

Humanitarian **appeal 2005**



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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 the 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 the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Interaction, or the 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

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

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFUO	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Secretary-General launched "*Humanitarian Appeal 2005*", outlining key humanitarian issues and trends and summarising the 2005 Consolidated Appeals, in mid-November last year. This Mid-Year Review examines progress made to date in 2005, analyses some of the key challenges in humanitarian financing, and highlights remaining priorities in countries and regions with a Consolidated Appeal.

Using the resources mobilised under the appeals up to 10 June 2005 (some US\$ 2.4 billion cash and in-kind, equal to 48% of funding requirements for the year), much has been achieved: tens of millions of people have been fed; tens of thousands of square metres of mined land has been cleared; millions have been vaccinated against polio and other life-threatening infections; hundreds of clinics and health-care centres have been supported; seeds and agricultural tools have been provided for hundreds of thousands of farmers; hundreds of emergency education facilities function; hundreds of thousands of people have been temporarily employed; shelter has been provided and non-food items have been distributed to hundreds of thousands; hundreds of thousands of people have had their lives and rights safeguarded; safe drinking water has been supplied for hundreds of thousands; and, the immense relief and recovery needs of the victims of the Tsunami have been mitigated. Much more remains to be done.

Priorities from now until the end of 2005 vary by country or region, and readers are asked to refer to the individual Mid-Year Reviews that detail the priorities for the remainder of this year. In terms of financial requirements, the United Nations and its partners now require **US\$ 2.6 billion to address the urgent needs of some 30 million people in 29 countries.**

Since 1992, on average, a CAP has ended the year 66% funded. Given that in the past Consolidated Appeals have included some projects bordering on recovery and reconstruction, and that funding has been made available for many clear humanitarian projects, it might not be inaccurate to state that priority life-saving humanitarian projects are on their way to being fairly well covered in 2005. Furthermore, the pace of donor response to appeals this year has been considerably faster than in 2004, and a clear improvement on years before. That said, the donor response to most appeals remains low: 36% excluding the Tsunami Flash Appeal. The verdict from the experience of the Tsunami is clear: donors are capable of large-scale, fast, and flexible response. Moreover, funding figures for crises away from the Tsunami show that donors are able to improve on the low level of resources provided by the same time in 2004, even in the face of a headline crisis. Now, the challenge is whether donors can live up to the high standards they established for themselves under Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) for all crises, not just the year's biggest. Without additional resources, the relatively improved funding picture at mid-2005 will turn out at year's end to be an illusion.

For the second year in a row, analysis of humanitarian financing shows no clear or consistent evidence to substantiate the oft-cited notion that the availability of money hinges on the media or strategic interests. So why do some appeals get funded more than others? And within appeals, why are some sectors more funded than others? There are many factors that can make a difference. These include: the quality of needs analysis and prioritised response; the extent to which non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the Red Cross Movement, and the UN are working together; concerted involvement of the donor community; support provided by host authorities; and leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

1. PROGRESS TO DATE IN 2005

The full range of accomplishments under the appeals this year cannot be enumerated in this Mid-Year Review of "Humanitarian Appeal 2005". Moreover, while individual non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies have sophisticated project-monitoring mechanisms, system-wide strategic monitoring mechanisms remain underdeveloped. The following presents a brief selection of accomplishments.

1.1 Examples of Key Accomplishments by Country or Region

<p>BURUNDI (32% funded)</p>	<p>More than 100,000 refugees returned to the country in the period 2004–June 2005 and received a full package of assistance for reinsertion, including a 3-month food ration; average of 800,000 people received monthly food aid, and 600,000 received seeds and tools in the 2004–2005 agricultural seasons; therapeutic and supplementary nutritional services were provided countrywide, including the expansion of services in the northern provinces where household food security and nutrition conditions remained fragile; nutritional indicators show that interventions have contributed to sustained global malnutrition level below the 10% emergency threshold; health interventions focused on securing access to primary health care and rapid response for the containment of disease outbreaks, especially malaria, meningitis, and diarrhoeal diseases; 458,750 primary school students benefited from school and classroom materials as part of the "Back-to-School" programme in Burundi during the 2004–2005 school year; health and nutritional assessment carried out; health coordination, surveillance, new malaria control protocols, referral system for emergency obstetric care; minimum health package for returnees.</p>
<p>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (17% funded)</p>	<p>Out of a planned 5,500 desks, 3,372 were ordered to replace those destroyed in the 2002–2003 conflict (leaving a national deficit of 36,000 desks); health-care centres replenished with medicines, vaccines and other essential materials, ambulances, cold chain equipment, and HF radios; three national immunisation days completed; health personnel trained; 7% of population assisted with agricultural inputs (the agriculture projects in the CAP being only 13% funded); joint assessment missions carried out in various affected areas; most of these activities temporarily funded by agencies' internal resources in lieu of outside funding.</p>
<p>CHAD (26% funded)</p>	<p>3,942 refugees have been transferred from the border areas to a newly opened GAGA camp; over 200,000 refugees have been receiving a full monthly ration of food; 37,500 school children in 241 schools in host communities in eastern Chad are receiving daily hot meals; 5,000 children in three host communities have benefited from the distribution of 50 school-in-a-box kits, five recreation kits and two tents; school tents erected in 11 refugee camps; construction of school blocks using bricks is continuing in a number of refugee camps hosting Sudanese refugees; immunisation of refugees and local population against measles, polio and meningitis, disease surveillance and outbreak control, contributing to the absence of major health crises among the refugee camps and local population.</p>

<p>CHECHNYA & NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)</p> <p>(50% funded)</p>	<p>Seeds, tools and poultry distributed to 35,000 households in Chechnya and Ingushetia of which about 50% are current food aid beneficiaries and 50% recently de-registered food aid beneficiaries; 23 humanitarian organisations operating in the health sector support 144 state health structures (40%) in almost all districts of Chechnya with a wide range of services (operating health posts, mobile medical units and psychosocial rehabilitation centres; distributing drugs, consumables and regular hospital supplies and medical equipment; and conducting training courses for state medical personnel as well as awareness-raising initiatives for mothers); strengthening health services at PHC level through coordination and information management; HIV control activities; water delivery capacity in Grozny raised to 751 cubic metres per day; informal "play rooms" have been created for 670 children living in temporary accommodation centres (TACs) in Grozny; training initiatives for 350 teachers in Chechnya and 200 from Ingushetia have been conducted; yearly number of recorded mine/UXO incidents decreased steadily in 2004 (88) and even further in the first four months of 2005 (13) – although the number of landmine/UXO civilian casualties recorded since 1995 in Chechnya has reached 3,054, including over 720 children; psychosocial rehabilitation of 69 mine/UXO survivors and disabled children (with their families) has been implemented at the psychosocial rehabilitation centre in Grozny.</p>
<p>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</p> <p>(30% funded)</p>	<p>Agricultural kits each comprising 25 kg rice seeds and one hoe were provided to 6,432 vulnerable households in the west; distribution of food to 678,696 beneficiaries; provision of school materials for 84,000 primary students; three rounds of polio national immunisation days completed, with national coverage estimated at 94% in February and 98% in April 2005; 55,214 people vaccinated through the meningitis vaccination campaign in Bouna out of a population of 209,500; 158 health-care centres in the north and west rehabilitated (need remains to deploy medical personnel to make them operational); health coordination in the northern region and disease surveillance established in the country; essential drug needs of affected population and hospitals needs made available during crisis; provision of spare pump parts and the repair of 100 hydraulic pumps; improvement of living conditions for over 30,000 refugees and Ivoirians in 30 villages in the west, with access to potable water and better hygiene; assistance to approximately 50,000 Liberian refugees in 50 villages and two refugee sites.</p>
<p>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</p> <p>(35% funded)</p>	<p>Treatment of over 150,000 children for malnutrition, with 92% cure rate; one million people received 18,300 tonnes of food rations; school enrolment for girls in affected areas has increased by 42%; 126,000 school children received supplementary meals; health coordination strengthened and support to humanitarian needs assessment provided; immunisation against poliomyelitis in the northern provinces carried out and outbreaks of cholera, plague, and typhoid contained; SGBV activities continued in coordination between various agencies and NGOs; new malaria protocols were issued in March-April 2005; support to transition in the health sector was provided.</p>
<p>ERITREA</p> <p>(52% funded)</p>	<p>Procurement of special foods for 42,500 malnourished children and women and support to 40 Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) serving 3,000 severely malnourished children; 1.3 million monthly food aid rations distributed using a ration range from 65% to 100% of daily requirements of 2,100 kilocalories (kcal); provision of shelter kits for 19,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs); protection of 4,000 Sudanese and Somali refugees; follow-up on the reintegration of 120,000 returnees from Sudan; clearance of 92,273 square metres of mine-contaminated land; two Mine Risk Education (MRE) field teams are providing MRE assistance to 25,859 people in risk areas (from January-April 2005), as well as 19,000 IDPs from the Adi Keshi camp; vaccination of 30,000 people to contain meningitis outbreak; provision of water and sanitation facilities to newly extended schools serving 10,000 children from the Adi Keshi camp, together with school uniforms and materials to support children's ability to attend school, and school furniture and equipment for newly extended schools.</p>

GREAT LAKES REGION (51% funded)	<p>Key support-related functions of regional organisations for their country counterparts have been maintained and enhanced, including new regional mechanisms for gathering and sharing information on health (Health Action in Crises Focal Points), strengthened Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping capacity and the development of tools to increase preparedness and response, such as "fire drill" exercises to test emergency response and the Learning through Accountability Planning (LEAP). The number of, and strong participation in, inter-agency consultative, policy-related training and emergency preparedness initiatives has been striking. These have included regional workshops on SGBV, HIV/AIDS in the GLR context, and Scenario Development exercises. Strong membership of the Inter-Agency Working Groups (IAWG) continues, with new initiatives including the development of an inter-agency information-sharing platform, and analysis and exercises to improve emergency preparedness and response to sudden onset disaster. Notable advocacy achievements include the production of documentary films on SGBV and rape as a weapon of war, and the challenges faced by returning refugees and their host communities. Furthermore, regional organisations have raised the profile of humanitarian issues in, and provided technical expertise for, the International Conference/Great Lakes Region. As direct assistance, food has been provided for at least 622,000 people in the region.</p>
GUINEA (42% funded)	<p>Cholera control, poliomyelitis immunisation carried out, and several assessments of the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) carried out; contingency planning for implications in the Côte d'Ivoire crisis carried out; second round of the polio vaccination campaign, launched in April 2005, reached a global coverage of 111%; an agriculture programme helped improve coping mechanisms and food security of 10,000 returnees and host communities; 2,600 members of the armed forces and 1,350 policemen trained on International Humanitarian Law; 10,000 returnee households and host families in the prefectures of Beyla, Lola, and N'Zérékoré benefited from agricultural inputs and technical assistance; school vegetable gardens received seeds and tools, which increased the self-reliance of school feeding programmes; IDPs and returnees in Pela (Yomou) benefited from fish farming and swamp rice produced on land made available by host communities; in the same location, returnees, IDPs, and their host families constructed additional classrooms with local materials to reduce the average class size of 124 pupils; an ongoing poverty reduction programme is benefiting some 5,000 women in Haute Guinea; collaboration with the Guinean Government in the fight against locusts; agricultural inputs and technical assistance were provided to 20,000 households repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire and to host families in the prefectures of Beyla, Lola, and N'Zérékoré to improve their agricultural production capacities; 1,255 functional pumps will become operational during 2005 for the benefit of approximately 610,000 persons; 20 water points will be constructed in Guinea Forestière.</p>
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (45% funded)	<p>35,000 job-days created; food aid provided for at least 160,000 people; reorganisation of mental health services, nutrition management, health coordination, and water and sanitation interventions to reduce water-borne diseases.</p>
REPUBLIC OF CONGO (30% funded)	<p>Seeds, tools, and agricultural equipment distributed to 11,750 people (29% of the population in need); response to the Ebola outbreak in the north is ongoing through strengthening of surveillance, health education, and control measures.</p>

SOMALIA (39% funded)	<p>213 km of roads rehabilitated; 166,372m³ of water catchment prepared; 4,147 m² of market shelter constructed; 36,019 beneficiary households in Gedo received rations of 56 kg per month comprising 50kg of sorghum, 5 kg of lentils and 0.9185 kg of vegetable oil for three months; 19,000 beneficiary households in Galgadud/south Mudug received a one-time ration in April-May of 100 kg of maize and 1.8 kg of vegetable oil; 16,200 beneficiaries in Hiran/Bay/Bakool/Middle Shabelle received a one-time ration of 169 kg of sorghum and 26 kg of lentils for the period January-April; primary curriculum completed and textbooks (Grades 7 and 8) distributed to Somalia; over 15,000 children under one were completely vaccinated through EPI accelerated multi-antigen catching-up campaigns; over 11,000 malnourished children under five were treated following the establishment of nine supplementary feeding programmes and four therapeutic feeding centres; six STI/HIV information centres established and continuous material updates provided; community mobilisation carried out in nine vulnerable communities; 12 health-care facilities received supplies for VCT and partnering for service outreach to youth, internally displaced person (IDP) settings, and other vulnerable communities; 5,856 Somali refugees have been assisted to repatriate to Somalia, of whom 3,789 were from Ethiopia and 2,061 from Djibouti; project for the rehabilitation and reintegration of former child soldiers completed in Kismayo, Merca, and Mogadishu ; ongoing activities include: construction of additional classrooms, toilet blocks, and installation of clean water facilities in 20 project schools in Hiran and Nugal regions.</p>
SUDAN (33% funded)	<p>South Sudan: 60 community-based reintegration projects for returnees and hosting community in progress: 33 boreholes rehabilitated and water committees trained; 15 primary health-care centres and a hospital rehabilitated/constructed; 15 schools including one for demobilised child soldiers being renovated; 45 teachers trained. De-mining carried out on Juba-Yei road; mine-awareness training sessions started in returnee areas. Capacity building of local authorities through training of 211 police cadets and provision of equipment, reference books to Rumbek's Judicial Resource Centre.</p> <p>East Sudan: 17 environment and infrastructure rehabilitation projects in and around former refugee camps completed within the SOLSES framework and 966 hectares of planted forests handed over to local communities for management.</p> <p>Some 30 health facilities including health centres, hospitals, blood banks, laboratories, and others have been rehabilitated and supported with supplies, equipment, and training; an early warning surveillance system has been put in place in the internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps to ensure rapid detection and response to epidemics; vaccination campaigns for measles, cholera, hepatitis, and meningitis covered the most vulnerable groups of IDPs and resident population.</p>
UGANDA (46%)	<p>Food assistance provided to more than two million vulnerable people; 299,000 households targeted with basic agricultural inputs; 11,800 children enrolled in 37 emergency education sites established in internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps; "night commuter" centres (for some 40,000 children), eight reception centres (for more than 2,500 formerly abducted children), and TFCs (for 4,000 babies) have received adequate basic shelter, sanitary services, and appropriate NFI supplies; cases of malaria reported in Gulu fell by 26% and the number of mothers attending Ante-Natal Clinics increased by 45%; 2,300 Community Resource Persons (CORPs) for health have been trained and supplied with drug kits, targeting a total of over 300,000 children under five; family tracing and support to the reunification of formerly abducted children has been strengthened; health assessment, surveillance and information management, and health coordination in refugee areas; preparation for mortality survey under way.</p>
WEST AFRICA REGION (38%)	<p>At least 2,698,000 people received emergency food rations; health coordination in West Africa including Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Liberia; Ministry of Health in Benin, Ghana, and Togo strengthened with resources to meet health needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs); assessment carried out in all three countries as part of inter-agency response; health component of Flash Appeals for Benin and Niger provided.</p>

1.2 Other Improvements

1.2.1 Needs Analysis Framework

Over the past years, considerable amounts of work have been conducted by several agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to improve their own capacity to assess need. Under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have worked with agencies to develop a tool that helps teams in the field organise, share, and analyse needs assessments. Based on a mixed test of a new methodology last year in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a needs analysis framework (NAF) was developed from late 2004 to early 2005, and is now being used in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, oPt, and Uganda. In essence, the NAF is a tool to help country teams organise and analyse existing needs assessment information, both within key sectors and on a cross-sectoral basis. The ultimate aim is to ensure that country teams prioritise humanitarian need, and base their response accordingly.

Following this year's work on the NAF in these five countries, the tool will be further reviewed, refined and rolled out to additional countries where there is a CAP.

1.2.2 Prioritisation

In 2004, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), based on best practice identified in Angola and Somalia, developed a simple tool to select and prioritise projects included in Consolidated Appeals. First, country teams select criteria that are relevant to the particular context in a country or region. Project submissions are then reviewed by peer agencies working in the same sector. This review ensures that projects support sector objectives, and are SMART (i.e. specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound). After the sectoral group's review, submissions are referred to the country team and examined on a cross-sectoral basis, and in terms of their contribution to realising the programme's strategic priorities.

Since its introduction, this method has spread to most countries developing a Consolidated Appeal and has contributed to the establishment of logical frameworks, whereby projects are in line with sector objectives, which contribute to the attainment of strategic priorities. In addition, this approach has contributed to a process of quality control, both in terms of content and the amounts of money being sought.

Work remains to further improve prioritisation. NGOs and agencies work in a complex operating environment where information is imperfect, interpretations of information differ, and mandates overlap. However, making prioritisation a more systematic part of the programmes outlined in the CAP remains essential and a key focus of inter-agency work.

1.2.3 NGOs and Consolidated Appeals

In 2005, 14 out of 15 Consolidated Appeals (the highest proportion ever) contain NGO projects, which have received some US\$ 90 million in reported funding, and probably more unreported. Apart from listing proposals in appeals, NGOs participate in the formulation of Common Humanitarian Action Plans (CHAPs) and in sector working groups where there is a CAP.

There are several reasons why listing NGO projects in appeals is important. First, Consolidated Appeals aim to portray a complete view of humanitarian need, planned response, and the cost thereof. Second, the aid community's advocacy to ensure funding according to need hinges on a more complete description of need and the cost of programmes designed to meet need. Third, it is possible to enhance coordination and avoid duplication of effort only when a more comprehensive inventory of projects and activities is available to those providing resources. Fourth, the inclusion of NGO projects in Consolidated Appeals promotes efficiency (activities are likely to be more streamlined) and coordination.

The fact that many of the NGO projects in appeals, especially those from the biggest NGOs, do not represent the NGOs' full effort in the situation prompts the question: why not? Many NGOs misinterpret the CAP (or have had it explained badly) as a funding channel or pool, in which funds are received centrally by the UN and distributed to appealing organisations at its discretion. This is not how the system works – no agency receives funds “through the CAP”; rather, funds are committed directly between donor and agency – but many NGOs seem to interpret the lack of funds received “through the CAP” as a sign that the appeal doesn't work for them. Other NGOs anticipate (with some justification) that the UN agencies with large funding proposals in CAPs will distribute much of their CAP funding to NGOs as implementing partners, and therefore it would be a duplication of effort for NGOs to list their project proposals separately. Some NGOs also seem to perceive that the etiquette against sending a proposal simultaneously to multiple prospective donors prevents them from listing proposals in an appeal and also presenting them directly to their usual donors. As a result, they may list an improbable proposal in the CAP, perceiving nothing to lose, and send their more attractive proposals straight to donors. (This of course tends to make pessimism about NGO proposals in CAPs a self-fulfilling prophecy.) Some NGOs may be concerned that participating in what is still sometimes seen as a UN instrument may compromise their appearance of neutrality.

The annual rhythm of CAPs may not be convenient for many NGOs. Competitive aid environments may militate against publicising proposals. Another reason could include the extent to which the UN works with NGOs to create an environment in which partnership takes hold.

Given continued misunderstanding that persists when discussing CAPs with NGO field offices and headquarters, the first step must be to ensure that such misimpressions are cleared. Work has begun to that end. Furthermore, some donors have decided to fund only those NGO projects that are consistent with the CHAP. Donors could take things a step further: NGOs listing their projects in appeals could be eligible for funding first.

1.2.4. Flash Appeals

The Tsunami of course overshadowed the five other flash appeals to date in 2005: Angola (infectious disease); Benin (conflict-based complex emergency); and Djibouti, Guyana, and Niger (natural disasters). Of these, to date only the Angola Marburg virus appeal generated significant funding coverage (see table below), while Guyana approached the average of Consolidated Appeals so far this year.

FLASH APPEALS IN 2005: REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	Requirements (latest revision) A	Commitments & Contributions B	% Covered B/A	Unmet Requirements A-B
Angola Marburg VHF Flash Appeal	5,491,869	3,968,841	72%	1,523,028
Benin Flash Appeal	5,951,780	-	0%	5,951,780
Djibouti Drought Flash Appeal	7,494,198	400,000	5%	7,094,198
Guyana Flash Appeal	2,562,392	738,609	29%	1,823,783
Niger Flash Appeal	18,311,978	2,096,276	11%	16,215,702
Subtotal	39,812,217	7,203,726	18%	32,608,491
Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami Flash Appeal	1,265,265,848	1,029,002,020	81%	236,263,828
Grand Total	1,305,078,065	1,036,205,746	79%	268,872,319

The need for timely funding is especially acute in situations requiring a flash appeal, and funding issues came quickly to the fore in official and media discussions surrounding the Tsunami. How quickly were funding pledges converted into commitments and paid contributions that agencies on the ground could use? To what extent are long-term pledges for reconstruction fulfilled? Were funding gaps among sectors and countries resolved quickly? Which donors had outstanding pledges that could be available to underfunded agencies? In the case of the Tsunami, new features in the UN's tracking of humanitarian aid allowed the UN to answer these questions in real time, thus improving management of the appeal and of the activities it encompassed.

Inter-agency Flash appeals, if they are to be launched fast enough to be useful, (most are now issued within 3-4 days of a crisis breaking, much faster than the previous 2-4 weeks), are necessarily based on early estimates of what can and must be done, by whom and where.

These estimates and divisions of labour are crystallised and expressed as a set of projects that make clear, in a snapshot, people's needs, which organisation is to do what and where, and funding requirements. However, in the case of the Tsunami, many sectors and geographic areas could not be rigorously assessed by the time the initial appeal was launched, and therefore the evolving needs and activities on the ground risked becoming detached from the initial contents of the appeal. Appeal projects can – and should – be modified at any time, based on emerging information and capacities. This is crucial to the humanitarian community's ability to continually demonstrate at a granular level who is doing what where, what needs to be done, and what needs to be funded. Further, the Tsunami flash appeal's mid-term review was an organised effort for agencies to provide an accurate, updated picture of need, programmes, and financial requirements.

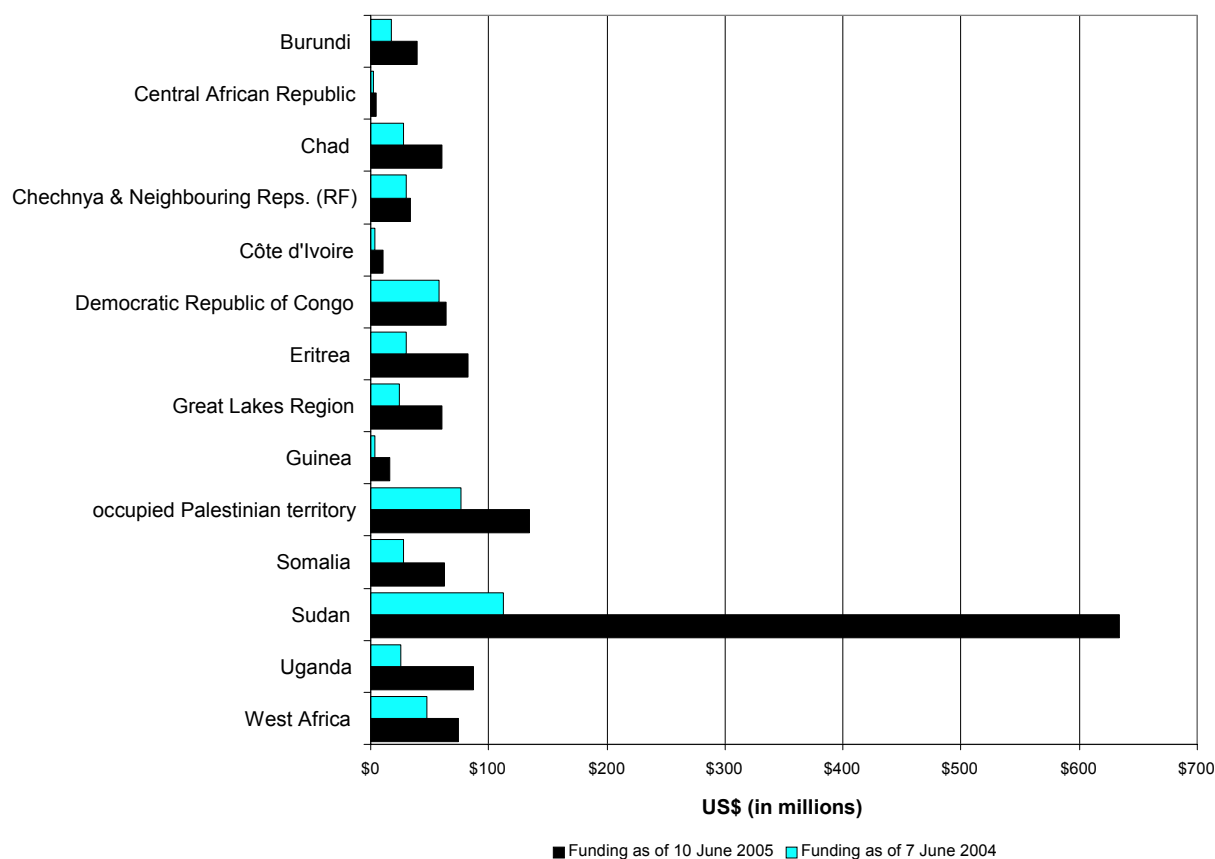
2. OVERALL FUNDING TRENDS: HOW DOES 2005 COMPARE TO 2004?

2.1 Funding per Appeal

Overall appeal funding as of 10 June 2005 is considerably more than at the same time in 2004: US\$ 2.4 billion versus US\$ 759 million as of 7 June 2004. Even excluding the Tsunami Flash Appeal, funding is still nearly twice as much as that at mid-2004: US\$ 1.38 billion.

Much of that increase is for Sudan, whose appeal in 2005 (tracked here as the humanitarian and recovery components of the Work Plan) has attracted US\$ 520 million more in contributions and commitments than at mid-2004. Most of the appeals that had predecessors in 2004 show funding increases in 2005, ranging from incremental (Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo) to more than twofold (Eritrea, Uganda).

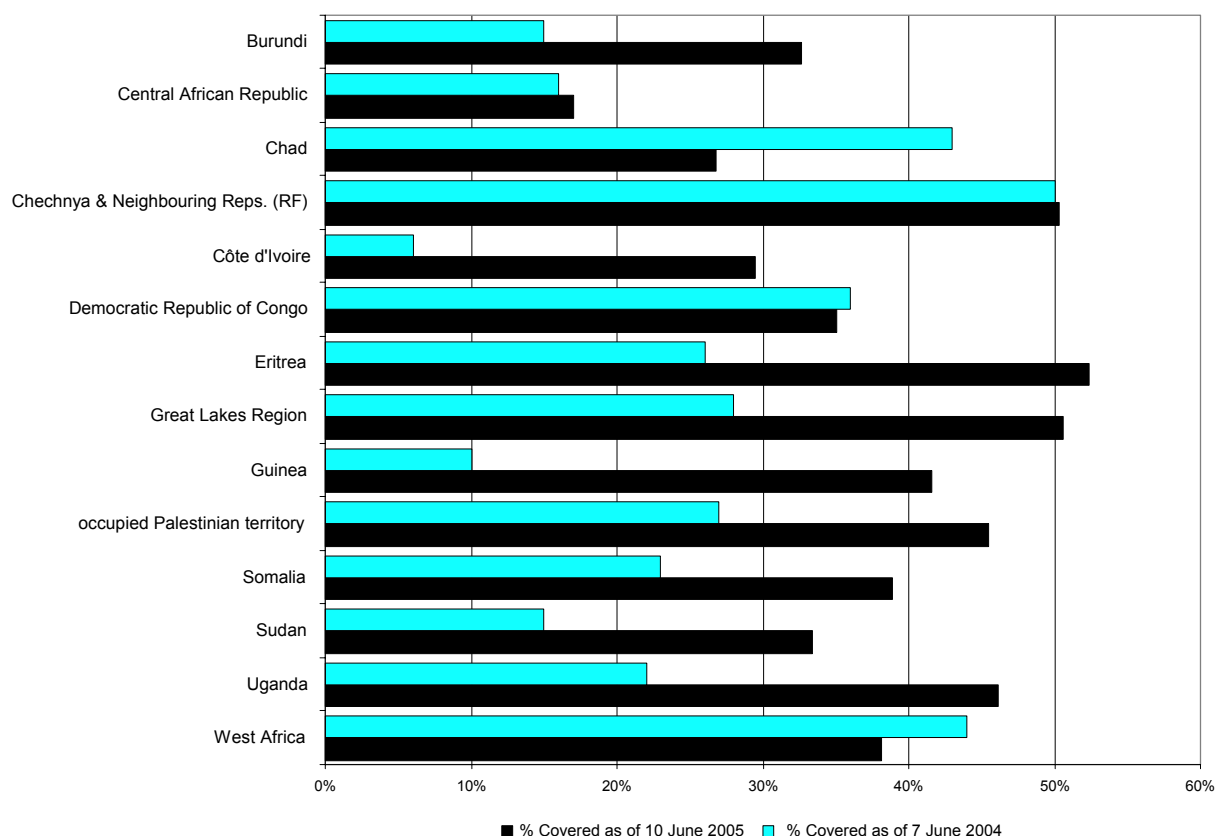
FUNDING FOR CONSOLIDATED APPEALS: COMPARING MID-2004 WITH MID-2005



Funding in percentage terms in 2005 also improves on that as of mid-2004 for all appeals except three (and in these three, absolute amounts of money are slightly higher this year than in 2004).¹

¹ These analyses exclude the unprecedented Tsunami Flash Appeal, though it is worth noting that the Indonesia Consolidated Appeal for 2004, addressing that country's complex emergency, had attracted only US\$ 972,000 by mid-2004, compared to the US\$375 million committed or contributed for Indonesia-specific projects in the Tsunami Flash Appeal.

FUNDING FOR CONSOLIDATED APPEALS AS A PERCENTAGE OF REQUIREMENTS: COMPARING MID-2004 WITH MID-2005



2.1.1. Good Humanitarian Donorship

In the June 2003, "Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship" donors resolve to "...strive to ensure flexible and timely funding, on the basis of the collective obligation of striving to meet humanitarian needs..." and to "...allocate humanitarian funding in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments...". How is donor performance in the two Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) pilot countries, DR Congo and Burundi? Funding for the DR Congo CAP shows little change from the same time in 2004, in percentage and absolute terms; by contrast, humanitarian funding outside the CAP has increased. In Burundi, although CAP funding has improved on the same time in 2004 in both percentage and absolute terms, it stands at 30%, with funding outside the CAP sharply down.

GOOD HUMANITARIAN DONORSHIP PILOT COUNTRIES: COMPARISON OF FUNDING MID-2004 WITH MID-2005						
CAP	Requirements US\$	Commitments & Contributions ² US\$	% covered	Unmet requirements US\$	Humanitarian funding to non-CAP projects US\$	Ratio CAP funding: non- CAP funding
DR Congo 2004	160,042,056	57,390,628	36%	102,651,428	54,982,068	1.04
DR Congo 2005	181,875,509	63,704,915	35%	118,170,594	85,878,983	0.74
Burundi 2004	118,583,076	17,290,432	15%	100,866,750	43,538,597	0.40
Burundi 2005	121,421,099	39,691,291	33%	81,729,808	21,922,394	1.81

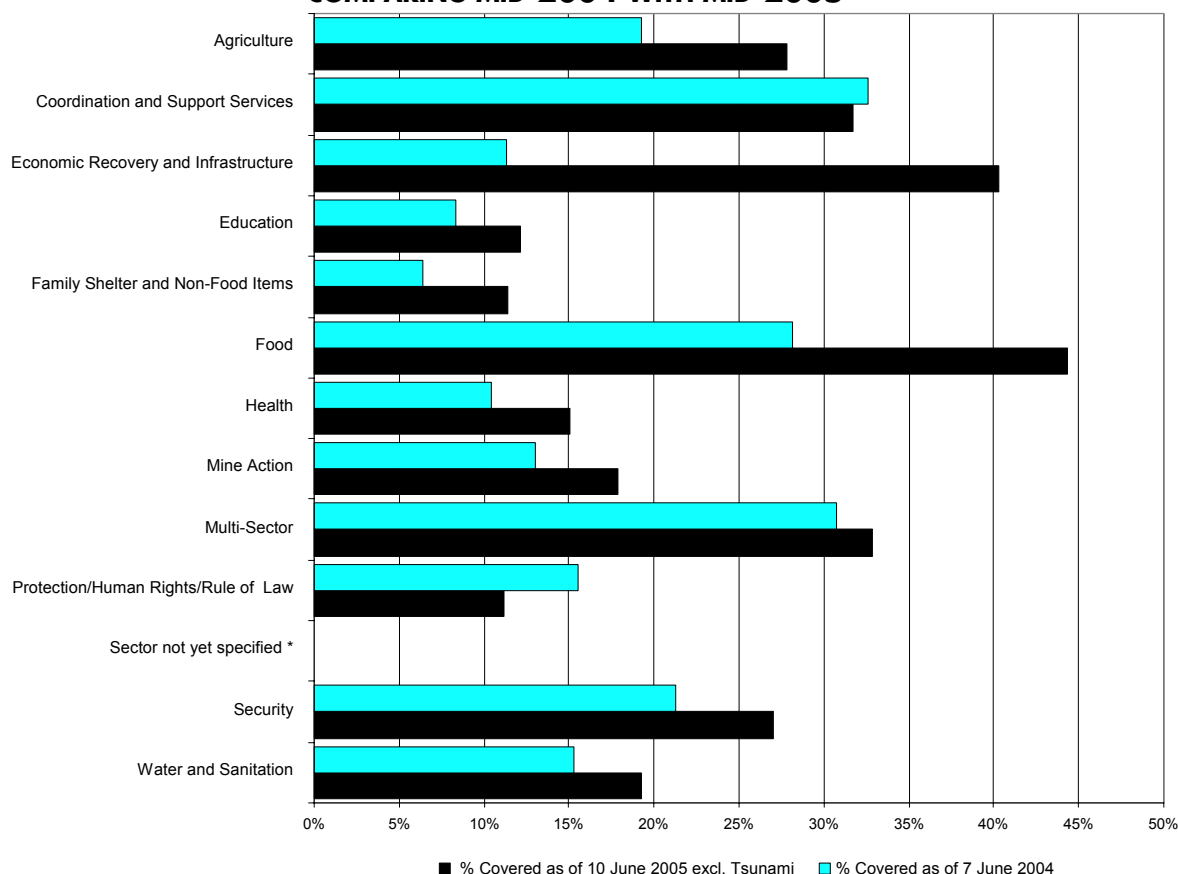
² Figures are as of 7 June 2004 or 10 June 2005.

2.2 Funding by Sector

The oft-noted disparity between food sector resourcing and that for other sectors is less marked in 2005 than at the same point in 2004. Excluding the Tsunami (because there was no crisis with comparable funding in 2004), the food sector in 2005 is only slightly ahead of economic recovery and infrastructure³ and multi-sector, which generally excludes food. (Counting the Tsunami, food sector funding in proportion to requirements is essentially the same as that for education; coordination and support services; and shelter and non-food items.) This greater parity is despite the fact that food sector resources, which fell in 2004 by half compared to 2003, are in 2005 to date already nearly equal to the total for 2004 – a remarkable recovery after a dramatic fall.

All sectors except protection and coordination show a slight improvement in funding coverage compared to the same point in time in 2004 (see chart below). Nonetheless, disparities persist, and the median coverage is only 23%. Water and sanitation, mine action, health, education, protection, and shelter and non-food items all remain below a dismal 20%. Unfunded CAP projects in those sectors should be re-examined for priority and relevance; if their priority is re-confirmed, and the needs they address are not being met by projects not listed in the CAPs, donors are called upon to explain their lack of funding

**FUNDING PER SECTOR (EXCLUDING TSUNAMI) AS A PERCENTAGE OF REQUIREMENTS:
COMPARING MID-2004 WITH MID-2005**



* US\$ 136 million, equal to 10% of CAP funding in 2005, has been contributed or committed to agencies for CAPs in loosely earmarked form, to be allocated to projects at the recipient agencies' discretion. (Figures exclude the Tsunami.) No bars appear for this "sector" because it has no funding requirements.

³ The large jump in coverage (and funding in absolute terms) of the economic recovery and infrastructure sector, even not counting the Tsunami, is mainly due to heavy funding in that sector for the occupied Palestinian territory and Sudan appeals.

2.3 Does the “CNN Effect” Exist?

A perennial question in humanitarian funding is whether the “CNN effect” exists and diverts funding from crises without such media attention and public interest. A related issue is whether the uneven patterns of humanitarian funding are determined by each donor’s strategic or economic priorities. Dividing the 2005 appeals into three groups of high, medium, and low funding (as percentage of requirements) fails to support either of these arguments. In the high category, it is not true for all cases that these crises have attracted more media coverage than others or that they clearly correspond to strategic or economic interests among governmental donors. The low category contains Chad – a fairly high-profile crisis in an area of some clear strategic and economic interest – whose funding percentage is less than those of Burundi and Guinea, crises with less media coverage in countries of arguably less strategic or economic interests to donor governments. Media and international interests may affect humanitarian funding to some extent in some cases – private donations for the Tsunami were almost certainly bolstered by the inevitable media coverage but might also have been

influenced just as much if not more by the following factors: disaster struck during the holiday season, which is also a season for giving; and people with money to give were tied emotionally to the crisis, e.g. they had been on the beaches or knew people who were there.

Given this analysis (which repeats the finding of a similar analysis in mid-2004), and previous work carried out by the Karolinska Institute and presented at Conference on Forgotten Crises in 2002, the oft-cited “CNN Effect” should no longer be seen as a determinant of funding patterns. Indeed, many other issues can play a role in determining financial success. These include: the quality of needs analysis and prioritised response; the extent to which NGOs, the Red Cross Movement, and the UN are working together; concerted involvement of the donor community; support provided by host authorities; compelling presentation of need and response: and leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

HIGH, MEDIUM, AND LOW CATEGORIES OF FUNDING AS PERCENTAGE OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS					
Indian Ocean Tsunami Flash Appeal	81%	Guinea	42%	Guyana Flash Appeal	29%
Angola Marburg VHF Flash Appeal	72%	Somalia	39%	Chad	27%
Eritrea	52%	West Africa	38%	Côte d'Ivoire	30%
Chechnya & Neighbouring Reps. (RF)	50%	D.R. Congo	35%	Central African Republic	17%
Great Lakes Region	51%	Sudan	33%	Niger Flash Appeal	11%
Uganda	46%	Republic of Congo	30%	Djibouti Drought Flash Appeal	5%
occupied Palestinian territory	45%	Burundi	33%	Benin Flash Appeal	0%

2.4 Timing

At mid-2004, appeals collectively were only 24% funded. As of 15 October 2004, they had reached only 52%. Although they eventually reached 64%, similar to the average achieved since Consolidated Appeals were first issued in 1992, the low response as of mid-year again raises the question of timing: whether donors could do more to allow agencies to implement humanitarian action when people needed it (and, moreover, with the economies and efficiencies that come from early action).

The timeliness of funding seems to have improved in 2005: even without the Tsunami, funding at mid-year stands at 36% of requirements, a considerable improvement on 2004. Moreover, the improvement is not due to the influence of any one heavily-funded appeal – as seen above, most appeals are better funded in percentage and absolute terms compared to mid-2004. (Only Chad and West Africa are notably behind last year's pace in percentage terms, and even then they have more mid-year funding in 2005 in absolute terms.) However, as seen in the chart above of sectoral funding 2004 versus 2005, much of the improvement (excluding the Tsunami) is concentrated in two sectors: food and economic recovery and infrastructure.

Other sectors show slight improvements in funding, but remain significantly underfunded: for example, water and sanitation 15% to 19%; health 10% to 15%; and shelter and non-food items 6% to 11%. Funding in most sectors is therefore still very slow. Also, this year's non-Tsunami funding of 36%, though notably better than at mid-2004, is only a 10% improvement on the funding coverage of about 33% at mid-2002 and 2003. Most important, 36% funding halfway through the year is no cause for celebration. The slow pace of funding is lamentable and inconsistent with the spirit of Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD). Can donors respond to appeals quickly?

When looking at the Tsunami, **11 major pledges** promising at least US\$ 300 million were made before the six-country and 40-agency Flash Appeal was launched 11 days after the disaster struck; and once it was, donors converted much of their pledges into commitments and paid contributions (as well as continuing to enlarge their pledges). **Within two weeks of its launch, the Tsunami flash appeal was 53% funded by commitments or paid contributions. Donors, clearly, can respond to appeals quickly, no matter when they are issued.**⁴

⁴ Most donors furthermore averred that Tsunami funding would be additional to, not diverted from, funding for other humanitarian crises. The workload among donors and implementing agencies seems to have caused a delay, for a period, in submitting and approving funding proposals for other crises, and in communicating the information to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) – thus causing the temporary semblance of no improvement on the timeliness of funding compared to 2004.

2.5 What are the Consequences of Late or Inadequate Funding?

As noted above, 36% at mid-year is an improvement on previous years but remains far from the requirements of NGOs and UN agencies for the entire year. Away from the Tsunami, sectors aside from food and economic recovery and infrastructure are labouring at 29% funding. The humanitarian system does not yet have sufficiently good strategic monitoring to give firm information on the consequences of underfunding or late funding. (One reason for this is that it is itself a consequence of underfunding that implementing or coordinating agencies usually do not have the capacity to rigorously monitor humanitarian conditions away from areas where they are implementing funded projects.) However, what has been achieved in Eritrea in terms of monitoring provides insight that helps address the question posed above.

In Eritrea, by 20 April 2004 (five months after the appeal's launch by the United Nations Secretary-General), only 1.9% funding had been recorded. This lack of funds was notably felt in the food sector: malnutrition rates stayed at high levels (global acute malnutrition 15% to 20%). Humanitarian agencies were forced to reduce both the targeted number of beneficiaries and the standard ration of food aid. In April 2005, of 2.2 million people in need, only 1.2 million were

receiving food aid, and that at 60% of the standard ration.

While food sector funding for Eritrea has now recovered somewhat – to 59% of CAP requirements as of 10 June 2005 – the months of short or missing rations affected nutrition and health.

Moreover, inadequate funding has a carry-over effect as seen again in the case of Eritrea. Actions in key sectors such as water and sanitation, food security (provision of immediate farming inputs), and provision of basic health are designed to address immediate humanitarian needs and to link relief to recovery. Hence, poor funding of these sectors in the CAP creates a vicious circle and further compounds the gravity of humanitarian crisis. For instance, the Eritrea CAP in 2004 outlined the need for 7,000 metric tonnes of seed. Only 42% was secured. This deficit undermined the harvest in 2005 (which amounted to only 85,000 metric tonnes or 13% of the total annual food consumption), rendering potentially self-sufficient farmers dependent again on relief. On top of seed shortages, mine clearance in agricultural and settlement areas has been delayed, thereby reducing farming activity that employs over 80% of the population and deterring or slowing the return of IDPs to their village of origin.

2.6 Funding Inside and Outside the CAP

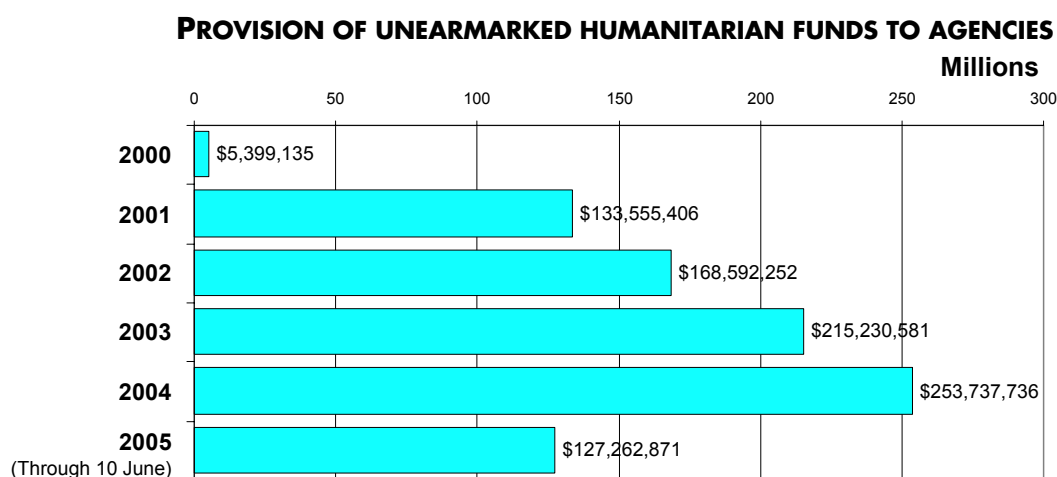
Funding trends show that consolidated and flash appeals gradually represent an increasing proportion of humanitarian action. At this time in 2004, in eight of the 25 crises with appeals, activities listed in the consolidated or flash appeals attracted less than half of overall humanitarian funding to those crises. By contrast, in 2005 to date, in only four of the 21 crises with appeals did appeal activities attract less than half of overall humanitarian funding. However on examination, this situation is heavily influenced by the food sector: 83% of contributions and commitments for the food sector went to projects listed in appeals,

whereas 42% of humanitarian funding in these crises outside the food sector went to projects listed in Consolidated Appeals. In the non-food sector then, stakeholders in the Consolidated Appeals process still have a distance to go to represent the majority of humanitarian action in common appeals. This goal is of use for the reasons outlined in section 1.2.3 above. In essence, capturing a more complete picture of people's need, of humanitarian response to need, and of the financial implications of such humanitarian response, is of use to all humanitarian professionals.

2.7 Funding Models: Unearmarked, loosely earmarked, pooled

Discussions continue on how to improve the model of humanitarian funding where money is earmarked for projects. The aim of these discussions is to increase speed, flexibility, and equity among crises and sectors, and to reduce the transaction costs of funding. These discussions mostly revolve around three issues: unearmarked funding, loosely earmarked funding, and pooled funding.

The provision of unearmarked humanitarian funds to agencies leaves them to decide on allocation among various crises, countries, and sectors. Data on this sort of provision of unearmarked funds to agencies indicate steady growth,⁵ though it still amounts to only about 2% of reported annual humanitarian resources:



Funding can be loosely earmarked to the level of agency and crisis, leaving it to the agency to decide on allocation to specific projects, sectors, and geographical zones. In 2005, this practice was most notable in the Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami Flash Appeal, to which some \$269 million of official commitments and contributions (one-third of all official funding) was loosely earmarked – as was nearly all of the US\$ 216 million of private donations applied to Appeal projects. The advantages of this for speed, flexibility, and equity are clear. However, it does require agencies to communicate their decisions about their allocations of the funds to specific projects or country programmes.

Otherwise, stakeholders are unable to analyse funds availability (or funding per sector, or per affected country in the case of regional emergencies), and donors are unable to direct their further funding where it is most needed. Pooled funding, whereby donor money is brought together and held in a fund (managed by donors or another entity) have been the subject of increasing discussion over the past months. The enlargement of a central fund that could provide not only loans but also grants to agencies working in any crisis has been one part of this discussion. Indeed, one purpose of this would be to level funding gaps among crises, by directing the central funding to crises underfunded by earmarked⁶ grants.

⁵ It cannot be ruled out that the apparent growth is actually due to steadily better information-sharing with Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

⁶ As this discussion shows, there are several levels of earmarking and non-earmarking. This document reserves the term “unearmarked” for funds available to an agency to allocate worldwide or at least over a broad region or continent. Funds directed at a certain crisis and agency, but no particular sector or project, are called “loosely earmarked”. Funds directed at no particular agency, or at a collection of agencies, are called “pooled”.

Another option is the creation (or enlargement) of pooled funds at the level of specific countries or CAPs, in which allocations would be made to projects and agencies in the CAP in according to need and priority. In such a model, donors could control the amount going into the crisis or CAP, but distribution within that crisis or CAP could be decided by the Humanitarian Coordinator, in

consultation with either the country team or an inter-agency review committee. The most notable experiment with this model in 2005 has been United Kingdom (UK) funding for the Sudan Work Plan, in which the Humanitarian Coordinator, after consultations with agencies, proposed a division of the UK funds. (See the Sudan Mid-Year Review for details.)

This Mid-Year Review of "Humanitarian Appeal 2005" now turns to the situation in each of the 14 countries with a Consolidated Appeal, and looks at where the humanitarian situation stands in three additional countries, Ethiopia, Liberia and Sudan.

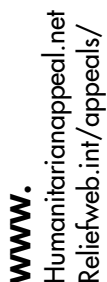
3. SUMMARIES OF EACH MID-YEAR



Overall improvement in security conditions and the general progress of the political transition process are important factors contributing to a gradual stabilisation of the population in Burundi. Nevertheless, the long-term consequences of the crisis in the country continue to require a systematic combination of responses ranging from life-saving activities, to strengthened community-based reconstruction initiatives, to supporting population reintegration in the short term.

It is estimated that 700,000 households will require emergency agricultural assistance during the period July-December 2005. In the area of food aid, the WFP estimates continuous assistance for 913,000 people per month in the second half of 2005, thus reaching a cumulative total of 2.2 million beneficiaries during the year.

The strategy and objectives described in the 2005 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) remain unchanged to address key humanitarian needs in Burundi:



- ▶ Protection of civilians affected by ongoing armed conflict, insecurity, and displacement;
- ▶ Access to basic services for all groups of the population on an equal basis and enhancing the quality of basic service provision especially in health/nutrition and education;
- ▶ Food security defined in terms of access to, and availability of, adequate food intake at the household level so as to ensure healthy physical and mental development.

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 121,421,099**. A total of **US\$ 39,691,291** has been contributed or pledged to date, which represents approximately **33%** of revised requested funding to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 81,729,808**. In addition, food aid requirements for Burundi, included in the Great Lakes 2005 CAP Mid-Year Review, amount to **US\$ 23,420,796**.

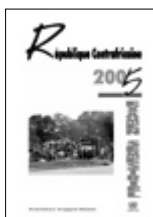


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The Central African humanitarian crisis remains serious. Unfortunately, it continues to be unheeded by the international community. Around 1,100,000 people are considered particularly vulnerable. Among them, 800,000 are situated in the north, which was directly affected by the armed conflicts of 2002 and 2003. The women and children were and remain the principal victims of this crisis. To date, the critical minimum funding which would allow the protection of their lives, health, education, and physical well-being has not been secured. The lack of response to the needs set out in the 2005 Consolidated Appeal has only aggravated the humanitarian problems which are characterised by:

- ▶ A deepening health crisis, marked by the renewed outbreak of potentially epidemic diseases, for which there are inadequate management response mechanisms; along the same lines, a growth in HIV/AIDS (which affects 15% of the population, rising to 20% in some areas), as well as an increased mother–infant mortality rate, due to the absence of systems to deal with obstetric and neonatal emergency cases, are cause for significant concern;
- ▶ An increasingly marked food crisis;
- ▶ A persistent lack of security in the out-lying areas: pockets of insecurity exist in the northern area, despite the deployment of defence and security forces, constituting an obstacle to the implementation of humanitarian aid and development;
- ▶ The deterioration of the situation in terms of education; educational infrastructure and equipment are manifestly inadequate and teaching standards are still very poor.

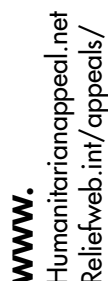
In view of this situation, and due to the poor response to the 2005 Consolidated Appeal – of which only 17% has been financed, and within which 64% of projects have received no funding – the priorities identified in the appeal remain unchanged. The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 26,422,625**. A total of **US\$ 4,500,269** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 21,922,356**.



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The ongoing deterioration of host communities' living conditions has long been a major concern for the humanitarian community. Competition for scarce natural resources has led to increase tensions between refugees and local populations. United Nations agencies and implementing partners have hence progressively adapted their response strategy in order to include host populations: the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) launched small-scale rapid impact projects (PIR), the World Food Programme (WFP) plans to assist an estimated 150,000 Chadians following the revision of its current emergency operation. In eastern Chad, Sudanese refugees (around 200,000) are sheltered in 12 camps spread over a 700 km border. Two additional settlements in the southern Chad accommodate an estimated 30,000 refugees. A new influx of Central African refugees in the south has recently been reported, due to renewed violence and instability in northern Central African Republic (CAR).



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CHECHNYA (Russian Federation)

The security situation in Chechnya continues to cause humanitarian needs and socio-economic uncertainty both in Chechnya and in the neighbouring republics. Low-level confrontations between state security forces and non-state combatants persist, as do other forms of armed violence. Disappearances of civilians, as well as reported torture and other human rights abuses also continue with disturbing frequency. The infrastructure in Chechnya is largely destroyed and remains incapable of providing its citizens with all essential social services and conditions for normal life. The unemployment rate is estimated at 80%.

Recovery is a slow process, and the humanitarian partners in the CAP remain committed to meeting assistance and protection needs in the medium term.

The hardship experienced by the 850,000 people in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia estimated to be directly affected by the conflict is compounded by the difficult socio-economic and security conditions across the region. Humanitarian aid remains vital for the remaining internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the communities that host them. Overall, humanitarian relief, protection, and recovery projects in the 2005 Appeal target well over one million citizens in four republics.

Violence and insecurity not only cause humanitarian needs, but also create the greatest obstacle to humanitarian action, particularly in Chechnya. Nonetheless, working together, agencies are able to provide good coverage on the ground. The work done by NGOs and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are essential in this regard, and any CAP success is dependent upon these partnerships.

The humanitarian programme proposed in the 2005 Consolidated Appeal document has received fairly strong support from donors. The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 67.8 million**. A total of **US\$ 34.1 million** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 33.7 million**.



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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Since the signature of the Pretoria agreement on 6 April 2005, a number of positive developments in Côte d'Ivoire have led to the resumption of the peace process centred essentially around the eligibility of all signatories to the Linas Marcoussis peace accord in the upcoming presidential elections and the establishment of a timetable for the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) process, scheduled to begin at the end of June 2005.

The escalation of inter-communal conflicts in the west, the centre, and in the Zone of Confidence since February 2005 with significant internal displacement and an increasing number of human rights violations in the Forces Nouvelles (FN) areas, the persistence of checkpoints and continued harassment, and the non-respect at times of the symbols, assets, and personnel of humanitarian organisations are some of the key concerns of the humanitarian community. As a result, the protection of civilians will guide the programming of humanitarian agencies and organisations, while it will underpin all advocacy efforts.

Meanwhile, almost three years into the crisis, people's living conditions – particularly in the north and west – are becoming increasingly difficult with a significant disruption in the provision of potable water in rural as well as urban areas, and limited access to health and education services. On the whole, the food situation of households has remained stable, but is fragile with population displacements and excessive transportation costs as a result of checkpoints and bribes needed to be paid to continue a journey.

Since the beginning of 2005, more than 670,000 persons have received assistance.

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 36.4 million**. A total of **US\$ 10.7 million** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 25.7 million**.



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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The impact of changes in the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the first half of 2005 has been concentrated in the triangle formed by Bunia, Lodja, and Petwo, resulting in new emergencies and the prolongation of the chronic long-term crisis. Since November 2004, the friction between armed groups, military bodies led by the national Armed Forces, and the United Nations Mission in DRC (MONUC), has exacerbated the humanitarian situation while hindering the work of humanitarian agencies.

Set against this situation, the stabilisation of certain areas within the triangle has allowed the partial alleviation of existing humanitarian needs, a widening of the area covered and the detection of new needs. However, coverage has been uneven: while the most acute emergency needs for the most vulnerable people have been almost entirely met thanks to rapid response mechanisms, progress in addressing chronic crises is more problematic due to underfunding and insufficient humanitarian capacity on the ground. The extent of underfunding has forced some partners to resort to their own operational reserves in order to pursue vital work. The absence of functional infrastructures and harassment by political-military authorities only serves to compound these difficulties.

While the general structure of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) remains unchanged, contextual changes have prompted the implementation of some minor adjustments. The protection from violence has been included, and proper provision needs to be made for the spontaneous return of IDPs, the voluntary repatriation of refugees, and the difficulties associated with the integration of the army and the possible partial return of the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) to their country.

The reviewed Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 181,875,509**. To date, only 35% (US\$ 63 million) has been contributed or committed, leaving requirements of **US\$ 118,249,477**.



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ERITREA

Generally, there has been no major change in the political environment and regional stability. However, the no war/no peace environment has restricted both microeconomic and macroeconomic activities. The stalemate in the peace process between Eritrea and Ethiopia adds another constraint to both household and national coping mechanisms. Many investment programmes are postponed, and families are often left without their men folk as a result of conscription, placing an unprecedented burden on women and children. While the nutritional status of the population remains stable, it is also locked at levels that do not allow proper health and growth development. Four out of six districts were covered by nutritional surveys in the last quarter of 2004, where an average of 14% of children and 40% of women were acutely malnourished.

The food security situation worsened in the last half of 2004 and continued in this pattern throughout the early months of 2005. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) World Food Programme (WFP) post-harvest Crop and Food Supply Assessment (CFSAM) conducted in November 2004 estimated a cereal production of 85,000 metric tonnes, down from 106,000 metric tonnes in 2003–2004 and below the average of the last 12 years. Compounding this, the inflation of cereal prices over the last year was between 50% and 100%.

Since the beginning of the year, 1.3 million monthly food rations were distributed, and 42,500 malnourished children and women, as well as 3,000 severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres, received specific assistance.

The protracted humanitarian crisis has rendered the poorest Eritreans even more vulnerable. The most important emphasis in the coming months will be on improving response to food and food security projects (food and nutrition, water, agriculture, recovery activities) in order to avoid even greater human suffering.

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 156.4 million**. A total of **US\$ 81.8 million** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 74.5 million**.



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GREAT LAKES

As the second half of 2005 approaches, the extent of humanitarian need in the Great Lakes Region (GLR) remains largely unaltered. The region as a whole continues to be characterised by political instability, insecurity, internal displacement and refugee outflows, human rights violations, food insecurity, and a high incidence of diseases including HIV/AIDS. All of these deprive millions of children, women and men of their basic rights and a minimal quality of life.

More than ever, the populations of the Great Lakes are in need, not only of emergency life-sustaining help, but of the continued support of the international community in working to address the root causes of the inter-related regional crises, which include poverty, poor governance, inequitable access to land and resources, and chronic food insecurity.

The 2005 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for the countries of the GLR aims to provide support to emergency assistance by improving coordination within individual organisations and with partners; providing additional capacity when necessary; advocating with donors and the wider international community; identifying and addressing gaps in policy; and developing preparedness plans and response mechanisms. Stakeholders work together at regional level to develop their contribution to the mitigation of, and response to, emergencies.

Concrete activities and achievements have been recorded in all sectors of the strategy during the period. As direct assistance, food has been provided for at least 622,000 people in the region. Advocacy to raise the profile of the Great Lakes emergencies will be an important focus during the rest of the year, as will increasing and supporting preparedness and encouraging risk reduction and mitigation initiatives.

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 119.5 million**. A total of **US\$ 60.5 million** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 59 million**.



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GUINEA

The beginning of 2005 brought some hope on the horizon with the introduction of a number of political and socio-economic reforms resulting in the resumption of international cooperation with Guinea. A new prime minister was appointed in December 2004, the dialogue with the political parties resumed, and the communal elections scheduled for October or December 2005 are being prepared.

On the other hand, events such as the failed coup attempt against President Lansana Conte in January, the outbreak of diseases considered as almost eradicated (polio and yellow fever), the increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence, and a 50% fuel price increase in May had a negative impact on the socio-political environment and the humanitarian situation. Persistent yet unconfirmed reports of a planned attack on Guinea by the supporters of the exiled ex-President Taylor has increased the sense of insecurity among the population despite measures taken to reinforce the borders.

Moreover, there has been progressive deterioration of the socio-economic situation and a gradual impoverishment of previously stable populations, with nearly 53% of Guineans living below poverty levels compared to 49% in 2000 and 40% in 1996. Thus, the humanitarian situation in Guinea remains as fragile as ever.

Appealing organisations have therefore reviewed their projects in order to address new needs; facilitate and promote the repatriation of 55,000 out of a total of 69,000 refugees; facilitate the return and/or reintegration of 82,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 100,000 returnees; reduce the relatively high mortality, morbidity and malnutrition rates; and increase the protection for women and children victims of any forms of violence or discrimination.

The revised financial requirements 2005 stand at **US\$ 39,148,957**. Contributions and commitments amount to **US\$ 16.3 million** as of 10 June 2005, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 22,857,033**.



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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

On the political front, there have been improvements in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) since the drafting of the 2005 Consolidated Appeal. In the high-level meeting at Sharm al Sheikh in February 2005 between Palestinian Authority (PA) President Mahmoud Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, the two stated their intention to try to end the more than four years of violence between the two sides. Since then, the major Palestinian militant groups have committed themselves to maintaining *tahdi'a* (calm) for the time being. The Israeli Government's approval of the Disengagement Plan – to withdraw approximately 7,000 settlers from the Gaza Strip and 650 from the West Bank in August this year – is a further positive development.

As a result there has been a decline in casualties on both sides and a reduction in the number of house demolitions in the Gaza Strip. Movement restrictions around the West Bank have been eased by around 20% as of June 2005, but more than 500 checkpoints and roadblocks on roads remain.

There is yet to be an overall improvement in the humanitarian situation. Access to health-care services and viable livelihoods is a major concern for communities located close to the Barrier. Impoverishment continues to grow, with about half the Palestinian population now thought to be in poverty in 2005, rising to 68% in the Gaza Strip. Unemployment also remains high, with numbers increasing in the past two quarters.

The Mid-Year Review led to a slight revision of some projects' budgets, bringing the total amount requested for 2005 to **US\$ 295,769,484**. As of 10 June 2005, 45% of the 2005 oPt CAP has been funded; a total of **US\$ 134,444,353** has been contributed or committed. Thus, unmet requirements for the remainder of 2005 total **US\$ 161,325,131**.



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REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The situation in the Republic of Congo (RoC), and specifically in the Pool Region, has changed since the launch of the Consolidated Appeal 2005. These changes result mainly from the recent announcement of legislative elections by President Sassou Nguesso, the country's efforts to implement the March 2003 Peace Agreement, and the status of the Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) process.

A key achievement during the last six months has been the recent opening of a UN office in the Pool (Kinkala), which will be able to launch a strong advocacy campaign on protection of civilians, negotiate for access to areas of need with authorities and non-state actors on behalf of humanitarian partners, and implement rehabilitation and income generating projects.

However, many basic needs are still unmet in the sectors of water and sanitation, education, agriculture, and health. The nutritional situation of a vast majority of the population remains precarious, particularly in the Pool Region, and there are still considerable reconstruction and rehabilitation needs. It is likely that the delayed DDR and lengthy political settlement, in the short term, will not help improve the humanitarian situation in the Pool Region. On the contrary, it may bring to light new needs and new trends as populations previously inaccessible are revealed, or set further obstacles to access.

Major constraints so far to the implementation of key components of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) have been:

- ▶ Low funding levels (30% for the CAP);
- ▶ Impeded access due to logistical hurdles and insecurity as recently experienced by the attack on a UN convoy on its way to Mindouli;
- ▶ Lack of data regarding needs, location, and priorities of vulnerable populations;
- ▶ Reduced humanitarian presence on the ground.

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 24,110,476**. A total of **US\$ 7,282,363** has been contributed or committed to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 16,828,113**.



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SOMALIA

From a humanitarian perspective, two key developments have occurred since the launch of the Consolidated Appeal (CA) for 2005: the good performance of the Deyr (short) rains that brought to an end four consecutive years of drought and the Indian Ocean Tsunami that struck the north-eastern coast of Somalia on 26 December 2004. The extended effects of four years of drought, combined with chronic food insecurity, and more recently flooding, has exacerbated the suffering of Somalis. The operating environment during the first half of 2005 continued to be characterised by recurrent conflict due to intra- and inter-clan fighting.

In addition to the 500,000 people affected by the extended effects of the drought, approximately 370,000–400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) living throughout Somalia remain vulnerable. This brings the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance to approximately 900,000. The protective environment for IDPs remains unchanged as they continue to be affected by the impact of years of conflict and ongoing insecurity. Lack of security remains a major impediment to ensuring access to vulnerable populations in need of urgent assistance.



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The Tsunami further exacerbated the already dire humanitarian situation in Somalia. Living conditions of an estimated 44,000 people were negatively affected and many required urgent humanitarian assistance. Shelter was damaged or destroyed, wells were contaminated, and many fishing boats and equipment were either damaged or lost. The humanitarian community responded quickly to meet the immediate life-saving needs of the affected population. Local communities, United Nations agencies, and NGOs were proactive in mobilising assistance and responding to identified needs.

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 162.3 million**. A total of **US\$ 63 million** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 99.2 million**.



UGANDA

The global figure of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda is estimated at between 1.9 and 2 million, with 1.4 million benefiting from regular World Food Programme (WFP) food assistance. IDPs in the camps are continuously subjected to violent activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). There are still reports of continuing human rights violations, killings, raids, mutilations, abduction, sexual abuses, and general violence.

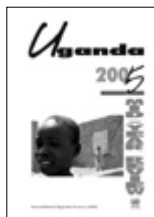
In November 2004, there was considerable optimism that a peaceful resolution of the conflict was in sight. However, the process stalled in February. In March, the LRA resumed their violent activities in northern Uganda and in southern Sudan from where, as a result, waves of refugees fled into Uganda. The number of "night commuters" trekking every night to the centre of Gulu, Kalongo, and Kitgum remained more or less at the same level: between 30,000 and 40,000.

With 46% of the Consolidated Appeal 2005 funded so far, the aid community, at mid-year, is in a better position than last year to address the situation. Sectors like water/sanitation, education, health and protection, HIV/AIDS, support to livelihood, and mine action are equally important in areas of displacement and/or return. The government needs to be encouraged to commit increased resources towards needs of the IDPs in accordance with the National IDP Policy and spare no efforts in the search for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The priorities for next six months and beyond will remain:

- ▶ Safety/access/protection;
- ▶ Food security and delivery of humanitarian assistance to all vulnerable populations;
- ▶ Coordination/capacity building of national counterparts/information management;
- ▶ Advocacy for conflict resolution/reconciliation;
- ▶ Repatriation of refugees and return of IDPs, including support for Disarmament, Demobilisation, Return and Reintegration (DDRR).

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 188.2 million**. A total of **US\$ 86.8 million** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 101.4 million**.



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WEST AFRICA

Since the launch of the Consolidated Appeal for 2005, a number of significant changes in the humanitarian environment have taken place and the overall humanitarian situation in West Africa has deteriorated considerably. The humanitarian community is witnessing a food crisis in Niger that requires immediate action: 3.6 million of its 12 million inhabitants have been directly affected by the food crisis. A protection crisis in Togo affects both Benin and Ghana. The situation in Guinea Bissau as of early June is that of a structural emergency, with the risk of deteriorating into a humanitarian crisis given the tense political climate in the period leading to the presidential elections. Although renewed massacres have taken place in western Côte d'Ivoire in May and June, prospects are more encouraging than before for Ivorians and populations of neighbouring countries, considering ongoing efforts to encourage political actors to follow through on their commitments to peace including the disarmament process.

On a more positive note, although small infestations of locusts are present in northern Mali and probably in Burkina Faso, Guinea, and the Air Mountains in Niger, they are not currently expected to pose a significant threat. The sending of observers to the presidential elections in Guinea Bissau, some of them long-term observers, is also a positive step from recent developments in Togo, where media reports led the opposition to contest results.

The revisions that have taken place within the context of the Mid-Year Review are primarily related to the situation in: (a) countries currently affected by drought and the locust invasion of 2004, i.e. Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger; (b) Togo and neighbouring Benin and Ghana; and (c) Guinea Bissau. The primary areas of focus are food insecurity, population movements, and the impact of subregional instability.

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 195,988,702**. A total of **US\$ 74,726,258** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 121,262,444**.



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ETHIOPIA

Food and Livelihood Security Remain Threatened

Humanitarian conditions have not changed dramatically in Ethiopia since early May when the increasing severity of the situation gave rise to the need for a flash update to the 2005 Joint Humanitarian Appeal. There remains grave concern over high rates of malnutrition in many localities around the country. Extensive flooding in the Somali, SNNP, and Oromiya regions has increased the vulnerability of affected populations due to loss of livestock and crops and reduced access for the delivery of relief supplies. Though late in starting, Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) food distributions supported by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) as well as by several NGOs began in March; however the failure of the PSNP to initiate transfers of cash to the majority of cash beneficiaries up to the end of May has put major stress on these chronically food-insecure people.

As a result of assessments and consultations that took place in April 2005, the figure for food aid beneficiaries was increased by 687,470 from 3.1 million to 3.8 million representing an additional food aid requirement of 66,198 metric tones (MT) and bringing the total requirement for 2005 to 464,385 MT. Following the assessment to be undertaken at the end of June after the *belg/gu* rains, food aid requirements for the second half of 2005 in the Somali and Afar regions, as well as in *belg* crop-producing areas, will be established. The requirements during the July-December period for the Afar and Somali regions for the past three years have averaged approximately 160,000 MT, while requirements for the other *belg* producing areas vary significantly from year to year. In terms of non-food needs, requirements for, 'Disaster Response/ Capacity Strengthening and Overall Co-Ordination' goals outlined in the 2005 Consolidated Appeals Process have not increased, while there have been some changes for Health and Nutrition Sectors and for Water and Sanitation and for Emergency Agriculture.

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There are some positive developments as well: rains that have caused severe flooding have also brought drought relief, particularly to lowland/pastoral areas, rejuvenating pasture and replenishing water sources. Many of the *belg* producing areas have also received good rainfall in the latter part of the season. Regarding food insecurity, the Government has agreed to provide blanket supplementary food to identified beneficiaries in areas of high malnutrition within safety-net *woredas* (districts). Overall deliveries of emergency food assistance and blanket supplementary food have also increased. The Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) is undertaking the second round of screening of under-five children and pregnant and lactating mothers; supplementary food deliveries will be targeted towards those identified to be moderately or severely malnourished. Donors have urged the Food Security Coordination Bureau to give primary attention to immediately undertaking cash and food transfers to safety net beneficiaries, even if this means temporarily bypassing the guidelines on making such transfers.

Summary of 2005 Revised Requirements and Contributions to Date

*Food requirements do not include Afar and Somali requirements or any additional *belg* crop-dependent requirement for period July to December

Contact



LIBERIA

Liberia saw significant improvements in security, stability and access. The progressive deployment of UN peacekeeping forces has substantially increased access to vulnerable groups, hence allowing humanitarian actors to increase their efforts to meet the most critical needs.

However, a climate of political instability and relative insecurity remains in certain areas of the country. Furthermore, new challenges are emerging with the imminent return of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs), ex-combatants and refugees. Rehabilitation, reintegration and reconstruction activities are therefore going to be central to the future stability of the country.

As of the 10 June 2005, 159,271 IDPs have received return assistance (around 31,118 families). About 45,279 spontaneously returned to their county/district of return, proving the will of Liberians to reclaim their lives, communities and livelihoods. These IDPs received their return assistance and secondary transport allowances, food and non-food items through their head of household. 3,445 vulnerable IDPs have also been transported by IOM to the nearest drop off point in their area of return and provided with secondary transportation allowances, food and non-food items.

Distribution of return assistance is ongoing in Mt. Barclay IDP camp and as of the 10 June 2005 WFP through its implementing partner Lutheran World Service has served a total population of 7,631 with resettlement cards while the total number of 3,228 persons has been served with food. GTZ has served a population of 6,534 families representing a total of 1,298 households with NFIs. Additionally, NRC is resuming the payment backlogged transportation allowances in the several camps.

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Contact

Mr. Dennis Johnson
Head, Humanitarian Coordination Section
United Nations Mission in Liberia
Tel: + 231 6 440 164
Email: Johnson18@un.org



SUDAN

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) on 9 January 2005 was a major turning point in the country's history. There is an unprecedented opportunity to realise the aspirations of millions of Sudanese for peace, security, and development, and to build on the CPA to resolve other conflicts in the Sudan. The remainder of 2005 will be critical. After decades of war and under-development, the peace is fragile. Success will not come easily nor cheaply.

Localised conflict within Southern Sudan remains a concern. While progress has been made in many sectors, insufficient and late funding has hampered operations in the South.

The Work Plan established a rigorous system for monitoring and accountability of United Nations and partner programmes, setting clearly defined year-end sectoral objectives, to be measured every 120 days against specific targets.

So far this year, 2,24 million people, out of a targeted 2,57 million, have received assistance.

International donors have responded relatively generously to the Work Plan in dollar terms, particularly for humanitarian aid. However, given the scale of needs in Sudan, and the high expectations following the signing of the CPA and the Oslo pledging conference in April, they did not—on the whole—provide enough funding in a timely manner. There is a risk that a great opportunity in Sudan will be missed.

Until December 2005, food aid, livelihoods support, assistance to spontaneous returns, as well as increased protection and peace implementation activities should be the priorities.

The reviewed 2005 Work Plan has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 1,960,847,190**. **US\$ 643,978,622** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving **unmet requirements** of **US\$ 1,316,868,568**.

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Consolidated and Flash Appeals 2005 **Requirements and Contributions by Sector** as of 10 June 2005

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

SECTOR	Original Requirements A	Revised Requirements B	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover C	% Covered C/B	EXCL. TSUNAMI Contributions/ Carryover	EXCL. TSUNAMI % Covered
Values in US\$						
Agriculture	207,946,282	278,665,293	76,480,213	27%	61,315,135	28%
Coordination & support services	273,804,781	325,270,824	169,734,576	52%	50,701,048	32%
Economic recovery & infrastructure	360,537,209	495,881,505	200,764,860	40%	128,917,536	40%
Education	145,886,261	285,414,387	164,912,243	58%	16,473,994	12%
Family shelter / Non-food items	308,832,866	307,647,927	143,340,641	47%	13,991,427	11%
Food	1,640,832,547	1,890,392,824	970,982,588	51%	735,929,419	44%
Health	432,822,870	486,575,532	171,304,141	35%	51,157,926	15%
Mine action	100,063,738	96,329,279	16,718,725	17%	16,718,725	18%
Multi-sector	315,711,823	395,846,547	145,800,371	37%	112,193,867	33%
Protection/Human rights/Rule of law	199,296,043	254,400,020	55,341,472	22%	24,329,385	11%
Sector not yet specified*	--	--	208,235,124	--	133,962,344	--
Security	10,960,617	10,833,297	3,640,148	34%	2,063,741	27%
Water and sanitation	199,347,687	216,514,782	80,239,345	37%	30,737,880	19%
TOTAL	4,196,042,724	5,043,772,217	2,407,494,447	48%	1,378,492,427	36%

*"Sector not yet specified" is used in FTS to contain loosely earmarked commitments and contributions that have yet to be allocated to a specific project or sector.

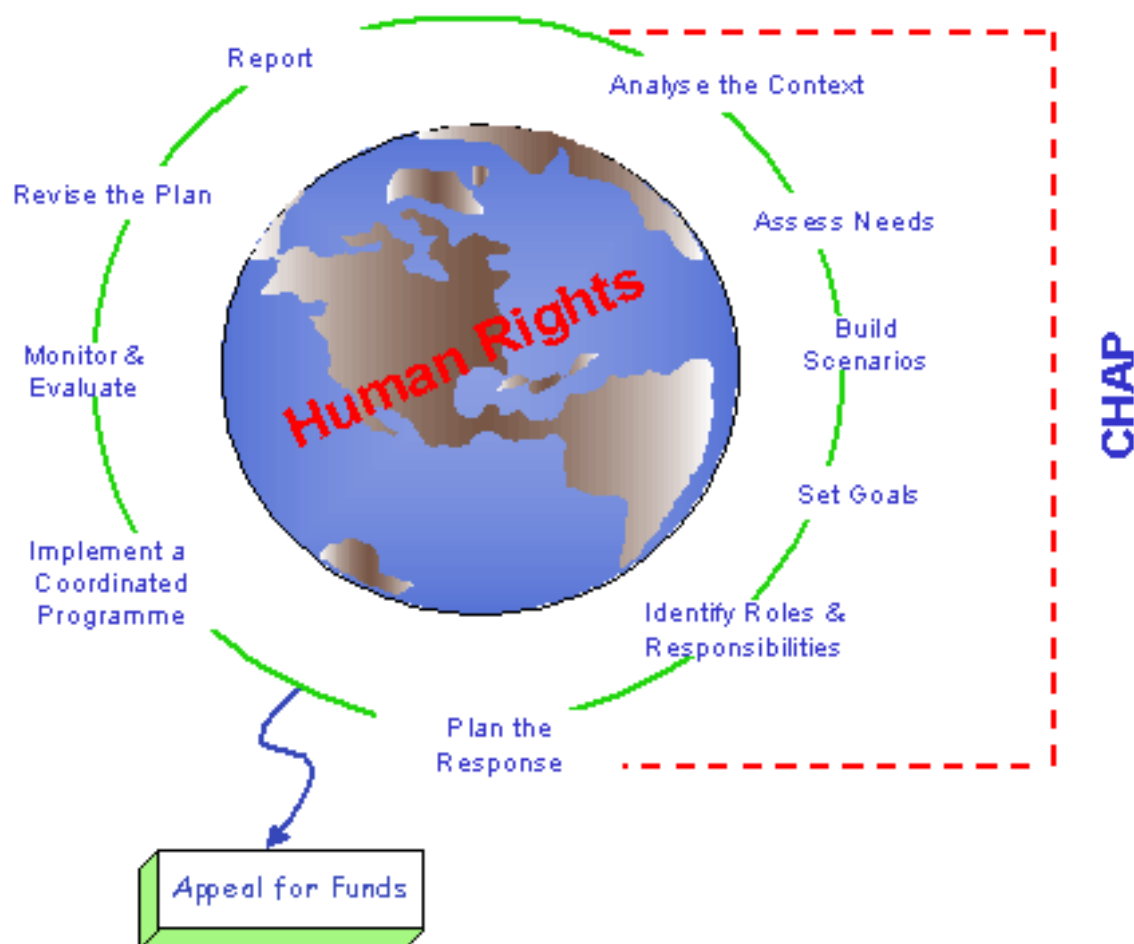
Consolidated and Flash Appeals 2005
Summary of Requirements and Pledges/Contributions by Affected Country or Region
as of 10 June 2005

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisations.										
AFFECTED COUNTRY / REGION	Original Requirements A	Revised Requirements B	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover C	% Requirements Covered C/B	Unmet Requirements B-C	Uncommitted Pledges	Humanitarian Funding outside CAP E	Ratio inside: outside C/E	Inside CAP as % of Total C/F	Total Humanitarian Aid F=(C+E)
Values in US\$										
Angola Marburg VIH Flash Appeal	3,556,000	5,491,869	3,968,841	72%	1,523,028	--	1,632,246	2.43	71%	5,601,087
Benin Flash Appeal	5,951,780	5,951,780	--	0%	5,951,780	--	212,159	0.00	0%	212,160
Burundi	134,171,865	121,421,099	39,691,291	33%	81,729,808	1,415,094	21,257,518	1.87	65%	60,948,809
Central African Republic	23,610,439	26,422,625	4,500,269	17%	21,922,356	--	13,052	--	100%	4,513,321
Chad	182,691,840	223,881,823	59,918,659	27%	163,963,164	--	16,895,808	3.55	78%	76,814,467
Chechnya & Neighbouring Reps. (RF)	59,444,073	67,891,622	34,175,663	50%	33,715,959	--	34,378,945	0.99	50%	68,554,608
Côte d'Ivoire	34,245,916	36,470,706	10,763,273	30%	25,707,433	--	11,775,320	0.91	48%	22,538,593
Democratic Republic of Congo	185,394,640	181,875,509	63,704,915	35%	118,170,594	--	85,878,983	0.74	43%	149,583,898
Djibouti Drought Flash Appeal	7,494,198	7,494,198	400,000	5%	7,094,198	--	50,000	8.00	89%	450,000
Eritrea	157,151,179	156,397,841	81,898,583	52%	74,499,258	--	3,618,068	22.64	96%	85,516,651
Great Lakes Region	103,195,070	119,527,523	60,541,825	51%	58,985,698	1,307,190	23,857,402	2.54	72%	84,399,227
Guinea	43,743,004	39,148,957	16,291,924	42%	22,857,033	--	12,177,103	1.34	57%	28,469,027
Guyana Flash Appeal	2,975,000	2,562,392	738,609	29%	1,823,783	69,000	5,533,694	0.13	12%	6,272,303
Indian Ocean Tsunami Flash Appeal	978,180,467	1,265,265,848	1,029,002,254	81%	236,263,594	84,906,911	1,808,309,270	0.57	36%	2,837,311,524
Niger Flash Appeal	16,191,000	18,311,978	2,096,276	11%	16,215,702	--	1	--	100%	2,096,276
occupied Palestinian territory	302,501,889	295,769,484	134,444,353	45%	161,325,131	4,761,905	36,236,703	3.71	79%	170,681,056
Republic of Congo	21,960,437	24,110,476	7,282,363	30%	16,828,113	--	1	--	100%	7,282,363
Somalia	164,463,170	162,266,738	63,028,197	39%	99,238,541	1,883,415	18,080,746	3.49	78%	81,108,943
Sudan Work Plan*	1,459,154,491	1,899,325,903	633,569,129	33%	1,265,756,774	50,830,101	76,410,204	8.29	89%	709,979,333
Uganda	157,686,167	188,195,144	86,751,765	46%	101,443,379	--	22,008,991	3.94	80%	108,760,756
West Africa	152,280,099	195,988,702	74,726,258	38%	121,262,444	--	39,602,396	1.89	65%	114,328,654
TOTAL	4,196,042,724	5,043,772,217	2,407,494,447	48%	2,636,277,770	145,173,616	2,217,928,610	1.09	52%	4,625,423,056

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)
Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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OCHA
Palais des Nations
Geneva
Switzerland

Contact: Mr. Toby Lanzer
Tel: (41 22) 917.1636
Fax: (41 22) 917.0368
www.humanitarianappeal.net