

The Mount Nyiragongo Eruption in Goma

DONOR UPDATE

United Nations Inter-Agency Response and Funding Requirement



12 February 2002

United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Rwanda

<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	3
Situation Overview	4
Objectives	6
Guiding Principles	6
Co-ordination and Response Mechanism	6
Humanitarian Response	7
Programmes	9
<i>Food</i>	9
<i>Health and Nutrition.</i>	12
<i>HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention</i>	16
<i>Water and Sanitation.</i>	18
<i>Education.</i>	20
<i>Shelter and Non-Food Items.</i>	22
<i>Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Re-unification of Unaccompanied Minors.</i>	24
<i>Support to the Livelihood of Homeless Families</i>	26
<i>Support to the Livelihood of Host Families</i>	27
<i>Infrastructure and Logistics</i>	28
Annex I: Table of contributions	30
Annex II: Causes of Volcano Nyiragongo eruption	36

Executive Summary

On 21 January 2002, a *Donor Alert* was released in the aftermath of the Nyiragongo lava flow disaster in Goma. The present *Update* attempts to reflect on the response given and constraints faced since then. It summarises the achievements of the humanitarian response, establishes the level of financial commitments reached by UN agencies (together with implementing partners), and previews the remaining humanitarian efforts for the next three months, with particular emphasis on education, monitoring of volcanic and seismic activities, provision of shelters and temporary structures.

The current situation can be summarized as follows: the bulk of the population of Goma is back home while approximately 30,000 persons are still scattered between areas south, north and west of Goma as well as in two camps in Rwanda. There are currently 120,000 homeless people in the Goma area. The relief community and local structures have so far managed to ensure a totally effective epidemiological surveillance, to provide more clean water to the population (through formal and informal networks) and to rapidly restore access for family links and the resumption of basic economic activities. Those families whose houses and assets were saved played their part by accommodating the homeless. Overall, the first phase of emergency response is considered a success, confirmed by the very low number of deaths in three weeks (apart from those linked to looting attempts).

Meanwhile, an UNDP-ILO-HABITAT joint mission has arrived in Goma with a view to address the questions of resettlement and support to economic recovery in and around Goma, and has given itself reflection for a period stretching until the end of 2002. The mission seeks to present within two weeks a *medium term Action Plan* that will encompass reconstruction using labour intensive methods intended to provide at least 25,000 households with basic income, as well as a number of housing alternative options and recommendations on future urban plans.

Simultaneously, the UN Country Team and its strategic partners have already undertaken to release a revision of the Inter-Agency 2002 *Consolidated Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)*. This should integrate parts of the present update (as an extension of existing CAP programmes), and reflect the new dynamic prompted at country level by the challenge of the Nyiragongo crisis. In effect, the level of efforts and human and material contributions imposed by the emergency has led humanitarian actors to review the objectives they had set for the whole DRC in 2002. Areas of **coordination, information, assistance to displaced and affected, emergency response capacities, credit schemes and early stages of rehabilitation in Eastern DRC** need to be revisited in light of the achievement and constraints experienced by the whole humanitarian community during the early and unique challenge posed by the Nyiragongo lava flow.

Pledges yet to ascertain or specify are synthesized in Annex I.

Total Funding Requirements by Sector

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount Requested in this Donor Update (USD)</i>
<i>Food</i>	WFP	11,956,224
<i>Health and Nutrition</i>	WHO UNICEF	2,184,000
<i>HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention</i>	UNICEF WHO	265,200
<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	UNICEF	102,000
<i>Education</i>	UNICEF	1,600,000
<i>Shelter and Non-Food Items</i>	UNICEF	2,917,000
<i>Unaccompanied Minors</i>	UNICEF	720,000
<i>Support to the Livelihood of Homeless Families</i>	FAO	1,000,000
<i>Support to the Livelihood of Host Families</i>	FAO	350,000
<i>Infrastructure and Logistics</i>	WFP	591,234
<i>Total</i>		<i>21,685,658</i>

Situation Overview

On the morning of January 17, the volcano Nyiragongo situated 10 Km north of Goma, in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, erupted. Shortly, three lava flows were reported, two moving south toward Goma town, and the third moving south west in the direction of Sake. By mid-day, the situation improved as the lava flow started to slow down. However, later in the afternoon, following a series of earthquakes, the flow of lava began again to pick up momentum.

The lava began flowing from a series of satellite craters that opened up close to Goma, at the Goma, causing the lava to encroach parts of the town. During the night, the lava divided Goma in to two sectors and eventually reached the lake. A number of houses and warehouses were destroyed by the lava or burnt by fire. The lava flow destroyed houses and structures in the suburbs as well as the commercial and business centre, and high-income properties near the lake. The airport was badly damaged, with the tarmac covered by a layer of four or more meters of lava and threatened the nearby fuel depot. Large scale looting occurred, perpetrated by armed men, and resulting in an unknown number of deaths. WHO and ICRC offices were totally destroyed by the lava flow, while WFP/UNDP/FAO/UNOPS offices were looted.

The next day, the population of Goma moved to the twin sister town of Gisenyi on the Rwandan border as the lava threatened parts of the town. Although the figure of 400,000 was often mentioned, it is more likely that about 300,000 Congolese moved into Rwanda. Another part of the population (estimated at about 100,000 people) moved west, along the lake, in the direction of

Sake/Masisi and Bukavu. The extreme temperature caused by the lava forced people to flee from the city centre. However, thousands stayed in town on the high ground of Mount-Goma to escape imminent danger.



A disaster compounded by a chronic complex emergency

To complicate matters further the eruption of Mount Nyiragongo is superimposed on a chronic complex emergency involving armies and armed groups of at least six countries. Issues related to relief, temporary shelter and resettlement proved to be difficult due to the tension and mistrust that is fuelled by the existing conflict between DRC and Rwanda. As a result, the displaced population decided to return their place of origin from Rwanda despite the tremors and possible resumption of

lava flow. A number of reasons can be found for this sudden move, including the need for people to go back and ensure that their houses and property were safe from the risk of looting as well as the lava. Other reasons included a deep felt reluctance from the Goma population towards having a refugee status, based on the recent history on refugee camps around Goma area in the 1990s. The relief community followed the displaced to Goma where they began to distribute relief items (food and non-food). Great efforts were made to ensure extensive participation of the local population, a policy that was in line with the principles promoted by the humanitarian coordination throughout the past three years of war. When possible civil society members were included in the major decision-making meetings.

A responsible response

By Saturday 20 January, a first group of relief organizations was back in Goma and coordination shifted from Gisenyi to Goma. For obvious reasons, reorganizing aid (transport of shipments, registration of beneficiaries) from Rwanda to Goma took two more days. Faced with pressures from various groups to respond in haste, the humanitarian community opted for an initial registration that would improve distribution and possible violence usually associated with general distributions in open areas (coupled with the chaos created by the lava flow in Goma's case). However violence occurred albeit limited in proportion to the scale of intervention. Efforts were put on access, which was restored by the NGO GAA, German Agro Action, and this in turn allowed people to reunite with their families and find temporary shelter and support. The damage caused by the lava flows made Goma airport largely unusable, hampering relief deliveries into the city. The alternative was Kigali airport, with relief supplies being trucked to Goma and neighborhood.

Up to 15,000 people remained across the border, in two camps: Mudende and Nkamira. The overwhelming majority of these groups were families who had confirmation that their houses and belongings had disappeared, or unaccompanied children. Efforts are still underway to reunify families and to find alternatives in and around Goma for the homeless families.

45 schools destroyed

A survey conducted by the Education department in Goma points to a total of 45 schools (26 government schools, 16 private schools and three non-formal schools) destroyed by the volcano eruption out of an estimated total number of 150 schools. Many schools, secondary in particular, were near the city centre where the lava flow passed, hence the relatively high number of schools destroyed. The primary and secondary schools destroyed leave some 24,000 children out of school.

Objectives of this Update

Ensure that the needs of the displaced, returnees and host families are met, by complementing efforts of other actors and also enhancing humanitarian actions already being carried out by relief agencies. The primary objective is to address the following needs of the affected populations and host families : food aid, shelter and relief items, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, HIV/AIDS, support to livelihoods of families, infrastructure, and logistics. More specifically, UNICEF, working with NGOs, will continue to address the issue of unaccompanied minors.

Guiding Principles

While recognizing the gender aspects of displacement and taking action that supports the best interest of the child, coordination efforts are being made for a maximum benefit to the population. Assistance to the affected communities, especially those displaced, is based on international humanitarian law, human rights law, widely accepted codification, and the Guiding Principles of Engagement for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in the DRC themselves, and the following five core humanitarian principles guide programming:

- Do no harm
- Protection and assistance activities
- Respect the humanitarian imperative, or the effort to accomplish what can be accomplished for those in need
- Neutrality
- Impartiality

Co-ordination and Response Mechanism

The overall response to the Nyiragongo crisis has been conducted within the framework of the IASC recommendations of November 2000 reiterated in Geneva in July 2001. Under these arrangements, UNICEF carries out operational coordination functions at the provincial level with support from OCHA. The Swedish Rescue Services Agency through OCHA provided communication expertise and equipment, with Internet and mail services, to the whole humanitarian community at the OCHA Information Centre.

A number of sub-commissions were set up at the time of the shift from Rwanda to DRC on Sunday 20 January. The shift espoused the successive phases of needs: one of the first sub-commissions was that of transport, co-chaired by WFP and OCHA. Its function, since passed on to German Agro Action (with support in the principle from ECHO for the use of equipment), was to open a series of “bridges” on top of the lava flow. Management of the sub-commission on health is shared between the Provincial Health Inspector and WHO (policy), ASRAMES (provision of essential drugs), MSF (epidemiological surveillance). The sub-commission on water and sanitation is chaired by OXFAM (UK) with support from IRC and ICRC in close collaboration with the public company REGIDESO. The sub-commission on non food items is chaired by UNICEF, while those on education and on child protection are co-chaired by SCF and UNICEF (education received continued support from NRC). OHCHR chairs the sub-commission on civil society, whose members are also evenly represented in each sub-commission as a guarantee of a transparent and consultative relief effort. Eventually, the sub-commission on resettlement issues is managed by IOM. A sub-commission on economic recovery proposed by OCHA as a practical shift from humanitarian support to one of mid-term/long-term economic nature is under consideration by the UNDP-ILO-HABITAT mission.

Coordination meetings are held every other day. UNICEF and OCHA share responsibilities in chairing exchanges, and systematic debriefings are made by each sub-commission. Minutes are shared among the relief and donor communities. Almost daily briefing sessions are being held with the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie (RCD) Crisis Commission, and have enabled OCHA (with support from ECHO) to obtain a one-month moratorium on all fees for humanitarian freight coming from or via Rwanda and Uganda. Unfortunately, the same clause does not prevail from the Rwandan side of the border.

Information, alert level, maps, e-mail and office services are provided daily at the Humanitarian Information Centre, (HIC) which was set up on an ad hoc basis, to organisations including representations of the civil society. The Centre has proven useful to such an extent that OCHA envisages giving it a more sustained and far stretching function, with similar set up in Kinshasa.

Humanitarian Response

Action so far

The major threats to the lives of the most vulnerable affected, particularly children and women, include: (1) lack of shelter for the vast majority that cannot yet return to their homes; (2) the threat of disease, particularly cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases; (3) malnutrition; and (4) the potential for children to be separated from their families.

Humanitarian assistance was so far distributed in Goma and surrounding areas, Bukavu, and two refugee camps, Mudende and Nkamira in Rwanda. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during the initial stages of the emergency situation in Gisenyi, Rwanda contributed non-food items from their stocks inside Rwanda and from the Emergency Stockpile in Tanzania worth US\$ 100,899. The items contributed include plastic sheeting, jerrycans, cooking sets, blankets. In addition to this, UNHCR is responsible for the management of the Nkamira Transit Centre which currently hosts some 6,000 persons. This Transit Centre is co-managed by UNHCR and MINALOC (the Rwanda Government). For the relief situation in Goma, UNHCR received a cash donation of US\$100,000 from the Organisation for Africa Unity (OAU) for the victims in Goma. UNHCR has procured non-food items of that value as a contribution to the UN Country Team effort. Items donated by UNHCR for Goma include therapeutic milk, medical kits, blankets, kitchen sets and plastic sheets.

Some 67,000 households received food rations, and members of the health commission conducted epidemic surveillance and health care response from the very beginning of the emergency. The Provincial Health Inspector together with the health commission and supported by WHO announced a one-month phase of free health care in the affected areas. As a result several health centres have so far received eight times their average number of patients. Host families have so far been providing temporary shelter to the homeless; and, to alleviate the situation relief agencies distributed plastic sheeting and tents to the most vulnerable homeless families.

Moreover, UN agencies have provided funds loaned from HQ and from existing country programme funds to respond to this emergency to date, including:

- The non-food items Commission chaired by UNICEF distributed non-food supplies so far to 81,000 families in Goma. A more targeted distribution is programmed for an additional 14,000 households.
- Mobilisation of more than 200 Mt of non-food items (14,000 jerrycans, 46,000 blankets, 13,500 plastic sheets, 25,000 packs of purification tablets, 30 Mt of soap, 200 tents, as well as 30 Mt of therapeutic food and BP5 biscuits). The items were flown from Kinshasa, Bujumbura and Copenhagen to Goma for distribution.
- Six therapeutic feeding centers and health posts manned by NGOs received feeding kits and therapeutic food from UNICEF.
- Chlorine to treat lake water collected by the population was provided by UNICEF.
- More than 600 unaccompanied minors were identified in Rwanda, Goma and Bukavu and support was provided to implementing partners that provided care to them until the families were traced (by ICRC) and the children reunited.
- A measles vaccination campaign to almost 400,000 children between ages 6 months and 15 years in the Goma area.
- In Bukavu, non-food items were distributed to more than 10,000 people. 43 medical kits were distributed to health centres, and High Protein biscuits distributed to displaced children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Programmes

Sector :	Food
UN coordinating agency :	WFP
Funding requirements :	USD 11,956,224

Background

Already shaken and weakened on the food security level by four years of civil war coupled with internecine conflicts, the town of Goma and surroundings were wracked from 17 to 26 January by the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano. The extensive damages to the local urban economy (70% of the economic activities in Goma have been disrupted), public infrastructure and farming have deeply destabilized the lives of the affected population, including the loss of their homes and personal assets. Some 14 villages and large expanses of agricultural land have been burnt down. It is estimated that 60 % of the crops in the area were destroyed. According to the FAO, some of the most fertile agricultural areas in the region could be found around the volcano. The eruption took place just as 80 percent of the farmers had finished their bean and maize harvest. The vegetable harvest was still to be collected. At the population level, it is estimated that 350,000 people are struggling with food insecurity for many reasons: loss of house and/or source of income, hosting families or neighbours.

The North Kivu province with its headquarters in Goma, has been a major transit hub since the DRC was partitioned following the civil war which broke out in August 1998. The town was just beginning to emerge from the negative impact of the large influx of Rwandan refugees into Goma and its immediate surroundings in 1994 which brought into focus food security issues for the host populations. The civil war only accelerated the deterioration of an already precarious humanitarian situation. The humanitarian crisis triggered off by this combination of events motivated WFP to retain a Sub-Office in Goma.

The overall WFP assistance to the area under PRRO 6274 targeted more than 200,000 food insecure people. WFP's main intervention approaches have included a mix of relief and recovery activities covering general distribution to IDPs/returnees, assistance to vulnerable groups among the affected population (elderly, orphans and chronically ill hospital in-patients), nutritional and supplementary feeding programmes, people living with HIV/AIDS as well food security projects/initiatives (agriculture projects, market gardening, seed protection in collaboration with FAO). In general, efforts were being made to shift gradually into more food-for-work and food-for-training activities especially in areas where the security situation permitted.

The majority of the population of Goma has now returned to Goma and its immediate vicinity, leaving a residual caseload settled in camps in Rwanda (some 15,000). Others are still in Bukavu and surroundings (23,104). The immediate humanitarian priority for WFP is to provide food assistance to the victims of the volcanic eruption in Goma to meet the basic food needs of the affected population, thus helping to save lives and prevent deterioration of their nutritional status.

Humanitarian actions proposed are focused on support to displaced persons especially those who have lost their homes, their food security, the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, access to basic services, and reintegration/recovery of communities affected by the current emergency.

Objective

The ultimate objective is to provide emergency assistance to volcano victims in eastern DRC and western Rwanda. The project aims to meet the basic food needs of the affected population, thus helping to save lives and prevent deterioration of their nutritional status. The implementing agencies are Caritas, Solidarité, GAA, Save the Children UK, Concern, Goal, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the American Refugees Committee, World Vision, and the local Red Cross Society. The project duration is 18 January - 18 April 2002, and the target population is 350,000 people. Men and women are equally affected, with the most vulnerable group being those who have lost their homes, elderly, children under five and expectant and nursing mothers. 60% of the beneficiaries are women and girls. The groups that the project aims to reach are IDPs, refugees, host populations; and the themes that it ultimately aims to contribute to are nutrition, food security and gender

Strategy for implementation

The EMOP is designed to meet the basic food needs of 350,000 volcano victims. This operation will help support affected rural people and their families until the next crop can be planted (April 2002) and rural employment recovers. It is expected that the urban beneficiaries will gradually return to gardening or casual labour, and develop other coping mechanisms. If the food security assessment of targeted groups of beneficiaries is not satisfactory by the end of the EMOP, WFP may consider the expansion of this EMOP.

Food distribution will target in priority people who have lost their livelihood, those living in the chronically poor areas of the town and vulnerable groups. Women will be given priority as food recipients. It is expected that food distribution to women will ensure a proper use of the rations in the family. Distribution of full rations should allow all family members to have access to a food basket offering a balanced diet. WFP will ensure that a nutritional survey will be undertaken which could also examine the intra-household consumption as well as the nutritional situation of the vulnerable groups.

As an initial response to the emergency, WFP has provided borrowed commodities from stocks available in Rwanda and Uganda that will be considered loans from existing projects to the Volcano victims EMOP. This strategy enabled distribution of 1,600 Mts of food during the first 12 days of the operation to over 400,000 people. Additional food supplies will be taken at an initial stage from DRC PRRO 6274 until this EMOP will be implemented.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
Cermml	WFP	2,616,180
Pulses		747,600
Oilveg		506,350
CSB		560,520
Sugar		135,430
Salt		15,600
HEB/BP5		318,000
Shipment fees, insurance		585,600
LTSH costs		3,843,632
ODOC		637,149
Direct support costs		1,125,056
Indirect support costs		865,107
Total		11,956,224

Sector : **Health and Nutrition****UN coordinating agencies :****WHO****UNICEF****Funding requirements :****USD 2,184,000****Background**

Mortality as a direct result of the eruption and associated fires and explosions is relatively small, estimated at 100 – 150 people; but because of crowding, exposure and poor water and sanitary conditions, all of the survivors are at increased risk of death due to cholera, measles, meningitis, malaria, dysentery and malnutrition.

Five of 20 health facilities in the city of Goma were destroyed, including one important hospital. Because the major epidemic-prone diseases (cholera, measles, meningitis, malaria, and dysentery) are already endemic in the community, cases of these diseases can be expected to appear among newly exposed people and their hosts over the next two to six weeks. According to statistics malaria is the first disease. If not quickly detected and responded to, small numbers of cases will quickly evolve into major epidemics under conditions now prevailing in Goma. Government authorities supported, by WHO and CEMUBAC epidemiologists, have adapted the surveillance system to the acute emergency to include an active surveillance element. In an ominous development, one culture-confirmed case of cholera has already been admitted into the General Hospital. In this surveillance, WHO is in charge of coordination and treating of data and is supporting the health authorities to coordinate preparedness and response to epidemics. UNICEF and NGOs, especially MSF, MDM, and SCF, provide support, supplies and social mobilisation to respond to epidemics.

The first survey of health facilities showed that available stocks of pharmaceuticals as well as pledged donations would cover most of the essential needs.

Utilisation of health facilities has increased two-fold, due to the authorities' decision to offer free care in all public facilities until the end of February, which is a total of 45 days following the eruption. No increase in deaths is reported yet, other than those referred to above.

A rapid survey of health facilities conducted by WHO on 25-27 January showed that with the exception of the facilities destroyed by the volcanic eruption, all health service points are operating. Health services in the Goma Health zone are well-organised, due to support of NGOs ASRAMES, Caritas, International Rescue Committee, MERLIN, Medicos en Catastrophe, Médecins du Monde, SANRU, Save the Children Found, and MSF-Spain. With the Government, ASRAMES operates a drug logistics system throughout the Zone, and MSF-Spain has set up a cholera treatment unit in the General Hospital. SCF/UK will focus on training the community in preventive measures to avoid cholera. The local health authorities with the support of WHO, UNICEF and MSF-Belgium are preparing a measles vaccination campaign. The age group of children targeted by the measles campaign is from 6 months to 15 years. The 2001 measles vaccination coverage for Goma health zone is about 46 %. This is not enough to prevent any measles outbreak.

About 10,000 Congolese are still in Rwanda in camp facilities. In these camps, MSF has focused

on the provision of essential drugs, IRC on community mobilization, WHO has assumed responsibility for technical support and disease surveillance and UNICEF has provided medical supplies and conducted a measles vaccination campaign supported by WHO financially and logistically. UNICEF also conducted nutritional assessments using MUAC in camps for children and breastfeeding women. Preliminary figures showed moderate malnutrition rates of 20% and severe malnutrition rates of 3%. Training for the early detection of epidemics will be conducted, vaccination services will be maintained and nutritional services set up to address identified cases of malnutrition.

Even before the Nyiragongo eruption, the population of North Kivu was under extreme social, economic and physical stress, with mass population movement into Goma to escape the war, economic collapse, limited access to health services due to high costs relative to family income, and high mortality. In a joint assessment mission of UNICEF and WHO in mid-2001, high mortality resulting from the war and virtual collapse of coping capacity of households was confirmed. A highly focussed public health approach directed at reduction of mortality was recommended, beginning with a measles immunization campaign. But the present crisis in Goma is a unique and unanticipated event: a major natural disaster superimposed on a chronic complex emergency. Virtually nothing is known about the stresses on the population resulting from this combination of events. A well-designed vulnerability study is needed to sort out the effects on the population, and to design a medium to long-term response, including a recommendation on rebuilding/relocating outside of the immediate area of highest volcanic- seismic risk.

Objectives

- Ensure coordination of health interventions.
- Detect and respond promptly to epidemic-prone diseases.
- Introduce targeted preventive measures with proven high cost-effectiveness for mortality reduction (measles immunization campaign resulting in coverage of over 90% in target ages, impregnated mosquito nets for malaria control, etc).
- Ensure that highest priority interventions for mortality reduction are employed in all clinics and hospitals.
- Assess vulnerability of the population to the combined man-made and natural hazards faced in Goma, and plan accordingly.
- Rehabilitate health facilities and restore services destroyed by the volcano.
- Reduce the incidence of malnutrition through the provision of therapeutic food and nutrition supplements for malnourished children in conjunction with WFP food assistance and NGO partners, provision of OXFAM feeding kits, and support to temporary feeding centers and health posts.

Strategy for implementation

On the Rwandan side of the border on-going activities such as surveillance, vaccination, provision of essential drugs or community mobilization need to be sustained. Nutritional services set-up to address identified cases of malnutrition will also be maintained.

In the DRC, WHO, with the health authorities and CEMUBAC, has adapted the disease

surveillance system to the emergency situation. MSF-Holland has taken responsibility for the coordination of the re-establishment of primary health care and ASRAMES is providing basic drugs. UNICEF will focus on the provision of vaccines and vaccination equipment for the measles vaccination campaign and support preventive care for children and pregnant women. UNICEF and WHO will also contribute to preparedness and response in the event of meningitis, cholera etc... WHO is reestablishing its office, resuming activities and also reinforcing its staff with an emergency public health coordinator. Furthermore, the health implications and consequences of the volcanic eruption will be studied along with the vulnerability of the population, by special experts that WHO will be contracting.

For nutrition UNICEF will provide support to therapeutic feeding centres with OXFAM feeding kits and therapeutic milk.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i> <i>UNICEF</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i> <i>WHO</i>
Epidemic-prone disease surveillance and response	106,000	120,000
Measles campaign (additional support, including vaccine procurement, assured from other partners)	200,000	50,000
Vulnerability assessment for joint hazards of volcanic eruption and complex emergency		65,000
Operationalization of minimum public health package for complex emergencies		40,000
Malaria control (including treated mosquito nets)		210,000
Rehabilitation and re-equipping of destroyed health centres	100,000	200,000
Emergency reserve supplies of pharmaceuticals	160,000	200,000
Provision of nutritional supplies (therapeutic milk, Oxfam feeding kits, etc.)	270,000	
Transportation	120,000	
Monitoring, implementation, reporting and public information (10%)		
Programme support and costs (6%) (WHO)	200,000	140,000
Operational Costs and cost recovery (UNICEF)		

<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i> <i>UNICEF</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i> <i>WHO</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,159,000</i>	<i>1,025,000</i>

Sector : **HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention****UN coordinating agencies :****UNICEF****WHO****Funding requirements :****USD 265, 200****Background**

The level of HIV infection in the region is already of high concern, exacerbated by the increased risk of spread through population movements and the ongoing conflict. The families who have been rendered homeless due to the volcano eruption are particularly vulnerable: the displacement, overcrowded living conditions, loss of property easily lead to a lowering of norms, and to casual sex or sex in exchange for money or services. Whereas there is general awareness, the level of correct knowledge is limited. There is no precise data on actual application of preventive measures or risk free behaviour.

Moreover, as for other diseases, the epidemiological surveillance of HIV/AIDS needs to be reinforced. For the moment, whatever information is available reflects only what the medical facilities record, and it is mostly a clinical diagnosis not based on serological blood testing.

Objective

Empower people, youth in particular, to prevent HIV infection.

Strategy for implementation

Create awareness on the right to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, provide correct knowledge about healthy behaviour, modes of HIV-transmission and means of prevention through peer education. Peer group education will be reinforced by media activities.

In Goma and Bukavu, UNICEF will expand the work with a number of already active partners in order to accelerate the AIDS awareness and prevention activities, mainly through peer group education. Training in peer education will be provided to community groups in the different urban neighbourhoods, focussing on the displaced population in particular, and their work will be supported and monitored by existing partners. The authorities coordinating HIV prevention will provide oversight.

WHO in DRC will strengthen the epidemiological surveillance of HIV/AIDS, collecting data from health facilities and laboratories and supporting blood testing and safe blood transfusions. It will also complement UNICEF activities in raising awareness among adolescents (secondary level) and university students. WHO will also target the sex workers, raising awareness and knowledge in prevention.

In Rwanda UNICEF will support the establishment of youth centres in the displacement camps, which will enable young people to have access to information, counseling and condoms as well as peer support. Peer educators will be trained so that they can provide the necessary support and

guidance to young people living in difficult circumstances. Counselors will also be trained so that they can provide the necessary advice and support to children and young people who have been particularly traumatised and or sexually violated during the course of this emergency.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD) UNICEF</i>	<i>Cost (USD) WHO</i>
Training of youth groups and counselors	UNICEF		20,000	25,000
Training materials and printing of handouts	UNICEF	WHO	20,000	15,000
Mass media support	UNICEF		10,000	
Implementation support	UNICEF		30,000	
Epidemiological surveillance for HIV/AIDS		WHO		40,000
Supplies and reagents for blood testing		WHO		60,000
Monitoring and evaluation			5,000	14,000
Operational costs and cost recovery			17,000	9,200
<i>Total by Agency</i>			<i>102,000</i>	<i>163,200</i>

Sector : **Water and Sanitation****UN coordinating agency :****UNICEF****Funding requirements :****USD 102,000****Background**

The rapid massive displacement of population from Goma created an immediate demand for safe water and sanitation services in Rwanda, initially on the route into Rwanda and then in the camps set up for sheltering the displaced population. Children are particularly vulnerable to dehydration and at risk of diarrhoeal diseases. Thus a displaced population resident in camps in Rwanda needs reliable safe water and sanitation services for the period they are in the camps.

Objective

- To ensure the supply of safe water and provision of sanitation services in temporary camps for displaced people in Rwanda.
- To ensure proper preparedness in Rwanda for provision of water and sanitation services for possible future influxes of populations from Goma.

Strategy for implementation

The camps in Rwanda, maintaining a displaced population of approximately 10,000 people are being served by safe water supplies, which have been brought operational through a collaboration between UNICEF, IRC, ICRC and OXFAM. Sanitary latrines and washing facilities have been constructed. Disinfectant has been supplied both for maintaining cleanliness in the camps and for clean up of Gisenyi town, following the rapid influx and exodus of the displaced Goma population. Soap was distributed to enable personal hygiene to be maintained.

Safe water and sanitation facilities will continue to be maintained in the camps while the population remains displaced there. Additional facilities will also be assessed and upgraded where necessary, in preparedness for any further influx of displaced people from Goma. This work will continue to be carried out through collaboration between UNICEF and partner NGOs.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
Rehabilitation and operation of WES facilities in three camps in Rwanda (provision of chlorine, repair to pipes, tanks, tap-stands etc, construction of latrines, showers, washing facilities)	UNICEF	45,000
Sanitary clean-up of Gisenyi town		10,000
Rehabilitation of additional WES facilities for future preparedness in Gisenyi / Ruhengeri areas		30,000
Operational costs and cost recovery		17,000
<i>Total</i>		<i>102,000</i>

Sector :**Education****UN coordinating agency:****UNICEF****Funding requirements :****USD 1,600,000****Background**

A survey conducted by the Education department in Goma indicates that a total of 45 schools (26 government schools, 16 private schools and three non-formal schools) have been destroyed by the volcano eruption out of an estimated total of 150 schools. Many schools, secondary in particular, were near the city centre where the lava flow passed, hence the relatively high number of schools destroyed, leaving some 24000 children out of school. The UNICEF support will focus on the primary school children in the public sector, as well as children in public primary schools which will host the displaced children so as not to create a source of conflict.

During the crisis period, most schools are serving as temporary shelter for the families returning from their initial escape into Rwanda. The authorities have formally suspended all education, but efforts are on to resume learning as early as possible in February. The city authorities have said that they need 410 primary school classrooms to replace those lost. There is no issue of finding teachers, but books and all school materials are lacking. So far no assessment has been carried out on the Congolese side to know the damage to schools around Goma. There are also school-age children amongst the displaced population in Bukavu and other smaller locations who will miss out on education opportunities while they are out of Goma.

Preliminary education assessments in Gisenyi indicate that as many as 50 schools (with approximately 20,000 school age children) in the Province of Gisenyi have been damaged. Initial indications are that many of these schools have been closed since the onset of the crisis. In addition, a total of 2000 school-age children have been displaced from Goma and are in two transit camps some 15 km from Gisenyi town. With the displaced children are several teachers and social workers who are able and willing to create educational opportunities for the school children.

In the DRC the national curriculum is used, and through the good offices of OCHA in recent years the final state exams are taken again with the papers being marked in Kinshasa. In a recent meeting of parents and the authorities, it was noted that these exams, the timing of which is out of their control, are crucial and that there should be no delay at all in reopening the schools if the pupils are to compete nationally.

In North Kivu province UNICEF already supports 20 primary schools under its regular education project and kit-based education assistance to displaced populations, the former managed by the authorities, the latter by Caritas. In these schools UNICEF gave books and furniture and planned to make them more participatory, more sensitive to AIDS and related subjects. Four of these primary schools and large quantities of education supplies ready for distribution have been destroyed.

Objectives

Ensure rapid resumption of learning for up to 44,000 children in the disaster zone of Goma and Gisenyi.

Ensure continued basic education for approximately 5,000 displaced children in Bukavu and smaller locations around Goma as well as in transit camps in Rwanda, as arrangements are made for their return home.

Strategy for implementation

In DR Congo UNICEF will support the primary school sector and the displaced populations:

1. In getting children back to school as quickly as possible. Available classroom space is being inventoried, to accommodate as many children as possible, running double shifts. Temporary classrooms will be constructed in the compounds of schools that were not damaged and, as applicable, in new relocation sites.
2. To rapidly restore a learning environment. Initial learning materials are available in the form of school kits. Efforts are underway to supply or print textbooks.
3. To replace over a longer period of time the destroyed furniture and school materials.
4. To assist children who are displaced in Bukavu and elsewhere with school kits and tented schools where appropriate.
5. To coordinate the education commission, including NGOs (Caritas, GOAL, ACT, AVSI, WVI, NRC, IRC) and the local education department.

On the Rwanda side, UNICEF will support the rehabilitation of at least 25 of the 50 schools – including the sanitation facilities – that have been damaged through the earth tremors; and provide access to learning and play materials for the 20,000 affected Rwandan children. For the displaced population, UNICEF will provide key training to NGOs in the organization, implementation and management of educational activities in emergency situations. An effort will also be made to ensure the participation of the Ministry of Education personnel in the emergency education response planning to better respond to future disasters.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
Support to rehabilitation of schools (mainly Rwanda)	UNICEF	350,000
Non formal education in camps		50,000
Assistance to temporary school structures (200 classrooms x \$1500)		300,000
Learning materials (20,000 pupils x \$15)		300,000
School furniture (5000 desks x \$35)		175,000
School kits for displaced (500 kits x \$300)		150,000
Operational costs and 5% cost recovery		275,000
<i>Total</i>		

Sector : **Shelter and Non-Food Items****UN coordinating agency :****UNICEF****Funding requirements :****USD 2,917,000****Background**

Due to the eruption and subsequent destruction of two residential areas of the town of Goma and the surrounding villages, approximately 57,500 households were initially displaced, with an additional 12,500 families having lost their homes. Some 200,000 children were directly affected, either having to flee or having lost their homes or schools. An additional number of families in the villages outside Goma in the path of the lava flow are expected to have lost their homes. Assessment is still ongoing. After fleeing to neighbouring Rwanda, most have returned to Goma to find their homes destroyed or looted. Many have sought refuge with their relatives or friends. However, a large number have found refuge in makeshift temporary shelters, schools, churches or abandoned property not effected by the eruption. Others have moved to Bukavu where UNICEF already gave initial assistance to 20,000 people. The unmet needs are still substantial and require immediate attention. In collaboration with international and national partners, UNICEF has identified and targeted 16,500 needy families (approximately 115,500 persons) in the most severely affected areas of Goma and the surrounding villages and in Bukavu.

The initial response from UNICEF to the crisis was to mobilize essential supplies rapidly, based on the scale of the population displacement into Rwanda. The UNICEF office in Kigali immediately sent NFI from its warehouse and requisitioned further supplies from Copenhagen. These supplies enabled the establishment of facilities in the three camps set up in the Gisenyi / Ruhengeri areas. However, as the majority of the displaced began to return to Goma within 48 hours after the initial crisis, the supplies mobilized for assisting those in Rwanda were moved on to Goma, for use in the operation there. Kinshasa UNICEF was able to mobilize emergency materials as well as personnel to supplement the existing stock and team in Goma.

To date, UNICEF has been able to mobilize and distribute in excess of 300 MT of non-food materials to the most affected families of Goma. Over 63,000 families have already been assisted and teams are in the field further assessing the needs of the villages located on the foot hills of the volcano.

Objective

To provide adequate protection against the elements and provide the necessary materials to ensure a minimal level of hygiene and health in this cholera endemic region.

Strategy for implementation

UNICEF, with implementing partners, has done an initial general distribution of emergency items of the first necessity to approximately 70,000 families in Goma and surrounding areas as well as in Bukavu, providing one plastic sheet, one jerrycan, two blankets and one kilogram of soap to each family.

UNICEF has prepared a second distribution to families who have been identified as having lost their home during the eruption to ensure that their basic needs are met in order to re-establish their homes. Emergency household relief kits, comprising of the basic materials to restart a household will be provided. The distribution plan is being realized in close cooperation with the authorities, churches, and community groups as well as national and international NGOs.

A committee comprised of local authorities as well as representatives from civil society has developed a system of identification and registration of those families who have lost their homes. Two central distribution sites will be built in order to facilitate the delivery of these household kits as well as ensure security throughout the distribution. UNICEF's implementing partners will use existing lists to confirm and monitor the identification of and distribution to the most vulnerable of Goma. This coordination will ensure that the vulnerable are identified and reached as well as establish a system to ensure that there is no duplication in the humanitarian response.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
Initial distribution in Rwanda (tents, jerricans, soap, etc.)	UNICEF	280,000
First general distribution in Goma and Bukavu (blankets, soap, jerricans, etc.)		875,000
Second target distribution (blankets, plastic sheetings, cooking sets, soap, etc) for 12,500 families		825,000
Transportation		230,000
Establishment of temporary shelter facilities for relocated families		200,000
Operational costs and 5% cost recovery		507,000
<i>Total</i>		2,917,000

Sector :

**Identification,
Documentation, Tracing and
Re-unification (IDTR) of
Unaccompanied Minors
(UAM)**

UN coordinating agency :

UNICEF

Funding requirements :

USD 720,000

Background

It is estimated that around 900 children were separated from their families during the displacement of the population of Goma following the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano. Currently, the estimate given for the DRC is 700 children between Goma, Sake, Minova and Bukavu based on tracing requests and the actual number of children identified as unaccompanied by ICRC and other partners. So far, 200 children have been registered as unaccompanied in the three transit camps in Rwanda.

One example is illustrative: Beatrice takes care of her deceased mother's five children plus her own two children. She was at the market selling clothes when the volcano erupted, and as she rushed back to her house she found only one of the children, Dorika. She crossed the border into Gisenyi with that child, where she found one of the missing children, Esther, in the street. Beatrice told us this is how most reunifications happen: when people go to the camps to eat they see children they recognize and then go back to where they are staying and tell their parents. She also said people have been informed about the UNICEF Transit Centres and their function so they know where to look for their children.

Objectives

- To reunify the 900 UAMs in the Goma and Gisenyi area with their families, while seeking alternative community care solutions for unsuccessful tracing cases.
- To provide care and support for 900 UAMs during the time they are separated from their families.

Strategy for implementation

ICRC, SC (UK), SOS Grand Lacs, UNICEF and other local partners have developed an operational framework with Government authorities, working with UAMs, in order to facilitate the cross border IDTR process. Nine transit centres have been planned to register UAMs, care for them and begin the tracing process. This is being done by assessing existing centres and ensuring they conform to international standards set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child or by constructing new temporary ones in suitable locations. Over the next three months, create adequate human resource capacity of local partners working with UAMs according to ARC standards. As a contingency, way stations in North/South Kivu and Rwanda are being set up as

part of the agreed contingency plan for renewed mass population movements resulting from the emergency.

Co-ordination

UNICEF both in Rwanda and eastern DRC has developed operational plans with local authorities and NGOs to clarify the roles of different partners involved tracing. UNICEF coordinates between the various involved organisations. SC (UK) and other local partners provide staff for psycho-social activities and co-ordination in each Centre. ICRC and the National Red Cross Societies handle the logistics of registration, tracing and reunification of children with their families.

Transit centres

So far three transit centres have been established in the camps in Rwanda. These centres are child friendly zones for children and for families to register reunification requests. In Nkarima camp, for example, there are 6,000 displaced persons. Out of these, 110 are unaccompanied children (75 boys and 35 girls). The centres have also started psycho-social activities, including theatre for development, recreation activities and training in basic life skills. In the area of Goma, two transit centres in Sake and Minova have been set up. In Goma town, centres are run by local NGOs.

Way stations: a contingency strategy for mass population movements.

In order to reduce the risk of further child separations, in the event of future population movements, UNICEF has developed a contingency plan to build way stations in Rwanda and eastern DRC. Activities that would be carried out in the way stations would include: awareness on the prevention of separation; provision of resting places for tired children, mothers with babies; preliminary registration of UAMs.

Capacity building of local partners

The project will aim to build the capacity of local partner staff in IDTR and psycho-social activities. Depending on needs assessment some 34 partner staff will be trained over the next three months.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
UAC displaced children/ IDTR process	UNICEF	300,000
Psycho-social support		110,000
Care and provision of basic services		120,000
Logistics/transport		70,000
Operational costs and cost recovery		120,000
<i>Total</i>		<i>720,000</i>

Sector : **Support to the Livelihood of Homeless Families**

UN coordinating agency :

FAO

Funding requirements :

USD 1,000,000

Background

The return of most of the displaced back to Goma has left some questions unanswered, insofar as much of the accommodation burden has been left on the shoulders of host families in Goma and along eastern and northern axes towards Sake and Rutshuru. The duration of stay of hosted families remains unknown as actual resettlement options are posing as many questions as those they are trying to address. In order to preserve both hosting and hosted families from further deteriorated living conditions, FAO envisages to provide support to the latter in the form of agricultural inputs and construction materials.

Objective

Within the framework of an integrated intervention, FAO seeks to (i) provide families with means to quickly resettle, thereby enabling them to plant their fields in time for the forthcoming cropping season (ii) rapidly reduce their dependence towards food aid.

Strategy for implementation

Once the authorities have finalised a first list of beneficiaries, FAO will provide them with wooden poles, small tools and iron sheets. Approximately 3000 households will benefit from this form of support, especially those homeless families whose income was originating exclusively from agriculture.

The beneficiary households (3000) as well as an additional 3000 households living in the periphery of Goma will be provided with essential agricultural inputs. The short cycle vegetable seeds as well as the agricultural tools they will be provided with will not only enable them to reduce their dependence on external food aid but will also contribute to stabilizing the prices of basic commodities to the benefit of the whole population.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
Personnel	FAO	150,000
Iron sheets, construction and agricultural tools, vegetable seeds		660,400
Contracts with local NGO		30,000
Field and office equipment		40,000
Transport, field office hire, insurance, water, electricity, technical support (direct and indirect operating costs)		119,600
<i>Total</i>		<i>1,000,000</i>

Sector : **Support to the Livelihood of Host Families**

UN coordinating agency :

FAO

Funding requirements :

USD 350,000

Background

In connection with the project for homeless families, FAO intends to provide support to hosting families with a view to prevent further deterioration of livelihoods for both categories (and in a context of uncertainty over the fate of the homeless in the medium term).

Objective

To assist close to 10,000 households who are hosting the homeless by providing them with essential agricultural inputs. The proposed intervention also aims at supporting FAO's implementing partners whose operational capacities have been affected by the eruption.

Strategy for implementation

The 10.000 beneficiary households will receive essential agricultural tools (hand hoes) and vegetable seeds that will enable them to get rapid crops pending staple food harvests.

In addition, seeds of beans, rice and sorghum will be distributed along the Rutshuru road, while bean and maize seeds will be shared along the southern roads.

Essential equipment and training will be provided to FAO's implementing partners who have been affected by the eruption.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
Personnel	FAO	48,000
Vegetable and food crop seeds, agricultural tools		162,400
Field and office equipment		15,000
Transport, field office hire, insurance, water, electricity, technical support (direct and indirect running costs)		24,600
Support to partner co-ordination network		100,000
Total		350,000

Sector : **Infrastructure and Logistics****UN Coordinating agency :****WFP****Funding requirements :****USD 591,234****Background**

From the onset of the volcanic eruptions in Goma on 17 January 2001, the international relief community has responded by sending food and non-food items, with most of the non-food items and some food arriving by air through Kigali. Goma airport remains closed and even in normal times cannot cope with the magnitude of air traffic engendered by this emergency operation. The rapid delivery of relief supplies into Rwanda, particularly at Kigali airport, has resulted in the need for a robust unit to handle both the reception and efficient delivery of non-food items (NFIs) to Goma. Consequently, WFP has received the mandate from the relief community to receive, handle and deliver NFIs to agencies within the region.

This will include the responsibility of ensuring efficient and safe control, monitoring, and tracking of humanitarian flights of both cargo and passenger aircraft arriving in Rwanda through the Kigali airport. In order to accomplish this, WFP must install the necessary logistics infrastructure to cope with the ensuing air traffic. Under the responsibility of the Kampala Regional Office, and in close co-ordination with the Yaounde Regional Office, WFP Rwanda will be providing logistics support to partners to facilitate humanitarian relief mobilisation, specifically assisting in clearance, handling, storage and transportation of non-food items.

Objective

The objective is to provide logistics support to the inter-agency relief effort to assist populations affected by the volcanic eruption in Goma. The programme will ensure a co-ordinated, cost-effective and efficient management of non-food items required for the relief effort. The target beneficiaries are the agencies that charter the relief flights. The project duration is 24 January - 24 April 2002. The ultimate beneficiaries are IDP and returnees.

Strategy for implementation

WFP will establish a NFI support unit, which will organise and manage the receipt of NFIs and their onward delivery to the affected region. This unit will arrange delivery according to instructions from the inter-agency group. The inter-agency group will also be responsible for prioritising and determining which agencies will have access to the NFI unit's services. Settlement of airport landing fees and aircraft handling charges at Kigali airport will remain the responsibility of those agencies chartering the incoming flight(s).

In addition, no long-term storage will be provided in Rwanda, Goma and the affected area by WFP. However, in order to provide some flexibility a 'trans-shipment base' will be activated in Gisenyi town in north-eastern Rwanda, for consignees to receive their goods within the affected region. The airport in Goma may reopen for deliveries of non-food items, and WFP will provide a similar service of co-ordinating clearances, warehousing and transportation there. WFP food

warehousing facilities, particularly the forward base in Gisenyi, are being extended to handle non-food items.

To coordinate and streamline the handling and clearance of cargo planes, trucks and associated documentation and payments, WFP has positioned logistics staff in Kigali and in the Gisenyi/Goma region, and is working in collaboration with OCHA. As an immediate response, OCHA has seconded two UNDAC officers to the WFP Kigali office to assist with the coordination and collection of information and data management. WFP and OCHA are also collaborating in Goma/Gisenyi to regulate the flow of non-food items and prevent logistics lines from being congested or blocked.

Performance indicators

1. Quantity of NFIs received and dispatched.
2. Elapsed time between request to handle, receipt and dispatch.
3. Accurate and functional data base in use.
4. Percentage post CIF losses.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD)</i>
Direct operational costs	WFP	548,455
Direct support costs		0
Indirect support costs		42,779
<i>Total</i>		591,234



CONGO DR - Volcano Nyiragongo - January 2002

OCHA Geneva contributions report
(as reported by donors)
as of 12-February-2002

Donor	Description	Value in US\$	Channel
Action Contre la Faim	Distribution of food items*	0	ACF
AMI	Distribution of drugs, basins, pans, buckets and clothing*	0	AMI
Australia	Cash - AUD 500,000 for food	255,102	WFP
Baptist World Aid	Relief items	30,000	Baptist World Aid
Belgium	2 flights with water purification, non-food items and health supplies*	0	Bilateral
Belgium	Cash - EUR 1,250,000 for emergency relief assistance	1,100,352	Bilateral
Belgium	Cash - EUR 750,000 as allocation to preposition medicines and water purification items in Goma	660,211	Bilateral
Bill Gates Foundation	Cash	500,000	IFRC
Canada	Cash - CAD 50,000 for coordination	31,446	OCHA
Canada	Cash - CAD 100,000 for non-food items	62,893	CARE
Canada	Cash - CAD 100,000 for water and sanitation	62,893	OXFAM
Canada	Cash - CAD 50,000 for plastic sheeting	31,446	LWF
Canada	Cash - CAD 1,000,000	628,930	WFP
Canada	CAD 300,000 in response to IFRC appeal	188,679	IFRC
Canada	Cash - CAD 100,000 for non-food items	62,893	WV
Canadian Red Cross Society	Relief items	15,723	RC/Canada
CARE International	Coordinating NGO activities in Kigali*	0	CARE INT
CARITAS	Relief items	222,000	CARITAS

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

Donor	Description	Value in US\$	Channel
Christian Aid	Relief items	72,463	CA
Concern Worldwide	Relief items	90,000	CONCERN
CORDAID	Relief items	44,014	CORDAID
Denmark	Support for 1 UNDAC team member*	0	OCHA
European Commission	Dispatch of 4 experts for needs assessment*	0	Bilateral
European Commission	Opening of two access routes	105,633	German Agro Action
European Commission	Cash - EUR 5,000,000	4,401,408	Bilateral
Finland	Cash - EUR 200,000	176,056	IFRC
Finland	Support for 1 UNDAC team member*	0	OCHA
France	Cash - EUR 250,000	220,070	Bilateral
France	Cash - EUR 50,000 for coordination	44,014	OCHA
Germany	Cash - EUR 198,060 for water treatment	174,348	THW
Germany	Cash - EUR 200,000 for basic food needs	177,619	German Agro Action
Germany	Non-food items, medicaments - EUR 300,000	264,085	MH e.V.
Germany	Non-food items, food - EURO 99,667	87,735	RC/Germany
Germany	Provision of potable water - EURO 33,074	29,114	German Agro Action
Germany	Health kits and medicaments - EUR 56,558	49,787	Johanniter-Unf
Germany	Cash - EUR 1,300,000 for food supplies and non-food items	1,144,366	Bilateral
Germany	Water purification equipment and health kits*	0	Bilateral
Germany	Cash - EUR 500,000	440,141	WFP
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Distribution of non-food items*	0	IFRC

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

Donor	Description	Value in US\$	Channel
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Cash	60,000	IFRC
Ireland	Cash - EUR 800,000	704,225	Bilateral
Ireland	Cash - EUR 250,000	220,070	WFP
Israel	Medical supplies and disposables	30,000	Bilateral
Israel	Dispatch of two specialists in epidemic and infectious diseases*	0	Bilateral
Italy	Relief flight from Brindisi with water storage and distribution equipment, tents, sanitation items, blankets and kitchen tents and emergency medical kits from WHO stocks*	64,709	OCHA
Italy	Cash - EUR 1,000,000	880,282	WFP
Italy	Cash - EUR 500,000	440,140	Bilateral
Japan	Grant assistance and emergency assistance equipment including blankets, tents, water containers and tarpaulins	367,939	Bilateral
Luxembourg	Cash - EUR 200,000	176,056	Bilateral
Medecins Sans Frontières/Belgium	Assessment of mental health needs*	0	MSF/Belgium
Netherlands	Support for 1 UNDAC team member*	0	OCHA
Netherlands	Cash from pre-positioned funds	20,000	OCHA
Netherlands	Cash - EUR 225,000 for tents and blankets	198,063	Netherlands RC
Norway	Relief flight from Brindisi with water storage and distribution equipment, tents, sanitation items, blankets and kitchen tents*	159,679	OCHA
Norway	Cash - NOK 3,741,482 for 180,360 packages of BP5	412,967	WFP
Norway	Distribution of medicines and health kits	45,540	WHO
Norway	Cash from pre-positioned funds	30,000	OCHA
Norway	Cash - NOK 4,500,000 for plastic sheeting, blankets, jerrycans, cooking sets, mosquito nets	496,688	UNICEF

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

Donor	Description	Value in US\$	Channel
Norway	Cash - NOK 1,587,400 to purchase medicines and health kits, including air transportation costs	175,209	WHO
Norway	Cash - NOK 1,000,000 for coordination and contingency planning	110,375	OCHA
Norway	Cash - NOK 3,900,000 for health clinic and staff	430,463	Norway RC
Norway	Cash - NOK 1,000,000 for health and shelter	110,375	NPA
Norway	Cash - NOK 3,300,000 for water and sanitation	364,238	NCA
Norway	Cash - NOK 3,500,000 for blankets and shelter	386,313	NRC
OCHA	Emergency cash grant	40,000	OCHA
OCHA	Dispatch of 5-person UNDAC team*	0	OCHA
Organization for African Unity	Cash	100,000	UNHCR
SANRU	Relief items	4,000,000	SANRU
South Africa	Flight with relief supplies*	0	Bilateral
South Africa	34 tons of food and non-food items including 18 tons of maize and 16 tons of bottled drinking water*	0	Bilateral
Spain	Cash - EUR 200,000	176,056	WFP
Spain	Cash - EUR 100,000	88,028	Spanish Religious Organizations
Spanish Red Cross	Relief items	26,408	Spanish RC
Sweden	Cash - SEK 1,000,000	94,428	PMU-I
Sweden	Cash - SEK 1,000,000	94,428	RC/Sweden
Sweden	Dispatch of communication expert and equipment	13,692	OCHA
Sweden	Cash for immediate humanitarian assistance	476,000	Bilateral
Switzerland	Cash - CHF 300,000	178,571	ICRC

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

Donor	Description	Value in US\$	Channel
Switzerland	Support for 1 UNDAC team member*	0	OCHA
Switzerland	Cash - CHF 100,000 (outside coordination)	59,523	OCHA
Switzerland	Cash - CHF 400,000	238,095	WFP
Switzerland	Cash - CHF 200,000	119,047	NGOs
Switzerland	Cash - CHF 200,000 plus 1 logistic expert	119,047	Comite de crise "Nyiragongo 2002"
Switzerland	Emergency aid through COOF Bujumbura - CHF 200,000	119,048	Bilateral
U.N. Organization Mission in DRC (Peacekeeping Mission)	Logistics support*	0	MONUC
United Kingdom	Cash to meet immediate needs	2,014,286	Bilateral
United Kingdom	Support to 10 health facilities and 2 temporary mobile clinics; jerry cans, soap, blankets - GBP 370,000	528,571	MERLIN
United Kingdom	Logistics emergency relief unit: blankets, tarpaulins, water tablets - GBP 250,000	357,143	BRCS
United Kingdom	Cash - GBP 275,000 for non-food relief items, support to local health services, coordination of family tracing	392,857	SCF
United Kingdom	Cash - GBP 500,000 for water supply, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion; distribution of non-food relief materials (DRC and Rwanda)	714,285	OXFAM
United Nations Children's Fund	Distribution of non-food items*	0	UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund	Cash	1,500,000	UNICEF
United Nations Development Programme	Cash for emergency coordination	50,000	UNDP
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Supervising matters related to shelter*	0	UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Relief items	375,200	UNHCR

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

Donor	Description	Value in US\$	Channel
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Cash for non-food items	100,899	UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Management of Nkamira Transit Centre*	0	UNHCR
United States of America	20,000 blankets, 20,000 jerry cans, water bladders and 5,000 dust masks (Kigali)*	0	Bilateral
United States of America	Cash	1,050,000	Bilateral
United States of America	Cash	50,000	Bilateral
United States of America	2 flights with non-food items*	0	Bilateral
World Food Programme	Relief items	2,800,000	WFP
World Food Programme	Leading commission in food security/distribution of 2-week food rations*	0	WFP
World Health Organization	Overseeing health issues*	0	WHO
Grand Total:		33,132,364	

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

ANNEX 2

Causes of Volcano Nyiragongo Eruption

