

# Humanitarian Appeal



Photo credit: Timothy Mokoila/UNMIS/Sudan/2008

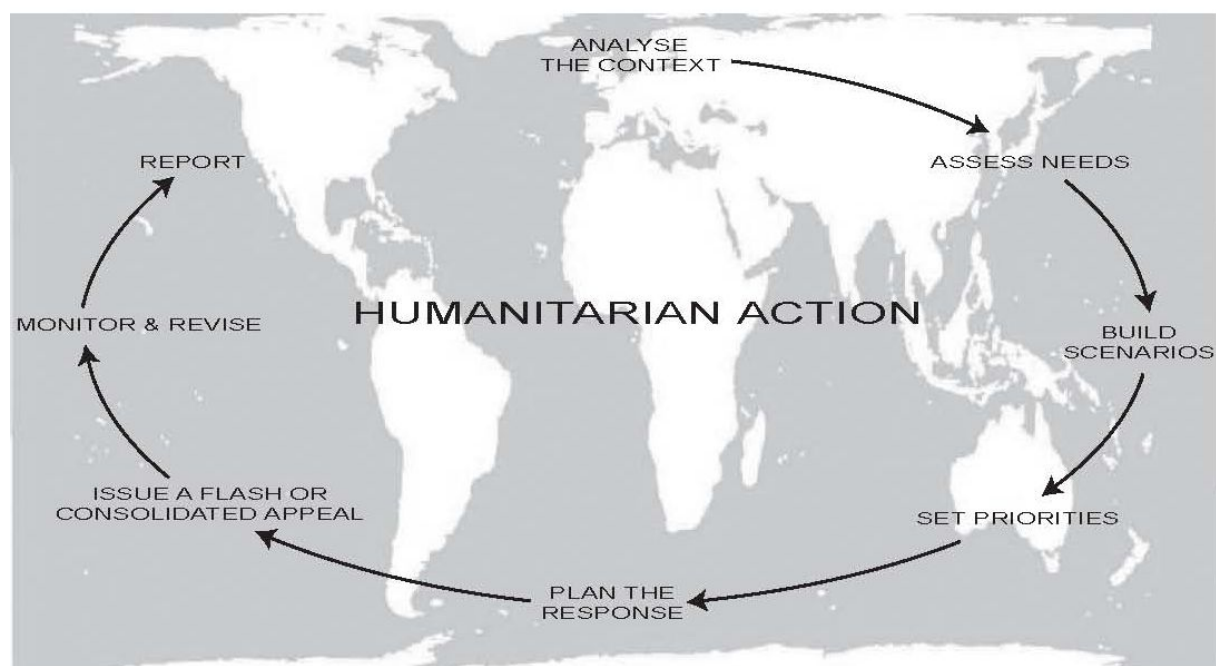
2009

## Mid-Year Review

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)



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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### **ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2009:**

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	INTERSOS	OHCHR	UNFPA
AVSI	FAR	IOM	OXFAM	UN-HABITAT
CARE	FHI	IPHD	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNHCR
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IR	PACT	UNICEF
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	French RC	IRC	PAI	UNIFEM
CESVI	FSD	IRD	Plan	UNJLC
CFA	GAA	IRW	PMU-I	UNMAS
CHF	GOAL	Islamic RW	PU	UNOPS
CHFI	GTZ	JOIN	RC/Germany	UNRWA
CISV	GVC	JRS	RCO	VIS
CMA	Handicap International	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WFP
CONCERN	HealthNet TPO	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	WHO
Concern Universal	HELP	Malteser	Solidarités	World Concern
COOPI	HelpAge International	Mercy Corps	SUDO	World Relief
CORDAID	HKI			WV

## Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION .....	1
THE FOOD, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISES' EFFECTS ON HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE .....	3
GOOD FUNDING TO DATE IN 2009, BUT OUTSTANDING APPEAL REQUIREMENTS HIGHER THAN EVER .....	4
MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN CAPs: BEST PRACTICE FROM CURRENT CAP MID-YEAR REVIEWS .....	8
FLASH APPEAL OVERHAUL .....	10
PRIORITIZATION: UPDATE ON METHODS AND FUNDING RESULTS .....	12
NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR CAP PROJECT SUBSTANTIVE REVIEW AND DISSEMINATION TO DONORS .....	13
REVAMPING THE CAP FOR THE FUTURE .....	14
CONCLUSION .....	15
2009 CONSOLIDATED APPEALS AND ACTION PLANS AT MID-YEAR .....	17
AFGHANISTAN .....	18
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC .....	20
CHAD .....	22
CÔTE D'IVOIRE .....	24
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO .....	26
IRAQ AND THE REGION .....	28
KENYA .....	30
NEPAL .....	32
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY .....	34
PAKISTAN .....	36
SOMALIA .....	38
SRI LANKA .....	40
SUDAN .....	42
UGANDA .....	44
WEST AFRICA .....	46
ZIMBABWE .....	48
ANNEX: DETAILED FUNDING TABLES FOR 2009 .....	50



# INTRODUCTION

At mid-2009, large-scale humanitarian action is responding to ongoing needs in dozens of countries around the world where millions of people are afflicted by conflict, natural disaster, or the accumulated stresses of extreme poverty and vulnerability. To help communities and governments aid people in distress, hundreds of humanitarian organizations are working with impartiality, neutrality, independence and humanity – as well as efficiency, effectiveness, and strategic planning. To combine their strengths and work together as more than the sum of their parts, six months ago they put together as usual a common humanitarian action plan for each major crisis, which is presented to donors as a consolidated appeal to make it clear what resources are needed to support the most-affected people through the worst of the crisis and to set them on the road to recovery and self-sufficiency. Halfway through the implementation period for these appeals, the team of humanitarian organizations in each country presents its stakeholders an updated situation analysis and progress report: the Mid-Year Review.

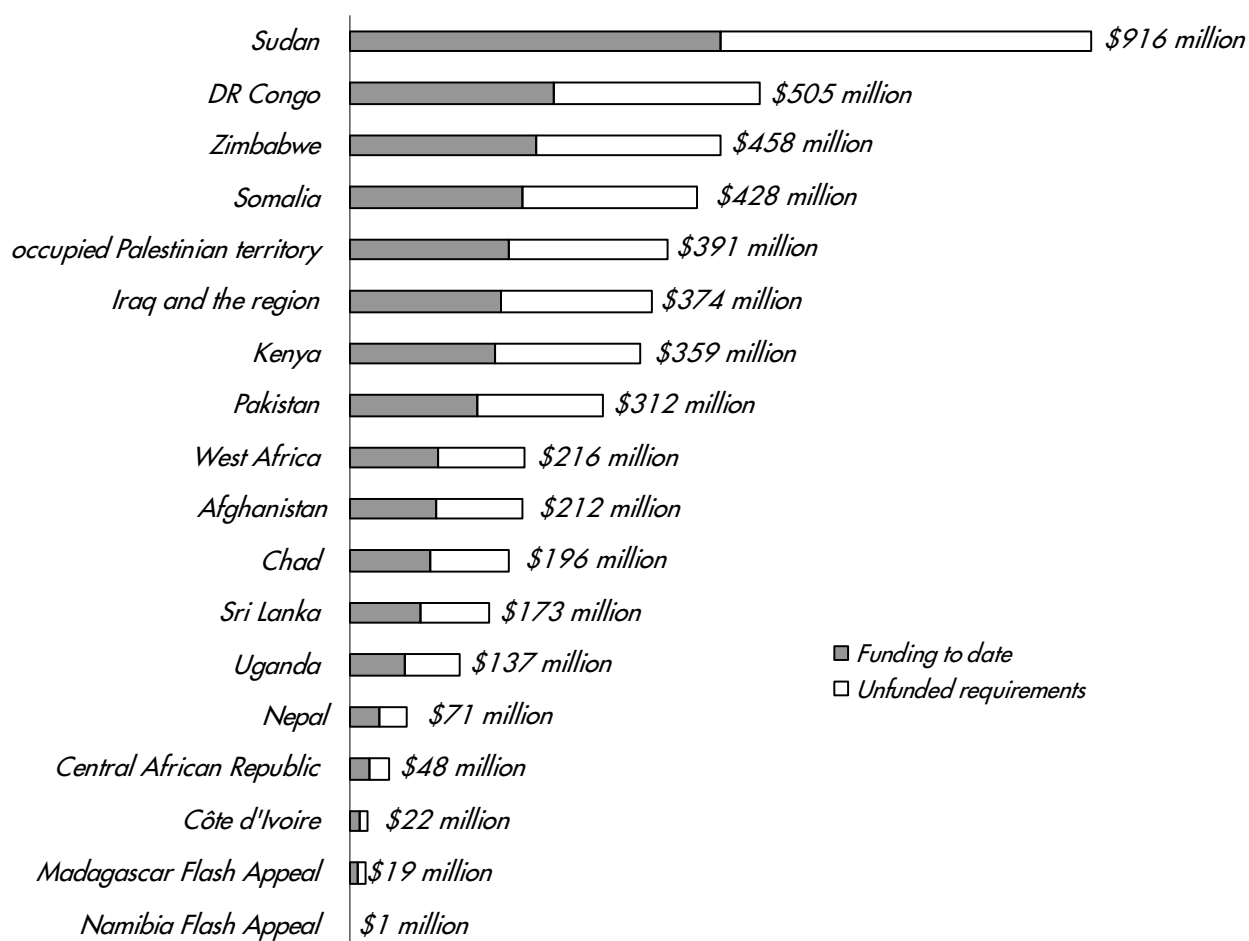
Some crises have continued along the trajectory predicted in the common humanitarian action plans of six months ago; others have changed significantly. Acute food insecurity in Kenya has deepened and widened, and its refugee camps have seen a new influx of Somalis fleeing acute fighting there. Inside Somalia, the number of displaced people is swelling, even as the costs of humanitarian operations in Somalia's insecure environment rise. The occupied Palestinian territory is still reeling from the effects of the conflict in Gaza at the start of the year. In Sri Lanka, the end of the long war against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam has left 285,000 people displaced and in need of sustained help, both in the camps and as they begin to return to their places of origin. In Zimbabwe, funding requirements have increased due to a combination of deepening need and vulnerability, and (more positively) a new scope for humanitarian action and access following the establishment of the power-sharing government. Similarly, in Iraq, funding requirements have gone up in part because of a need to take advantage of opportunities to prepare for return and resettlement. Perhaps most dramatically, displacement stemming from armed action in parts of Pakistan has suddenly crested to over two million people, who need a large-scale aid operation immediately. On the positive side, the first half of 2009 has been quiet on the front of natural disasters, necessitating only two flash appeals (Namibia and Madagascar, the latter emergency stemming from a combination of drought and civil unrest). But needs persist in the protracted crises – those mentioned above plus Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Nepal, Sudan, Uganda, and the West Africa region – for water and sanitation, shelter, protection and human rights monitoring, nutrition, mine action, health, food assistance, emergency education, and economic and agricultural recovery.

As the humanitarian system continually strives to improve the way it works, it is encouraging to note that the voluntary funding on which humanitarian action depends has been donated at a better pace than most previous years. In dollar terms, the total new funding committed to these appeals to date in 2009 – \$3.2 billion<sup>1</sup> – exceeds that at the same point in any previous year this decade; and (combined with funding in late 2008 carried over to this year) fulfils 49% of the requirements of these appeals. However, donors cannot stop there. Funding requirements not yet met are also higher than ever in dollar terms (\$4.8 billion). The global recession puts pressure on the aid budgets of all donor governments, but immeasurably more pressure on crisis-stricken people in poor countries: jobs – already rare – are lost; remittances from relatives abroad decline; food and fuel prices remain high; farming inputs become harder to access, making (along with climate change) food production less secure. If just a fraction of the hundreds of billions of dollars recently committed by governments to private financial institutions were dedicated instead to humanitarian action, these appeals could already be fully funded, and all people in need could be getting the best available protection and assistance, on time. Humanitarian organizations appeal to decision-makers in rich country governments to appropriate a fresh round of funding now at mid-year to fund fully these effective, efficient humanitarian action plans in time to save lives, end suffering, maintain dignity, and restore self-reliance for the 43 million people to be aided under this appeal.

---

<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding figures are from donors and/or recipient organizations as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)) by 25 June 2009 unless otherwise noted.

## 2009 appeals: unfunded requirements at mid-year



# **T**HE FOOD, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISES' EFFECTS ON HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

The most visible humanitarian crises are caused by a clear trigger, usually conflict or natural disaster. But large-scale humanitarian needs can also result from extreme, chronic poverty and vulnerability, especially when exacerbated by accumulated stresses and shocks like climate change, high food and fuel prices – or economic recession. The world's economies are more interlinked than they used to be, and poor countries ever more affected by international economic trends. Recession is a deadly threat to the extremely poor, derailing coping strategies such as remittances from relatives overseas, informal employment, seasonal migration, state aid and social services such as water and health care, and entrepreneurship.

Economists project that the world economy will contract by 1.7% in 2009 before expanding again in 2010. The effects of this severe recession on the most vulnerable are becoming apparent. Coming on the heels of the high food and fuel price shocks, the economic and financial crisis is expected to further increase vulnerability, and thus humanitarian needs, in many countries. The World Bank estimates that before the end of the year the crisis will push an additional 90 million people into poverty, bringing the number of poor in the world to over 1 billion. Worldwide unemployment is expected to rise by 18-20 million to 210 million, though the true figure is undoubtedly much higher when taking into account the informal sector. Remittances, which constituted some 2% of the major developing countries' gross domestic product in 2007, are predicted to decrease by 5% to 8% in 2009.<sup>2</sup> The economic crisis also reduces government revenues in many parts of the world – both for the wealthier donor governments that fund humanitarian aid from those budgets, and in poorer countries where many people depend on state-provided services for survival.

As vulnerable populations are pushed deeper into poverty, with basic needs in food security, health and education starting to go unmet, there is likely to be a rise in distress migration, malnutrition, and social unrest – all factors that will increase the number of people who need humanitarian aid. Extreme economic hardship is likely to generate new, or exacerbate existing, social tensions and conflict. Hunger riots in Haiti and several sub-Saharan African countries last year testified to the fact that extreme poverty and food insecurity can result in sometimes violent political outcomes, which can in turn increase humanitarian needs.

For the humanitarian system to address these challenges is far from simple. Some see the underlying causes of such needs as poverty-related rather than disaster-related, and therefore falling outside the parameters of humanitarian action or funding. Others argue that a need that threatens life or irrecoverable harm must be addressed by a humanitarian response, without the conditions (and time lags) of development response. There are also practical obstacles in meeting these new and different caseloads – not least that their needs exist diffusely in a population rather than afflicting an easily identifiable segment. For example, they are less likely to be immediately physically identifiable as “refugees” or “internally displaced persons” (i.e. not in camps) and thus harder to assess and target with assistance. Despite these difficulties, humanitarian principles require action when a need is identified that is humanitarian in nature.

Some situations of extreme vulnerability and accumulated stress have seen donors steadily committing large-scale humanitarian funds, like in Zimbabwe and Ethiopia. Others, such as the West Africa region and several countries in southern Africa and central Asia, have regrettably attracted more erratic responses from humanitarian donors. Despite considerable progress made by humanitarian agencies to measure need, set thresholds, and calibrate humanitarian response so as to complement and not undermine economic and social development, humanitarian funding response for this type of situation remains unreliable.

The humanitarian system – donors, implementing organizations, and other stakeholders – needs to think collaboratively about how to address emerging humanitarian needs and new vulnerabilities resulting from

---

<sup>2</sup> *Migration and Development Brief 9*, World Bank, 23 March 2009.



the convergence of recession and other phenomena, because the outlook is that such global challenges will increase. Recession in poorer countries is likely to persist somewhat longer than that in economically vibrant countries. Climate change is turning farmers on marginal land into landless migrants, possibly on a vast scale. Fuel prices have ebbed from their record highs at the international level, but remain high in local markets, and are unlikely to return durably to the levels of the 1990s – and this means a similar trend in food prices (agriculture being highly dependent on petroleum). Innovations in programming for extreme chronic vulnerability are already piloting new ways to meet diffuse but acute needs. Examples include ‘insurance’ or ‘safety-net’ approaches to food deficits rather than blanket food distributions (as in Ethiopia), and better-defined thresholds and analysis to determine when humanitarian-style actions are needed (as the humanitarian country team has done in DRC). These must be matched by innovations on the funding side, to fill the gaps in the “grey area” between clearly-triggered humanitarian crises and poverty reduction with its more deliberate approaches – which, in any event, may not work when people are desperate.

For the majority of major donor governments, the recession has not affected their 2009 aid budgets (many of which were set before the financial crisis exploded in the last quarter of 2008). However, budgets will be under greater pressure for 2010, because of the expected declines in government revenue if national income continues to fall, and simultaneous increases in government borrowing for economic stimulus spending. It is therefore more important than ever to highlight the facts: humanitarian need is increasing because of economic crisis and other global challenges and this will require both flexible funding and new sets of tools that are fit to address these emerging and complex needs.

### **G**OOD FUNDING TO DATE IN 2009, BUT OUTSTANDING APPEAL REQUIREMENTS HIGHER THAN EVER

The 2009 Consolidated and Flash Appeals are 49% funded overall (in proportion to requirements) as of 25 June. This is the best ever at this time of year in percentage terms – topping even the 2005 figure which was boosted by heavy funding for the Tsunami Flash Appeal – and by far the most in dollar terms. (If carry-over is excluded, the new funding is still \$3.2 billion, the highest ever at mid-year.<sup>3</sup>) It is only the unprecedentedly high requirements – \$9.5 billion currently – that keep the funding percentage below 50%. Importantly, the unmet requirements in dollar terms are the highest ever at mid-year.

	<b>Requirements at mid-year (\$)</b>	<b>Funding at mid-year (\$)</b>	<b>% covered</b>	<b>Unmet requirements (\$)</b>
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
2009	9.46 billion	4.62 billion	49%	4.84 billion

<sup>3</sup> Also, carry-over is hard to interpret: much of it may have been committed in late 2008 essentially towards a 2009 appeal, or pre-positioning of essential supplies to meet needs early in the following year. So much of it should probably be considered as akin to fresh funding in response to 2009 appeals.



## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Why are the overall Consolidated Appeal (CAP) requirements so much higher than in previous years (for example \$6.3 billion at mid-2008, \$3.2 billion less than this year)? The addition of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and refugee response in Iraq's neighbouring countries together add about \$1.5 billion to the amount.<sup>4</sup> Pakistan's humanitarian plan has evolved from a \$50 million flash appeal last September to an annual plan needing over \$500 million. The occupied Palestine territory (oPt) has increased by about \$400 million since 2008, much of that due to the effects of the Gaza conflict in January. DRC has become almost a billion-dollar appeal; Somalia is over \$800 million, Zimbabwe is over \$700 million, and Kenya is over \$500 million. Taking a sectoral view, food continues to be the single largest sector in dollar terms, but these CAP increases compared to 2008 are spread fairly evenly across most sectors. So some of the increases reflect lingering higher operating costs – fuel prices for example – but the larger part reflects a combination of deepening needs and new scope of access for humanitarian response, plus extending the CAP system to cover crises in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Kenya. (Covering such major crises was indeed the intention of the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 46/182, mandating that CAPs should be at work in such situations.)

Analysis of appeal costs versus number of targeted beneficiaries shows an increase of about 36% since 2007, but essentially no change from 2008 to 2009 (see table below).

### Number of beneficiaries and appeal requirements (at mid-year) per beneficiary, 2007-2009

	Number of beneficiaries			Appeal requirements \$/beneficiary		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Afghanistan	8,818,746			\$75		
Central African Republic	1,039,040	1,000,000	1,961,204	\$94	\$114	\$44
Chad	1,178,355	458,000	452,346	\$339	\$668	\$525
Côte d'Ivoire	493,625	1,000,000	850,000	\$74	\$55	\$61
DR Congo	2,303,296	2,100,000	1,746,250	\$411	\$351	\$393
Iraq & Region*	2,750,000	1,142,000		\$237	\$239	
Kenya	1,434,000	1,340,000		\$402	\$143	
Nepal	1,665,800	1,265,600	900,000	\$87	\$84	\$114
oPt	1,425,449	665,000	2,050,000	\$564	\$674	\$207
Pakistan	1,560,000			\$348		
Somalia	3,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	\$265	\$427	\$149
Sudan	5,500,000	5,520,000	5,520,000	\$380	\$352	\$228
Uganda	1,600,000	2,947,596	3,578,210	\$154	\$126	\$89
West Africa	4,792,590	5,206,019	5,172,324	\$82	\$80	\$66
Zimbabwe	5,100,000	4,100,000	1,900,000	\$141	\$96	\$127
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>42,860,901</b>	<b>28,244,215</b>	<b>25,930,334</b>	<b>\$214</b>	<b>\$212</b>	<b>\$155</b>

*(This table omits some 2007 CAPs not repeated in ensuing years.)*

*(It is conceded that this analysis is not perfectly reliable, because there is no universal definition of humanitarian beneficiary. Where an appeal does not clearly state its number of beneficiaries, the greatest specific number cited by any one sector – most often food – is used for this analysis.)*

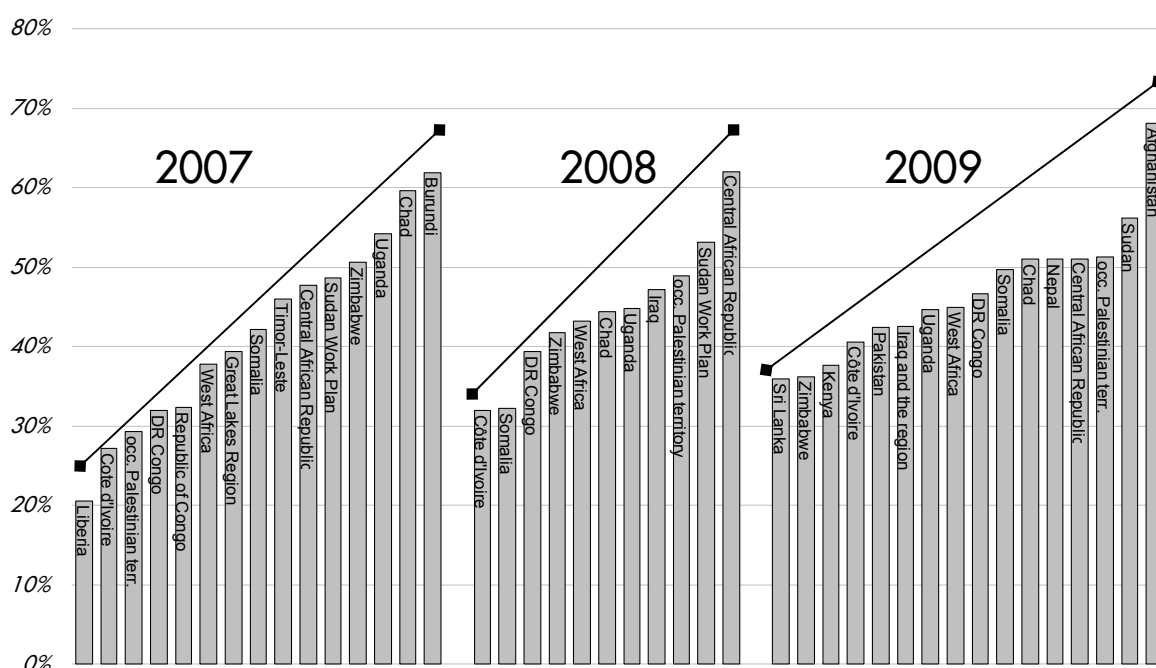
*\*The Iraq 2008 CAP was for actions and beneficiaries inside Iraq only; refugee operations in Iraq's neighbouring countries were not included. They were however included for the 2009 CAP, which constitutes most of the jump in beneficiaries.*

<sup>4</sup> This analysis also includes Sri Lanka's Common Humanitarian Action Plan for 2009.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Also significant is the fact that funding at mid-2009 continues to be **unevenly distributed** across the consolidated appeals (see chart 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; one year ago, the range was 32% for Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia to 62% for Central African Republic (CAR). Now, the range is nearly as large as ever: from 36% for Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka to 68% for Afghanistan. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) window for under-funded crises has a certain levelling effect, but cannot overcome this scale of imbalance. Donors are encouraged to continuously coordinate among themselves to collectively allocate more evenly across crises according to needs, as aspired by Good Humanitarian Donorship.

*Range of % CAP funding coverage at mid-year, 2007-2009: continuing imbalances*



One key purpose of CAPs is to present a comprehensive bottom line of funding requirements and funding response for a crisis – or the best possible estimate thereof. To what extent are they succeeding? The common strategy and peer-reviewed, selected projects that comprise CAPs continue to capture a large majority of humanitarian action, as measured by reported international funding at least, in all of the crises where they exist (see table below) – 87% on average, ranging from 100% for Côte d'Ivoire and Nepal to 60% for Zimbabwe and 59% for Namibia. Among the top 20 donors to appeals this year, the proportion of their humanitarian funding for those crises that they directed to the selected, coordinated projects in the appeals ranged from about 50% to 100%. (See tables next page.)

## Proportion of humanitarian funding to CAP or Flash Appeal projects, in 2009 emergencies where CAPs/FAs exist

Emergency	Total humanitarian funding in 2009 (\$)	% of total to appeal
Namibia - Floods - March 2009	3,239,133	59%
Zimbabwe 2009	436,182,174	60%
Pakistan - Conflict and Floods - Sept. 2008-2009	337,195,750	68%
Sri Lanka 2009	137,685,828	70%
occupied Palestinian territory 2009	533,358,320	77%
Madagascar 2009	12,311,982	84%
Uganda 2009	122,536,767	90%
Afghanistan 2009	502,129,286	90%
West Africa 2009	194,702,185	90%
Chad 2009	223,845,684	91%
Kenya 2009	237,268,882	91%
Central African Republic 2009	54,012,704	92%
Somalia 2009	454,039,247	93%
Democratic Republic of Congo 2009	474,357,201	93%
Sudan 2009	1,239,830,559	95%
Iraq 2009 (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	286,058,392	97%
Nepal 2009	74,423,566	100%
Cote d'Ivoire 2009	14,890,666	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,338,068,326</b>	<b>87%</b>

## Proportion of reported humanitarian funding to CAP projects where CAPs exist, among top 20 donors (in \$ terms) to CAPs 2009

Donor	Total funding in 2009 to crises with CAPs (\$)	% of total funding to appeal
European Commission (aside from ECHO)	\$123 million	49%
Denmark	\$55 million	55%
Germany	\$105 million	57%
France	\$33 million	61%
Norway	\$102 million	62%
Finland	\$35 million	67%
ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)	\$271 million	69%
Canada	\$151 million	75%
Saudi Arabia	\$31 million	77%
Australia	\$77 million	78%
Ireland	\$42 million	81%
United States	\$1,494 million	84%
United Kingdom	\$252 million	86%
Spain	\$38 million	91%
Japan	\$255 million	92%
Netherlands	\$117 million	98%
Sweden	\$91 million	99%
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	\$153 million	100%
Kuwait	\$34 million	100%
Belgium	\$31 million	100%

\*Not a donor in the sense of an original source of funds, but a worldwide pooled fund supported by various donors.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN CAPS: BEST PRACTICE FROM CURRENT CAP MID-YEAR REVIEWS

## The need for monitoring and evaluation in CAPs

Humanitarian managers (the Humanitarian Coordinator or HC, cluster/sector leads, and heads of operational humanitarian agencies) need real-time information on outputs to date for operational and strategic decision-making. Donors need *post facto* reporting and analysis for accountability (of their partner organizations and of the collectivity of humanitarian organizations working in a crisis). Both need impact evaluation (necessarily *post facto*) to calibrate response strategy and programmes. But CAPs historically have said very little about what was accomplished in the previous period and what was the humanitarian impact; thus there was little operational information at hand for decision-makers, few lessons learned, and little accountability (at least on a collective level, as such information is often available inside agencies with regard to their activities).

What is happening collectively in practice? In a solid majority of 2009 CAP Mid-Year Reviews (see table below), clusters/sector groups are already compiling project-by-project output information into sectoral output bulletins, usually measured against clear targets set in the original CAP. A few country teams (notably Somalia and Iraq) are taking the further step of measuring changes in key indicators relevant to strategic objectives, which is a main dimension of impact. This seems to adduce that CAP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is not only possible, but is in fact already a widespread reality, if not yet universal or fully systematized.

## M&E results in 2009 CAP Mid-Year Reviews (MYRs)

KEY FOR 3 RIGHTMOST COLUMNS:

1 = SMART objectives or targets (sectoral)?

2 = specific reporting against sectoral targets?

3 = monitoring against strategic objectives?

☑ = fully or mostly attained in MYR

☐ = partly attained in MYR

CAP	Description of M&E in 2009 MYR	Remarks	1	2	3
Afghanistan	Some sectors good, others blank, several with no funding and therefore no progress to report. Strategic objectives not SMART* (though fair narrative reporting on them).	Irregular, but partial attainment	☐	☐	☐
Central African Republic	Thorough schema – only occasional data missing. MYR modifies the strategic priorities, though those are not SMART (nor is there any narrative reporting against them).	Near-perfect on outputs	☑	☑	
Chad	Mixed among sectors – some (e.g. Early Recovery) clear, others giving no specific information. Strategic objectives not SMART.	Partial	☑	☐	
Côte d'Ivoire	Some specific reporting, though targets not cited (except nutrition, though its outputs were not compared with the targets).	Partial		☐	
DR Congo	2008 Pooled Fund report is exceptionally complete and specific on outputs (for PF-funded projects)—a fundamental advance. In this MYR: specific & detailed outcome reporting, though not against targets (each sector has 'strategic objectives' but no specific targets). Strategic objectives not SMART; no measurement against them.	Partially done for CAP overall; output reporting 100% done for PF in 2008.	☐	☑	
Iraq & region	Full strategic schema, thorough narrative reporting, plus specific output reporting against targets per sector for Pillars I and II alike.	Exemplary	☑	☑	☑
Kenya	No reporting	Not done			
Nepal	Strategic objectives not SMART. Sectors: targets are seldom clear, but reporting is mostly specific.	Partial	☐	☑	
oPt	Strategic objectives not SMART, though some narrative reporting towards them. Sector reporting perfect.	Perfect on outputs	☑	☑	☐

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

CAP	Description of M&E in 2009 MYR	Remarks	1	2	3
Somalia	Reporting against strategic indicators already at mid-year, measured against end-2008 baseline. By sector: also perfect.	Exemplary	✓	✓	✓
Sri Lanka	Good output reporting against specific objectives by sectors. Strategic objectives not SMART.	Perfect on outputs	✓	✓	
Sudan	Objectives not quantified (actually stating activities not objectives); reporting generally specific (though not against targets). Exception is Wat-san: clear targets and progress report.	Partial	✓	✓	
Uganda	By sector: near-perfect, though education and water-sanitation lack set targets. Narrative reporting against strategic objectives, though those are not SMART.	Above average	✓	✓	✓
West Africa	Some reporting against "outcomes" in narrative form, not very specific (like health). Others more specific (water-sanitation). Others blank.	Partial		✓	
Zimbabwe	Some evaluation of strategic priorities, though those are not SMART. Specific sector reporting, though objectives & targets weren't specific.	Partial		✓	✓
<b>OVERALL TALLY (out of 15 appeals**)</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>

\*SMART = specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.

\*\*Not counting the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan, because it was not designed from the outset as an extended plan with monitoring.

### Notes on the experience of M&E in 2009 CAP Mid-Year Reviews

1. "Project"-level outputs: this is the expression commonly used in M&E discussions, but it should not be taken to imply that sector-specific "projects" are preferable to broader programmes. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) does not encourage earmarking of funds to sector-specific project level. However, for M&E purposes, as well as general CAP purposes, the term "project" can be understood as interchangeable with "programme" – whatever is the convenient unit of analysis that allows the country team to be clear about who is proposing to cover what needs, and whether that coverage is resourced. The country teams practicing CAP M&E seem to make it work equally well with projects that are relatively narrow and those that are more aggregated at 'programme' level. However, because M&E tasks fall on the sector lead, a method will have to be devised to channel information on multi-sectoral projects.
2. It is realistic to hope that this M&E now practiced in most CAP countries is not significant extra work for most implementing organizations. Rather, the output-level information just taps into running totals – information that implementing organizations should have at their fingertips already. This can be conveyed to sector leads by simple e-mails or even by phone, without complicated reports. Compiling and managing the information, however, is an appreciable workload for the sector lead.
3. The M&E guidance given to country teams (in the 2009 CAP MYR Guidelines) focuses on output-level information – which is detailed and requires information management, but is simpler than impact evaluation (and hence a good first step for M&E). Impact evaluation requires some further development and careful design to apply it successfully to CAP situations.
4. Any CAP M&E system should not supersede any agency stand-alone reporting procedures, and must otherwise avoid any unnecessary duplication of reporting requirements or systems.

### Next steps

To satisfy donor demands for better accountability, and humanitarian managers' need for real-time and analytical information, the IASC will build on this empirical experience with a view to systematizing for all CAPs what the majority of CAP country teams are doing wholly or partially. Part of this will be better elaboration and implementation of impact evaluation, which will link with needs assessment in the planning and implementation cycle.

# FLASH APPEAL OVERHAUL

The IASC Working Group approved the Flash Appeal Overhaul Paper in June 2008. Following is a summary of implementation to date. (Because 2009 has had only two flash appeals so far, the final results from the 2008 flash appeals are presented to assess the results of the overhaul to date.)

Three out of the 12 flash appeals in 2008 (25%) were issued within seven days of the disaster. Although not yet a satisfactory proportion, this is still a major improvement on 2007, none of whose flash appeals were within seven days. Also, among 2007 flash appeals, the average span between disaster and appeal was 35 days, whereas in 2008 this was cut almost in half, to 18 days. Close inspection of the data on the intervals in the various stages of appeal development in 2007 showed that by far the longest delay was typically that between the disaster and the RC's/HC's decision to develop a flash appeal – an average of 21 days. In 2008 this average was halved to ten days.

Flash appeal funding percentage improved from 57% in 2007 to 68% in 2008. This improvement is even greater than it seems, in light of the fact that two of 2008's flash appeals (Kenya and Myanmar) were extended into year-long humanitarian programmes, essentially CAPs, with much greater funding requirements. (Pakistan's September 2008 Flash Appeal was similarly extended and expanded in January 2009, but for the purposes of assessing funding for 2008 flash appeals, only the 2008 segment of the Pakistan appeal is considered in this analysis.) Total flash appeal funding increased from \$213 million in 2007 to \$748 million in 2008.

Revisions became more regular in 2008: eight out of 12 flash appeals were revised after the rapid initial publication. Three unrevised flash appeals were 'closed' by decision of the IASC at the end of their six-month horizon, meaning that unmet funding requirements were reduced to zero on the grounds that the estimates in their rapid first editions were never confirmed by subsequent assessment.

Mobilizing financial resources for early recovery is a continuing challenge, particularly given the lack of formal and predictable funding mechanisms aimed specifically at supporting early recovery programmes. Good progress, however, has been made in terms of systemizing the phased inclusion of early recovery requirements in flash appeals – as set out in the Flash Appeal Overhaul Paper and in the more detailed guidance on early recovery in flash appeals developed by the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery and endorsed by the IASC in early 2009. On the basis of this guidance, country teams now follow a more consistent approach whereby only priority projects and minimal start-up requirements for early recovery coordination, assessment and planning are included in the initial Flash Appeal, and a more comprehensive set of early recovery initiatives is included in the revision, once needs have been assessed, analysed and prioritized.

The interaction between CERF and flash appeals has settled into a rhythm that stakeholders now seem to understand more intuitively: country teams develop both the flash appeal and the CERF request in tandem, and deliver each as soon as it is ready, cross-referencing the other.

Flash appeal funding within one month of appeal launch – a crucial parameter for a rapid-response system – was, unexpectedly, not significantly better in 2008 than historical averages. It surpassed that of 2007, but was inferior to that in 2006 and 2005 (see table next page).

# Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

## Funding for flash appeals within one month of launch, as % of requirements: averages per year

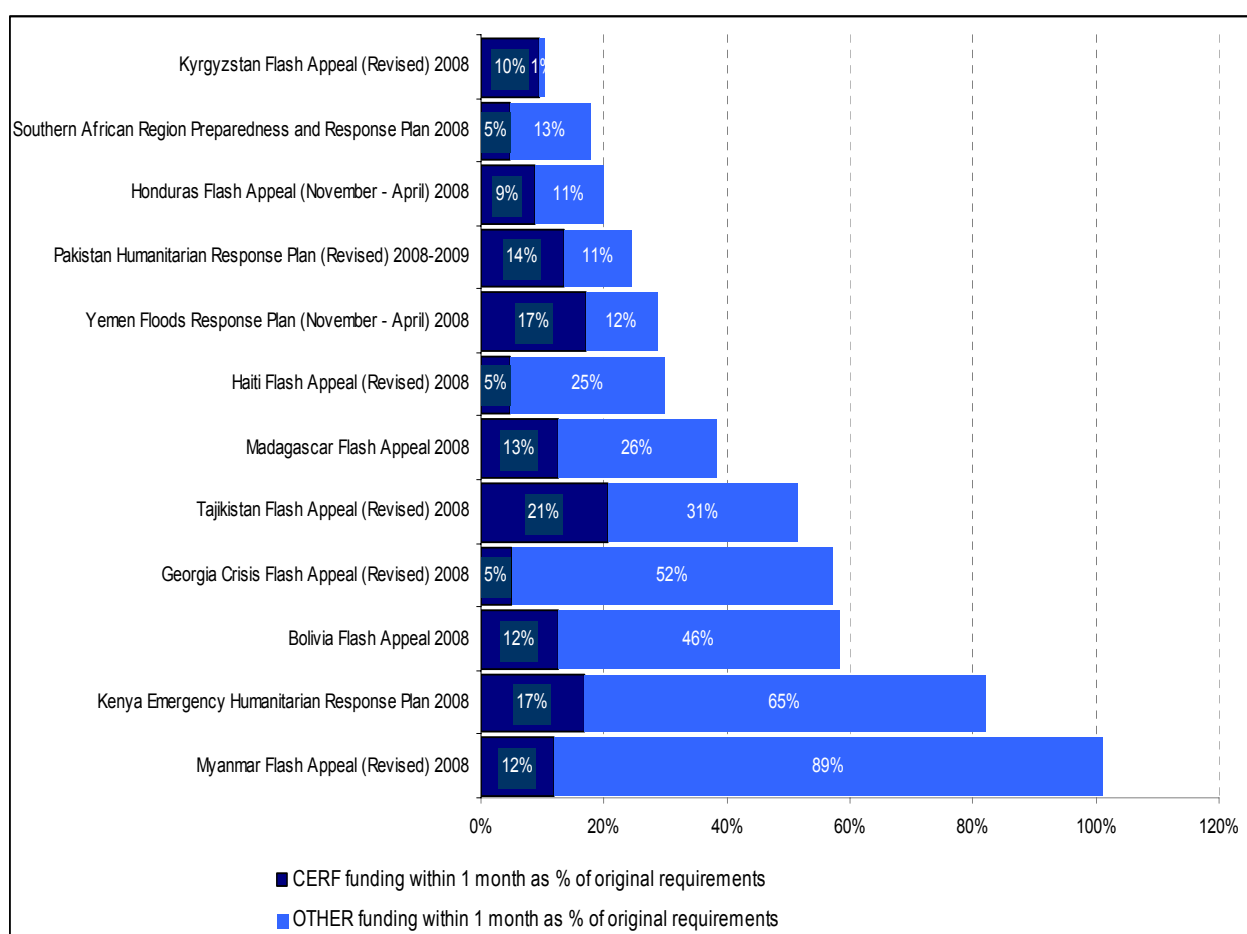
	Median	Average*	Comments
<b>2008</b>	34%	43%	12 flash appeals; one-month funding no better than historical average, despite perceived improvement.
<b>2007</b>	35%	30%	15 flash appeals, all but one climate-related.
<b>2006</b>	44%	57%	Only 5 flash appeals, two of which were politically high-profile (Timor-Leste and Lebanon) and raised the average one-month funding response.
<b>2005</b>	44%	45%	10 flash appeals; one-month funding led by Tsunami and Pakistan earthquake; but four appeals had less than 15% funding after one month.
<b>2004</b>	17%	24%	9 flash appeals; weak one-month funding response on average.

*\*Mathematically, averages are more skewed by high or low extremes in the sample than medians are.*

In the flash appeals with poor funding response within a month of launch, CERF funding was the largest part (see chart below), though similar as a proportion of requirements to CERF funding for the better-funded appeals. Thus these appeals with poor funding in the first month were not 'victims' of low CERF allocations, but instead suffered a lack of voluntary contributions from donors.

## Funding for 2008 flash appeals within one month of launch, as % of requirements

Source: donor and recipient organization reports as of 8 June 2009, recorded on FTS.





## PRIORITIZATION: UPDATE ON METHODS AND FUNDING RESULTS

Twelve of the 15 appeals or common humanitarian action plans for 2009 are using the system of assigning a priority rating to each project in the appeal, by means of peer review within the cluster or sector working group (henceforth "sector"). (The appeals without prioritization currently are Pakistan, Nepal, and Sudan.) Note that this method does not require the country team to prioritise entire sectors over others (though they are free to do so), in keeping with the principle that humanitarian aid has to be holistic.

The prioritization system is successful in that donors are following the priority signals in most cases. Ideally, the top-priority category (which is given different names in different countries) would have the highest funding percentage. This is true in all cases except Uganda and Central African Republic.

CAP	Priority Designation	Requirements* (\$)	Funding to Date (\$)	% Covered
Zimbabwe	High	675 million	255 million	38%
	Medium	44 million	3 million	6%
Uganda	A – Responds to Primary Strategic Objective by Region	163 million	72 million	<b>44%</b>
	B – Responds to Secondary Strategic Objective by Region	66 million	36 million	<b>55%</b>
	C – Responds to Tertiary Strategic Objective by Region	18 million	1 million	<b>6%</b>
Afghanistan	Immediate	538 million	390 million	72%
	High	72 million	52 million	72%
	Medium	54 million	10 million	18%
	Low	2 million	0 million	0%
Iraq (Pillar I only)	High	226 million	103 million	45%
	Medium	83 million	0	0%
Chad	Very High	308 million	175 million	57%
	High	62 million	14 million	22%
	Medium	3 million	0 million	0%
Côte d'Ivoire	Immediate	35 million	15 million	43%
	High	0.2 million	0	0%
	Medium	2 million	0	0%
Central African Republic	Immediate	8 million	3 million	<b>37%</b>
	High	27 million	12 million	<b>45%</b>
	Medium	62 million	32 million	<b>52%</b>
West Africa	High	299 million	141 million	47%
	Medium	42 million	14 million	33%
occupied Palestinian territory	A-High	731 million	322 million	44%
	B- Middle	72 million	27 million	37%
Kenya	High	522 million	194 million	37%
	Medium	53 million	11 million	21%

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Sri Lanka	A-Immediate	212 million	88 million	42%
	B-High	51 million	7 million	14%
	C-Medium	7 million	0	0%
Somalia	High	669 million	370 million	55%
	Medium	88 million	26 million	29%
	Low	54 million	10 million	18%

D.R. Congo *(uses a more sliding scale of priority that is not easily shown here)*

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

*Note: in each appeal, a small proportion of projects were not given a priority designation, for reasons such as them being fully funded already, or being artificial projects created on FTS to host pooled funds or flexible funds.*

*Data are as reported by donors and recipient agencies to FTS, as of 25 June 2009.*

The next step for prioritization is to achieve more selectivity in awarding the top-priority rating: only Central African Republic has reserved the top-priority category for less than 50% of the total appeal.

## NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR CAP PROJECT SUBSTANTIVE REVIEW AND DISSEMINATION TO DONORS

**Project drafting and sector peer review are now done on line via a new sub-system of FTS.** The Online Projects System (OPS) debuted in the last CAP season (September-November 2008) and is now in continual use for CAPs. It has shifted the drafting, review, and dissemination of CAP projects into a purely electronic, web-based format. It allows organizations to upload their CAP projects at the draft stage, for easier and more transparent peer review within the sector. (Any registered user can view draft projects from any organization, though they can edit only their own organization's projects.) It also allows better information management and process management by the sector lead and the HC, by showing which projects are approved and which are still in the review stage, and what are the running totals per sector, per organization, and for the appeal overall. (Headquarters users get the same benefits, and can see their field offices' draft projects at an earlier stage.) It facilitates continual revision and insertion of projects, and on-line publication of the latest versions – thus making the CAP more of a living document. In these ways, it reinforces the process – peer review in sectors, mapping who does what where, monitoring costs.

**Full project details, continuously updated, are now available on FTS.** OPS generates an electronic project sheet in the usual CAP format, and makes these available (once through final approval) on line via FTS (example on next page). This cuts down on printing and shipping costs (though OCHA will still print on demand): users can easily download and print their own compendium of all the projects in a CAP, or search for projects and download a custom-made compendium of project sheets in printable format – for example, all the water-sanitation projects across the appeals, or all the projects of a certain organization. It is expected that this will help donors to work more efficiently, by finding projects (for those who earmark their funds) more easily that meet their criteria and priorities.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Adobe Reader - [CAPProjectSheet\_833\_2009623[1].pdf]

File Edit View Document Tools Window Help

Save a Copy Search Select 118% Help Search Web

Pages

Attachments

Comments

Central African Republic 2009

Appealing Agency	ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)
Project Title	Food security and livelihood support in Markounda and Boguila sub-prefectures
Project Code	CAF-09/A/20387
Sector/Cluster	FOOD SECURITY
Objectives	Improve livelihood and food security of households directly or indirectly affected by conflict and violence in Markounda and Boguila sub-prefectures
Beneficiaries	Total: 20000 people Other group: 13500 displaced people
Implementing Partners	ACDA, FNEC, ICRA
Project Duration	Jan 2009 - Dec 2009
Current Funds Requested	\$749,000
Location	Ouham
Priority	Medium

**Needs**

With 14,000 displaced people, Markounda sub-prefecture is one of the areas most severely affected by forced displacement. Security in the area remains volatile. Most people in Markounda and Boguila sub-prefectures depend on agriculture as their principal livelihood. Even if assistance programmes of the last two years have improved the situation, the agricultural sector is still very fragile and yields remain low. Existing farmers associations are weak in terms of organisation and knowledge of agricultural practices, and do not benefit from the material or technical support of any governmental agencies. Cropping surfaces are limited. Attacks on villages have resulted in the loss of productive means and agricultural equipment (tools, seeds, livestock and equipment for animal traction). Exchanges and trade are limited by poverty and insecurity. Agriculture in the area urgently needs to be reinforced.

**Activities**

1 of 2

**In future – online applications to donors using CAP project sheets.** Some donors, plus the CERF, are interested in using CAP project sheets (with some modifications) as the proposal text for their funding contracts. This is excellent news: such was the main original objective of the development of CAP project sheets, and the potential for labour-saving is clear. The IASC therefore plans to build a feature on OPS to allow agency users to convert their CAP project sheets into formats tailored for participating major donors – and then to send them electronically to the donors’ proposal databases.

## REVAMPING THE CAP FOR THE FUTURE

In consultations and studies leading up to the 2009 Montreux Retreat on the CAP and Humanitarian Financing, a strong consensus emerged that the CAP is still broadly fit for purpose, especially with its improvements over the last several years, and moreover that its purpose is still indispensable. Like any large and complicated mechanism, its parts have to be continually re-engineered to stay current, but its role and effectiveness as the fundamental interface among implementing organizations and between them and donors is deemed to be sound.

Early recovery is an essential issue that still needs to be resolved. Early recovery funding, and funding needs, are challenging to measure, because early recovery is a cross-cutting approach that stretches across various sectors (e.g. beyond the standard ‘Economic Recovery and Infrastructure’ sector that features in CAPs and Flash Appeals). In addition, many projects blend elements of relief and early recovery. However, there is a strong feeling as well as some evidence that early recovery is under-funded. The main reason

seems to be that many donors' regulations contain too narrow a definition of humanitarian aid. This has humanitarian consequences, in that it misses opportunities to reduce or end aid dependence (which would free up humanitarian resources for other urgent needs) and seize recovery opportunities. That is why support for early recovery is among the Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles,<sup>5</sup> and is also consistent with commitments under the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action, and the OECD/DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States.

Because the problem is mainly on the 'supply side,' there may be limited scope for solving this gap merely by adjusting the way it is treated in CAPs. Nonetheless, in the second half of 2009, the IASC – in particular through the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER) – will develop guidance to further systematize the inclusion of early recovery requirements in CAPs, along the lines of recent guidance for flash appeals. The transition from humanitarian to recovery and development is non-linear in nature: humanitarian needs may persist alongside recovery and state-building priorities. Links have to be made from the beginning to ensure coherence of strategies (both short- and long-term). Nevertheless, addressing this critical gap ultimately requires a stronger commitment by donors to fully recognize and effectively support early recovery as an important component of the overall humanitarian response. Donors and IASC alike have worked hard over the years to make CAPs more strategic; and early recovery should be seen as the key strategic element of CAPs in that it starts to engineer the end of the humanitarian crisis.

Systematic needs assessment and analysis is another ongoing challenge. As part of this MYR process, country teams are to develop specific, comprehensive needs assessment plans for the next four months, to feed into 2010 CAPs. Moreover, they aim to agree this plan with local donor representatives, so that it is clear who will fund them and who is to implement them. The method of any specific piece of needs assessment may be less important (provided that it is reliable) than orchestrating them in a comprehensive campaign that will provide a complete evidence base for the next phase of common, strategic humanitarian planning. With regard to early recovery, it is worth highlighting that needs analysis tools have improved. In some major recent flash appeals (Myanmar, Georgia), for example, humanitarian planning was smoothly joined with early recovery and recovery assessment and planning, which suggests that good opportunities and tools are at hand.

## CONCLUSION

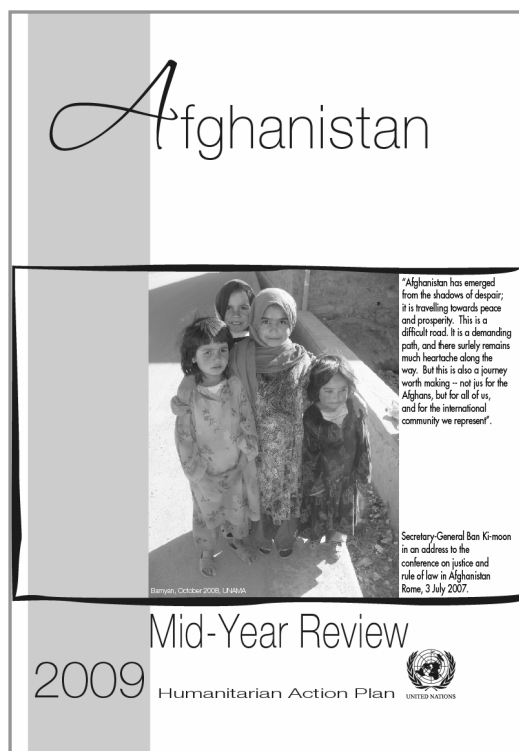
In the next six months, donor governments will determine their humanitarian aid budgets for 2010. Yet people around the world in desperate need require action sooner. If donors' remaining humanitarian budgets for 2009 do not amount to all the funding requirements in these appeals, the IASC urges, on behalf of people affected by conflict and disaster, that donors approve supplemental appropriations to close the gap. If rich country governments could find just a few more cents of humanitarian aid for every hundred dollars of national income, these appeals could be fully funded, and humanitarian aid could suffice to reach all those in need, on time.

---

<sup>5</sup> GHD Principle 9: "Provide humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of recovery and long-term development, striving to ensure support, where appropriate, to the maintenance and return of sustainable livelihoods and transitions from humanitarian relief to recovery and development activities." *Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship*, Stockholm, 17 June 2003.



# **2009 Consolidated Appeals and action plans at mid-year**



The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains dire. Many Afghans are food-insecure, vulnerable to natural disasters, and affected by the ongoing armed conflict.

Following two years of drought, more than seven million Afghans – a third of the population – are food-insecure. Although this year's harvest is predicted to be exceptionally good, many vulnerable Afghans, especially in the countryside, will remain dependent on food assistance because of their low purchasing power.

The ongoing armed conflict continues to affect the already highly vulnerable civilian population. The increased fighting in Afghanistan, together with the eruption of major hostilities across the border in Pakistan, creates a highly volatile regional situation with heightened humanitarian needs. There are now an estimated 235,000 IDPs in the country. Afghans in conflict-affected areas of the country often face enormous difficulties in accessing basic services, such as schools and health facilities. The conflict is also affecting basic economic and livelihood opportunities. Those Afghans who return from exile in neighbouring countries face enormous challenges re-integrating and are

often at risk of being displaced again.

Afghanistan also remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Earthquakes, droughts and floods are common. Heavy rains in March and April caused floods in the north, north-east, and west of the country, and earthquakes have killed dozens of people in Nangahar Province. Snowmelt patterns indicate that more flooding can be expected in July and August. These incidents underline the need for continued emergency preparedness for natural disasters among humanitarian partners in this disaster-prone country.

The insecurity in Afghanistan makes large parts of the country inaccessible for humanitarian organizations as the safety of their staff cannot be guaranteed. UN and NGO staff have witnessed an increase in security incidents.

Much of the funding level of the Humanitarian Action Plan to date (68%) is due to carry-over from last year. More donor funds are urgently needed, as many critical clusters remain severely under-funded. The trend for donors to under-fund critical sectors such as Health, Shelter/NFI, Agriculture and Water-sanitation is continuing (see table on next page) and requires urgent donor attention. Considering the particular context of Afghanistan with its threats and risks to humanitarian staff as well as civilians, special focus should also be placed on Safety & Security of Staff and Operations, and on Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

\*Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.



## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Common Services	18,453,738	30,987,038	10,996,680	35%	19,990,358	927,110
Education	12,465,490	17,394,371	24,902,582	143%	-7,508,211	-
Emergency Shelter	38,476,955	36,141,262	11,779,009	33%	24,362,253	-
Emergency Telecommunications	300,544	330,167	330,167	100%	-	-
Food Security and Agriculture	354,827,478	352,502,935	305,565,624	87%	46,937,311	-
Health	36,247,039	37,176,839	500,225	1%	36,676,614	-
Multi-Sector	-	42,106,632	14,489,802	34%	27,616,830	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	1,860,540	n/a	-1,860,540	-
Nutrition	7,823,698	6,769,364	1,271,380	19%	5,497,984	-
Protection	116,773,358	119,457,702	73,531,300	62%	45,926,402	1,948,511
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	18,612,853	22,862,337	8,323,952	36%	14,538,385	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>603,981,153</b>	<b>665,728,647</b>	<b>453,551,261</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>212,177,386</b>	<b>2,875,621</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements	Funding to Date	% Covered
Immediate	\$538 million	\$390 million	72%
High	\$72 million	\$52 million	72%
Medium	\$54 million	\$10 million	18%
Low	\$2 million	\$0 million	0%

### Contact

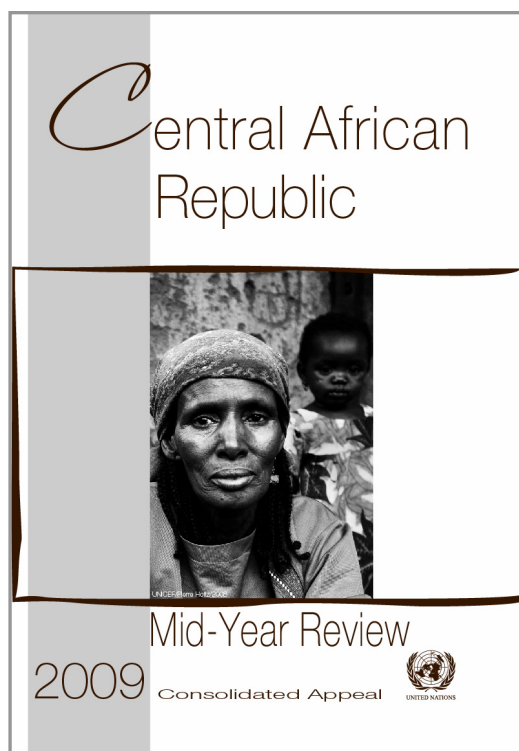
Mr. Robert Watkins

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Afghanistan

Kabul

Tel: +39-0831-246105

Email: [robert.watkins@undp.org](mailto:robert.watkins@undp.org)



The Central African Republic (CAR) is one of the poorest countries in the world and health indicators are among the worst on the African continent. Decades of conflict have left the country in ruins and saw an estimated 28,000 people uprooted by violence.

Over the last two years, tentative steps have been taken to resolve the internal armed conflict with the signing of peace accords between government and rebel groups in 2007 and 2008 and the 'Inclusive political dialogue' in December 2008 between the government, rebel groups, the political opposition and civil society. The optimism was short-lived however. By January 2009, fighting had resumed across the north, forcing nearly 24,000 people to once again flee their homes and villages. Many of the displaced, who sought refuge in makeshift shelters in the bush, had no access to clean drinking water or health facilities. Others were forced to flee to Chad and other neighbouring countries. New rebel groups have emerged amidst increasing ethnic tensions, and the peace process has stalled, with rebels accusing the government of failing to implement the peace accords.

Faltering steps towards peace, an upsurge in violence, a foundering economy and deterioration in the security situation have dampened hopes for an end to a humanitarian crisis that has plagued the country for more than a decade. Such instability and insecurity hampers access to displaced populations, posing an ongoing challenge to humanitarian relief efforts. Humanitarian agencies are responding faster than ever to needs across the country, increasing their reach into remote areas to provide life-saving assistance. As the institutions of peace-building are taking shape, agencies are providing shelter and support for those combatants who are choosing to join the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programme, as well as preparing communities as they move towards a new political reality. Education has become a major focus of the Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team and major successes have been achieved in bringing children back into the schoolrooms in CAR.

This mid-year review of the CAP 2009 presents the updated common humanitarian strategy for CAR based on prioritization of projects. Each of the 93 projects in this aid programme that still require funding for 2009 has been ranked as immediate, high or medium priority, according to ten clear criteria. It is noteworthy that the projects selected for the highest-priority category, "immediate," are collectively only 37% funded, while lower categories are actually somewhat better funded. Moreover the "immediate" category is highly exclusive, comprising only \$8 million of the appeal's total of \$97 million in funding requirements. Donors are therefore encouraged to ensure that the "immediate" category is fully funded.

The total revised amount requested for 2009 is \$97.3 million for an estimated caseload of 1,039,000 beneficiaries.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

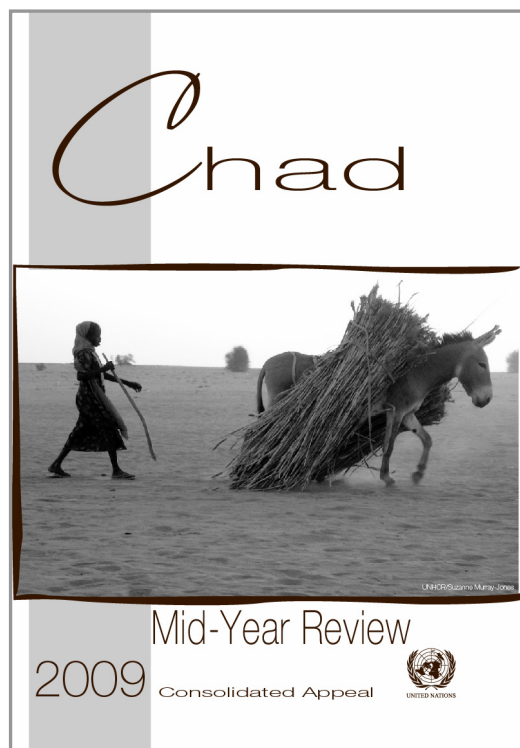
## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Coordination and Support Services	8,117,830	7,668,344	3,699,743	48%	3,968,601	
Early Recovery	8,461,230	6,811,541	1,977,711	29%	4,833,830	
Education	5,829,297	7,450,435	4,657,899	63%	2,792,536	
Food Security	43,008,095	36,137,747	24,904,721	69%	11,233,026	
Health	21,172,555	15,472,351	2,958,581	19%	12,513,770	
Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees	3,730,862	3,830,862	88,567	2%	3,742,295	
Not Yet Specified	-	-	1,120,847	n/a	-1,120,847	
Nutrition	9,686,054	5,170,057	3,191,292	62%	1,978,765	589,239
Protection	9,020,773	8,771,132	3,534,168	40%	5,236,964	
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,013,298	439,000	107,503	24%	331,497	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	6,440,743	5,506,006	3,332,880	61%	2,173,126	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>116,480,737</b>	<b>97,257,475</b>	<b>49,573,912</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>47,683,563</b>	<b>589,239</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
Immediate	\$8 million	\$3 million	<b>37%</b>
High	\$27 million	\$12 million	<b>45%</b>
Medium	\$62 million	\$32 million	<b>52%</b>

### Contact

Mr. Maimoussa Abari  
 UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., Central African Republic  
 Bangui  
 Tel: +236 61 32 70  
 Email: [maimoussa.abari@fao.org](mailto:maimoussa.abari@fao.org)



The humanitarian community in Chad continues to respond to a fragile humanitarian situation in eastern Chad with the provision of vital assistance to refugees from Sudan and CAR, IDPs, and to members of the host population most affected by the crisis. These efforts have contributed to ensuring that over half a million vulnerable people live in dignity despite the complex and difficult humanitarian and security environment.

Instability in Chad stems from the internal political crisis in the country and incorporates a regional dimension brought about by a proxy war between Sudan and Chad in which both governments accuse each other of harbouring and supporting each other's armed opposition groups. The slow progress in the efforts to consolidate peace and the failure of Chad and Sudan to implement mutual agreements and commitments has contributed to transforming eastern Chad into a theatre of persistent insecurity. This in turn disrupts the delivery of essential humanitarian services to affected populations and adds to the already challenging conditions in eastern Chad.

The regional crisis has left over half a million people in Chad heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance for their daily survival. Since January, thousands of refugees from CAR have fled to south-eastern Chad from fighting between Government and armed opposition forces in northern CAR. The volatile security situation in both Sudan and CAR, coupled with inadequate access to basic services in areas of return within Chad, remain major impediments to the return of refugees and IDPs to their areas of origin.

Despite these difficulties, as well as the operational constraints imposed by the terrain, distances, and the onset of the rainy season, there has been progress in meeting the objectives of the 2009 CAP. Some 20,700 Chadians have been assisted to return home, whilst IDPs and refugees living in camps have received a range of basic services including health, education, water and sanitation, and protection. Overcoming significant logistical constraints, food has been provided to over 255,000 Sudanese refugees, over 124,000 IDPs, and approximately 150,000 individuals among the local populations in the areas where refugees and IDPs are present. Early recovery has also progressed, promoting livelihoods, access to basic social services and reduction of the dependence on humanitarian assistance by IDPs and host communities.

However, much remains to be done, particularly in protection and assistance to enable the affected populations to attain sustainable self-reliance and reduced dependence on humanitarian aid. Of particular importance is timely support for agricultural inputs to returnees from IDP camps in need of seeds and tools to be able to cultivate and cut their dependence on humanitarian aid. Protection issues continue to be of great concern as vulnerable groups



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

are often targeted. Humanitarian aid workers are also targets of banditry, including looting of office compounds and residences, attacks, hijacking of vehicles, and personal attacks. The situation in Chad is further compounded by the scarcity of much-needed natural resources such as water and firewood.

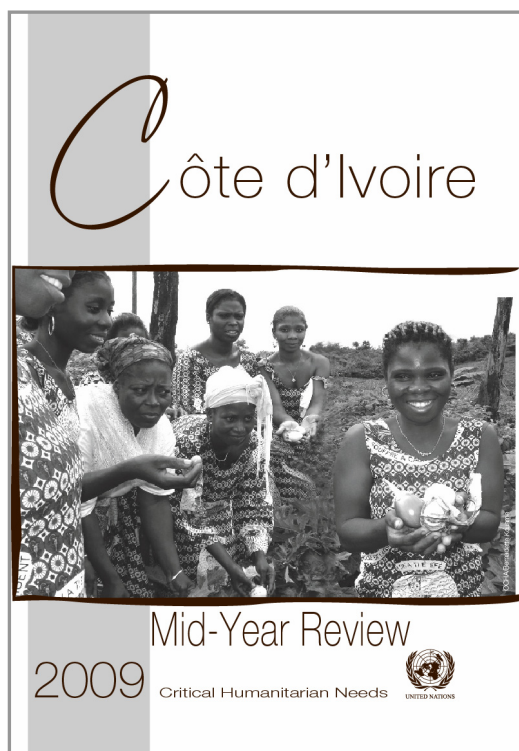
The 2009 CAP, originally requesting \$389 million, now requests \$400 million. Humanitarian action for the second half of 2009 will continue to focus on emergency relief needs, emphasizing self-sufficiency and developing local capacities.

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Agriculture and Livelihoods	10,617,369	10,617,369	324,995	3%	10,292,374	393,701
Coordination and Support Services	28,941,196	25,928,208	11,028,357	43%	14,899,851	735,000
Education	15,139,882	15,139,882	679,755	4%	14,460,127	-
Food Aid	186,395,097	189,446,632	156,333,596	83%	33,113,036	258,530
Health	16,371,222	16,969,431	1,926,425	11%	15,043,006	-
Mine Action	4,983,269	4,983,269	-	0%	4,983,269	-
Multi-Sector	96,010,235	105,476,987	28,730,155	27%	76,746,832	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	-	n/a	-	-
Nutrition	3,298,880	3,948,348	476,370	12%	3,471,978	-
Protection	6,855,000	6,855,000	681,138	10%	6,173,862	-
Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	178,200	178,200	-	0%	178,200	-
Site Management	950,000	950,000	-	0%	950,000	-
Water and Sanitation	19,200,000	19,430,050	3,596,442	19%	15,833,608	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>388,940,350</b>	<b>399,923,376</b>	<b>203,777,233</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>196,146,143</b>	<b>1,387,231</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
Very High	\$308 million	\$175 million	57%
High	\$62 million	\$14 million	22%
Medium	\$3 million	\$0 million	0%

### Contact

Mr. Kingsley Amaning  
 UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Chad  
 N'Djamena  
 Tel: +235 51 71 00  
 Email: [kingsley.amaning@undp.org](mailto:kingsley.amaning@undp.org)



Côte d'Ivoire has seen important achievements and some positive changes in the socio-economic sector during the political transition period, which started with the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement in 2007. Delayed twice before, a presidential election is now announced for 29 November 2009. As a sign of transition, financial institutions have made new commitments towards the country. However, these positive developments have not completely halted the degradation of social conditions resulting from five years of crisis and its impact on all aspects of Ivoirians' daily life.

Out of approximately 120,000 people internally displaced during the 2006-2007 inter-community clashes, an estimated 78,000 have voluntarily returned to their areas of origin in the western part of the country as of 31 May 2009. The funding received for Critical Humanitarian Needs has allowed protection monitoring teams to provide valuable information to partners in the field on humanitarian needs identified amongst returnees and host communities and for the continuation of social cohesion activities in sensitive areas. However, land disputes and an overall weak social fabric still pose a threat to the sustained pace of return of

the remaining internally displaced, and hinder the provision of durable solutions for returnees and host communities.

Response to high malnutrition rates continues to be a critical need in the north of the country. Assistance has so far reached 10,000 malnourished children under five and mothers. Collecting new data on malnutrition has been clearly identified as a priority and a new SMART survey\* will be conducted in July with the participation of all stakeholders. If possible, this should also be done in the western part of the country where malnutrition cases have been reported. This will allow for better-targeted actions in the second half of 2009.

A number of factors contribute to the problem of malnutrition in Côte d'Ivoire: food insecurity, limited access to quality health and social services, reduced access to quality food due to high food prices, lack of nutritional knowledge, and morbidity. Addressing those factors goes beyond emergency relief alone, but a quick eradication of malnutrition in Côte d'Ivoire is possible if resources are allocated in an integrated response in support of national response capacities. It is therefore this recovery approach that should prevail as of 2010 through the appropriate planning mechanisms such as the National Response Plan (*Plan de Riposte Nationale*) and the relevant sectors of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Upcoming elections might also trigger increased tensions and possibly movements of populations in some return areas. Protection, social cohesion, and emergency preparedness thus remain priority sectors of intervention for the remainder of 2009. In view of transition trends, the United Nations agencies and



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

\*Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions.



## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

NGOs have also planned for more medium- and longer-term initiatives aimed at providing access to basic social services and support to economic recovery of crisis-affected households through more sustainable approaches in line with national development priorities.

Over the next six months, the operational environment should be focused on the implementation of prerequisites for the elections to successfully take place. For humanitarian actors this means also giving priority to activities supporting the consolidation of peace. At the same time, it is equally important that emergency preparedness and risk mitigation be reinforced.

Humanitarian partners in Côte d'Ivoire have agreed that the current transitional context requires responses that are more anchored in recovery and development objectives, and coordination frameworks have been adapted to meet this new reality. Unless the situation changes dramatically, it is foreseen that no Critical Humanitarian Needs strategy or Consolidated Appeal will be prepared for 2010 and that the humanitarian strategy will give way to medium- and longer-term planning.

Critical Humanitarian Needs 2009 projects have so far received \$15 million (41%) of their total original financial requirements, including a \$2 million allocation from the CERF's Under-Funded Emergency window. The level of needs estimated in late 2008 for the year 2009 has not changed as an effort was made then to identify only critical necessities, but it is important to note that funding has been scarce especially for protection-related programmes, health, water/sanitation/hygiene, and coordination / support services.

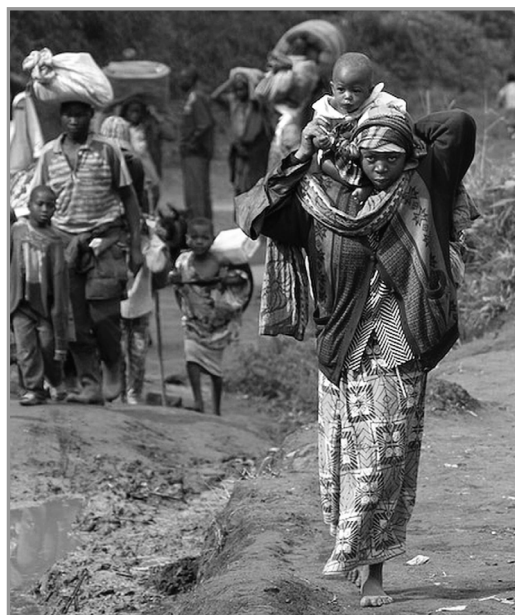
Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Coordination and Support Services	4,005,859	3,361,429	-	0%	3,361,429	-
Food Security and Nutrition	25,763,377	26,063,377	13,890,663	53%	12,172,714	-
Health	2,411,853	2,411,853	-	0%	2,411,853	-
Protection	4,116,906	4,067,262	1,000,003	25%	3,067,259	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	782,000	782,000	-	0%	782,000	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>37,079,995</b>	<b>36,685,921</b>	<b>14,890,666</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>21,795,255</b>	<b>-</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
Immediate	\$35 million	\$15 million	43%
High	\$0.2 million	\$0 million	0%
Medium	\$2 million	\$0 million	0%

### Contact

Mr. Georg Charpentier  
 Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Côte d'Ivoire  
 Abidjan  
 Tel: +225 20 31 74 02  
 Email: [georg.charpentier@undp.org](mailto:georg.charpentier@undp.org)





**Révision à Mi-Parcours  
Plan d'Action Humanitaire 2009**  
République Démocratique du Congo

Since the launch of the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) 2009, the humanitarian situation in DRC has been significantly affected by three major events: joint military operations between the DRC, Uganda and Sudan against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Haut Uélé district of Orientale Province, joint military operations between DRC and Rwanda against the *Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda* (FDLR) in North and South Kivu, and attacks on civilian populations by LRA and FDLR in Orientale and both Kivu provinces.

These armed confrontations have caused massive population displacements in the east of DRC increasing the number of internally displaced people to an estimated 1.72 million people. Civilian populations have suffered from violent attacks, pillaging, rapes and forced labour perpetrated both by rebel groups and the Congolese national army. Furthermore, humanitarian space has been severely constrained due to logistical challenges, increases in attacks against humanitarians and generalized violence in eastern provinces. Consequently, the humanitarian community was forced to constantly revise its contingency

plans and to establish a more permanent operational base in Dungu town (Haut Uélé province) to respond to the needs of more than 200,000 newly affected people.

The situation in DRC's western provinces remained relatively stable with certain emerging areas of concern such as the increase of sexual violence in Bas Congo, Bandundu and Kinshasa, the sharp deterioration of the economic situation and its effect on food security, and the fragile state of the health sector.

The priorities identified in the HAP 2009 continue to guide humanitarian action for the rest of the year. Targeting is decided on the basis of emergency threshold levels of the five key humanitarian indicators for DRC: mortality and morbidity rates, malnutrition levels, protection of civilians, population displacement, and return movements.

In the first half of 2009, the HAP received \$441 million or 53% of the originally requested \$831 million. \$79.7 million of these funds were allocated through the DRC Pooled Fund and the CERF. These contributions enabled humanitarian partners to, for example, provide emergency food assistance to more than one million people, distribute NFI kits to 54,299 households, provide 1,199,920 people with access to potable water, transport 8131 tons of cargo, and respond to 35 epidemics.

The review of identified needs and sectoral capacities confirmed that humanitarian needs remain immense throughout the country, necessitating increases in the funding requirements of the following sectors: food security (+26%), NFI/Shelter (+26%), Nutrition (+17%), Logistics (+6) and WASH (+5%). Humanitarian partners have assessed the revised requirements for the 2009 HAP MYR at \$946 million, of which funding to date covers 47%.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Community recovery	40,837,000	40,787,000	192,404	0%	40,594,596	-
Coordination	12,402,809	11,792,536	11,696,196	99%	96,340	-
Education	25,397,571	24,673,708	2,516,337	10%	22,157,371	-
Emergency shelter and NFI	63,771,100	80,834,555	10,977,262	14%	69,857,293	-
Food security	296,398,272	373,652,181	232,604,751	62%	141,047,430	2,252,031
Health	75,961,249	76,122,249	10,954,245	14%	65,168,004	-
Logistics	59,900,409	63,742,327	17,601,373	28%	46,140,954	-
Multi-Sector	-	-	28,955,197	n/a	-28,955,197	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	95,519,412	n/a	-95,519,412	3,867,651
Nutrition	55,574,609	65,341,699	8,366,867	13%	56,974,832	-
Protection	89,179,167	91,974,092	8,241,768	9%	83,732,324	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	111,583,496	117,331,895	13,399,910	11%	103,931,985	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>831,005,682</b>	<b>946,252,242</b>	<b>441,025,722</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>505,226,520</b>	<b>6,119,682</b>

### Contact

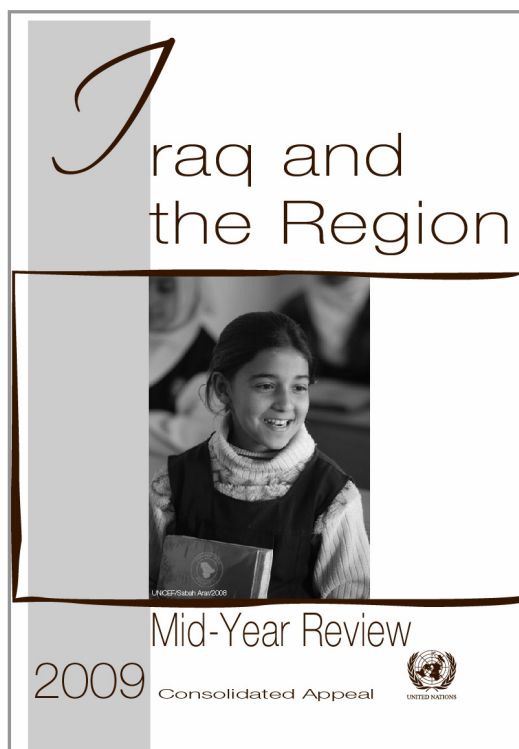
Mr. Ross Mountain

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Kinshasa

Tel: +1 212-963-0103, ext.5275 (tie-line through UN-New York)

Email: [mountain@un.org](mailto:mountain@un.org)



The humanitarian situation in Iraq remains precarious due mainly to insecurity and the difficulties of accessing those most in need. Many Iraqis continue to experience vulnerability despite the country's progressive but fragile transition from a context of large-scale, conflict-induced displacements towards early recovery and development. The Government of Iraq estimates that 2.9 million Iraqis are internally displaced, and governments hosting Iraqi refugees further estimate that 1.7 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries and beyond. In addition to the needs of the displaced, access to basic social services remains a challenge for many deprived communities that are equally in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. During the first half of 2009, the country witnessed key political developments and a lower level of violence than in previous years. However, these political and security gains have been tenuous and have not led to a substantial improvement in the delivery of basic services and the restoration of livelihoods. A recent upsurge in violence is an added complication. Civilians continue to be disproportionately affected by the ongoing violence and instability. The issue of protection – particularly for women,

children and some minority groups – remains a serious concern and is, in many cases, the origin of various unmet humanitarian needs.

Inside Iraq, the United Nations and NGOs continue to shift their operations towards addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable groups amongst the wider Iraqi population. The targeted communities include IDPs, returnees, female-headed households, widows, children, adolescents, the elderly, and other marginalized groups, including those affected by violence.

Across the region, the countries hosting Iraqi refugees continue to offer their hospitality and protection with support from the humanitarian community. Gradual improvements inside Iraq have not yet reached a level to enable large-scale voluntary and sustainable return to Iraq, although return of IDPs and refugees continued steadily in the first half of the year. As vulnerabilities are deepening due to economic conditions and the length of displacement, the United Nations and participating agencies provide an essential safety net of food, non-food and financial assistance for the most vulnerable. Concerted work with host governments has resulted in important protection gains relating to residency status and has ensured continued access to health care and education services in most countries. Agencies remain prepared to assist with voluntary return on a case-by-case basis, although resettlement will remain an important durable solution for more than 60,000 refugees in the region.

As part of the mid-year review, the 2009 Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the Region has been revised to better reflect current needs and trends. The overall aim is to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of all vulnerable Iraqis and to contribute towards the stabilization and early recovery efforts of the Government of Iraq and the



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

international community. The appeal comprises two pillars: Pillar I reflects the needs within Iraq; while Pillar II focuses on support to Iraqi refugees in the region and beyond. The combined requirements for both pillars of the 2009 Iraq CAP have now been set at \$650 million to take into account the evolving priorities and response strategies.

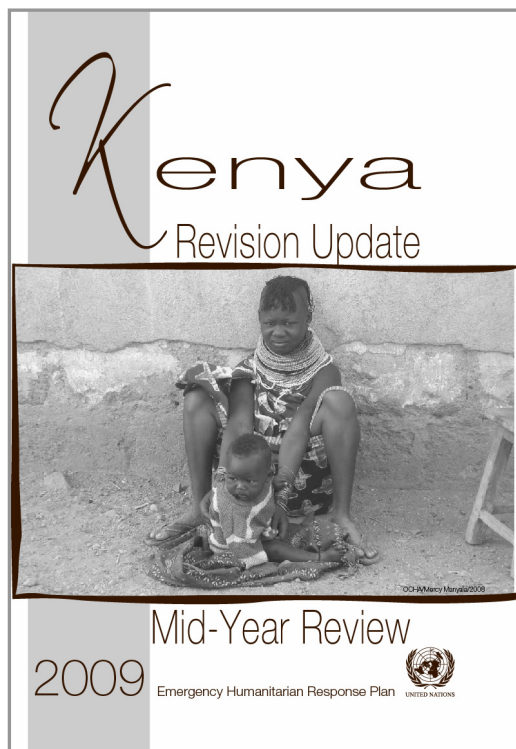
Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Agriculture	3,000,000	7,000,000	-	0%	7,000,000	-
Coordination and Support Services	40,423,617	40,025,543	18,682,758	47%	21,342,785	-
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	32,890,000	31,890,000	14,760,447	46%	17,129,553	-
Education	67,254,152	62,099,400	22,344,038	36%	39,755,362	-
Food	112,765,926	104,373,587	66,900,888	64%	37,472,699	-
Health	86,728,774	83,787,077	34,818,516	42%	48,968,561	-
Mine Action	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
Multi-Sector	48,779,968	62,214,210	27,358,015	44%	34,856,195	-
Not Yet Specified	-	8,000,000	6,996,270	87%	1,003,730	-
Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	66,724,685	86,422,334	33,401,970	39%	53,020,364	-
Shelter and Non-Food Items	68,116,316	145,608,217	45,084,273	31%	100,523,944	-
Water and Sanitation	20,329,321	18,682,329	6,496,847	35%	12,185,482	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,432,697</b>	<b>276,844,022</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>373,588,675</b>	<b>-</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
High	\$226 million	\$103 million	45%
Medium	\$83 million	\$0 million	0%

*\*only Pillar I has prioritised among its projects*

### Contact

Dr. Naeema Al-Gasseer  
 UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, *ad interim*, Iraq  
 Baghdad  
 Tel: +964 7901 944039  
 Email: [al-gasseer@un.org](mailto:al-gasseer@un.org)



In November 2008 humanitarian partners in Kenya launched the 2009 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) as a comprehensive strategy to meet the remaining needs of the internally displaced and those affected by escalating food and livelihood insecurity, and to assist the increasing number of refugees. The original plan comprised projects from more than 50 organizations and requested a total amount of \$389 million.

In the early months of the year the short rains assessment (SRA) revealed that, due to a convergence of factors, the extent and intensity of food insecurity had significantly exceeded the levels previously anticipated. These included the intensification of drought conditions in some parts of the country, sustained high food prices, livestock disease, inadequate food production, and growing vulnerability among the urban poor. The SRA revealed that a total of 3.5 million people required emergency food interventions (up from 1.3 million estimated in September 2008 as the planning figure for the 2009 EHRP). At the same time the assessment highlighted the need for longer-term non-food interventions aimed at enhancing and diversifying food production and improving livelihoods of those most at risk.

Another key element of the revision was the substantial refugee flows into Kenya, which are increasingly straining the already overstretched refugee camps in Dadaab. At the time of the revision in March 14,000 new arrivals had registered since the beginning of the year, and as of the end of May, this number had risen to 31,000. An additional 60,000 arrivals are expected before the end of the year that would increase the total population to 400,000. The more than 274,000 people hosted in the three Dadaab camps has exceeded intended capacity by three times.

In addition, humanitarian partners have continued to assist those who remain internally displaced or who have unmet needs arising from their displacement. Continued support for shelter, access to basic services, livelihoods, and peace and reconciliation remain among the priorities for these populations. It was therefore decided that a revision of the EHRP was necessary to meet additional needs in this area. In March the revised appeal was presented to the humanitarian community comprising projects from nine UN agencies and more than 40 NGOs and requesting a total of \$578 million.

Since this time, and as predicted, needs related to food insecurity and malnutrition, livelihoods, and refugees have continued to grow. In addition, cholera outbreaks in 27 districts of the country have also necessitated a quick and coordinated response. The growing needs in these areas and continued refugee arrivals necessitated a CERF grant of \$8.6 million in April from the rapid response window for assistance in these areas. Another CERF application was made in May to assist in the relocation of 10,000 Somali refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma.

In June, the Kenya Humanitarian Response Fund was launched to facilitate funding for rapid response, filling gaps, and early action. The fund launched



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

with initial contributions from Sweden of \$600,000 and the first round of disbursements is under way to assist in early action in the livestock sector and to address rising malnutrition rates among the urban poor. The fund aims to work within the objectives and strategies of the EHRP and has an initial target level of \$5 million.

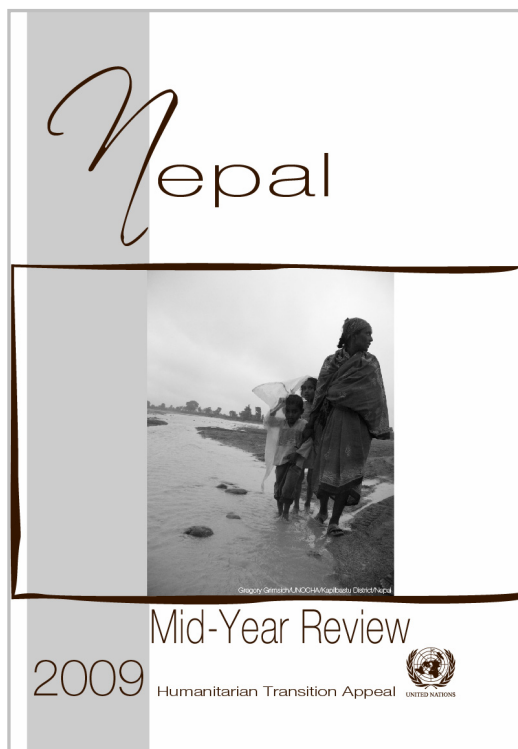
Overall, funding for the EHRP has been both slow and proportionately low in view of the overall level of need. To date the appeal has received \$217 million, covering **38%** of the total requirements. In addition, large disparities exist in funding levels between sectors. Four of the 11 sectors in the appeal are less than 20% funded, and urgent resources are required to fill substantial response gaps in these sectors.

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Coordination	8,302,804	8,131,783	617,450	8%	7,514,333	-
Early Recovery and Food Security	15,507,169	26,789,044	3,416,161	13%	23,372,883	-
Education	5,972,750	6,715,750	1,749,000	26%	4,966,750	-
Food Aid	172,752,615	255,901,859	106,858,966	42%	149,042,893	-
Health	10,517,903	10,602,540	2,297,903	22%	8,304,637	-
Multi-Sector (Refugees)	127,761,118	207,154,889	74,936,513	36%	132,218,376	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	11,094,657	n/a	-11,094,657	2,292,050
Nutrition	8,363,627	16,205,143	4,450,437	27%	11,764,706	-
Protection	13,595,557	13,557,677	1,842,244	14%	11,715,433	-
Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management	14,193,149	15,397,050	7,964,051	52%	7,432,999	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	11,853,000	15,351,776	1,516,412	10%	13,835,364	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>388,818,692</b>	<b>575,817,511</b>	<b>216,743,794</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>359,073,717</b>	<b>2,292,050</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
High	\$522 million	\$194 million	37%
Medium	\$53 million	\$11 million	21%

### Contact

Mr. Aeneas Chuma  
Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, Kenya  
Nairobi  
Tel: +254 20 62 44 62  
Email: [aeneas.c.chuma@undp.org](mailto:aeneas.c.chuma@undp.org)



Significant humanitarian needs remain in Nepal due to a combination of factors: a particularly severe winter drought, ongoing civil and political tensions, chronic underlying vulnerabilities, and susceptibility to sudden-onset natural disasters, compounded by the global financial, fuel, and food crises of the recent past.

Food insecurity in Nepal is widespread and pervasive, and has resulted in some of the worst nutrition conditions in the world. In recent years the number of people facing hunger in Nepal has been accelerating. On top of this, the 2008/2009 winter drought was the worst on record, causing significant crop losses and resulting in an estimated cereal deficit of more than 133,000 metric tons. The drought and the economic damage done by national strikes, the global financial crisis, and the ongoing high food and fuel prices since 2008 has in effect plunged the country into a 'silent emergency'. As of May 2009, 3.4 million people are highly food-insecure and in need of assistance due to the impact of the conflict, high food prices, and natural disasters.

In Nepal, high risk and vulnerability to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides add to the humanitarian challenge and calls for immediate action to alleviate the impact of sudden-onset emergencies. Preparedness activities are an integral part of the strategy to avert and mitigate loss of life and livelihoods.

Major political issues remain unresolved despite successful Constituent Assembly elections held in April 2008. The country is faced with prolonged disruptions due to intermittent unrest in Terai regions, delaying implementation of projects. Many persons are still displaced since the conflict, although some returned to their places of origin. Land and property rights and child protection also remain important concerns of the Protection Cluster.

The Humanitarian Country Team agreed that the three priorities set at the beginning of the year, focusing on response, preparedness and partnership, are still valid.

Key achievements include food assistance to 1.05 million food-insecure people in 35 districts. More than 70,000 flood IDPs were supported in camps until they could return to their communities of origin. In preparedness, the IASC contingency plan based on the cluster approach was revised and tested through an earthquake simulation hosted by the Government of Nepal. These activities resulted in strengthened partnerships with the Government and humanitarian partners.

The gap in funding has had several consequences. The health cluster in particular is of concern as under-funding has resulted in major NGOs either leaving the country or restricting their activities to a few districts or specific health areas and leaving gaps in the



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

availability of mobile health clinics and essential health care preparedness.

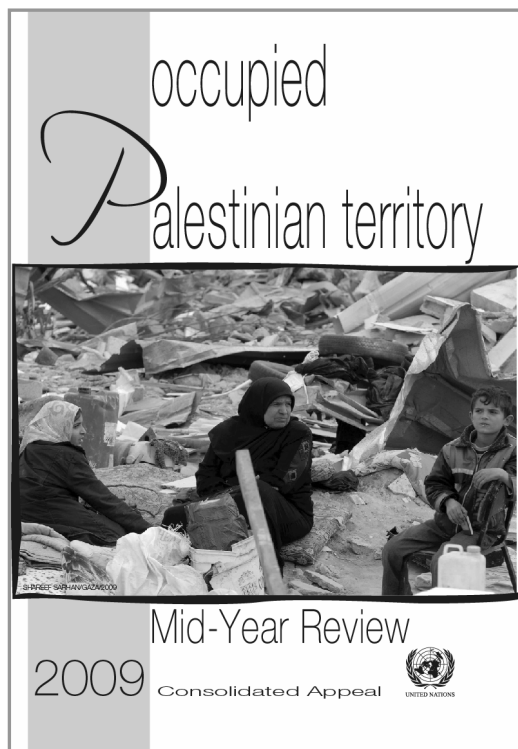
To date, response to the Appeal across sectors has been uneven. The large majority of funds have been for food assistance, while other sectors have received little or no funding. While food security remains a key area of concern, the UN and its partners request the donor community to ensure a multi-sector response, as articulated in the Appeal.

The 2009 Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal has been revised upwards to **\$145 million**. The revised amount represents increases attributed to the addition of 12 new and revised priority projects, mainly to cover the additional food insecurity needs resulting from the drought in the mid- and far west. A number of project budgets have been decreased in line with the remaining implementation period 2009. To date, \$74 million have been raised, and the humanitarian community in Nepal is currently seeking **\$71 million** to implement priority projects in 2009.

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	851,000	1,835,450	-	0%	1,835,450	-
Coordination	1,915,000	2,955,359	174,575	6%	2,780,784	-
Disaster Preparedness	5,581,600	4,156,600	-	0%	4,156,600	-
Emergency Education	617,000	675,269	-	0%	675,269	-
Food Security	70,129,000	109,472,279	67,970,027	62%	41,502,252	-
Health	5,724,546	3,290,214	369,831	11%	2,920,383	-
Mine Action	572,608	236,334	-	0%	236,334	-
Nutrition	3,324,223	2,238,442	-	0%	2,238,442	-
Protection	10,453,070	3,792,266	571,183	15%	3,221,083	318,584
Refugees (Multi-sector)	9,564,100	12,014,070	5,016,525	42%	6,997,545	-
Shelter	4,280,000	2,731,000	-	0%	2,731,000	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,014,275	1,917,465	-	0%	1,917,465	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>115,026,422</b>	<b>145,314,748</b>	<b>74,102,141</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>71,212,607</b>	<b>318,584</b>

### Contact

Mr. Robert Piper  
 UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Nepal  
 Kathmandu  
 Tel: +977 1 552 4366; +977 1 552 3200 ext. 1500  
 Email: [robert.piper@undp.org](mailto:robert.piper@undp.org)



During the first five months of the year, the overall humanitarian situation in the oPt continued to deteriorate, particularly in Gaza. On 27 December 2008, following a gradual escalation in violence since November – including a number of incursions and air strikes by the Israeli armed forces and an escalation of rockets fired at towns in southern Israel by Palestinian armed factions – Israel launched the large-scale military Operation “Cast Lead.” During the three-week-long military operations that ensued, more than 1,300 Palestinians were killed, including 300 children, and over 5,000 others were injured. Additionally, there were 13 Israeli fatalities, including three civilians, and 518 injuries, of whom 182 were civilians. Health, education, electricity, water and sanitation services were severely affected, and the overall level of food insecurity was projected to increase by 20% to 75%.

The situation has been further compounded by Israel’s continued restrictions on access since Hamas’ takeover of the Gaza Strip in May 2007 which have crippled the private sector, weakened livelihoods, infrastructure and essential services, and led to alarming levels of aid dependence. Five months after Operation “Cast Lead”,

access to essential goods including humanitarian goods remains severely restricted, which hinders the humanitarian response in all sectors including early recovery. The almost total ban on the importation of spare parts for water infrastructure means that 32,000 Gazans still have no or only limited access to clean water. The water and sewage networks cannot be rehabilitated, with possible consequences on public health.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, settlement activity, the construction of the Barrier and the entrenchment of the closure regime continue. While measures implemented by the Israeli authorities in the past few months have eased the flow of Palestinian traffic into a number of main cities, the system of access and movement restrictions is becoming more permanent. Israeli policies have resulted in increased hardship for Palestinian civilians, including land requisition, home demolitions, displacement, and restrictions on access to land and basic services. In East Jerusalem alone, the homes of an estimated 60,000 Palestinians are currently at risk of being demolished due to the current housing planning crisis. There is also a sharp rise in violence between Israeli settlers and Palestinian populations. In addition, agricultural and herding communities are facing the second consecutive year of serious water shortage.

Physical, administrative, and political divisions between Gaza and the West Bank remain; and no significant progress has been achieved with regard to the peace process and/or the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1860.

Overall, the strategic objectives identified at the end of 2009 and in the Flash Appeal remain unchanged. The Israeli restrictions on importing materials into Gaza remains a primary concern, as it prevents relief organizations from addressing some of the priority needs adequately. Under current access



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

conditions, more than 100 proposed CAP projects are likely to be either seriously delayed or impossible to implement. In order to resolve these restrictions, the Humanitarian Country Team has developed a normative Framework for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Gaza. The Framework outlines the key principles and parameters which all actors involved should follow to allow the unhindered and impartial delivery of humanitarian assistance in Gaza.

As of 18 June, the 2009 Consolidated Appeal for the oPt had received \$412 million or 51% of requirements. In this MYR, the funding requirements are decreased for seven clusters/sectors. Requirements increased in four clusters/sectors: Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance, Coordination and Support Services, Food Security and Nutrition, and Protection. In total, the organizations participating in this review process have reduced their overall requirements by approximately \$50 million. They now require **\$803 million** to address the most pressing needs of the populations in the oPt.

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Agriculture	25,156,876	49,695,027	17,904,965	36%	31,790,062	-
Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	133,303,318	145,342,314	67,832,613	47%	77,509,701	-
Coordination and Support Services	15,542,129	42,444,782	16,651,943	39%	25,792,839	1,157,837
Early Recovery	-	15,461,837	3,889,010	25%	11,572,827	-
Education	9,378,173	33,914,864	12,640,106	37%	21,274,758	-
Food Security and Nutrition	211,126,174	269,100,859	154,319,349	57%	114,781,510	-
Health	19,137,836	47,577,066	25,579,157	54%	21,997,909	1,238,652
Not Yet Specified	-	-	65,678,151	n/a	-65,678,151	6,273,200
Protection	39,013,078	51,617,318	13,207,371	26%	38,409,947	-
Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,000,000	116,576,134	25,489,920	22%	91,086,214	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17,641,953	31,520,412	8,656,373	27%	22,864,039	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>462,309,537</b>	<b>803,250,613</b>	<b>411,848,958</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>391,401,655</b>	<b>8,669,689</b>

*Note: these figures for requirements and funding differ slightly from those published in the Mid-Year Review, because of the time elapsed since it was published in early June (some weeks before the other mid-year reviews).*

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
A-High	\$731 million	\$322 million	44%
B- Middle	\$72 million	\$27 million	37%

### Contact

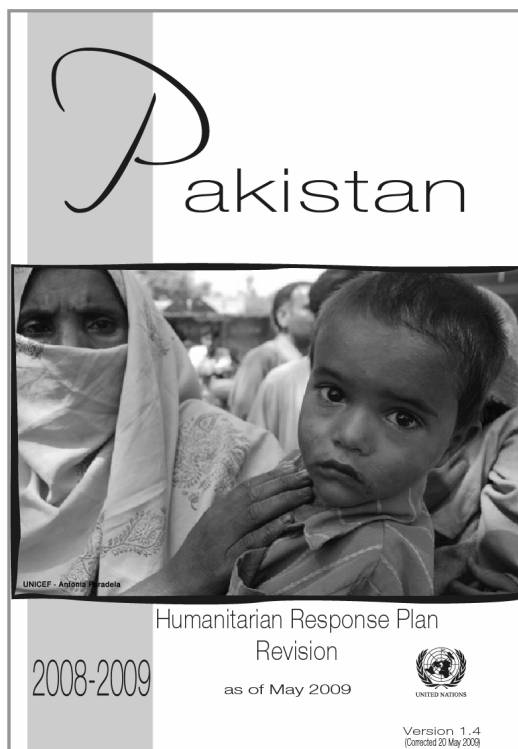
Mr. Maxwell Gaylard

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, occupied Palestinian territory

Jerusalem

Tel: +972 545 627 839

Email: [gaylard@un.org](mailto:gaylard@un.org)



In late April 2009, military operations in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province and Federally Administered Tribal Areas intensified, leading mass displacement of the civilian population. In a matter of weeks, almost two million people fled from their areas of origin in North West Pakistan. According to the latest registration information verified by the National Database and Registration Authority, the current number of people displaced is now two million. The registration verification process is continuing with only 280,000 families verified or only 52% of those who registered.

As the majority of IDPs are staying with host families, or in rented accommodation, this poses an important challenge for aid agencies to reach and identify populations in need. Recent assessments have shown that the high demand for health care and for water and sanitation has already stretched existing infrastructure to breaking point. As the strain on host communities grows and coping mechanisms diminish, many families are now moving to IDP camps. The large influx to certain camps has created the need for suitable land to establish new IDP camps and to decongest some existing sites.

Aid agencies are working to addressing needs of both IDPs in camps as well as those living in towns. 44 humanitarian hubs have been set up for IDPs – 34 located in host communities and 10 within the camps. The hubs are an innovative response and are especially effective in assisting the many IDPs outside the camps who are difficult to reach on a systematic basis. The hubs are being used to distribute non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits and food. At the same time, agencies are focusing on preparations for the monsoon season, targeting both camp IDPs and those with host families.

At the same time, some areas have been stabilizing and this has allowed a limited number of returns to take place, in particular Buner. Returns are being closely monitored by aid agencies and where appropriate and possible, and in respect of international principles, assistance may be offered.

The scale of the displacement that took place in April and May demands a greatly increased humanitarian response from the Government of Pakistan, UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs. It necessitated a second revision of the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) which was carried out in May 2009. The current version of the Appeal was launched on 22 May in Islamabad and 28 May in New York. The expanded humanitarian actions presented in this Revision bring the total funding requirement for the PHRP to **\$533,123,872**, though this was based on the May planning figure of only 1.5 million displaced, which is already surpassed. While relief agencies have responded quickly, funding levels have not kept pace. Funding



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
\*Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

remains hesitant with only \$230 million contributed and \$10 million pledged, or 42% of the Plan covered. Funds are urgently required to boost the relief effort for IDPs, including adequate food aid, shelter, cooking utensils, water and sanitation facilities, and health services. Aid operations in Pakistan currently cost almost \$2 million per day.

Noting the dynamics of the situation with the expansion of the conflict to new areas and possible actions to support limited returns, existing requirements are likely to be revised in the near future in line with the needs.

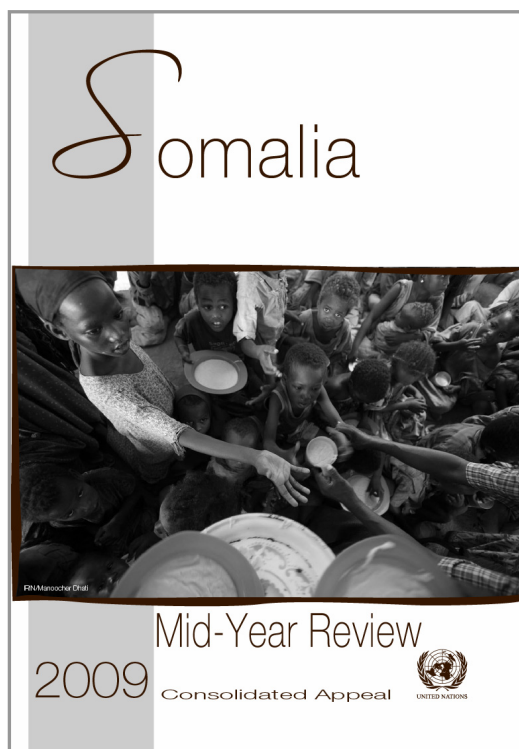
Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Agriculture	6,500,000	21,919,142	2,390,480	11%	19,528,662	-
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	17,325,562	41,042,491	25,159,949	61%	15,882,542	1,236,094
Coordination	460,600	8,534,051	2,835,953	33%	5,698,098	2,981,177
Early Recovery	1,060,000	28,616,871	961,004	3%	27,655,867	-
Education	3,311,200	23,250,130	3,851,608	17%	19,398,522	-
Emergency Shelter	255,750	114,252,741	18,815,003	16%	95,437,738	-
Food Aid	7,790,000	181,813,155	115,631,103	64%	66,182,052	1,856,764
Health	9,265,255	42,065,870	9,494,480	23%	32,571,390	-
Logistics Support Services	-	6,517,931	438,500	7%	6,079,431	1,500,000
Not Yet Specified	-	-	26,540,746	n/a	-26,540,746	2,652,520
Nutrition	2,112,386	5,106,951	4,416,847	86%	690,104	-
Protection	1,521,750	31,354,000	6,615,189	21%	24,738,811	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,500,000	37,950,000	12,824,249	34%	25,125,751	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>55,102,503</b>	<b>542,423,333</b>	<b>229,975,111</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>312,448,222</b>	<b>10,226,555</b>

*Note: these figures for requirements and funding differ slightly from those published in the Revision, because of the time elapsed since it was published in May (several weeks before the CAP mid-year reviews).*

### Contact

Mr. Martin Mogwanja  
Humanitarian Coordinator, Pakistan  
Islamabad  
Tel: +998 71 120 3451  
Email: [mmogwanja@undp.org](mailto:mmogwanja@undp.org)





At the end of 2008, major political changes such as the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops and the election of a new president generated a new political landscape that in the views of many constituted a step forward in implementing the peace process in Somalia. Humanitarian access showed some signs of improvement in early 2009. Mogadishu enjoyed relative calm and an estimated 75,000 displaced people returned home, expressing a hope and belief in the new political leadership and ongoing peace process.

However, before the political change was able to gain a foothold fighting broke out in Mogadishu between the Transitional Federal Government and various insurgent groups triggering fresh waves of displacement, loss of life, and further destruction of infrastructure (including assets belonging to aid agencies). As a result, the majority of recent returnees to Mogadishu were forced to flee again. The depth and severity of the IDP situation increased and the total number of 'new' IDPs in May alone was estimated at 128,000 people.

As of June, the presence of both international and national aid workers had declined in certain operational areas due to the temporary transfer of staff for reasons of security. Despite the high insecurity, aid distributions continued, primarily through partners, and in what was clearly a highly charged and dangerous environment. Responding to new displacements and possible returns in areas that are experiencing stability are amongst the main priorities for the remainder of the appeal period. As such the priorities of the humanitarian community in Somalia have not shifted significantly since the 2009 CAP was issued. Health priorities will include supporting the expansion of primary and secondary health care and continuing Child Health Days. Furthermore, expanding sustainable water programmes and emergency feeding programmes will be essential to respond to the nutrition crisis given the prevailing drought conditions. Support to livelihood activities will be required for displaced people and poor pastoralist households. In the education sector, meeting the needs of IDP communities will continue to be a priority for the protection for vulnerable children.

As a result of analysis during the mid-year review, CAP requirements for the remainder of the year will be revised downwards by \$70 million (8%) to \$849 million. The main reductions come in the sectors of Food Aid, Agriculture and Livelihoods, and Health. This revision reflects both revised priorities and what are feasible targets within the remainder of the appeal period.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

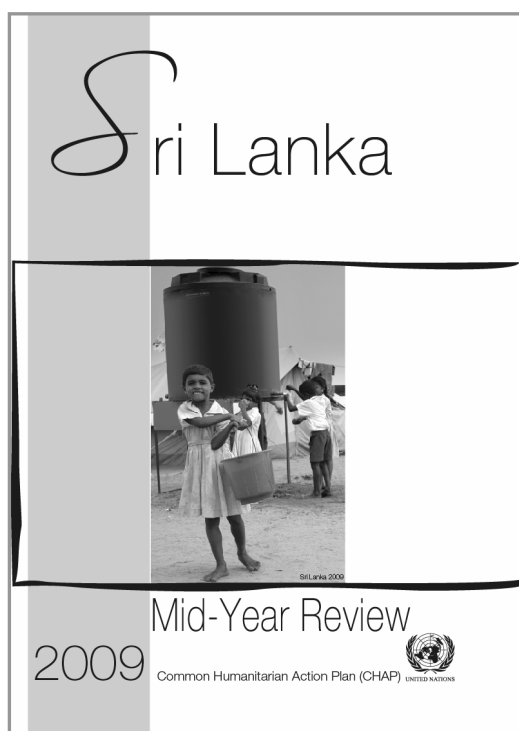
## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Agriculture and Livelihoods	65,137,607	58,421,482	6,664,256	11%	51,757,226	-
Education	29,062,338	29,443,836	3,141,841	11%	26,301,995	-
Enabling Programmes	30,452,841	29,983,309	9,342,896	31%	20,640,413	1,789,256
Food Aid	544,263,112	475,376,040	328,300,212	69%	147,075,828	-
Health	43,830,888	39,227,025	4,737,851	12%	34,489,174	3,809,743
Logistics	25,565,236	31,047,833	15,343,609	49%	15,704,224	-
Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter	45,070,082	45,070,082	3,576,085	8%	41,493,997	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	5,504,175	n/a	-5,504,175	-
Nutrition	67,557,955	63,290,778	30,781,785	49%	32,508,993	-
Protection	32,105,551	41,698,979	7,380,035	18%	34,318,944	-
Water and Sanitation	35,798,939	35,798,939	6,669,901	19%	29,129,038	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>918,844,549</b>	<b>849,358,303</b>	<b>421,442,646</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>427,915,657</b>	<b>5,598,999</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
High	\$669 million	\$370 million	55%
Medium	\$88 million	\$26 million	29%
Low	\$54 million	\$10 million	18%

### Contact

Mr. Mark Bowden  
 UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Somalia  
 Nairobi  
 Tel: +254 20 425 5201  
 Email: [mark.bowden@undp.org](mailto:mark.bowden@undp.org)



The landscape in Sri Lanka changed dramatically during the first half of the year. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) continued its advance into the remaining territory held by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in the Northern Vanni region until mid-May, when the final battles were fought in a small strip of coastal land. On 18 May the GoSL announced the end of combat operations, concluding the 26-year-long conflict. The large and sudden influxes of civilian populations during the final stages of the conflict have created significant challenges in addressing the needs of the nearly 285,000 newly displaced people accommodated in temporary sites in northern Sri Lanka.

The large and sudden influxes of civilians from the conflict zone have created significant challenges in addressing the needs of the nearly 285,000 newly displaced people, accommodated in temporary sites in Northern Sri Lanka. The GoSL is providing significant resources such as land clearing, drainage, electricity, water supply, etc. to assist the displaced populations. The Humanitarian Country Team in Sri Lanka, in consultation with the GoSL, donors

and agencies involved in humanitarian relief and early recovery activities, have agreed on an amended scenario based on these latest events.

Priority for humanitarian assistance currently centres on the displaced population of nearly 285,000 in the North, primarily in Vavuniya but also in Mannar, Trincomalee and Jaffna. Cluster priorities identified based on needs and critical gaps are in Water and Sanitation (WASH), Shelter, Food, Health, Nutrition, Education and Protection. The projects aim to address urgent basic, life-saving and life-sustaining needs.

Whilst the focus of the response remains on the emergency relief for IDPs in the North, the Mid-Year Review also highlights the important linkages between humanitarian and early recovery activities for anticipated and ongoing return areas, with assistance for up to 100,000 to support the GoSL's plan to return the majority of IDPs to their places of origin before the end of the year. Important projects are included for Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (ERI) and Agriculture in support of returns in Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya North. Demining activities including Mine Risk Education are also included as an integral part of a successful return process.

The Mid-Year Review introduces new projects and revisions to existing ones. The total revised funding requirements amount to approximately \$270 million for 185 projects. At mid-year the Sri Lanka CHAP 2009 has received nearly \$97 million (36% against the revised requirements), leaving a funding gap of \$173 million. Humanitarian funding outside the CHAP currently stands at nearly \$40 million bringing the total contributions to the humanitarian response in Sri Lanka to \$137 million.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



# Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

## CHAP 2009 - Updated as of 08 July 2009

**36 % funded**

- includes North and East operations  
- includes Early Recovery activities

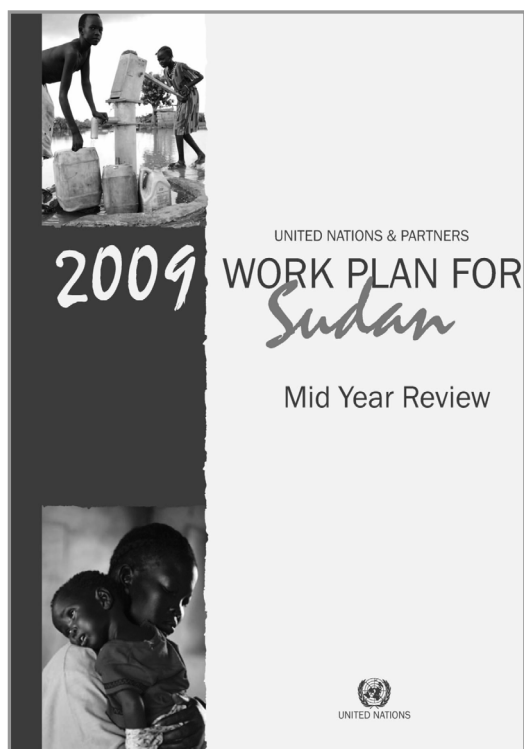
Revised Funding requirements  
USD 270,055,118  
Funds Received  
USD 96,960,653



Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
A-Immediate	\$212 million	\$88 million	42%
B-High	\$51 million	\$7 million	14%
C-Medium	\$7 million	\$0 million	0%

### Contact

Mr. Neil Buhne  
UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Sri Lanka  
Colombo  
Tel: +94 11 2580691  
Email: [neil.buhne@undp.org](mailto:neil.buhne@undp.org)



The update of the United Nations and Partners 2009 Work Plan marks a moment of transition. The events of early 2009 have changed the operational environment for humanitarian actors in Sudan and given rise to a review of stakeholders' actions. Key aspects of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement – the census, disarmament / demobilization / reintegration, and the Interim Abyei Administration – are advancing the movement towards recovery. However, each of these benchmarks has been offset by continued challenges. Insecurity and conflict have caused displacement and protection concerns in the Three Areas, southern Sudan and Darfur. Access to vulnerable people to ensure delivery of basic and life-saving services remains a challenge, especially in rural and isolated communities. The loss of Sudanese and international NGO capacity in early March has altered the humanitarian community's ability to implement programmes, challenging stakeholders to both respond to immediate life-threatening gaps and identify sustainable solutions.

Meeting humanitarian needs and responding to crises have been the objectives of the first half of 2009, and they will

remain so for the rest of the year. The United Nations and national and international NGOs, in cooperation with the Government and donors, have responded to life-threatening needs by providing 104,500 metric tons of food assistance, feeding more than six million children, providing chlorinated water to more than a million people, maintaining health facilities and servicing nearly 1.3 million outpatients. This work has prevented meningitis and polio outbreaks in Darfur and southern Sudan, mitigated the long-term effects of malnutrition in children under five, promoted the well-being of persons at risk and enabled preparations for the rainy season. While noting these successes, the loss of capacity has highlighted vulnerabilities in ensuring that humanitarian needs are met and early recovery is promoted.

The situation provoked by the removal of NGOs in northern Sudan resulted in Joint Government-UN assessments in Darfur and the Three Areas. Immediate life-threatening needs were addressed and intense dialogue between stakeholders laid the groundwork for closer collaboration. Broader engagement of stakeholders in an enhanced high-level committee, strengthened cluster coordination and monitoring, and recruitment and resource mobilization to fill capacity gaps are examples of areas where the United Nations and Partners are solidifying their work for the remainder of 2009 and beyond.

The international community has generously contributed \$1.2 billion to the Work Plan's humanitarian and early recovery programmes, or 56% of the revised requirements, to date in 2009. In addition, Government contributions have sustained salaries for critical health and water services in Darfur. Nonetheless, gaps persist across all sectors.

Southern Sudan witnessed increased violence with the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army and inter-tribal conflict. In this situation of political instability and severe emergency indicators, the role of the international community to provide a safety net throughout the transition to recovery is paramount.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

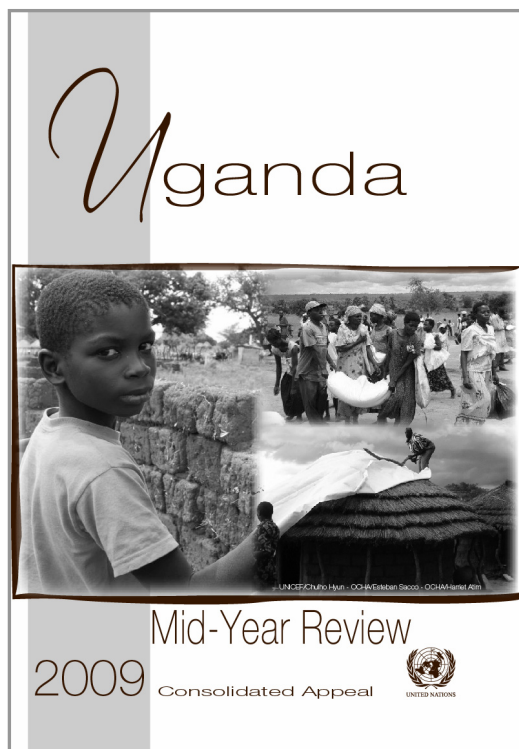
Continued insecurity and risks to the population cannot be assuaged by the nascent Government of southern Sudan. A crisis in public financing and inadequate administrative and legislative capacity limit the role of the Government in ensuring the delivery of basic services to all people, particularly the rural, isolated and vulnerable. Persistent funding gaps have reduced humanitarian programming, and for the remainder of 2009 UN and Partners have identified critical activities that represent a minimum level of assistance required to address emergency needs.

For the remainder of 2009, a particular focus will be strengthening humanitarian coordination and accountability in the wake of the 4 March decision, especially as the critical hunger gap arrives, and the potential for drought and insecurity trends continue. Key life-saving activities remain essential in Darfur, while gaps in livelihoods and education each remain areas of concerns. The total unmet requirement for the remainder of 2009 is \$916 million. Requirements have shifted from \$2.2 billion in early January to approximately \$2.1 billion at mid-year. UN and Partners assessed projects in light of funding shortfalls and changing operational context, resulting in this re-adjustment. The most significant reduction is in Food Security and Livelihoods, due to decreases in commodity prices associated with general food delivery programmes and funding shortfalls in livelihood and agricultural initiatives. Several sectors have slightly increased requirements due to costs associated with the removal of NGOs and newly identified needs.

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development	130,074,290	137,923,815	44,705,620	32%	93,218,195	-
Common Services and Coordination	128,714,905	124,295,700	63,977,589	51%	60,318,111	-
Cross-sector Support for Return	63,657,160	53,287,510	10,902,978	20%	42,384,532	-
Education and Culture	208,896,818	214,405,370	73,411,689	34%	140,993,681	-
Food Security and Livelihoods	978,817,878	850,148,217	657,794,817	77%	192,353,400	-
Health and Nutrition	267,218,903	287,859,562	107,601,059	37%	180,258,503	-
Mine Action	92,379,833	86,281,355	68,228,115	79%	18,053,240	-
Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter	52,296,761	60,749,307	24,524,649	40%	36,224,658	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	28,114,891	n/a	-28,114,891	1,097,878
Protection and Human Rights	107,122,127	102,525,831	33,881,805	33%	68,644,026	655,000
Water and Sanitation	159,990,367	171,980,518	60,735,615	35%	111,244,903	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2.189 bn</b>	<b>2,089 bn</b>	<b>1,174 bn</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>915,578,358</b>	<b>1,752,878</b>

### Contact

Ms. Ameerah Haq  
 Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Sudan  
 Khartoum  
 Tel: +249 187 08 6091  
 Email: [ameerah.haq@undp.org](mailto:ameerah.haq@undp.org), [haga@un.org](mailto:haga@un.org)



Although some humanitarian assistance requirements are giving way to a transition to recovery and development, many key needs in northern Uganda remain poorly addressed. Some 1,600,000 individuals across the Acholi, Teso and Karamoja sub-regions will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance in 2009. With overall funding standing at 45% of requirements, some organizations are considering closing operations which will seriously affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance and provision of basic services.

The majority of the nearly two million IDPs in Lord's Resistance Army-affected northern Uganda, whose welfare constituted the crux of the crisis and response, have left the camps: 65% now live in their villages of origin, and 15% in transit sites outside the camps. Many of the over 425,000 who remain in camps are among the most vulnerable members of the population and require continued humanitarian assistance. Moreover, the returned population continues to experience vulnerability directly related to their displacement. Continued, tightly-defined humanitarian assistance is needed to support the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs, in particular to

redress weak existing infrastructure and capacity for basic social services.

In the Karamoja region, systematic marginalization over several decades and a lack of development, compounded by insecurity and environmental shocks, have created cyclical periods of humanitarian need within a predominantly development crisis. Food, nutritional and livelihood security is deteriorating rapidly in a climate-changed environment where the increasing frequency of drought and booming demographic growth raise doubt as to the sustainability of current livelihoods, even in the absence of future shocks. Food assistance was distributed to 984,000 IDPs, returnees and almost 6,000 malnourished persons in the Acholi sub-region as well as to some 160,000 vulnerable households in Karamoja. Similarly, in Teso sub-region, the lingering impact of conflict and lack of economic investment have combined with susceptibility to a variety of natural hazards to leave the population of 16,000 who remain in IDP camps extremely vulnerable. Finally, Uganda continues to host some 150,000 refugees, primarily from the DRC and Sudan, while potential causes of future instability have not been eliminated.

The validity of the strategic objectives were confirmed in the MYR process and they are expected to remain applicable for the 2010 CAP. Priorities for the rest of 2009 include boosting food and livelihood security, enhancing access to water and sanitation in areas of return, increasing immunization coverage and effective disease surveillance and response, and facilitating return and functional capacity of displaced schools. Uganda continues on the difficult path to recovery. Success in solidifying the peace will greatly depend on adequate support the timely provision of humanitarian assistance to ensure basic needs are met.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

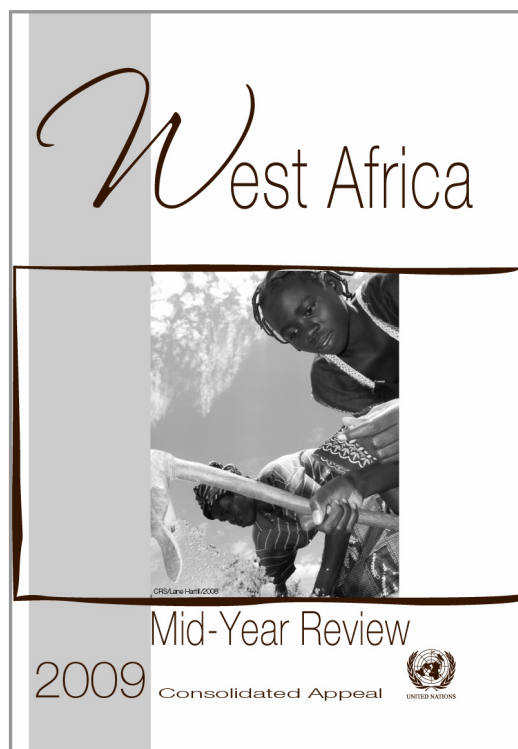
Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Coordination and Support Services	8,061,093	7,760,793	2,650,140	34%	5,110,653	599,520
Education	3,887,366	3,287,161	-	0%	3,287,161	-
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	121,129,774	145,076,988	84,666,528	58%	60,410,460	1,615,272
Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	23,089,753	23,551,003	2,260,507	10%	21,290,496	479,616
Multi-Sector (Refugee Programme)	20,343,260	20,443,260	9,760,378	48%	10,682,882	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	599,520	n/a	-599,520	1,252,919
Protection	28,403,741	27,280,871	5,268,042	19%	22,012,829	507,165
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	20,373,112	19,373,113	4,918,150	25%	14,454,963	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>225,288,099</b>	<b>246,773,189</b>	<b>110,123,265</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>136,649,924</b>	<b>4,454,492</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
A – Responds to Primary Strategic Objective by Region	\$163 million	\$72 million	<b>44%</b>
B – Responds to Secondary Strategic Objective by Region	\$66 million	\$36 million	<b>55%</b>
C – Responds to Tertiary Strategic Objective by Region	\$18 million	\$1 million	<b>6%</b>

### Contact:

Mr. Theophane Nikyema  
 UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Uganda  
 Kampala  
 Tel: +256 41 34 52 90  
 Email: [theophane.nikyema@undp.org](mailto:theophane.nikyema@undp.org)





Alongside some noticeable progress – notably the effort undertaken by stakeholders and states in the region to improve coordination through preparedness and contingency planning exercises and increases in national capacities to mitigate and respond to emergencies – the first six months of the year witnessed important humanitarian emergencies in the region.

By mid-May the region had suffered, a meningitis epidemic which affected some 67,000 persons, killing 3,000, and a measles outbreak with 35,000 reported cases which has killed some 250 people. Both showed not only the fragility and high vulnerability of the population, but also the lack of preparedness and capacity to respond to rapid onset, or to medium- to large-scale emergencies. At the same time, high food commodity prices continued to affect the region and had serious consequences on the most vulnerable groups and a direct impact on the already high rates of malnutrition. The start of the lean season, along with other global trends such as the financial crisis, the impact of climate change, and epidemics, may further worsen the situation.

On the political front, whilst a number of countries have achieved in the last few years a measure of peace and stability, they are still struggling with the longer-term effects of past conflicts and instability. Military *coups d'état* (Mauritania, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau), constitutional changes to extend presidential mandates (Niger), and social unrest or uncertainty surrounding political elections are worrying indications of the potential for a deterioration in regional stability with possible cross-border humanitarian implications.

The nature of the issues at stake implies that the humanitarian communities' priorities in West Africa should continue to focus on emergency humanitarian response, on linkages between relief and development, on advocacy for hidden and neglected vulnerabilities, and on strengthening preparedness and response mechanisms and tools. The four priority areas agreed by the humanitarian community (Food Security and Nutrition; Health; Protection and Population Movements; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) during the elaboration of the 2009 West Africa Consolidated Appeal will continue to be the backbone of humanitarian action in the region. A fifth priority area, comprising coordination, information management and support services, will continue to ensure principled humanitarian response and the provision of support and services to all stakeholders involved in humanitarian action.

As of 25 June the 2009 CAP has received \$176,157,688 (49%) of its initial requirements of \$361,040,474. The low level of financing ensures that needs remain substantial across most priority sectors. While the Food Sector, which represents 61% of the 2009 CAP requirements, has received \$151,766,138 (69%) of its requirements, the WASH sector received only \$778,786 (6%), and health only \$3,434,066 (22% of original requirements). The Mid-Year Review includes 14 new projects as well as revisions of existing projects which bring the total



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created 05 November 2007.

## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

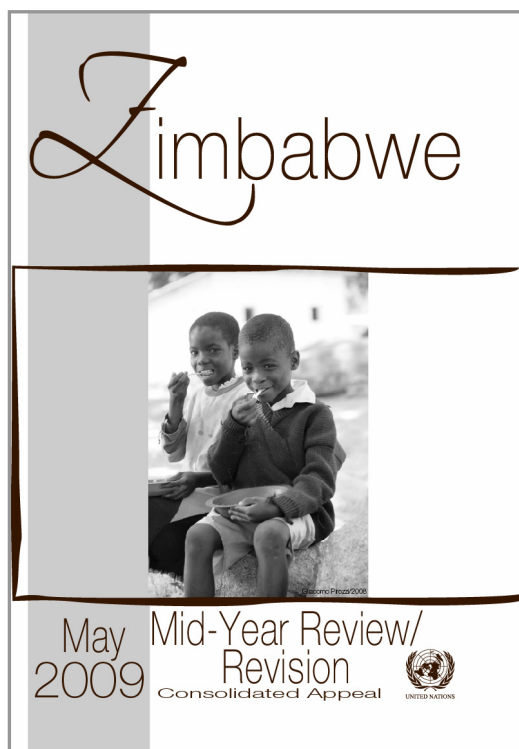
funding requirements to \$392 million, an 8.5% increase mainly due to increased food and nutrition needs.

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Coordination / Information Management and Support Services	49,338,969	30,405,913	8,020,291	26%	22,385,622	-
Food Security and Nutrition	220,596,203	265,616,743	151,766,138	57%	113,850,605	2,533,052
Health	15,663,789	21,195,477	3,434,066	16%	17,761,411	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	530,503	n/a	-530,503	-
Protection	62,191,033	62,191,033	11,627,904	19%	50,563,129	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	13,250,480	12,585,570	778,786	6%	11,806,784	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>361,040,474</b>	<b>391,994,736</b>	<b>176,157,688</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>215,837,048</b>	<b>2,533,052</b>

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
High	\$299 million	\$141 million	47%
Medium	\$42 million	\$14 million	33%

### Contact

Mr. Hervé Ludovic de Lys  
 Head of OCHA Regional Office for West Africa  
 Dakar, Senegal  
 Tel.: +221 338 698 501  
 E-mail: [delys1@un.org](mailto:delys1@un.org)



The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe deteriorated sharply after the launch of the 2009 Consolidated Appeal in November 2008. The country-wide cholera outbreak and spike in food insecurity during the lean season aggravated an already difficult socio-economic environment of hyper-inflation and collapsed basic social services. The humanitarian response provided in Zimbabwe so far this year has contributed to saving lives by containing the cholera outbreak, providing food and agricultural assistance to vulnerable populations, and supporting vital social services including health, water and education at a critical time, despite enormous operational difficulties.

Important developments on the political and socio-economic front have taken place this year and given rise to cautious optimism. The country's humanitarian needs nevertheless remain staggering. The Zimbabwe Mid-Year Review was undertaken slightly early this year and launched on 1 June 2009 to reflect the significant changes in context and needs in a timely manner.

While successive Consolidated Appeals have underlined the urgent need for assistance in water and sanitation, health, education, and protection, most sectors continued to suffer from lack of support. The progressive decline and dilapidation of these sectors is one of the main reasons the cholera outbreak spread uncontrollably and claimed over 4,200 lives. It is from there that the concept of 'humanitarian plus' activities emerges. It includes activities that are transitional in nature, but which in the context of Zimbabwe are considered time-critical and life-saving. The revised CAP also incorporates an acknowledgement that if assistance is to be effective, the humanitarian response must be de-linked from political concerns.

The magnitude of the economic decline and erosion of sources of livelihood is such that it is unlikely the humanitarian needs in the country will lessen in the short term. In view of the changing context, a total of \$718 million is required for the revised CAP, of which 36% has been received to date.





## Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

Sector	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% Funding coverage	Unmet requirements (\$)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Agriculture	58,633,789	142,408,264	4,652,908	3%	137,755,356	7,598,648
Coordination and Support Services	9,179,467	9,436,875	2,868,204	30%	6,568,671	200,000
Early Recovery / Livelihoods	11,678,328	11,221,539	-	0%	11,221,539	-
Education	29,665,400	74,555,400	237,526	0%	74,317,874	-
Food	319,620,314	288,512,398	183,661,836	64%	104,850,562	-
Health	45,432,226	82,610,961	34,676,148	42%	47,934,813	-
Multi-Sector	30,935,735	31,160,081	626,922	2%	30,533,159	-
Not Yet Specified	-	-	2,000,000	n/a	-2,000,000	400,000
Nutrition	10,277,040	10,132,040	984,877	10%	9,147,163	-
Protection	12,326,038	13,224,462	2,964,776	22%	10,259,686	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	21,931,780	55,368,232	27,610,133	50%	27,758,099	97,345
<b>Total:</b>	<b>549,680,117</b>	<b>718,630,252</b>	<b>260,283,330</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>458,346,922</b>	<b>8,295,993</b>

*Note: these figures for requirements and funding differ slightly from those published in the Mid-Year Review, because of the time elapsed since it was published in early June (some weeks before the other mid-year reviews).*

Priority Designation	Requirements*	Funding to Date	% Covered
High	\$675 million	\$255 million	38%
Medium	\$44 million	\$3 million	6%

### Contact

Mr. Agostinho Zacarias  
 UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Zimbabwe  
 Harare  
 Tel: +263 4 792 687  
 Email: [agostinho.zacarias@undp.org](mailto:agostinho.zacarias@undp.org)

# Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

## ANNEX: DETAILED FUNDING TABLES FOR 2009

### 2009 Appeals (and similar humanitarian action plans) Summary of Requirements and Funding per Appeal

as of 25 June 2009

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective 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)
Afghanistan Humanitarian Action Plan 2009	603,981,153	665,728,647	453,551,261	68%	212,177,386	2,875,621	48,578,025	90%	502,129,286
Central African Republic CAP 2009	116,480,737	97,257,475	49,573,912	51%	47,683,563	589,239	4,438,792	92%	54,012,704
Chad CAP 2009	388,940,350	399,923,376	203,777,233	51%	196,146,143	1,387,231	20,068,451	91%	223,845,684
Côte d'Ivoire Critical Humanitarian Needs 2009	37,079,995	36,685,921	14,890,666	41%	21,795,255	-	-	100%	14,890,666
Democratic Republic of the Congo HAP 2009	831,005,682	946,252,242	441,025,722	47%	505,226,520	6,119,682	33,331,479	93%	474,357,201
Iraq and the region CAP 2009	547,342,759	650,432,697	276,844,022	43%	373,588,675	-	9,214,370	97%	286,058,392
Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2009	388,818,692	575,817,511	216,743,794	38%	359,073,717	2,292,050	20,525,088	91%	237,268,882
Madagascar Flash Appeal 2009	35,732,550	29,692,550	10,288,360	35%	19,404,190	-	2,023,622	84%	12,311,982
Namibia Flash Appeal 2009	2,724,380	2,724,380	1,913,330	70%	811,050	-	1,325,803	59%	3,239,133
Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2009	115,026,422	145,314,748	74,052,638	51%	71,262,110	318,584	370,928	100%	74,423,566
occupied Palestinian territory CAP 2009	462,309,537	803,250,613	411,848,958	51%	391,401,655	8,669,689	121,509,362	77%	533,358,320
Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008-2009	55,102,503	542,423,333	229,975,111	42%	312,448,222	10,226,555	107,220,639	68%	337,195,750
Somalia CAP 2009	918,844,549	849,358,303	421,442,646	50%	427,915,657	5,598,999	32,596,601	93%	454,039,247
Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2009	155,536,622	270,055,118	96,960,653	36%	173,094,465	11,838,396	40,725,175	70%	137,685,828
Sudan CAP 2009	2,189,169,042	2,089,457,185	1,173,878,827	56%	915,578,358	1,752,878	65,951,732	95%	1,239,830,559
Uganda CAP 2009	225,288,099	246,773,189	110,123,265	45%	136,649,924	4,454,492	12,413,502	90%	122,536,767
West Africa CAP 2009	361,040,474	391,994,736	176,157,688	45%	215,837,048	2,533,052	18,544,497	90%	194,702,185
Zimbabwe CAP 2009	549,680,117	718,630,252	260,283,330	36%	458,346,922	8,295,993	175,898,844	60%	436,182,174
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,984,103,663</b>	<b>9,461,772,276</b>	<b>4,623,331,416</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>4,838,440,860</b>	<b>66,952,461</b>	<b>714,736,910</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>5,338,068,326</b>

**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.

# Humanitarian Appeal 2009: Mid-Year Review

## 2009 Appeals (and similar humanitarian action plans) Summary of Requirements and Funding per Sector

as of 25 June 2009

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

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding (commitments, contributions, carry-over)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	<div> <div>Funding (commitments, contributions, carry-over)</div> <div>Unmet Requirements</div> </div>
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C		0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
Agriculture	718,853,700	847,143,187	145,751,626	17%	701,391,561	10,933,881	
Coordination and Support Services	402,276,300	449,119,220	179,097,833	40%	270,021,387	9,125,238	
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	408,870,330	465,869,379	149,671,263	32%	316,198,116	-	
Education	347,946,900	448,380,730	108,291,754	24%	340,088,976	-	
Food	3,181,510,617	3,473,912,150	2,590,639,475	75%	883,272,675	11,451,573	
Health	932,878,312	1,079,978,773	329,850,575	31%	750,128,198	6,500,650	
Mine Action	203,722,610	204,348,285	141,219,316	69%	63,128,969	1,185,495	
Multi-Sector	485,257,896	665,318,822	252,631,813	38%	412,687,009	1,236,094	
Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	433,723,166	482,481,700	123,707,076	26%	358,774,624	2,243,765	
Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	8,384,058	13,671,657	4,088,258	30%	9,583,399	-	
Sector not yet specified *	53,970,000	44,845,634	256,160,461	571%	- 211,314,827	22,478,420	
Shelter and Non-Food Items	314,074,008	665,486,042	168,508,560	25%	496,977,482	-	
Water and Sanitation	492,635,766	621,216,697	173,713,406	28%	447,503,291	1,797,345	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,984,103,663</b>	<b>9,461,772,276</b>	<b>4,623,331,416</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>4,838,440,860</b>	<b>66,952,461</b>	

\* "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. Requirements for this category are those of pooled funds which can be used in any sector. Funding shown in this category, however, is for flexible funds to agencies as well as to pooled funds; hence funding exceeds requirements.

## Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organizations 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 organizations (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 mobilization 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 mobilization. An update, 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](http://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.***

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)  
PALAIS DES NATIONS  
8-14 AVENUE DE LA PAIX  
CH – 1211 Geneva

TEL: (41 22) 917.1636  
E-MAIL: CAP@UN.ORG  
[HTTP://WWW.HUMANITARIANAPPEAL.NET](http://www.humanitarianappeal.net)