

# Humanitarian appeal 2004



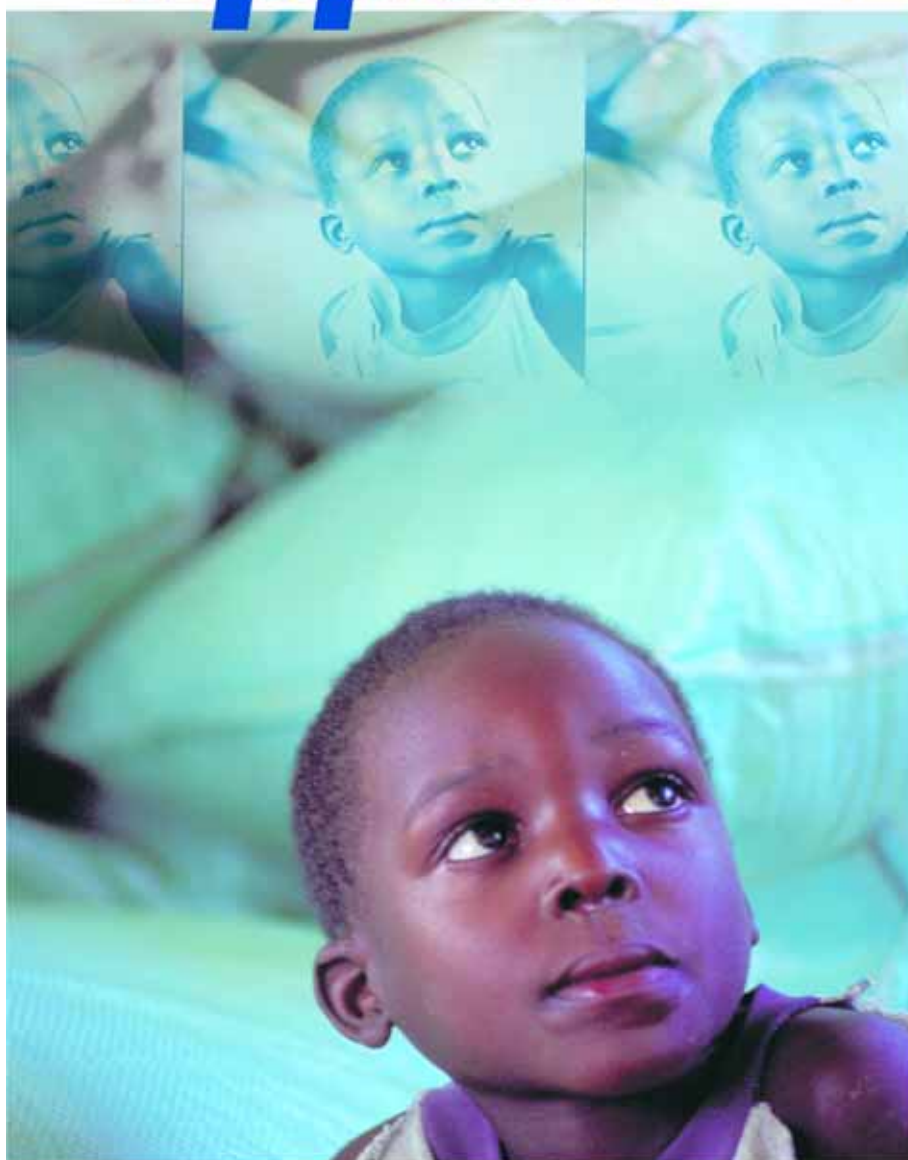
**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**

**MID-YEAR REVIEW**





# Humanitarian appeal 2004



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**MID-YEAR REVIEW**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- Stakeholder analysis, i.e. Who does what and where;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans; and
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that belong to International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Interaction, or Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR). Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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## INTRODUCTION

This document aims to highlight commonalities and trends in humanitarian needs and response, drawing examples where appropriate from specific situations where the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) takes place. It is not meant to be a condensed repetition of the 2004 CAP Mid-Year Reviews, each of which tells its own story and is the result of broad, inclusive, and intensive input from field offices and headquarters of appealing organisations.

This summary comprises three sections. The first reviews measures that have been taken over the past months to strengthen humanitarian action *to ensure that people in need receive the best protection and assistance available, on time*. The second notes some continuing constraints on humanitarian action and the third details the funding response to date to the 2004 Consolidated Appeals (CA). Overall, this summary makes the following points:

- **Prompt and equitable funding is needed.** The percentages of requirements funded in the 2004 CAPs ranges from 49.5% to 1.7%. Overall, the average stands at 23.6%. It would be useful to receive feedback from donors as to why they do not fund certain projects or activities.
- **The “CNN effect” has not influenced funding trends to date in 2004.** Media prominence appears to make no consistent difference to donor response. For example, the current headline crisis, Darfur, remains significantly underfunded.
- **The extent to which host Governments, donors, UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs are interacting with each other within emergencies is increasing.** Analysis shows that more Member States of the United Nations (including countries affected by crisis and donors) and NGOs are engaged in the CAP.
- **Financial analysis indicates that the CAP serves as an advocacy tool in that it attracts funding to crises.** A review of the Somalia and Uganda CAPs indicates that the existence of a CAP arguably attracted more financial resources for people in need affected by both crises.

## 1. STRENGTHENING HUMANITARIAN ACTION

For details on the accomplishments of humanitarian action in the various situations where CAPs exist, please see the Mid-Year Review documents themselves. The following is an overview of systemic accomplishments intended to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of humanitarian action.

### 1.1 Working Together

A major objective of the CAP is to continue including more strategic inputs and reflecting activities of all stakeholders in humanitarian action, especially those of NGOs.

With regard to NGOs, indicators of progress to date show that there are often more participants from NGOs than UN agencies attending CAP workshops. NGOs also increasingly chair sectoral working groups at the field level. Further, more NGOs are now appealing for funds in CAs. On the latter point, it is important that CAs reflect the totality, or as much of it as possible, of humanitarian action in crises. Doing so clarifies how much money is needed to cover all needs, how much has been provided, and the gaps and shortfalls. Therefore the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's CAP Sub-working Group is developing materials to outline how NGOs may better take advantage of the CAP's potential for coordination, strategic planning and programming, advocacy, and resource mobilisation. In particular, there appears to be a

#### NEW AND DISCONTINUED CAPS

##### New CAPs for 2004

Chad

Tanzania

##### New Flash Appeals in 2004

Iran (Bam Earthquake)

Madagascar (Cyclone Gafilo)

Haiti

##### Discontinued CAPs

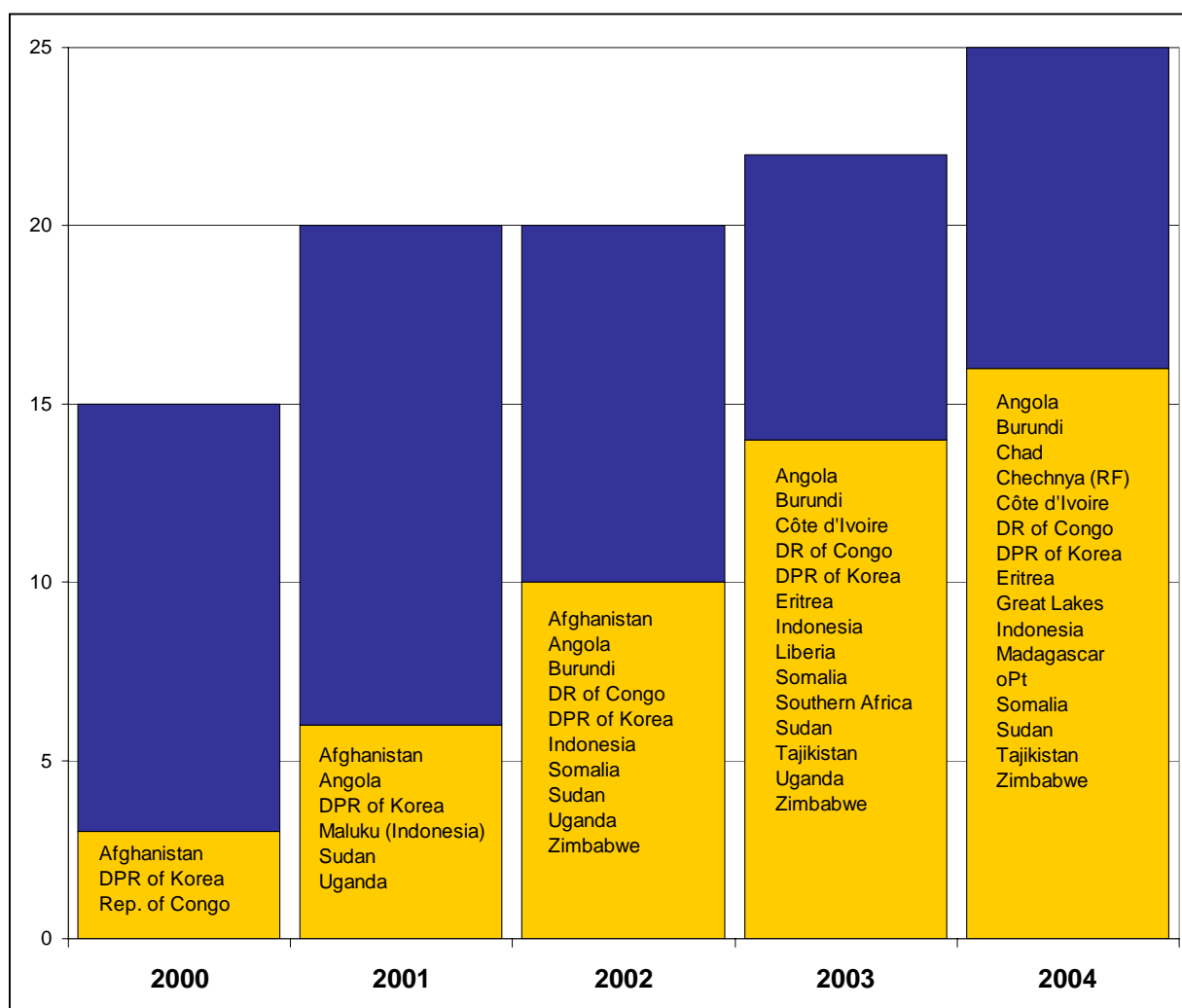
Southern Africa (except Zimbabwe)

## SUMMARY OF 2004 CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW

common misperception that NGOs registering project proposals in a CA cannot simultaneously present them to their usual donors; as a result, some NGOs only register in the CA those proposals that they think are unlikely to be funded by their usual avenues. To some extent, this makes NGO pessimism about CAs as a resource mobilisation platform a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Nonetheless, the inclusion of NGO project proposals in CAs has been steadily increasing since 2000, as Figure 1 shows:

**Figure 1: Number of CAs (blue); Number and Location of CAs with NGO Projects (yellow)**



Donor and NGO reporting on contributions to NGO projects registered in CAs continues to be weak, resulting in an under-estimation of funding of NGO projects registered in CAs. To remedy this, the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is developing materials to disseminate to NGOs to assist financial reporting, and (together with OCHA field offices) is working with NGOs in the field to gain funding updates. It is hoped that this effort will improve the reporting rate to the point where financial tracking of CAs reflects a better approximation of the totality of humanitarian requirements and resources for their respective crises.



With regard to donors, the number of governmental donors to CAs has been steadily increasing in recent years: 30 in 1999 and 2000; 43 in 2001; 51 in 2002; 57 in 2003; and, 32 so far in 2004. Some of this increase may be due to improving reporting relationships with the FTS, and this is an encouraging trend. *Non-Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) states represent the bulk of these new donors.*

## **1.2 Needs Assessment**

In response to critiques about how the humanitarian system assesses need (see, for example, *According to Need?* Overseas Development Institute, 2003) and in particular about the deficit of objective needs assessment data in formats that are comparable across crises, the IASC CAP Sub-working Group developed the Needs Assessment Framework and Matrix (NAFM) which is now being piloted in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In essence the NAFM is a way in which to organise assessment data consistently and transparently, and combine evidence and judgement about the severity of a situation, thereby providing a common inter-agency platform for analysis and prioritisation. Following this pilot experience, modifications can be expected after which the NAFM is to be used more widely. In the long run it is planned that the NAFM becomes a standard tool for use in CAP situations and improves the humanitarian community's ability to advocate that resources be allocated in proportion to need. Indeed, if the NAFM were applied in all contexts, the extent to which need could be compared across contexts would also be enhanced.

## **1.3 Strategic Monitoring**

Strategic monitoring aims to determine the extent to which humanitarian aid is saving lives and alleviating suffering. In other words, is humanitarian aid making a difference? This question is often difficult to answer in the absence of baseline data and agreed sets of information to describe need. Efforts are underway to strengthen strategic monitoring in the CAP. As part of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) pilot in Burundi and DRC, monitoring frameworks (with related baseline studies) are being established in both countries to better measure progress towards achieving the goals of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). Further, the mid-year review guidelines for the 2004 CAP focused more on evidence-based analysis of impact, and the forthcoming revised CAP Technical Guidelines will provide more explicit instructions on what is to be monitored and how. In addition, the NAFM, which is being piloted in Burundi and DRC, aims to standardise the kind of data to describe needs in a crisis, and in so doing, could lay the foundation for improved strategic monitoring.

## **1.4 Training**

Humanitarian action is by its nature dynamic and training aimed at improving it also has to be dynamic. CAP policies and guidelines are constantly evolving to reflect good practice from the field, lessons learned, and IASC consensus on key issues. Consequently, the CAP training and facilitation programme also continues to develop to ensure that the field is equipped to make the best use of available tools and guidance to improve overall humanitarian action. Between March and September 2004, eighteen CAP workshops are scheduled to take place in the field, and will be led by experienced inter-agency facilitators from various agencies engaged in emergency relief. The workshops aim primarily to help country teams establish or strengthen inclusive strategic planning and programming. Major developments in the CAP training and facilitation tools this year are: an introduction to the NAFM; increased focus on prioritisation and project peer reviews; and renewed emphasis on strategic monitoring. (For a complete list of CAP field workshops and to view the revised CAP training and facilitation tools, visit [www.reliefweb.int/cap](http://www.reliefweb.int/cap).)

## **2. CONSTRAINTS ON HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

### **2.1 Humanitarian Access**

Humanitarian access continues to be severely constrained in numerous crises, and significantly impeded in others. One constraint is insecurity, underlined again by the murder of five Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) staff members in Afghanistan on 2 June. While this crime exemplifies the problem of working in situations where the neutrality of aid operations is not respected, or where aid workers are targeted by combatants, a variety of less dramatic actions, often in the guise of bureaucratic procedures, impede humanitarian access on a daily basis: denial or delay of visas; restrictions on use of radios and other telecommunications equipment; refusal of authorisation for needs assessment and monitoring missions; official denial of the existence of humanitarian needs; and regulatory obstruction to air transport, to name a few.

Mines continue to impede humanitarian access as well as the security and economic recovery of people in need. The mine action sector in CAs has attracted only 13% of requirements to date in 2004, leaving a shortfall of some US\$ 35 million. Despite such under-resourcing, in situations like Angola (where mine clearance sometimes dictated the pace and reach of humanitarian action) the mine action sector has made considerable advances in coordinating with other sectors to identify priority routes for rapid de-mining.

Finally, improved access usually results in an increase in requirements, as humanitarian action previously impossible becomes feasible. In Angola since 2002, as in Mozambique ten years earlier, in Burundi and south Sudan currently, the end of long-standing hostilities or significant improvements in security occasioned huge population movements (necessitating considerable support as IDPs and refugees return to re-build their lives) and enabled aid agencies to access areas which had previously been isolated. The period immediately following the end of chronic hostilities is not the end of the chronic emergency: indeed, in some ways, because the travails of post-conflict resettlement are considered humanitarian needs, it can herald the period of greatest simultaneous needs.

### **2.2 Proportionality**

The extent to which the provision of resources for humanitarian action is proportional to need was one of the main issues arising from the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Conference in Stockholm in June 2003. The issue is important because scarce resources should be allocated to those most in need. While GHD places much of the onus on donors themselves, aid agencies can also make a considerable contribution to the issue of proportionality. For example, the size of proposed aid programmes varies greatly across countries and the reasons for this warrant further consideration. Is one programme, say in occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), larger than another, for example in DRC, because need is higher or because planners' views have been coloured by expectations of available resources? With the overall situation and mortality rates in DRC arguably more serious than in oPt, one might expect aid agencies to be appealing for more money for DRC. The issue, however, is not that simple. Are aid agencies to address absolute or relative need? In addition, the amount of money sought by aid agencies is of course directly related to cost implications. Carrying out an aid operation in some parts of world -especially isolated regions with poor infrastructure or parts of the world where salaries of local staff are higher than in others- have a direct bearing on how much money aid agencies require to carry out their programmes.

### **2.3 Funding**

The words of last year's CAP Mid-Year Review Summary bear repeating: "While the general underfunding of CAs may not be measurable in greater loss of life as is sometimes supposed, greater suffering and recovery denied are persistent themes in all CAs." In DPR of Korea for example, a dramatic deficit of support particularly for the food sector (unlike previous years) has forced the cessation of food rations to at least two million people. The total amount (mostly in the non-food sector) pledged in response to the train disaster in April 2004 exceeds contributions to the food sector for the DPR of Korea CA in 2004 to date. For the Darfur crisis in western Sudan, it was necessary to call a special high-level donor conference in June 2004 because response to new Darfur-focused projects in the Sudan and Chad CAs was so slight in comparison to requirements. (See Section 3 below for detailed analysis of funding to date.)

Aid organisations have responded to funding deficits in part by drawing more on their unearmarked funds. Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies rank as the third largest source of humanitarian financing so far in 2004, accounting for 10% of all funds dedicated to CA projects.<sup>1</sup> By contrast, in 2003 such allocations were only the seventh-highest source of CA funding, amounting to 4% of the total. Appealing organisations and donors alike have stated (in the GHD, in the case of donors) that greater provision and use of unearmarked funds is desirable because it increases flexibility and speed of response. As things currently stand, however, unearmarked funds alone are insufficient to close the gap between requirements and resources that stretches wider at this Mid-Year Review than in previous years.

### **3. FUNDING RESPONSE TO DATE<sup>2</sup>**

#### **3.1 Overall Funding Response to 2004 CAs**

To date, reported contributions to projects registered in the 2004 CAs (including Flash Appeals) equate to 23.6% of requirements. This, as well as the absolute volume of contributions, is significantly lower than that at the same point in time in 2003 and 2002 (both approximately 33%), despite considerable efforts to restrict the 2004 CAs to truly high-priority projects and to emphasize to donors the importance of prompt contributions to enable the launch of urgent programmes early in the CAP cycle.

Why is the funding response to date in 2004 so much lower than in the previous two years? Not because of magnitude of overall requirements. Those for the 2004 CAs (following Mid-Year Review revisions) amount to US\$ 2.9 billion. For 2003 it was US\$ 5.3 billion (or US\$ 3.1 billion excluding Iraq) and for 2002 it was US\$ 4.4 billion (US\$ 2.6 billion excluding Afghanistan). 2004 has not had a major crisis in a region considered strategically important, and this could very well be relevant. The 2002 CA for Afghanistan had already attracted US\$ 827 million in pledges and contributions by the end of April 2002, equivalent to 46% of that appeal's requirements and about 57% of all 2002 CA contributions received by that time. The 2003 Iraq Flash Appeal, launched shortly before the 2003 Mid-Year Reviews, had already attracted US\$ 772 million in pledges and contributions by 26 May 2003, equating to 35% of the appeal's requirements, and 45% of all 2003 CA contributions to that time. By contrast, in 2004 to date, the appeal with the largest volume of contributions (Sudan, with US\$ 112 million) is only 15% funded; and total contributions to CAs so far in 2004 (US\$ 672 million) are less than those to Iraq alone by mid-2003 or Afghanistan alone by mid-2002.

Another possible reason for poor funding in 2004 is that it follows a year of relatively strong funding, and that heavy funding in 2003 depleted the funds available in 2004. Related to this is the possibility that lacklustre economic situations in industrial countries have reduced governments' resources from which official humanitarian funds are allocated.

While the food sector has received US\$ 297 million or 44.9% of all contributions to date in 2004, the food sector is not significantly better funded in proportion to requirements than the others: contributions to date equate to 25.7% of requirements, *versus* 22.7% for non-food sectors. However, there is some reason to believe (based on an analysis of contributions to the Uganda 2003 CA) that in-kind food contributions are likely to continue apace throughout the year, while cash contributions are unlikely to be made in the second half. If so, funding for non-food sectors has already peaked.

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<sup>1</sup> The FTS database has been modified in 2004 to separate allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies from the category of "private" donations with which they were previously combined. The modification operates equally on data from previous years.

<sup>2</sup> The data analysed for the Mid-Year Review are sourced in the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), managed by OCHA's CAP Section. The FTS relies on donors and appealing organisations to report humanitarian contributions, both to projects in the CAs and to activities not programmed within CAs. Not all appealing agencies report to the FTS, while some agencies only report for some CAs. Donors report voluntarily. The constraints on the system mean that the FTS presents the information that is provided to it, which is principally information on resource flows to specific projects within the CAs, more than all resource flows to an emergency. Nevertheless, FTS includes sufficient data to indicate trends of the resourcing situation for the CAs. *Global Humanitarian Assistance Flows 2003* (Development Initiatives, 2003) indicates that, because of the numerous limitations of alternative data bases not least of which are timeliness and coverage, the FTS serves as the best proxy indicator of global trends in humanitarian aid flows. Every effort is made to optimise the completeness of the data. (See [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).)

### **3.2 Patterns of Funding Among CAs**

General patterns are hard to discern when comparing the extent to which various CAs are funded. If the CAs are divided into three categories of high, middle and low response percentages (Table 1), none of the categories is homogenous in terms of: (a) geography (Asia and Africa are both represented in the high and low categories); (b) magnitude of requirements; (c) distribution of requirements across sectors (Angola and West Africa have large food components; those of Tanzania, Chechnya (Russian Federation), and Liberia are much smaller); (d) humanitarian access; (e) complex emergency vs. transition; or (f) media prominence (the so-called CNN effect—DPR of Korea, Sudan, and Zimbabwe have arguably been in the media as much, if not more, than Tanzania, DRC, and Angola).

**Table 1: 2004 CAs grouped as high, middle and low percentage funding response**

<b>Appeals with Highest Response</b>	<b>% Response</b>	<b>Appeals with Middle Response</b>	<b>% Response</b>	<b>Appeals with Lowest Response</b>	<b>% Response</b>
Chechnya (RF)	49.5	Great Lakes Region	28.5	Burundi	14.9
CAR	48.9	occupied Palestinian territory	26.7	Sudan	14.9
Iran Earthquake Flash Appeal	48.6	Eritrea	25.7	Zimbabwe	12.8
West Africa	43.6	Somalia	23.4	Tajikistan	10.5
Angola	36.9	Uganda	22.5	Guinea	10.2
DRC	35.9	DPR of Korea	19.8	Sierra Leone	9.9
Tanzania	35.2			Cote d'Ivoire	6.3
Liberia	30.9			Indonesia	2.2
Haiti Flash Appeal	30.0			Madagascar Flash Appeal	1.7

One optimistic conclusion of this seemingly random pattern of funding and under-funding is that the aid community has become better at supporting “forgotten emergencies.”

### **3.3 Patterns of Funding Outside CAs**

Analysing patterns of funding to humanitarian projects not registered in CAs, in situations where there is a CAP, can reveal several phenomena: for example, the extent to which the CAP encompasses the totality of humanitarian action in a given situation, and, second, the extent to which CAs mobilise resources that would not otherwise be channelled to a situation.<sup>3</sup>

Table 2 shows contributions outside CAs to each situation where a CAP exists, with two calculated ratios. The first is the ratio of contributions inside CAs to those outside (column at far right). This statistic addresses two points: First, what proportion of total humanitarian action in a situation is the CA capturing? Second, what are the situations where CAs can be said to have mobilised resources that otherwise might not have come? The situations where reported humanitarian contributions outside the CA actually exceed those inside (hence a ratio of less than one) are Burundi, DPR of Korea, Haiti Flash Appeal, Iran Earthquake Flash Appeal, Madagascar Flash Appeal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. It is understandable why flash appeals for rapid-onset disasters may fail to capture some of the immediate pledges of assistance, but these other CAs that capture a low proportion of humanitarian action deserve some scrutiny. The reasons for which they do so are varied and particular: for instance, most of the outside-CA contributions to DPR of Korea consisted of a large donation of fertiliser channelled through the local Red Cross—an activity that is clearly consonant with the goals of the CAP, but for various reasons not appealed for through it.

<sup>3</sup> Note on the data. First, it is understood that donor and agency reporting on outside-CA contributions is less complete than that for CA contributions. Nonetheless, the data suffice for purposes of comparison: because reporting mechanisms are similar across CAs, then the figures should be mutually comparable, even if incomplete. The same applies to the issue of definition of humanitarian assistance: the FTS posts outside-CA contributions reported by donors, hence self-defined by donors; but if each is applying its own definition consistently across the various CAP situations, then the figures are comparable across situations. Second, it is difficult to compare the regional CAs (West Africa, Great Lakes) with the rest, because they are mostly based on regional food emergency operations (EMOPs) or prolonged relief and recovery operations (PRROs), and donors typically report their extra-CA contributions on a country-by-country basis.

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## SUMMARY OF 2004 CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW

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The situations at the other extreme, with a ratio greater than two (hence inside-CA contributions amounting to at least twice as much as outside-CA contributions) are Angola, Great Lakes Region, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, and the West Africa Region. Three of these situations are transitional (Angola, Liberia, and Sierra Leone), the latter two having CAs that co-exist with reconstruction appeals. Setting aside the regional appeals (for the reasons mentioned above), it is safe to say that the Somalia and Uganda CAs are capturing a high proportion of total humanitarian action, and/or are mobilising resources that would not otherwise be dedicated to their respective situations. Perhaps one conclusion, therefore, is that CAs serve as an advocacy tool in that they attract more funding for a crisis than might otherwise have been the case.

The second ratio tells another story: comparing CA shortfall to funding outside the CAP identifies the situations where CA projects were bypassed by major aid flows. A large CA shortfall over small outside-CA funding means that there is not much humanitarian funding coming into the situation that is escaping the CA, whereas a CA shortfall that is matched by a similar volume of outside-CA funding begs the question of why the unfunded humanitarian activities proposed in the CA have not attracted funding for projects proposed outside the CA. (It cannot be assumed that the funded projects outside the CA substitute for those inside, i.e. cover the same activities with the same people in need. Indeed it is this sort of potential duplication that Common Humanitarian Action Plans [CHAPs] are to eliminate.) The CAPs where outside-CA funding could have funded at least half of unmet CA requirements (hence a ratio of less than two) are Chad, Chechnya (RF), DRC, DPR of Korea, the three Flash Appeals, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Again, the reasons are varied and need to be examined on a case-by-case basis. In Chechnya (RF), most of the reported outside-CA contributions consist of a lump-sum US\$ 19.5 million decision (allocation) by one donor, which has not yet reported the specific grants resulting from the allocation, some of which may yet apply to CA projects. In Zimbabwe, the outside-CA contributions mostly consist of a long list of grants to international (and some national) NGOs, for projects that appear to be similar to those proposed in the CA (in some cases by the same organisation), raising the question of whether these contributions are correctly identified as "outside-CA." In DRC, most of the outside-CA contributions are from one major donor to a series of NGOs, most of whom are not appealing in the CA. Of the main reasons emerging from these three cases where large aid flows appear to bypass unfunded CA projects, the latter is of most concern to the consolidated appeals process: simultaneously, major NGO activities are not being captured in the CA and such activities are preferred by donors over many of those in the CA.

At the other extreme, those situations where CA shortfall exceeds outside-CA contributions by at least ten times are Côte d'Ivoire plus Three, Eritrea, Great Lakes Region, Guinea, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, and West Africa Region. For those, at least, it cannot be said that outside-CA contributions are making up for the shortfall in CA requirements.

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**Table 2: Humanitarian contributions outside CAs, and ratio to CA contributions and shortfalls**

As of 7 June 2004

*Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing organisations.*

Affected country/region	Requirements (US\$)	Contributions/ Pledges / Carry-over (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	Requirements covered (%)	Humanitarian Contributions Outside CA	Ratio CA shortfall / funding outside CA*	Ratio funding inside / outside CA**
Angola	181,680,807	67,089,552	114,591,255	36.9%	19,128,779	5.99	3.51
Burundi	118,583,076	17,716,326	100,866,750	14.9%	43,538,597	2.32	<b>0.41</b>
Central African Republic	5,561,000	2,721,831	2,839,169	48.9%	1,828,358	1.55	1.49
Chad	64,980,751	27,847,345	37,133,406	42.9%	23,710,344	<b>1.57</b>	1.17
Chechnya&Neighbouring Reps. (RF)	60,118,141	29,778,386	30,339,755	49.5%	23,541,580	<b>1.29</b>	1.26
Cote d'Ivoire + 3	61,104,666	3,913,273	57,191,393	6.4%	2,572,924	22.23	1.52
Democratic Republic of Congo	160,042,056	57,390,628	102,651,428	35.9%	54,982,068	<b>1.87</b>	1.04
DPR of Korea	181,498,739	35,981,397	145,517,342	19.8%	103,804,225	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.35</b>
Eritrea	117,636,804	30,283,033	87,353,771	25.7%	3,019,149	28.93	10.03
Great Lakes Region	83,961,588	23,914,606	60,046,982	28.5%	5,466,373	10.98	4.37
Guinea	36,044,512	3,694,100	32,350,412	10.2%	2,007,088	16.12	1.84
Haiti Flash Appeal	35,074,862	10,520,659	24,554,203	30.0%	15,698,753	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.67</b>
Indonesia	43,211,385	971,626	42,239,759	2.2%	730,125	57.85	1.33
Isl. Rep. of Iran 2004 Flash Appeal	32,668,877	15,875,956	16,792,921	48.6%	94,945,241	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.17</b>
Liberia	140,510,163	43,392,764	97,117,399	30.9%	18,173,424	5.34	2.39
Madagascar Flash Appeal	8,984,679	149,254	8,835,425	1.7%	4,799,153	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.03</b>
occupied Palestinian territory	285,066,244	76,154,673	208,911,571	26.7%	38,790,150	5.39	1.96
Sierra Leone	60,939,200	6,028,135	54,911,065	9.9%	2,821,222	19.46	2.14
Somalia	119,126,299	27,878,685	91,247,614	23.4%	13,332,750	6.84	2.09
Sudan	756,625,112	112,806,108	643,819,004	14.9%	98,984,109	6.50	1.14
Tajikistan	39,781,718	4,189,782	35,591,936	10.5%	11,157,278	3.19	<b>0.38</b>
Tanzania (United Republic of)	38,766,187	13,655,093	25,111,094	35.2%	20,568,735	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.66</b>
Uganda	112,380,013	25,261,887	87,118,126	22.5%	9,053,682	9.62	2.79
West Africa Sub-Regional	108,421,086	47,309,798	61,111,288	43.6%	3,223,170	18.96	14.68
Zimbabwe	95,449,452	12,251,714	83,197,738	12.8%	55,627,020	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.22</b>
<b>Grand total:</b>	<b>2,948,217,417</b>	<b>696,776,611</b>	<b>2,251,440,806</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>671,504,297</b>	3.35	1.04

\*( $<2$  shown in **bold**). A high ratio, e.g. 28.93, indicates that although there is a CA shortfall there is not much funding reported outside the CA. A low ratio, e.g. 0.18, shows that there is a lot of money flowing to projects outside the CA, and that many projects in the CA are unfunded.

\*\*( $<1$  shown in **bold**)

### **3.4 Patterns of Revised Requirements**

Requirements have been revised significantly upwards (more than 30%) in the CAs for Burundi, Chad, and Sudan, in each case because of acute new humanitarian needs in dynamic situations.

Requirements have been revised significantly downwards (more than 20%) in the CAs for Angola, CAR, Eritrea, the Great Lakes Region, and Tajikistan. Most of these significant falls were due to revisions of calculated requirements in the food sector (some due to changing needs and/or logistics, others to reducing budgets to reflect carry-over from 2003).

It could thus be concluded that the extent to which the food sector assesses, plans, and monitors could serve as a model for other organisations carrying out humanitarian action. In essence, situations are dynamic; therefore aid agencies' budgets should not be static. The Mid-Year Reviews, and indeed CAP Revisions (which can take place throughout the year), provide the opportunity for agencies to keep their programmes, and corresponding budgets, up to date.

The table below shows revised requirements, contributions, and shortfalls by sector.

**Table 3: Consolidated Appeals 2004, Requirements and Contributions by Sector**  
as of 10 June 2004

*Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing organisations.*

Sector	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions / pledges / carry-over	Unmet requirements	% covered
AGRICULTURE	158,142,084	158,240,421	30,473,155	127,767,266	19%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	115,027,259	120,443,092	39,306,813	81,136,279	33%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	235,687,358	241,302,920	27,283,872	214,019,048	11%
EDUCATION	107,495,843	110,494,848	9,197,053	101,297,795	8%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	64,479,345	94,372,389	6,009,720	88,362,669	6%
FOOD	1,273,751,364	1,268,939,875	357,327,867	911,612,008	28%
HEALTH	334,951,794	365,084,752	38,122,866	326,961,886	10%
MINE ACTION	40,256,182	40,464,262	5,272,312	35,191,950	13%
MULTI-SECTOR	293,417,122	328,990,873	101,228,183	227,762,690	31%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	125,861,801	130,737,370	20,347,071	110,390,299	16%
SECURITY	15,019,170	16,035,050	3,411,633	12,623,417	21%
UNATTRIBUTED*	0	0	103,288,562	-103,288,562	--
WATER AND SANITATION	107,031,022	118,780,831	18,150,183	100,630,648	15%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>2,871,120,344</b>	<b>2,993,886,683</b>	<b>759,419,290</b>	<b>2,234,467,393</b>	<b>25%</b>

Totals differ slightly from those on other tables in this document because data for this table were compiled several days later than the others.

\*The "Unattributed" sector is used in FTS solely to contain pledges and contributions that have yet to be attributed to a specific project or sector.

## SUMMARY OF 2004 CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW

### ANNEX: TABLE OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE BY CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2004

As of 7 June 2004

*Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.*

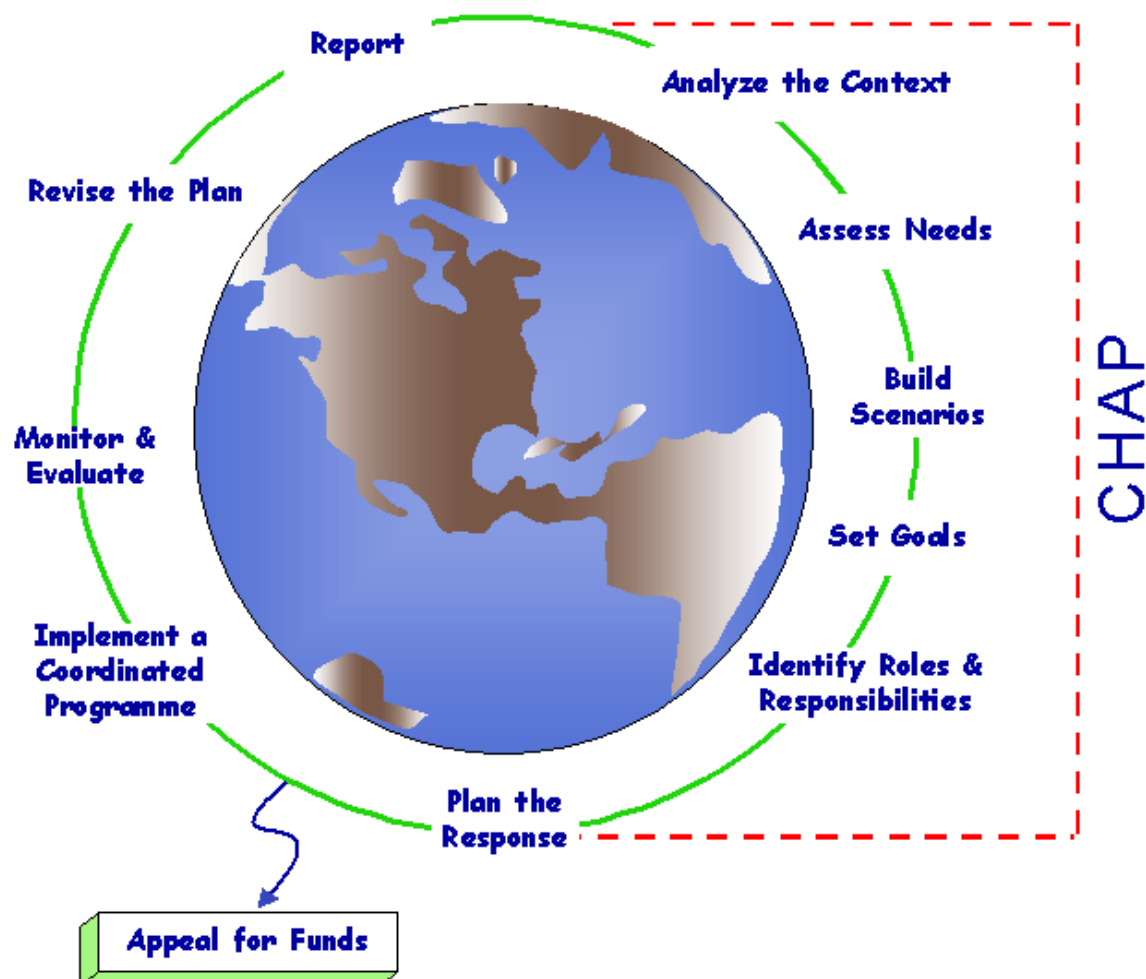
Affected country/region	Original Requirements (US\$)	Revised Requirements (US\$)	Contributions/ Pledges (US\$)	Carry-over (US\$)	Total resources available (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	Requirements covered (%)	Implementation period
Angola	262,587,702	181,680,807	67,089,552	0	67,089,552	114,591,255	36.9%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Burundi	71,545,567	118,583,076	17,290,432	425,894	17,716,326	100,866,750	14.9%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Central African Republic	16,818,752	5,561,000	2,721,831	0	2,721,831	2,839,169	48.9%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Chad	30,059,635	64,980,751	26,590,295	1,257,050	27,847,345	37,133,406	42.9%	Mar-04 - Dec-04
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF)	61,923,703	60,118,141	29,778,386	0	29,778,386	30,339,755	49.5%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Cote d'Ivoire + 3	59,812,624	61,104,666	3,913,273	0	3,913,273	57,191,393	6.4%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Democratic Republic of Congo	187,094,868	160,042,056	57,390,628	0	57,390,628	102,651,428	35.9%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
DPR of Korea	221,224,079	181,498,739	35,981,397	0	35,981,397	145,517,342	19.8%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Eritrea	147,239,028	117,636,804	30,158,648	124,385	30,283,033	87,353,771	25.7%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Great Lakes Region	121,295,549	83,961,588	23,914,606	0	23,914,606	60,046,982	28.5%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Guinea	38,448,575	36,044,512	3,694,100	0	3,694,100	32,350,412	10.2%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Haiti Flash Appeal	35,074,862	35,074,862	10,520,659	0	10,520,659	24,554,203	30.0%	Mar-04 - Aug-04
Indonesia	43,211,385	43,211,385	971,626	0	971,626	42,239,759	2.2%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Islamic Republic of Iran 2004 Flash Appeal	31,316,907	32,668,877	15,875,956	0	15,875,956	16,792,921	48.6%	Jan-04 - Mar-04
Liberia	137,091,482	140,510,163	43,392,764	0	43,392,764	97,117,399	30.9%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Madagascar Flash Appeal	8,984,679	8,984,679	149,254	0	149,254	8,835,425	1.7%	Feb-04 - Apr-04
occupied Palestinian territory	305,133,153	285,066,244	76,154,673	0	76,154,673	208,911,571	26.7%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Sierra Leone	61,939,200	60,939,200	6,028,135	0	6,028,135	54,911,065	9.9%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Somalia	110,616,825	119,126,299	23,762,431	4,116,254	27,878,685	91,247,614	23.4%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Sudan	465,480,905	756,625,112	112,043,245	762,863	112,806,108	643,819,004	14.9%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Tajikistan	53,669,456	39,781,718	4,189,782	0	4,189,782	35,591,936	10.5%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Tanzania (United Republic of)	38,766,187	38,766,187	13,566,652	88,441	13,655,093	25,111,094	35.2%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
Uganda	127,901,055	112,380,013	25,139,644	122,243	25,261,887	87,118,126	22.5%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
West Africa Sub-Regional	120,760,309	108,421,086	47,309,798	0	47,309,798	61,111,288	43.6%	Jan-04 - Dec-04
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>2,757,996,487</b>	<b>2,852,767,965</b>	<b>677,627,767</b>	<b>6,897,130</b>	<b>684,524,897</b>	<b>2,168,243,068</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	
<b>Ongoing CA launched in 2003:*</b>								
Zimbabwe	113,123,857	95,449,452	12,251,714	0	12,251,714	83,197,738	12.8%	Jul-03 - Dec-04
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>113,123,857</b>	<b>95,449,452</b>	<b>12,251,714</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,251,714</b>	<b>83,197,738</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,871,120,344</b>	<b>2,948,217,417</b>	<b>689,879,481</b>	<b>6,897,130</b>	<b>696,776,611</b>	<b>2,251,440,806</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	

\*The Consolidated Appeal for Southern Africa, which includes the food component for Zimbabwe, closes on 30 June 2004 with funding at 61% of requirements.



# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



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