

Humanitarian Appeal



A. Webster/UNHCR/Somalia/2007

Agriculture

*Coordination
and Support Services*

*Economic Recovery
and Infrastructure*

Education

Food

Health

Mine Action

Multi-Sector

*Protection/
Human Rights/
Rule of Law*

*Safety and security
of staff and operations*

*Shelter and
Non-Food Items*

Water and Sanitation

Mid-Year Review

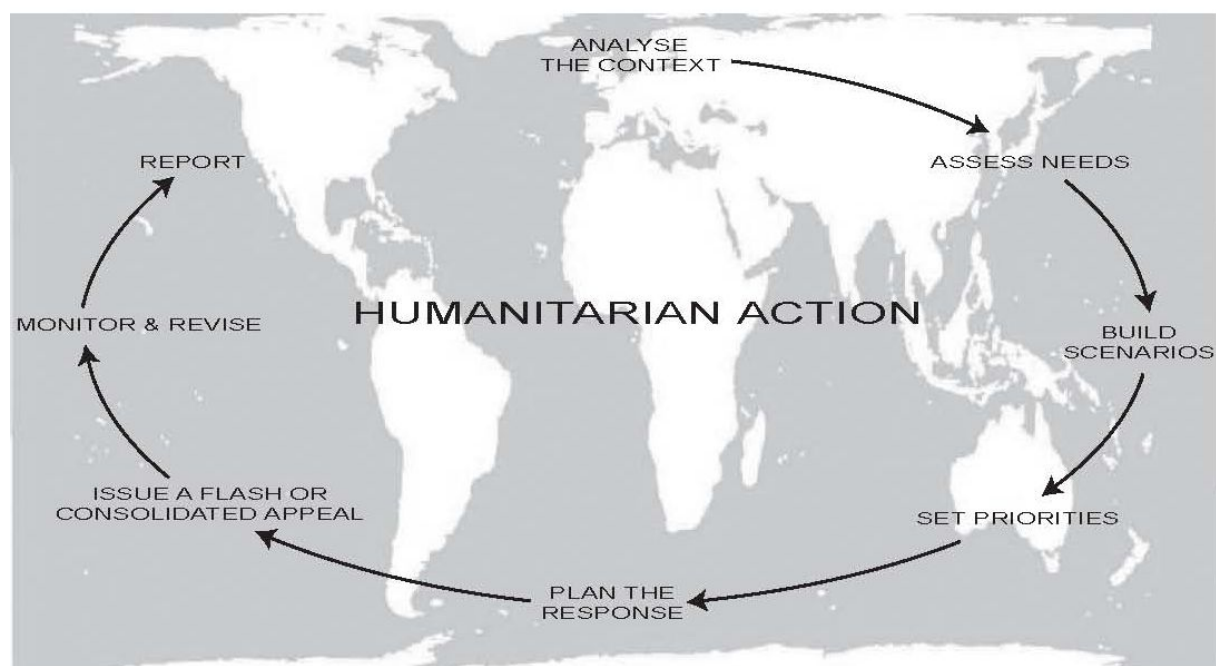
2008

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2008:

AARREC	COSV	Horn Relief	MDM	TEARFUND
ACF	CRS	HT	MEDAIR	TGH
ACTED	CWS	Humedica	MENTOR	UMCOR
ADRA	Danchurchaid	IA	MERLIN	UNAIDS
Africare	DDG	ILO	NCA	UNDP
AMI-France	Diakonie Emergency Aid	IMC	NPA	UNDSS
ARC	DRC	INTERMON	NRC	UNEP
ASB	EM-DH	Internews	OCHA	UNESCO
ASI	FAO	INTERMOS	OHCHR	UNFPA
AVSI	FAR	IOM	OXFAM	UN-HABITAT
CARE	FHI	IPHD	OXFAM UK	UNHCR
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	French RC	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CESVI	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CFA	GAA	IRW	Plan	UNMAS
CHF	GOAL	Islamic RW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHFI	GTZ	JOIN	PU	UNRWA
CISV	GVC	JRS	RC/Germany	VIS
CMA	Handicap International	LWF	RCO	WFP
CONCERN	HealthNet TPO	Malaria Consortium	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
Concern Universal	HELP	Malteser	SECADEV	World Concern
COOPI	HelpAge International	Mercy Corps	Solidarités	World Relief
CORDAID	HKI		SUDO	WV

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Summary of crises with major changes since beginning of 2008

Emergency	Major changes in humanitarian situation	CAP funding %
Chad	Heightened instability, with a rebel attack on the capital in February, and insecurity for aid workers in the east. Continued internal/external displacements.	44%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	36% increase in funding requirements from US\$575 million ¹ to \$736 million, mostly for food security.	39%
occupied Palestinian territory	Steep deterioration of humanitarian situation in Gaza because of closure. Nonetheless, funding requirements trimmed by 3%, from \$462 million to \$448 million.	49%
Somalia	Serious deterioration of humanitarian situation: widespread drought from North to much of Central Somalia; continued displacement in and around Mogadishu, with the IDP population reaching 300,000 in the Afgooye corridor and 1.1 million in total; hyperinflation (especially of food prices) and currency devaluation; latest FSAU analysis indicates that 2.6 million or 35% of the total population now face the conditions of Humanitarian Emergency or Acute Food and Livelihoods Crisis, an increase of more than 40% since January. Consequently, influx from Somalia to neighbouring countries continued. Increase in funding requirements from \$406 million to \$641 million.	32%
Uganda	Continued IDP movement out of camps to transit sites or villages of origin in northern Uganda. However, food security situation in Karamoja rapidly approaching worst-case scenario. Funding requirements have been held steady, with 50% increase in food requirements compensated by trimming in other sectors.	45%
Zimbabwe	June 2008 harvest is forecast to be 51% less than last season's production, due to adverse rains and scarcity of inputs. Violence increased surrounding the presidential election run-off, with resultant displacement. NGO access recently cut. Inflation recorded as 355,000% in March 2008. Remittances diminished since anti-foreigner violence in South Africa. Funding requirements increase by 25%, mostly food.	42%

See country pages beginning on page 11 for details.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. All financial figures are as reported by 30 June 2008.

INTRODUCTION

Some of the major crises with Consolidated Appeals have deteriorated significantly in the first half of 2008. Instability has worsened in Chad, with a rebel attack on the capital in February and continued danger in the east. Gaza in the occupied Palestinian territory has suffered a virtual quarantine that has cut off much commerce and vital services. Somalis have suffered fresh displacement, and a drought has put parts of the country on the edge of a major famine. Zimbabwe's harvest is forecast to be 51% less than last season's due to adverse rains and scarcity of inputs. In most cases, women and children continue to be the most affected. These crises require renewed effort and resources. More positively, internally displaced Ugandans continue to return home from camps to their villages of origin, or to transit centres closer to home; Côte d'Ivoire's internal conflict and its severe effects on the population continue to gradually unwind; and a concerted, re-structured humanitarian effort has begun in Iraq.

The practice of coordinated underlies these appeals has markedly improved. The majority of prioritised, sending a clear signal to donors about which actions most urgently need funding. Most of the mid-year reviews contain clear reporting on outputs achieved to date versus the original appeals six months ago. Pooled funds play their role in humanitarian effectiveness. Flash appeals are now issued faster, as sudden-onset emergencies demand.

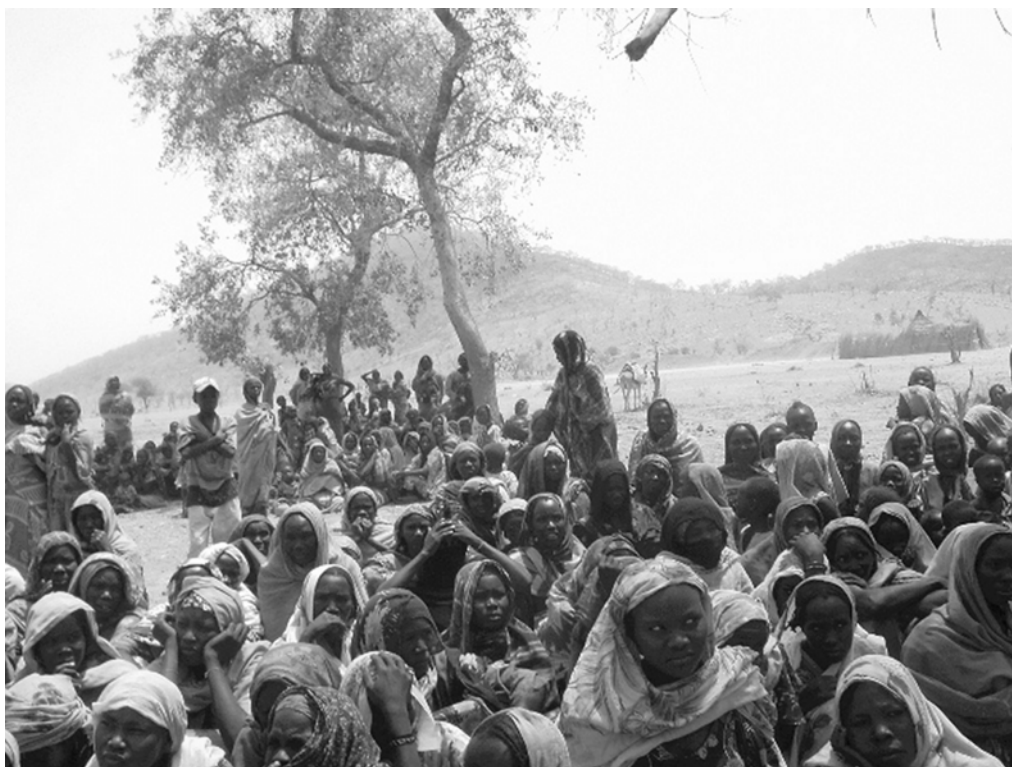
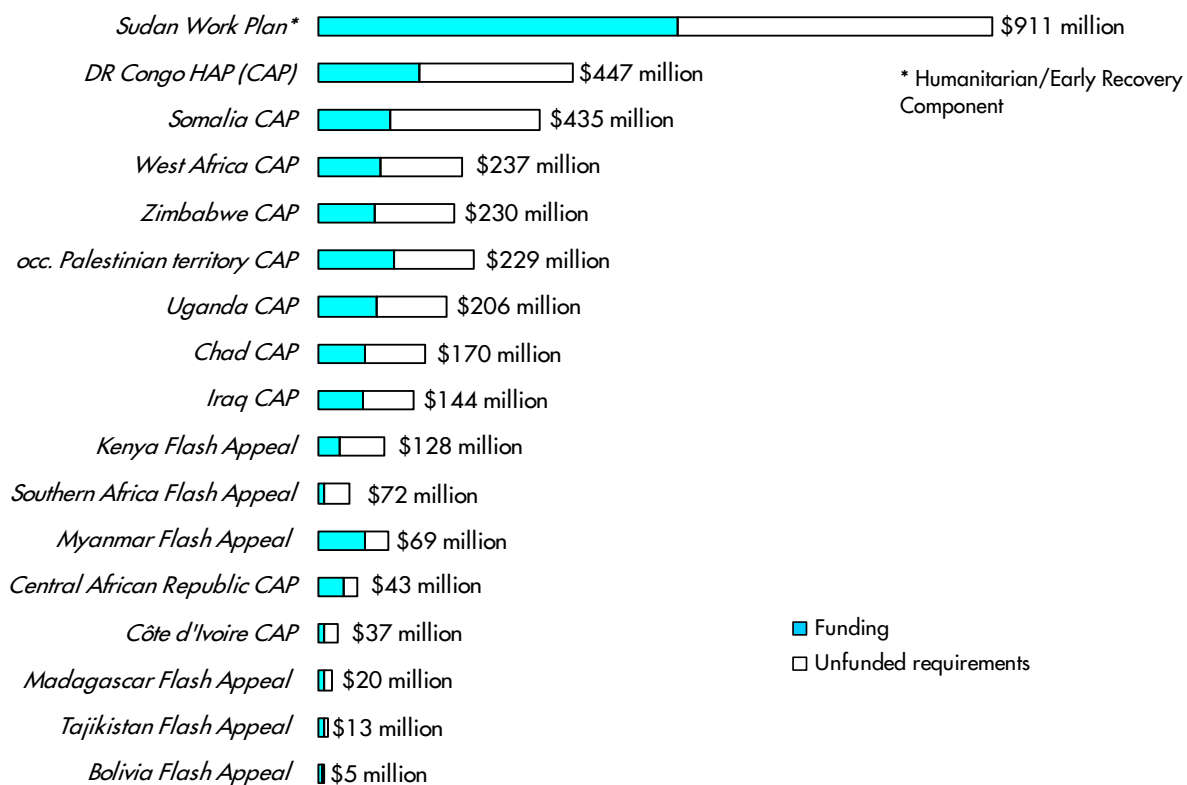
Funding to date for the 2008 appeals is significantly greater than at mid-2007 – an encouraging sign that donors are committing their humanitarian envelopes earlier, and perhaps have as well. The increase goes beyond food (which received a strong infusion of resources following the special appeal for rising food and logistical costs), and is distributed across sectors. Moreover, funding is better spread across the various appeals, as shown by their lesser variation in funding as a percentage of requirements compared to one year ago. These are welcome improvements as the fifth anniversary of Good Humanitarian Donorship approaches.



UNICEF/Wasit/October 2007

The humanitarian system and its Consolidated Appeal Process will continue to be challenged in 2008, by crises that are following their predicted courses as well as those that have deteriorated, by the need to adapt to higher food and fuel costs plus an increasing caseload of food-insecure people and countries, and by the possibility that 2008 will see the same increased frequency of climate-related disasters as 2007. The mid-year reviews describe in detail how country teams plan to meet each challenge, with this report highlighting some important overarching trends.

2008 appeals: unfunded requirements at mid-year



Major advances in CAP prioritisation and monitoring

For the first time ever, the majority of Consolidated Appeals (CAPs²) are prioritised. The three CAPs that were prioritised at the start of 2008 – the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, and Iraq – are now joined by Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, and Uganda. Each country team was encouraged to implement prioritisation as part of the mid-year review, following the clear endorsement earlier this year at the Montreux Retreat on the CAP and Humanitarian Financing of at least a two-step prioritisation system for each CAP. Most of them used the method of a series of test questions that resulted in each project being ranked on a two-step or three-step scale of priority. (DR Congo used a more elaborate and data-heavy method of prioritising districts on the basis of six bundles of humanitarian indicators – appropriate for making choices about how to address that country's situation of generalised humanitarian need resulting from developmental paralysis as well as conflict.) Only the CAPs for Sudan, Somalia, West Africa, and the occupied Palestinian territory remain to be prioritised. Donors are urged to

	Priority designation	Requirements*	Funding to date	% funding
Zimbabwe	High	330,720,293	142,679,112	43%
	Medium	47,117,715	3,441,767	7%
Uganda	A – Short-term	287,791,000	124,346,797	43%
	B – Medium-term	43,179,698	17,735,899	41%
	C – Long-term	39,289,813	21,747,618	55%
Iraq	High	211,132,799	108,622,614	51%
	Medium	8,792,682	0	0%
D.R. Congo	<i>(uses a more sliding scale of priority that is not easily shown here)</i>			
Chad	A-immediate	258,935,382	124,362,071	48%
	B-high	33,698,170	7,629,532	23%
	C-medium	228,800	0	0%
Côte d'Ivoire	A-immediate	40,721,057	8,916,473	22%
	B-high	10,670,262	3,527,846	33%
	C-medium	2,664,790	169,060	6%
Central African Republic	A-Immediate	4,976,908	2,383,575	48%
	B-High	13,611,777	6,939,538	51%
	C-Medium	87,365,075	47,498,434	54%

* i.e. sum of requirements of projects designated with that level

familiarise themselves with each CAP's prioritisation system and follow the signals that country teams have given them about the projects most urgently needing funding. (The priority designations for projects are shown in the MYR documents, as well as on the Financial Tracking Service.³) For example, in the Central African Republic, the 'immediate' priority projects are only 48% funded, actually less than the high-priority and medium-priority ones (51% and 54%

respectively).

Monitoring and reporting has also taken a leap forward. Seven of the 11 CAP Mid-Year Reviews (MYRs) contain clear reporting on outputs per cluster. In the spirit of recent discussions on monitoring, reporting and evaluation for CAPs, evaluating impact is not considered feasible or meaningful at the project level, because of the difficulty in isolating the effects of a project's actions from other factors (with a few exceptions like measles vaccination). Impact evaluation is more likely to be methodologically sound at the cluster/sector level (with the side benefit that such joint evaluation reinforces cooperation within the cluster/sector). At the project level, outputs should be reported rather than impact being assessed, especially at mid-year, when there has not been enough lead time for nuanced evaluation of the impact of projects that only started a few

² CAP can stand for Consolidated Appeal or Consolidated Appeal Process, depending on context. The common parlance seldom abbreviates Consolidated Appeal as CA.

³ www.reliefweb.int/fts

months ago. The output reporting in the 2008 mid-year reviews offers stakeholders key information at a glance on the progress so far against planned outputs.

Sample of mid-year cluster reporting, from Uganda CAP Mid-Year Review 2008, Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Cluster

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
DPT3 Coverage	Over 80% coverage	Annualised immunisation coverage has dropped to an average of 64.7% for the region. Poor funding of CAP 2008 and suspension of support from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) has affected programme implementation and achievement of proposed targets.
Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR) data timeliness and completeness CFR of epidemics trends	IDSR reporting by health facilities to above 80% CFR of epidemic diseases to within the WHO accepted level	IDSR reporting by health facilities is above 80% in all districts Response to HEV outbreak in Kitgum District has been effective, registering a case fatality rate (CFR) of 2% (This figure is higher than 1% recommended by WHO, however, 76% of deaths were among pregnant women). The HEV case fatality rate among pregnant women in the third trimester is 20%.
GAM rate	GAM to below 10% for all districts in Acholi, Lango, Karamoja and Teso region (Amuria and Katakwi Districts)	GAM levels in northern Uganda region are under control and have been gradually declining with the exception of Lira District where rates increased to 7.1% between 2006 and 2007. In Karamoja region, GAM rates for Moroto and Nakapiripirit Districts are 15.6% and 15.1%, respectively, which is above the emergency threshold.
Current number / % of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy in the past year		39% (10,467 out of 27,000) of eligible HIV-positive people in northern Uganda are currently on treatment. Although this seems low, it is higher than the national average of 35%.
% of men and women aged 15 to 49 years who were counselled and received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results		Data not readily available to monitor progress (the cluster plans to remove this indicator).

Most CAPs are developed in situations of generalised vulnerability and breakdown of social services which cause widespread humanitarian need, usually greater than can be addressed by international humanitarian action. Some of this need is relatively minor. The Montreux Retreat heard two cases where CAPs were much improved by the Humanitarian Coordinators' decisions on the boundaries of humanitarian need and response. In Côte d'Ivoire, the HC decided to focus on the west of the country, where the majority internally displaced people (IDPs) are. Subsequently this decision was amended to include the nutritional situation in the north, after evidence emerged of alarming levels of malnutrition that surpassed the threshold for emergency response. The 2008 CAP was formulated accordingly, and is considered to be more focused as a result. In DR Congo, where acute humanitarian needs are particularly widespread due to developmental paralysis not confined to conflict zones, the HC commissioned a system in which the country team compiled needs assessment information for all districts of concern and ranked the districts according to severity of needs. (Because of the diffuse nature of humanitarian needs in DR Congo, not limited to specific groups like refugees or IDPs, or geographical areas, such a census approach is the most logical.) The ranking uses six main variables: number of IDPs,

number of returnees, protection, sexual and gender-based violence, malnutrition, and health (the latter four being represented by bundles of indicators). The country team then agreed on thresholds for each variable that would determine where humanitarian action should be targeted. This elegant method doubles as a project prioritisation scheme; and while (with its heavy data requirements) it cannot be replicated everywhere, it does, like Côte d'Ivoire, underline the need for humanitarian leadership to find a way to set boundaries that focus action within the limits of available means. Therefore, a clear decision by the HC, in consultation with field-based stakeholders, on boundaries regarding needs and response should be defined at the outset of the CAP process.

A related finding of the Montreux Retreat is that humanitarian country teams should meet with donors to explicitly agree, early in the planning cycle, exactly what assessments should take place for the next CAP, who will do them, using what methods, how much they will cost, and who will fund them. To have time to implement the agreed assessment plan, this agreement should be reached by mid-year. The result should be a better-targeted humanitarian response, and also should allay the long-standing donor critiques on the quality of humanitarian needs assessment.

Humanitarian reform's growing impact on the CAP

The majority of CAP countries have now adopted the cluster approach in principle, and are in varying stages of implementation. (Others are visibly applying cluster principles and best practice without yet having formally adopted it.) The effects are already being seen in CAPs, for example in the spread of prioritisation and reporting on outputs, either of which would be hard to achieve without the common analysis and shared objectives that a successful cluster engenders. NGO participation in the CAP also continues to grow, as demonstrated by the record number of NGO project proposals counted in the 2008 appeals (1,212, significantly more than 2007's 1,018, which itself had been the highest ever). Participation in the CAP's analytical component by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is also reported to be stronger than ever. The leadership of CAPs by HCs is difficult to measure, but improvements such as prioritisation, NGO participation, definitions of boundaries, and strategic monitoring are all manifestations of HC leadership and engagement with the process.

Innovations in humanitarian financing continue to spread. Emergency response funds are being used in Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe (plus two non-CAP countries, Ethiopia and Liberia). These small-to-medium-sized instruments (handling a median of \$6 million per year) serve as local stand-by funds that can commit resources almost instantly in case of a sudden flare-up within the general crisis. The common humanitarian funds for Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo continue to channel over \$100 million each to activities planned in those CAPs. Proposals have been tabled to expand the common humanitarian funds to the Central African Republic and Ethiopia. CERF committed \$46 million to the six flash appeals to date in 2008, and \$119 million to chronic crises covered by consolidated appeals. As always and where applicable, the CERF allocations stimulate management by HCs, who lead the in-country prioritisation process, in order to recommend those projects that should most urgently receive CERF funding.

CAP	Status of cluster approach	Prioritisation?	Cluster output reporting in MYR?
Central African Republic	Formally adopted	Yes – prioritised into three levels (immediate, high, medium), by criteria/question method	Yes, though not against targets.
Chad	Formally adopted	Prioritised into A-B-C	Some output reporting.
Côte d'Ivoire	Formally adopted	Prioritised into three levels (immediate, high, medium), by criteria/question method	Some output reporting.
DR Congo	Formally adopted	Yes – advanced district-level scoring system based on bundles of indicators	Yes
Iraq	Not yet formally adopted	Yes – prioritised into two levels (high and medium), by criteria/question method	Too early for output reporting (appeal launched February 2008)
occupied Palestinian territory	Not yet formally adopted	No	Yes
Somalia	Formally adopted	No	No
Sudan	Not yet formally adopted	No	(country team has produced minimal MYR to focus instead on 2009 planning process)
Uganda	Formally adopted	Yes – prioritised by clusters into short, medium & long-term	Most clusters reported outputs.
West Africa	(Cluster approach is less applicable to regional CAPs)	No	No
Zimbabwe	Formally adopted*	Yes – prioritised into two levels (high and medium), by criteria/question method	Yes

**Not all clusters have been activated, including Protection which remains under a Protection Sector Working Group with a rotating chair.*

Overhaul of flash appeals

The record-breaking 15 flash appeals in 2007 brought to the fore some long-standing weaknesses in flash appeal principles and practice, which the IASC has briskly moved to correct. A flash appeal overhaul plan was approved by donors at the February 2008 Montreux Retreat and by the IASC Working Group in June 2008. It focuses on steps to ensure that flash appeals are issued much faster than before – within seven days of the disaster, or sooner if possible. To do this, the country team and IASC will have to take full advantage of background and second-hand data, remote sensing, contingency plans, and well-judged inference to decide quickly whether the disaster is of a scale and severity that merit a flash appeal. The appeal is then to be developed within days, using generic projects and budgets as much as possible, and drawing on agreements on roles and responsibilities among international organisations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement⁴, and the affected country government which should be reached in advance as part of contingency planning. The inevitable trade-off between speed and precision is to be mitigated by making the appeal's rapid first edition conservative and somewhat generic, followed by a revised version issued some weeks later that incorporates more precise information and better-developed response plans, including for early recovery.



Some of these elements have already been applied in response to the Myanmar cyclone, allowing the flash appeal to be issued only one week after the disaster struck. Even the fragmentary information coming from the delta in the early hours and days, combined with remote sensing such as satellite imagery, sufficed to show that the disaster would require a coordinated, multi-agency response. The Government's support for the issuance of a flash appeal was quickly obtained and clusters were rapidly formed. The response plans were based more on rapid appraisal and inference than on needs assessment (but have turned out to be accurate enough for initial planning). Parts of the appeal were drafted at headquarters level, to allow the field to focus on the parts that only it could do. A revision is now under way and is expected to be launched in early July.

⁴ The only Red Cross/Crescent National Society that can appeal for funding as a project partner for a UN Agency is the National Society of the country of operation. Participating National Societies from outside the country of operation must work through the International Federation Appeal, or the ICRC. In principle, the IFRC may participate in (but not appeal in) Flash Appeals in the form of an Annex to the Appeal. In accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in particular independence, the IFRC and the ICRC manage their own, separate appeal funding mechanisms. The Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society of the country of operation may become a project partner of the UN, provided that it can adhere to the Fundamental Principles and policies of the International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

2008 Flash Appeals: speed of issuance

Country	Type of disaster	Date of disaster*	Date flash appeal published	# days disaster - appeal
Bolivia	Floods	27-Dec-07	20-Feb-08	55
Kenya	Political emergency	31-Dec-07	16-Jan-08	16
Southern Africa	Floods/preparedness	n/a	8-Feb-08	n/a
Tajikistan	Winter crisis	31-Jan-08	15-Feb-08	15
Madagascar	Cyclone & floods	18-Feb-08	1-Mar-08	12
Myanmar	Cyclone & floods	3-May-08	9-May-08	6

* For the gradual-onset disasters – floods and drought – the date of the first international report is cited.

In 2008, following an alarming start that saw five flash appeals issued in the first two months alone, the pace has levelled off to a total of six in the first half of the year. However, the increased frequency of extreme weather events in 2007 may be maintained in 2008, while the northern hemisphere hurricane season just starting is likely to bring more flash appeals. Implementation of the flash appeal overhaul is therefore proceeding without delay.

The global food price rises and the appeal system

The appeal system aims to address the global food crisis both immediately and in the medium term by making the best practices for timely humanitarian planning available to all stakeholders involved in the food security response. Where CAPs exist, their food response plans have been revised to reflect the increased cost of distributing food to the pre-existing caseload, and in some cases additional caseloads as high prices cause food insecurity to spread. Where CAPs do not exist, proposals are being aired to develop food security response plans that are not Consolidated or Flash Appeals *per se* – because they would need to contain a large element of medium-term agricultural stimulus, plus other non-humanitarian areas of action such as trade measures – but that take advantage of the CAP's well-developed method for inclusive, strategic planning.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator in May 2008 issued guidance to Humanitarian Coordinators in CAP countries on how to deal with the local effects of the global food price rises in the CAP mid-year reviews. The issue of boundaries was seen as crucial: the ERC's advice was that any needs for food or agricultural recovery that do not have humanitarian urgency should not be added to a CAP. Projects in the CAPs should deal with acute food deficits (including social protection approaches), protection of food availability, and agricultural recovery or rehabilitation as justified by the food crisis. Furthermore, the fact that CAPs are usually funded by donors' humanitarian envelopes means that a distinction should be drawn between agricultural recovery and agricultural stimulus. A working definition might be that agricultural recovery activities target the most vulnerable whose agricultural livelihoods have been impaired by the general humanitarian crisis that the CAP addresses (making such activities eligible for humanitarian funding); whereas agricultural stimulus targets more productive, potentially productive, or less impaired farmers. For donors wondering how to target their agricultural funding, recovery may have a stronger justification than stimulus, because – although the marginal increase in production may be less in absolute terms when small recovering producers are helped – there is

a double gain in the sense that their regaining self-sufficiency will obviate food aid for them in the medium term.

Overall food needs in the 2008 CAPs have been re-budgeted upwards in the mid-year reviews by 37%, from \$1.9 billion to \$2.6 billion, roughly in line with the increase in WFP's global appeal for 2008. Food sector funding in appeals at mid-year amounts to \$1.5 billion or 58% of requirements, considerably more in dollar terms than at mid-2007 (\$1.05 billion, also 62%) and 2006 (\$927 million, 52%). Nor has this increased flow to the food sector diminished funding to other sectors, which is ahead of the pace of one year ago (see funding section below). Agricultural needs in 2008 appeals have been budgeted down, from \$370 million to \$302 million, but funding nonetheless lags far behind that of the food sector – only 25% to date. This is alarming in that deferred agricultural recovery means more need for food aid in the medium term.

As acute food insecurity spreads in more countries, there will be an increased demand for platforms for urgent response planning and fundraising. However, it will not be possible to use the consolidated or flash appeal mechanism for all such countries, as many of the identified causes of the global food crisis require medium-term – and even long-term – actions ineligible (according to many donors' regulations) for humanitarian funding. Conversely, developmental funding envelopes (which for most donors are far larger than their humanitarian envelopes) must be tapped if the full range of necessary measures is to be taken. The possibility therefore arises to develop a new category of food security appeal, one which would combine short- and medium-term actions (segmenting them to be in line with donor envelopes), possibly developed in a phased approach in which an affected country produces a short-term plan first, to be followed by a medium-term plan after more analysis and in-depth planning. While these would not be considered Consolidated Appeals in the purely humanitarian sense, their development would take advantage of the CAP's relevant methods and support systems – well-developed guidelines, clear roles and responsibilities, training and workshop materials, analytical tools, publishing set-up, inter-agency support staff, and financial tracking. (To date in 2008, appeals or similar plans arising mainly from food prices have been issued for Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Haiti, and more are likely.)

Funding at mid-year better than ever

The funding picture at mid-2008 is encouraging compared to previous years. Funding is stronger both in absolute terms and as a percentage of appeal requirements (see table below). Part of this is thanks to a strong donor response that fully covered WFP's supplementary appeal for \$755 million to meet the higher costs of food and logistics: food sector funding in appeals at mid-year amounts to \$1.45 billion or 58% of requirements, compared to \$1.05 billion (62%) at mid-2007 and \$927 million (52%) at mid-2006. But non-food funding is also significantly greater: \$1.4 billion or 38% of requirements at mid-2008, compared to \$851 million (31%) at mid-2007 and \$802 million (27%) at mid-2006. This allays fears that the food crisis would divert funding from other sectors.

	Requirements at mid-year	Funding at mid-year	% covered	Unmet requirements
2003	\$5.3 billion	\$1.8 billion	33%	\$3.6 billion
2004	\$3.0 billion	\$0.7 billion	23%	\$2.3 billion
2005	\$5.0 billion	\$2.4 billion	48%	\$2.6 billion
2006	\$4.8 billion	\$1.7 billion	36%	\$3.1 billion
2007	\$4.4 billion	\$1.9 billion	43%	\$2.5 billion
2008	\$6.3 billion	\$2.9 billion	46%	\$3.4 billion

(Why are requirements now so much higher than previous years? Of the \$1.9 billion of increase in requirements since mid-2007, the major part is food, whose requirements are \$700 million more than one year ago. Most of the difference in non-food requirements compared to mid-2007 are found in Sudan—spread across several sectors—and the addition of the Iraq CAP in 2008.)

Some of the apparent increase in funding compared to previous mid-years can be ascribed to exchange rate movements that increase the dollar equivalent of non-dollar-denominated funding. Part may also be the continuation of the trend of donors committing more of their envelopes earlier in the year, to make humanitarian action timelier. (This includes funding channelled to CERF, which in turn disbursed \$102 million to under-funded crises in the first quarter of 2008.) However it is hoped that much of the increase can be ascribed to larger humanitarian aid envelopes allocated by donor governments.

Perhaps even more significantly, funding at mid-2008 is also **more evenly distributed** across the consolidated appeals than one year ago (see table below). At mid-2007, the percentage of requirements funded ranged from highs of 62% for Burundi and 60% for Chad to lows of 20% for Liberia and 27% for Côte d'Ivoire, but now the range is smaller – from 32% for Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia to 62% for Central African Republic. To complement the levelling effect of the CERF window for under-funded crises, donors are encouraged to continuously coordinate among themselves to collectively allocate more evenly across crises, as implied by Good Humanitarian Donorship.

2008 Consolidated Appeal	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Côte d'Ivoire	46,642,196	54,801,294	17,462,932	32%	190,260
Somalia	406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32%	42,066,600
Democratic Republic of the Congo	575,654,173	736,511,765	289,973,135	39%	1,950,007
Zimbabwe	316,561,178	394,443,247	164,785,345	42%	395,858
West Africa	312,646,547	416,531,381	179,982,833	43%	2,700,631
Chad	287,661,130	306,052,009	135,875,377	44%	933,369
Uganda	373,943,491	372,475,934	166,659,652	45%	1,839,555
Iraq	265,081,286	272,718,642	128,533,449	47%	2,363,742
occupied Palestinian territory	462,121,404	448,168,567	219,112,886	49%	-
Sudan*	1,864,780,704	1,945,699,036	1,034,690,433	53%	79,522,863
Central African Republic	92,635,059	114,041,162	70,678,201	62%	487,445
Total:	5,402,373,711	6,267,070,601	2,872,480,486	46%	180,632,244

*Humanitarian and Early Recovery components of the Sudan Work Plan

CAPs continue to reflect a large majority of humanitarian action, as measured by funding at least, in most of the crises where they exist (see table at right) – 82% on average, ranging from 100% for Côte d'Ivoire to 68% for Iraq (among CAPs) and 39% for Tajikistan.

Emergency	CAP funding as % of reported total
Côte d'Ivoire	100%
occupied Palestinian territory	96%
Central African Republic	96%
Chad	92%
Uganda	88%
Sudan	88%
Dem. Republic of the Congo	87%
Madagascar - Cyclone Ivan	85%
Somalia	75%
Zimbabwe	75%
Iraq 2008	67%
Kenya - Post-Election Emergency	65%
Bolivia - Floods	65%
Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis	55%
Tajikistan - Compound Crises	39%
Average:	82%

Revamping the CAP for the future

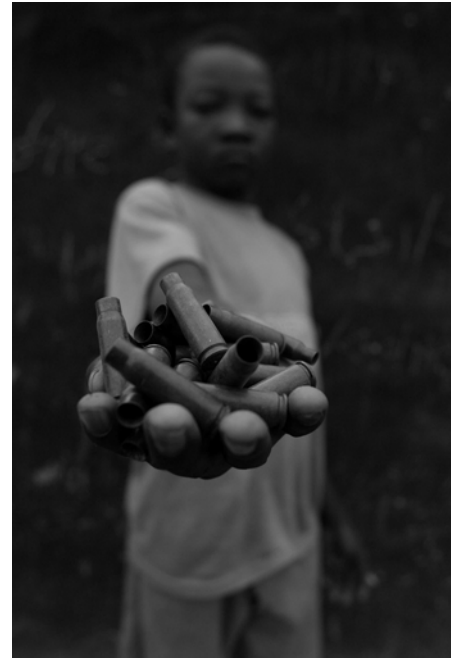
The CAP has steadily evolved and improved as the humanitarian system's central strategic planning platform since its inception. Donors and agencies have a solid tool that analyses, prioritises, captures the vast majority of all humanitarian financing reaching countries, and is well-funded. Recent enhancements such as prioritisation and interaction with pooled funds, plus changes in the humanitarian context such as the need for preparedness for climate change, are generating ideas about its next stage of evolution that may create the opportunity for a major reconfiguration. The CAP's rationale remains indispensable – to provide a planning forum that eliminates gaps and duplication in humanitarian action, and to pre-empt what would otherwise be competing, overlapping appeals. The goal is to maintain and improve the CAP's fitness to fulfil its rationale, by reconsidering the role of affected country governments, the need for humanitarian strategy to drive fundraising and not the other way around, reducing 'projectisation' while maintaining accountability and key humanitarian information, locking in the role of HCs and clusters/sectors, moving toward less textual and more analytical and scientific documents, and taking full advantage of on-line technology for appeal development and dissemination. Recent advances such as the spread of prioritisation and the reliance of pooled funds on a sound common plan are encouraging and show that enough momentum and buy-in exist to design and push the CAP into an even sounder format to meet the challenges of the coming decade.

*C*ONSOLIDATED *A*PPEALS

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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The Central African Republic (CAR) is undertaking many positive steps aimed at ending years of violence in the country and bringing reconciliation amongst the people. Following last year's individual peace agreements with the Democratic Front of the Central African People and the Union of the Democratic Forces for Unification, and most recently (on 9 May) with the Popular Army to Restore Democracy, the Government and these armed opposition groups consolidated this development with the signature of a global peace agreement on 21 June in Libreville, Gabon, as part of a national peace process. An inclusive political dialogue scheduled for this summer is expected to complement this trend.

However, a successful reconciliation between the Government and its political and military opponents is only a preliminary step towards the restoration of security. As the country continues to face various challenges in regaining full control of its territory, civilians are still taking a heavy toll of increasing and more violent attacks from bandits and other armed men. Consequently, some 305,000 Central Africans, including 108,000 currently in Cameroon, Chad and Sudan, remain displaced.

Most of the people in areas struck by conflict and violence have very limited access to clean water, quality health care and other basic services. In the immediate term, the growing number of aid agencies are fortunately reaching more people than ever before with human rights protection, emergency assistance and recovery programmes. Building on this, the team has revised its strategy for humanitarian action until the end of the year with an emphasis on addressing underlying key issues of gender inequality such as gender-based violence.

The overall strategic priorities – providing protection and emergency assistance, and linking humanitarian assistance to recovery and development – remain the same, but the objectives and projects, ranked according to some clear criteria as immediate, high or medium priority, have been reviewed rigorously and vetted by both clusters and the Humanitarian Coordinator.

To allow for the full implementation of the above strategic priorities, the MYR of the Consolidated Appeal 2008 requests the unfunded remainder of \$43 million, out of a revised overall target of \$114 million.

A new Needs Analysis for CAR is available on <http://www.hdptcar.net>.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	92,635,059	114,041,162	70,678,201	62	487,445
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,069,038	10,172,279	4,569,062	45	0
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,404,950	5,824,118	1,880,415	32	0
EDUCATION	4,315,419	6,713,486	3,488,890	52	0
FOOD SECURITY	34,410,259	48,765,039	37,228,086	76	487,445
HEALTH	21,302,236	20,772,574	6,897,330	33	0
MULTI-SECTORAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES	2,926,799	5,903,535	3,476,636	59	0
NUTRITION	1,911,062	1,692,405	208,650	12	0
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	6,371,236	7,266,245	4,255,817	59	0
SAFETY AND SECURITY	301,400	301,400	0	0	0
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	5,565,000	0	5,077,900	0	0
SHELTER AND NFI	1,669,200	835,000	0	0	0
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	5,388,460	5,795,081	3,595,415	62	0

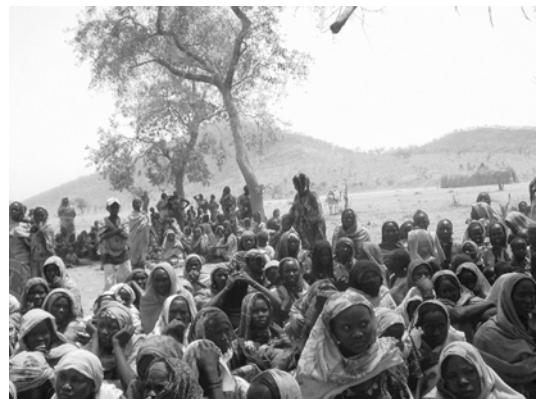
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CHAD



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Chad's crisis at a glance

- ⇒ Over 312,000 refugees – almost 255,000 Sudanese and almost 57,000 from CAR (2008, UNHCR)
- ⇒ Approximately 185,000 IDPs, the majority of whom are not expected to return home soon (2008, OCHA)
- ⇒ 55% of Chadians live on less than \$1 per day (2006, ECOSIT II)
- ⇒ Average life expectancy of 44 years (2007, World Bank)
- ⇒ Mortality of 209 per thousand among infants and children aged under five (2006, UNICEF)
- ⇒ Mortality of 1500 pregnant women per 100,000 live births (2005, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank)
- ⇒ Global chronic malnutrition of 41% among infants and children under five (2008, SNRP II)
- ⇒ 51.4% of the population does not have access to clean drinking water (2006, ECOSIT II)

Due to renewed fighting within Chad and developments in Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic (CAR), the humanitarian situation in Chad has shown little signs of receding in the first half of 2008. The country continues to host over half a million people who are heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian needs also increased as over 25,000 new refugees arrived in the country from Darfur and CAR, bringing the total number of refugees in Chad to almost 257,000 Sudanese and some 57,000 Central Africans. The fighting in N'Djamena between the Government of Chad and a coalition of armed opposition groups in February also resulted in the displacement of over 30,000 Chadians who sought refuge in neighbouring Cameroon. Furthermore, Chad remains host to some 185,000 IDPs and approximately 700,000 other persons, mostly in eastern Chad, are affected by the crisis.

Humanitarian work in Chad continues to become increasingly dangerous and access to some areas remains very limited. Yet, thanks to humanitarian aid, half a million people are able to survive and, to the extent possible, live in dignity. Overall, the response has been negatively affected by high instability and insecurity, particularly in some areas of eastern Chad close to the Sudanese border. Consequently, the humanitarian response met the expectations formulated in

the original appeal for some sectors while there have been shortcomings in others. In some cases, funding delays have also contributed to limitations in the response, particularly in the education sector.

The strategic priorities formulated in the original Appeal are maintained, and slightly rephrased as follows:

1. Ensure that those affected by the crisis are provided protection and assistance, which meet their vital needs and enable them, to the extent possible, to live a dignified life;
2. Reinforce advocacy for improved and safer humanitarian space, and for sufficient funding to the country's increased humanitarian needs;
3. Promote sustainable solutions as part of the humanitarian response, especially in view of potential return movements, thereby at the same time supporting the country's socio-economic recovery on the medium term;
4. Promote the development of capacities by national authorities and local communities to respond, or to take part in the response, to humanitarian needs, also with a view to supporting Chad's socio-economic recovery, and eventually development.

To allow the full implementation of the above strategic priorities, the MYR of the Consolidated Appeal now requests \$306 million, slightly up from \$288 million in the original appeal, of which an unfunded balance of \$170 million remains.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	287,661,130	306,052,009	135,875,377	44	933,369
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD AID	113,370,468	128,691,813	77,030,295	60	0
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,525,669	17,210,743	2,565,152	15	155,764
EARLY RECOVERY	0	600,600	0	0	0
EDUCATION	15,537,088	15,317,665	1,857,237	12	0
HEALTH	22,059,149	15,509,312	4,824,940	31	0
MINE ACTION	1,634,100	1,044,100	0	0	
MULTI-SECTOR	89,637,349	97,818,082	41,879,212	43	777,605
NUTRITION	8,067,127	6,007,180	200,000	3	0
PROTECTION	9,266,340	5,625,390	1,592,710	28	0
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	0	4,274,397	0	0
WATER AND SANITATION	20,563,840	18,227,124	1,651,434	9	0

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE



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Since the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA) between the Ivorian Government and the *Forces Nouvelles* (FN; former rebel movement) on 4 March 2007, the political context in Côte d'Ivoire has evolved significantly and the security environment has improved, as have the Government's relations with the international community. Many of the displaced people are now returning to their areas of origin, but the social and economic infrastructures remain fragile, and land and nationality disputes continue to pose serious threats to social cohesion, stability and the fragile peace process. Since the signing of the Political Agreement, 61,432 IDPs out of an estimated total of 120,000 IDPs in the west have returned to the Western regions of Moyen Cavally and 18 Montagnes.

Despite the remarkable progress on a range of sensitive issues, much remains to be done. The identification process of citizens has been completed, but the reintegration of FN soldiers into the regular army has not been carried out as fast as anticipated. Moreover, the redeployment of local state authorities to the zones formerly controlled by the rebels has faced considerable obstacles over the last six months due to lack of logistical support and power struggles between the newly deployed and previously established authorities. This has affected the resumption of basic social services and hence the overall humanitarian situation in the country.

Food security for large segments of the population, which is already compromised by lack of financial means, particularly for the most vulnerable households, has been further compounded by the global increase in prices of food and oil. This has resulted in increased general child malnutrition and pockets of high prevalence of acute malnutrition, particularly in the north of the country. The health system is also devastated by the impact of the prolonged crisis.

Considering the current humanitarian needs and the emerging requirements for recovery and development, humanitarian actors have had to readjust their planning and programming processes. The Common Humanitarian Action Plan, elaborated during the Mid-Year Review of the Côte d'Ivoire 2007 CAP and maintained in the 2008 CAP placed a strong emphasis on support to the return of IDPs to their areas of origin, particularly in the western part of the country. The 2008 CAP, while maintaining focus on IDPs and other vulnerable communities such as refugees, returnees, and host communities, covers as well malnutrition needs emanating from structural problems in the north. With the exception of the food security sector, project proposals in the other sectors did not undergo any modification in terms of increase in funding requirements.

In light of the above, the primary goals of humanitarian action will continue to be the provision of assistance and protection to IDPs, the reestablishment and reinforcement of access to basic social services as well as the reinforcement of food security in the Central-North-West zone of the Country.

The total amount of funding sought in the revised 2008 CAP stands at \$55 million, of which \$17.5 million has been provided so far.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	46,642,196	54,801,294	17,462,932	32	190,260
AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	21,350,890	33,074,633	7,462,386	23	190,260
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,956,417	4,713,262	617,294	13	0
EDUCATION	1,213,190	1,121,699	169,060	15	0
HEALTH	3,341,430	2,119,580	623,810	29	0
MULTI-SECTOR	7,171,161	6,006,611	750,000	12	0
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	613,935	4,704,453	766	0
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	7,631,258	6,673,574	2,913,369	44	0
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	977,400	478,000	222,560	47	0

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



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Since the beginning of the year there have been some positive developments, in particular the organisation of the Conference on Peace and Stability in the Kivus that brought together the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and various Congolese armed groups to find durable solutions to the Kivus' chronic instability. The humanitarian situation remained, nonetheless, extremely precarious with hundred of thousands of displaced persons living in camps and host communities.

While the cease-fire agreement that followed the Conference improved the overall security situation and humanitarian access, repeated skirmishes between all armed groups and the national army (FARDC - *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo*) as well as harassment and human right abuses on civilians continued to cause preventive displacements and deter the return of IDPs. The recent deployments of FARDC in areas controlled by FDLR (*Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda*) have also impacted negatively on the humanitarian situation, generating new population displacements.

Today, there are approximately 1.31 million IDPs in the DRC, mainly in eastern provinces. The North Kivu province alone hosts 857,000 IDPs, the highest concentration of IDPs in the country, and South Kivu province counts 348,000 IDPs. Increased numbers of IDPs and prolonged displacement have serious impact on host communities coping mechanisms, often pushing the IDPs to seek refuge in camps or spontaneous settlements where they can receive assistance and access basic services.

DRC is also affected by the global food crisis, particularly the eastern provinces, where increased food and transport prices and limited food production have dire consequences on the food security situation and put thousands of IDPs and vulnerable communities at risk.

In other parts of the East the security situation continued to improve. In Katanga province for instance no new population displacements have been reported and nearly all of the IDPs have returned to their homes. In Ituri district, IDP returns have considerably increased in recent months, reducing the total displaced population by half.

The strategic priorities of the 2008 Humanitarian Action Plan for DRC will remain the same for the next six months. A few adjustments will, however, be needed to mitigate the effects of the food crisis and to alleviate the increasing vulnerability of IDPs and host families.

Taking into consideration these adjustments, but also new nutritional emergencies and larger-than-expected cholera and water-borne disease outbreaks, the Humanitarian Action Plan funding requirements for 2008 have been increased by 28%, from \$575 million to \$736 million. As of June 2008, committed humanitarian funding for DRC totalled \$290 million.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	575,654,173	736,511,765	289,973,135	39	1,950,007
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	17,989,998		198,195,714	0	1,168,224
COORDINATION	25,016,661	17,989,998	5,237,454	29	0
EDUCATION	0	25,016,661	6,439,929	26	0
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	405,000	405,000	0	0	0
FOOD SECURITY	158,952,111	279,984,321	19,613,171	7	781,783
HEALTH	84,541,134	84,541,134	14,238,433	17	0
LOGISTICS	43,414,813	52,016,694	4,102,688	8	0
NUTRITION	45,687,145	63,687,146	8,854,809	14	0
PROTECTION	34,859,680	34,859,680	4,420,852	13	0
RETURN AND REINTEGRATION	25,047,379	28,547,379	3,508,057	12	0
SHELTER & NFI	64,664,202	64,664,202	9,341,577	14	0
WATER AND SANITATION	75,076,050	84,799,550	16,020,451	19	0

Contact

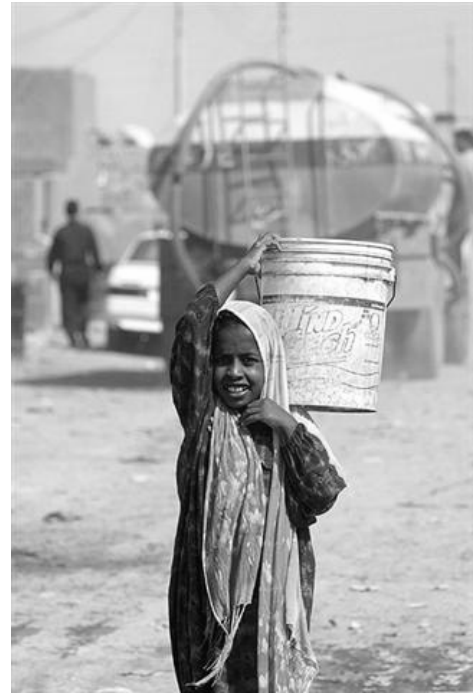
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/IRAQ



The humanitarian situation in Iraq continues to call for a concerted and comprehensive international response. Urgent needs across key humanitarian sectors are widespread and accumulating due to acute deprivation of essential services; armed conflict, generalised violence and rights violations; long-term internal displacement and challenging return situations; and lack of access to impartial humanitarian assistance.

The Iraq Consolidated Appeal Process 2008 is the first joint international effort since 2003 to respond to immediate priority needs among vulnerable Iraqis according to a common strategy for the UN, international organisations and international and national NGOs, in close coordination with Iraqi authorities (Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government).

The Consolidated Appeal, and the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) underpinning it, were launched mid-February this year, hence the implementation is still in its nascent stages. Given the relatively short time-lapse since the launch of the original Appeal, and the scarcity of concrete new data to enhance our collective understanding of existing vulnerabilities and needs which would warrant a more substantial revision of the CAP, the overall analysis of the context and humanitarian situation in Iraq is unchanged. Consequently, the humanitarian strategy and priority needs as well as the specific sector priorities and response plans identified in the original CHAP represent the continuing strategic vision of humanitarian partners. The overarching strategic priorities for humanitarian actors in Iraq remain:

- ▶ Relieve immediate suffering in communities acutely deprived by crisis, through bridging the gap in access to essential services;
- ▶ Provide protection for the most vulnerable civilians against grave violations of their human rights;
- ▶ Improve the capacity, coverage, coordination and impact of humanitarian action;

- Strengthen links between immediate action for families in crisis and support for sustainable recovery.

While the appeal overall is 48% funded (\$128 million), donors' contributions are unevenly allocated across the sectors vis-à-vis their requirements, and key humanitarian sectors face immediate funding shortages. Hence, urgent needs inside Iraq are not sufficiently met as they exceed funding available, with many vulnerable civilians, particularly women and children, not receiving much-needed assistance and protection. Moreover, funding for the emergency response has been late coming in, and has only recently allowed the start-up of projects, while other emergency programmes still need funding to be delivered to Iraqi communities.

Based on all these factors, it was not deemed suitable for the Iraq CAP 2008 to engage in an extensive Mid-Year Review at this stage, and it was considered premature to report substantially on the status of response and progress of projects. Rather, the Iraq CAP Mid-Year Status Update highlights the continuity of the recently agreed humanitarian strategy and priorities for the rest of 2008, and underscores funding shortages delaying the emergency response.

Sector response plans and project portfolios have not been overall amended or adjusted at this time. However, due to the increase in food and fuel prices, contributing to the global food crisis, there is a slight upwards adjustment of the financial cost of the World Food Programme's emergency operation, consequently increasing the total amount requested for Iraq in 2008.

The emergency appeal for Iraq now stands at \$272 million, out of which a total of \$144 million is still urgently required to fully implement the joint humanitarian strategy for 2008 and meet immediate priority needs through delivery of assistance and provision of protection, wherever humanitarian actors can gain access.

Requirements and funding to date

SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	265,081,286	272,718,642	128,533,449	47	2,363,742
AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY	6,600,000	8,097,880	128,533,449	47	2,363,742
COORDINATION/SUPPORT SERVICES	6,638,975	6,838,507	1,497,880	18	0
EDUCATION	19,790,238	19,790,238	5,497,348	80	0
FOOD	96,602,224	100,546,224	4,396,672	22	0
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	31,895,942	32,575,139	78,761,517	78	1,974,334
HOUSING / SHELTER	36,698,860	37,753,064	4,854,449	15	0
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	25,989,158	25,989,158	13,946,593	37	389,408
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	20,000,000	20,000,000	12,467,540	48	0
WATER AND SANITATION	20,865,889	21,128,432	2,379,107	12	0

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY



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During the first five months of 2008, the overall humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory continued to deteriorate, notwithstanding slight improvements in some sectors. The humanitarian situation is particularly desperate in the Gaza Strip, where the already fragile space for human rights and dignity is narrowing. Palestinians in Gaza are confronted with interference in their normal social and political lives and also daily degradations like reduced access to water, electricity, proper sanitation and garbage collection and adequate health care. They face increased violence and casualties, extended closures of crossings, severe limitations on basic supplies, shortages of spare parts, raw materials, and other commercial and agricultural supplies, and an overall economic contraction. The private sector is virtually paralysed and the physical and administrative divisions between Gaza and the West Bank and East Jerusalem remain in place.

Severe shortages of fuel and electricity due to Israeli restrictions, compounded by militant attacks on crossings, have exacerbated an already grave situation. Over 70% of households continue to be reliant on aid. There has also been a significant increase in Palestinian and Israeli casualties, including a major increase in child fatalities among Palestinians.

In the West Bank, the humanitarian situation was affected by a slight deterioration in internal freedom of movement, which was reflected, inter alia, by the increasing number of closure obstacles and the continuing restriction for Palestinians using key roads. However, some progress was made in specific areas, by the lifting of a few significant closures. Other factors affecting the situation in the West Bank are the drought and frost that occurred during last winter, and the increase in house demolitions during the first quarter of the year.

The fact that food prices have increased significantly since the beginning of 2008 has also exacerbated the humanitarian situation both in Gaza and the West Bank, in particular amongst the most vulnerable populations.

Direct Israeli-Palestinian talks aiming at achieving a peace treaty on all core issues in 2008 continued; however no breakthrough could be reported. The Palestinian Authority kept up its reform and development efforts, receiving strong backing from the international community. Some measures were partially implemented to ease specific movement restrictions, and to improve the economic situation of the Palestinians. However, this development is unlikely to have a significant impact on humanitarian needs in the short term.

For the review of the CAP 2008, humanitarian needs in all sectors have been reassessed. The main conclusion is that the priority needs identified by the end of 2007 remain unchanged. However, taking into account the factors outlined above, the Gaza Strip has been identified as an increasing priority in terms of delivery of humanitarian aid. This MYR has resulted in a reduction of the requested funding in six sectors and an increase in the Food Aid and Food Security, Child Protection and Coordination and Support Services sector. The overall request is now \$448 million compared to the original requirement of \$462 million (reduced by \$15 million). The inability to deliver materials into Gaza, due to closure, necessitated a shift away from Job Creation projects towards direct Food Aid.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	462,121,404	448,168,567	219,112,886	49	0
AGRICULTURE	22,190,905	21,112,430	5,663,366	27	0
CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	17,014,559	18,309,446	2,521,976	14	0
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	17,542,164	17,949,974	21,074,487	117	0
EDUCATION	7,852,330	5,287,663	2,202,841	42	0
FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	156,827,698	200,251,348	99,901,554	50	0
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	50,312,094	21,715,069	15,045,014	69	0
JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	158,042,141	138,444,574	54,920,075	40	0
MULTI-SECTOR	0	780,308	777,362	100	0
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	4,129,288	4,034,724	1,938,352	48	0
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	2,000,000	2,000,000	12,272,778	614	0
WATER AND SANITATION	26,210,225	18,283,031	2,795,081	15	0

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SOMALIA



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In 2008, Somalia has experienced a serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation, more rapidly and at a larger scale than initially anticipated during the development of the 2008 CAP. Natural disasters in the first half of the year, such as drought and severe water shortage, have affected wide geographical areas from North to much of Central Somalia. Displacement caused by insecurity and conflict has continued in and around Mogadishu, with the IDP population reaching 300,000 in the Afgooye corridor, and 1.1 million in total. Coping mechanisms for host families in many parts of Somalia have already been stretched to the limit, due to multiple shocks over the past few years. The overall crisis is compounded by the growing IDP population, the effects of the drought, deepening insecurity, and now economic factors – hyperinflation, especially of locally and imported food, and currency devaluation.

Against this backdrop, the Food and Agricultural Organization's Food Security Analysis Unit (FAO - FSAU) took an unprecedented step when it revised its Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) in April without waiting for the next seasonal analysis after the Gu rains in June. The results of the latest FSAU's analysis indicate that 2.6 million or 35% of the total population now face the conditions of Humanitarian Emergency (HE) or Acute Food and Livelihoods Crisis (AFLC). This is an increase of more than 40% since January. The original 2008 Somalia CAP planning figures were 1.5 million. The increased number of people in need of humanitarian assistance includes for the first time 600,000 urban poor. Furthermore, FSAU's analysis gives an early warning that in the event that the Gu rains fail, the Somali Shilling continues to be devalued, food prices continue to increase and civil insecurity worsens, potentially 3.5 million people – half of the total population in Somalia – could face HE or AFLC.

This extraordinary situation calls for the immediate scaling-up of the existing humanitarian and livelihood-support programmes. In the 2008 Mid-Year Review, UN agencies and NGO partners

of the CAP have revised financial requirements upwards from the original \$406 million to \$641 million, an increase of 57%. Against the revised requirements, the CAP is now 32% funded. Much of the increase is attributed to the fact that the requirements for the food aid cluster have increased two-fold to support up to 3.5 million people by the end of 2008. The requirements for the Protection cluster have been increased by 50%. Other sectors, such as agriculture & livelihoods, coordination & support services, health, nutrition and WASH have revised their requirements upwards by 10-30%.

The Humanitarian Country Team and its local and international partners are fully aware that the ability of the humanitarian community to deliver what is needed is largely contingent upon sustained, safe and improved humanitarian access as well as implementation capacity commensurate with the growing needs. With this in mind, the revised 2008 CAP represents what the humanitarian community desires to achieve in order to assist those 2.6 to 3.5 million people in need. It is the view of the Humanitarian Country team that the scaling-up proposed in this revision of the CAP constitutes the minimum necessary actions required to bring back the Somali population from the brink of crisis and avoid a return to the near-famine conditions of the 1990s.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32	42,066,600
ACCESS AND SECURITY	4,223,822	4,519,132	345,310	8	0
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS	56,873,096	69,653,931	13,214,372	19	0
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	15,000,000	15,000,000	23,363,628	156	0
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,520,852	6,520,852	3,976,969	61	0
FOOD SECURITY	144,100,809	247,564,995	112,782,204	46	42,066,600
EDUCATION	19,989,417	21,500,867	1,672,831	8	0
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	2,770,865	2,770,865	295,865	11	0
HEALTH	53,215,003	55,532,269	5,380,621	10	0
LOGISTICS	22,245,000	30,314,427	1,657,747	5	0
MULTI-SECTOR	8,948,021	8,948,071	2,745,209	31	0
NUTRITION	14,117,000	24,696,620	5,699,123	23	0
PROTECTION	17,804,537	25,453,189	7,550,700	30	0
SHELTER	20,795,011	25,608,899	12,661,969	49	0
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	19,632,218	28,576,414	10,702,378	37	0

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SUDAN



More than three years after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed, Sudan is entering a critical stage in its transition to a sustainable peace. While progress continues to be seen in many parts of the country with ongoing implementation of the CPA and the renewed agreement on Abyei, the situation in Darfur has significantly worsened in the first six months of the year with a complete breakdown of the peace agreement. A large proportion of the population remains vulnerable to both man-made and natural disasters, and the delivery of humanitarian aid has been complicated by insecurity and bureaucratic delays. Failure to resolve political conflicts not only makes it difficult to deliver aid, but also jeopardises the relative stability that has benefited much of the country in the last three years. The completion of a census in May is a positive step towards the end goal of a democratic and peaceful nation, though access to some areas was hindered by violence and results have yet to be processed and published. It is crucial that the political process gain momentum if Sudan is to meet CPA requirements of free and fair elections in 2009 and a referendum on self-determination in 2011.

Despite these challenges, coordination among the UN and partners, government parties, civil society and donors has improved and supported progress in several areas. The return of displaced Sudanese has continued apace in 2008. The number of assisted and organised repatriations climbed to 143,292 by end May, bringing the grand total including spontaneous repatriations to 285,544 since 2005. The number of IDPs returning home has also increased significantly this year, with organised IDP returns in 2008 reaching 26,804 by end May. Helping these people to reintegrate and develop livelihoods remains a priority. Approximately 3.4 million people across Sudan received 177,900 MT of food assistance in the period January-May 2008. Meningitis outbreaks in Southern Sudan and Darfur have been controlled through vaccination programmes, building on the experience of previous years. Across Sudan, however, the lack of qualified health professionals continues to hinder the delivery of programmes. Assaults and violence against civilians, both inside and out of camps, continue to undermine security and health of civilians; in particular, the consequences of gender-based violence for individual survivors, their families and communities remain extremely serious. Prevention and care need to be integral and supported in all sectors.

The situation in Darfur remains critical. So far this year, WFP assisted an estimated 2.8 million people in Darfur with 144,000 MT of food. However, insecurity continues to undermine food deliveries to the region causing a 50% reduction in cereals, pulses and sugar rations for beneficiaries since May 2008. An additional 180,000 people were displaced from their homes in the first five months of the year; in April alone, insecurity prevented access to 56,000 people in sensitive parts of the region. The Security Council has expressed concern about the risk to humanitarian workers; vehicles have been hijacked and stolen on an almost daily basis, banditry has increased, and movements have been restricted. UNAMID's capacity to protect camps is a further concern. The hunger season is approaching and numerous partners have reported evidence of worsening malnutrition. Responding effectively to crises is made harder by bureaucratic delays. A cutback in funding to the Humanitarian Air Service will further reduce the ability of some 17,000 aid workers to reach those in need.

Fighting in Abyei earlier this year is a further reminder of the fragility of peace in Sudan and of the urgent necessity to implement the CPA. Tens of thousands were forced to flee their homes after fighting in May, and while the situation has stabilised, needs remain high. The World Food Programme has begun second round food distributions after reaching more than 70,000 people with 1,056 MT of food. A recent survey shows severe malnutrition levels of 37% and 59% in Agok and Malual Aleu respectively and large stocks of non-food items still need to be distributed to thousands of families in need. The UN and Partners 2008 Sudan Work Plan appealed for \$1.9 billion to address Sudan's humanitarian and early recovery needs. As of mid-June, \$1 billion of that funding has been received, representing roughly 55% of coverage. More than half the humanitarian component of the Work Plan was allocated to Darfur, which has to date received just under two thirds of its requirements. Across Sudan, the money received has been used to develop infrastructure, clear landmines, protect human rights, provide clean water, help people return home, respond to emergencies, educate, feed and shelter.

2008 Work Plan Funding*	Original Requirements	Requirements	Contributions	Coverage
TOTAL	1,864,780,704	1,945,699,036	1,034,690,433	53.18%
BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	148,273,734	151,113,444	107,313,205	71.01%
COMMON SERVICES AND COORDINATION	96,673,238	124,575,421	52,648,669	42.26%
CROSS-SECTOR SUPPORT FOR RETURN	80,515,703	90,814,708	21,749,066	23.95%
DDR	16,259,044	16,527,100	5,997,111	36.29%
EDUCATION AND CULTURE	15,264,019	155,223,452	72,838,403	46.92%
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	734,983,033	762,194,009	535,326,584	70.23%
GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW	17,045,905	17,045,905	2,083,060	12.22%
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	255,958,181	256,533,060	88,084,005	34.34%
MINE ACTION	64,368,221	64,368,221	21,016,499	32.65%
NFIS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	59,013,641	61,195,014	21,636,926	35.36%
PROTECTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS	87,417,005	91,543,111	44,823,354	48.96%
WATER AND SANITATION	152,008,980	154,565,591	52,159,875	33.75%
UNSPECIFIED	0	0	9,013,676	0

* Funding Information presented in this document include funding figures as reported to UNOCHA by 23 June 2008.

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UGANDA



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Steady improvement in the humanitarian situation continues to be recorded across northern Uganda since the issuance of the 2008 CAP for Uganda. In March 2008, for example, all remaining restrictions on freedom of movement were lifted. And since January, a further 10% of the displaced population has left the camps of the Acholi, Lango and Teso sub-regions, choosing either to return to their homes or moving to sites closer to the farmlands and gardens from which many northern Ugandans derive their primary source of income. As of 1 May 2008, fully 66% of the total 1.7 million persons once displaced have left the IDP camps of northern Uganda.

While the pace of return remains uneven across the Acholi and Teso sub-regions, the gradually increasing number of returnees has led the Government of Uganda and aid agencies to focus on developing coordinated strategies to consolidate the peace dividends realised since August 2006 (when the Cessation of Hostilities between the Government and Lord's Resistance Army was originally signed), despite the lack of formal conclusion of the Juba Peace Process.

The Government of Uganda's three-year Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda is essential to ensuring the sustainability of these gains and to the long-term stability of the region. To support the Government-led recovery, the humanitarian community has jointly recognised that its humanitarian priority across the districts hosting IDPs in the next 18 months (July 2008 to December 2009) will be to help consolidate peace by actively supporting the Government's lead role in stabilising the needs of the vulnerable population, while working to ensure that IDPs achieve a durable solution to displacement. The durable solutions recognised under the Uganda IDP Policy, and further endorsed by the Camp Phase-out Guidelines issued by the Office of the Prime Minister in May 2008, are: voluntary return; settlement in the former IDP camp; or relocation to another part of the country.

From the start, the Uganda CAP 2008 has represented a shift away from traditional emergency programming toward community-based recovery activities that complement other initiatives under the umbrella of the PRDP. Unfortunately, low donor response has left the clusters without the means to implement most transitional programming. At less than 31% funding for early recovery

and recovery projects included in the CAP, basic service delivery and livelihood support are under-funded. Where possible, some of the more recovery-oriented projects have been withdrawn, wholly or in part, from at the mid-year review.

It is critical that all partners recognise the potential risk: if humanitarian concerns persist or worsen due to lack of funding for projects aimed at stabilising displaced and returning populations, any sustainable recovery will be delayed, or even put in jeopardy.

Adding to concerns about the relatively low funding of the CAP is the deteriorating situation in Karamoja, which is fast approaching a worst-case food security scenario. While it is still too early to predict a massive crop failure in the Karamoja region, the prolonged dry spell – for the third consecutive year – continues to delay the single cropping season and increase the susceptibility of livestock to deadly diseases. Even if rainfall does increase late in the season, there is a scarcity of cereal seeds for planting in the region. Visible signs of malnutrition have been reported in Karamoja: global acute malnutrition rates in both Moroto and Nakapiripirit Districts were already approaching 16% in February 2008. Further signs of vulnerability can be seen in the migration of the rural destitute to peri-urban areas within southern Karamoja and increased migration out of the region. In Karamoja, particular attention must be paid to emergency preparedness and response, with specific emphasis on supporting the pastoralist economy as a humanitarian action and taking into account the particular needs of vulnerable groups, including women and girls.

Overall, through the MYR process, humanitarian and development partners in Uganda have worked to sharpen their humanitarian focus in northern Uganda and augment their capacity to prepare and respond in Karamoja. In this regard, all projects included in the revised CAP have been prioritised on a three-tier system that indicates short-term, high-impact projects (A), medium-term projects (B); and projects that do not respond to critical needs or respond to long-term needs (C). The projects have also been classified as humanitarian, early recovery or recovery. Given the remaining timeframe for implementation (six months) before the end of 2008, the requirements for any projects that have received no funding as of the MYR have been reduced. The revised requests for the Uganda CAP 2008 are \$372 million, against which some \$166 million or 45%, has been committed to date.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	373,943,491	372,475,934	166,659,652	45	1,839,555
CAMP COOR. AND CAMP MGMT	6,449,783	3,989,127	1,594,054	40	28,000
COORDINATION	6,062,970	4,861,887	3,469,815	71	0
EDUCATION	22,737,461	18,394,668	9,751,033	53	950,000
EMERGENCY NON-FOOD ITEMS	4,643,800	2,500,000	0	0	0
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRI LIVELIHOODS	164,112,427	214,597,037	103,029,878	48	0
GOV., INFRA. AND LIVELIHOODS	34,157,495	17,911,724	2,393,292	13	60,000
HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS	43,817,906	34,476,748	17,135,566	50	0
MULTISECTOR (Refugees)	16,851,084	16,851,084	3,956,350	23	0
PROTECTION	45,236,724	36,874,012	18,585,364	50	801,555
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	29,873,841	22,019,647	6,744,300	31	0

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WEST AFRICA



West Africa is one of the regions in the world that continues to be most affected by both man-made and natural disasters. Countries in West Africa are regularly exposed to shocks linked to conflicts, irregular climatic conditions, pest infestations, social upheaval and market dysfunction. The sub-region is affected by the increase in trafficking, drug smuggling, and civil conflict that had led to massive population movements internally and externally.

The current issue of food crisis has added to the complexity of the problem in West Africa. In 2007/2008, West Africa experienced three successive shocks that began during the agricultural campaign, and have continued to affect nutrition and food security across the sub-region. The late and erratic start of the rainy season in 2007 was followed by heavy rains and flash flooding causing considerable localised damage. The floods affected more than 800,000 people in 15 countries in the region. The floods destroyed food crops, granaries and food stocks, causing tremendous disruption to livelihoods of agricultural households. The rains ended earlier than normal, shortening the growing season, and compromising agricultural production. The production deficits, coupled with the global trends of increasing prices for food and fuel, have led to unusual price increases for locally produced cereals and sharp increases for imported commodities.

Humanitarian partners are exerting all efforts to ensure advocacy in favour of neglected situations, strengthening preparedness and joint programming of response, mobilizing efficient and timely human and financial resources, reaching out to new actors and sustaining policy dialogue with non-humanitarian partners. Regional coordination within the framework of the West Africa CAP does not only ensure that emergency resources are most effectively used on life-saving activities but also provides the necessary exposure to development issues.

At a regional level, humanitarian partners have for 2008 agreed to focus on five priority areas for humanitarian interventions in West Africa: Food Security and Nutrition; Rapid Response to Health Emergencies; Protection and Population Movements; Natural Disaster Preparedness; and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector. The first three themes had already been prioritised in the 2007 Regional West Africa Consolidated Appeal, while the last two were introduced in the 2008 Appeal. Working groups are being set up for the 2 new themes.

As a result of the mid-year review, the revised requirements now amount to \$416 million, leaving outstanding requirements at \$236 million.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	312,646,547	416,531,381	179,982,833	43	2,700,631
CROSS THEMATIC: COORDINATION AND SUPPORT	20,829,211	24,221,253	6,116,435	25	0
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	133,264,615	207,105,589	96,805,881	47	481,696
NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	2,982,900	2,828,800	0	0	0
PROTECTION AND POPULATION MOVEMENTS	130,364,743	149,852,545	68,478,689	46	0
RAPID RESPONSE TO HEALTH EMERGENCIES	20,389,203	22,073,914	1,528,186	7	0
THEME NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	0	2,827,306	0	2,218,935
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	4,815,875	10,449,280	4,226,336	40	0

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ZIMBABWE



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Throughout the first half of the year the already critical humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe has been further compounded by a prolonged electoral crisis coupled with yet another year of poor agricultural production, leaving up to 3.8 million people food-insecure by the end of the year. Large numbers of the vulnerable population have become increasingly dependent upon humanitarian assistance to survive, after having depleted most of their household resources. Further impacting the humanitarian situation is the high level of internal and external displacement associated with electoral violence. The situation has further deteriorated since the start of the election period in early March 2008 as access restrictions have been imposed on the humanitarian community, particularly on non-governmental organisations. As a result, humanitarian needs are being met only partially if at all and information available to humanitarian monitoring systems is declining. Underlying the crisis remains the deterioration of all segments of the economy.

The 2007/2008 agricultural season was characterised by a mosaic of heavy rains, flooding, and a long dry spell in the early part of the season, as well as continuing systemic deficiencies in land use, marketing, infrastructure and agricultural input support. The joint Government, FAO and WFP Crop Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM), undertaken in April 2008, estimates that 2.04 million people will be in need of food assistance from July to September, 3.8 million from October to December, and 5.1 million people at the peak of the hunger season between January and March 2009. The food-insecure population will require food assistance amounting to some 395,000 tonnes of cereals in 2008/2009. Food assistance programmes will therefore have to be increased significantly, as Government imports of maize are likely to be severely reduced given its limited access to foreign currency.

These increased humanitarian needs are becoming apparent at the same time as humanitarian access is becoming increasingly constrained. While humanitarian actors scaled back operations before the elections, delivery of humanitarian assistance has increasingly been obstructed by authorities, community leaders, war veterans and the militia. The situation worsened further on 4 June, when the Minister for Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare instructed NGOs to

suspend field operations, on the grounds that they were “breaching the terms and conditions of their registration,” thereby paralysing most humanitarian action. Heavily restricted access has affected life-supporting actions and monitoring of vital indicators in the field, including the delivery of food to the home-based care programmes in the country. In addition, humanitarian agencies have been seriously hampered in their response to the needs of the population affected by the violence.

Political instability and related violence in Zimbabwe has placed considerable strain on coping mechanisms and income-generating activities, and contributed to a further increase in unemployment, already at an all-time high of 80%. Widespread violence and intimidation started shortly after the first round of elections in March 2008, and has continued through the presidential election run-off, which took place 27 June 2008. As of end May, political violence had displaced an estimated 30,000 people throughout the country. The Humanitarian Country Team has updated its Contingency Plan to ensure preparedness in the event of increased political violence, and a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation following the next round of elections.

With an inflation rate of 355,000% in March 2008, by far the highest in the world, the poor state of Zimbabwe’s economy continues to erode basic social service delivery and prompt the migration of skilled labour. Diaspora remittance support has played a significant role in mitigating the impact of the humanitarian crisis, particularly for families living in the vulnerable urban areas and the southern part of the country. However, this support may diminish following xenophobic violence in South Africa in May. An unconfirmed number of the estimated 800,000 Zimbabweans living in South Africa are reported to be fleeing back to Zimbabwe or into neighbouring countries.

The Humanitarian Country Team and its partners continue to negotiate with the Government for full access to all beneficiaries, while at the same time exploring alternative ways to ensure the timely delivery of life-saving support. In light of the worsening of the humanitarian situation, the next six months require a significant scaling-up of life-saving support to adequately address the increased vulnerabilities. The MYR of the CAP has therefore led to increased financial requirements amounting to \$394 million, of which donors have provided \$164.8 million so far.

Requirements and funding to date

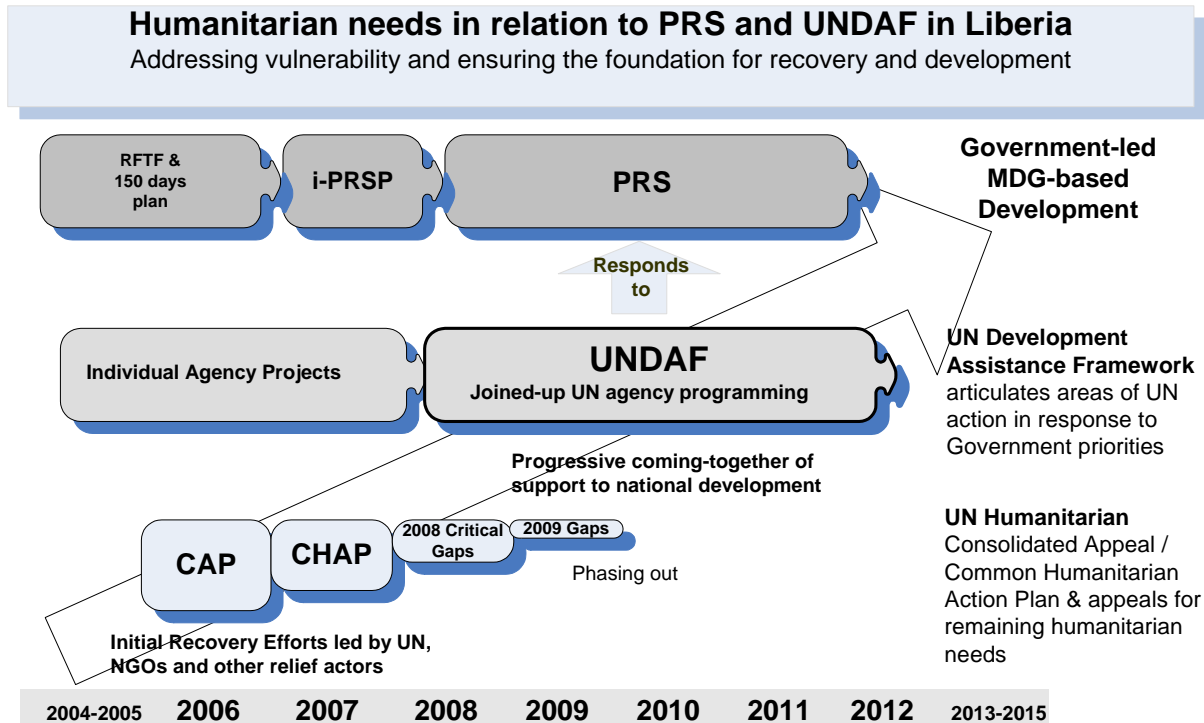
	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	316,561,178	394,443,247	164,785,345	42	395,858
AGRICULTURE	45,895,669	49,463,560	1,542,750	3	0
COORDINATION	2,481,427	3,248,569	2,076,346	64	395,858
EDUCATION	5,001,000	5,001,000	2,330,000	47	0
FOOD	173,386,083	230,388,162	111,734,739	48	0
HEALTH	20,844,430	28,581,397	17,462,954	61	0
MULTI-SECTOR	43,078,620	51,938,413	20,176,523	39	0
NUTRITION	4,188,400	4,360,400	313,010	7	0
PROTECTION	6,489,420	6,489,420	1,295,120	20	0
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	778,210	4,109,660	528	0
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS	5,482,000	5,482,000	95,000	2	0
WATER AND SANITATION	9,714,129	8,712,116	3,649,243	42	0

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LIBERIA: CRITICAL HUMANITARIAN GAPS



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Liberia is emerging from a protracted and violent crisis that lasted for 19 years. The people and the Government of Liberia have made impressive strides since 2006 in consolidating peace and strengthening national authority. These achievements have indeed paved the way to more sustainable recovery and development. Despite these advances, many Liberians remain vulnerable and confront acute humanitarian needs on a daily basis. These include lack of access to basic services, notably health care, safe drinking water, shelter and education coupled with the rapid increase in the price of food commodities, particularly the staple food, rice.

In response to the many challenges, the Government has developed a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) that will prioritise development efforts. In an attempt to ensure a more coherent response, the United Nations in Liberia has formulated the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) that advances select programmatic initiatives aligned with national priorities.

Humanitarian actors have been the primary providers of basic service, particularly in the health and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors. Government capacity has been understandably challenged across the country. As humanitarian actors scale down activities in line with the consolidation of peace in Liberia, and as donors begin to align support to the Government's longer-term PRS, funding gaps, especially in support of access to critical health and other basic services are emerging. As humanitarian sources of funding diminish, identifying and addressing resultant gaps is a serious concern that requires immediate attention.

During the 2007 mid-term CHAP review, it was evident that some important humanitarian activities would need financial support to continue in 2008. Recognizing that funding will reduce in 2008, the humanitarian community (through the IASC with the Government of Liberia) decided to focus advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts on the most critical of these areas and include a few select prioritised projects in each sector, rather than pursue the preparation of a full-fledged humanitarian appeal.

Based on these considerations, the IASC focused attention in the *Critical Humanitarian Gaps in Liberia* (CHG) on the following strategic priorities for action:

- ▶ Provision of basic social services for the vulnerable, especially in underserved areas;
- ▶ Support for needy communities to become more secure, productive and sustainable;
- ▶ Strengthening the capacity of civil society and local authorities to address urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable.

The total amount of funding sought through the 2008 CHG to cover 19 high-priority projects stands at \$43.8 million in the sectors of Health, Food Security, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH).

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	43,808,822	43,808,822	19,825,137	45	0
AGRICULTURE	5,300,000	5,300,000	1,312,980	25	0
FOOD	26,003,080	26,003,080	14,700,000	57	0
HEALTH	8,113,823	8,113,823	2,330,188	29	0
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	1,997,400	1,997,400	1,481,969	74	0
WASH	2,394,519	2,394,519	0	0	0

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NEPAL: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT



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The beginning of 2008 brought landmark achievements in Nepal's peace process, and significant change in the political landscape, with the former insurgents emerging as the largest political party in national elections. However, forming a new government and managing the political transition from a centralised monarchy to a federal democratic republic remains a daunting task. The impact of national political changes has yet to reach the majority of Nepal's impoverished population, whose lives and livelihoods depend on continued humanitarian assistance.

The period leading up to the twice-postponed Constituent Assembly (CA) elections was marred by tension and violence, but the 10 April elections were declared successful and credible by international observers. 25 parties entered the new 601-strong assembly, which is more representative than any previous legislative body due to complex quota regulations. The Assembly's main aim is to produce a new Constitution within two years, but also to govern the country in the interim period. The CA met for the first time on 28 May, and will have to resolve several key issues, including the restructuring and reform of practically all governance institutions down to local government and security bodies -- in particular, determining the future of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the Nepal Army. Two months after the elections, the previous Interim Government remains in place, as the major parties have been unable to find consensus on basic power sharing issues.

While the current mandate of the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) will expire on 22 July 2008, the Secretary-General has noted that the UN stands ready to provide continued support for the completion and consolidation of the peace process and for the long-term development of Nepal. The UN is awaiting a request from the government regarding whatever assistance it deems necessary and until then, the future of UNMIN or a post-UNMIN presence remains uncertain. It is clear, however, that major challenges and uncertainties regarding the peace process remain.

The humanitarian community in Nepal has pooled its resources to identify the most urgent needs and to provide an adequate response in the form of direct assistance, advocacy and preparedness. Key concerns:

- ▶ A combination of factors such as, rising food prices, drought, floods, and landslides are predicted to leave more than eight million people food insecure.
- ▶ Natural disasters regularly impact upon communities throughout Nepal in the form of floods, landslides, and drought. Much needs to be done with regard to strengthening the capacity of the state for disaster mitigation and emergency response.
- ▶ Protection remains an enduring concern.
- ▶ Access and quality of public health services continues to be poor, and there is an urgent need for medical rapid response teams to be better prepared for emergencies, disease and pandemic outbreaks.

Despite resource shortfalls, conflict affected communities have been provided with food and employment opportunities. Joint UN and NGO projects have been initiated for community based therapeutic treatment for malnutrition. Some 550,000 conflict affected people in remote districts received food assistance. Emergency health kits have been distributed to 70,000 people in vulnerable districts. 20 remote district chapters of the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) have been equipped with basic first aid supplies and equipment. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) continued to monitor the human rights provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and helped to operationalise the protection cluster.

To continue priority programmes and to address a looming potential increased caseload, the Nepal appeal has been revised to \$102 million, of which \$64 million is still needed. The revised amount represents decreases in project budgets that have not received funding, with increases attributed to the rise in operational costs and the addition of a small number of new priority projects.

Requirements and funding to date

	Original Requirements	Revised requirements	Funding to Date	% Funding coverage	Uncommitted pledges
TOTAL:	104,468,713	104,221,334	40,752,560	39	0
CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	4,888,680	3,738,680	2,019,272	54	0
COORDINATION	1,929,000	2,125,212	496,600	23	0
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	8,465,124	7,897,624	700,809	9	0
EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	44,252,785	40,550,606	12,720,111	31	0
EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	6,119,168	6,003,168	1,430,580	24	0
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)	3,321,000	2,215,500	460,000	21	0
MINE ACTION	1,250,800	912,720	302,736	33	0
PROTECTION (Including Child Protection)	13,626,744	13,870,844	11,486,040	83	0
REFUGEES	20,615,412	26,307,908	11,136,412	42	0
THEMATIC AREA NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	599,072			0

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TIMOR-LESTE: TRANSITIONAL STRATEGY AND APPEAL



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Following successful Presidential and Parliamentary elections in April and June 2007, Timor-Leste has continued its transition from relief to development. Nonetheless, Timor-Leste remains a young nation that faces chronic poverty and deeply rooted vulnerabilities in terms of natural disasters, seasonal food insecurity, high unemployment, subsistence coping mechanisms, urbanisation, high illiteracy, lack of economic opportunities and basic infrastructure, lack of a social safety net, gender-based violence, and lack of protection mechanisms. The presence of camps continue to constitute the most acute and visible part of the 2006 displacement crisis, which saw affected families whose houses were destroyed or damaged or who had to flee their homes under threats within their neighbourhoods. However, a large and quite diffuse number of affected people went to take refuge within Dili and in the districts mainly relying on family networks. This led to the necessity to adopt an integrated approach to the displacement crisis targeting communities and livelihoods at large.

While humanitarian assistance in the IDP camps continues to be an imperative, the recovery strategy and initiatives aiming at the creation of an enabling environment for IDPs' return and/or resettlement have become the primary focus of the Government of Timor-Leste and its partners in 2008. Furthermore, as natural disasters seriously impact on human and national security, strengthening the national disaster risk management capacity is essential to prevent future humanitarian needs arising.

Acknowledging that there is no short-term solution to internal displacement and a phased and multi-dimensional approach is required to reach a sustainable resolution, the Transitional Strategy and Appeal (TSA) contains a modular framework including feasible and realistic humanitarian and recovery assistance projects to be implemented in 2008. By definition, the TSA reflects a mixed strategy that combines a consolidated response to IDP-related humanitarian and recovery issues and a selected response to chronic vulnerabilities of the wider population that have a direct or indirect humanitarian impact. The TSA does not constitute a framework for development initiatives. These are being developed in parallel within broader longer term reconstruction and development assistance frameworks, planned by the Government of Timor-Leste and its development partners.

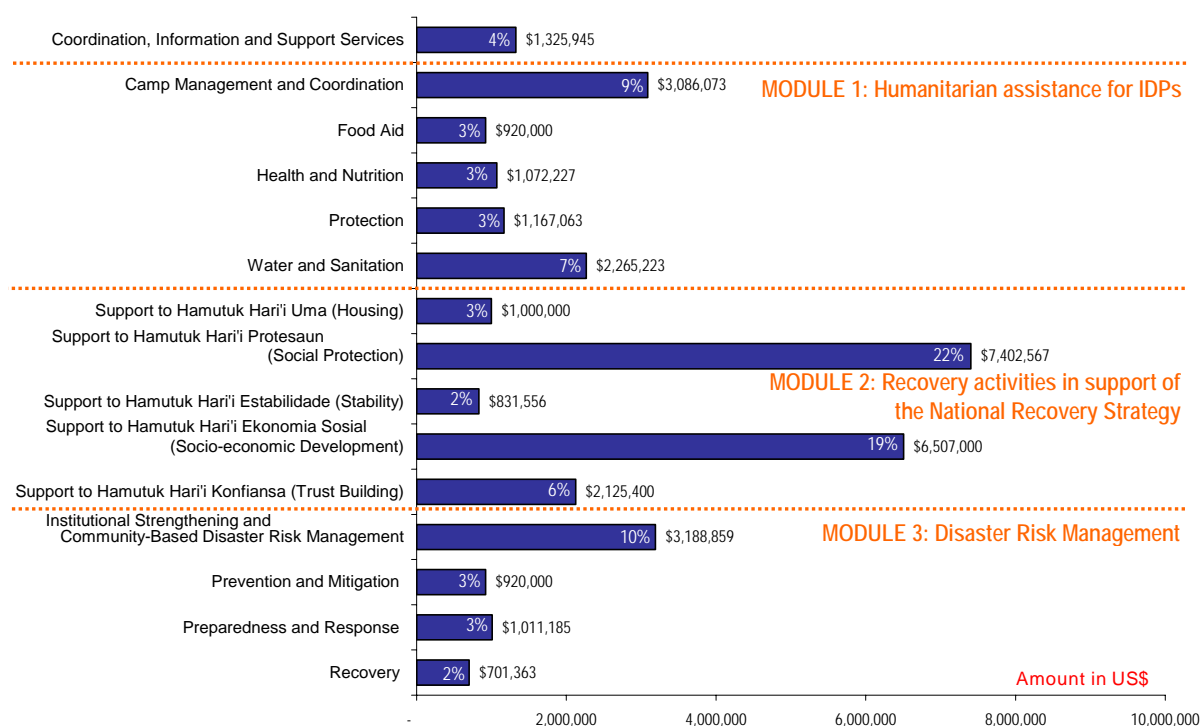
The TSA is organised in three modules corresponding to the three strategic priorities identified for 2008:

- ▶ Module 1: Continue the provision of emergency assistance to IDPs in camps
- ▶ Module 2: Support the five pillars of the National Recovery Strategy
- ▶ Module 3: Strengthen national disaster risk management capacity

The TSA has followed a consolidated preparation process among humanitarian and recovery partners in close coordination with the Government. The TSA does not substitute but rather complement Governmental humanitarian and recovery interventions. In particular, the Government has allocated an overall financial envelope of \$15 million to address IDP issues. These financial resources constitute a significant step showing the increased commitment of the Government towards these issues.

Overall, the TSA includes 67 projects submitted in total by NGOs (13 international and 6 national) and eight UN agencies plus IOM. It is essential that continued financial support be given during this key 2008 transition period to the inter-linked Governmental (NRS) and non-governmental humanitarian and recovery efforts (TSA) to help bridge the humanitarian and recovery gap and prioritise long term development of Timor-Leste. To allow for the full implementation of the TSA, the unfunded remainder of \$27 million is requested.

Requirements and funding to date



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ANNEX: DETAILED FUNDING TABLES PER APPEAL AND PER SECTOR

2008 Consolidated & Flash Appeals Summary of Requirements and Funding per Appeal

as of 30 June 2008

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of written statements from donors and appealing organisations.

APPEAL	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding (Commitments, Contributions, Carry-over)	% Requirements Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Humanitarian Funding outside CAP	Inside CAP as % of Total	Total Humanitarian Aid
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C		D	C/F	F (=C+D)
Bolivia Flash Appeal	18,215,196	18,378,517	13,395,653	73%	4,982,864	-	7,354,992	65%	20,750,645
Central African Republic Consolidated Appeal	92,635,059	114,041,162	70,678,201	62%	43,362,961	487,445	3,263,252	96%	73,941,453
Chad Consolidated Appeal	287,661,130	306,052,009	135,875,377	44%	170,176,632	933,369	19,050,637	88%	154,926,014
Côte d'Ivoire Consolidated Appeal	46,642,196	54,801,294	17,462,932	32%	37,338,362	190,260	none reported	100%	17,462,932
DR Congo Humanitarian Action Plan	575,654,173	736,511,765	289,973,135	39%	446,538,630	1,950,007	39,470,421	88%	329,443,556
Iraq Consolidated Appeal	265,081,286	272,718,642	128,533,449	47%	144,185,193	2,363,742	62,300,722	67%	190,834,171
Kenya Flash Appeal	41,938,954	191,929,303	64,031,578	33%	127,897,725	11,048,850	34,645,009	65%	98,676,587
Madagascar Flash Appeal	36,476,586	36,476,586	16,718,063	46%	19,758,523	1,853,924	2,913,121	85%	19,631,184
Myanmar Flash Appeal	187,298,154	201,652,932	132,972,111	66%	68,680,821	24,360,246	110,791,980	55%	243,764,091
occupied Palestinian territory Consolidated Appeal	462,121,404	448,168,567	219,112,886	49%	229,055,681	-	8,644,356	96%	227,757,242
Somalia Consolidated Appeal	406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32%	434,947,944	42,066,600	67,609,648	75%	273,759,383
Southern African Region Flash Appeal	89,178,415	89,178,415	17,635,813	20%	71,542,602	10,829,251	8,574,290	67%	26,210,103
Sudan Work Plan	1,864,780,704	1,945,699,036	1,034,690,433	53%	911,008,603	79,522,863	155,628,823	87%	1,190,319,256
Tajikistan Flash Appeal	25,303,587	26,914,132	13,823,290	51%	13,090,842	89,643	21,700,783	39%	35,524,073
Uganda Consolidated Appeal	373,943,491	372,475,934	166,659,652	45%	205,816,282	1,839,555	13,794,668	92%	180,454,320
West Africa Consolidated Appeal	312,646,547	416,531,381	179,982,833	43%	236,548,548	2,700,631	1,079,850	99%	181,062,683
Zimbabwe Consolidated Appeal	316,561,178	394,443,247	164,785,345	42%	229,657,902	395,858	54,199,711	75%	218,985,056
TOTAL	5,402,373,711	6,267,070,601	2,872,480,486	46%	3,394,590,115	180,632,244	611,022,263	82%	3,483,502,749

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.

2008 Consolidated & Flash Appeals
Summary of Requirements and Funding per Sector

as of 30 June 2008

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

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
Agriculture	369,918,841	302,087,251	74,081,768	25%	228,005,483	10,602,267
Coordination and Support Services	348,563,660	412,285,685	156,447,246	38%	255,838,439	1,017,440
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	500,252,353	501,068,827	208,928,318	42%	292,140,509	457,614
Education	296,735,509	300,649,114	111,280,132	37%	189,368,982	950,000
Food	1,855,157,373	2,633,463,022	1,468,963,914	56%	1,164,499,108	67,433,056
Health	755,699,818	790,294,575	234,810,900	30%	555,483,675	562,232
Mine Action	81,028,247	80,438,247	21,892,615	27%	58,545,632	-
Multi-Sector	235,323,956	267,571,436	101,223,121	38%	166,348,315	777,605
Protection / Human rights / Rule of law	261,931,452	265,592,928	106,150,307	40%	159,442,621	801,555
Sector not yet specified *	4,735,199	37,778,210	183,757,144	-	-145,978,934	-
Security	42,565,000	5,030,509	345,310	7%	4,685,199	96,666,202
Shelter and Non-Food Items	234,852,115	255,595,678	78,546,404	31%	177,049,274	1,164,273
Water and Sanitation	415,610,188	415,215,119	126,053,307	30%	289,161,812	200,000
TOTAL	5,402,373,711	6,267,070,601	2,872,480,486	46%	3,394,590,115	180,632,244

* "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 Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and 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;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including 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;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

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

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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