therapeutic feeding centres; purchase and distribute 10 emergency health kits and midwifery equipment; purchase and distribute essential drugs, including de-worming tablets and antimalarial drugs; reinforce expanded programme on immunization; train and supervise health staff; set up nutritional surveillance system and conduct nutritional surveys; support information, education and communication campaigns for the promotion of healthy behaviours.

Education: UNICEF will organize campaigns to sensitize refugee and host communities on the benefits of parent/teacher associations; improve/upgrade 120 classrooms; train 120 teachers on gender-sensitive techniques and methodologies; procure and distribute pedagogical material, books and school supplies, including UNICEF school kits; monitor and evaluate the quality of education at IDP sites.

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 85,000 people, UNICEF will support the operation/maintenance of existing water supply infrastructures; rehabilitate/construct water infrastructures, latrines and handwashing facilities; promote hygiene and train on the use and maintenance of latrines and water points; procure and distribute basic family water kits and hygiene kits; set up a surveillance system and promote vector control interventions.

Protection: Benefiting 35,000 internally displaced children, UNICEF will consolidate child-friendly spaces; distribute recreational and basic materials for children; train security personnel, NGO staff, child-friendly spaces animators and community leaders on children's rights; prevent/respond to child soldiering; provide life skills training and relevant materials/equipments to adolescents; sensitize and train on sexual and gender-based violence and run gender-sensitive programmes to support victims; support parental education.

Southern Chad – Central African refugees and host communities

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will purchase and distribute 15,000 impregnated mosquito nets for children and pregnant women and create a buffer stock of 1,000 nets for new arrivals; support supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres in refugee camps, in the district hospital and in health centres; purchase and distribute five new emergency health kits, 25 midwifery kits, drugs for health centres, equipment for two hospitals and three health centres; support routine immunization activities; conduct maternal and neonatal tetanus immunization campaign; train health staff on health themes and management of acute malnutrition; support information, education and communication campaigns on healthy behaviours.

Education: Benefiting 15,000 children, UNICEF will organize campaigns on the benefits of parent/teacher associations; construct classrooms and water and sanitation facilities; provide school furniture, teaching and learning materials; train and build capacity of school principals, teachers and parent/teacher associations; provide nutritional supplements; treat intestinal worms; support planning, coordination and project management.

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 45,000 refugees and 99,000 members of host communities, promote hygiene and train on the use and maintenance of latrines and water points; procure and distribute basic family water kits and hygiene kits; set up a surveillance system and promote vector control interventions.

Protection: Benefiting 45,000 children and women, UNICEF will consolidate child-friendly spaces; provide training on child rights and on reproductive health; distribute recreational and basic materials for children; undertake birth registration campaign; support parental education, vocational training and income-generating projects; train security personnel, NGO staff and community leaders on children's rights; provide life skills training to adolescents; support prevention and sensitization campaign on sexual and gender-based violence as well as referral systems to provide gender-sensitive psychosocial and medical care to victims.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Eastern Chad – Sudanese refugees from Darfur and host communities	
Health and nutrition	1,148,000
Education	4,872,000
Water and environmental sanitation	2,648,000
Protection	873,600
Eastern Chad – Internally displaced persons and host communities	
Health and nutrition	804,700
Education	1,084,600
Water and environmental sanitation	1,934,000
Protection	414,400
Southern Chad – Central African refugees and host communities	
Health and nutrition	350,268
Education	694,400
Water and environmental sanitation	1,013,675
Protection	420,000
Total*	16,257,643

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

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The Republic of the Congo is still suffering from the consequences of 10 years of armed conflict that have devastated infrastructure, ruined the economy and brought about massive suffering and population displacement. Despite progressive return to peace, the availability of basic social services of acceptable quality is very low and basic indicators related to children and women have deteriorated. DPT3 coverage is only 65.8 per cent nationally; 26 per cent of children are chronically malnourished; 58 per cent of the population have access to water of acceptable quality, and only 7 per cent in urban areas and 2 per cent in rural areas are benefiting from improved latrines. Many health centres and primary schools lack clean water and sanitation facilities, leading to a high degree of water-borne diseases. Girls' rape remains a common phenomenon, and gang-rape is spreading. Particularly difficult is the situation in Pool Department, with a population of approximately 200,000 returnees since 2003. Insecurity is still high in this area, where an estimated 1,500 children remain armed and/or associated with armed groups. Sexual exploitation and violence are also widespread. Of additional concern is the situation of the indigenous population living in the forested areas of the North-West, almost completely deprived of any human right and of access to basic social services.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: Benefiting 40,000 under-five children, 8,000 pregnant women and 7,800 women in post-partum in Pool department, UNICEF will supply vaccines, impregnated mosquito nets, essential drugs, therapeutic and supplementary food and equipment for health centres; undertake routine and supplementary vaccination, and procure malaria treatment;

identify/treat moderately and severely malnourished children. In addition, 276,000 under-five children in Pool Department will benefit from an integrated package of interventions in the course of a measles campaign (vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, distribution of impregnated mosquito nets, and education on handwashing).

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 75,000 vulnerable persons in Pool Department, UNICEF will construct/rehabilitate 50 wells (equipped with India Mark handpumps); build 10 water reservoirs to catch rain water; build 50 ventilated improved pit latrines and organize handwashing points near them; sensitize and educate local population on hygiene; set

up and train 50 water management committees; train 50 local artisans in pump maintenance and well chlorination.

Education: In partnership with UNESCO, UNICEF will train 250 volunteer teachers to provide primary education to 10,000 unschooled children and additional classes to 2,000 under-educated children; distribute school kits and schoolbooks to 12,000 children. In refugee camps and surrounding communities, UNICEF and UNESCO will train 5,000 teachers and trainers in basic education and life skills activities; increase children's awareness about AIDS, hygiene and peace; procure sport equipment to 17,000 children; administer nutritional supplements and de-worming tablets to children in need.

Child protection: Benefiting 500 children and women victims of sexual violence, 50 children born out of rape and 20 social/health workers in Pool Department, UNICEF will undertake in-depth evaluation of scope/modalities of sexual violence; train social workers and health staff in medical and psychosocial care of victims of sexual violence; provide integrated interventions for care, treatment and psychosocial rehabilitation; put in place community-based mechanisms to prevent and fight against sexual violence; promote sensibilization campaigns against sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, benefiting 7,000 very vulnerable children from ethnic minorities, UNICEF will conduct an emergency situation analysis and elaborate programmes for the survival and development of vulnerable children; undertake advocacy and social mobilization on sexual violence against minorities' children and on lack of birth registration that prevents access to health services, primary education, legal protection and other basic human rights; develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to guarantee that assistance effectively reaches minorities' children. Young people aged 10-24 years, women of childbearing age from Pool Department and Likouala and combatants and ex-combatants from Pool Department will benefit from behaviour change interventions on HIV/AIDS.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	1,515,360
Water and environmental sanitation	1,005,312
Education	319,200
Child protection	1,147,440
Total*	3,987,312

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

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The last decade of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has resulted in some 4 million excess deaths. It is estimated that about 1,200 people die every day due to ongoing epidemics and conflict-related emergencies. There are over 1.6 million recent returnees in DRC, while approximately another 1.6 million persons remain displaced – some 40,000 people flee their homes every month. Homes, villages, markets, fields, health structures and schools have been looted or destroyed, hindering access to basic services and shelter. Eighty per cent of the population live on much less than \$1 a day. It is believed that 8,000 children are still with armed groups and forces, while the 19,000 children released from armed groups require social reintegration. Landmines and unexploded ordnance affect some 3 million people in former conflict zones.

Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies underlie almost half of under-five deaths. The rates of underweight and acute child malnutrition are estimated at 31 and 16 per cent respectively and maternal mortality remains very high at 1,289 deaths per 100,000 live births. Only 22 per cent of Congolese have access to safe drinking water and 9 per cent to improved water supply and sanitation. HIV prevalence is estimated at 5 per cent, with much higher estimates in areas affected by conflict and gender-based violence resulting from conflict. In 2006 incidents of sexual violence were becoming more frequent. Net school enrolment ratio fell from 59 to 52 per cent between 1995 and 2001 and drop-outs remain in excess of 10 per cent. More than 4.4 million school-aged children are not in school. The quality of teaching is affected by low salaries, crumbling infrastructure and educational material shortages.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 300 health centres; provide vaccines, materials and support for the vaccination of 3.9 million children against measles, 6 million children against polio and 2 million children against all other antigens; provide medicines and operational assistance to cholera epidemics; distribute insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 1.5 million children and pregnant women and train community-based health workers in their promotion and use. Benefiting 45,000 malnourished children and their families, provide therapeutic products, drugs and equipments as well as rehabilitation and training to feeding centres previously established and run by partners, in partnership with FAO, WFP and the Ministry of Health. This also includes training mothers of malnourished children on good feeding practices, with special emphasis on infant feeding in emergencies.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Benefiting some 500,000 displaced and war-affected persons, UNICEF will construct protected water points to provide safe drinking water; construct ventilated improved pit latrines in health centres, schools and public spaces; promote family latrine construction through social marketing and hygiene education; distribute water containers and hygiene kits as necessary; promote hygiene education and awareness programmes to complement existing water and sanitation services; train community hygiene educators; establish and train water committees.

Education: UNICEF will supply basic scholastic materials for 600 primary schools and low secondary schools; procure and distribute recreation kits and school supplies for 300,000 displaced and conflict-affected children and adolescents; train 6,000 primary schoolteachers and 500 school principals on HIV/AIDS prevention, gender and equity issues and peace education; rehabilitate 100 schools and build latrines in most affected areas; undertake social mobilization and communication activities towards host communities.

Child protection: UNICEF will support the release of children from armed groups who have not participated in the official disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; support social and economic reintegration of 11,000 children released from armed groups and forces; prevent family separation by strengthening or developing local community protection mechanisms and sensitization; identify and provide appropriate medical and psychosocial response to reintegrate 15,000 women and children subjected to sexual violence; reinforce community-based rapid response mechanisms through training on prevention of and response to sexual violence; support free school enrolment of 12,000 orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) in AIDS-affected communities; provide free access to health care for some 3,000 OVC and their caregivers in AIDS-affected communities; strengthen operational monitoring mechanisms at community level.

continued >>>

HIV/AIDS: Benefiting some 950,000 children and vulnerable families, UNICEF will aim to reduce vertical transmission of HIV/AIDS by 85 per cent in prevention of mother-to-child-transmission centres; train 700 peer educators, teachers and community workers in life skills and HIV/AIDS education; promote knowledge of HIV/AIDS and preventive measures among young people and vulnerable groups; strengthen and expand provincial and community-level AIDS prevention networks in targeting the most vulnerable young people; construct 120 needle and syringe incinerators and train 480 health actors in their management.

Mine action: Benefiting some 500,000 at-risk people, UNICEF will train 150 trainers in mine-risk education (MRE); strengthen MRE capacity of international and national NGOs; make MRE available to affected communities via schools, churches, and other community structures; provide technical assistance to the Government and governmental partners.

Rapid response mechanism (RRM) for emergencies: Implemented in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the RRM continues as the largest mechanism responding rapidly to acute and life-threatening crises. Funds are channelled through OCHA and through UNICEF (for operational costs, supplies, logistics, and security materials) to pre-position stocks of relief items and provide operational partners (focal points) with quick deployment capacity. A contingency fund is reserved to allow other partners to engage in interventions beyond the capacity of the focal point. Benefiting an estimated 130,000+ internally displaced families in 2006, key activities include: assessment of humanitarian needs resulting from acute, rapid-onset crises within 48 hours of identification; response to needs of eligible beneficiaries in shelter and non-food items, water and sanitation, emergency education and primary health care; coordination of assessment and response; monitoring of utilization of supplies and/or services delivered; and evaluation of impact of interventions. When crises cannot be responded to by the RRM, UNICEF retains stand-by capacity to provide emergency assistance

to a further 25,000 families, with emphasis on children and women-headed households.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	28,500,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	10,000,000
Education	7,000,000
Child protection	5,000,000
HIV/AIDS	3,000,000
Mine action	1,000,000
Cross-sectoral initiatives	
Rapid response mechanism for emergencies	20,000,000
Programme of expanded assistance to returns	20,000,000
Cluster leadership and coordination	1,750,000
Total*	96,250,000

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

Programme of expanded assistance to returns (PEAR):

Implemented in collaboration with all key UN agencies and partner NGOs, PEAR is expected to benefit some 100,000 internally displaced returnee families in eastern and southern DRC through support to reintegration and recovery in UNICEF cluster lead sectors, as well as in sectors in which UNICEF has a substantial role (health, community participation and mobilization, HIV/AIDS, etc.). Activities include: provide timely and accurate information to potential returnees on conditions in villages of origin; undertake detailed multisectoral assessments in identified key return zones; respond in key UNICEF sectors and advocate for needs in other sectors to be addressed; store, distribute and monitor end-use of items provided to eligible return families; contribute to sectoral coordination through cluster leadership approach. As cluster lead for non-food items/emergency shelter, UNICEF will retain stand-by capacity to provide emergency family relief kits and clothes to a further 15,000 returnee families outside the PEAR framework.

Cluster leadership and coordination:

UNICEF will continue to strengthen the effective, timely and well-coordinated inter-agency response to humanitarian crises by assuming leadership in 5 out of the 10 clusters established in DRC: 1) water and sanitation, 2) nutrition, 3) education, 4) non-food items/emergency shelter, 5) emergency telecommunications. It will do so through improved and coordinated planning and strategy development, identification of key partners, standard setting, monitoring and reporting, advocacy, training and capacity-building.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Ongoing politico-military crisis, weak public administration and lack of basic social services, especially in the North, continue to impact the vulnerability of Côte d'Ivoire's children. Access to, and quality of, health care is very low: 50 per cent of infants and 67 per cent of pregnant women are not immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases; malaria remains the principal cause of mortality in under-five children; and 7.3 per cent of children suffer from acute malnutrition. The national HIV prevalence rate is 4.7 per cent and, countrywide, some 450,000 children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Weakened traditional protection structures and increased poverty have left children more at risk to sexual exploitation and violence. In the cities that have received the most significant number of internally displaced persons, 68 per cent of hydraulic infrastructures and sanitary installations have broken down. In the North, West and Central regions 50 per cent of rural populations have no access to drinking water and 40 per cent of rural pumps are out of order. The education sector is being impaired by excess demands for enrolment, shortage of teachers and the deterioration of school infrastructures.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: Benefiting 500,000 pregnant women, 800,000 women of childbearing age and 1,740,000 under-five children, UNICEF will supply essential drugs and equipment for malnutrition treatment, obstetric care, routine vaccination, tetanus vaccination of pregnant women and malaria case management; train health workers; undertake decentralized planning of preventive and curative care activities in health centres; support outreach activities and promote social mobilization and communication for behaviour change. Benefiting some 20,000 young people and children formerly associated with armed groups, UNICEF will train peer educators in life skills and HIV/AIDS; raise awareness through peer educators; train health centres' staff for STD syndrome management and medical social workers for HIV counselling; produce leaflets, booklets and posters on STDs and HIV/AIDS; provide HIV test kits and STD kits for children and young people.

Water and environmental sanitation: Benefiting 2.5 million persons, UNICEF will repair 1,000 water and sanitation facilities, protect/disinfect 2,000 traditional wells; provide hygiene and sanitary kits; establish hygiene and epidemic surveillance committees; train community health workers in hygiene promotion; rehabilitate 600 hydraulic village pumps; train local craftsmen in pump repair; repair 10 water treatment plants and 18 water quality analysis laboratories; provide analysis kits and chemicals to 18 water quality analysis laboratories and undertake community mobilization.

Education: UNICEF will rehabilitate 558 classrooms and provide school furniture; create peace messenger, health and HIV/AIDS clubs, and support the capacity-building of school management committees in 93 schools. In addition, UNICEF will promote life skills education and provide training for 558 teachers and materials for 558 teachers and 27,900 students as well as construct latrines and water points in 80 schools.

Child protection: Benefiting some 37,500 children, UNICEF will provide training for health and social workers, legal advisors, policemen, peer educators, soldiers and journalists on protection from sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); sensitize communities, children, youngsters, teachers, school counsellors and decision makers on sexual abuse and child rights; provide holistic care for reintegration of children victims of sexual abuse; provide HIV test kits, post exposure prophylaxis kits and STD drugs; support recreational and non-formal educational activities; demobilize children associated with armed groups; provide medical and psychosocial care; advocate at all military levels for the promotion and dissemination to all forces and armed groups of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and of relevant Security Council resolutions.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	10,575,345
Water and environmental sanitation	3,079,460
Education	3,639,070
Child protection	1,772,990
Total*	19,066,865

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

GUINEA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Despite an improvement in the general situation and the ongoing repatriation of Liberian refugees, the humanitarian situation in Guinea continues to deteriorate with increasing levels of vulnerability, malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates. The outbreak of almost eradicated diseases such as yellow fever, a more than 60 per cent fuel price increase and the continued inability of the Government to provide basic social services, further contributed to deteriorate the very precarious living conditions of vulnerable populations.

Under-five mortality is very high, at 163 deaths per 1,000 live births, while malnutrition and morbidity rates are increasing. There is a relative lack of health posts and health centres in Forest and Upper Guinea, as well as a shortage of staff and resources, especially essential drugs and medical equipment. In addition, both Forest Guinea and Upper Guinea are badly affected by epidemics, including meningococcal and cholera epidemics and sporadic yellow fever and measles cases. Malaria cases are directly responsible for more than 30 per cent of deaths among under-five children.

Improvements have been recorded in the education sector; however, didactic materials and equipment are still scarce and classrooms often remain overcrowded. Net school enrolment ratio is 66 per cent for boys and 60 per cent for girls. According to 2006 official estimations, the HIV prevalence rate is 1.5 per cent. Despite progress in addressing some critical protection issues, women, girls and adolescent boys continue to bear the burden of sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse. An increasing number of children are orphaned and rendered vulnerable by HIV/AIDS and have to face stigmatization and discrimination. Protection needs also continue to exist along border areas and among young people, especially children formerly associated with fighting forces, street children, children in conflict with the law, and children at risk of abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition (including WASH)	1,714,200
Child protection and HIV/AIDS	642,800
Total*	2,357,000

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

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition (including water, sanitation and hygiene): Benefiting some 932,000 people, with special emphasis on refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community children in Forest Guinea, UNICEF will support the management of cholera, meningitis, measles, malaria and

yellow fever outbreaks at regional and district levels; provide essential drugs, basic medical kits and vaccines for district health facilities, including vitamin A and Mebendazol for systematic supplementation and de-worming, through a community based-approach; rehabilitate 1,500 severely malnourished children in five Forest Guinea facilities and extend care to two hospitals; support water disinfection and the rehabilitation of water sources to prevent cholera outbreaks; develop communication activities for the prevention of meningitis and cholera; strengthen the coordination response system through regular coordination meetings at regional and district levels.

Child protection and HIV/AIDS: Some 5,000 victims of armed conflict, 3,000 women victims of gender-based violence and/or sexual abuse and exploitation and 500,000 people affected by HIV/AIDS, with priority for Liberian and Ivorian refugees and IDPs, are targeted through the following key activities: provide early intervention, rehabilitation and reintegration services for victims of abuse or exploitation; provide legal clinic services and psychosocial support; provide access to basic services (shelter, food, education and health); strengthen the coordination of HIV/AIDS-related activities and support health structures to provide voluntary counselling and testing, prevention of mother-to-child-transmission services and care for persons living with HIV/AIDS and for victims of sexual violence.

LIBERIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Despite opportunities for positive change, a commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and an improving yet fragile security climate, the capacity of the Government of Liberia after 14 years of war remains extremely limited. Malaria, endemic cholera, and HIV/AIDS threaten the population. Liberia continues to be among the world's most food-insecure countries, with 35 per cent of its population being undernourished and 39 per cent of children stunted, one of the world's highest rates. While the gender gap in education has dropped since 1989, there are still approximately three boys to two girls in primary and secondary schools and more than three boys to one girl at tertiary levels. Gender-based violence is a serious problem, with an estimated 75 per cent of women and girls having experienced some form of sexual violence during and after the war.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: UNICEF will procure and distribute essential emergency drugs and equipment to 27 health centres; train 200 health workers on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness initiative; launch a measles vaccination campaign targeting 500,000 children; vaccinate 140,000 children under one with DPT3 and maintain DPT3 coverage above 87 per cent; undertake a maternal and neonatal tetanus vaccination campaign targeting 800,000 women of childbearing age; distribute 150,000 impregnated mosquito nets to children under five and pregnant women; support timely supplementary feeding for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition; continue the integrated management and care of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition through facility- and community-based approaches; procure and administer vitamin A and de-worming tablets to 600,000 under-five children; support four newly established centres for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF will construct/rehabilitate wells and adequate sanitary facilities in 300 schools; construct/rehabilitate 250 wells and boreholes and install handpumps for safe drinking water for 85,000 individuals in permanent and return areas; construct/rehabilitate 1,500 household latrines and 50 wells; train 100 local water authority management teams and 15 central teams in county/city water and sanitation assessments, strategic options, rehabilitation planning, leak detection, water testing, and repair and maintenance of mini-water supply systems; promote hygiene education and hygiene-awareness programmes in 1,000 schools and 1,000 local communities.

Education: UNICEF will procure and distribute recreation kits and school supplies for 1,010,829 children and for 28,266 teachers; train 500 primary schoolteachers, with special emphasis on life skills; support county and district education officers in seven counties with high levels of destruction in need of urgent humanitarian action.

Child protection: UNICEF will complete the reintegration of 10,000 demobilized children formerly associated with fighting forces through the community education investment programme and the skills training programme; train 500 teachers on sexual exploitation and abuse; train and sensitize 5,000 students in 50 schools on sexual exploitation and abuse; support transit centres for juveniles as an alternative to detention with adults; provide legal protection training to 50 judges, 50 magistrates, 50 social workers, and 30 law school students on juvenile justice and reform; revitalize the juvenile court; train 150 Liberian National Police (LNP) officers serving in the LNP's Women and Children's Protection Unit.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	7,000,000
Water and environmental sanitation	4,800,000
Education	5,000,000
Child protection	4,000,000
Total*	20,800,000

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

NIGER

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

Niger is the lowest-ranked country in UNDP's Human Development Index, with 61 per cent of its population surviving on less than \$1 a day and almost 49 per cent under 15 years of age. One child out of five dies before the age of five, primarily due to acute respiratory infections, water-borne diseases, malaria, other preventable diseases and malnutrition. Global acute malnutrition (both moderate and severe) in children aged 6-59 months is above the emergency threshold at 10.3 per cent and almost one child under five out of two suffers from chronic malnutrition. Poor hygienic practices contribute to the persistence of water-related diseases, which have been exacerbated during recent emergencies (drought, floods, and cholera outbreaks). In 2006, 1,018 cholera cases and 4,103 meningitis cases were reported, with a lethality rate of 5 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. In addition, malaria is endemic in Niger, with more than 750,000 cases notified in 2005 and 2,054 deaths reported.

Poor school attendance, especially among girls, contributes to Niger's 85 per cent illiteracy rate. More than 84 per cent of schools have no latrines, hindering school access and quality as well as students' health. The precariousness of women's livelihoods has an important effect on the access of children to education and on the abandonment and trafficking of children. Children's rights are often violated as they face abuse, exploitation and neglect.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Health and nutrition: In order to reduce child mortality and to diminish/maintain the rate of acute malnutrition at or below 10 per cent, UNICEF will treat 300,000 under-five children and implement a behavioural change communication plan at the

community level, targeting key population groups. Activities will include: support the development/implementation of national policies and protocols and ensure uninterrupted supply of therapeutic and supplementary foods and anthropometric tools to treat moderate and severe acute malnutrition in under-five children as well as blanket feeding for children under three in the most vulnerable regions; promote exclusive breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding for young children; ensure uninterrupted supply of vitamin A supplements, de-worming tablets as well as systematic immunization; undertake nutrition surveys, early warning and surveillance,

and advocacy; improve utilization of long-lasting insecticidal nets for infants, young children and pregnant women; undertake contingency planning for meningitis epidemics; reinforce preparedness on managing cholera outbreaks; reinforce local capacity to cope with disasters and pre-position supplies; train staff and community workers on care of sick children particularly against acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and malaria.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: UNICEF's activities will include the management of diarrhoeal diseases and the promotion of handwashing; water source protection to ensure water availability to all with minimum risk of contamination; the promotion of improved sanitation and sensitization using existing and newly developed training materials; the improvement of school environment providing water and sanitation facilities.

Education and child protection: UNICEF will rehabilitate classrooms and equipment damaged by floods in five districts; provide school manuals for approximately 1,500 children affected by floods; construct latrines in 100 schools in cholera-prone regions; provide parental education on key nutrition and hygiene issues in 100 pre-school centres and 400 schools, in collaboration with women's associations.

UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Health and nutrition	5,879,318
Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,300,000
Education and child protection	380,000
Total*	7,559,318

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