



**UN Plan**  
**REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**  
**2001 – 2002**



**After months hiding in the forest, a returned woman earns a living baking bread, contributing to recovery.**

## KEY FACTS

Total Population 2000	2.85 million
Urban Population	57.7 %
Population Growth Rate	2.7 %
Population Density	8.3 per km <sup>2</sup>

Literacy Rates	
Male	85.7 %
Female	71.5 %
All	78.6 %

Gross Primary Enrollment (estimated)	<u>1990</u>	<u>1998</u>
(Total primary students ÷ Total primary-aged children)		
Male	132	82
Female	121	75
Female Primary as a % of all primary	48 %	47 %

	<u>2000</u>
Secondary Students (College) as % of primary students (estimated)	approx 30 %
Secondary Students (Lycée) as % of primary students (estimated) (College is 1 <sup>st</sup> 3 years of secondary; Lycée is 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3-4 years)	less than 10 %

Female Secondary (College) Students as % of all secondary students	42 %
Female Secondary (Lycée) Students as % of all secondary students	33 %

Life Expectancy	
Male	46.7 years
Female	51.1 years
All	48.9 years

Number of Nurses per 100,000, Congo (estimated)	86
Number of Nurses per 100,000, Sub Saharan Africa	135

HIV Rates (amongst pregnant women)	
Brazzaville	7 %
Pointe Noire	15 %
Rural areas	unknown

	<u>mid 1999</u>	<u>late 2000</u>
Internally Displaced	780,000	20,000
Congolese Refugees in DRC	15,000	5,000
Congolese Refugees in Gabon	15,000	14,000
Refugees from DRC in Congo	10,000	100,000

Gross Domestic Product per capita (\$ Purchasing Power Parity)		<u>1998</u>
GDP Male		1,297 (\$PPP)
GDP Female		706 (\$PPP)
GDP All		995 (\$PPP)

Real Gross Domestic Product per capita	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1998</u>
GDP per capita (\$1995)	1,096	933	821



# **UN Plan**

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**2001 - 2002**

## **UN Country Team, Brazzaville**

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## Foreword

### Planning for Peace: A Joint UN Analysis

The 1990's were volatile for Congo. Beginning with an optimistic transition to multi-party democracy, its population subsequently suffered political turmoil and three civil wars.

By the end of 1999, however, a new cease-fire had been signed and hostilities largely ceased. Humanitarian organizations extended their efforts to reach out to the hundreds of thousands still displaced in the interior—previously inaccessible.

The year 2000 witnessed further progress, challenging the aid community to keep pace with the changes. By June the UN found it necessary to issue a second, “transitional” Consolidated Appeal, reflecting how rapidly the country had moved beyond the acute humanitarian scenarios laid out in January. Today, there are no remaining concentrations of internally displaced who require life-sustaining assistance. Of the more than 50 feeding centres established in 1999 to treat the starving as they emerged from the forest, all but a few have closed.

Though the acute humanitarian crisis has passed, the conflict and mass displacement have left a wake of poverty, unemployment and destroyed capacity. The country's leadership now faces multiple development challenges: rejuvenation of social services decayed by years of neglect and war, political reform, and the transformation of a centrally planned economy. Humanitarian needs of refugees fleeing the Democratic Republic of Congo also require attention, providing further complications.

**The UN Plan**, formulated by the UN in-country team, responds to these challenges with a single planning document encompassing the UN system.

The document still reviews remaining humanitarian needs, presents possible scenarios of returning crisis for contingency planning, and presents continuing short-term programmes. Including a Common Humanitarian Action Plan, the document thus incorporates key elements of a consolidated appeal process (CAP).

But the UN Plan goes further. Looking to the future, the Plan presents a rapid assessment of the nationwide status of development in Congo. While there are many holes in the data—indeed one of the purposes is to identify knowledge gaps—the document presents a national snapshot of where the UN can best continue to assist. The analysis thus contains the core elements of a UN Common Country Assessment.

Employing this common information base, the UN Country Team, informed by government policy and NGO activities and analysis, identified overarching goals and common objectives in individual sectors.

Consultations ensured that the strategy reinforced Government's objectives.

The document does not exhaustively cover all of the traditional development sectors. The information base will have to be broadened and deepened in the years to come. The core of the document will be distributed widely within Congo, to provoke discussion and increase local input for future research directions.

In the final section, the analysis is translated into action, presenting the range of UN programmes. The UN's competitive advantages in Congo hinge on the presence of 10 agencies on the ground, and their specialties in support of the full range of human rights. Activity summaries, and their resource requirements, are presented in a format permitting both a) one-year activities (to be financially tracked by OCHA during 2001), and b) other, multi-year activities (to be tracked by the Country Team). Both types of activities are found together in the different sectors, completing the ‘all purpose’ utility of the document. Brief summaries of the activities of Government and other development actors are also presented.

*Though the acute humanitarian crisis has passed, the conflict and mass displacement have left a wake of poverty, unemployment and destroyed capacity*

[[OCHA Reliefweb MAP HERE]]



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for  
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## Executive Summary

**Congo's decade of political violence has worsened a trend of stagnated development.** The massive displacement caused by the last of three civil wars in 1998-1999 led to epidemic levels of malnutrition. Directly or indirectly, up to 50,000 lost their lives.

**Peace, however, has been restored.** Talks throughout 1999 and an amnesty in August led to the signing of a cease-fire. The Government has started a process of political reform, to include a constitutional referendum in 2001. UN activities all support the development of a culture of peace.

**While life-saving emergency needs are down, the civil wars have left a wake of poverty.** The forced flight, the destruction and the looting caused people to lose savings, assets, tools—in short, their capacity to withstand shocks and respond to changing circumstances. Poverty levels already stood at 70 percent in urban areas prior to the latest round of violence. Today, poverty is a near-universal phenomenon in Congo. Congo's human development index has not improved since 1985.

**In response, the UN Country Team in Congo has drafted this *UN Plan, 2001-2002*.** It bridges the relief-development “gap” reviewing remaining (and new) humanitarian needs, but also taking a snapshot of the Congo's development situation, presenting an analysis for medium-term recovery and long-term development.

**The UN goal during this period is to support the population in the consolidation of peace and in the reduction of poverty,** especially through: i) reviving productive and income-generating activities; ii) re-establishing basic social services and infrastructure; iii) meeting emergency needs and establishing early-warning systems; iv) supporting efforts to promote democracy and human rights.

**Re-starting productive activities—supporting people in their efforts to earn a livelihood—is a fundamental challenge.** Activities focus in particular on women, youth and the formerly displaced with training, credit, seeds and tools. During the recovery period, labour-intensive infrastructure projects will help reintegrate those looking for employment and re-

monetise the economy. The agricultural economy is severely underdeveloped in Congo, which is a net importer of food. Less than two percent of arable land is cultivated. The rural transport system is dysfunctional. The informal economy needs to be recognized and supported as a principal source of livelihoods.

**Social services have decayed throughout the 1990's, neglected, looted and destroyed.** In education, enrollment rates are down. In health, maternal health indicators have worsened. The massive displacement into forests has engendered the re-emergence of diseases previously controlled or eradicated. For most of the objectives and indicators established at global UN conferences, Congo has made no progress or has worsened its situation.

**Although there are virtually no remaining concentrations of displaced requiring life-sustaining assistance, extended humanitarian needs remain,** particularly for vulnerable populations. In addition, as the scenario of renewed violence cannot be completely ruled out, efforts will be made to improve early-warning and increase capacity for response to new emergencies.

**Governance.** The management of Congo's oil-wealth, amounting to one third of measured GNP (depending upon the global price), is key to Congo's future. Legal frameworks—and their enforcement through an effective judicial system—and social policies define the context within which Congolese struggle against poverty. Women's rights, recognized in the law, need to be put into practice more.

**While Congolese struggle to overcome the effects of the war, a new humanitarian crisis is unfolding along the banks of the Oubangui and Congo rivers.** Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), amounting already to more than 100,000, are fleeing continuing violence and instability. So far, most of those refugees have fled into northern Congo, but this could spread southward should zones of instability enlarge within the DRC.



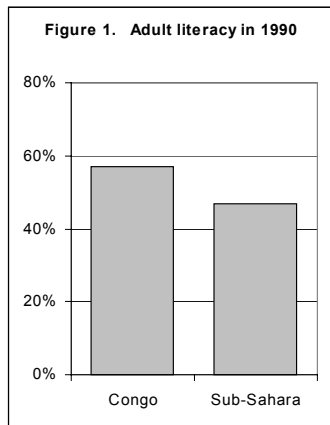
## I. Context and Goals

### The 70's and 80's: A One-party State

Gaining independence in 1960, Congo turned towards Marxist-Leninism in 1963. In consequence, the development strategy that was subsequently implemented during the 1970's and 1980's centered on government-owned enterprise and free social services, notably in health and education. The latter part of this single-party era (from 1979 until it ended in 1992) was ruled by President Sassou-Nguesso.

This centralized, public development was financed by a combination of oil revenues (production began about 1980) and external borrowing.<sup>1</sup>

The strategy achieved some of its goals, particularly in education. In 1990, literacy rates were considerably higher in Congo than the Sub-Saharan average (Figure 1.). The Congolese could also expect a slightly longer life, 53.7 years, compared to 51.8 for the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>2</sup>



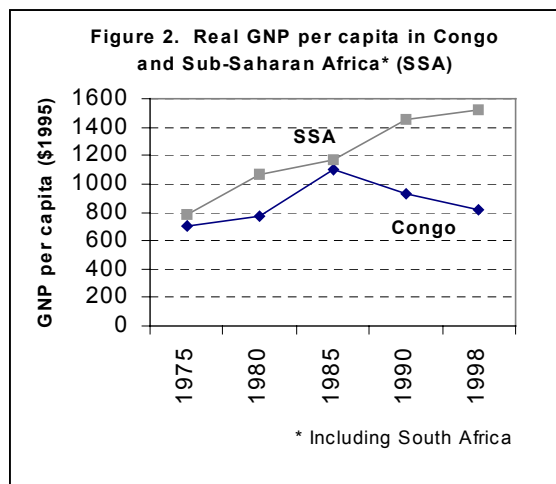
including reductions in spending in social sectors, and the shutting down and/or privatising of state-owned enterprises.<sup>3</sup>

But by 1990 the situation had only worsened. The economy continued to decline in real terms

<sup>1</sup> World Bank, "Congo Poverty Assessment, 1997", p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP, [Human Development Report](#), 1991.

<sup>3</sup> République du Congo, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage, "Stratégies Nationales et Programmes pour le Développement Agricole et la Sécurité Alimentaire", (DRAFT), August 2000.



for Congolese citizens, particularly in comparison to the region as a whole (Figure 2).

The faltering economy spurred on social and political unrest. The government felt forced to abandon certain aspects of its structural adjustment programme, for example by increasing salaries. But in 1991 the Government completely ceased paying creditors, signaling major crisis.

The social unrest resonated with—and was influenced by—the end of the cold war and the world-wide shift towards democracy. In Africa, "national conferences" emerged as a powerful tool in the hands of reformers and non-governmental opposition, forcing single party regimes to abandon their monopolies in favour of more democratic systems. During the unrest in Congo, this model became the objective of those advocating reform.

### The 90's: Democracy, Conflict, Peace

In 1991, the holding of a National Conference from February to June marked the end of a Marxist-Leninist regime and trumpeted the arrival of a new democratic era. The first elections were held in 1992, observed by the international community.

The tenure of Congo's newly elected President Pascal Lissouba was rocky from the start. Disagreements about the formation of the Government and contested legislative elections in certain electoral districts threatened a smooth transition to democracy. The Assembly was

dissolved and opposition leaders began organising campaigns of civil disobedience, which degenerated into violence in 1993-94. Although negotiations supported by the OAU, France and Gabon—reinforced by the organisation of a National Forum on the Culture of Peace in 1994—brought Congo back from the brink of full-scale war, a pattern of partisan violence through ethnically-based militias had been established.

Elections were next planned for 1997. Despite efforts to hold the elections in an atmosphere of peace—such as by the establishment of an independent electoral commission—tensions and violence only continued to increase. In June, war broke out between the militia groups of the different political parties. The war of “June 5<sup>th</sup>” would prove to be much more deadly and destructive than that of 1993-94. Elections were never held.

By mid-October, 1997, President Sassou had managed to win the war, aided by Angola. President Lissouba and his top supporters fled into exile and a new Government was formed. In November, the Government proclaimed a new *Fundamental Act*. In January, 1998, the new Government organized a Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, at which more than 1,000 delegates agreed to a three-year transitional period and the establishment of a *National Transition Council* to serve as the interim parliament.

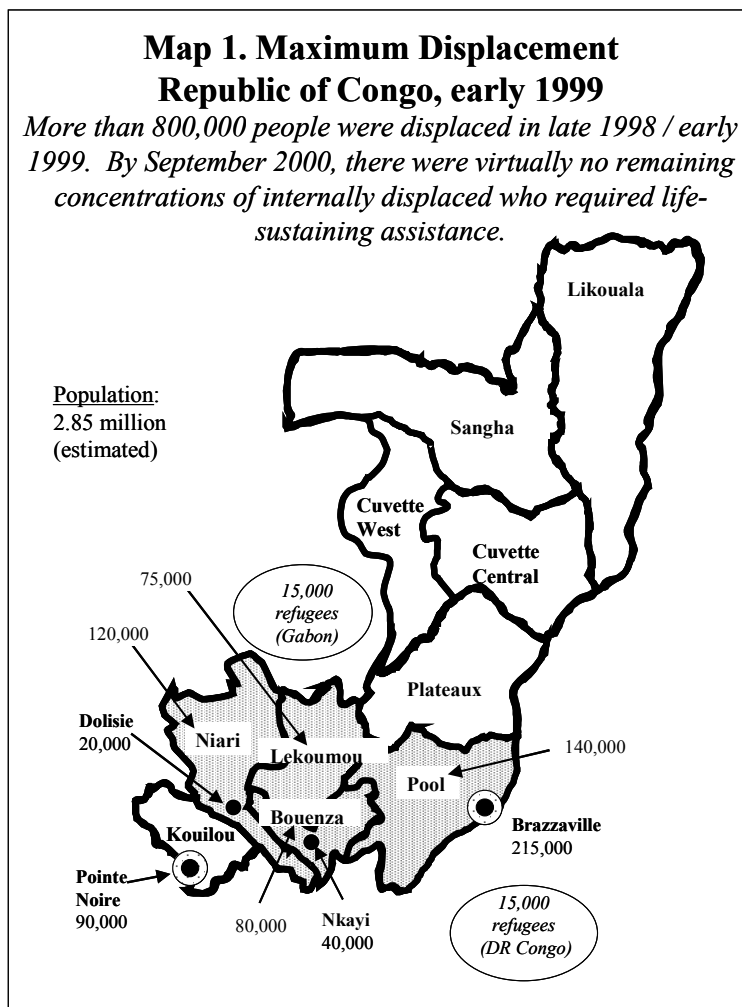
Violent conflict, however, continued. Fighting broke out in Bouenza during the first half of 1998 and in the Pool in September. On December 18<sup>th</sup>, rebels launched an offensive against Brazzaville. An estimated 250,000 persons fled their homes in Brazzaville when the war resumed. The entire southern part of the city was emptied, widely looted and destroyed. In early 1999 fighting continued in the southern regions of Bouenza, Pool and Niari, forcing even

*In a region where peace agreements are known mostly for their failure, Congo’s rapid return to peace is inspiring*

more people to flee their homes. Map 1 provides a snapshot of this displacement at its zenith, amounting to nearly 30 percent of the total population.

By May, 1999, however, the Government was making significant military gains. Pockets of security were allowing some displaced to begin to emerge from the forest and their accounts of starvation and massive malnutrition caused alarm.

President Sassou was moving the Government aggressively towards peace. ‘Talks about talks’ took place from July onward, indicating a will to search for peace. On August 15<sup>th</sup> the Government announced an amnesty for all militia combatants. The population continued to return, particularly to Brazzaville and Nkayi. Three months later in November, the Army signed a cease-fire with representatives of many—though not all—militia groups. On December 29<sup>th</sup>, a much broader cease-fire was signed under



the mediation of President Bongo of Gabon, signaling a major return to stability.

In a region where peace agreements are known mostly for their failure—through eternal negotiations, broken promises and a lack of action—Congo's rapid return to peace is inspiring.

### *Regional Dimensions*

Although north-south divisions have been present since independence, the open political competition ushered in by the arrival of multi-party democracy led to mobilisation around ethnic and regional differences. Private militias emerged, introducing an element of violence to the existing tensions. All combatants in the conflict have been accused of targeting members of opposing regions. In such a context, perceptions alone—justified or not—poison the political atmosphere.

While divisions have been deepened by the war, ethnicity is not the only or even the overriding factor. In the current government, there are northerners as well as southerners, although the distribution of Ministerial portfolios according to region is followed closely by the media and observers.

### *The Year 2000: Building on the Cease-fire*

The cease-fire agreement of the 29<sup>th</sup> of December, 1999, foresees several measures to achieve a durable peace. First, the signatories formally recognize peace as a necessary base for national unity, democracy and development.

Second, the agreement calls for the demilitarization of political parties and associations, the collection of arms and the provision of an amnesty for combatants for all events between the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, 1997 and the 29<sup>th</sup> of December, 1999.

Third, the agreement calls for the creation of a national commission for the reorganization of the public security forces.

Fourth, the accords recommend the organization of a national dialogue.

To implement the accords, the cease-fire accord created the Follow-up Committee,

composed of members both of the National Resistance Council, representing the rebels, and the armed forces of the Government.

Overall, the cease-fire has succeeded beyond expectation, permitting the rapid return of the internally displaced, the re-opening of access to the interior, and nascent economic recovery. The process of demilitarization and the restoration of security witnessed some remarkable events: commanders and soldiers walking into the bush to negotiate with those they were fighting just a few months before.

Specific measures have been implemented to varying degrees. The Follow-Up Committee has been overseeing the demilitarization of parties and the collection of arms. This included assisting the

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progressive return of security by reassigning public forces to abandoned zones and/or placing mixed (Government and rebel) forces in areas previously controlled exclusively by rebels.

Nearly 6,000 firearms of all descriptions had been collected by September, 2000.<sup>4</sup> However, most assume this represents only a fraction of the weapons in circulation, and concern about weapons contributes to peoples' fears. Even those who have registered and turned in a weapon, for cash, may have kept others "just in case".

In order to address the provision of security in the long-term, the accords also foresaw the creation of a national commission for the reorganization of the Armed Forces. So far, however, this commission has not been established.

### *A "National Dialogue without Exclusion"*

The cease-fire was negotiated by military commanders and does not present a guide for political reform. The agreement directly addresses

<sup>4</sup> Rapport, Comité de Suivi, p. 4 (Aug/Sep 2000). As noted in the section on Reintegration, the Government has implemented a policy of paying a "bonus" for those ex-combatants who identify themselves and turn in arms, ranging from \$20 to \$50, depending upon the type of arm. Figures are not available as to how many have benefited from this policy. The UN now has a programme to continue arms collection through alternatives to 'buy-back'.

politics only through a recommendation that a “national dialogue without exclusion” be organized by the mediator, President Bongo of Gabon.

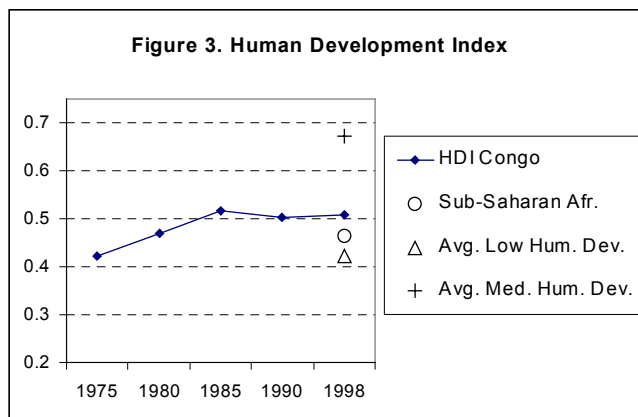
The call for dialogue carries significant legitimacy due to its success at ending the fighting and public expectations are that some kind of dialogue will take place. Political bickering, however, surrounds the degree of inclusion (special efforts or not to include political leaders in exile) and whether or not the dialogue is to be led by President Bongo from Gabon or by the Government in Brazzaville.

### *Insecurity in Central Africa*

The continuing hostilities in Equatorial Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are likely to have a serious effect on the northern provinces of Congo, having led already to the arrival of more than 100,000 refugees. More refugee arrivals are anticipated, and the deteriorating security situation on the Oubangi River, which forms the border between the two countries, needs to be addressed in order to defuse tensions in the sub-region. The refugees already outnumber the local population in the region of Likouala, warping the economy and straining already weak social service infrastructure.

The conflict in the DRC is, itself, related to other conflicts in the region, particularly those based around massive ethnic violence in Rwanda and Burundi. Hutu combatants originating from Rwanda are widely accused of fighting on the side of Kabila in the DRC conflict, and some fought on the side of Congo’s Government in 1998 and 1999.<sup>5</sup> It goes without saying that a resolution to the conflict in the DRC (as well as in Burundi) will contribute positively to the likelihood of peace in Congo.

The conflict in Angola is perhaps of even greater importance to Congo. The current Government won the second war (which commenced on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, 1997) with the aid of Angolan troops. Some of these troops are still present, in order to provide training to Congolese soldiers. Conversely, during the early and mid-90’s, Congolese Government of Pascal Lissouba publicly displayed his friendship with the Angola’s



UNITA rebels of Jonas Savimbi.<sup>6</sup> On-going conflict in either country provides opportunities for belligerents in the other to seek allies and solicit support.

### **Widespread Poverty**

While life-saving emergency needs are down, large numbers subsist in choking poverty without services or livelihoods; poverty is far worse than before the war, eliminating the development gains of earlier decades.

As long ago as 1995—before the major wars of 1997 and 1998-1999—both relative and absolute poverty rates in Brazzaville were already at 70 per cent.<sup>7</sup> Today, after five more years of neglect and two civil wars—one of which heavily damaged the capital—that rate can only have risen, though no formal studies have been done. Brazzaville neighborhoods are full of families who have survived internal displacement and hunger only to return to damaged homes, lost savings, and no jobs. In rural areas, poverty is even higher.

### *A Long-term Trend Worsened by War*

Increasing poverty in Congo is a result of long-term trends, exacerbated by the violence of the 1990’s. As is shown in Figure 3, gains in the human development index<sup>8</sup> have levelled off since 1985. Contributing factors include:

<sup>6</sup> A UN Security Council report reviewing sanctions against UNITA noted that UNITA weapons had been stockpiled in Congo and that 10,000 uniforms for UNITA fighters had been purchased and delivered with the assistance of Lissouba’s Government. OCHA, IRIN News Briefs, Republic of Congo, March 17, 2000.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank, “Congo Poverty Assessment, 1997”, p. 14-16.

<sup>8</sup> The Human Development Index, calculated by UNDP, takes into account average wealth, education (literacy) and life expectancy (health), and is thus a composite measure of

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR: [www.unhcr.ch/french/world/afri/fzaire.htm](http://www.unhcr.ch/french/world/afri/fzaire.htm)

- a chronic financial crisis beginning in the mid-80's, characterized by a dependence on fluctuating commodity prices and a large external debt;
- a large state with a wage bill that crowds out investments for development;
- minimal private industry (and employment) resulting from decades of state owned production;
- low agricultural production inhibited by poor rural transport facilities, land policy and tax disincentives; and
- worsening quality in the provision of education, health care and agricultural extension.

The violence of the 1990's has only added to poverty with its destruction and delayed the implementation of a policy to address the persistent structural issues. In health and education—key dimensions of poverty—indicators have been stalled or declining for a decade or more.

### *Urban Growth, Urban Unemployment*

Earlier development policies emphasizing public employment—either directly by the state or in a state-owned enterprise—encouraged urbanization. As a result, more than one-half of the population lives in either Brazzaville or Pointe Noire.

Without state employment, many or most urban people are now unemployed. Many have lost their ties to rural life, if not their inclination for agriculture. The legacy of the massive displacement during the 1998-1999 is likely to make matters worse: a recent UN study suggests that nearly half of those who fled from rural areas to urban areas would prefer to stay in the city.<sup>9</sup> The same study reveals that the lack of a source of income is the overriding concern for those

*While life-saving emergency needs are down, large numbers subsist in choking poverty without services or livelihoods; poverty is far worse than before the war*

formerly internally displaced receiving extended assistance.

### *A Marginalized Rural Sector*

With a heavy concentration of the population in cities, the vast rural areas are sparsely settled and marginalized. Social service systems have been crumbling for lack of funds, and available resources are disproportionately channeled to urban areas, in general. Student-teacher ratios, for example, are worse in rural areas and more than three quarters of Congo's health professionals work in either Brazzaville or Pointe Noire.

Rural households depend upon agriculture, but the agricultural sector is floundering. Actual production is far below its potential. It is estimated that a mere two percent of arable land is actually cultivated. Despite a vast potential for agriculture, Congo remains a net importer of food.

### *A Lack of Data*

The lack of data is in itself a problem. Improved data is needed for poverty, both rural and urban. Demographic flows resulting from the war need to be tracked. Data of all kind needs to be disaggregated by region and district,<sup>10</sup> to permit deeper analysis and encourage appropriate allocation of resources. Agricultural, private sector and employment data is poor or non-existent.

### *Youth, Young Adults and Unemployment*

A cross-cutting issue for development in Congo is the challenge posed to young Congolese. Raised in a system designed for a state-controlled, industrialized and urbanized society, they find themselves instead in a situation characterized by lack of opportunity: urban unemployment, closed state enterprises, a civil service which is too old but not hiring, and a marginalized rural sector which does not encourage a return to agriculture.

poverty. Figures from "The Human Development Report", UNDP, 2000.

<sup>9</sup> ILO and WFP, "Emploi et Protection Sociale: Les espérances des déplacés de guerre de Brazzaville", p. 24.

<sup>10</sup> For example, none of the basic human development indicators—literacy, life expectancy or per capita income—are available disaggregated by region or district. In common assessments in other countries, such as Burundi, the UN has been able to present the human development index broken down by region.



## Interconnected Issues

Poor people in Congo face obstacles which reinforce one another. Weak health or education facilities, for example, inhibit the development of people's capabilities to benefit from existing or newly created economic opportunities. Government leadership in many areas is key, whether providing services, defining key policies and legal frameworks, or investing in public goods. Thus this entire document is about poverty. While the analysis is inevitably divided into sections for readability, the interconnections are ever-present.

## Major Policy Directions

In the 1990's, Congo has attempted to navigate two major transitions: one from a single-party political structure to multi-party democracy, and the other from a state-controlled centrally-planned economy to one based on private ownership and commerce. The civil wars in 1993-94, 1997 and 1998-99—not unrelated to these major transitions—have added a third transition: from war to peace.

Most key policy documents relate in one way

*Despite a vast potential for agriculture, Congo remains a net importer of food*

or another with these transitions. Box 2 presents highlights of selected documents or statements which outline the options chosen to deal with these transitions. Though the National Conference—now a decade old—is not included, it remains an important founding event, resulting from a popular and participatory process, expressing the Congolese desire for multi-party democracy and increased freedom.

## The International Community in Congo

In 1999, aid had been almost purely relief—delivering food, nutritional therapy, emergency health care and non-food items. When 2000 swiftly brought a ceasefire, return and access, this encouraged considerable diversification of international assistance. If it was not yet the time for purely 'development' assistance—it was the time for transitional support.

Implementing agencies of international development assistance are not numerous, but then neither were relief agencies. While NGOs and UN agencies spearheaded the relief effort, France Cooperation was the earliest to re-start assistance of a more development-oriented nature,

### Box 1. PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF KEY POLICY DOCUMENTS

Cease-Fire Agreement (negotiated by military commanders) December 1999	Interim Post-Conflict Programme (PIPC) (Government) May 2000	President's Speech 15 August 2000	World Bank Transitional Support Strategy (DRAFT October 2000)
<p><b>Cease-fire</b> between militias and Government forces</p> <p><b>Demilitarization</b> of political parties and movements and the collection of arms</p> <p>Recommended organization of a "<b>national dialogue without exclusion</b>" by mediator President Bongo</p> <p>Recognized the necessary condition of peace for the preservation and consolidation of "<b>national unity, democracy and development</b>"</p> <p>Recognized <b>dialogue</b> as the only means to achieve a sustainable peace</p>	<p><b>Rehabilitation</b> of damaged and neglected infrastructure for the provision of services (education, health, transport, energy, water),</p> <p>Drafting of a <b>constitution</b>, organization of a referendum and elections</p> <p>Rejuvenation of <b>agricultural production</b> and re-opening of major routes of commerce (railway and roads)</p> <p><b>Employment:</b> new small enterprise policy; re-investment in agricultural infrastructure; limited public hiring for social services</p> <p>Promotion of a <b>market-based economy:</b> reduced state ownership of production; tax incentives for private investment</p>	<p><b>National dialogue</b> to be organized around draft constitution in the country (without special effort to include exiled political leaders directly)</p> <p><b>Draft constitution</b> to be submitted to the National Transition Council (March 2001)</p> <p>NTC will organize: constitutional referendum (expected June/July 2001), and presidential, parliamentary and municipal <b>elections</b></p> <p>All political institutions of the transition period (as now) will remain until replaced by the elected institutions</p>	<p><b>Overall goals</b> are to:</p> <p>(i) help stabilize the social and economic situation, thereby building the foundation for sustainable peace, and (ii) support reforms to facilitate the transition to a market-based economy.</p> <p>The proposed strategy of assistance is based upon <b>five objectives</b> (in order of importance) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promoting youth;</li> <li>- generating employment;</li> <li>- building capacity for reforms;</li> <li>- investing in people (responding to HIV/AIDS); and</li> <li>- rehabilitating infrastructure.</li> </ul>

along with UN agencies and a few NGOs.

International NGOs in Congo during the 1999 war included: *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF)/France, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, International Rescue Committee (IRC), *Action Secours d'Urgence* (ASU), *Atlas Logistique*, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), *Comité d'Aide Médicale*, MSF/France and Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS). The start of transition work has also attracted the arrival of OXFAM (UK), MSF/Holland, and—most recently—OXFAM Québec, Nuova Frontiera and Jesuit Refugee Services.

The United Nations system has made a considerable investment in Congo with ten agencies fully in place—and many with recently arrived additional staff: FAO, ILO, OCHA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO. UN agencies are shifting their emphasis from relief to rehabilitation and development, while continuing relief assistance to more than 100,000 DR Congo refugees in the north.

The European Union is also fully established in Congo and very active, as are the ICRC, IFRC and IOM. This makes for the unusual situation where there almost as many inter-governmental

organisations providing humanitarian and development assistance as international NGOs.

The IMF has been negotiating a new agreement with the Government, which will provide short-term credit and signals increasing fiscal stability. The World Bank is preparing a Transitional Support Strategy to respond to the post-conflict setting.

Donor countries represented in Congo for assistance purposes include France, the United States, Italy and Belgium. Covering Congo from across the river in Kinshasa, DR Congo, are Sweden, the UK, the Netherlands and Switzerland—while Japan, Canada and Germany do so from Libreville, Gabon. Other donor countries such as Norway and Denmark, are contributing from abroad.

In short, Congo's international community is very small, and there are relatively few development-oriented agencies. Several of the relief specialist NGOs will eventually depart, and there is little sign of new, more development-oriented NGOs arriving to replace them.

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## Goals of UN Assistance

The UN Country Team has set itself the following goals to respond to this situation. Within each sector—and including a Common

Humanitarian Action Plan—common objectives are identified in support of these overall goals.

### **Republic of the Congo Goals of UN Assistance**

Support the population directly, and provide capacity building assistance, for the consolidation of peace and in the reduction of poverty, especially through:

- Reviving productive and income generating activities
- Re-establishing basic social services and infrastructure
- Meeting emergency needs and establishing early warning systems
- Supporting efforts to promote democracy and human rights

## II. Remaining Emergency Needs

### The Year 2000: Humanitarian Assistance in Review

The year 1999 ended in the midst of crisis. The third civil war of the decade had caused more than 800,000 people to flee their homes, many of whom were still displaced at the end of 1999. Those who were finding their way back to Brazzaville or other secure areas emerged after months in the forest on the verge of starvation.

But January 2000 arrived with a new cease-fire agreement in hand. The cease-fire held, and the first weeks of relative peace extended into months. By April, nearly 630,000 of the internally displaced had returned home, or at least found somewhere to shelter their families for the medium-term. By November, 2000, only an estimated 20,000 internally displaced persons continue to require emergency assistance; approximately 15,000 Congolese refugees remain in Gabon. These fail to return not for reasons of security, but for fear of lacking a livelihood.

At the beginning of the year, humanitarian access was severely limited due to insecurity. As security expanded, international organizations—and NGO's especially—moved as quickly as they were able to provide assistance, in cooperation with Government. Malnutrition rates—which were catastrophically high amongst those emerging from the forest in 1999<sup>11</sup>—were not as high in the interior by the time relief workers arrived. In large part, the lowered malnutrition rates resulted from the efforts of the people who, once security was restored, immediately began to cultivate. Another factor, however, was that many of those with severe nutritional problems, especially children, had died.

<sup>11</sup> 70 percent of all returnees were suffering from acute or severe malnutrition.; 25-30 percent of "arriving" children under the age of five were severely malnourished. Consolidated Appeal Congo, January 2000.

#### Box 2. Preventing the "Gap" Accelerating Recovery and Long-Term Response

It was quickly recognized that humanitarian needs would not persist or become chronic if recovery assistance arrived in a timely manner. In all too many cases of transition, the oft-cited assistance "gap" opens up soon after the crisis has passed. Emergency assistance declines as circumstances permit, but development assistance takes too long to plan. The gap widens.

Accelerating the planning and implementation of bridging activities and medium-term and long-term development is key. In Congo, the exceptional speed with which events unfolded challenged the international community literally to 'keep up the pace.'

In the year 2000, Congolese and the international community were largely successful in responding to this challenge. As detailed in the sector specific areas, many schools and health clinics re-opened and were rehabilitated, access to the countryside improved, activities were begun to aid with the rejuvenation of agriculture as well as for the social reintegration of ex-combatants and unemployed youth.

Building on these medium-term successes will now depend, to a much greater extent, upon Government leadership, policies and the assistance they receive to implement them. Increased agricultural production will depend upon rural infrastructure, credit and land policy; the health clinics are perhaps re-opening, but the availability of medicines will depend upon the reorganization of drug policy country-wide. Investment will occur only in a climate of confidence, itself dependent upon the construction of an accepted and stable political structure.

The provision of life-saving assistance dropped off in accordance with diminishing needs. In April, MSF/France and ICRC began closing reception and malnutrition centers in Brazzaville

*While the numbers of displaced requiring life-sustaining assistance have fallen dramatically, tens of thousands are not living where they lived before*

as the numbers of displaced arriving in the city slowed to a trickle. Focus shifted first to providing emergency assistance to those in newly accessible areas. Later, attention shifted again to assisting resettlement: rebuilding schools and health clinics, providing emergency shelter, assisting local NGOs to rebuild homes, and providing agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools. For example, a joint UN activity has begun the rehabilitation of 60 schools and 55 health structures. NGOs are doing likewise. Meanwhile, by July, most therapeutic feeding centers were being closed across the country.

While the numbers of displaced requiring life-sustaining assistance have fallen dramatically, tens of thousands are not living where they lived before. Though they may not be huddled in a school for protection, people are living in crowded conditions, lack basic necessities and have lost their livelihoods. The forced flight and looting caused people to lose savings, assets, tools—in short, their capacity to withstand shocks and respond to changing circumstances. At least one study shows that significant numbers displaced from rural areas remain in Brazzaville without work (formal or informal), and are anxious to have work, credit and training.<sup>12</sup>

In response, the Government urged partners to think more of development, taking care to avoid an emergency-development gap. Concentrating itself particularly on issues of infrastructure—repairing the railway line, for example, and re-activating transport services—the Government prepared and began to implement a three-year post-conflict plan.

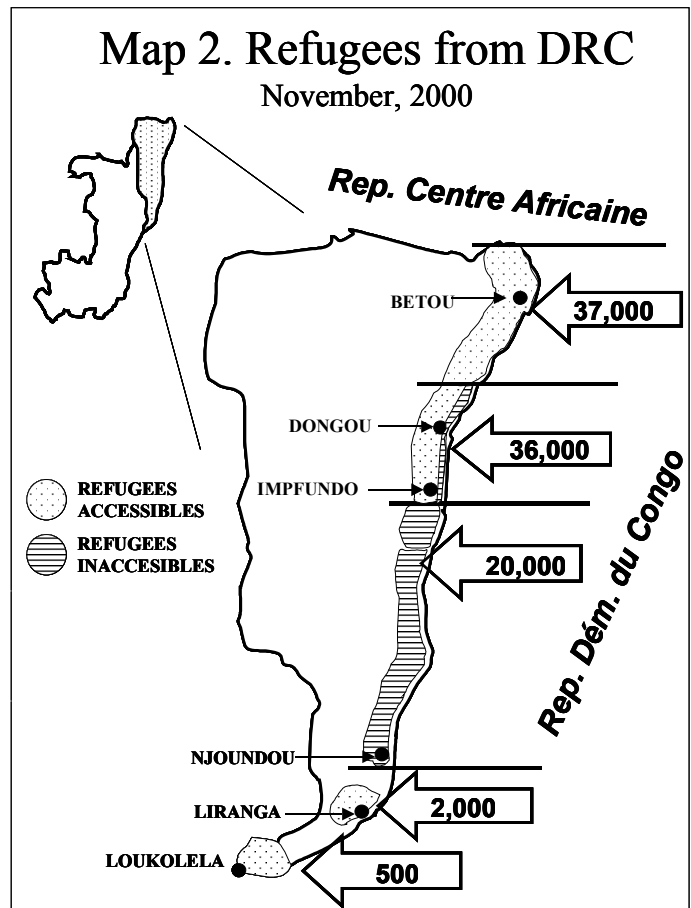
### *The Toll of Violence*

Notwithstanding the remarkable return to relative security today, it is estimated that approximately 50,000 people may have lost their lives due—directly or indirectly—to violence. Orphans have been left for relatives to raise, and many women are struggling with being a single parent.<sup>13</sup>

### *100,000 Refugees from DRC in the North*

While emphasis in the south is shifting from life-sustaining assistance to rehabilitation, refugees arriving in the north from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), coupled with flooding in the north, pose a growing crisis.

By November, 2000, more than 100,000 refugees from the DRC were spread out along the western banks of the Oubangui river.



Although humanitarian access was difficult and the security situation remained precarious, the UN managed to visit the area and physically verified the presence of approximately half of the estimated caseload. The rest are accessible only by navigation, currently prohibited by the Government for security reasons.

Another group of approximately 26,000 refugees resides in Republic of the Congo, composed of 19,000 Angolans from Cabinda Province and 7,000 Rwandan and Burundian refugees. The majority of this group has been locally integrated and concentrates on agriculture as their main activity.

### **Humanitarian Scenarios for 2001**

There are three humanitarian scenarios for Republic of the Congo in 2001, two resulting from internal events and one from regional instability.

#### *Continued Peace or Renewed Violence?*

The continuation of the status quo in Congo would mean reduced emergency assistance complemented by increasing rehabilitation and

<sup>12</sup> ILO and WFP, "Emploi et Protection Sociale: Les espérances des déplacés de guerre de Brazzaville".

<sup>13</sup> The ILO/WFP study shows that 70% of beneficiary households of extended food assistance in Brazzaville are headed by women, p. 12.

development aid. By the end of the year, the remaining 20,000 internally displaced will most likely be settled in at least a medium-term setting. Whether returned home or indefinitely residing somewhere else, the formerly displaced and the communities from which they fled will need assistance recovering from the losses incurred during the conflict.

An alternative scenario of renewed internal violence, however, cannot be completely ruled out, though it currently seems less likely. Fundamentally unresolved political conflict remains which could engender, sooner or later, renewed violence. The planned political events for 2001—a constitutional referendum and the formal planning of elections—may amplify tensions. In such a scenario, the humanitarian community could expect a resurgence of internal displacement and increased poverty.

### *More DRC refugees in 2001*

By September 2000, the number of DRC refugees originating from the Equatorial Province had already reached almost 100,000. This figure may rapidly increase, depending on the evolution of the situation. Contingency planning has already been initiated and preparedness measures (such as emergency stockpiles of non-food items) will be maintained.

Draft conclusions of an Inter-Agency Meeting on Contingency Planning in the Great Lakes Region, held in August 2000, estimated that up to 50,000 more refugees from DRC will flee to Congo by early 2001.<sup>14</sup> This figure continues to be revised, however, and could reach 200,000 in 2001.

### **Common Humanitarian Action Plan**

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan, based upon the possible scenarios, is comprised of three basic elements, which refine the humanitarian aspects of the UN goals and objectives outlined earlier, but which are fully consistent with it.

First, assuming continued stabilization within Congo, focus will remain on scaling-down emergency assistance in proportion to reduced needs, while increasing rehabilitation and development assistance, particularly for the restarting of productive activities. With the continuation of secure access, information will improve concerning where people have (re-)settled and how best to support their recovery and development efforts.

Secondly, recognizing that political stabilization is in progress but not yet complete, the humanitarian community will maintain a watchful presence and remain prepared to respond to any indicators of renewed violence.

Third, the humanitarian community will continue to assist refugees fleeing to Congo, and update contingency planning as necessary. Such assistance will include emergency assistance to refugees, assistance for indigenous populations and support to existing social structures to ease the burden currently placed on limited Congolese capacity. Refugees from DRC already outnumber the local Congolese population in the region of Likouala, along the Oubangui river. The establishment of a refugee programme in this remote area may also serve as a broader catalyst for the initiation of development activities.

#### **Common Humanitarian Action Plan**

1. ↓ Emergency assistance  
     ↑ Rehabilitation of infrastructure  
     ↑ Restarting of productive activities
2. — Continued presence for early warning and potential resurgence of humanitarian needs (internal and/or refugee-related)
3. ↑ Refugee assistance (north)

<sup>14</sup> At the time of the inter-agency meeting in August, there were an estimated 80,000 refugees from DRC in Congo. An additional 50,000 would bring the total to 120,000. By the time of printing (November, 2000), 20,000 more had already arrived.

### III. Economic and Political Management

#### Economic Management

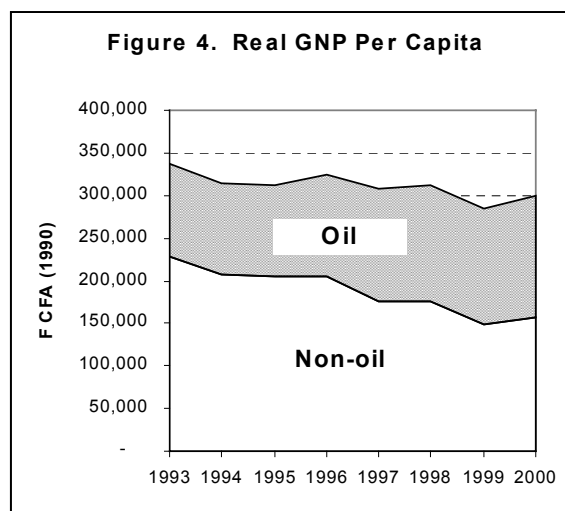
The Congolese economy is characterized by:

- a heavy dependence on oil exports (contributing from one-quarter to one-half of GNP throughout the 1990's and often more than two-thirds of government revenue);
- a small industrial sector (an average of 7 percent of GNP in Congo in the 1990's);
- a high unemployment rate (approaching 40 percent);
- a stagnant agricultural sector which is unable to produce enough food to feed the population;
- a large external debt (total external debt amounts to more than 300 percent of GNP<sup>15</sup>);
- a weak banking sector in which neither the population nor enterprises have confidence; and
- a large measure of uncertainty related to the transition from a state-controlled to a market-based economy, including a privatisation programme.

#### Economic Growth

In the course of the 1990's, real economic growth has not been able to exceed population growth. As shown in Figure 4 in real per capita terms (Francs CFA 1990), from 1993 onwards the economy has shrunk on a per capita basis. The estimates for 2000 however—revised in June to reflect the soaring price of oil—predict real growth for this year.

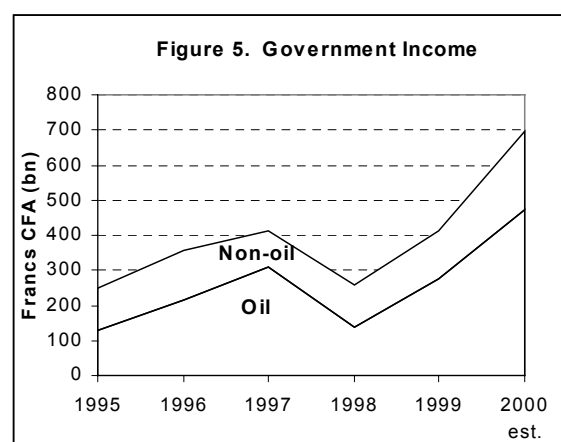
A poverty study in 1997 highlighted the agricultural sector—in particular as impeded by poor transport infrastructure—as a source of potential growth. Others have cited the lack of available credit as an obstacle, in particular for the growth of small enterprises.



#### The Oil Sector and Equity

Figures of per capita GNP, of which oil income comprises a major portion, do not reflect distribution of wealth since they represent a simple average. Outside of those employed in Pointe Noire in the oil sector, average Congolese do not benefit much from this money directly, and even indirect benefits are limited. As the oil is off-shore, there are few associated infrastructural or employment benefits.

Oil revenues impact average Congolese mostly through Government expenditures. Oil receipts provide Government with most of its funds (see Figure 5).<sup>16</sup> These revenues raise the stakes for political competition. Some observers have characterized the violence of the 1990's as caused



<sup>15</sup> "Entrées et sorties des capitaux, 1960-1999", Government of Congo.

<sup>16</sup> In 2000, government revenues are estimated at over \$600 million.

by political elites competing for oil revenues.

In the single-party era, state revenues were shared directly through state-employment. Under the market-economy, however, state employment plays a smaller role in the redistribution of wealth. Instead, oil wealth will have to be redistributed through state investment in development. How Government revenues are spent is of course a political—as well as a technocratic—affair. Given the role of Government as the sole manager of the revenues, transparency as to how income is translated into investment is paramount.<sup>17</sup>

Remaining oil reserves can be expected to provide continued revenues to the state well into the medium-term. Government income is difficult to predict, however, because of its dependence on the global price of oil.<sup>18</sup>

### Industry and Small Enterprise

Industry is underdeveloped in Congo and comprises only about 7 percent of the economy (see Figure 6). A 1997 study by the National Center for Statistics revealed a total of 3,800 registered private companies throughout the country, of which only 38 had revenues of more than 500 million Francs CFA and 2,137 less than 1 million Francs CFA (roughly US\$ 1,500).<sup>19</sup> The vast majority of these enterprises are found in Brazzaville or Pointe Noire.

The Government has a stated goal of supporting the growth of small enterprises and industry. Included in its Post-Conflict Programme are the objectives of reorganizing the Center for the Registration of Enterprises<sup>20</sup> and the liquidation of two other structures which had previously existed to support small and medium enterprise with credit and technical support.<sup>21</sup> They note, however, that they intend to create new structures to replace them in collaboration with development partners, the private sector and civil society.

<sup>17</sup> The Government has passed a new finance law which aims to increase transparency.

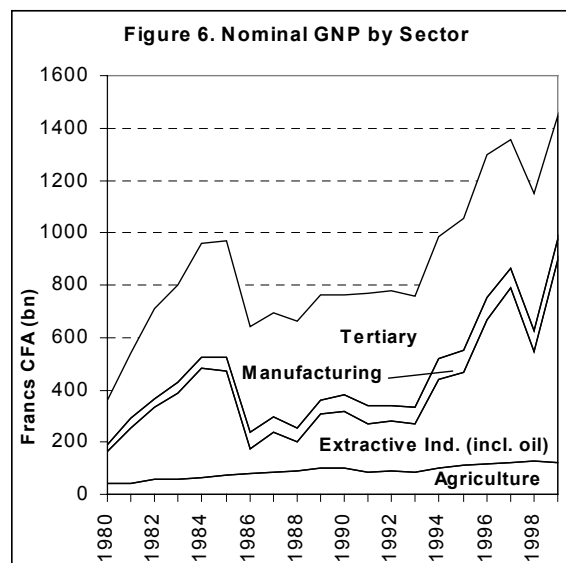
<sup>18</sup> Figure 6 for example shows a major reduction in the contribution of “extractive industries” to GNP in 1986; this was due to falling oil prices.

<sup>19</sup> “Programme Intérimaire Post-Conflict (PIPC) du Congo”, May 2000, p. 116.

<sup>20</sup> Centre de Formalités des Entreprises (CFE).

<sup>21</sup> Fonds de Garantie et de Soutien (FGS) and the Agence de Développement des PME-PMI.

The exploitation of forest products—which contributed between five and ten percent of export earnings throughout the 1990’s—provides another potential area for Congolese industry.



### Privatisation

Linked to the question of industry is that of privatisation. A privatisation programme, supported by the World Bank and the French Development Agency, is in place under the direction of a National Committee. Six major state companies are on the priority list for privatisation, including the oil refinery and distribution company (Hydro-Congo), and principal government enterprises in the area of telecommunications, electricity, water and transport (notably the port in Pointe Noire).

In April, 2000, a joint mission of bilateral and multilateral donors<sup>22</sup> reviewed the privatisation programme, emphasizing the need for increased transparency and increased autonomy on the part of the National Privatisation Committee. Some of the Committee’s recommendations have been overturned by technical Ministries which have considerable—though not transparent—control over the process. Finally, it questioned the level of investment proposed by the Government’s Post-Conflict Programme in the several industries that were due to be privatised.

<sup>22</sup> “Aide-mémoire Conjoint, Mission Multi-donateurs et Multi-disciplinaires des Bailleurs de Fonds, 26 avril – 6 mai, 2000”, pp. 10-11. Donor-members included: World Bank, ADB, ILO, French Development Agency, UNDP, EU and UN-OCHA.

The second level of priority for government privatisation includes forestry and agricultural enterprises (palm plantations and fish farms), hotels in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, and other enterprises in the transport sector. As of September, 2000, no overall report on the status of privatisation was available and none of the major privatisations had yet occurred, although the oil refinery had been re-opened under a private management contract.

### ***Stagnant Agriculture***

As noted in a variety of contexts and as reviewed more deeply in the section Food Security and Agriculture, agriculture is underdeveloped. Macroeconomic management issues pertinent to agriculture include state investment in transport, training and extension, and tax and land policy.

### ***Banking Sector***

The banking sector is very weak. A number of banks have gone bankrupt since the early 90's, resulting in a lack of confidence by individuals and companies. Private sector operators complain of major losses which were not recovered. Individuals, including those with small deposits, find themselves unable to withdraw their money.

Lack of credit is widely cited as an impediment to economic recovery and growth. If credit in Pointe Noire and Brazzaville is scarce, it is virtually non-existent in rural areas (except on a very small scale, usually as a result of women's groups). The *Crédit pour l'Agriculture, l'Industrie et le Commerce*, with a mandate for rural credit, is largely dysfunctional in rural areas. MUCODEC—a credit mutual—has offices open in Pointe Noire and Brazzaville, but is not yet lending in rural areas. The Ministry of Finance, assisted by the World Bank, is facilitating a transfer to new ownership for those banks in the worst shape, and the setting up of a liquidation structure which will protect small depositors.

### ***Transition to a Market Economy***

Moving to a market economy requires simultaneous transitions on several fronts. New

***In 1998, the Government spent more than 150 US dollars per capita on debt service payments, as compared to approximately 10 dollars for health or 30 for education***

laws or regulations are required in nearly every sector, including forests, markets, labor relations, mining, telecommunications, energy and water. At the same time, it is important that the provision of key services does not become interrupted in the

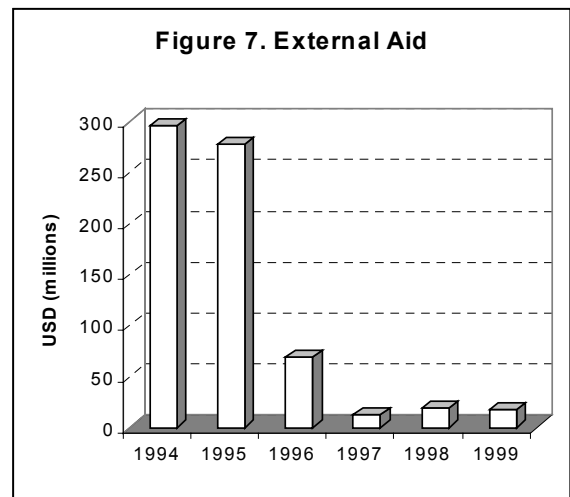
course of transition (such as in transport), which may block economic recovery.

Recently, a new investment charter, drafted by more than 100 private sector and Government representatives, was signed and adopted. It provides for the right to repatriate profits and enables private sector companies to define individual personnel policies, within the limits of labor law and aims to protect enterprises from arbitrary taxes. It was developed to bring Congolese practice in line with CEMAC, a regional common economic zone including Chad, Cameroon, Congo, the CAR, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea.

### ***The Debt and External Aid***

Congo is a highly indebted country. Its debt burden squeezes out investment in development. In 1998, the Government spent more than 150 US dollars *per capita* on debt service payments, as compared to approximately 10 dollars for health or 30 for education.

Accordingly, Congo is preparing its application for the World Bank's Highly-Indebted Poor Country initiative, which allows accelerated relief from debt in exchange for macro-economic stability and pro-poor development policy.





## Democracy and Public Affairs

Since the signing of the cease-fire, the President has announced the Government's intention to lead a national dialogue.<sup>23</sup> The dialogue will take the form of public debate around the draft constitution (see box), which was completed in August, 1999, but not made public until early 2000. The results of this consultation—which was scheduled to begin in September, 2000—are to be presented to the first session of the parliament in the year 2001 (March).<sup>24</sup> The contested points of this proposed process are the level of inclusion, both internal and external (political leaders in exile), and whether or not the dialogue should be led by the Government or by the mediator President Bongo of Gabon (as recommended in the cease-fire agreement).

Once approved by the National Transition Council, a constitutional referendum will be organized (expected June or July, 2001, during the dry season), to be followed by multi-party presidential and local elections. The Ministry of the Interior will be responsible for carrying out a voter registration census prior to the elections.<sup>25</sup> No planned date has been announced for these elections.

### *Decentralization and Local Governance*

Congo is divided into 11 regions (with Brazzaville being its own region), each with a Préfet nominated by the Government. Regions are in turn sub-divided into districts, headed administratively by a Sous-préfet, also appointed. Villages and urban areas are headed respectively by chiefs and mayors, who have been elected irregularly in the past. Under the decentralization law (adopted in the early to mid 1990's), Préfets and Sous-préfets will continue to be appointed.

The decentralization law also foresees financial transfers to both Regions and Districts, having themselves limited means to raise local

<sup>23</sup> President of the Republic, speech of 15 August 2000, and a radio interview with RFI in July, 2000.

<sup>24</sup> In October, 1999, President Sassou-Nguesso had declared that the constitutional reform process would be completed in 2000.

<sup>25</sup> The most recent official census was carried out in 1984. A census carried out in 1996 with the assistance of UNFPA has been rejected by the Government which questions its accuracy.

### **Box 3. Congo Debt Ratios and Criteria for Participating in the Enhanced Highly-Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Programme ( World Bank)**

<b>HIPC Qualifier:</b>	
Total External Debt / Exports	150%

<b>Congo Debt Ratios:</b>	
Total External Debt / Exports	347%
Total External Debt / GNP	300%
Total Debt Service / Exports	13%
Interest Payments / Exports	7%

Source: World Bank web site, HIPC info, "Key Indebtedness Ratios, 1995-1997" (1999)

revenues. These transfers, however, have been irregular.

### *Civil Society and Communication*

Civil society is generally weak in Congo. Until the National Conference of 1991, the Government controlled debate through the single-party state structure, preventing the development of independent non-governmental organizations. In the 1990's, while the number of organizations has grown, they remain young. With the violent conflict and interrupted process of democratization, the Government has been unable to provide an enabling environment in which civil society could play a more important role.

### *Management of Public Affairs*

While managing the process of building acceptable political institutions, the Government must also direct a programme of economic recovery. In the course of 1999-2000, some banks have re-opened and commerce has resumed. The Government has made a particular effort in the area of transport infrastructure, opening the train line from Brazzaville to Pointe Noire in August, operational for the first time after nearly two years. The harbor in Pointe Noire was dredged and airfields were opened in southern provinces, improving humanitarian and development access. The Government has paid salaries for public servants regularly throughout 2000, avoiding the accumulation of more salary arrears. In most of the country, public servants can receive their pay—though with delays—without having to travel to Brazzaville.

#### Box 4. The Draft Constitution Proposes...

- A strong **Presidential system**, without a Prime Minister. Candidates for President must be of Congolese origin and be resident for an uninterrupted period of 24 months prior to elections. He or she must be elected by an absolute majority, utilizing a second round of elections if necessary. The President of the Republic is also President of the High Magistrate Council and the High Council of the Nation. The President's cabinet is limited to 18 Ministers.
- A **National Assembly** of directly elected deputies who cannot change parties once in the Assembly (they lose their seat), and who cannot be Ministers in the Government or hold other public office. A law is voted on once and sent to the President for signature. If the President refuses, the law can be voted on a second time by simple majority. If the President refuses a second time, the law is sent to the Constitutional Court to be promulgated if it is in conformity with the Constitution.
- A **Judiciary** with a Supreme Court and a system of lower level tribunals, whose judges are all nominated by the President as proposed by the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature, for which the President of the Republic serves as President and for which the remaining composition is to be determined by a future law.
- The creation of a **Constitutional Court**, separate from the judiciary, including at least nine members (five directly nominated by the President, four others nominated by the President as proposed by the Assembly (2) and the Supreme Court (2)). All former Presidents are also automatically members of the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court must approve the constitutionality of all laws.

State expenditures in social affairs are of key interest in developing anti-poverty programmes. The allocation of adequate resources is not a sufficient condition for the provision of quality services—poor management or corruption can divert resources—but it is a *necessary* condition.

An image of Government expenditures on health, education and debt service is presented in Figure 8. Education and health expenditures remained relatively constant throughout the 1980's. While other expenditures were dropping due to falling oil prices (1985-86), for example, salaries in health and education continued to be paid. On the other hand, in the early 1990's spending increased on both health and education, in large part due to a 45 percent wage increase in 1991, which was later partially rescinded. Today, the Government spends approximately four and 10 percent of its resources on health and education respectively.<sup>26</sup>

In order to situate Congo internationally, UN reports also look at social sector spending as a

percentage of the overall economy. This yields an idea of how much of a society's resources—as opposed to just the Government's—are being allocated to social sectors that might aid the poor. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa spend on average 6.1 percent of GNP on education, and 2.4 percent on health, almost twice as high as Congo's average percentages since 1995.<sup>27</sup>

The Government's new public finance law, recently passed by parliament, if properly supported, should help considerably with regards to transparency and, consequently, the management of public resources.

Expenditures are only a very broad measure and do not offer much insight as to the distribution or quality of services. The World Bank poverty report suggested in 1997 that, within expenditures, the high wage bill crowds out investment in infrastructure and materials, and proposed that the civil service should be reduced from a high of 80,000 in 1992 to closer to 60,000 by 1999.

*The Government has made a particular effort in the area of transport infrastructure, opening the train line from Brazzaville to Pointe Noire in August*

<sup>26</sup> For the first two decades of Congolese independence, the proportion of expenditures that the Government allocated to health and education were closer to 8% and 22%. Government of Congo, "Dépenses de santé et d'éducation, 1960-1999".

<sup>27</sup> Government of Congo, "Dépenses de santé et d'éducation, 1960-1999".

### Box 5. Transparency and Public Debate

Ensuring that sufficient resources are allocated for social services, and holding Government accountable to ensure that those resources are well used, requires access to information and public debate. As the UN Human Development Report 2000 states: *“Often people have little information about decisions by the government or large businesses that have profound effects on their lives—about building schools, roads, water supplies and irrigation systems or about setting up businesses that would create employment or pollute the environment. Poor people are dependent on public provisioning...But they are also least able to get information about important public policy and planning decisions—and least able to express their views”*.

The United Nations—acting on behalf of the public taxpayers who support it—has the same obligation to be transparent as governments. The same UN report criticizes the lack of UN transparency with regards to the negotiation of structural adjustment programmes: *“Economic policies that will profoundly affect the lives of many citizens were often agreed in closed-door meetings between finance ministers and international financial institutions. Such secrecy would be considered scandalous in the countries of many representatives of these international institutions. This process is fundamentally contrary to a rights-based approach to economic policy”*.

As in other sectors, information is poor with regards to the composition of the civil service, and the number of civil servants is not known. Preliminary data reveals, however, that a disproportionate majority of civil servants are in Brazzaville or Pointe Noire (nearly three-quarters of all civil servants) and are older, as hiring has been frozen for about ten years. Moreover, the structure of the civil service is warped, with nearly two-thirds classified as middle or upper management.

### Human Rights and Justice

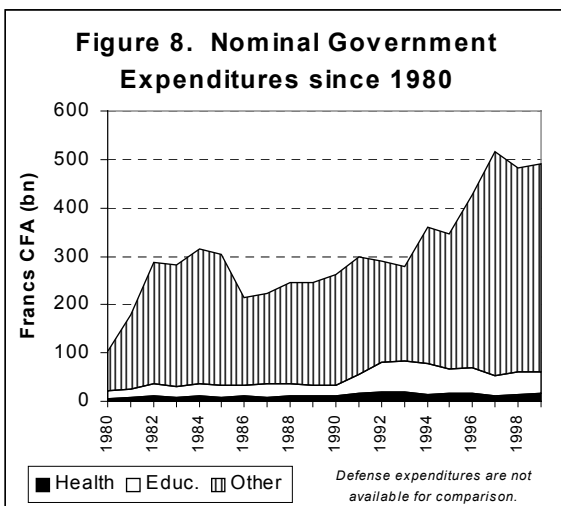
As a consequence of political violence, in Congo attention has been focused since the mid-1990’s on the gravest of rights violations. As was stated in Amnesty International’s review for the year 1999: *“All parties to the conflict took part in widespread fighting, killing and looting ... Some internally displaced persons returned to their home areas during 1999, only to face further violence during or upon their return; they were among the victims of serious human rights abuses, including killings, “disappearances” and rape.”*<sup>28</sup>

More than 2,000 raped women have had the courage to come forward in Brazzaville alone, testifying to extensive raping by combatants.<sup>29</sup> An on-going study is researching the extent of rape in rural areas.

By mid-2000, however, the level of on-going abuses in the areas of individual security had dropped sharply, to the credit of the Government.

The legacy of violence of the early 1990’s nevertheless remains in the form of traumatized women and families who have lost loved ones without explanation or justice. The existence of an organization called *The Association of the Disappeared* testifies to the human cost and social damage of the conflict.

While the amnesty was perhaps necessary for the signing of the cease-fire, a high price is paid by



<sup>28</sup> Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2000*, Congo.

<sup>29</sup> UNFPA. Based on these figures, it is estimated that there were at least 5,000 rapes in Brazzaville alone.

individuals who never see justice done. In 1999 the Government announced the creation of military tribunals to deal with abuses committed by security forces. Other human rights groups have suggested that the Government establish an independent and impartial body to investigate human rights abuses since mid-1997.<sup>30</sup>

*More than 2,000 raped women have had the courage to come forward in Brazzaville alone, testifying to extensive raping by combatants*

*influence. It was unable to ensure fair and expeditious trials.”<sup>33</sup>* No studies have been done, however, to determine the extent of corruption or to assess the level of confidence that the Congolese have in their judicial system.

The judicial system is also weakened by its lack of independence. The draft Constitution, however, declares the independence of the judiciary to be one of its stated objectives. The judicial system proposed by the draft Constitution relies heavily on the President, both for the appointing of judges and the presiding of the Constitutional Court, to defend this independence of the judiciary.

### **Administration of justice**

Along with other government services, the Congolese judicial system has re-opened its doors—if in a limited way—after the years of violence, providing protection in the law for fundamental rights of due process and other legal protections. Congo has ratified almost all of the major human rights conventions.<sup>31</sup>

The judicial system, however, is underdeveloped. The formal justice sector reaches only to the level of the regional capitals, where Tribunaux de Grande Instance can be found. In most regions judicial presence is limited to the President of the Court—accompanied perhaps by a second judge—and a prosecutor. Outside of the regional capitals, citizens present themselves to the village chief or perhaps to the Sous-Prefet of the district, where executive and judicial powers are combined in a single official, reducing the possibilities for a rigorous and open legal process.

Even in the cities, there is room for concern about the capacity of the judicial system to defend the rights of citizens against abuse. It has been reported that Government agents have extorted money from relatives of detainees in exchange for their release.<sup>32</sup> Another human rights review from 1999 has noted: *“The judiciary was overburdened, under-financed, and subject to corruption and political*

### **Freedom of speech**

Political parties operate freely within the limits of the law, holding meetings and accessing the public through the printed media without major interference.

There is a vibrant written press in Brazzaville, with a multitude of newspapers and criticism. There is only one television channel, however, owned by the Government. There are two private radio stations, transmitting in Brazzaville.

Outside of the capital, there is little chance of access to media, limiting public debate. Distribution of newspapers outside of the capital is very limited. Rural areas have no access to television or to FM radio, and cannot receive the national radio either on FM or short-wave.

<b>Copies of newspapers for 100 people</b>	
<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
0.8	0.5

<sup>30</sup> Amnesty International, “Republic of Congo: An old generation of leaders in new carnage”, 1999, p. 42.

<sup>31</sup> Including those against racial discrimination, on civil and political rights, on economic and social rights, against discrimination against women and on the rights of the child. The Government is preparing to ratify the convention against torture.

<sup>32</sup> Amnesty International (2000), p. 2.

<sup>33</sup> US Department of State, “1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Republic of Congo”, p. 2.

## UN Global Conference Goals

International UN conferences also call for global progress in the domain of human rights and democracy. Principle global indicators include the true independence of the judiciary, the regularity of free and fair elections, and a real recognition of freedom of expression. None of these rights can be declared as sustainably respected in Congo until such time as new political institutions will have been agreed upon and effectively put in place. The initial stages of drafting the constitution, and the planning of national dialogue, have both fallen short of global standards of public information—although the Government has pledged itself to stronger public involvement.

### UN Common Objectives in Congo:

#### Support for Democratisation

Support the Government in its efforts to strengthen democracy by:

- strengthening the legislature
- providing support to civil society
- supporting the press and public debate

### Box 6. “Global Conference” Goals for Women

	1990	Current
Eliminate secondary school disparity ( <i>girl/boy ratio = 1.0</i> ) by 2015	(1990) 0.66	(2000) .725*
Eliminate discriminatory employment practices for all non-agricultural posts ( <i>percentage of salaried posts held by women</i> )	Not available	(1999) 14.2%
Equal access to political power ( <i>percentage of government posts held by women, ministers and deputies combined</i> )	(1990) Not available	(1999) 11.0%

Estimated based on partial data from Cuvette, Kouilou, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Pool.

## Gender Inequity

In Congo, women are regularly and systematically discriminated against.

In education, while the number of girls in school is significant, it is well below the number of boys. This is particularly true in secondary education. Based on available information from several regions, female students only comprise 33 percent of the total at the level of higher secondary school (*lycée*).<sup>34</sup> Some causes of this reduced percentage include young marriage, adolescent pregnancies, and discrimination by parents.

In the area of reproductive health, maternal mortality rates have worsened through the 1990's, a result which can be seen as being caused by the general non-

respect of women's rights. A mere two percent of women have access to contraception, depriving women of a fundamental tool for directing their own lives and those of their family.<sup>35</sup> Infant and child mortality rates, disaggregated by boys and girls, are not even available. The discrimination of the economy against agriculture and rural areas—as detailed throughout this report—can itself be seen as discriminatory against women, since the workplace dominated by women is not found in urban areas, but in the fields.

*A mere two percent of women have access to contraception*

### Women and War

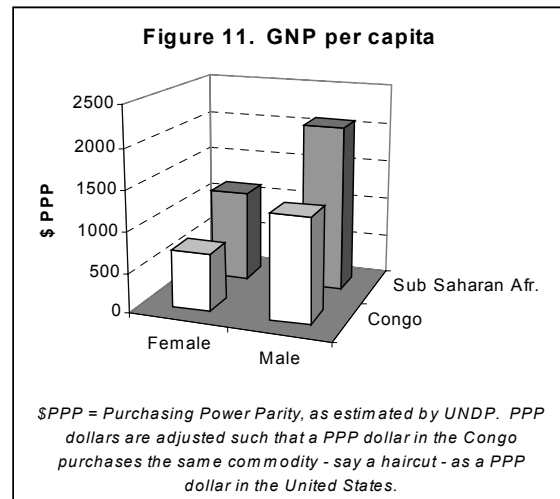
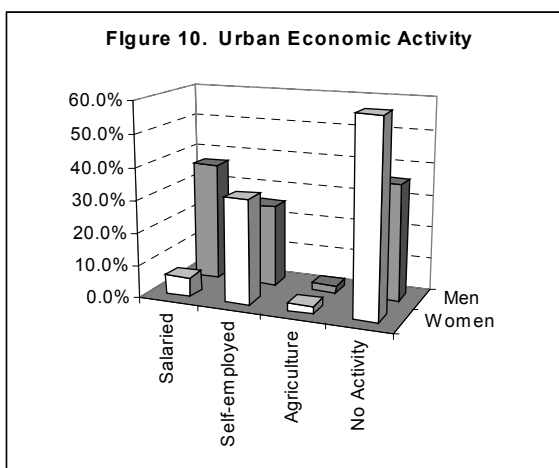
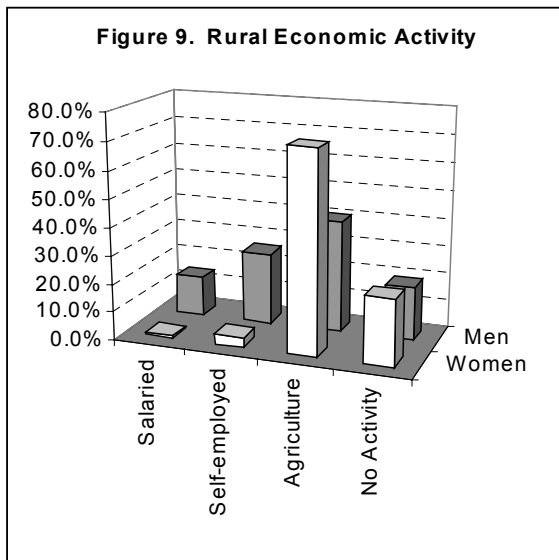
The civil wars of the 1990's have hurt women's position in Congolese society. Many women were raped. The high number of rapes that occurred testifies that commanders and political leaders did little to stop raping by the militias that they armed and directed. The legacy of this violence includes traumatized women and children of rape. Many women have simply had their opportunities for a “normal” life stolen, as

<sup>34</sup> Based on information gathered by the UN in October, 2000. Women are under-represented as teachers too, comprising 29% of primary teachers and only 8% of post-secondary professors or teaching assistants.

<sup>35</sup> “Politique National de la Promotion de la Femme”, 1999, p. 16.

cultural biases affect their opportunities for marriage and normal social engagement.

The war and the associated worsening of poverty threaten women's lives in a number of ways. In an era of increased poverty, families are more likely to be forced to choose which children can attend school, with the likelihood of boys being chosen over girls. Similarly, women are more likely to be forced into domestic work. The number of female-headed households has increased, not only adding to the responsibilities of women but increasing the likelihood that their children will be raised in poverty. In the context of increased poverty, more women are being forced into prostitution. It has been reported that women now comprise 52 percent of the national population.



### Economic Inequity

Quite simply, women's work is done in poorer conditions for less pay. They face discrimination when searching for salaried employment (and thus suffer from higher unemployment). They are the principal workers for agricultural production (though more men, in particular youth, are engaging in agriculture than before). UN household nutrition surveys found that whereas 28 percent of men interviewed had a salaried post, the figure was only four percent of women.<sup>36</sup> The Ministry for the Promotion of Women estimated that in 1990 only one-third of civil servants were women, but up from one-quarter in 1985. Figures 9 and 10 show how adult men and women are occupied in both urban and rural areas.

### A Development Index for Women

The Human Development Index, uses three basic measures: per capita wealth, literacy and life expectancy. In two of these three areas, women in Congo fall behind men. Women's per capita wealth in Congo is estimated at only 54 percent of that of men (Figure G.4). Women's adult literacy stands at 71.5 percent, compared to 85.7 percent for men. Concerning life expectancy, in Congo women outlive men—as is true the world over—by nearly five years (51.1 years versus 46.7).

<sup>36</sup> Based on UNICEF random household surveys in 1999 in Kouilou (Pointe Noire and rural), Brazzaville, and a forest zone and a plateau zone in the north.

## A Lack of Real Power

As is stated in the National Policy for the Promotion of Women, the accepted superiority of men in Congolese culture requires that “*women must adopt an attitude of submission towards men and are excluded from traditional places of power where decisions are made, even if in matrilineal societies [like the Congo] women’s opinions are sought out. This situation yields the so-called ‘noble’ roles to men, whether within the couple, the family or the nation; it leaves women with...those economic activities which are the least remunerative and which minimize the value of women’s work.*”<sup>37</sup>

### **Room to Improve in the UN-Congo: Where are the Women Leaders?**

In Congo, the UN’s report-card for empowerment of women in leading roles is poor: in our own UN Country Team there is not a single woman out of 10 agency heads.

The Beijing conference for women held in 1995 emphasized the need for women to play increasing roles in politics; as a result, the percentage of government posts (cabinet and parliament combined) assigned to women has become a global indicator. The need for women leaders, of course, extends beyond government (see Box).

In Congo, the percentage of women Ministers or members of parliament is already weak. But even more strikingly, at lower levels—where rural women interact daily with the administrative authority of the state—women have practically no representation at all. At the regional level, there are no women Préfets and one woman Secretary General (the chief administrative officer to the Préfet). One level below, at the District, there are virtually no women Sub-Préfets or Secretaries General for nearly 90 districts. But these lower level administrative authorities wield significant power over women’s lives.

## Legal Rights

In the law, women’s rights are well protected. They are equal before the law in various areas, including labor law, family law, social security law, and via international instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which Congo has ratified. Women can inherit land.

Reality, however, differs from these principles enshrined in the law. Women have more difficulties accessing credit, they are culturally channeled into domestic work and young marriage. The weakness of the judicial system at the local level does not help. Since there is no independent judicial branch of government reaching to the village or even district level, there is no independent judicial channel available to national authorities to enforce the law, under which women are equal.

### *UN Common Objectives in Congo:*

#### **Support for Gender Equality**

Reduce inequality between women and men in Congo by:

- taking into account the impact on women of all activities across sectors, including the measurement of that impact
- promoting income-generating activities specifically for women
- strengthening the forums where women can organize, express themselves and contribute to democratization

<sup>37</sup> Politique Nationale de la Promotion de la Femme”, July 1999.

## IV. Social Services and Livelihoods

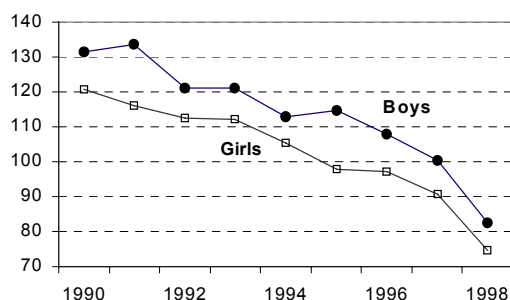
### Education

While Congo's adult literacy rate is quite high for Sub-Saharan Africa, reflecting a strong education programme since independence, enrollment and the quality of education have been in constant decline since 1990.<sup>38</sup>

In order to reverse this decline, schools first need to be reopened and repaired. Fighting and massive displacement in the south—notably in the Pool, Niari, Bouenza, and Lékoumou—effectively shut down education services in those zones. Students and teachers fled; fighting destroyed many schools and the lack of order permitted the looting of others. The Government estimates that 1,714 schools of all kinds need repairing.

During the 1999-2000 school year approximately 80 percent of primary schools in the affected zone in the south had re-opened.<sup>39</sup> However, schools remain in need of repair, to be refurnished with desks, doors and windows, and students need slates and books. Both teachers and students will have to return in order for enrollment rates to recover.

**Figure 13. Gross Primary Enrollment Rate Congo 1990 - 1998**

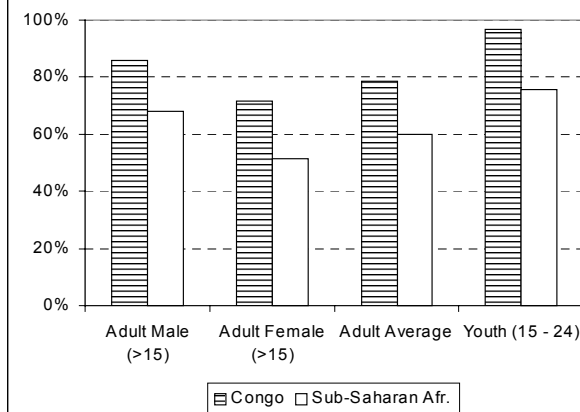


As measured by Gross Enrollment: all primary students, regardless of age, divided by the estimated number of primary aged children in the population. Net (age adjusted) rates are not available due to lack of data concerning the age of those enrolled in primary school. Net (age adjusted) rates would give the percentage of primary-school-aged kids who are in school and permit comparison with other countries.

<sup>38</sup> In fact, measured adult literacy rates have improved throughout the 1990's. There is a time lag, however, between falling primary enrollment rates and the impact of that decline as seen in adult literacy rates.

<sup>39</sup> UN estimate based on local figures, September 2000.

**Figure 12. Literacy Rates, 1998**



A second fundamental challenge is quality of education, a problem identified in the early 1990's. In response to the call for "education for all" launched at the UN global conference on education in Jomtien, Congo identified specific targets. Given the strength of Congolese education at the time, these objectives focused on quality refinements, namely increasing pre-school enrolment, reducing the number of students repeating grades and increasing primary school exam success rates.

*Not only was there a failure to achieve quality improvements in the 90's, but gross enrollment rates declined as well*

#### Primary and Pre-school Education

By the academic year 1999-2000, however, Congo had made virtually no progress on any of these indicators. Pre-school enrollment had

**Box 7. Jomtien 1990: "Education for All"**

Congo-specific objective	1990	Current
Preschool enrollment <u>increased</u> to 10%	2.8%	(1997) 1.2%
Grade repeat-rate <u>reduced</u> by 50%	36%	(2000) 37%
Primary exam success rate <u>increased</u> to 80+%	n/a	(2000) 60%*

\*Year 2000 grade repeat is a UN estimate based on local figures, September, 2000. Primary exam success rate from National Education Council report, May 2000.

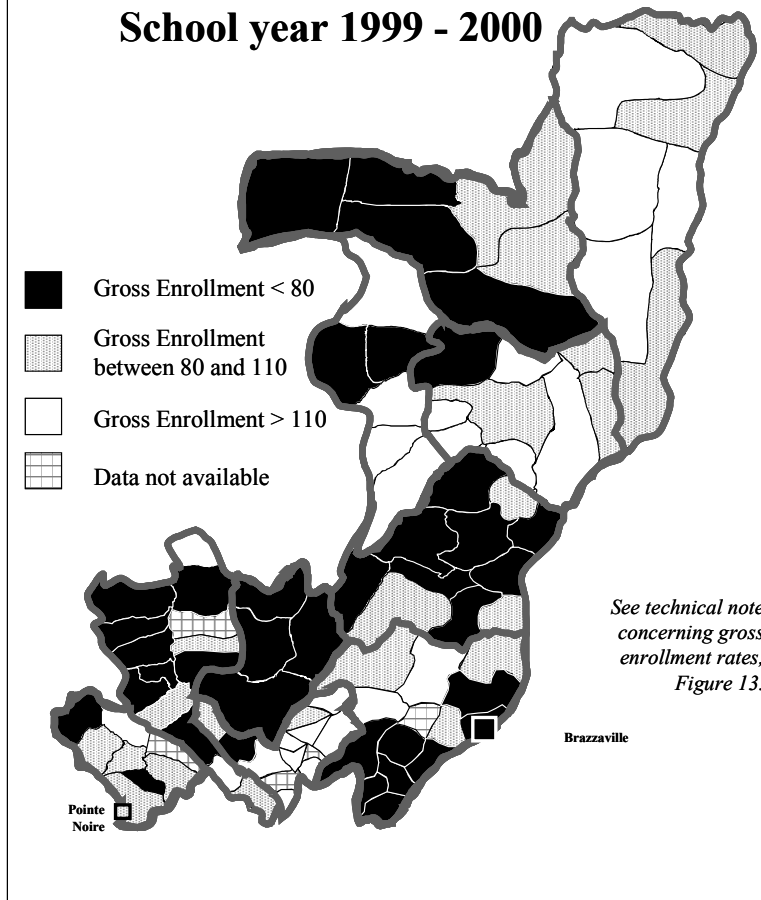


already dropped by more than half by 1997, and the most recent data for the 1999-2000 academic year show no improvement in either grade repetition or primary exams.

Not only was there a failure to achieve quality improvements in the 1990's, but gross enrollment rates declined as well, as shown in Figure 13. Map 3 shows current estimated gross primary enrollment rates across the country. While clearly the political instability and violent conflict of the 90's is the leading explanatory factor in this decline, government policy in education and structural adjustment (preventing hiring) also played a role.<sup>40</sup> In the 1990's, more than 15 Ministers, Secretaries of State and High Commissioners for Education have been responsible for policy at different times, impeding effective long-term planning.<sup>41</sup>

The insufficient presence of qualified teachers presents a major obstacle. Not only are student-teacher ratios generally high, but there is a severe problem of urban bias. In rural areas, where single-teacher schools are common, the need for teachers to instruct not only a great number of students but also all six grades at once amplifies the problem. Figure 14 shows that, in the course of the decade, while student-teacher ratios have improved in urban areas, they have

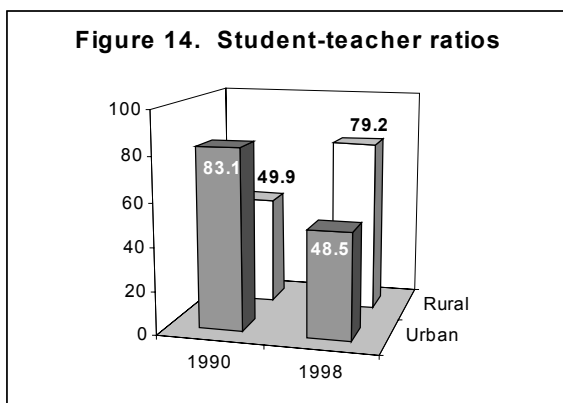
**Map 3. Estimated Gross Primary Enrollment Rates School year 1999 - 2000**



deteriorated in rural zones.<sup>42</sup> The UN attempts to help rural schools in particular through its 'school-in-a-box' programme, wherein a rural teacher receives in a single kit the minimum necessities for all six grades of primary school.

Even while there are simply not enough teachers, the National Education Council has identified at least two personnel management problems. First, the number of educational staff in administration as opposed to teaching is far too high.<sup>43</sup> Second, a large number of teachers are accepting posts in other ministries while remaining on the education payroll, amounting to a transfer of resources away from education.<sup>44</sup>

**Figure 14. Student-teacher ratios**



<sup>40</sup> "Education pour Tous – Bilan à l'an 2000", January 2000, Brazzaville, Ministry of Education, p. 11.

<sup>41</sup> "Education pour tous", p. 4.

<sup>42</sup> "Education pour tous", p. 11. The improvement in urban areas is in part due to the legalization of private schools in the early 1990's, which immediately flourished where there were resources to pay for them.

<sup>43</sup> In 1992 "the amount of wages paid for administration was nearly as high as teacher salaries for primary and general education combined", World Bank, "Congo Poverty Assessment", 1997, p. 31.

<sup>44</sup> National Education Council report, spring 2000, p. 17.

## *Community Participation*

Communities are increasingly active in their local schools. The Congolese parents and student association is an active member of Congolese civil society.<sup>45</sup> Their efforts need to be supported.

In addition, a significant number of primary teachers are so-called *vacataires*, meaning teachers hired directly and paid for by parents. These teachers offer education where it would otherwise not exist, but the ad hoc nature of their service is not conducive to improving quality. In some regions *vacataires* comprise up to 45 percent of all primary teachers.<sup>46</sup>

## *Secondary and Vocational Education*

Secondary education is split into two levels—four years of general college (CEG) followed by vocational training or three years of *lycée*. Results from an informal UN survey for the 1999-2000 academic year suggest that 25 to 35 percent of primary students pass on to the CEG and perhaps another quarter on to the *lycée*.

Within the general drop-off of students between primary and secondary education, girls fare worse, particularly at the *lycée*. Data for 1999-2000 suggests that girls comprise nearly 48 percent of all primary students, just under 42 percent of CEG students, and only 33 percent of students at the *lycée*.<sup>47</sup>

Vocational training institutes are generally fewer than the *lycée* and need improving. Secondary schools of all kinds are in insufficient quantity and suffer from low quality. Education is currently not well-tailored to the needs of the new but struggling market economy.

Many development partners, including the UN, have activities focusing on training programmes for adults however. Activities ranging from increasing functional literacy to improving women's micro-enterprise and credit management skills. These activities aim in particular to respond

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<sup>45</sup> Association des Parents d'Elèves et Etudiants Congolais (APEEC).

<sup>46</sup> Regions which reported on the presence of *vacataires* include Bouenza (45% of all primary teachers), Likouala (15%), Sangha (45%), Cuvette (11%) and West Cuvette (31%).

<sup>47</sup> Based on reporting regions for secondary information disaggregated by sex, including Brazzaville, Cuvette, Bouenza, Pool and Kouilou. UN informal survey, September 2000.

to changes in the labor force and social situation after the war (i.e. more women-headed households and a gap of children whose schooling has suffered due to the disturbances of war and displacement).

## *Post-secondary Education*

Mariem Ngouabi University is the principal university in Congo, located in Brazzaville. Operated by the state, it faces similar problems to other education facilities: lack of materials due to looting, damage due to war, and an insufficient teaching staff. The University, which was never properly equipped in the first instance, needs to rebuild and stock its libraries, equip its language and scientific laboratories and rehabilitate its classrooms. Such poor quality of post-secondary education contributes to 'brain drain' from Congo. In 1996, there were approximately 18,000 students and 600 professors at the University.

While the post-secondary education structure faces financial constraints, it has been criticized for preserving university scholarships to the detriment of teachers and materials—at all education levels.<sup>48</sup>

Prior to the civil wars, the Government had planned to open other campuses of Mariem Ngouabi University, in the other provinces. These plans were never implemented.

In addition to the public university, there are also at least two small private universities, including the Université Libre du Congo and the Bilingual University of Congo. There are also some other private "institutes of higher learning" operating in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire on a small and limited basis.

## *Scientific and Practical Research*

Institutes for scientific and practical research have also been affected by looting, damage and neglect. These include the Office of Scientific and Technological Research Overseas, the Centre for Agronomics of Loudima and its associated activities with Agri-Congo, the National Institute for Research and Pedagogical Action, and the Centre of Hydrobiology of Moussaka. Practical scientific research could play an important role supporting the growth of private enterprise and the development of the agricultural sector.

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<sup>48</sup> World Bank "Congo Poverty Report, 1997", p. 31.

## ***Culture and the Arts***

The organization of the Panafrican Music Festival (FESPAM) every other year in Brazzaville provides Congo with an opportunity to develop a scientific specialty in the area of music, celebrate African musical heritage, and promote a means for generating employment. Related activities include the development of a museum of African music and a Pan-African Center for the Study of Musicology.

The holding of FESPAM in Brazzaville is a source of pride for Congolese and offers an opportunity to promote the culture of peace through music. Throughout FESPAM '99, held in Brazzaville before the cease-fire was signed, there was not a single spark of violence.

Beyond music, there is the potential to develop craft and artisan skills in Congo, to preserve and celebrate Congolese culture, increase the emphasis on the culture of peace and contribute to the creation of livelihoods. In the formal sector, one cultural industry that was active before the war, the *Industrie Africaine de Disques*, is now closed.

## ***Teacher Training***

There are three teacher training colleges in Congo, one for primary instructors, one for secondary and post-secondary teachers and one for vocational training. While all three are functioning, they suffer from many of the same limitations as the rest of the education network: damaged infrastructure, looted facilities and insufficient financial support.

## ***Private Schools***

The National Conference held in 1991 in Congo legalized private schools, but the percentage of students attending private schools is small. As elsewhere, the existence of private schools is limited to cities and towns, and is utilised largely by the elite. Data suggests that teacher-student ratios are twice as good (i.e. 30 or 40 students per teacher instead of from 50 to 100) as in public schools.<sup>49</sup> However, lack of effective regulation results in highly varying quality of schools.

The legalization of private schools has also allowed religious institutions to re-start schools that from decades before.

## ***Education: A Collective Enterprise***

Nearly all UN agencies have a role to play in education. Whether in making links between scientific research and seeds for farmers, technical training and employment in a market-based economy, or improving female enrollment, UN agencies need to cooperate in order to take advantage of natural synergies with education. The education system provides, for example, a forum for dealing with as diverse social issues as drugs, reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases, citizens rights and a culture of peace.

Another opportunity for collaboration is presented by the refugee caseload in the north, where it may be possible to incorporate refugee assistance into efforts principally aimed at strengthening national capacity.

### ***UN Common Objectives in Congo:***

#### **Support for Education**

Increase school attendance through:

- Rehabilitation of schools
- Programmes in support of the post-Jomtien goals (improved quality through teacher training; increased pre-school attendance)
- Increased female attendance in secondary school
- Rejuvenating post-secondary institutions and research
- Supporting continuing education to help cover the educational "gap" caused by the war (functional literacy)
- Technical and vocational training (management of micro-credits) to support improved livelihoods, especially for women
- Promote a culture of reading, theatre, and art amongst youth
- Promote booklet "Facts for Life"

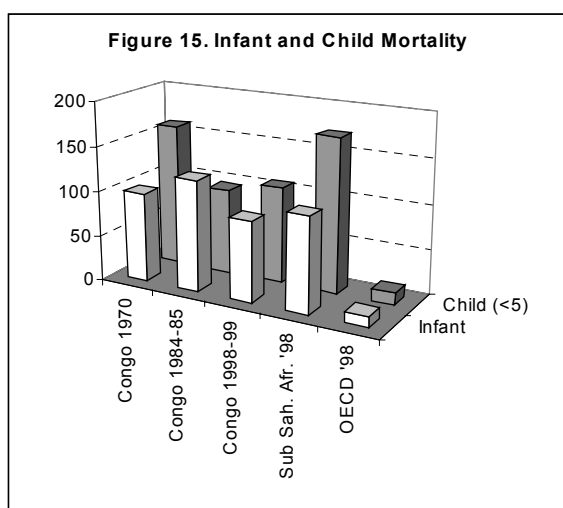
<sup>49</sup> UN estimate based on Brazzaville data, 2000.

## Health

Health indicators are consistent with Congo's ranking as a higher-than-average Sub Saharan African country. Infant and child mortality rates<sup>50</sup> (as shown in Figure 15) lie below those for Sub-Saharan Africa, even towards the end of the 90's after a decade of violence.<sup>51</sup> The principal strength behind these relatively solid indicators is the extensive health network built in earlier decades.

Today, this extensive system lies neglected. It suffered first the financial crisis of the 1980's, which included a general freeze on hiring as part of a structural adjustment programme. No medical staff have been hired since 1985.<sup>52</sup> During the decade of social and political crisis that was to follow, the health system simply continued to decay, ignored.

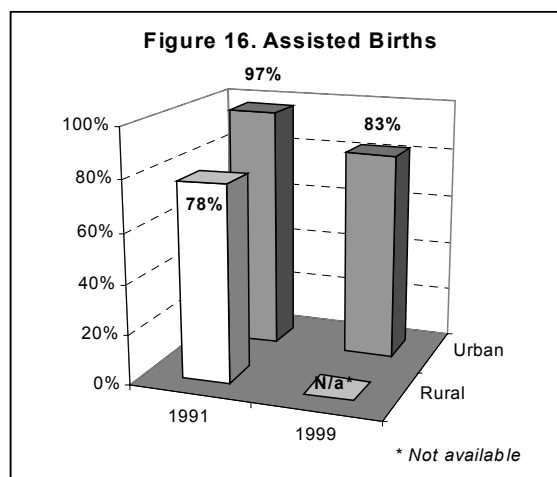
As a result, health gains have slowed and even turned negative. Since the mid 1980's, for example, infant mortality has improved only slightly (but not beyond its 1970 level); child mortality has worsened. Since independence, life expectancy in Congo has been about two years longer than the average for Sub-Saharan Africa. In the 1990's, Congo lost this lead. Whereas the effects of HIV/AIDS have reversed the trend of increasing life expectancy across Africa (Congo included), in Congo the additional causes of violent death and worsening health structures have



<sup>50</sup> Infant and child mortality rates are given per 1,000 births.

<sup>51</sup> 1998 figures miss the effects of the third and latest round of violence, however, which started on December 18<sup>th</sup>, 1998.

<sup>52</sup> Republic of Congo, "Politique de Santé National, 2000", 2000, p. 10. However, other data suggests that recruitment did occur in the early 1990's. See Political Management.



made the decline even greater.

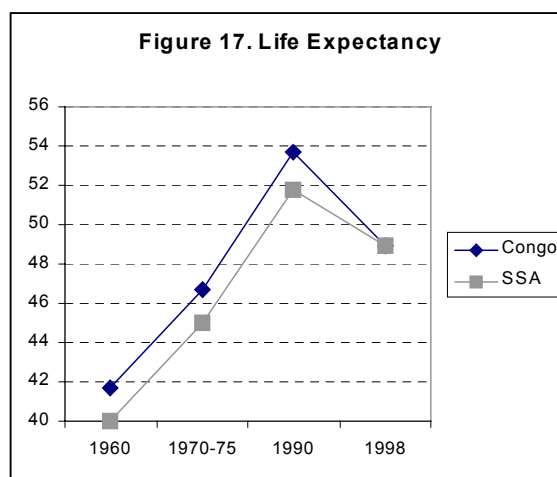
As is consistent across sectors, the neglect has particularly damaged the quality of services in rural areas, where even data is difficult to obtain (see Figure 16).

The lack of progress made during the 1990's has only heightened the need for rapid improvement if Congo is to meet the global goals for health, most of which are targeted for 2015.

### Maternal and Reproductive Health

Global conferences have highlighted three indicators for maternal health: maternal mortality, the number of births assisted by qualified attendants, and access to contraceptives. Each of the first two indicators were supposed to be halved in the final decade of the millennium. Instead, they worsened (See Box 8).

One indicator which has improved—though it was not chosen by the global conferences as a key indicator—is the number of pre-natal visits. In both rural and urban areas, the number of women



visiting medical staff while they were pregnant improved throughout the 1990's.<sup>53</sup> (Figure 18)

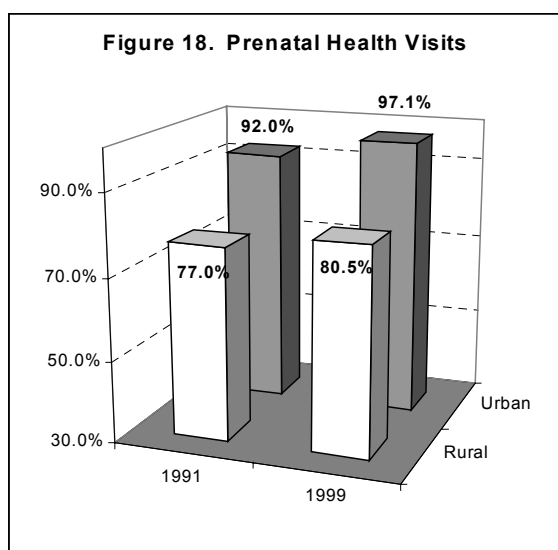
The low level of contraceptive use combined with high juvenile sexual activity in Congo has resulted in a high level of adolescent pregnancies, with negative consequences for reproductive health and newborn child development. Sexual violence committed during the conflict aggravated this situation.

A significant increase in the HIV transmission rate is feared, requiring further inquiry. One recent study by the Ministry of Health revealed that 6.6 percent of pregnant women in Brazzaville carried the HIV virus as compared to 15.5 percent in Pointe Noire. At least one local NGO has called for the creation of a solidarity fund for AIDS victims.<sup>54</sup>

### Epidemiological Surveillance and Morbidity

As in other sectors, viable epidemiological and health system data is not available, and the early warning system for the detection and response to epidemics is largely dysfunctional. It is important to support the Ministry of Health in the implementation of its new epidemiological surveillance system, not only for early warning purposes but also to improve the management of the existing health system.

The programme against major leading causes of morbidity (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria acute respiratory infections, and malnutrition),



<sup>53</sup> UNICEF nutritional surveys, 1991 and 1999, compiled by WHO.

<sup>54</sup> Médecins d'Afrique.

including the vaccination programme, has been neglected since the conflicts in 1997. The massive displacement of people in the forests permitted the emergence of diseases formerly eradicated or controlled such as sleeping sickness, river blindness, leprosy and bilharzias.

The current leading cause of death is malaria. In 1997, leading causes of death were estimated to be malaria (by far), diarrhea-related illness, measles, tuberculosis and AIDS.<sup>55</sup> AIDS, however, had become the leading cause of death amongst the 19 to 45 age group.<sup>56</sup>

The polio and vitamin A vaccination programme was restarted in 2000 with assistance from the UN. The first two rounds of vaccinations had coverage rates of 96 and 106 percent.<sup>57</sup>

### More Staff for the Existing Infrastructure

Congo's health system suffers from a major deficit of qualified health staff. Health training centers are either closed due to the war or are dispensing inappropriate training for the current situation. Nationwide, estimates are that more than 15 percent of nurses have no or insufficient training.<sup>58</sup> There are very few medical specialists

Box 8. "Global Conference" Goals in Health		
Health Care and Children's Health	1990	Current
Universal access to primary health care (within one hour's walk)	(1985-95) 83%	Not available
Reduce infant mortality by one-third from 1990 levels by 2015	(1990) 83	(1999) 90
Reduce child mortality by two-thirds from 1990 levels by 2015	(1990) 110	(2000) 108
Maternal Health	1990	Current
Maternal mortality: 50% reduction between 1990 and 2000, and 50% again by 2010	(1990) 890	(1999) 980
Births assisted by qualified attendant 50% reduction between 1990 and 2000, and 50% again by 2010	(1990) 86%	Not available
Universal access to contraceptives (measured by contraceptive use rate)	Not available	(1999) 2%

<sup>55</sup> Ministry of Health, 1997.

<sup>56</sup> World Bank, "Congo Poverty Report, 1997", 1997, p. 25.

<sup>57</sup> UNICEF.

working in Congo.

It is urgent to provide refresher training to increase the skills of existing health personnel, to re-open health training facilities and update the curriculum. Increasing the number of health personnel is of course linked to the budget.

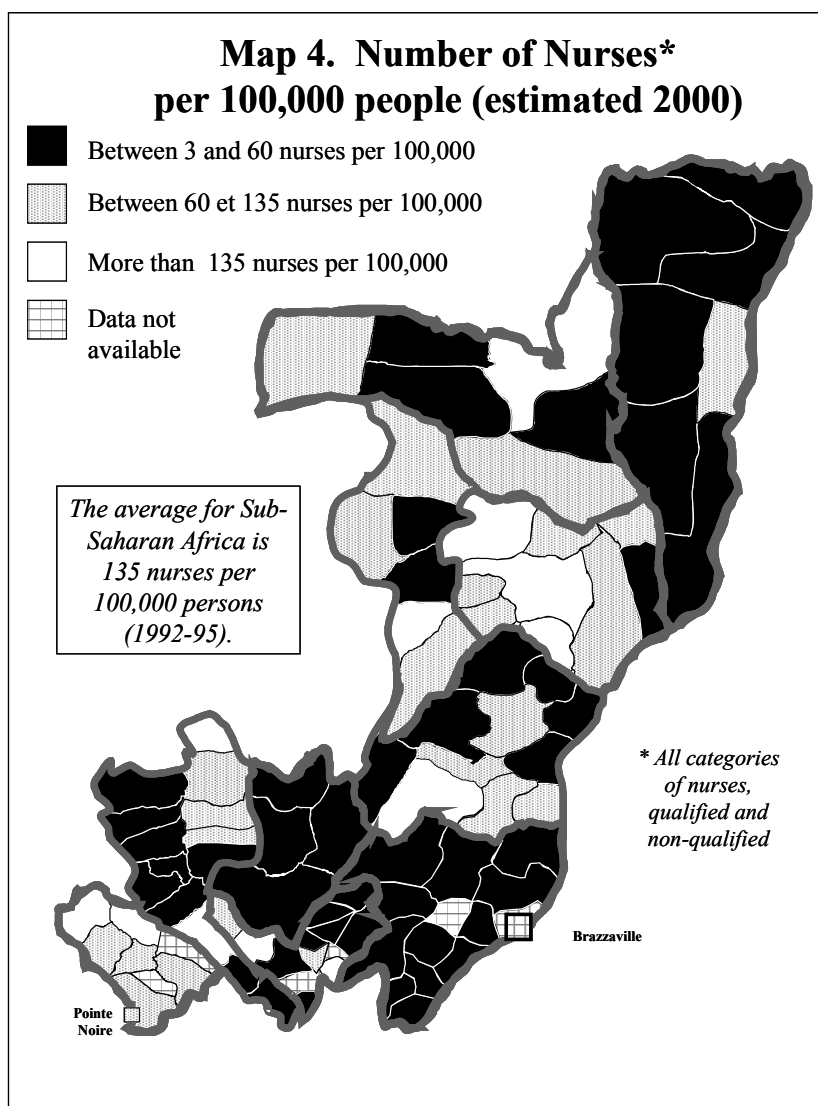
The management of existing health personnel poses another challenge. Although the national health policy promoted since 1992 focuses on basic services, the majority of financing—as of 1997—was still allocated to administration and hospitals. More than three-quarters of health personnel are working in Brazzaville or Pointe Noire (see Map 4). There is an imbalance in the age of health professionals, as in other branches of the civil service, due to the hiring freeze. Increased transparency and improved management of the civil service in general should help render the allocation of health resources and staff more effective.<sup>59</sup>

### Cost Recovery and Community Financing

Another response to lack of financial resources lies in the possibility of local cost recovery mechanisms, which has permitted many clinics to remain open in spite of the obstacles. In accordance with the Bamako initiative of 1987, cost-recovery was integrated into national policy, although it was not implemented evenly across the country, interrupted by war (national coverage is 30 percent). In principle, funds generated through cost recovery schemes are to be managed by a committee of local health professionals and community members. About 60 percent of the received funds are to be used for drugs, while the remaining 40 percent are to be used to help the

<sup>58</sup> UN survey, September 2000. Included in the “no training at all” category are the so-called *aide-soignant*.

<sup>59</sup> France anticipates providing assistance for the administration of the civil service.



administration, pay bonuses for doctors visiting local clinics, and hire extra staff.

The principle of cost-recovery has been accepted by the national health care system, though there is no data concerning the extent of its usage or its efficiency.<sup>60</sup> The International Committee of the Red Cross, Caritas and CRS have experimented with cost-recovery in some areas.

As in education, an emphasis is put on supporting improved community participation through training and capacity-building on the one hand, and increasing decentralisation of authority and means on the other.

<sup>60</sup> The Politique Nationale de la Santé, 2000, refers to “initial financial contribution of the community and direct payments by users”, (p. 13) as one of the means to finance health care.

## A Shortage of Medicine

A second major constraint—in addition to the lack of medical staff in the field—is the lack of medicine. In 1995 a new law created a parastatal organization called the Center for the Purchase of Essential Medicines (CENAMES). Although not active during the conflict, in 2000 the Government provided CENAMES with approximately 500,000 dollars to purchase medicines. The European Union, France and the UN plan on assisting CENAMES with its distribution system and the purchase of generic medicines.

In the meantime, medicine is in short supply. Private suppliers—legal and illegal—fill the void. The general shortage of medicine makes available medicine expensive, and the lack of effective regulation is dangerous for consumers. Informal surveys have revealed the presence of expired drugs for sale.

### The Health Structure

The basic unit of the Congolese health system at the community level is the **Integrated Health Center** (CSI). Although in the past there were also village health posts and dispensaries, these structures will either become CSI or be eliminated. In exceptional circumstances, in sparsely settled areas, communities may take the initiative to maintain a dispensary, to be supported by the community or the region.

The National Health Policy of 1992-96, which initiated these basic reforms, aims in rural areas to one have one CSI per 2,500-10,000 (one to four CSI's per 10,000). A recent, informal UN survey asked regional health authorities to identify the number of “health centers” currently operational. These results are presented in Box 10 alongside the Government’s interim targets (2000-2002) and long-term plans (2003+) for the number of CSI's.<sup>61</sup> Of the 139 CSI that the Government targeted to support during the 2000-2002 period, they count 115 in need of rehabilitation.

The informal survey data suggest that about 60 percent of what local health officials consider to be “health centers” are open and operational,

while approximately 25 percent are “severely damaged.”

The national health policy plans for 21 referral hospitals and five general hospitals (including one for the military). A former category of ‘basic hospitals’ will be eliminated; structures will either be upgraded to referral hospitals or become “extended” CSI's. Poor rural infrastructure for travel and communication, however, combined with a lack of funds renders the referral system largely dysfunctional.

### Box 9. Community Health Infrastructure

	No. of health centers* operational	No. CSI planned, 2000-2002	No. CSI planned, 2003+
Kouilou	45	23	54
Niari	44	13	34
Bouenza	31	18	36
Lekoumou	12	8	16
Pool	66	12	24
Plateaux	20	9	29
Cuvette C.	45	10	10
Cuvette O.	4	6	12
Sangha	14	6	10
Likouala	16	6	16
Brazzaville	n/a	28	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>301</b>

\* Based on a UN informal survey (September 2000) with regional health staff. ‘Health centers’ includes some dispensaries and village posts, (reported simply as ‘operational health centers’) not just official CSI's.

### Non-governmental Health Facilities

In addition to the state health facilities, there are also a considerable number of private pharmacies and health clinics, particularly in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.

In the interior of the country, Caritas in collaboration with the Catholic church has an extensive health system, which includes both pharmaceutical supply and medical consultations.

<sup>61</sup> Local authorities may be counting former dispensaries or village health posts as CSI which are not yet recognized as such in Brazzaville, explaining the greater numbers.

*UN Common Objectives in Congo:*

### **Support for Health**

Reverse declining health indicators by:

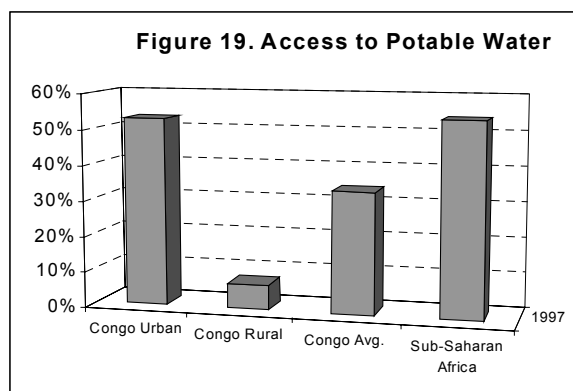
- Rehabilitation of community health infrastructure
- Strengthening of capacity of health professionals (training)
- Support for the renewed epidemiological surveillance system
- Support for programmes targeting key diseases, including the routine and polio/vitamin A vaccination programmes
- Improving community capacity for hygiene and the prevention of disease, including IE&C activities

## **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation**

In Congo, having a reliable access to potable water depends largely upon whether or not you live in an urban centres (Figure 19). High rates of urbanization resulted in a public policy focused on urban water supply. The general availability of water in rural areas—if only in rivers and streams—has made it easier not to emphasize the provision of potable water in rural areas. Paradoxically, the result is that despite the presence of sufficient water, Congo's citizens have less access to potable water than the Sub-Saharan average.

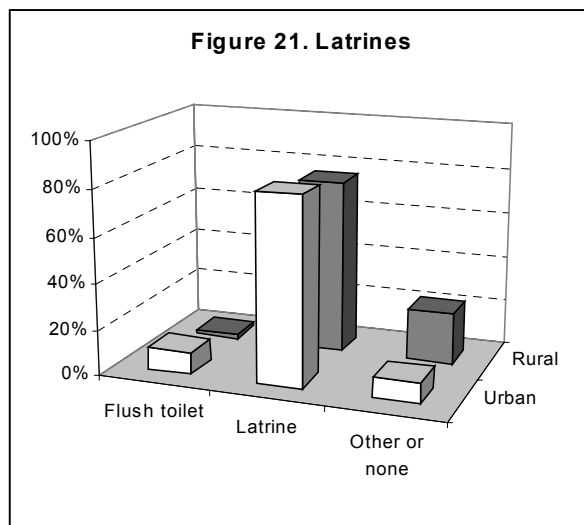
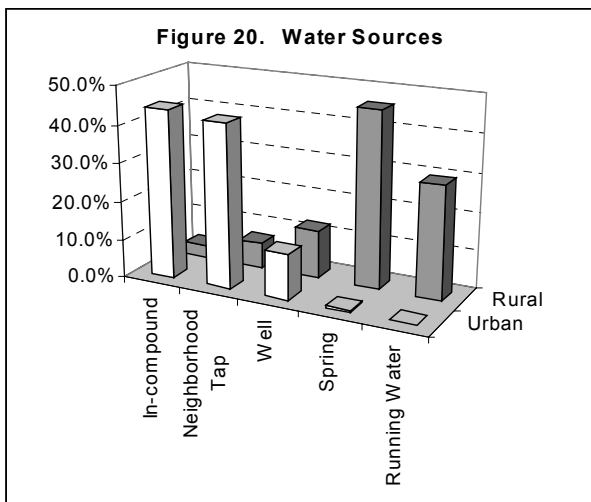
In urban areas, the delivery of potable water is managed principally by the state National Water Company (SNDE). The Government's Post-Conflict Programme (PIPC) calls for its privatisation. The Programme plans an investment of approximately US\$18m<sup>62</sup> in this sector (not entirely for the SNDE) over three years. Planned expenditures in the area of water provision do not provide a sufficient level of detail to determine the percentages allocated to urban or rural sectors.

A number of organizations have in 2000 undertaken the rehabilitation of existing spring catchments in rural areas. Water systems in some rural towns have also been assisted. The installation of Mark II hand pumps on existing deep tube wells is also being planned. Water systems in some rural towns have also been restored.



<sup>62</sup> PIPC, May 200, p. 60. Under a different section of the PIPC, more resources are allocated for water. However, in this section there is a single line item of approximately US\$62m combining health, social services, water and sanitation making it difficult to interpret.





### Sanitation

In the area of sanitation, however, the Congolese preserve their status as being above the average for Sub-Saharan Africa. In Congo, only 31 percent of the population is without even an improved or traditional pit latrine, compared to 52 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>63</sup> This is perhaps partly explained by Congolese citizens' high education rate, enabling them to be aware of improved sanitation habits. Also, unlike for the provision of potable water, individuals are better able to improve their own circumstances directly. Current efforts focus on upgrading traditional latrines to be in conformity with standards for 'ventilated improved pit latrines'.

In Brazzaville, however, a decaying sewer system poses a potential health hazard, and requires investment to avoid the spread of epidemic diseases.

*UN Common Objectives in Congo:*

**Improved Water & Sanitation**

Improve access to potable water and hygiene practice through:

- Rehabilitation and construction of water (especially rural) systems, wells and tube wells
- Promote healthy community hygiene practices

**Universal Access to Water**  
*4<sup>th</sup> Global conference on women  
 Beijing, 1995*  
*Global Summit for Social Development  
 Copenhagen, 1995*

Both of these global UN conferences in 1995 established the objective of universal sustainable access to potable water by 2025.

<sup>63</sup> Human Development Report 2000, Table 4.

## Food Security, Nutrition, Agriculture

There are two overarching issues concerning food security and agriculture facing Congo:

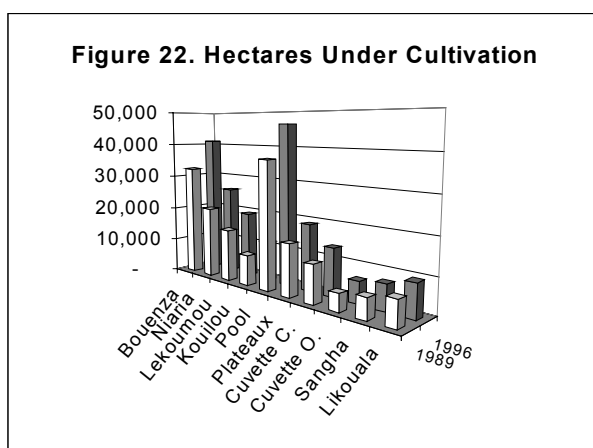
- i) Returning displaced persons—particularly vulnerable groups—will continue to need recovery assistance, particularly agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools and seed protection rations; and
- ii) there is vast, untapped potential for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing in Congo, which could contribute to food security, employment and economic growth.

To this list can be added the issues of the nutritional status of vulnerable populations—in particular women-headed households and children growing up in poverty—and the needs of incoming refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

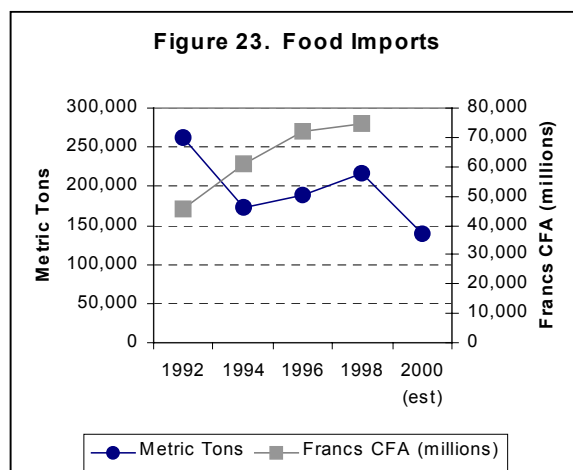
### *Agricultural Recovery in the South*

The southern regions—particularly the Pool and Bouenza—comprise the breadbasket of the nation, (Figure 22<sup>64</sup>). Since the majority of the fighting and resulting population displacement occurred precisely in these areas, the immediate causes of food insecurity are clear.

Consequently, there is a need both to i) import food to cover the deficit caused by falling production, and ii) to distribute agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools to help restart



<sup>64</sup> The data needs to be treated with caution, however, as the inter-regional proportions (i.e. Pool's production as a percentage of total production) are exactly the same over a number years. FAO in collaboration with the Government will be undertaking a study of 5 regions, to start before the end of



agricultural production. In the year 2000, NGOs and the UN provided assistance to more than 70,000 vulnerable households with seeds and tools in war-affected areas.<sup>65</sup> In the year 2001, assistance will continue to be provided to those not having received assistance earlier. In addition, programmes will turn progressively towards seed multiplication and other capacity-building activities for sustainable development.

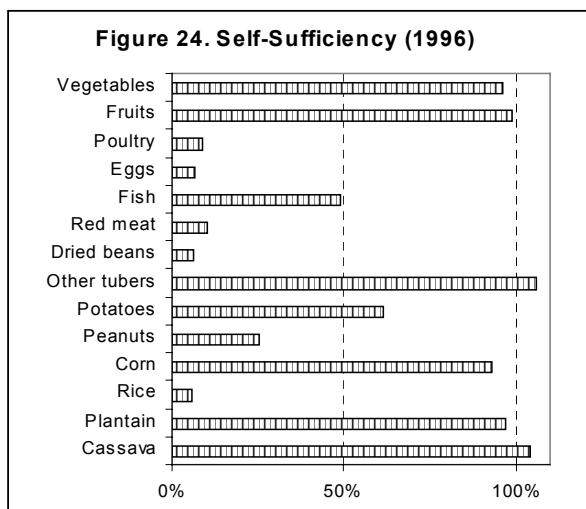
### *Chronic Food Insecurity*

Beyond the immediate food needs of the displaced and the associated drop in production (due to displaced agricultural labor, lost seeds and tools, and destroyed infrastructure), lurks a more fundamental food security problem in Congo. Throughout the 1990's, Congo has been a net importer of food, in amounts even greater than for the year 2000 (Figure 23). Congo is self-sufficient in cassava and other tubers but imports much of its protein, including meat, fish, poultry and eggs (Figure 24). Although data shows that Congo was mostly self-sufficient in fruits and vegetables in 1996, since the war it appears that a significant level of fruits and vegetables as well are imported, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Congo's need to import food indicates likely food insecurity. Importing food is expensive (for consumers), uses hard currency which could be used to import goods that Congo could not

the year, to update the data (Plateaux, Sangha, Pool, Cuvette West, and Kouilou).

<sup>65</sup> Including CRS distributions to 7,000 households. ACF has also distributed seeds and tools in Pool.



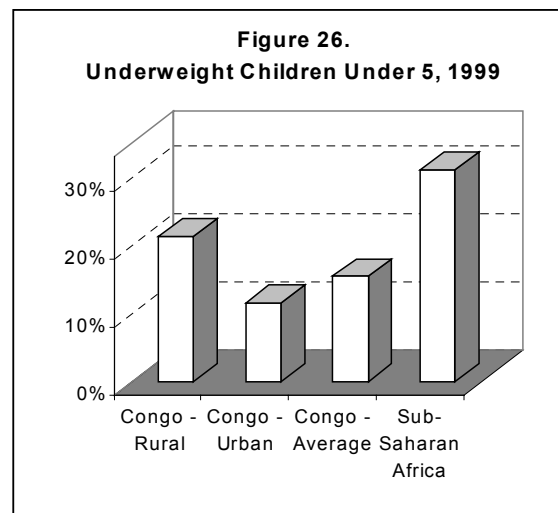
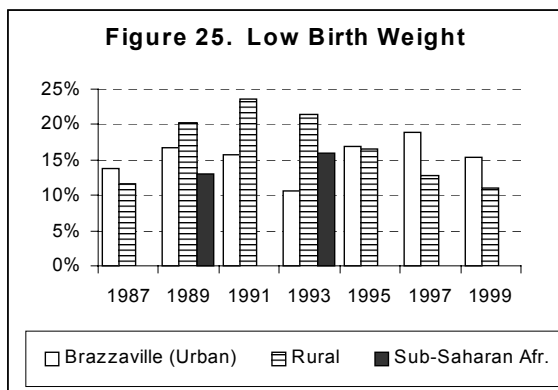
produce on its own, and substitutes for agricultural employment. High rates of urban poverty mean that expensive foreign food contributes to food insecurity. In rural areas, poor transport infrastructure raises the prices significantly of imported foods, as well as prohibiting produce to reach markets.

### Nutritional Status

The available nutritional data confirms a history of chronic food insecurity. Low birth-weight has fluctuated between 10 and 20 percent throughout the past fifteen years, in both urban and rural settings (Figure 25). Within in rural areas, nutritional shortfalls vary considerably by ecological zone, reflecting a high level of subsistence farming, widespread poverty, and a lack of intra-regional commerce.<sup>66</sup>

Data from 1999 for the non-war-affected suggests that the peace-time situation in Congo is nevertheless better than the Sub-Saharan average, perhaps reflecting the abundance of potential for agriculture, permitting subsistence farming and the provision of Brazzaville with manioc.<sup>67</sup>

Global conference goals concerning nutrition aim to reduce severe and moderate malnutrition among children by one-half between 1990 and 2000. This goal was not met in Congo. Chronic malnutrition did not improve, and the wars aggravated food insecurity, leading to epidemic levels of malnutrition in 1999. The worsening



situation of nutrition in Congo has required the addition of malnutrition among the priority diseases in the country.

School feeding programmes have been proposed as one mechanism to address chronic malnutrition while at the same time increasing both enrollment and the quality of learning.

### Blocked Agricultural Potential

Despite the history of food insecurity and food imports, Congo has a vast, untapped potential for agricultural production. In fact, agricultural production was higher in the 1970's. Between 1970 and 1998, agriculture's proportion of the economy halved, from 22 to 11 percent. The small proportion of agriculture is largely due to a massive rural exodus and the absence of an effective national agriculture policy.

It is stunning that only 1.4 percent of Congo's arable land is cultivated, down from 2.0 percent in 1995. This fact both complicates the analysis and provides grounds for optimism. It must be explained why agricultural production is not higher when there is plenty of land, there is—or was—traditional capacity to cultivate, and there is

<sup>66</sup> See UNICEF household nutritional surveys, for example.

<sup>67</sup> UNICEF household surveys. The data reflects a reasonably accurate picture of the non-war situation, as surveys were not done in areas of massive displacement and affected zones.

an excess of demand (as demonstrated by food imports).

There are multiple causes. The emphasis on the creation of a large state structure and state-owned enterprises encouraged urban migration. Urbanization, in turn, engendered the loss of agricultural skills and a cultural shift away from traditional production and consumption. The lack of free markets—for land as well as produce—diminished incentives for investment and production.

Poor transport infrastructure contributes greatly to this underdevelopment in agriculture. A 1997 poverty study underlines the fact that high transport costs contribute to both rural and urban food insecurity: farmers are unable to sell their produce while urban consumers face high prices.<sup>68</sup> This year, reports of rotting food for lack of distribution have been received. Poor transport also complicates the distribution of agricultural inputs (such as seeds and tools) and the dissemination of technical information.<sup>69</sup>

A lack of credit at both the national and particularly the local level is routinely identified as a major obstacle. By late this year, MUCODEC (a credit mutual), one of perhaps only two banks which still retains consumer confidence, was only at the stage of opening their offices and were not yet lending in rural areas.

#### **A need for data**

In agriculture, information is needed, broken down by geographical and ecological zone, regarding production, prices, area of under cultivation, transport and credit availability. The UN in cooperation with the Government will be undertaking a study, to start before the end of the year, of five regions. However, lack of funds prevents the study from being national in scope. Demographic data of all kinds is key for planning in all sectors.

<sup>68</sup> World Bank, "Congo Poverty Assessment, 1997", pp. 5-9.

<sup>69</sup> The Ministry of Agriculture notes that while in rural areas 60% of women are cultivators as opposed to only 40% of the men, 90% of the agricultural extension agents are men, who may not communicate information to women as effectively. To increase the number of female agricultural extension workers requires not only a change in hiring practice, but also new emphasis on girls in technical skills in school. Draft National Strategy for Agriculture, Aug. 2000, p. 23.

### *It is stunning that only 1.4 percent of Congo's arable land is cultivated*

The storage and management of agricultural products presents another problem. Facilities built and operated by government have been abandoned due to their heavy costs, but remain out of use. The Ministry

has proposed that they either be liquidated, or rehabilitated by the Government and rented to private operators.

Shifting labor skills and habits presents another challenge. Many have lost agricultural and/or the inclination to live in rural areas. The pro-urban bias recorded throughout this document provides a disincentive to move to a rural zone.

Agricultural-based rural industries that once

#### **Box 10. Stuck in the Mud**



Photo: Ben Tamboula

Inaccessibility to most of the interior is no longer about security and 'humanitarian access', except to refugees in Likouala in the north where this is a major problem. But lack of physical access to the interior strangles the rural sector and agriculture. Even many regional capitals do not have reliable road access. Secondary roads and agricultural feeder roads are impassable, neglected during peace and targeted during war. The resulting high transport costs make prices higher for urban consumers and lower for producers. While roads crumble, reports of rotting food—harvested, but not delivered—have been received.

A joint donor mission (April 2000) signaled its support for a 1998 Government plan to overhaul the maintenance system, including a clarification of lines of authority and responsibility (especially for managing equipment), the privatisation of the state-owned road company, and increased local control and contracting of small enterprises, which could also contribute to rural employment. More transparent systems for the management of funds and the awarding of contracts were recommended.

### **Box 11. Land Law: A Key Policy Framework**

In 1983, the Government passed a law nationalizing the ownership of all land, transferring traditional rights to manage land use away from village chiefs. Eight years later, participants at the National Conference demanded that this policy be over-turned: land rights were returned to traditional chiefs immediately.

Concerned that customary land use would not promote agricultural development, in 1992 the Government drafted a new legal framework for a market economy. The drafts included the right to private ownership, the right to legal title provided by the Government, and the right to transfer that title (e.g. sell or bestow it to inheritors). The drafts were never acted upon, however, and with the ensuing civil wars they have fallen by the wayside.

While in some senses access to land is easy in Congo—one can present oneself to a village chief and simply request the use of a certain parcel of land—it is largely limited to those with current ties to a particular region (where you know the chief), to small areas of land, and the rights are often given only on a year to year basis. This impedes migration from urban to rural areas (or the creation of neo-rural cultivators) and discourages investment. Particularly damaging is the policy of charging a tractor tax for those able to pay for mechanized plowing.

Reform is politically sensitive. Turning to private ownership means that traditional chiefs will, incrementally and in accordance with every sale, lose power over resources. In the meantime, however, serious disincentives to investment in agricultural production remain.

were run by the state are, like their urban counterparts, abandoned but not yet privatised. The same is true for offices which used to assist commercialization, for coffee, cocoa and tobacco.

Tax policy can also inhibit production. In the mid-1990's, for example, imported chickens were taxed, but imported chicken-feed was taxed even higher, discouraging local production. Taxes on export products provide a similar disincentive.<sup>70</sup> Informal, ad-hoc taxes can also discourage investment.

Finally, access to land—while reportedly “easy” in one’s native region through traditional chiefs—is uncertain for those seeking to invest in commercial farms and/or for those outside of their home zones (see Box 11).

#### ***Agricultural Research***

Agriculture research institutes in Congo have, in the past, provided assistance with improved seeds and seed multiplication and more efficient use of animal resources. Valuable research in particular was done concerning cassava.

Scientific research institutes were looted and damaged during the war, however, and the principal one, IRD<sup>71</sup>, has closed. All of the research institutes lack qualified personnel and financing.

<sup>70</sup> World Bank, “Congo Poverty Report, 1997”, p. 6.

<sup>71</sup> *Institut de la Recherche du Développement*.

#### ***A Sector with Promise***

Realizing the agricultural potential requires providing the correct incentives and a multi-sectoral approach. Rural life will have to improve (schools and health clinics) and the proper economic incentives (roads, markets and legal access to land) will have to exist in order to reverse the trend of chronic food insecurity.

#### ***UN Common Objectives in Congo:***

#### **Food Security and Agriculture**

Increase agricultural production and productivity, through:

- Rehabilitation and intensification of food production through the provision of high quality inputs and more efficient warehousing, transport and commercialization
- Assistance to women cultivators and their associations
- Promotion of animal husbandry, fish-farming and agro-forestry
- Researching alternatives to current constraints: rural isolation, land law, the absence of agricultural credit, weak farmer organizations and inefficient rural extension.
- Formulation and implementation of a national rural development policy

## Employment and Livelihoods

Creating employment—and livelihoods more generally—is seen unanimously as an overarching objective for Congo. Increased employment is at the center of many overlapping challenges: how to help ex-combatants; how to help those who worked—or aspired to work—for the state; what to do with the high number of unemployed youth, women and urban residents; and how to convert an economy from state-controlled to market-driven.

The overall picture is one of mass unemployment. Out of approximately 965,000 young adults between the ages of 15 and 35, less than 2 percent have employment in the formal sector, according to estimates.<sup>72</sup> Data is scarce and often out-of-date (Box 12). People are mostly engaged either in self-generated informal activities or agriculture, or are unemployed. Women are significantly under-represented in salaried positions (see Gender Equity). They provide the bulk of agricultural labor, which is itself neglected.

*Out of approximately 965,000 young adults between the ages of 15 and 35, less than 2 percent have employment in the formal sector*

### Post-Conflict Challenges

In the medium-term, a number of donors (the EU, the US and France) along with the UN are interested in labor intensive public works projects. These activities are seen as way to deal in particular with the problem of unemployed youth who might otherwise have difficulty avoiding the temptations of political violence or banditry, and will contribute to re-monetizing the economy. Activities also focus on assisting women with seeds and tools, credit assistance and training.

### The Informal Sector

The UN estimates that only five percent of Congolese have a regular, salaried post. Increasing access to sustainable livelihoods will consequently depend upon the ability to support the growth of the informal sector.

### Universal Access to Employment

#### *Global Summit for Social Development Copenhagen, 1995*

This global conference called for universal access to employment. Three principal indicators—none of which are currently available for Congo—include:

- percentage employed by age group
- unemployment rate
- informal / formal employment ratio

Not only do informal opportunities need to be expanded—through training of women and youth

and improved access to credit—but mechanisms for social protection need to be envisioned. Since it is unrealistic to expect that social safety nets built around formal employment will reach the bulk of Congolese, mechanisms providing social support for those in the informal sector must be enacted. Recently, the National

Transition Council has indicated its dedication on this issue.

In support of the development of the informal sector and small enterprise, the

### Box 12. Occupation of Active Population

	Percentage	Estimated Total
Total population (est'd)		2,850,000
Adult population (>15) (est'd)	55%	1,561,000
Agricultural population (FAO / Ministry of Ag. est'd, 2000)	40%	
Occupations found during UNICEF household nutrition surveys (note A)		
Salaried (state and private)		15.5%
Self-employed		25.1%
Agriculture		23.5%
No Activity		36.0%
Number of civil servants (non-military) (note B)		(1995) 70,000
Number of civil servants (military)		Not available
Number employed by state enterprises (note C)		(1990) 28,000
Number of adults employed in the formal, private sector (note C)		(1990) 96,000

Sources: Total population and adult population from the Government.

Notes: A. Random household samples in Kouilou, Brazzaville, and one forest and one savanna region. The ILO, however, estimates that only 5% of the general population is involved in the "formal" sector.; B. World Bank (1997); C. National Health Policy (1992).

<sup>72</sup> Multi-donor Aide Memoire, April 2000.

Government has proposed in its post-conflict programme the creation of a Congolese Employment Fund which would support training and credit for micro- and small enterprise.

### *Associations and Social Dialogue*

Creating employment is linked to the macro-economic structure, an enabling environment for private investment, opportunities for the growth of the informal sector, improved government and private programmes for training and credit, agricultural policy, and so on. The causal linkages are complex, and decisions taken by leaders have wide-spread impact. To increase public debate and dialogue requires greater access to improved information, and support to organizations—whether traditional labor unions, employers’ associations, or associations of youth or women—to participate in that dialogue. Unfortunately, many of these associations have suffered from the war and the closure of enterprises and require recovery assistance.

#### *UN Common Objectives in Congo:*

### **Employment and Livelihoods**

Increase employment, across all sectors of activity as a cross-cutting theme, by:

- Supporting the design of a national employment policy, including improved data collection/analysis
- Supporting labor-intensive and income-generating activities for the post-conflict situation
- Providing training oriented to market opportunities and credit, particularly for youth and women
- Provision of credit for micro (informal) and small enterprise
- Supporting organizations for social dialogue around public policy affecting employment
- Assessing the impact of all activities across sectors on employment
- Encourage and support the creation of youth associations

## **Reintegration**

Reintegration is an ill-defined category with different meanings for different actors. In Congo, it is often used to refer to youth who have participated in the political militias<sup>73</sup> of the 1990’s. The term is also employed to refer to the return of internally displaced people or refugees.

### *Reintegration of Ex-combatants*

As of June 2000—six-months after the cease-fire—an estimated 25,000 ex-combatants were searching for a way to re-integrate into normal society and earn a living.<sup>74</sup> Map 5 shows the estimated location of these former militia members, concentrated heavily in the south where the fighting took place, while Figure R.1 shows an approximation of their affiliation.

The Follow-up Committee has the official responsibility, as a body representing both rebels and government, of overseeing disarmament and monitoring reintegration.

The elements of the cease-fire which concern militia members directly include: i) ex-militia members will benefit from a general amnesty; and ii) those who were civil servants—whether a soldier or a school-teacher—will regain their former employment.

As of mid-summer 2000, of the estimated 25,000 ex-militia, more than 20,000 had been identified by the Follow-up Committee for demobilization.

Of these 20,000 or more who have been identified, more than 1,800 are former soldiers who are being re-integrated into the army. To the credit of the Government and the army, this programme has proceeded smoothly, contributing to stability. More than 500 were identified as civil servants, who will simply return to their posts.

The remainder of those identified have fewer prospects for earning a livelihood, being neither soldiers nor civil servants. Reintegrating this group

<sup>73</sup> Three main groups of militias fought starting in 1997: the Cobras (who fought in alliance with the current President Sassou), the Cocoyes (who fought in alliance with the former President Pascal Lissouba) and the Ninjas (who fought in alliance with the former Prime Minister and Mayor of Brazzaville, Bernard Kolelas). Alliances have shifted over time, however.

<sup>74</sup> The Government’s PIPC states a figure of 15,000. Given that many participated for short periods only and shared weapons, counting the actual number is an inexact science.

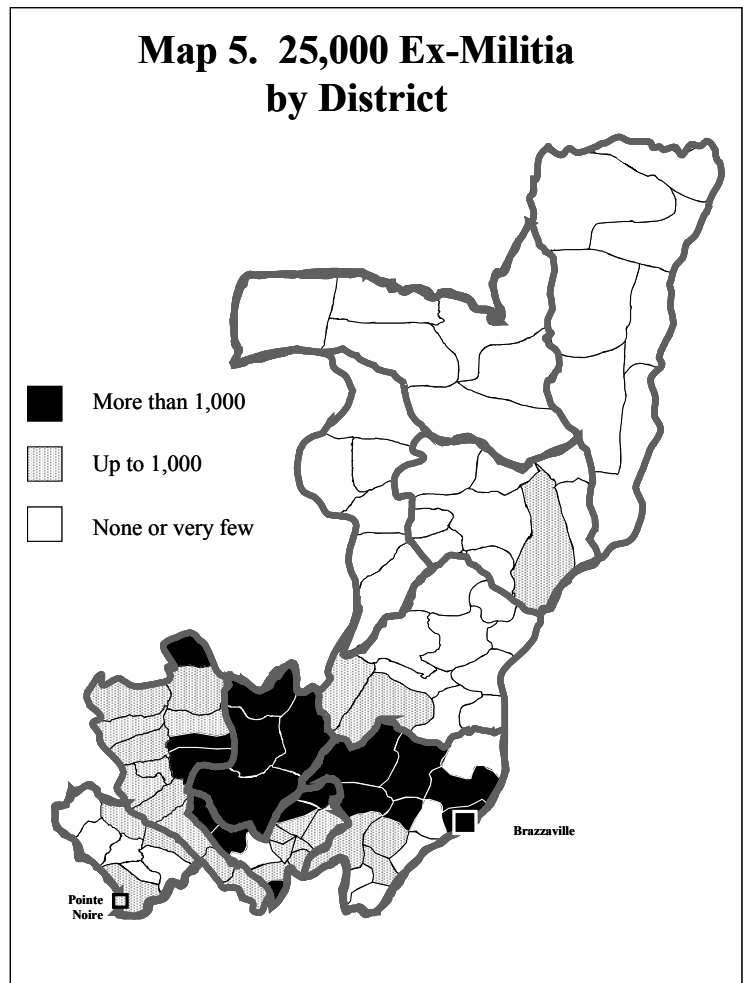
is the principal challenge. They are seen as a destabilizing force which can be defused through the provision of productive opportunities, to which they have a right in any event.

Although the identification of ex-combatants continues, notably through initiatives for the collection of arms, it is doubtful that anywhere near 25,000 ex-militia members will be firmly identified. While it is doubtful there were many more than 25,000 militia-members, it is unlikely that the precise number will ever be known. Many civilians participated on an occasional basis with shared weapons, and consequently the exact status of many former combatants and the number of weapons will remain unclear.

The Government was the first to launch initiatives for the demobilized, paying a “bonus” (ranging from 15,000 to 45,000 Francs CFA) for those demobilized who turned in weapons.<sup>75</sup> Donors are now responding with programmes supporting micro-enterprise and providing entrepreneurial training. The UN has started a programme in collaboration with several donors which, by September, had provided assistance to close to 500 ex-combatants. Most of the beneficiaries of the programme—run in coordination with the Follow-up Committee—were either Cocoyes or Ninjas, demonstrating the commitment of the Government to aiding their former enemies.

More generally, there is an overlap between programmes focusing on ex-combatants in particular and those focusing more broadly on youth or employment. One goal of labor intensive public works activities (as proposed by the UN or planned by France, the US or the EU), for example, is to provide an opportunity to those who might otherwise find political violence or banditry tempting or unavoidable. The UN has planned activities focusing on civic education and

<sup>75</sup> Figures were unavailable as to how many ex-combatants had benefited from this offer.



peace curriculums, which also address the use of violence as a political tool.

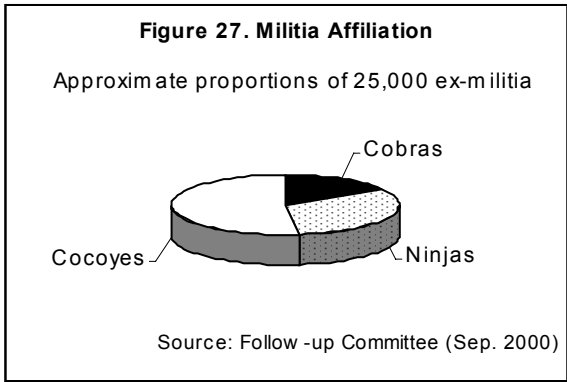
These related themes of youth and unemployment are themselves cross-cutting, linked to macro-economic policy, support for informal and micro-enterprises, increased opportunities for agricultural production, and so on. Most of the sectors discussed in this Plan impact, one way or another, on the likelihood of successful reintegration of former combatants.

### *Return of the Internally Displaced*

The cease-fire enabled people to return from the forests and settle. By October 2000, there were no remaining concentrations of internally displaced requiring life-sustaining assistance.

But this does not imply that all of the nearly 800,000 internally displaced have simply returned to their former lodgings. Many have adapted to longer-term displacement, or opted for incremental return strategies. Towns such as Dolisie—where many homes were destroyed—or





Nkayi do not yet support a population as large as before the war. Many former residents are still living with family relations in outlying rural villages, or in Brazzaville or Pointe Noire. The same holds true for people in some neighborhoods in Brazzaville where damage was heaviest.

In the rural areas people are coming back in varying degrees. Many who can afford it or who have a place to stay may delay their return so long as schools and health clinics do not function well, commerce is limited and physical access is poor. A recent UN survey of displaced in Brazzaville suggests that many former rural residents would prefer to stay in the city, if possible.<sup>76</sup>

Providing a statistical picture of this varied state is difficult. The UN estimates that 30,000 relatively vulnerable displaced remain. But in any event, return to the pre-war state is unlikely. Firm demographic data awaits the undertaking of more in-depth studies.

Regardless of where they are, many of the formerly displaced suffer from trauma, either from witnessing, participating in or being a victim of violence or from severe hardship resulting from their flight.

Reintegration assistance is being provided by the Government, NGOs and UN agencies in numerous sectors, as reviewed throughout this Plan.

**Returning Refugees**

In 1999, when the displacement was at its maximum during the third civil war, at least 30,000 Congolese had fled the country altogether—as compared to approximately 780,000 who became

internally displaced. Of these 15,000 were in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and 15,000 in Gabon.

By August 2000, nearly 45,000 had returned from the DRC, crossing by boat from Kinshasa to Brazzaville. In Brazzaville, the UN provides transport to the transit center and in some cases to towns in the interior.

In Gabon, refugees have not yet started to come back in large numbers. Of the original 15,000, almost all are still in Gabon. An agreement concerning refugee return is being negotiated with Congo and Gabon and which will become the basis for UN-assisted return. In the meantime, the refugees in Gabon—who do not live in camps and who have access to fields for cultivation—receive limited assistance from the UN.

*UN Common Objectives in Congo:*

**Reintegration**

Assure that reintegrating populations can develop sustainable livelihoods, through:

- Assisting vulnerable populations (ex-combatants, youth, women/female-headed households) with extended humanitarian and reintegration assistance
- Assure that recovering communities have access to basic social services
- Support agriculture, micro-enterprise and training activities



Photo: Ben Tamboula

*Working on a UN-supported cultivation project to reintegrate ex-combatants*

<sup>76</sup> ILO and WFP, "Emploi et Protection Sociale: Les espérances des déplacés de guerre de Brazzaville", p. 24.

## V. Programmes

### From Analysis to Action

Based upon the analysis, the UN Country Team outlined an overriding **goal statement**, focusing on economic recovery and consolidating peace, which is presented on page 9.

Given the regional instability, the incoming refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the possible eventuality of renewed violence in Republic of the Congo, a **Common Humanitarian Action Plan** (CHAP) has been developed, presented on page 12

Throughout the document, common UN objectives have been identified and presented accompanying the situation analysis. These common objectives, together with the overriding goal statement and the CHAP, provide the link between the analysis of needs and trends and UN proposed action. Common objectives for UN action have been identified in the following areas:

<b>Sector Common Objective</b>	<b>Page</b>
Democratisation .....	20
Gender Equity .....	22
Education.....	26
Health.....	31
Water & Sanitation .....	32
Food Security, Nutrition & Agriculture.. .	36
Employment and Livelihoods .....	38
Reintegration .....	40

These objectives do not cover all of the development needs facing Congo, but the **priority challenges** for the current context. The future revision of this UN Plan will provide the opportunity to assess the evolution of the transition, deepen the development analysis and adapt the programmatic response.

These objectives aim to support and/or complement Government activities (see the Post-Conflict Programme presented on page 86) and those of other development partners.

### United Nations Programmes

The goal statement reflects UN priorities based, on the one hand, upon the analysis of the situation and, on the other, upon the UN's collective comparative advantage in Congo. The UN brings technical expertise across a range of sectors through its international organisations, and has the mandate to address issues of poverty, provide relief, and support efforts in defense of the full spectrum of human rights.

Programme summaries are provided for all UN activities foreseen for the 2001-2002 period, whether responding to emergency needs, providing recovery assistance or undertaking development initiatives.

All activities which are one-year or less will be tracked by OCHA, using their standard mechanism for Consolidated Appeals. These project summaries are marked with the seal "OCHA CAP-Tracked Activity". OCHA will provide in the course of 2001 financial summaries of donor response.

Longer-term activities, which follow much the same format, are marked with the "multi-year activity" flag. The UN Country Team in Brazzaville will track donor response to these activities.

## UN Resource Requirements, by Sector (US\$)

OCHA Project Code	Agency	Project	CAP-Tracked	Multi-Year	SUB-TOTALS
		<b><i>HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY and PUBLIC AFFAIRS</i></b>			
	UNDP/ UNICEF/ UNHCHR	Justice and human rights		900,000	900,000
ROC-01-N01	UNESCO	Sports and peace among youth	550,000		550,000
ROC-01-N02	UNESCO	Human rights, democracy and good governance education	450,000		450,000
	UNDP	Building a democratic parliament - phase 1		700,000	700,000
	UNDP	Women's organizations for democracy		900,000	900,000
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
		<b><i>EDUCATION</i></b>			
ROC-01-N03	UNESCO	School reintegration for children in war-affected areas	750,000		750,000
ROC-01-N04	UNESCO	Preventive education regarding drug abuse in schools	500,000		500,000
ROC-01-N05	UNESCO	Support in promoting small apprenticeship trades	450,000		450,000
ROC-01-N06	UNICEF	Support to primary education	1,000,000		1,000,000
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>		<b>2,700,000</b>
		<b><i>HEALTH</i></b>			
ROC-01-N07	UNICEF	Health	2,000,000		2,000,000
ROC-01-N08	UNFPA	Support to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention services	38,700		38,700
ROC-01-N09	WHO	Exhumation and re-inhumation of corpses	157,400		157,400
	UNFPA	Men's role in reproductive health in a post conflict situation		229,000	229,000
	UNICEF	Protection of children and women		850,000	850,000
	WHO	Primary health cares and epidemiological surveillance for DRC refugees		571,300	571,300
	WHO	Capacity building of integrated health centers in war affected areas		746,200	746,200
	WHO	Integrated fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis		225,000	225,000
	WHO	Capacity building of primary obstetrical services		606,300	606,300
	WHO	Reinforcement of information system on sanitation and epidemiological surveillance		384,800	384,800
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>2,196,100</b>	<b>3,612,600</b>	<b>5,808,700</b>
		<b><i>WATER, HYGIENE and SANITATION</i></b>			
ROC-01-N10	UNICEF	Shelter, water and sanitation ( <i>in refugee-affected areas</i> )	550,000		550,000
ROC-01-N11	WHO	Sanitation in public establishments	118,900		118,900
	WHO	Surveillance of drinking water quality		156,200	156,200
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>668,900</b>	<b>156,200</b>	<b>825,100</b>

<b>FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and AGRICULTURE</b>					
<b>ROC-01-N12</b>	<b>WFP</b>	Food assistance to DRC refugees in Congo	2,764,288		2,764,288
<b>ROC-01-N13</b>	<b>WFP</b>	Extended humanitarian and recovery assistance	8,558,292		8,558,292
<b>ROC-01-N14</b>	<b>FAO</b>	Emergency assistance to farmers in war-affected regions	1,326,000		1,326,000
<b>ROC-01-N15</b>	<b>FAO</b>	Emergency livestock assistance to vulnerable farmers in war-affected rural areas	710,000		710,000
<b>ROC-01-N16</b>	<b>FAO</b>	Emergency seed multiplication assistance	529,000		529,000
<b>ROC-01-N17</b>	<b>FAO</b>	Technical assistance for agricultural emergency and rehabilitation projects' coordination	290,000		290,000
<b>ROC-01-N18</b>	<b>FAO</b>	Emergency assistance to DRC refugees and host communities	530,000		530,000
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>14,707,580</b>		<b>14,707,580</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT , LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION</b>					
<b>ROC-01-N19</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	Women and adolescent youth development initiatives	550,000		550,000
<b>ROC-01-N20</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	Community action for services and livelihoods	2,200,000		2,200,000
<b>ROC-01-N21</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	Reintegration of ex-combatants and small arms collection	3,200,000		3,200,000
<b>ROC-01-N22</b>	<b>ILO</b>	Emergency assistance for re-launching of economic activities for returnees in Brazzaville area	715,000		715,000
<b>ROC-01-N23</b>	<b>ILO</b>	Capacity building of actors in community-based reintegration of war-affected populations	660,000		660,000
<b>ROC-01-N24</b>	<b>ILO</b>	Emergency employment for youth in sanitation sector of the southern neighborhoods of Brazzaville	648,000		648,000
<b>ROC-01-N25</b>	<b>ILO</b>	Emergency assistance for economic reintegration of vulnerable populations	760,000		760,000
	<b>ILO</b>	Information system for the promotion of employment		1,378,000	1,378,000
	<b>UNDP</b>	Agricultural feeder road repairs through intensive labor		3,800,000	3,800,000
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>8,733,000</b>	<b>5,178,000</b>	<b>13,911,000</b>
<b>REFUGEES</b>					
<b>ROC-01-N26</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	Multi-faced assistance to refugees in Congo as well as repatriation assistance to Congolese refugees in neighboring countries	3,664,134		3,664,134
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>3,664,134</b>		<b>3,664,134</b>
<b>COORDINATION and SECURITY</b>					
<b>ROC-01-N27</b>	<b>OCHA</b>	Support to the coordination of humanitarian and rehabilitation activities	202,750		202,750
<b>ROC-01-N28</b>	<b>UNSECOORD</b>	Security coordination for assistance staff	270,000		270,000
		<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>	<b>472,750</b>		<b>472,750</b>
		<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>34,142,464</b>	<b>11,446,800</b>	<b>45,589,264</b>

**HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY and PUBLIC AFFAIRS****JOINT PROGRAMME**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme United Nations Children's Fund United Nations High Commission for Human Rights</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Justice and human rights
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist in the restoration of rule of law, integrity, and respect for human rights in the legal, justice and enforcement systems; strengthen civil society's role in promoting the rule of law and respect for human rights; and increase understanding and use of Congolese law by ordinary citizens.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Judges, magistrates, policemen, lawyers, human-rights & other civil society organisations, plaintiffs, defendants and journalists
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF & UNHCHR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 900,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

Rule of law and respect for human rights were seriously eroding during the fighting. Years of war and unrest have led to a deterioration of all sectors of the state and civil society. Added to this is a still unfinished process of transformation to a new multi-party, free market system. Looting and fire has destroyed legal documents and erased institutional memory, while death, dispersal and exile have undermined organisational life, be it public or private. New generations of organisers / administrators have little experience with pre-war efforts, thus there is a lack of continuity.

The Government is emphasising the need for an awakening of conscience, including among justice officials, police and the gendarmerie, for honesty and fairness in applying the law. Training, capacity-building and monitoring were identified by the Minister of Justice as among the remedies needed in the legal, justice and enforcement systems. A new ruling now guarantees adequate salaries for magistrates.

Accessibility to fair courts and the abolition of impunity are of critical importance for confidence in peace building. The key actors in the justice sector include, of course, the Ministry of Justice and in particular its Directorate for Human Rights, the police, non-governmental agencies active in the promotion and protection of human rights, and journalists.

This is a joint United Nations project, of UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCHR, and will assist:

- capacity-building in Government and NGOs, including for a Directorate for Human Rights' plan of action; capacity-building for project management in human rights NGOs;
- training, aimed at promoting respect for human rights inside/outside the legal system, reducing: preventive detention due to slowness, rape in detention, and arbitrary detention;
- an anti-corruption campaign engaging Government and civil society, with special attention to the administrators of justice; and
- NGOs assisting citizens' with lawsuits against previous judicial malpractice, and NGOs and state structures providing free legal aid to vulnerable groups.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training and workshops on respect for human rights	<b>320,000</b>
Capacity-building for Directorate and for NGOs	<b>320,000</b>
Civic campaigns	<b>110,000</b>
Management, including project monitoring	<b>150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900,000</b>

**HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY and PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sports and Peace among youth
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N01
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human rights / Rule of law
<b>Themes:</b>	Peace-building and peace promotion; Youth
<b>Objective:</b>	Making use of sports in promoting peace among youth and facilitate the reintegration of ex-militia.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000, of whom 50,000 are women
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNESCO Office/ Congolese federations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 550,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

During the successive wars in Brazzaville and many of Congo’s regions (provinces) in 1994, 1997, and 1998-1999, community, educational and sports infrastructures were significantly damaged and most sports associations experienced major losses in lives and materials. As a result, sports activities, particularly soccer and handball (the two most popular sports), diminished dramatically in war-affected areas. Large numbers of youth became increasingly attracted to alcohol and easy access to violent videos and films. Renewed sports activities have proven indispensable in the struggle against juvenile delinquency and promote tolerance and civic spirit among youth. UNESCO and UNDP organized a *Mwana-foot* soccer tournament that brought together 28 teams from seven areas in Brazzaville. These competitions have mobilized over 15,000 participants.

The project strategy will be based primarily on a partnership between the UNESCO office and the sub-leagues which will be responsible for the execution of activities. Tournaments and athletic competitions will be organized in the regions affected by the conflict. The office draws upon a large network of NGOs capable of implementing and multiplying the effects of this project.

Expected results are :

- better equipped sub-leagues with improved capacity to organize tournaments;
- tournaments organized in project areas; and
- organization of athletic competitions.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Soccer and handball tournaments	<b>300,000</b>
Athletic competitions	<b>150,000</b>
Project management costs	<b>100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550,000</b>

## HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY and PUBLIC AFFAIRS

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Human rights, democracy and good governance education
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N02
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human rights / Rule of law
<b>Themes:</b>	Justice / Police; Governance; Peace-building
<b>Objective:</b>	Train the national police, gendarmerie, and armed forces personnel in human rights, democracy and good governance to contribute to lasting peace.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 officers countrywide
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNESCO Office/Defence and Interior Ministries /Congolesse Human Rights Observatory (OCDH)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 450,000</b>

### SUMMARY

During the succession of civil wars, security forces in some cases contributed to instability and the lack of order. In areas of combat, soldiers looted and raped, extorted property and money, and willingly burned buildings and houses that had not been identified as military targets. On a regular basis, police officers took advantage of their status and violated the rights of individuals, undermining the regime of human rights which it is their duty to defend. Given Congo's post-conflict situation—characterized by a delicate peace—education of armed forces in favour of human rights, democracy and good governance is indispensable and urgent.

The project will be executed with a participative approach. Training needs and the identification of the expectations of armed forces officers will be determined in collaboration with the Ministries of Defense and Interior. A number of trainers are to be recruited among officers who will receive teacher training. During the teacher-training sessions, case studies, analysis and an exchange of experiences will be stressed. Training and awareness sessions will take place in military or police schools as well as in barracks.

Expected results include :

- 15,000 trained officers;
- human Rights concerns widely publicized among the Armed Forces; and
- 100 officers initiated as trainers.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Initiation for Trainers	<b>100,000</b>
Planning of training and awareness sessions	<b>300,000</b>
Project management costs	<b>50,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450,000</b>

**HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY and PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Building a democratic parliament — phase I
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the understanding, capacity and motivation underlying the functioning of a truly democratic parliamentary institution
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	a) members of a future parliament, b) of the current National Transition Council, & c) the national electorate
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	- Association of West European Parliamentarians - National Transition Council
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2003
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 700,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

In October of 1997 the new Government of Congo declared a transition period with the creation of a '*National Transition Council*' to serve until a new National Parliament could be created.

While the members of the current *Council* are not freely elected members of a multi-party parliament, they do serve as the embryo of the future Parliament, with important duties on the road to democracy such as adoption of the new constitution expected for the first part of 2001.

This project will provide UNDP support to the building of a free and democratic national parliamentary institution, in concert with the Association of West European Parliamentarians (AWEPA). (AWEPA signed an agreement with the *National Transition Council* in 2000 to provide training and exchange with other parliamentarians.)

Envisioned activities include visits for selected members of the *Council* and its administrators to well-functioning parliaments, such as in South Africa. Training of various types will be supported, as will open forums and debate. More permanent institutional support will also be provided, for example, by setting up a reference library for the members of parliament. UNICEF is developing an idea for a 'children's parliament' and the current project will work in synergy with this and other such initiatives.

Practical support may also be provided with specific tasks facing the *Council* on the road to eventual national elections at the end of this transition period. Such tasks could include national dialogue, the constitution, or the preparations for and holding of elections, as the *Council* plays a role in each of these steps.

The present project is for 2001-2002 and may be followed by a second phase when a new Parliament is eventually elected.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training, workshops and exchange with other parliamentarians	<b>400,000</b>
Dialogue, constitution, elections	<b>230,000</b>
Management, including project monitoring	<b>70,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700,000</b>



**HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY and PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Women's organisations for democracy
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist women's groups to contribute to peace and democratisation, and to re-launch economic activity in their communities.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	-national, sub-national and local women's organisations -28,000 women in credit systems
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNOPS/NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 900,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

Building on a project running throughout the year 2000, this project will emphasise micro-credit for women, and women's organisations' participation in the peace and democracy processes.

Women's organisations and gender issues in general are among the first to be dropped from the national agenda in time of war. Yet women play a key role in the bringing of peace and reconciliation, and in the re-building of household livelihoods in war-affected communities. This project aims at supporting the rapid revival of women's organisations, to maximise their contribution—and representation—during this key transition period.

In rural communities, many woman are heads of their households—and will need to regain a livelihood if their household is to be successfully supported. Women are also community leaders when it comes to the mobilisation of support for community projects.

At the national level, women's NGOs will need to participate vigorously in the coming national dialogue on a transition to peace, and on key issues such as national dialogue on sustainable peace and democracy, the adoption of a new constitution, and preparation for the holding of free and fair elections.

This project supports a broad constellation of NGO actors in promoting the role of women in peace-building, reintegration and rehabilitation. Installed in the *'Women's Centre'*—in cooperation with the ministry responsible for the promotion of women—the project supports:

- income-generating micro-projects through local NGO partners and through reinforcing women's micro-credit organisations; and
- strategic lobbying, training and research to enhance the role of women in re-building peace.

**FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Support for income-generation micro-projects through local NGOs	<b>450,000</b>
Support to civil women's organisations' active in democracy & peace-building	<b>150,000</b>
Support to women's research/ capacity building	<b>130,000</b>
Management, including project monitoring	<b>170,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900,000</b>

## EDUCATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	School reintegration for children in areas affected by armed conflict
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N03
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Children/Youth
<b>Objective:</b>	Participate in bringing pupils up to their grade level so they can be reintegrated into schools
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	30,000, out of which 15,000 are girls
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNESCO Office / Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Higher Education, in charge of scientific research
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 750,000</b>

### SUMMARY

The wars of 1994, 1997, 1998 and 1999 caused a major loss of life as well as significant destruction of administrative infrastructures. In the education sector, damage was extensive. According to surveys conducted by UNESCO, the Ministry of Education (cf. the Report on priority action plans in the educational sector – December 1998) and CARITAS which surveyed the Pool, Niari and Bouenza regions in 1999, most schools were subjected to acts of vandalism and looting leading to both material and rehabilitation needs. Overall, nearly 500 classrooms were destroyed or seriously damaged, amounting to roughly 15% of the total of government property. Ninety percent of the schools are presently in highly decrepit condition. Equipment, furnishings and books were completely looted in most of the schools. Thousands of children were obliged to suspend studies for numerous months. With the signing of cease-fire agreements in November 1999 in Pointe-Noire and December 1999 in Brazzaville, the pacification process gained speed in areas affected by the strife. Life in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire is becoming normal again. In districts and villages, the population is progressively returning home, even if their living conditions are still arduous. With this return, the reintegration of school children has become a priority.

The Project intends to plan intensive sessions and academic workshops to assist children with their reintegration into normal schooling. Prior to starting classes, students' will undergo achievement and psychological evaluations. Awareness activities will be set up for pupils' parents. Following an evaluation, teachers will be allowed to take advantage of training and effective pedagogical supervision.

Expected results include :

- 30,000 children assisted to return to normal school achievement levels for their age;
- children able to return to the educational system; and
- the organization of functional literacy sessions.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Student reintegration assistance (returning to appropriate achievement levels)	<b>350,000</b>
Functional literacy activities	<b>200,000</b>
Logistical support for schools	<b>150,000</b>
Project management costs	<b>50,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>750,000</b>

## EDUCATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Preventive education regarding drug abuse in schools
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N04
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Elimination of drug trafficking;
<b>Objective:</b>	Develop/implement a preventive drug education program in schools
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	150,000 youth
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNESCO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 500,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Periods of conflict in 1994 and 1997-99 led to a rapid and worrisome increase in drug use in school settings, particularly in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Drug traffic quickly thrived between neighbouring countries – notably between the two Congo. Inquiries carried out between 1996 and 1998 in the two main cities of the Congo revealed an increasing phenomenon of drug abuse among youth. Youth from 15 to 24 are the most affected, with their families and school administration showing themselves powerless to confront without an appropriate preventive education program aimed at drugs.

The project strategy includes teacher training and awareness raising activities in schools. The project emphasizes the adaptation of the preventive education program to the needs of students, the appropriate identification of schools, and the efficient management of all training activities and publicity and education campaigns.

Expected results include:

- protecting young school-goers from the drug use; and
- a significant reduction in the drug phenomena in school settings.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Preparing educational materials	<b>100,000</b>
Educational campaigns	<b>350,000</b>
Project management costs	<b>50,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500,000</b>

## EDUCATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support in promoting small apprenticeship trades
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N05
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation, peace building
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist young craftsmen to acquire needed knowledge to improve the quality of their products, conduct promotional activities and create job opportunities.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	900 young apprentices
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNESCO Office/ National Artisan's Agency (ANA) / Congolese Artisans Union
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 450,000</b>

### SUMMARY

The Congolese small trades sector has been highly affected by the succession of wars in the 1990's. As a consequence of looting and vandalism, numerous craftsmen have lost the tools of their trade and almost half of their workshops have been burned or damaged. However, due to the gradual return of peace, renewed artisan activities have been observed in Brazzaville, Dolisie, Nkayi and most of the other regions. In particular, youth are again becoming interested in ceramics, sewing, woodworking, etc. Poor product quality and weak marketing, though, present obstacles to development in the craft and small artisan sector.

This project intends to plan training sessions for young craftsmen in order to improve product quality. It will facilitate the acquisition of light equipment or tools. Finally, the Project will assist in organizing exhibition and publicity campaigns to promote the items produced.

Expected results are :

- 150 youth trained as craftsmen;
- 5 exhibitions organized in Brazzaville and other localities;
- organization of publicity campaigns and contests; and
- self-employment promotion.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training workshops	<b>250,000</b>
Exhibitions	<b>100,000</b>
Publicity campaigns and emulation	<b>50,000</b>
Project management costs	<b>50,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450,000</b>

## EDUCATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to primary education
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N06
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Infrastructure rehabilitation, promotion of education of peace, capacity building
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure the access of children to basic education
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	800,000
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, local and national authorities and local communities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,000,000</b>

### SUMMARY

The armed conflicts have had serious repercussions on the educational system. In addition to bombing and looting, some school buildings were also used to shelter IDPs, causing further damage. Public school buildings in the city of Brazzaville as well as the regions of Pool, Bouenza, Niari, Lekoumou, Sangha and Cuvette were almost entirely destroyed by armed conflicts or natural disasters. Most students sit directly on the ground with partial or no roofing. Running water and latrines are almost non-existent, aggravating sanitary risks. The socio-economic situation of many families has deteriorated severely, reducing their capacity to meet basic needs, including education for their children. Thousands of children have missed two years of schooling while they hid in the forest with their families to escape the fighting.

A return to peace provides the opportunity to make up for lost time, rehabilitating infrastructure and laying the foundations for broader reconstruction and reconciliation. The project will provide assistance to families and schools to enable the reactivation of basic educational activities, undertake the rehabilitation of looted and destroyed schools in partnerships with communities and NGOs, distribute basic school supplies, train teachers to upgrade their skills especially in education of peace and tolerance, and management and supervisory capacities will be strengthened at the central, intermediate and local levels. Attention will be given to children with special protection needs, notably girls.

The Ministry of Primary Education will coordinate the activities in cooperation with the ongoing assistance of UNICEF and UNESCO's education project. Communities, especially parents and teachers associations, will be involved in implementation.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Rehabilitation of primary schools and basic school supplies	<b>850,000</b>
Administrative support costs	<b>150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## HEALTH

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Health and Nutrition
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N07
<b>Sector:</b>	Health/Nutrition
<b>Themes:</b>	Infrastructure rehabilitation, nutrition, safe motherhood, reproductive health
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure that the basic health and nutritional needs of women and children are met in all regions (affected and unaffected by war).
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	1,025,000 persons (800,000 children and 325,000 women) in the rural and urban areas throughout the country (war-affected and unaffected areas).
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, local and national authorities, local and international NGOs and civil society partners
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,000,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Health: The main health problems encountered include fever, malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoea. It is necessary to reactivate the services of regional and communal health centres and referral hospitals by: the provision of essential drugs; the provision of appropriate medical and obstetrical equipment; the reinforcement of health training; and the facilitation of access for the poorest. Given the post-conflict situation, it is necessary simultaneously to implement vaccination campaigns against poliomyelitis coupled with vitamin A and revive the traditional vaccinations (to increase the overall coverage to at least 80%); and to promote access to drinking water and a healthy environment in integrated health centres, hospitals, schools and communities.

Nutrition: The disruption of food distribution networks and the interruption of economic activities have negatively impacted the population's nutritional status, particularly that of children under five and women. This project will aim at reducing the malnutrition rate by 5% and improve the food security of households. Activities will focus on: a) reinforcing nutritional surveillance and taking charge of malnutrition cases in health centres and hospitals; b) rehabilitating and providing equipment to nutrition units in hospitals and health centres; c) providing therapeutic milk, BP5, nuts and micronutrients; d) systematic de-worming and micronutrient supplementation for children in schools; and e) strengthening of the technical capacity of medical and paramedical personnel through re-training.

UNICEF will work closely with the Ministry of Health, Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs, international and local NGOs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Medical and pharmaceutical supplies and equipment	<b>1,000,000</b>
Therapeutic food and micronutrients	<b>300,000</b>
Rehabilitation and health centres and hospital equipment	<b>500,000</b>
Capacity building	<b>100,000</b>
Administrative support costs	<b>100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

## HEALTH

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to sexual health and HIV/AIDS prevention services targeting adolescents and youth in the educational system
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N08
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Adolescent/youth sexual health
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the awareness and the reduction of STDs and HIV/AIDS
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Adolescents and youth in Brazzaville's secondary schools
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNFPA, Mobile Treatment Center and <i>Jeunesse-Action-SIDA</i>
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 38,700</b>

### SUMMARY

The prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS remains worrying in Congo, particularly because of the high level of sexual activity amongst adolescents (14 and over). An already high prevalence has increased because of the successive conflicts since 1993, reducing the inhibitions to excessive behaviour (drug, rape and because of the worsening economic situation, the prostitution of minors).

This project will contribute to the prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS through increased awareness by adolescents in secondary schools, via HIV/AIDS awareness clubs. These clubs will be facilitated by "peer-monitors", boys and girls between 14 and 18 years old and members of the association "Jeunesse-Action-SIDA".

The young peer-monitors will receive training provided by specialists of the Government's Mobile Treatment Centre.

### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Budget Items	US\$
Awareness campaigns	650
Supplies and Equipment	10,000
Training	25,000
Administrative support costs	3,050
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,700</b>

## HEALTH

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Exhumation and re-inhumation of corpses
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N09
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Health; Sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the quality of sanitary conditions of urban areas affected by war and reduce the morbidity rate caused by unsanitary conditions
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Populations of Brazzaville, Dolisie, Nkayi, Owando, Mayama, Boko, Mindouli, Kindamba, Sibiti, Loutete, Madingou, Bouansa, Mouyonddzi and Loudima
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 157,400</b>

### SUMMARY

During the conflicts from 1997 to 1999, thousands of dead bodies were hastily buried in inappropriate locations (schools, markets, health centres, roadsides, private houses, etc.) regardless of elementary hygienic rules and legal requirements. These inhumations were conducted in all urban areas and even villages affected by the conflicts. After the war of 1997, WHO had started to provide technical, material and financial support to the Government for the organisation of a vast operation of collection, exhumation and re-inhumation of corpses which was interrupted by further conflict.

This situation has accelerated the degradation of the environment and the pollution of surface and underground water sources. It is also a factor contributing to epidemics caused by unsanitary conditions. The Government of Congo is thus again promoting the resumption of the exhumation and re-inhumation operation in all the areas affected by the recent conflicts.

The project will proceed with decent exhumation and the re-inhumation of hastily buried corpses. The following activities will be conducted under this project:

- a census and identification of makeshift graves must be conducted in all concerned areas;
- a repartition of intervention zones by density of graves;
- training of field agents in exhumation techniques and disinfection;
- the organisation of working teams for each areas; and
- pre-positioning of vehicles, provision of pulverisation kits, chemicals, and exhumation and inhumation material such as mortuary bags and protection equipment.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Exhumation and inhumation equipment	<b>6,000</b>
Pulverisation kits	<b>4,000</b>
Burying material	<b>20,000</b>
Protection equipment	<b>25,000</b>
Chemicals	<b>30,000</b>
Training	<b>25,000</b>
Logistical support	<b>25,000</b>
Coordinated management, monitoring and reporting	<b>13,500</b>
Program support costs	<b>8,900</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157,400</b>



**HEALTH**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATIONS FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Men's role in reproductive health in a post-conflict situation.
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Reproductive health
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote safe and responsible sex
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Young men and women in urban centres (Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNFPA, and Directorate of Population
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2001 – December 2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 229,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

The current post-conflict situation has engendered new types of sexual behaviour, including increased sexual violence towards women and related problems such as STDs, unwanted pregnancies and prostitution (for economic reasons). Urban and semi-urban areas are particularly hard hit by these new phenomena and young women comprise the largest category of victims.

In addition, public health indicators reveal high morbidity and mother and child mortality rates, a low level of contraceptive use, a high prevalence of STDs and, especially, a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS sero-positivity amongst pregnant women.

The project will reinforce the capacity of integrated health centres to conduct programmes for men in particular, especially young men both as individuals and in groups, encouraging safe and responsible sexual practice.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Awareness activities	<b>105,000</b>
Supplies and equipment	<b>60,000</b>
Training	<b>22,000</b>
Data collection and research	<b>24,000</b>
Administrative support costs	<b>18,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>229,000</b>

**HEALTH**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection of children and women
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate the reintegration of children physically and psychologically affected by the war
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	300,000 children displaced and/or affected by war and women who have suffered sexual violence
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, local and national authorities, local and international NGOs and community based associations.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2001 – December 2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 850,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

The armed conflicts have taken a heavy toll on children and on women, many of whom were victims of sexual violence. Dysfunctional social structures, enfeebled domestic situations and the economic crisis in general also hinder children's physical and mental development. An increasing number of children live or work in the streets, are abandoned, have become orphans, are unaccompanied, and are found begging, especially in urban areas. Children who have witnessed atrocious violent acts on their siblings or parents, or were victims themselves suffer from profound psychological trauma.

This programme aims to support the reintegration of children and women physically and psychologically affected by war into families and communities. Assistance will be provided through existing health and education networks as well as through new psycho-therapeutic activities.

UNICEF will carry out these activities in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, and in accessible areas of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou in collaboration with the Department of Social Affairs and specialised NGOs operating in the field.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Health cares and early-learning activities for children in special circumstances	<b>250,000</b>
Psychotherapeutic cares	<b>350,000</b>
Capacity building	<b>150,000</b>
Administrative support costs	<b>100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>850,000</b>

**HEALTH**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Increased access to basic health services for refugees from DRC in Likouala Region, and improved epidemiological surveillance.
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduced morbidity and mortality through prevention and treatment of illness, early-warning and epidemiological surveillance
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000 refugees from the DRC in Likouala Region of Congo
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO, UNHCR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$US 571,300</b>

**SUMMARY**

During the last two years, the evolution of the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has given rise to a significant influx of refugees into the region of Likouala. Approximately 100,000 refugees are seeking shelter along 500 kilometers of riverbank in the areas of Liranga, Impfondo, Dongou et Bétou as well as along an 83 kilometer stretch of road between Impfondo and Epena.

Likouala is covered in swampland and is sparsely settled; there were only 72,000 people living there in 1999. The influx of refugees has effectively doubled the population. This population is served with a health infrastructure consisting of single hospital in Impfondo, and health centers and health posts which are already weakened by a lack of medicines, technical material and qualified personnel.

Regular outbreaks of diarrhea occur in Likouala. In 1999, a cholera epidemic led to the treatment of nine registered cases at the hospital in Impfondo, four of which ended in death. In addition, flooding is a common occurrence in this region. The most recent flooding, in October 2000, caused 8,000 to seek shelter outside of their homes in the districts of Epena and Bouaniella and resulted in more than a dozen deaths.

Within this context, WHO aims to reduce morbidity and mortality amongst the refugees by guaranteeing access to basic medical care and putting in place an epidemiological early warning system. The project will undertake the following activities:

- strengthening of health coordination systems;
- strengthening of existing health posts and establishment of health posts in refugee areas;
- organisation of epidemiological surveillance based on the health post network;
- surveillance of water quality and water purification activities;
- improvement of basic hygiene conditions in zones receiving refugees; and
- distribution of impregnated mosquito-nets.

The activities will be implemented in collaboration with UNHCR

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Medicines, medical consumable and technical material	<b>225,000</b>
Vaccines	<b>100,000</b>
Chlorine pills and other disinfection products	<b>50,000</b>
Pesticides and material for net impregnation	<b>50,000</b>
Training of trainers	<b>20,000</b>
National Coordinator	<b>45,000</b>
Coordinated management, monitoring and reporting	<b>49,000</b>
Programme support costs (6%)	<b>32,300</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>571,300</b>

**HEALTH**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Capacity building in integrated health centres in war affected areas
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase accessibility and quality of primary health care in 52 integrated health centres
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Population of the Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Lekoumou regions (approximately 500,000 persons)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO, General Directorate of Health and Service for the Coordination of Sanitary Action
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 746,200</b>

**SUMMARY**

Emergency assistance during and right after the conflicts allowed the re-opening of health centres and hospitals in affected areas and encouraged the population to return to in their place of origin. However, the degradation of health services caused by the war are such that the health facilities still only provide basic care of inconsistent quality.

With the reduction of emergency programmes, numerous health centres supported by humanitarian organizations may have to stop functioning due to a lack of adequate supply of medicines and technical assistance.

This project aims to improve access to and the quality of primary health care by reinforcing the capacity of 52 health centres. This improvement will result from the:

- rehabilitation of health centres;
- provision of medicines, medical and technical supplies and various consumables;
- training/re-training of personnel;
- elaboration of procedures and technical guidelines; and
- follow-up of activities implementation.

The project activities will be implemented by the General Directorate of Health and Service for the Coordination of Sanitary Action with WHO technical support.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Essential medicines and diverse consumables	<b>250,000</b>
Supplies and technical equipment	<b>150,000</b>
Training and re/training of personnel	<b>65,000</b>
Logistical support	<b>25,000</b>
Rehabilitation	<b>150,000</b>
Coordinated management, monitoring and reporting	<b>64,000</b>
Programme Support costs (6%)	<b>42,200</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>746,200</b>

**HEALTH**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis
<b>Objective:</b>	Reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis through integrated cares at the regional level
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Population of Dolisie, Madingou, Nkayi, Owando, Ouesso, Djambala, Kinkala, Sibiti, Impfondo and Ewo
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 225,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

Easily transmittable diseases are an important health issue in the Republic of the Congo. Altered social circumstances caused by the conflict, including increased promiscuity, malnutrition, extreme poverty, lack of routine medical treatment and increased sexual violence, acted as a catalyst for the outbreak of transmittable diseases in general and of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in particular.

The number of tuberculosis cases recorded during the first semester of 2000 reveals an alarming increase in Congo: 4,465 cases of tuberculosis were recorded for that period as opposed to 5,069 cases for all of 1999. A 1996 study of the tuberculosis Centre of Brazzaville noted the link between HIV and tuberculosis in 31% of the cases.

From 1986 to 1996, the number of AIDS cases registered by WHO increased from 250 to 10,223. Another study conducted in 1996 on causes of mortality put AIDS in first place (21.5%).

National programmes responding to these diseases face the following difficulties: a lack of medicines, a large number of lost cases during treatment (30%), and the long average distance of patients from treatment centres.

This project aims to

- reinforce the integrated fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis at the regional level through the provision of necessary drugs and laboratory reagents;
- strengthen the capacity of health workers in management of HIV/AIDS; and
- raise public awareness about the need to prevent HIV/AIDS and how to do it.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Medicines, reagents and supplies	<b>150,000</b>
Training of regional health agents for such care taking	<b>8,000</b>
Training of laboratory personnel on HIV diagnosis and HIV screening	<b>5,000</b>
Information and awareness campaigns for communities on HIV/AIDS and TB prevention	<b>15,000</b>
Dissemination of information, education and communication material	<b>5,000</b>
Follow-up of sero-prevalence of pregnant women and blood givers	<b>10,000</b>
Coordinated management, monitoring and reporting	<b>19,300</b>
Programme support costs	<b>12,700</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225,000</b>

**HEALTH**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Capacity building of primary obstetrical services
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve access and quality of primary obstetrical cares provided in 47 health centres and 17 hospitals
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Women in age to procreate and new born in rural areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001- 2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 606,300</b>

**SUMMARY**

Until 1992, 60% to 70% of child deliveries in rural areas were assisted by qualified personnel, whereas rates of 82.5% and 86.1% were observed in urban areas (Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire respectively). Pregnant women benefited from an average of 3.5 prenatal visits in urban areas and 2.9 in rural areas. These indicators revealed a generally good level of access to obstetrical cares.

The successive conflicts in Congo had disastrous effects on the overall national health system, as characterized by the destruction of infrastructure and a general interruption of service. Although programmes implemented during the emergency period enabled health centres and hospitals in war-affected areas to reopen, only basic services were provided. Today, assisted delivery is not guaranteed, and pregnant women do not always benefit from essential services such as prenatal surveillance or malaria and tetanus prevention during their pregnancy. This situation has been observed in all rural areas.

This project aims to improve access to and the quality of primary obstetrical services provided by 47 health centres and 17 district hospitals through:

- the rehabilitation of delivery-room infrastructure;
- the supply of medicines, technical equipment such as delivery kits and delivery beds, as well as various consumable supplies;
- training and re-training of health personnel; and
- introduction of improved procedures and technical guidelines.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Supplies of essential medicines and various consumable	<b>150,000</b>
Technical equipment	<b>100,000</b>
Training sessions and re-training of personnel	<b>50,000</b>
Logistical support	<b>20,000</b>
Physical rehabilitation	<b>200,000</b>
Coordinated management, monitoring and reporting	<b>52,000</b>
Program support costs	<b>34,300</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606,300</b>

**HEALTH**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reinforcement of information systems of general health care and epidemiological surveillance
<b>Objective:</b>	Early detection and prevention of epidemics through sub-surveillance systems
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Populations of Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Lekoumou regions (approx. 500,000 persons)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO, Directorate for the Fight against Diseases (DLM) and Directorate of Research and Plan
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 384,800</b>

**SUMMARY**

During recent years, epidemics of cholera, shigellosis and other potentially epidemic diseases have regularly been recorded throughout the country. Lack of an effective information system has hindered the early detection of epidemics, hence increasing the risk of mortality.

In addition, health centres and district hospitals do not possess efficient data collection mechanisms and equipment for taking samples and transporting them from and to peripheral laboratories.

This project aims to accelerate the implementation of the health information system at the district level by:

- acquiring and installing radio communication equipment in the Regional Health Offices;
- putting in place standardized mechanisms for the collection and the transmission of data;
- supplying health centres and district hospitals with equipment required for transporting samples;
- training / Re-training personnel;
- elaborating procedures and technical guidelines; and
- ensuring the follow-up of the above mentioned activities.

The project will be implemented by the Directorate for the Fight against Diseases, the Directorate for Research and Plan, and the technical support of WHO.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Acquisition of radio/communication equipment	<b>120,000</b>
Supplies, technical equipment, means of transport and diverse consumables	<b>150,000</b>
Training sessions and re-training of personnel	<b>25,000</b>
Logistical support	<b>35,000</b>
Coordinated management, monitoring and reporting	<b>33,000</b>
Programme Support costs	<b>21,800</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>384,800</b>

## WATER, HYGIENE and SANITATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Shelter, water and sanitation <i>(in refugee-affected areas)</i>
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N10
<b>Sector:</b>	Family shelter and non-food items
<b>Themes:</b>	Refugees; Potable water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide assistance to refugees from DRC and populations victims of natural disasters
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	400,000 people affected by war and/or natural disasters in the regions of Likouala, Sangha and Cuvette.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, local and national authorities, local and international NGOs and civil society partners
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 550,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Many families have lost all personal belongings as a result of war or natural disasters. This assistance programme aims to: a) satisfy immediate shelter needs for IDPs in their location of displacement; b) provide IDPs temporary shelter for their return as soon as the security situation permits; and c) rehabilitate drinking water sources in schools and communities of return. Family return kits will be distributed to those whose houses have been heavily damaged or destroyed. Kits consist of cooking utensils, jerry cans, blankets, soap, kerosene lamps and mosquito-nets, tents and plastic tarpaulins together with water-treatment chemicals in areas of inadequate water supply.

UNICEF will carry out these activities in collaboration with the Department of Humanitarian Assistance and ICRC and NGOs working in the sector such as CARITAS.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Shelter	<b>350,000</b>
Latrines and drinking water points	<b>150,000</b>
Administrative support costs	<b>50,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550,000</b>



## WATER, HYGIENE and SANITATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sanitation in public establishments: schools, markets and health centres
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N11
<b>Sector:</b>	Water and sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce the prevalence of diseases caused by faecal oral transmission
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Populations frequenting targeted public establishments
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 118,900</b>

### SUMMARY

The sanitation situation of public establishments in urban areas of Congo is characterised by an almost total lack of water evacuation systems (for rain or "used" water) as well as a lack of solid waste disposal and hygienic sanitary facilities. Only 5% of public establishments have facilities such as covered pit latrines. The latter are often blocked or overflowing due to a lack of maintenance. While public establishments are unhealthy, they are used by a large number of people on a daily basis and the risk of contamination is high.

Diseases caused by faecal oral transmission have serious repercussions on the general health of the population. In order to reduce their prevalence and improve the health situation of those passing through the public establishments, it is necessary to provide proper sanitary equipment *in situ*.

The project will built hygienic sanitary structures within public establishments (schools, health centres and town markets affected by the conflicts). These structures include septic tanks, ventilated improved pit latrines, and covered pit latrines for human waste and water filtration systems for the collection and treatment of water.

This project aims to improve and promote the use of these facilities in all the targeted areas. Public awareness is the primary goal of the project.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Capacity building of governmental agents in training and follow-up	<b>4,000</b>
Training in building and management techniques for individual and semi-individual sanitary structures	<b>8,000</b>
Initial equipment for construction personnel	<b>5,000</b>
Construction of autonomous sanitary structures in public establishments	<b>75,000</b>
Public awareness campaigns, promotion of the sanitary structures	<b>10,000</b>
Coordinated management, monitoring and reporting	<b>10,200</b>
Programme support costs	<b>6,700</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118,900</b>

**WATER, HYGIENE and SANITATION**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Surveillance of drinking water quality
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce the risk of diseases caused by organic and chemical water pollution and implement preventive and corrective measures to provide safer drinking water
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Populations of Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Nkayi, Owando, Ouessou, Djambala, Kinkala, Sibiti, Loutete, Makoua, Impfondo, boundji, Madingou, Ewo and Oyo.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001 - 2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 156,200</b>

**SUMMARY**

Less than half of Congolese have access to potable water. Populations are often served by water sources of poor quality, notably uncapped springs, uncovered wells and rain water collected in poorly maintained reservoirs or tanks, which are rarely disinfected. Aging and leaking pipes in the water canal distribution system further worsens water quality. In addition, in the same systems, the chlorine residual level is equal to zero in many areas and no re-chlorination posts have been established.

In order to assure water quality in accordance with accepted guidelines, it is necessary to establish a basic surveillance and water quality control system which can be easily implemented. This activity is a priority due to the destruction of water treatment plants, the systematic looting of equipment from National Water Company offices and laboratories in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie. Nkayi and Sibiti.

The implementation of a surveillance and control system requires a water analysis central laboratory and network of associated regional offices, the presence of qualified and equipped personnel, and the adoption of norms and procedures to maintain water quality levels. The principal activities will be:

- support capacity building in the Central Laboratory in Brazzaville;
- the creation of regional offices for the surveillance of water quality;
- the reinforcement of staff capacities; and
- the elaboration of norms and technical guidelines for the quality of potable water.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies for the Central Laboratory	<b>25,000</b>
Creation of regional surveillance antennas	<b>100,000</b>
Training of laboratory personnel	<b>6,000</b>
Revision of quality norms and guidelines	<b>3,000</b>
Coordinated management. Monitoring and reporting	<b>13,400</b>
Program support costs	<b>8,800</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156,200</b>

## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and AGRICULTURE

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Food assistance for DRC refugees in Republic of the Congo
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N12
<b>Sector:</b>	Food
<b>Themes:</b>	Refugees
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide complementary food assistance to refugees and local vulnerable populations affected by the conflict in DRC
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	50,000 affected persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WFP, UNHCR, Atlas Logistics, CEMIR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,764,288</b>

### SUMMARY

The ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between governmental forces and the opposition armed groups reached the Equator Province of DRC, in the north-west of the country, in June 1999. The intensification of fighting there caused people to flee to the neighbouring region of Likouala in the north of the Republic of the Congo.

The massive influx of refugees into Likouala, for which food security has already been affected by repeated floods between 1997 and 1999, is putting enormous strain on the local resources, unable to provide for the needs of local habitants and refugees. This situation has been worsened since June 1999 by the disruption and later the complete halt of river traffic between Brazzaville and Bangui (Central African Republic), which had been the alternative solution for supplying the Likouala region. The food security situation of refugees and part of the local population is now deteriorating.

WFP will provide supplementary dry rations to:

- 45,000 refugees of which 31,500 (70%) are women and children, constituting a nutritional high risk group; and
- 5,000 vulnerable people (children, pregnant women, breast feeding mothers and seriously ill persons) identified amongst the local populations with whom the refugees share the local resources.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Rice (3,150 x 285)	<b>897,750</b>
Beans (900 x 550)	<b>495,000</b>
Salt (45 x 135)	<b>6,075</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,398,825</b>
Maritime freight costs and insurance	<b>348,075</b>
LTSH costs	<b>655,200</b>
Direct support costs	<b>162,175</b>
Indirect support costs	<b>200,013</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,764,288</b>

## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and AGRICULTURE

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Extended emergency and recovery assistance to war-affected populations
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N13
<b>Sector:</b>	Food
<b>Themes:</b>	IDPs; Returnees; Infrastructure rehabilitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Pursue the emergency food assistance for war-affected populations and supporting the infrastructure and rehabilitation and primary economic recovery
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	171,000 beneficiaries for 2001
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WFP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, CRS, ASU, CARITAS, ACF, IRC, MSF, and local NGOs and women's associations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001 – 2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 8,558,292</b>

### SUMMARY

The recent conflicts in the Republic of the Congo in 1998/1999 caused the displacement of more than 800,000 persons. The most affected regions are those that constitute the country's bread basket (Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou). Plantations were destroyed and crop reserves looted or damaged. This situation had a disastrous impact on the food security of returned populations, now estimated to be well over 600,000, for all the affected areas (including the southern neighbourhoods of Brazzaville). Returnees often find themselves in difficult living conditions because of destruction and looting of their houses and community facilities. Rural feeder roads were also destroyed, further reducing commerce and the availability of the already-diminished food production. For the majority of returning families, their socio-economic equilibrium has been seriously affected and the vulnerability is such that sustained assistance is necessary in many sectors, including: health and nutrition, re-launching of agricultural activities, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, and training in the management of income-generation activities.

WFP's programme (2001-2002), responds with a two-phase strategy: one part is devoted to extended assistance and the other to recovery. For 2001, emergency assistance will target 108,000 persons, providing 5,915 tons of food for nutritional recovery, institutional feeding, reinstallation of returnees and seed protection rations for poor farmers. The recovery phase will target 63,000 and provide 3,791 tons of food stuff for the rehabilitation of community facilities, training and the promotion of income generation activities, especially for women.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY for 2001</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Cereals	1,969,380
Pulses	1,112,256
Oil	441,206
Salt	10,380
CSB	33,840
Sugar	4,640
<b>Sub-Total (9,706 Mt)</b>	<b>3,571,702</b>
Maritime freight, insurance and control	1,560,261
LTSH costs	1,953,384
Direct support costs	853,700
Indirect support costs	619,245
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,558,292</b>

## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and SANITATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Provision of essential agricultural inputs to farmers in conflict-affected areas
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N14
<b>Sector:</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes:</b>	Seeds and tools
<b>Objective:</b>	Resumption of agricultural activities and support to food processing in war-affected areas through distribution of essential inputs.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	75,000 vulnerable and war-affected households mainly in Brazzaville, Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	FAO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and national and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,326,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Consecutive civil wars have negatively impacted food security in Congo. Massive population displacements occurred in food producing areas, crops were destroyed, farming assets plundered, agricultural tools stolen and seed reserves depleted. The regions of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou, lost four agricultural seasons. Furthermore, the increased demand for foodstuffs has compelled farmers in regions not directly affected by the conflict to sell their food and seed reserves.

This project will provide seeds (vegetable, maize, groundnut, beans, soya, potatoes), basic tools as well as technical and managerial assistance to 70,000 conflict affected families. The project will facilitate the reintegration of former combatants and 40 women's associations will be trained in food processing.

FAO will select project beneficiaries in close cooperation with the concerned ministerial departments, as well as with community-based associations and international NGOs through which supplies—locally procured by FAO's Procurement Service—will be distributed.

FAO will also enhance its support to the Government and other organisations in the agricultural sector, strengthening the Emergency Operations Coordination Unit it established in 1999. The Unit: a) co-ordinates and advises humanitarian organisations in agriculture; b) provides technical assistance with agricultural projects; c) monitors the food and crop supply situation; d) builds capacity to assess requirements for agricultural rehabilitation; and e) provides up-to-date information on the situation in the agricultural sector.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical assistance (international and national expertise) and administrative support*	<b>140,000</b>
1,5 MTs vegetable seed at US\$ 35/Kg, 200 MTs maize seed at 1 US\$/kg, 75 MTs groundnut seed at 1 US\$/kg, 60 MTs bean seed at 1.5 US\$/kg, 10 MTs soya seed at 2 US\$/kg, 50 MTs potato seed at 1 US\$/kg, 75,000 tool-kits (hoe, machete and file) at US\$ 6/kit, US\$ 32,500 pesticides & fertilisers	<b>970,000</b>
200 wheelbarrows at US\$ 55/unit, 40 mills at US\$ 550/unit	<b>21 000</b>
Equipment (vehicle and office equipment)	<b>45,000</b>
General and direct operating costs	<b>150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,326,000</b>

\* Should the "Coordination" project be funded, the allocation under this budget line will be considerably reduced.

## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and SANITATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to the resumption of small-scale livestock breeding in conflict-affected areas
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N15
<b>Sector :</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes :</b>	Cattle
<b>Objective:</b>	Resumption of small-scale livestock (poultry and ovine) in the war-affected areas of Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou through distribution of sheep, rams, cocks and hens to small farmers
<b>Target Population:</b>	30,000 war-affected households
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	FAO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 710,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Farmers who fled the hostilities from May to October 1997 and August to December 1998, lost most of their farming assets, including livestock, an important source of income in the southern part of the country. As a consequence, almost all breeding activities in the traditional farming and agricultural areas have been disrupted and food production had been suspended. This has negatively impacted the food security situation of these families and the Congo food market as a whole. Women have suffered disproportionately as they constitute approximately 65% of labour involved in agricultural production and over 80% of labour for small-scale livestock production, especially poultry and market-gardening.

After months of displacement, both urban and rural populations are returning to their homes. To ensure their smooth resettlement and restore food security, assistance is urgently required.

This project aims to assist 30,000 vulnerable households involved in limited poultry production (25,000 households) and ovine production (5,000 households), respectively. FAO will provide them with 5,000 cockerels, 50,000 hens, 5,000 sheep and 250 rams, as well as veterinary products and starting feed ration. The rates are as follows: 2 hens per household and 1 cockerel per 10 hens and 1 sheep per household and 1 ram per 20 sheep. FAO will carry out the selection of beneficiaries based strictly on vulnerability criteria in close cooperation with the concerned ministerial departments, community-based associations and international NGOs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical Assistance (national expertise) and administrative support	<b>20,000</b>
50,000 hens and 5,000 cockerels at US\$ 5/unit; 5,000 sheep at US\$ 40; 250 rams at US\$ 60; US\$ 25,000 worth veterinary products and US\$ 75,000 worth of poultry food	<b>590,000</b>
Office and field equipment and supplies	<b>25,000</b>
General and direct operating costs	<b>75,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>710,000</b>

## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and AGRICULTURE

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to emergency seed multiplication activities for the provision of high quality seeds to war-affected areas
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N16
<b>Sector :</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes :</b>	Seed multiplication
<b>Objective:</b>	Sufficient supply of high quality seeds to facilitate the rapid resumption of agricultural production in war-affected regions
<b>Target Population:</b>	100,000 vulnerable and war-affected households mainly in Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	FAO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and national and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 529,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Due to consecutive civil wars, crops have been destroyed and agricultural assets looted in the main food producing areas. Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions missed four agricultural seasons. Agricultural tools were stolen and reserves of seeds depleted in the war-affected regions. In regions not directly affected by the conflict, the increased demand for foodstuffs has compelled farmers to sell their food and seed reserves.

Moreover, all the national seed production structures such as the Agronomic Research Centre of Loudima, the National Improved Seed Centre and associated seed farms were destroyed. As a result, the country is experiencing a dramatic shortage of seeds, hampering efforts of the Government and the international community, especially in the main agricultural areas of the south heavily affected by the war.

This project is designed to assist 3,000 seed multiplication farmers in the most secure areas of the country through the provision of improved seeds (maize, groundnut, rice and bean as well as seed potatoes) and tools (hoes and cutlasses). The aim is to produce 1 045 tonnes of quality seed during the main cropping season starting in September 2001 to meet the needs of 100,000 rural farm families located mainly in the war-affected southern regions. The expected results include: 460 tonnes of maize seed (310 ha) for 46,000 households; 90 tonnes of groundnuts (180 ha) for 18,000 households; 80 tonnes of rice seed (54 ha) for 16,000 households; 65 tonnes of bean seed (65 ha) for 13,000 households; and 350 tonnes of seed potatoes (117 ha) for 7,000 households.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical assistance (national and international expertise) and administrative support	<b>75,000</b>
25 MTs maize seed at US\$ 1/kg, 5.2 MTs bean seed at US\$ 2/kg, 15 MTs groundnut seed at US\$ 2/kg, 5 MTs paddy rice seed at US\$ 1.3/Kg, 234 MTs seed potato at US\$ 1/kg, 3,000 tool-kits (hoe, machete, file) at US\$ 6/kit, US\$ 30,000 pesticide and fertiliser	<b>354,000</b>
Office and field equipment and supplies	<b>30,000</b>
General and Direct operating cost (including transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation, technical backstopping)	<b>70,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>529,000</b>

## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and AGRICULTURE

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to coordination of agricultural emergency and rehabilitation interventions
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N17
<b>Sector :</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes :</b>	Information management
<b>Objective:</b>	i) To strengthen coordination of agricultural interventions; ii) to provide a comprehensive agricultural emergency and rehabilitation assessment; and iii) to provide follow-up services and distribute information to the Government, UN Organizations, donor community and NGOs.
<b>Target Population:</b>	Vulnerable rural households
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	FAO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, other UN agencies and national and international NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 290,000</b>

### SUMMARY

The crisis in Congo has drastically reduced national food production and worsened the food security situation, particularly in the southern regions. With emergency agricultural assistance, numerous rural vulnerable households have been able to resume agricultural activities. At present, part of the rural population still requires emergency agricultural assistance while in other parts of the country, especially the north, early rehabilitation agricultural activities are being implemented.

Co-ordination is necessary to ensure that activities are well-targeted and efforts are not duplicated. Upon the Government's request, FAO set up an agricultural emergency operations coordination unit in 1999. In order to consolidate a coherent framework to guide donors, international and local NGOs and Government agencies in the sustainable rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, the Co-ordination Unit needs to be strengthened. Several follow-up activities, including agricultural price monitoring, regular regional needs assessment, will provide regular information to development partners.

The project aims to reinforce the capacity of the Coordination Unit and to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in re-building its national and regional capacity. In response to the breakdown of the local administrative system, the project also aims to strengthen the network of national NGOs involved in agricultural activities. Training in bottom-up rural development planning is also essential for rehabilitation programs.

The Co-ordination Unit will : 1) standardise FAO country and regional assessments, through information sharing, training and workshops; 2) enhance information gathering by updating a centralized system of collection and analysis, including a mapping system and database of on-going interventions; 3) provide technical assistance to humanitarian actors in areas such as project design and quality control of inputs by making use of the updated information database and linking with the different FAO Technical Departments; 4) enhance the coordination of various activities; and 5) assess the impact of these interventions.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical assistance (International and National expertise) and administrative support	<b>200,000</b>
Computer and telecommunication equipment	<b>6,000</b>
Training of counterparts	<b>30,000</b>
General and direct operating costs	<b>54,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290,000</b>



## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION and AGRICULTURE

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency assistance to DRC refugees and their host communities through the provision of essential agricultural and fisheries inputs
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N18
<b>Sector :</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes :</b>	Refugees
<b>Objective:</b>	Enhance the food security situation of refugees and their host communities
<b>Target Population:</b>	100,000 refugees from DRC and 10,000 local vulnerable households
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	FAO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle and national and international NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 530,000</b>

### SUMMARY

The ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has led to an influx of more than 100,000 refugees from the Equator Province into the Likouala Region in the north of the Republic of the Congo where the local population was estimated at 72,000 in 1999. The continuous influx of refugees puts increasing pressure on local resources. The refugees benefit from the host communities' spontaneous hospitality and usually settle down with relatives, friends or acquaintances with whom they share the slim food reserves including seeds. Over the past few months, the situation has been exacerbated by floods in the region. Thousands of people have lost shelter, and large areas of land have been flooded. The Government must therefore take immediate action before the situation degenerates into a bigger humanitarian crisis. Adequate and timely support to the coping strategies of the affected population through the provision of agricultural inputs and fishing tools is required.

Assistance will cover the needs of 30,000 households (20,000 refugee households and 10,000 host families). Through this project, 15,000 households will benefit from assorted vegetable seeds and tools during the short dry season (January-February) and the long dry season (beginning in May), while 15,000 others will receive staple crop seeds and tools for the long crop season (beginning in October 2001). An additional 1,000 families will receive fishing tools.

UNHCR will identify refugee households while the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and FAO, in collaboration with local farmers associations and national and international NGOs, will identify local beneficiaries on the basis of vulnerability criteria.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical assistance (national and international) and administrative support	<b>40,000</b>
Agricultural inputs: seeds (assorted vegetable seeds : 1,5 MT, maize seeds 150MT, groundnut seeds 75MT) and 30,000 tools kits. Provision for purchase of pesticides in case of damages to the crops.	<b>350,000</b>
Fishing equipment (fishing lines and hooks)	<b>10,000</b>
Field and office equipment (including vehicle)	<b>40,000</b>
General and direct support costs (including transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation, technical backstopping)	<b>90,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>530,000</b>

## EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Women and adolescent development initiatives
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N19
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-sector/Integrated project for women and adolescents
<b>Themes:</b>	Community organization; Healthy lifestyle promotion; Skill building; Micro-credit for employment generation; Peace
<b>Objective:</b>	Support integrated women and adolescents youth development initiatives to improve their quality of life, and support peace building and development process.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	25,000 women and adolescent youths in the formerly war affected regions : Brazzaville, Bouenza, Niari, Lekoumou, Kouilou, Pool.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF in cooperation with Ministries of Youth and Sports, Health, and Education, ILO, NGOs and local authorities.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January-December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 550,000</b>

### SUMMARY

At present 90% of internally displaced persons (out of total 810,000 people) have now returned to their original towns and villages. Many of the women that have returned both in urban and rural areas urgently need materials (such as seeds) and capital assistance to start livelihood and micro-credit activities. Such support will help them return to normal life and generate income for basic needs.

The adolescent population (aged 10-25 years) is estimated to be 464,000 (out of a total population of approximately 2.85 million). A great number of these adolescents were traumatised during the war. Many are school dropouts, idle, desperate and would like to be productive citizens. Many wish to return to school but are constrained by a lack of resources. There is a need to reinforce skills that will enhance their productivity and ease their ability to integrate into social situations and lead healthy lives. They need materials, equipment and capital assistance to support their initiatives.

UNICEF will implement the project in collaboration with the Ministries of Youth and Sports, Health, and Education, ILO, local authorities and NGOs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Community organization and awareness campaigns	<b>20,000</b>
Skill training for women and youth	<b>80,000</b>
Income generation/micro-credit assistance	<b>200,000</b>
Equipment/materials support	<b>120,000</b>
Healthy lifestyle promotion	<b>30,000</b>
Civic Action, Sports and Recreation	<b>10,000</b>
Administrative support costs	<b>90,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550,000</b>

## EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Community Action for Services and Livelihoods
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N20
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-sector
<b>Themes:</b>	Gender; Community services; Peace-building; Youth
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist affected communities with reintegration of their members, re-launching economic activities & basic services, and return to peace.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Communities reintegrating 580,000 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGOs/UN Agencies/private enterprises
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$2,200,000</b>

### SUMMARY

War displaced more than 800,000 persons from rural areas within the southern regions of Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari, and emptied entire parts of Brazzaville and the major towns Dolisie and Nkayi. Abandoned communities were heavily damaged and looted.

The displaced endured extreme conditions, including hunger and disease, elevated mortality rates and widespread malnutrition. Large-scale return began by mid-1999, and by the end of 2000 virtually all displaced persons had returned or had re-settled elsewhere.

This project is the expansion of a UNDP project which began in 2000 with support from several donors. The project will assist a further 30,000 households (approximately 150,000 persons) living in communities reintegrating an estimated 580,000 persons to:

- improve access to basic social services;
- regain livelihoods;
- assist reintegration of arriving members, particularly young ex-militia;
- strengthen community decision-making ; and
- build peace.

Individual neighbourhoods are consulted concerning their most critical needs and preferred course of action. Implementing partners—particularly international NGOs and local civil society organisations, but also in cases the private sector—are contracted to provide project assistance. Activities include: basic rehabilitation of health posts, schools or water supply; inputs and training for start-up of income-generating activities, such as in agriculture—including for youths and ex-combatants, and in some cases support for peace-building activities at a multi-community level. Women will be particularly identified for support.

Activities will be extended as far as possible within the affected interior. UNDP already finances a project with the Ministry responsible for the Promotion of Women supporting related activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Sub-contracts—re-establishing income-generation and social services	<b>1,600,000</b>
Sub-contracts—community consultation and mobilisation	<b>200,000</b>
Management, including project monitoring	<b>400,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>

## EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reintegration of ex-combatants & small arms collection
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N21
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic recovery and infrastructure
<b>Themes:</b>	Peace building
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants, and Encourage ex-militia members to hand in their small arms.
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	7,000 ex-militia members, their households and communities
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	IOM, NGOs, UN Agencies
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$3,200,000</b>

### SUMMARY

In June 1997, an intense war broke out between the militia groups of the different political parties. Fighting erupted again 1998 and continued into early 1999. Partisan militias played a key role in the conflict, attracting unemployed youths to join, offering power and possibilities for plunder. All militias were unruly, regardless of political affiliation, setting up roadblocks to extract payments, and extensively looting vehicles, roofs, clothes, furniture and tools.

Fighting halted by the start of 2000, following cease-fire accords that called for disbanding militia. Thousands—mainly 'Ninja' and 'Cocoye' members—poured out of the bush into Brazzaville and other towns in search of better living conditions, and to escape possible retaliation by their victims. Some are being integrated into the national army but the majority need to be assisted with their reintegration into civilian life. With few jobs in the formal sector, and difficult conditions in the capital in particular, occupying this group economically has become a top priority for building peace.

This project is an expansion of a project begun by UNDP and IOM in 2000 with the support of several donors. The original project offered groups of ex-combatants assistance to create new jobs in existing enterprises or to start income-generating activities of their choice, anything from a small butcher stand, to masonry, to agriculture. Ex-combatants receive advice and support with the inputs and specific training required to start their enterprise. A second component of the project has begun collecting arms. Rather than buying arms, communities or individuals are given priority in presenting proposals and obtaining support in exchange for handing over their small arms for destruction.

New components of the expanded version of this project will include a 'second round' pilot micro-credit activity for expanding the most successful projects, an expanded training component (with ILO), and some culture of peace and reintegration promotion initiatives. The intention is to provide an 'umbrella' fund through which various initiatives for different ex-combatants can be supported.

Coordination and information about who is doing what and where for ex-combatants—and about their numbers, whereabouts and characteristics—is also supported by this project through an integrated country-wide database.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Support to income-generating projects for ex-combatants	<b>1,650,000</b>
Other kinds of support to ex-combatants (training, employment)	<b>600,000</b>
Collection of small arms	<b>450,000</b>
Management, including project monitoring	<b>500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>

## EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Emergency Assistance for Re-launching of Economic Activities for Returnees in Brazzaville Area
<b>Code:</b>	ROC-01-N22
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist communities in the re-launching of their previous or new economic activities in order to consolidate reintegration
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,000 returnees, essentially youth and vulnerable women
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	ILO and local NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 715,000</b>

### SUMMARY

In March 2000, ILO initiated a socio-demographic survey of vulnerable populations returning to Brazzaville and benefiting from WFP food aid in the Bacongo and Makelekele neighbourhoods. The survey showed that after months of living in the forests, many of the returnees had lost their livelihoods, whether formal or informal. The returning populations are trying to go back to work as quickly as possible by re-launching former activities or initiating new ones. However, the revenues are insufficient to provide for basic needs such as food, education of children, health care and lodging.

This project aims to provide support for the re-launching of income-generating activities of vulnerable populations, specifically youth and women in the informal urban sector. It will be implemented jointly with WFP for food support and WHO for the provision of medical kits to persons re-launching or creating of an income-generating activity. Other humanitarian agencies will also be solicited for their support according to their specialty.

The project will include sector-specific and micro-enterprise management training and initial financial support in the form of a starter loan. For the pilot phase, the project will target 1,000 persons identified among the beneficiaries of WFP food aid and who were part of the ILO survey in March 2000 in Brazzaville.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Identification of needs for support to re-establishing income-generation activities	
Sub-contracting for training with local NGOs	<b>100,000</b>
"Little Push" Fund	<b>500,000</b>
Direct cost	<b>65,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>715,000</b>

## EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Capacity- Building of Actors in Community-Based Reintegration of War Affected Populations
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N23
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic recovery and infrastructure
<b>Themes:</b>	NGO capacity-building; Community services
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthening capacities of local NGOs and communities with the reintegration of their members and rehabilitation
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Local NGOs, communities of reintegration
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	ILO and local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 660,000</b>

### SUMMARY

The war-affected population of Congo is in great need of rehabilitation activities. The majority of IDPs have returned to their community of origin and local NGOs are mobilising their resources in order to provide support, especially for socio-economic activities and rehabilitation micro-projects.

Nevertheless, these NGOs most often do not have the necessary capacities to provide the necessary support. Local NGOs were not spared by the destruction caused by war. Taking into account the important role that can be played by local NGOs and communities in reintegration and rehabilitation activities, strengthening their capacities becomes essential.

This project will support capacity-building of local NGOs and communities reintegrating returnees. This project will also facilitate coordination of approaches in the field, assuring that activities complement one another.

The project aims to strengthen community-based reintegration organizations including: associations and co-operatives for production, commercialisation and consumption. They are examples of "local capacity" upon which partners in reconstruction in Congo can rely.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training of reintegration contributors	<b>100,000</b>
Community-based reintegration initiatives fund	<b>500,000</b>
Direct cost	<b>60,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>660,000</b>



## EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and Reintegration

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency Employment for Youth in the Sanitation Sector of the Southern Neighbourhoods of Brazzaville
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N24
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
<b>Themes:</b>	Income Generation; Peace-building
<b>Objectives:</b>	Give back to youth a sense of work and public interest and to provide them with earned income
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Unemployed and uneducated youths
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	ILO, local NGOs, local authorities, youth associations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 648,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Returning populations are faced with severe sanitation problems as a consequence of destruction of houses and socio-economic infrastructures during the war. The rehabilitation of these infrastructures is key for the population to be able to attain normal standards of living. Participating in rehabilitation activities can also provide youth with a sense of reintegration with society and contributing to the public good.

By participating in sanitation programmes, young men and women can learn how to work as a team and at the same time earn a revenue that can help their reintegration process.

This project aims at the southern neighbourhoods of Brazzaville. Activities will be implemented by local NGOs, youth associations and town councils, who will receive training in labour-intensive management techniques, waste treatment methods and other sanitation activities. Extended activities may include training in micro-credit management and how to identify other possible community initiatives.

This project will be implemented in collaboration with UNESCO's Peace Education project, with WFP who will supply food (food for work) and WHO for protection equipment for those involved in the activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training of actors	<b>80,000</b>
Sub-contracting of NGOs and youth association for sanitation works	<b>500,000</b>
Direct cost	<b>68,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>648,000</b>

## EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency Economic Recovery Assistance for Vulnerables
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N25
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic recovery and infrastructure
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation; disabled
<b>Objectives:</b>	Provide vulnerable and war-affected populations with means of economic recovery
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Wounded, widows and orphans.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	ILO and local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$US 760,000</b>

### SUMMARY

As a consequence of war, there is now a high number of vulnerable including wounded, widows, orphans and ex-combatants who are now unemployed youth. Surveys conducted by ILO of beneficiaries of WFP food assistance in Brazzaville and its vicinities show that a large majority of vulnerable are widows and orphans. The impending end of emergency food and sanitation assistance requires the implementation of social reintegration programmes for those vulnerable populations to avoid a worsening of their situation.

The maimed need particular attention. Having been for all intensive purposes demobilised, they are abandoned and need orthopaedic support, in addition to professional re-training.

This project will provide support to widows, orphans and wounded of war in initiating productive activities to facilitate their social reintegration. It will develop a community-based approach for the disabled. The vulnerable will receive professional training according to their needs and skills, training in creation and management of micro-enterprises, and training in general management. The project will provide disabled with orthopaedic equipment. A social protection mechanism in health will be piloted and studied during project implementation. The project's first phase will be launched in Brazzaville.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Sub-contract with local technical training structures	<b>100,000</b>
Micro-credit fund for vulnerable groups	<b>500,000</b>
Orthopaedic assistance for disabled	<b>80,000</b>
Direct cost	<b>80,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>760,000</b>



**EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Information management system for the promotion of employment
<b>Objective:</b>	Put in place an information and diffusion system on employment and calls for contracts (works, services, products,...)
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs, refugees, local communities, unemployed civil servants, unemployed or uneducated youth, small and medium enterprises, micro-entrepreneurs
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Employer organizations, ILO, local NGOs, municipalities, local associations and youth associations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,378,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

Within the post-conflict reconstruction programme, local communities, enterprises and entrepreneurs of the formal sector, economic actors of the informal sector or the youth willing to start their own productive activities face difficulties determining promising sectors, and accessing information about companies, contract opportunities and other available opportunities.

Moreover, training centres are not always able to update their programmes in accordance with new technologies or developments. In many cases, the centres do not have appropriate training material.

There is no adequate employment observatory or information system for employment for all these actors to have access to opportunities and/or contribute to jobs creation.

This project aims to: a) orient beneficiaries towards existing information systems regarding available markets and technical and/or professional training; b) establish an information system concerning market opportunities (public or private) for income-generation activities or for employment; and c) contribute to the implementation of an adapted information and communication system.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Collection and analysis of data on information sources. Definition of data base	<b>70,000</b>
Sub-contracts with social partners, youth associations and economic operators	<b>500,000</b>
Management and monitoring training	<b>200,000</b>
Decentralised data base system	<b>450,000</b>
Support costs	<b>158,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>1,378,000</b>

**EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS and REINTEGRATION**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Agricultural feeder road repairs through intensive labour
<b>Objective:</b>	Permit the trucking to market of agricultural production from areas where destroyed roads are blocking access
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	400,000 persons living in districts without minimum roads
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGOs, FAO, WFP, private enterprises
<b>Project Duration:</b>	2001-2002
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$3,800,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

Years of neglect—especially during the wars of recent years—have left many of Congo’s roads in an appalling state. At times bridges are out, or large culverts are lacking to divert the floodwaters crossing the road during rains. However, much of the blocked road access is due to a complete lack of maintenance of dirt roads, which become impassable in the rain. In other locations the sand has become too deep and soft to cross for long stretches.

Some towns and indeed whole rural districts cannot be reached by trucks, and are either completely inaccessible or accessible only in a 4-wheel drive vehicle. Older trucks, which comprise the majority of available vehicles for agricultural transport, have great difficulty or cannot travel on these roads. Until they can, there will be no economic revival in such isolated and inaccessible areas.

The project will identify agricultural feeder roads in most need of repair in order to open up access and enable the sale of agricultural produce in external markets.

This project will use a labour intensive approach to employ larger numbers of unemployed youths on road works. Far from a ‘food-for-work’ project, the spirit will be ‘money-for-work’, although some food will be provided as well (through WFP). FAO will be an important partner, together with the Government, in the identification of key roads to repair.

Road repair cannot be done by manual labour alone, so although the project will be as labour-intensive as possible, the repair of small bridges and large culverts will also be necessary to open roads in some areas.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Engineer evaluation and planning of target road repairs	<b>100,000</b>
Sub-contracts for manual labour, with tools and transport	<b>2,000,000</b>
Sub-contracts for bridges and culverts	<b>800,000</b>
Support to marketing agricultural produce (FAO)	<b>200,000</b>
WFP is to supply food for workers and their households at no cost to project	-
Management, including project monitoring	<b>700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,800,000</b>

## REFUGEES

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Multi-faceted assistance to refugees in the DRC as well as repatriation assistance to Congolese refugees in neighbouring countries
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N26
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-sector
<b>Themes:</b>	Refugee assistance
<b>Objective:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide protection to a total of 147,000 refugees out of which an estimated 67,000 are currently receiving UNHCR assistance</li> <li>• Promote a durable solution for the protracted Angolan caseload or facilitate their local integration if necessary</li> <li>• Enhance the coping capacity of the 100,000 refugees from the DRC and their host communities in northern Congo</li> <li>• Facilitate the return and reintegration of approximately 16,000 Congolese from Gabon and the DRC</li> </ul>
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and assistance to 19,000 Angolans in Pointe Noire</li> <li>• Protection and assistance to 7,000 Refugees Rwandan/Burundian refugees</li> <li>• Protection and assistance to 100,000 refugees from the DRC</li> </ul>
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNHCR, WFP, Local and International NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>3,664,134</b>

### SUMMARY

Recovery from the violent internal conflict in Congo has been rapid and spectacular, with impressive progress particularly in Brazzaville. Other zones are being stabilized gradually and are returning to normalcy. In view of the still very limited communal infrastructure, lack of sufficient institutional capacity and difficult logistic access in the north, the UNHCR assistance programme will continue to focus on enhancing refugees' and receiving communities' coping capacity, avoiding to develop dependency on external or institutional assistance. Self-reliance and local settlement, linked to support to local infrastructure, therefore remain important elements of the UNHCR strategy and have been implemented with success during 2000, as demonstrated with the closure of the last remaining Rwandan refugee camps in the country.

#### **Congolese Refugees abroad**

More than 55,000 Congolese opted for return from the DRC to Brazzaville in 1999 and early 2000. The residual group of some 5,000 refugees (2,000 in camps) remaining in the DRC and the 14,000 refugees in Gabon will most probably register for return once a satisfying national peace and reconciliation process has been engaged.

#### **Congolese Refugees (DRC)**

More than 100,000 refugees from the Equator Province of DRC have arrived in 1999 and 2000 in the almost inaccessible rainforest and swampy areas in the Likouala Region in northern Congo. UNHCR teams have been providing protection and assistance, confronting considerable logistic challenges and working in a generally unstable and perilous environment. Assistance to more than 60,000 refugees has been provided in the year 2000 through three offices and logistic bases, although access to the refugees has remained difficult and often impossible due to hostilities along the main access river (Oubangui). Through facilitation of direct negotiations between the involved governments and activation of international mediation mechanisms, UNHCR hopes to obtain full access to all refugees through establishment of a humanitarian corridor in the current war zone.

### Angolan Refugees

Most of the Angolan refugees, originating from the enclave of Cabinda are largely independent from UNHCR assistance and have settled locally in and around the city of Pointe Noire. The 3,500 refugees still living in the refugee sites will attain a similar level of self reliance by the end of the year 2001.

### Urban Refugees

The number of asylum seekers, particularly from the DRC, has increased with over 100 new applications in average per month (2000). Assistance will be provided on a needs basis.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	525,294
<b>Total services</b>	<b>525,294</b>
Food	70,000
Transport/Logistics	659,274
Domestic Needs Household Support	242,644
Water (non agricultural)	33,689
Sanitation	17,500
Health/Nutrition	343,654
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	75,088
Community Services	199,704
Education	190,543
Crop Production	215,496
Forestry	3,689
Income Generation	55,343
Protection	55,791
Agency Support	228,459
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>2,390,874</b>
<b>Programme support</b>	<b>747,966</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,664,134</b>

## COORDINATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>UN OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to the coordination of humanitarian and rehabilitation activities
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N27
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and support services
<b>Themes:</b>	IDPs; Advocacy; Emergency response funds; Preparedness & contingency planning; Early warning; Information management and logistics
<b>Objective:</b>	To enhance the effective coordination and management of UN humanitarian and rehabilitation activities, to enhance cooperation with NGOs and ensure the smooth transition from relief to development
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Donor community, UN system, NGOs, Government and vulnerable populations
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	OCHA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – June 2001 / phasing out
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US \$ 202,750</b>

### SUMMARY

Due to significant humanitarian progress in Congo in the year 2000, the role of the OCHA office will change considerably in 2001. There are no remaining concentrations of internally displaced persons requiring life-sustaining assistance. Of more than 50 feeding centers in 1999, all but a few have closed. However, while the acute humanitarian crisis has passed, the conflict and mass displacement have left a wake of poverty, unemployment and destroyed capacity, complicated by the needs of refugees fleeing the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to development, OCHA will maintain its presence in the Congo for the first half of 2001 and is planning to phase out by June 2001, subject to continued stabilization of the overall situation.

In 2001, the OCHA office will support UN and non-UN partners in implementing their humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes through enhanced information management, logistical support, coordination of joint missions and common planning.

Specific activities of the OCHA office planned in 2001 :

- assist as necessary with the negotiation of secure humanitarian access to refugees;
- support logistical access networks;
- organize fact-finding and inter-agency missions as needed and backstop coordination meeting, both general and by sector;
- maintain frequent contacts with Government ministries involved in humanitarian assistance (DRC refugees) and/or population affected by natural disaster (floods);
- assistance emergency response to unforeseen events;
- promote awareness of Republic of the Congo's remaining humanitarian needs, along with efforts to promote democracy and human rights;
- support joint planning of all United Nations activities for Congo, 2001-2002;
- provide a series of information products, including: a) Maps of 'Who is doing what, where'; b) Lists of 'Who is financing what where'; c) special maps, such as on 'where are the ex-combatants', or 'road access'; d) *ad hoc* one-page reports and e) regular monthly reports; and
- promote use of satellite mapping for specialized needs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
International staff (1 L2 and 1 L3 for 6 months)	<b>89,450</b>
National staff and consultants (1 driver and 2 info/field officers for 6 months)	<b>21,680</b>
Equipment and operating costs (official travel, communication, supplies, workshops, office/vehicle maintenance, satellite services to track population movements)	<b>91,620</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>202,750</b>

## COORDINATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR / UNSECOORD</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Security Coordination for Humanitarian Assistance Staff
<b>Project Code:</b>	ROC-01-N28
<b>Sector:</b>	Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Support services; Staff safety
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide critical security cover for United nations staff in areas affected by the humanitarian disaster
<b>Target Beneficiaries:</b>	Humanitarian assistance staff
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UNOPS
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2001
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 270,000</b>

### SUMMARY

Improved access to affected zones requires security for humanitarian aid workers.

Factors that contribute to the risks that the aid workers face in the affected region include:

- lack of civilian administration in some areas of the country;
- presence of the joint forces made of members of the national army and ex-militia;
- presence of the large quantity of light arms in the hands of ex-militia living in insecure social and economic conditions; and
- search of vehicles in the checkpoints controlled by the soldiers.

Improvement of the situation has expanded access to additional zones for humanitarian intervention. This requires recruitment of one full-time Field Security Officer to provide for the security and safety of United Nations staff. This expanded security capacity will be used to provide:

- reconnaissance of areas where aid workers are to be deployed;
- liaison with security authorities to ensure prevention and prompt resolution of security incidents in the affected regions;
- standard operating procedures for humanitarian aid convoys;
- provision of security training for aid workers; and
- crisis intervention in the event of security incidents.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Assistant Field Security Officer	<b>220,000</b>
Vehicle and maintenance	<b>32,000</b>
Satellite telephone and portable computer	<b>8,000</b>
Miscellaneous	<b>10,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270,000</b>
Funds received to date	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>270,000</b>

## Government of the Republic of the Congo

### INTERIM POST-CONFLICT PROGRAMME

The Government defined a three-year Interim Post-Conflict Programme (2000 – 2002) which has been signed into law. The Programme, amounting to over \$650 million has broken its objectives into two principal categories: i) emergency, and ii) social and economic recovery.

#### Emergency Objectives

- **Humanitarian Assistance and Security** (emergency and food aid, provision of basic security for individuals and allow freedom movement)
- **Rehabilitation of Infrastructures** (repairing of war damage)
- **Demobilization and Reintegration of Youth** (impartial treatment of ex-combatants including disarmament and social reintegration)
- **Improvement of Institutional and Political Framework** (return to multi-party democracy, including a constitutional referendum and the preparation of elections)
- **Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Food Security** (increase overall production, support animal husbandry in peri-urban areas, and increased transformation of local agricultural products)

#### Economic and Social Recovery Objectives

- **Economic Growth to Reduce Unemployment** (restore peace, reopen railway line, increase sub-regional trade and rehabilitated / improve infrastructure, diversify the economy)
- **Creation of Durable and Productive Employment** (emphasis on support to informal sector and small enterprise and limited public sector hiring—targets include 100,000 new jobs and 10,000 new civil servants)
- **Poverty Reduction** (rejuvenate social services, reorient the economy to support the creation of employment, create a social safety net for the most vulnerable, improve national disease programmes, including those for HIV/AIDS and malaria)
- **Strengthening of Competitiveness** (reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, increase coherence with regional and African trade initiatives, improve incentive structures for investment)
- **Regional Integration** (improve transport infrastructure to promote regional trade and more efficient regulation for the movement of people and goods in the common monetary and economic zones—CEMAC and CEEAC)
- **Strengthening of Administrative Capacity and the Rule of Law** (focus on macro-economic and financial management, civil service reform and decentralization of state services)

In order to meet these objectives, the Government has outlined a global (macro-economic) strategy and a series of projects broken down by sector.

The global strategy emphasizes the effective management of a market economy, to including the withdrawal of the state from productive activities and the promotion of private enterprise. This includes a large privatisation programme, the creation of tax incentives for investment, the bringing in line of financial policies with regional economic agreements, and the creation of enterprise zones (in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire and Ouesso). The Government aims to increase the efficiency of its revenue collection (which includes a value-added tax) and diminish the dependence on oil-revenues through

diversification of both sources of income and the economy more generally. Concerning expenditures, there is a new financial law requiring increased transparency.

In addition to these activities related to the macro-economic framework, the Government has outlined a series of projects, broken down by sector, to achieve its goals. Within these projects, the Government identified priority activities, which amount to approximately one-half of the total programme. Priority programmes are given in Table 1. The overall programme is presented in Table 2.

#### *Financing of the Interim Post-Conflict Programme*

The Government aims to finance Programme from its own revenues, bilateral support and credits from the World Bank and the IMF.

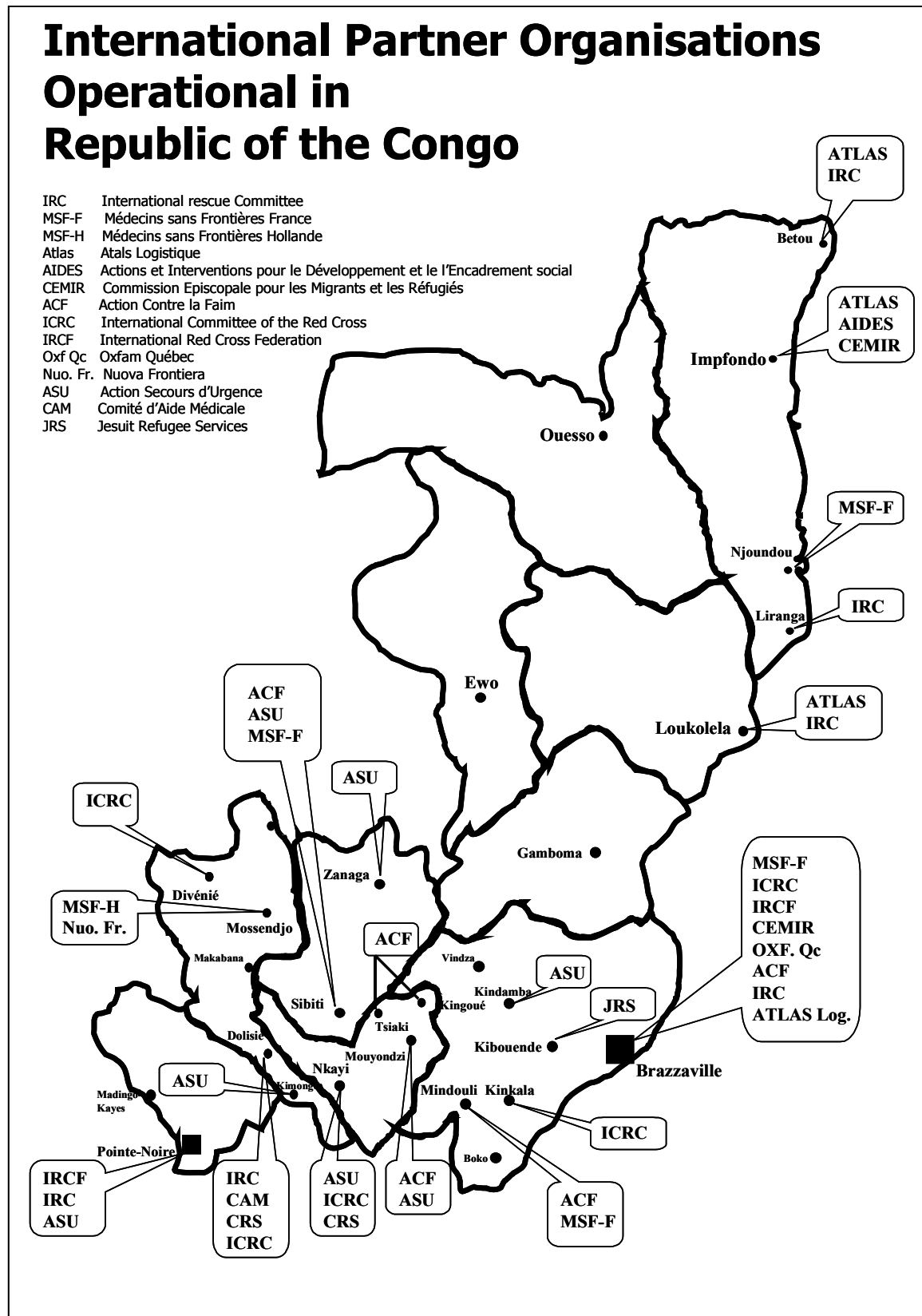
**Table 1.**

<b>Priority Programmes (2000 - 2002)</b>	<b>F CFA (millions)</b>	<b>USD (millions)</b>	<b>%</b>
Energy	47,600	61.03	17%
Water Supply	12,900	16.54	5%
Roads	61,645	79.03	22%
Railway	13,500	17.31	5%
River Ports	4,440	5.69	2%
Sea Ports (Pointe Noire)	10,640	13.64	4%
Airport Infrastructure	22,700	29.10	8%
Telecommunications	5,600	7.18	2%
Communications	15,080	19.33	5%
Health	44,000	56.41	16%
Education and Professional Training	19,925	25.54	7%
Reintegration of Youth	6,463	8.29	2%
Promotion of Women in Development	2,719	3.49	1%
Structural and Economic Reforms	10,000	12.82	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277,212</b>	<b>355.40</b>	<b>100%</b>
Exchange Rate	780		



<b>Table 2. Interim Post-Conflict Programme</b>		<b>USD (millions)</b>		<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
		<b>Total</b>				
<b>Basic Infrastructure</b>						
Energy	61.03	9.3%	23.78	21.38	15.87	
Water Supply	16.54	2.5%	4.50	6.62	5.43	
Roads	79.03	12.1%	24.17	26.46	28.40	
Road Transport	1.03	0.2%	0.28	0.44	0.31	
Railway Transport Network	17.31	2.6%	3.77	7.27	6.27	
River Transport Network	5.69	0.9%	3.23	1.37	1.09	
Sea Transport and Ports (Pointe Noire)	13.64	2.1%	0.32	6.58	6.74	
Airports	29.10	4.4%	10.15	10.22	8.73	
Telecommunications	7.18	1.1%	4.31	1.69	1.18	
Communications	19.33	3.0%	7.38	7.37	4.59	
<b>Sub-total Basic Infrastructure</b>	<b>249.88</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>81.89</b>	<b>89.39</b>	<b>78.60</b>	
<b>Support Sectors</b>						
Agriculture	19.73	3.0%	4.58	9.23	5.92	
Animal Husbandry	2.28	0.3%	0.45	1.10	0.73	
Fishing	1.92	0.3%	0.45	0.96	0.51	
Forestry and Wood Products	17.85	2.7%	9.86	4.41	3.57	
Petroleum Activities	1.28	0.2%	0.44	0.51	0.33	
Services and Tourism	4.60	0.7%	0.24	2.52	1.84	
Environment	3.38	0.5%	0.92	1.62	0.85	
Industrial Development	3.01	0.5%	0.60	1.21	1.21	
Mines	2.73	0.4%	0.17	1.47	1.09	
<b>Sub-total Support Sectors</b>	<b>56.79</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>17.71</b>	<b>23.04</b>	<b>16.05</b>	
<b>Social Sectors</b>						
Health, Social Action, Water and Sanitation	56.41	8.6%	13.12	20.31	22.98	
Post-secondary Education	5.82	0.9%	0.91	2.89	2.02	
Vocational and Professional Training	7.69	1.2%	1.23	3.37	3.09	
Primary and Secondary Education	12.03	1.8%	0.83	6.36	4.84	
Promotion of Women in Development	3.49	0.5%	0.58	1.51	1.39	
Scientific Research	2.69	0.4%	0.56	1.05	1.08	
Youth and Sport	20.80	3.2%	3.76	8.72	8.32	
Culture and Art	4.59	0.7%	0.40	2.11	2.07	
Habitat	19.28	2.9%	4.04	7.72	7.52	
<b>Sub-Total Social Sectors</b>	<b>132.80</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>25.44</b>	<b>54.04</b>	<b>53.33</b>	
<b>Private Sector</b>						
Micro and Small Enterprise	7.67	1.2%	2.35	3.02	2.30	
Commerce	1.78	0.3%	0.47	0.77	0.53	
Informal Economic Activities and Crafts	0.47	0.1%	0.08	0.21	0.19	
Promotion of the National Private Sector	1.28	0.2%	-	0.77	0.51	
<b>Sub-total Private Sector</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>3.54</b>	
<b>Other Sectors</b>						
Labor and Social Security	4.97	0.8%	0.60	2.49	1.88	
Civil Service and Administrative Reforms	4.94	0.8%	0.30	2.66	1.98	
Interior, Security and Territorial Administration	23.72	3.6%	8.10	9.01	6.61	
Administration of Justice	5.77	0.9%	1.24	2.79	1.73	
State Affairs	1.58	0.2%	0.08	0.87	0.63	
Office of the President	23.74	3.6%	6.65	9.50	7.60	
Defense	64.40	9.8%	19.50	24.04	20.87	
Foreign Affairs	11.21	1.7%	6.09	3.99	1.12	
Economy, Finance and Budget	33.98	5.2%	8.19	12.20	13.59	
Parliament	3.02	0.5%	-	1.81	1.21	
Other Investments	1.28	0.2%	-	0.77	0.51	
<b>Sub-total Other Sectors</b>	<b>178.61</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>50.75</b>	<b>70.14</b>	<b>57.73</b>	
Land Development	25.92	4.0%	6.48	9.58	9.86	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>655.21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>185.16</b>	<b>250.94</b>	<b>219.11</b>	
Exchange Rate	780					

## Other International Partners



## **ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM**

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Established in 1979, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) is a non-governmental organisation. Apolitical and non-confessional, it is one of the first international organisations in the world to be created to fight hunger.

### **I. Background: Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in Congo-Brazzaville**

Triggered by the disastrous events of December, 1998, the population from the southern neighbourhoods of Brazzaville fled en masse (200,000 – 250,000) into the forests where they hid for several months. Later, populations from the Pool and Niari Valley also fled.

Starting from May, 1999, the southern neighbourhoods slowly opened up and an enfeebled population began to return. In this context, ACF opened its office on May 26<sup>th</sup>, 1999.

Two therapeutic feeding centres were opened in Brazzaville, and as soon as humanitarian access was possible two more in the Pool, in Boko and later in Mindouli. In total, nearly 9,000 people suffering from malnutrition were treated in ACF feeding centres.

Nutritional activities are always accompanied by monitoring of the food security situation in Brazzaville. A water and sanitation programme was also developed, to improve access to potable water: 206 wells were put back into operation, 2 springs were capped and 550 hygiene awareness-raising sessions were held. This approach was later replicated in Dolisie (5 high-capacity wells were constructed, 200 wells were put back into operation, and 140 hygiene awareness-raising sessions were held).

### **II. Current Programmes**

#### *NUTRITION*

**Mindouli Supplementary Nutrition Centre:** In May, ACF took over the supplementary nutrition centre being run by *Secours Catholique Français* in Mindouli, which currently assists 350 people. It will be operated until the end of October, in order to complete the treatment of patients discharged from the therapeutic feeding center, itself closed in September.

**ACF's nutritional programmes are implemented within a broader "food security" approach.**

#### *FOOD SECURITY*

**Mindouli Food Security Programme:** To aid people recover fully from the cycle of food insecurity and vulnerability, ACF in June put in place a vegetable seed and tool distribution programme (2000 beneficiary households). An impact assessment of this programme is currently being finalised.

**Pool Food Security Assessment:** The food security programme in Mindouli is supported by a broader surveillance programme in southern Pool. Operational since June, this activity aims to monitor agricultural recovery in Pool, and is developing a food insecurity map for southern Pool.

**Southern Pool Food Security Programme:** This vulnerability map—for which the methodology and the results have been endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO—was the basis for another distribution of seeds in September, this time for staple crops. There were 2,600 beneficiary households. An impact assessment is to be completed in November.

**In order to facilitate the return of urban populations, ACF has developed a programme based upon a "water and sanitation return kit" for urban environments.**

#### *WATER AND SANITATION*

**Sibiti Water Programme:** In collaboration with UNICEF, ACF established a water and sanitation programme in the town of Sibiti. This programme includes:

- provision of water to the hospital in Sibiti (ACF is also involved in the provision of potable water and sanitation for the hospital in Dolisie);
- installation of 11 high-capacity water points (wells or capped springs); and
- distribution of chlorine and public-health education around water-use issues.

This activity is nearing its end-date, and ACF is proposing that it be continued in collaboration with UNDP. In October, rehabilitation of some wells already began. This programme will largely restore the capacity of Sibiti residents to manage their own water supply, and will significantly improve Lidouma residents' access to water.

**Mouyondzi Water Programme:** This programme aims to insure access of the residents of Mouyondzi to potable water through:

- rehabilitation of a mini-gravity fed network and the installation of water points; and
- digging of wells.

#### *HEALTH*

**Mouyondzi Health Programme:** This activity will:

- support the reactivation of Mouyondzi Hospital (rehabilitation, supplies of medicine and material, training and supervision);
- support the reactivation of dispensaries in Mouyondzi district (rehabilitation, supplies of medicine and material, training and supervision); and
- support national programmes, notably the EPI.

#### *UNDER PREPARATION*

ACF is currently undertaking a food vulnerability study for 5 war-affected regions.

### **III. Partners**

ACF works in Congo based on an agreement with the Ministry of Health, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action. ECHO (EU), OFDA (USAID) and UNICEF have financially supported ACF in Congo. The total budget from June 1999 to June 2000 was approximately \$2.7 million. ACF employs 150 Congolese nationals and seven expatriates.

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## **ATLAS LOGISTIQUE**

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atlas@atlas-logistique.org

ATLAS LOGISTIQUE is a non-profit association founded in 1993 by humanitarian volunteers and logistics professionals. Its aims to provide technical and logistical support to relief projects in France and overseas.

ATLAS LOGISTIQUE has been present in the Republic of the Congo since 1997 with programmes for river transport and assistance for refugees (water, sanitation and logistics) in Loukoléla in the north of the country.

Since July 1999, thousands of refugees have fled the fighting in the Democratic Republic of Congo and settled along the Oubangui River between Betou and Loukoléla. Access to most of these populations is possible only by the river, posing logistical challenges. ATLAS LOGISTIQUE is one of the major UNHCR partners now providing emergency assistance to more than 100,000 Congolese refugees and facilitating the integration of Rwandan and Burundian refugees.

### **CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

#### **Emergency assistance to DRC refugees in Loukoléla, Impfondo and Bétou**

Atlas Logistique provides logistical support for refugee assistance including the transport of food and non-food items, medicines and other material assistance to three field bases. Atlas Logistique organises aid distributions in collaboration with UNHCR and its partners.

Programme cost: US\$ 500,000

#### **Support to integration of Rwandan and Burundian refugees**

Atlas Logistique provides logistical support to Rwandan and Burundian refugees in order to facilitate their integration into communities in the Republic of the Congo.

Programme costs: US\$ 600,000

ATLAS LOGISTIQUE employs 78 national staff and six expatriates in the Republic of the Congo.

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# **INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

## **ASSISTANCE STRATEGY FOR REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, 2001 – 2002**

### **NATIONAL CONTEXT**

In Republic of the Congo, the year 2000 was marked by reconciliation. The signature of the cease-fire agreement in December 1999 signalled the beginning of a phase of progressive reconstruction after the serious damage caused by successive wars. While reigning instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo continues to cause tensions in the north-east, in the rest of the country normalisation has led to a phase of transition where emergency activities are progressively giving way to development. In support of the important work which needs to be undertaken, the Congolese Red Cross (CRC), aided by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the Federation), has elaborated a five-year plan in order to contribute, in a measure commensurate with its means, to the reconstruction of Congo.

### **ASSISTANCE STRATEGY FOR REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

The objectives of the Federation's assistance strategy for 2001-2002 follows logically from the activities undertaken in 2000. Results from the year 2000 are encouraging and can be seen as investments which require continued attention. The Federation will therefore continue to provide support to the CRC for the strengthening and development of the 10 regional committees which comprise the national network. Through this network, the Federation will assist the CRC in the management of a variety of activities to aid vulnerable populations both in community health and disaster-preparedness. The Federation will also aid the CRC build partnerships with national and international organizations from the public and private sectors. The transfer of technical skills and resources to the CRC will progressively permit increasing autonomy on the part of the CRC.

### **PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES**

#### **Emergency Assistance**

The concerning situation in the Equateur province of the Democratic Republic of Congo could provoke a massive influx of refugees into Congo. Should such a scenario develop, emergency operations will be implemented in close collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In addition, the Federation will continue to support the CRC with its provision of assistance to 6,000 refugees, with an emphasis on capacity-building to aid refugees become self-reliant.

#### **Disaster Preparedness**

Continuing the capacity-building activities undertaken in 2000 for the regional committees, assistance will be provided to the region of Cuvette, where 74,000 rural people, spread out among 103 villages along the Kouilou, Sangha and Likouala Rivers, will benefit from a disaster-preparedness programme. The programme will involve 10 trainers, 50 emergency assistants and 140 volunteers.

#### **Health and Assistance to Vulnerable Groups**

The programme for health and assistance to vulnerable groups, supported by the Federation, is an essential component for the recovery and development of the Congolese Red Cross for 2001-2002. The programme aims for there to be a functional committee in each of the 10 regions, with a sufficient number of regular staff, emergency assistants and volunteers in order to implement community health activities. Last year, six regional committees were reactivated and 561 volunteers

underwent first-aid community training. This year, trainings will continue in the remaining four regions for 230 volunteers. Activities also include a sexually transmitted diseases awareness-raising project which will involve 400,000 youth and a project against malaria involving 500,000 people. The Red Cross network, unique in the country, will be used in collaboration with national and international health organizations to support common initiatives such as the polio vaccination campaign, the provision of assistance to 2,000 victims of sexual violence, the re-opening of nine dispensaries in the region of Kouilou offering up to 3,000 medical consultations per month, and finally the opening of two centers for street children, with a capacity to aid up to 200 street kids in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.

### **Human Values**

Education for peace will be an integral part of all training activities supported by the Federation in 2001-2002. Trainings will be held for all Congolese Red Cross staff who will, in turn, be responsible for the promotion of human values in the general population. Diffusion of Red Cross principles is carried out in parallel with health activities implemented throughout the country.

### **Capacity-building**

Institutional capacity-building is fully integrated into all Federation assistance to the CRC. Specifically, the Federation will continue with three activities begun in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire in 2000. First is the renovation of headquarters. Second is the subsequent organisation of regional assemblies, in preparation for a national assembly planned for the end of 2001. And third, a refresher training in management and administration will be undertaken for 260 CRC staff.

### **Programme Management**

In order to assure quality assistance to the CRC, the Federation aims to maintain a national delegation tasked with the development of systems and structures permitting adaptations and adjustments to the programme in accordance with the national context. This support and supervision will be undertaken while strengthening the existing links between the national delegation, the regional delegation and the international secretariat.

*The detailed budget of the IFRC for Republic of the Congo will be available as of December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2000 on the IFRC web-site: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).*

## **OXFAM-QUEBEC**

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### **Introduction**

Oxfam-Québec is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-confessional organisation dedicated to international solidarity and assistance.

It aims to support vulnerable populations in developing countries in their fight for survival, progress, social justice and respect for human rights and to mobilise Québec's population to express their solidarity for a fairer world.

Oxfam-Québec is present in 23 countries, mainly in Africa, but also in Asia and South America.

In the past, Oxfam-Québec has acquired expertise in relief operations working in close collaboration with UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and ECHO.

Oxfam-Québec has been present in the Republic of the Congo since October, 1999, following the signature of a partnership agreement with the Canadian Government. Oxfam supports community-based development and micro-credit projects. In 2000, Oxfam will support 15 small projects, principally in Brazzaville but also elsewhere in the country.

### **Sample Activities**

In Brazzaville, Oxfam-Québec is providing financial and administrative support to the Women Savings Bank for Agricultural and Commercial Development and financial support to "artisan" associations for the acquisition of moulds and tools.

In the interior, Oxfam-Québec is now finishing the construction of two schools in Ouessou and is financing the construction of a tank to collect rain water in Lékana.

In all its actions, Oxfam-Québec favours activities which have a positive impact on women and children's lives.

All projects realised in the Republic of the Congo are funded by the Canadian Local Initiative Fund for a total of US\$ 125,000 in 2000.

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