

Humanitarian Appeal



2011

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)
Mid-Year Review





SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

ACF	Handicap Int'l	MEDAIR	UNAIDS
ACTED	HELP	Mercy Corps	UNDP
ADRA	HelpAge	MERLIN	UNDSS
AVSI	International	MSF	UNESCO
CARE	Humedica	NPA	UNFPA
CARITAS	IMC	NRC	UN-HABITAT
CONCERN	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNHCR
COOPI	IOM	OHCHR	UNICEF
CRS	IRC	OXFAM	UNMAS
CWS	IRIN	Première Urgence	UNRWA
DRC	Islamic Relief	Save the Children	WFP
FAO	Worldwide	<i>Solidarités</i>	WHO
GIZ	LWF	TEARFUND	World Vision Int'l
GOAL	Malteser	Terre des Hommes	

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2011 Consolidated Appeals and Ongoing Flash Appeals (as of 8 Jul 2011)



In 2011, tens of millions of people will need emergency aid to survive. Consolidated and Flash Appeals ask for the resources needed to provide them with timely essential assistance.

\$7.9 billion

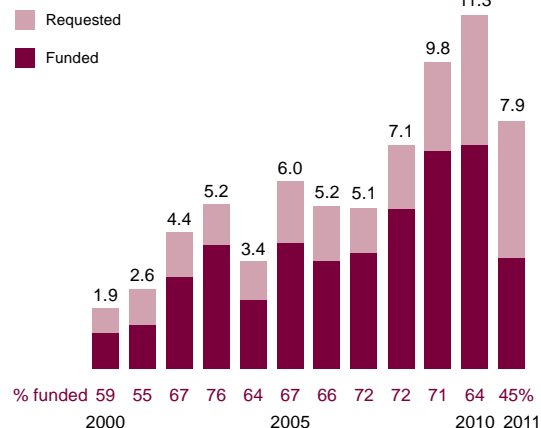
is required in 2011

\$3.6 billion

has been funded in 2011

45% funded

Total funding per year in billion US\$



Creation date: 8 Jul 2011 Sources: Financial Tracking Service.

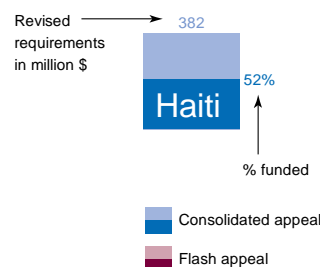
Feedback: ochaavmu@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int http://fts.unocha.org www.humanitarianappeal.net

Acronym: Cdl (Côte d'Ivoire), EHAP (Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan), EHRP (Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan), FA (Flash Appeal), HAP (Humanitarian Action Plan) HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan)

2011 appeals sorted by % funded

a. Philippines - Mindanao	9 % funded
b. Côte d'Ivoire EHAP	21
c. West Africa (excl. Liberia and Cdl)	25
d. Zimbabwe	29
e. Djibouti Drought Appeal	30
f. Niger	31
g. Republic of South Sudan	34
h. occupied Palestinian territory	38
i. Central African Republic	43
j. Chad	46
k. Kenya EHRP	47
l. Somalia	47
m. Yemen HRP	48
n. Democratic Republic of the Congo	49
o. Liberia EHAP 2011	50
p. Namibia FA	51
q. Haiti	52
r. Sri Lanka Floods FA	52
s. Sudan	55
t. Regional FA for the Libyan Crisis	60
u. Afghanistan	63

Funding requirements in 2011 in million US\$



INTRODUCTION

Humanitarian country teams in each crisis with a consolidated appeal (or comparable concerted action plan) have completed their mid-year reviews, compiling information on outputs to date compared to the targets stated in their plans for 2011, analyzing key humanitarian indicators and trends, re-calibrating their strategies and re-validating the detailed operational plans and funding requests. This document summarizes trends, innovations, and (in the second part) each country's mid-year review.

The most worrying development is the drought in the Horn of Africa. Major parts of several countries are already at crisis stage of food availability, nutrition (global acute malnutrition rates in some zones being twice the emergency threshold), and livestock survival. The appeals for Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti (and to some extent Sudan and South Sudan) address emergency drought-related needs.¹ (Chad and Niger are also in food security and nutrition crises, in part because of drought, which their appeals also address.) For most of these appeals, the drought is not causing the funding requirements to increase significantly at mid-year, largely because the drought was anticipated or already happening at the time of CAP development in late 2010. However full funding of the updated requirements is essential to respond to this worsening emergency.

The humanitarian situation in Yemen is exacerbated by expanding unrest and political strife in the capital and elsewhere, on top of the older conflict in Sa'ada and a generalized food insecurity crisis. The Côte d'Ivoire appeal is presenting increased requirements as it extends its planning and budgeting horizon through 2011 and expands its scope now that the end of conflict permits greater access. There are major reductions in funding requests for Haiti and Afghanistan, not so much due to a substantive re-assessment of humanitarian needs, but more to a re-examination of where to draw the boundaries of humanitarian needs in these appeals and the re-designation of some proposed actions as reconstruction or development. Finally, in many countries with vulnerable populations, high prices of food and other commodities are causing stresses that, for the most vulnerable, are likely to cross the line into outright humanitarian need.

The mid-year reviews are primarily exercises in monitoring, and the clusters and humanitarian country teams (HCTs) continue to show improvements in monitoring practices. Monitoring achievements and impact against clearly stated and measurable targets is the fundament of consolidated appeal monitoring, and an important part of the collective accountability of the international humanitarian system.

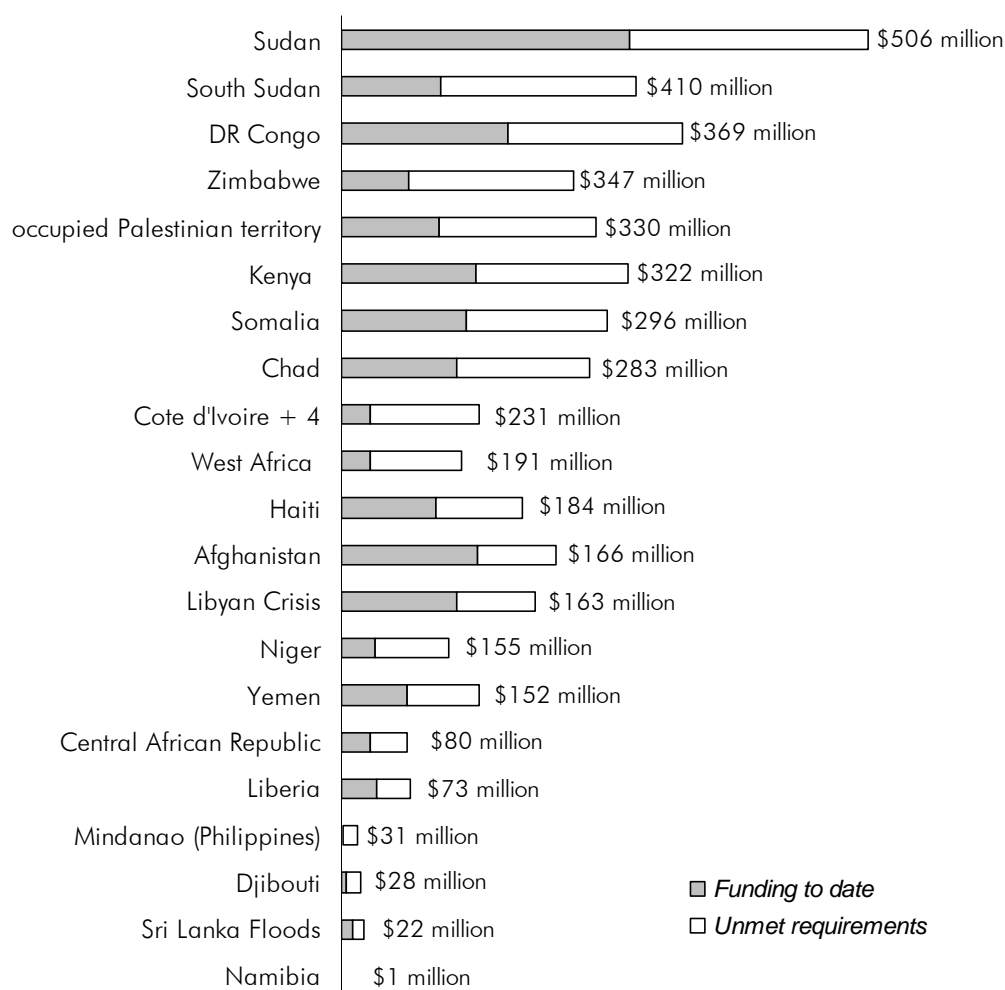
Another form of monitoring and accountability that was introduced across 12 humanitarian appeal countries in 2011 was the IASC Gender Marker. This Marker allowed targeted response and more visibility for donors and aid organisations on how projects across all of the sectors are designed and implemented to take account of the distinct needs and realities of women, girls, boys and men affected by crisis.

Appeal funding to date in 2011 is slightly off the pace of recent mid-years, in absolute terms and in proportion to requirements. The IASC hopes that donors will find the resources to fulfil

¹ Ethiopia is also severely affected; plans and requirements for its humanitarian needs are presented in the ["Ethiopia: Humanitarian Requirements 2011 - Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Document,"](#) available on Reliefweb.

their standards of accountability. In particular, the fact that worldwide consolidated appeal requirements are slightly less now than at previous mid-years should not be taken as a signal to decrease funding commensurately; instead, donors should take this opportunity to close funding gaps as never before.

2011 appeals: unfunded requirements at mid-year



GLOBAL FOOD PRICES

Food prices are on a rising trend. International prices of most agricultural commodities rose sharply throughout the second half of 2010, reached an all-time high in February 2011, and have remained close to that level. Although the speed of food price increases has slowed in recent months, the outlook is for upward pressure to continue in the medium-term future.

The rises are primarily the result of supply-side shocks, mainly related to adverse weather in key producing regions. However, there are also a number of fundamental factors that are pushing prices upwards, including growing demand for food because of rising global population and incomes, increasing scarcity of the natural resources needed for food production (especially water), and the negative effects of climate change. Rising prices have also been part of a general commodity boom driven by a continued improvement in global economic prospects, which has also raised energy prices.

The effects of rising international prices on local markets are extremely variable. There are often time lags in the transmission of price changes to the local level, and the magnitude of local price changes depends on each country's reliance on imports, the proportion of each commodity in its overall diet, and the status of local production. Not all regions are currently affected by rising global food prices. For example, in a number of countries, including in Africa except the Horn, 2010 grain harvests were above average, leading to stable local prices. The price of rice on the international market has not risen because of generally good harvests in Asia.

Nevertheless, high international food prices are putting a strain on household budgets in many countries. According to the World Bank, the increase in food prices since mid-June 2010 has led to an estimated 44 million net addition to the global number of poor people. The increase in food prices has also deepened poverty for many of the 1.2 billion people who were already living below the extreme poverty line of \$1.25 a day. WFP estimates that the basic cost of the food basket has increased in 44 of 63 countries monitored during the first quarter of 2011 and is currently more than 10% above the 5-year average.

Higher food prices reduce the purchasing power of the poor, especially in countries where stubbornly high unemployment already diminishes their ability to secure adequate food supplies. Moreover, high prices make for more poverty, hunger and the risk of instability. For poor households that already spend as much as 60-80% of their (less than \$2 per day²) incomes on food, adapting to higher prices can involve significant reductions in quantity and quality of nutrition. The effects of rising international prices on countries already facing humanitarian crisis is therefore of great concern.

Increases in fuel and food prices also stoke inflation, which threatens economic recovery in many countries. They also add substantially to operating costs of humanitarian agencies responsible for providing food assistance. Additional resources are needed to maintain responses and ensure adequate nutritious foods for existing beneficiaries, as well as to cover the costs of responding to new beneficiaries who need humanitarian aid because of the impact of higher prices.

² All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding figures are as reported by donors and/or recipient organizations as of 30 June 2011.

Any significant disruption to food supplies in coming months, for example because of weather-related crop failures, could have severe implications for food security during the remainder of 2011 and 2012. With many countries already struggling with elevated domestic food prices, the results of 2011 harvests will be decisive in determining future prices. Given the situation of sharply reduced inventories and modest global production increases, world prices are likely to remain high and volatile.

Addressing global food security will require a range of actions that address the immediate needs of the food-insecure plus the structural causes of hunger. Humanitarian response to the global rise in food prices is reflected in the CAPs and their mid-year reviews. The response is perhaps more substantive than funding requests imply: in fact, only the Kenya, Yemen, Zimbabwe and Côte d'Ivoire appeals are seeing a significant rise in their funding requests for food assistance, food security, agriculture and livestock at mid-year.

HORN OF AFRICA DROUGHT

The Horn of Africa is in the most severe food security emergency in the world today. Over ten million people in drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda are severely affected, with no likelihood of improvement until 2012. This is a 30% increase since the beginning of 2011. The situation is continuing to deteriorate, and the number of people in need will increase. In some areas, 2010-2011 has been the driest period in 60 years.

The eastern Horn of Africa has had two consecutive seasons of significantly below-average rainfall, resulting in one of the driest years since 1995. Crops have failed, substantial livestock mortality has occurred, and local cereal prices are very high. More than seven million people in the sub-region need humanitarian aid and emergency levels of acute malnutrition are widespread. The current humanitarian response is insufficient to prevent further deterioration.³

Following a complete failure of the 2010 October-December rains and related harvests, the 2011 March-May rains began late and fell erratically. In some areas of northern Kenya and southern Somalia, rainfall was less than 30% of the 1995-2010 average. Excess livestock mortality of 15-30% has been reported across the region, with mortality levels as high as 40%-60% in localized areas, especially for cattle and sheep. Staple cereal prices remain much higher than last year and are approaching or have exceeded record levels. In southern Somalia, red sorghum prices have risen up to 240% over the last year. The combination of extremely high food prices and average to below-average livestock prices and wages has substantially eroded purchasing power in pastoral, cropping, and urban areas. In the Juba region of Somalia, for example, the barter value of one cow plummeted from 430kg to 161kg of maize between May 2010 and May 2011.

Given the losses of crops and livestock, reduced purchasing power, and shortfalls in emergency response – plus conflict, interrupted trade flows, and limited humanitarian access in the eastern Somali region of Ethiopia and southern Somalia – poor households across all livelihood zones in the sub-region are unable to protect their livelihoods. In southern Ethiopia and some marginal cropping and pastoral areas of Somalia, poor households are unable to

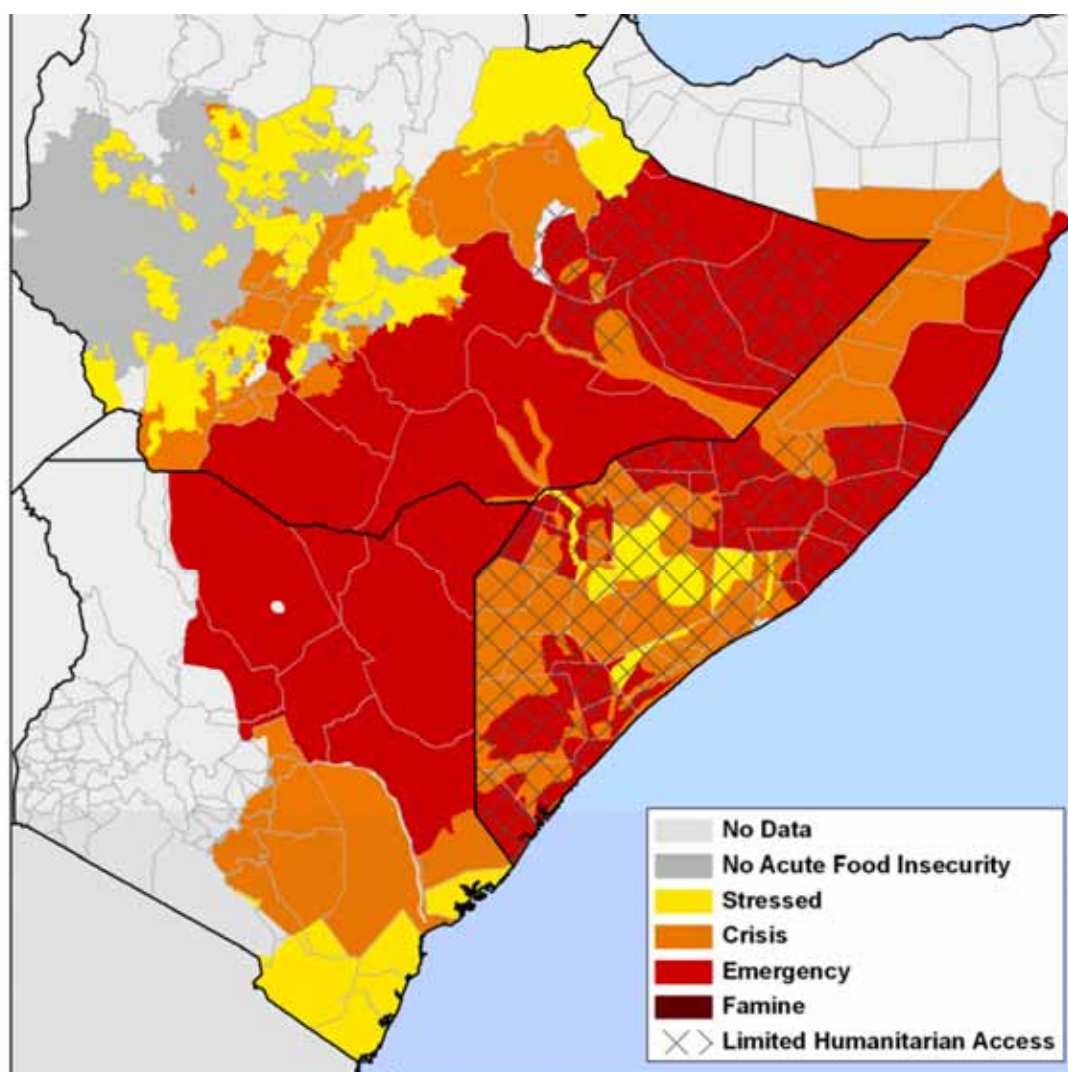
³ Much of this section's text is adapted, with thanks, from FEWSNET East Africa Food Security Alert, 7 June 2011.

acquire the basic food supplies needed for survival. Recent nutrition surveys indicate global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 27.5%, 24%, and 23% in Mandera Central (Kenya), Meda Welabu of Bale (Ethiopia), and Wajir East (Kenya), respectively. Nutrition surveys and rapid assessments in southern Somalia suggest that GAM prevalence remains above 20% across the region, with levels possibly as high as 30% in some pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Gedo, Juba, and Middle Shabelle.



Maize crops wilting in March 2011, Kathonzweni division, Makueni district, Kenya. (OCHA, 2011)

Most likely food security outcomes, July-September 2011



Source: FEWS NET

Child malnutrition rates in the worst-affected areas are more than double the emergency threshold of 15%, and are expected to rise. Almost half the children arriving from southern Somalia in refugee camps in Ethiopia are malnourished, and those arriving in Kenya are little better. High mortality rates among children are reported. Eleven districts in Kenya also report malnutrition rates above the emergency threshold. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes are struggling to keep pace.

Food prices in the region have risen substantially, pushing many moderately poor households over the edge. Retail food prices have been rising since the below-normal short rains in late 2010. They are also affected by global increases. The price of grain in affected areas in Kenya is 30% to 80% more than the five-year average. In Ethiopia, the consumer price index for food increased by almost 41% from May 2010 to May 2011. Price increases have now reached other markets in the region. In Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia further price increases are expected, but might ease somewhat following the long rains harvests later in the year.

Drought-related displacement and refugee flows are increasing. Every month on average in 2011, some 15,000 Somalis flee their country and arrive in Kenya and Ethiopia. Conflict has been a fact of life for them for years; it is the drought that has taken them to breaking point. Many have walked for days, are exhausted, in poor health, desperate for food and water, and arriving in a worse condition than usual. Overcrowding in Kenya's Dadaab camp complex, the largest refugee settlement in the world, is severe and prevents refugees from getting the assistance they need. There is reportedly an upsurge in sexual violence against women. The arrival of refugees is also putting pressure on limited resources in Ethiopia and Djibouti. In addition, drought is exacerbating school drop-out rates, disease prevalence in both humans and livestock, and tension and conflict from competition over scarce resources.

In all affected areas, the response must be scaled up. Governments, donors and aid agencies need to do more to prevent a further deterioration of the situation. Humanitarian operations in parts of the region are also limited by insecurity and inadequate access in some areas. There should also be increased support for longer-term recovery and disaster risk reduction actions in areas that are now experiencing increasingly frequent and devastating droughts in order to promote greater resilience and full recovery.

The appeals for countries in the Horn (Kenya, Somalia, and Djibouti) are tackling the drought situation. (See the country summaries beginning on page 30.) The mid-year increases in funding requirements in relevant clusters are moderate, in large part because the drought was already under way or anticipated when these 2011 CAPs were developed in late 2010, and response programmes were therefore built in from the start. Djibouti's appeal is wholly a drought appeal. In the case of Somalia, access and security constraints put limits on the feasibility of response, so the HCT is retaining its disciplined approach and not asking for an increase of funds which it could not implement.

Requirements and funding in relevant clusters for appeals in countries affected by Horn drought

	Cluster requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% funding coverage
Kenya				
Agriculture and livestock	33,153,036	4,034,847	29,118,189	12%
Food aid	129,949,729	136,969,113	-7,019,384	105%
Food aid for refugees	91,201,066	76,471,980	14,729,086	84%
Nutrition	55,694,268	6,895,956	48,798,312	12%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	14,026,680	3,932,415	10,094,265	28%
Flexible funding (potentially available to these clusters)		822,644	n/a	
Subtotal for Kenya	324,024,779	229,126,955	94,897,824	71%
Chad				
Agriculture and livelihoods	20,454,109	6,091,896	14,362,213	30%
Food assistance	190,587,830	155,993,272	34,594,558	82%
Nutrition	15,451,605	6,864,360	8,467,245	45%
Water and sanitation	20,237,043	4,023,354	16,213,689	20%
Flexible funding (potentially available to these clusters)		1,250,000	n/a	
Subtotal for Chad	246,730,587	174,342,882	72,387,705	71%
Djibouti				
Agriculture and livestock	6,540,918	749,596	5,791,322	11%
Food aid	16,230,614	9,727,842	6,502,772	60%
Health and nutrition	7,672,500	659,559	7,012,941	9%
Water and sanitation	2,381,606	479,012	1,902,594	20%
Subtotal for Djibouti	32,825,638	11,616,009	21,209,629	35%

Niger				
Food security	105,173,294	29,086,249	76,087,045	28%
Nutrition	60,616,120	29,682,326	30,933,794	49%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,797,500	-	3,797,500	0%
Subtotal for Niger	169,586,914	58,768,575	110,818,339	35%
Somalia				
Agriculture and livelihoods	68,837,096	16,091,249	52,745,847	23%
Food assistance	199,405,662	124,957,307	74,448,355	63%
Nutrition	35,516,685	13,830,756	21,685,929	39%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	51,143,617	24,378,657	26,764,960	48%
Flexible funding (potentially available to these clusters)		20,693,125	n/a	
Subtotal for Somalia	354,903,060	199,951,094	154,951,966	56%
South Sudan				
Food security and livelihoods	118,376,343	70,085,062	48,291,281	59%
Nutrition	34,466,692	17,115,636	17,351,056	50%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	72,361,457	19,155,989	53,205,468	26%
Flexible funding (potentially available to these clusters)		12,657,906	n/a	
Subtotal for South Sudan	225,204,492	119,014,593	106,189,899	53%
Sudan				
Food security and livelihoods	456,336,597	335,569,129	120,767,468	74%
Nutrition	53,288,361	27,138,524	26,149,837	51%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	102,066,211	24,711,766	77,354,445	24%
Flexible funding (potentially available to these clusters)		82,773,724	n/a	
Subtotal for Sudan	611,691,169	470,193,143	141,498,026	77%

Note: this is approximate, as other clusters may have drought-related projects. Niger and Chad are included because of their proximity to the Horn and FEWSNET crisis alerts for them. Ethiopia's "Humanitarian Requirements 2011" are not tracked in a way that allows this analysis.



Women trekking to collect water after the earth pan in Duse (Kenya) failed to recharge. (ACF, 2011)

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE

Funding for consolidated and flash appeals to date in 2011 amounts to \$3.5 billion, which is 45% of the current requirements of \$7.85 billion. This is slightly off the pace of recent mid-years; for example, one year ago appeal funding had reached \$4.5 billion (48% of requirements), and two years ago it was \$4.6 billion (49%). However, the 2010 mid-year figures were heavily influenced by the strong funding response for the Haiti earthquake (\$946 million). There has been no comparable high-profile sudden-onset crisis that boosted funding to the same degree in 2011. Similarly, the overall appeal funding requirements of \$7.85 billion at mid-2011 is significantly less than at the previous two mid-years (both \$9.5 billion). Aside from the absence of an appeal for a major new disaster, this decline owes to tighter planning and budgeting, plus gradually easing humanitarian needs in some crises. For example, requirements for Sudan have declined from \$2.1 billion in 2009 to \$1.7 billion currently (combining the newly-split Sudan and South Sudan appeals); in DR Congo, from \$946 million to \$722 million; and in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) from \$803 million to \$536 million. Also, in 2011 no CAP requirements are counted for Pakistan (the 2010 floods appeal is nearly expired, and there is no published humanitarian response plan for the IDP situation) or Iraq and the situation of its refugees in the region.

	Requirements at mid-year (\$)	Funding at mid-year (\$)	% covered	Unmet requirements (\$)
2003	5.3 billion	1.8 billion	33%	3.5 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	9.5 billion	4.6 billion	49%	4.9 billion
2010	9.5 billion	4.5 billion	48%	5.0 billion
2011	7.9 billion	3.6 billion	45%	4.3 billion

Why the fall in funding, in both absolute and percentage terms – a billion dollars less than at this point in 2009, and 4% less in proportion to requirements? Comparing the mid-2011 figures country by country to mid-2009 (to avoid possible distortions of the statistics by the effects of the heavy funding for the 2010 Haiti earthquake), the biggest drops in funding are for DR Congo (\$88 million less, though similar as a percentage of requirements); oPt (\$206 million less, 22% less vis-à-vis requirements, though the mid-2009 figures reflected unusually heavy funding related to the Gaza conflict); Somalia (\$156 million less, though similar in percentage terms); Sudan (\$382 million and 8% less); and Zimbabwe (\$118 million and 7% less).⁴ (See table on page 11.) This raises a concern that, rather than funding according to need, and maintaining funding levels even as requirements fall so as to close funding gaps, donors are reducing their envelopes in step with falls in requirements, leaving the gaps as large as ever, and in a sense discouraging economical budgeting.

⁴ These are partially offset by funding for 2011 appeals that did not exist in 2009: Niger (\$122 million), Libya (\$225 million), and Yemen (\$132 million). The diminution from mid-2009 to mid-2011 also owes to funding for 2009 appeals that have not been continued in 2011: Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, and Uganda. See table overleaf.

Looking at totals per donor comparing mid-2009 with now, a few donors have shown a steep decline in humanitarian funding (as measured by funding for projects counted in CAPs), on the order of tens (or in one case, hundreds) of millions of dollars. This is partly offset by increases on the part of other donors. A major part of the billion-dollar difference in resources available to CAP projects now is carry-over, which is some \$730 million less in 2011 than two years ago. This in turn is probably due to the heavy resourcing in the second half of 2008 for the global food price crisis, much of which only arrived in the hands of implementing organizations late in the year, resulting in heavy carry-over into 2009.⁵

Funding per priority level

Prioritization has spread to nearly all CAPs, and donors have followed the prioritization ratings for the most part (see table on page 12). The common prioritization method involves assigning each project in the appeal a priority score on a simple scale (like high and medium). This signals to donors which projects need funding most urgently, and also allows stakeholders to track the funding response with respect to priority: ideally, the top-priority category would have the highest funding percentage. This is currently true in all cases except Central African Republic (CAR), where projects in the lowest priority category collectively have 47% of required funding, vs. 30% and 28% for the 'immediate' and 'high' categories. This is particularly paradoxical because CAR has in a sense the most disciplined prioritization process: it and the Regional Appeal for the Libya Crisis are the only appeals that restricted the top-priority rating to projects amounting to less than 50% of their total appeal requirements. Donors are urged to follow the priority indications that clusters and HCTs have derived (at considerable effort), especially where the prioritization is strict and meaningful.

(The appeals currently without prioritisation are Djibouti, Liberia and Zimbabwe. The occupied Palestinian territory CAP has just prioritized its projects at the mid-year review; therefore funding to date did not take account of it.)

⁵ However interpretation of carry-over must be cautious, because of its ambiguous nature. Some major agencies have internal rules that oblige them to count any stocks as carry-over if held past December 31, even if the stock was recently received and intended for use in the following calendar year. Much resources reported as carry-over are therefore simply timely donations around the end of the calendar year for the following year's programmes.

APPEAL	2011 requirements (revised)	Funding	% Cov- ered	2009 requirements (revised)	Funding	% Cover- ed	Change in reqs 2009-11	Change in funding 2009-11	Change in % covered
Afghanistan	\$454 million	\$288 million	63%	\$666 million	\$454 million	68%	-\$212 million	-\$166 million	-5%
Central African Republic	\$140 million	\$59 million	42%	\$97 million	\$50 million	52%	\$43 million	\$9 million	-9%
Chad	\$525 million	\$242 million	46%	\$400 million	\$204 million	51%	\$125 million	\$38 million	-5%
DR Congo	\$722 million	\$353 million	49%	\$946 million	\$441 million	47%	-\$224 million	-\$88 million	2%
Haiti	\$382 million	\$199 million	52%	no appeal			\$915 million	\$201 million	n/a
Iraq				\$650 million	\$277 million	43%	-\$650 million	-\$277 million	n/a
Kenya	\$605 million	\$283 million	47%	\$576 million	\$217 million	38%	\$29 million	\$66 million	9%
Nepal				\$145 million	\$74 million	51%	-\$145 million	-\$74 million	n/a
Niger	\$226 million	\$71 million	31%	(counted in 2009 West Africa CAP)			\$187 million	\$122 million	n/a
occupied Palestinian territory	\$536 million	\$206 million	38%	\$803 million	\$412 million	51%	-\$267 million	-\$206 million	-13%
Pakistan				\$542 million	\$230 million	42%	-\$542 million	-\$230 million	n/a
Regional Flash Appeal for Libya Crisis	\$408 million	\$245 million	60%	no appeal			\$408 million	\$225 million	n/a
Somalia	\$561 million	\$265 million	47%	\$849 million	\$421 million	50%	-\$288 million	-\$156 million	-2%
Sri Lanka	\$46 million (floods)	\$24 million	52%	\$270 million ("CHAP")	\$97 million	36%	-\$224 million	-\$73 million	16%
Sudan (incl. southern)	\$1.7 billion	\$818 million	48%	\$2.1 billion	\$1.2 billion	56%	-\$400 million	-\$382 million	-8%
Uganda				\$247 million	\$110 million	45%	-\$247 million	-\$110 million	n/a
West Africa	\$691 million	\$196 million	28%	\$392 million	\$176 million	45%	\$299 million	\$20 million	-17%
Yemen	\$290 million	\$139 million	48%	no appeal			\$225 million	\$132 million	
Zimbabwe	\$489 million	\$142 million	29%	\$719 million	\$260 million	36%	-\$230 million	-\$118 million	-7%
Total	\$7.2 billion	\$3.3 billion	46%	\$9.4 billion	\$4.6 billion	49%	-\$2.2 billion	-\$1.3 billion	-3%

Note: this table omits some appeals that did not occur in both 2009 and 2011; hence the totals do not completely correspond to other tables.

Humanitarian Appeal 2011: Mid-Year Review

Appeal	Priority designation	Requirements* (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	% covered
Afghanistan	Immediate	\$322 million	\$216 million	67%
	High	\$127 million	\$38 million	30%
	Medium	\$3.8 million	\$1.4 million	37%
Central African Republic	Immediate	\$62 million	\$15 million	24%
	High	\$32 million	\$9 million	27%
	Medium	\$45 million	\$22 million	50%
Chad	Very high	\$513 million	\$207 million	40%
	High	\$12 million	\$3 million	25%
	Medium	\$1 million	\$0 million	0%
Haiti	High	\$274 million	\$121 million	44%
	Medium	\$33 million	\$1 million	4%
Kenya	High	\$583 million	\$279 million	48%
	Medium	\$21 million	\$4 million	16%
Niger	High	\$212 million	\$69 million	33%
	Medium	\$14 million	\$2 million	12%
oPt	Top	\$422 million	\$134 million	32%
	Medium	\$114 million	\$46 million	40%
Regional flash appeal for Libya crisis	Extra high	\$276 million	\$158 million	57%
	High	\$123 million	\$30 million	25%
	Medium	\$8.1 million	\$2.5 million	31%
Somalia	High	\$522 million	\$235 million	45%
	Medium	\$35 million	\$6 million	17%
	Low	\$5 million	\$1 million	30%
South Sudan	High	\$500 million	\$174 million	35%
	Medium	\$121 million	\$26 million	22%
Sri Lanka Floods Flash Appeal	Humanitarian	\$38 million	\$24 million	62%
	Early recovery	\$8 million	\$1 million	7%
Sudan	High	\$969 million	\$501 million	52%
	Medium	\$144 million	\$19 million	13%
Côte d'Ivoire + 4	High	\$288 million	\$51 million	18%
	Medium	\$1.1 million	\$0.6 million	51%
West Africa (excl. Liberia and CDI+4)	High	\$167 million	\$92 million	55%
	Medium	\$82 million	\$2 million	2%
Yemen	Life-saving	\$199 million	\$106 million	53%
	Support services	\$8 million	\$5 million	67%
	Time-critical	\$83 million	\$9 million	11%
D.R. Congo <i>(uses a more sliding scale of priority which is not easily shown here)</i>				

* 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.

Funding related to Gender Marker coding

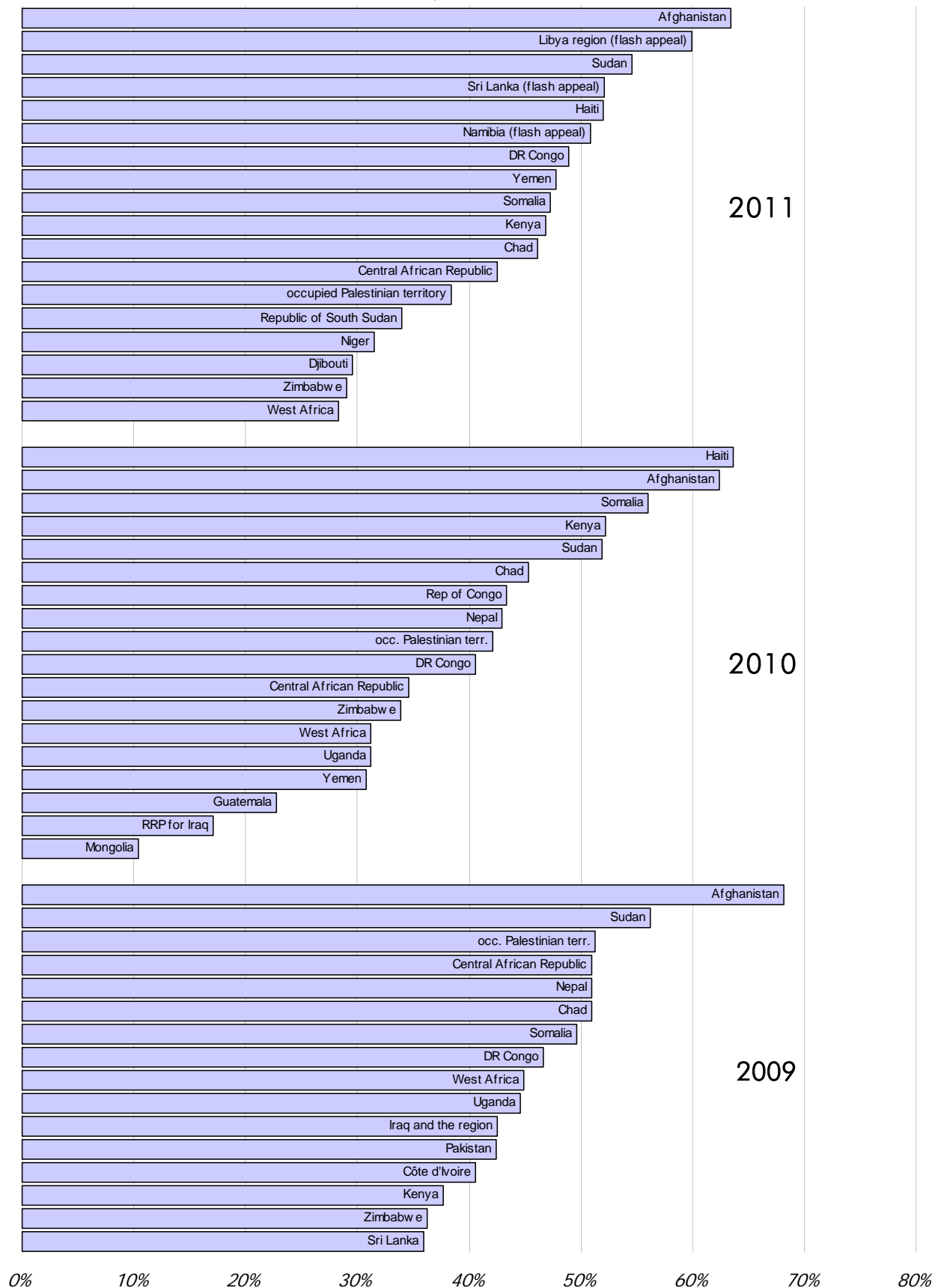
Also in 2011, the IASC Gender Marker was introduced to 12 humanitarian appeal countries, including nine CAPs (Chad, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, oPt, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe) with nearly 1,000 projects plus the Pakistan Flood Emergency Response Plan, and to two pooled funds (DRC and Ethiopia). The IASC Gender Marker is a tool that codes, on a 0-2 scale, whether a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure women/girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way, thus signalling to donors which projects are gender-blind, have included gender to a limited or significant degree and which projects are targeted to address a gender-specific discrimination. Active engagement with the Marker also allows stakeholders to track the funding response with respect to codes where, ideally, gender-mainstreamed and targeted action would have the highest funding percentage.

An evaluation by GenCap of the implementation of the Gender Marker in 2011 indicates that it was very successful. However, much remains to be done, including improved consistency of coding across cluster and across countries; greater engagement with and proactive promotion of the Gender Marker by the Global Clusters and field-based cluster leads; continued training of clusters' vetting teams in the application of gender codes; and continued lobbying of donors to include a project's gender code in the determination of their funding decisions.

Discrepancies among crises

The imbalances in funding as a proportion of requirements seen at previous mid-years continue this year, with funding percentages across CAPs ranging from 29% to 60% (see chart below), even after mid-year reviews which cut the requirements for some appeals. There is what seems to be a regional grouping at the high end of the table, with Afghanistan and the regional Libya appeal being the best-funded in proportion to requirements. There is no clear pattern to the least-funded appeals. Zimbabwe, with its hard-to-define situation of vulnerability, food insecurity, and disease risks, has a similar funding percentage now as at previous mid-years. The occupied Palestinian territory has significantly less funding now, in absolute and proportional terms, than recent mid-years, for unclear reasons. West Africa encompasses an acute conflict-based emergency (Côte d'Ivoire, with refugee movements to neighbouring countries) plus chronic humanitarian needs stemming from extreme vulnerability in other countries in the region. Djibouti, being a drought appeal focusing on food assistance and nutrition, is less than a fully-fledged CAP and has attracted little attention. As always, donors are urged to review these under-funded appeals carefully, and to inform HCTs clearly if they find parts of the needs assessments or planned responses insufficiently proven.

*Range of % CAP funding coverage at mid-year, 2009-2011:
steep imbalances*



CAPs as a barometer of needs and funding response for the emergency overall

One key purpose of CAPs is to present a comprehensive estimate of funding requirements and response for a crisis. In most cases, they are succeeding in this: the peer-reviewed, selected projects in CAPs continue to capture a majority of humanitarian action, at least as measured by reported international funding, in all of the crises where they exist (see tables below). CAP funding as a percentage of the total humanitarian funding for each crisis is 81% on average, ranging from 94% for Zimbabwe and Kenya to 60% for Haiti. Among the top 20 governmental donors to appeals this year, the proportion of their humanitarian funding in those crises that they directed to the selected, coordinated projects in the appeals ranged from 30% to 100%.

Emergency	Total funding for emergency in 2011 (\$)	% of emergency total to appeal
Zimbabwe	\$150 million	94%
Kenya	\$302 million	94%
DR Congo	\$377 million	94%
Sudan	\$667 million	91%
Chad	\$268 million	91%
Central African Republic	\$69 million	86%
Somalia	\$310 million	86%
Yemen	\$171 million	81%
occupied Palestinian territory	\$255 million	81%
Niger	\$88 million	81%
South Sudan	\$269 million	78%
Liberia (CDI-related)	\$97 million	78%
Sri Lanka (Floods – January 2011)	\$33 million	73%
Afghanistan	\$418 million	69%
Libyan crisis	\$375 million	65%
Côte d'Ivoire + 4	\$102 million	59%
Haiti	\$329 million	60%
Total	\$4.285 billion	81%

Donor	Total 2011 funding to crises with appeals (\$)	% of total per crisis to appeals
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)*	\$107 million	100%
Brazil	\$19 million	100%
Netherlands	\$34 million	96%
Belgium	\$24 million	92%
Australia	\$71 million	90%
Spain	\$62 million	85%
Canada	\$180 million	84%
United Kingdom	\$285 million	83%
United States	\$1,168 million	82%
Japan	\$358 million	82%
Sweden	\$224 million	80%
European Commission	\$515 million	69%
Finland	\$50 million	69%
Ireland	\$31 million	67%
Norway	\$99 million	65%

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France	\$39 million	58%
Denmark	\$63 million	51%
Germany	\$77 million	46%
Switzerland	\$81 million	40%
United Arab Emirates	\$19 million	30%
<i>*Not a donor, but a funding channel supported by 120 Member States and other partners including the private sector and NGOs.</i>		

A noteworthy phenomenon for NGOs is that in these crises where consolidated appeals exist, the NGOs that are most successful in fundraising are those that get their proposed projects selected for the CAP. Of the 15 NGOs that have received the most humanitarian funding in 2011 in crises where CAPs exist, 11 have received a majority of their funding for their CAP projects (see table below). This seems to confirm the benefits conferred by the CAP's strategizing and selection process – donors know that projects in CAPs have passed a peer review and are part of an orchestrated strategy.

NGOs in crises with CAPs (15 largest by funding in 2011)	Total humanitarian funding (\$) in 2011 for crises with CAPs	Funding (\$) to projects selected for the appeal	Funding (\$) for other humanitarian projects	Funding for appeal projects as % of total
Save the Children	40,530,778	30,956,700	9,574,078	76%
OXFAM GB	39,673,521	26,398,032	13,275,489	67%
Norwegian Refugee Council	28,537,244	22,105,985	6,431,259	77%
International Rescue Committee	25,694,883	12,891,930	12,802,953	50%
<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>	24,029,768	21,905,974	2,123,794	91%
International Medical Corps	21,032,301	4,418,161	16,614,140	21%
CHF International	18,620,945		18,620,945	0%
ACTED	17,326,637	11,418,380	5,908,257	66%
<i>Solidarités International</i>	16,302,849	8,487,668	7,815,181	52%
GOAL	15,500,408	5,571,446	9,928,962	36%
Danish Refugee Council	15,137,827	6,411,537	8,726,290	42%
Concern Worldwide	15,085,573	8,087,365	6,998,208	54%
World Vision International	14,878,279	13,671,036	1,207,243	92%
DAC Aviation International	13,380,282	13,380,282	0	100%
MEDAIR	13,064,969	8,046,222	5,018,747	62%



Transit camp near the Tunisia-Libya border (OCHA, 2011)

MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The IASC acknowledges the need for humanitarian organizations to be more accountable for performance, to affected people and their governments, and to humanitarian donors. From the perspective of coordinated humanitarian action, accountability has more to do with collective performance than that of individual organizations. The consolidated appeal process is a foundation of this collective accountability in that each appeal contains a plan with clear collective targets, against which an HCT can measure and report whether they have done what they planned to do, and whether it has had the necessary effect on people in need. Clusters must be responsible for planning their elements of the response strategically, and deliver. To measure their success in this responsibility, the IASC is instituting a peer review system which will identify strengths and weaknesses in cluster coordination and in the roles of other key actors as well.

The 2011 MYRs show that CAPs now form a solid foundation of real-time implementation monitoring: in most of the MYRs, most clusters are compiling information on their collective outputs to date, and most had stated clear targets against which progress can be measured. Some humanitarian country teams are taking the next step of tracking humanitarian results in

the form of key indicators like reduction in acute malnutrition, maternal mortality, and disease incidence. The IASC aims to make this best practice universal.

The discussion among stakeholders on monitoring and accountability has progressed gradually. In past years, monitoring meant different things to different people, and accountability is an inherently shape-shifting concept. Now, both concept and practice are crystallizing into a useful form. The essential question that monitoring seeks to answer is, are the humanitarian organizations in a crisis collectively doing what they said they would do, and is it having the necessary effect on affected people?⁶ Key stakeholders are most interested in macro-level answers to this question – the overall trajectory of a crisis and its aid response. However it has also become clear that the macro-level results must be compiled from smaller units of information – project-level outputs compiled into collective cluster outputs. There is also the issue of whether outputs (such as new water points) should be reported, or only the outcomes for affected people (such as greater potable water use, and eventually a reduction in water-borne disease). Common sense suggests that both should be monitored: outcomes are more pertinent to humanitarian goals than outputs, but outputs must be known to show causality vis-à-vis outcomes (which is worth knowing for learning lessons about how to achieve outcomes, and for demonstrating value for money).



Intravenous fluids for cholera, at UNICEF-assisted GHESKIO cholera treatment centre in Cité l'Éternel, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. (UNICEF, 2011)

The emerging humanitarian monitoring system, for which CAPs are a main vehicle, could thus be described as follows:

What is being monitored? → at the basic level, collective humanitarian action – its inputs, outputs, and results, plus the overall trajectory of the crisis and the affected people's condition. (Performance of individual organizations is not the purpose of this monitoring, but information on their outputs is an essential building block of the collective information. Performance of actors with key functions such as HCTs and cluster leads is a related but distinct matter; the new IASC a peer review mechanism will monitor this.)

Why? → real-time operational and strategic decision-making to be sure that the HCT is meeting people's needs; demonstrating effectiveness and value for money to stakeholders; and collecting information for longer-term lesson-learning.

When? → output information is compiled in real time and continuously; outcomes are measured periodically as suited to type of

programme (to be determined in each cluster, but more than annually). Evaluation (a more rigorous analysis of causality from outputs to outcomes and impact) is also periodic, but over longer intervals (for example annually) to be determined by each HCT.

⁶ To that can be added situational monitoring which tracks 'upstream' phenomena or conditions that affect people separately from the effects of aid, such as new displacement, or livelihoods.

By whom? → individual organizations share information on their outputs with the cluster lead, and contribute to measurement of collective outcomes (per the cluster plan). The HCT makes a plan for measuring strategic indicators of impact and situation, and analyzes results periodically to re-calibrate humanitarian strategy.

Technical tools? → currently limited, but there are conceptions for using on-line tools to compile output information, and for developing a related database for information on needs.

A best-practice example from the Somalia mid-year review appears on the next page.

The newly-agreed IASC standard indicators⁷ will help monitoring and accountability. Each global cluster has compiled a set of indicators, comprising indicators of need, situation, process or outputs, and outcomes. Clusters in the field can select the relevant ones for their programme (adding their own situation-specific indicators if needed) and use them in their cluster monitoring frameworks. Standard indicators will improve comparability across crises, and may ease the methodological and practical problems of data collection, since clusters will now acquire focused experience in collecting data for the standard indicators.



Residents access clean water at the Tabaressa IDP camp, Haiti (OCHA)

Part of accountability is ensuring that concerted action plans are as strategic as possible. In this context, 'strategic' means governed by strict evidence of needs and of capacity (so that HCTs do not ask for more funds than they can use); taking national capacity and actions into account so that the international response is gap-filling; building resilience in affected people so that they begin moving out of crisis and dependence; prioritizing actions to ensure that those that avert imminent loss of life or irrecoverable harm, or are otherwise time-sensitive, are done first; and that the action plan states clear, measurable objectives so that the HCT can tell if they are achieving what they planned. To strengthen headquarters support for HCTs in the difficult steps of analyzing needs and defining a strategic response and objectives, measures may be considered such as introducing a "concept note" stage preceding elaboration of a full CAP.

⁷ <http://onerresponse.info/resources/NeedsAssessment/Pages/Indicators%20and%20Guidance.aspx>

Objectives	Major Activities	Indicators	End-May Targets	End-May Achievements
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
SOM_WS_1				
Ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion through risk sensitive interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the rehabilitation of existing water systems and construction of new water facilities, including the operation, maintenance and water treatment (Projects that provide flood-proof water and sanitation facilities, or is part of strategic boreholes planning as an emergency response will be counted under Cluster Objective 1.) 2. With the full and equal participation of women and men in the household, community or institution, support the construction and rehabilitation of appropriate and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities (Projects that provide flood-proof water and sanitation facilities, or is part of strategic boreholes planning as an emergency response will be counted under Cluster Objective 1.) 3. Promote dissemination of key hygiene messages, and practices addressing also underlying causes of malnutrition to both women and men equally in communities, and key institutions (nutrition feeding centres, health facilities, schools) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with access to safe water • Number of people disaggregated by sex, with increased access to appropriate sanitation facilities • Number of people, disaggregated by sex, who have participated in hygiene promotion campaigns, including in nutrition feeding centres, health facilities and schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800,000 people including 318,500 IDPs • Included in the above • Included in the above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency water responses (chlorination, water access by voucher, AWD response) reached 1,401,059 people (698,604 female, 602,455 male). Non-CAP projects reached a further 547,679 people • Sanitation beneficiaries were 377,307 (47% of mid-year target) • Hygiene beneficiaries were 293,225 (37% of mid-year target)
SOM_WS_2				
Strengthen emergency preparedness and contingency planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In consultation with women and men at the level of households, communities and institutions, support the rehabilitation and the construction of strategic water systems in drought-prone areas 2. In consultation with women and men at the level of households, communities and institutions, support the rehabilitation and construction of flood-proof water and sanitation facilities 3. With the full and equitable participation of women and men in the community, raise awareness and, compile an emergency response plan 4. Develop early warning system for high risk areas 5. Pre-position stocks for disaster response in high-risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people disaggregated by gender benefited from constructed and rehabilitated strategic water systems • Number of people, disaggregated by gender, with increased access to flood-proof water and sanitation facilities (Projects that provide flood-proof water and sanitation facilities, or is part of strategic boreholes planning as an emergency response will be counted under Cluster Objective 1.) • Completed emergency response plan developed • Early warning systems developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800,000 people • 10,000 people • Completed contingency plan for all high risk areas • High risk areas and identified and mapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68% (540,121 – 307,869 female, 232,252 male). This equates to a coverage of 22% against the full-year target of 2.5 million. (non-CAP funded projects reached an additional 86,442, or 11%) • CHF funding for approx. 4,500 people (100 school and village flood-proof latrines) • Contingency planning undertaken for large scale IDP movement in South Central, including Mogadishu. Further contingency planning funded • Map developed for high risk areas of AWD outbreak, and drought severity
SOM_WS_3				
Ensure equitable capacity building of women and men in institutions and communities for sustainable WASH interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the appropriate capacity-building of women and men in communities, and institutions to operate, maintain and manage water infrastructure in a sustainable manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of members of WASH committees and institutions trained in water management, disaggregated by gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 members trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 810 members trained (54%) (462 female, 348 male) Non-CAP projects trained a further 18 people (1%)

NEW ON-LINE PLANNING TOOLS

For the 2012 CAPs, clusters in the field will have a useful new tool to help them make detailed operational plans to cover the needs without gaps and duplications. A technical enhancement of the On-line Projects System (OPS⁸) will plot the geographical areas to be covered by each project to a much greater degree of detail, and will allow cluster coordinators to sort the draft projects by areas of coverage, to be sure that the projects reflect the agreed division of labour in the cluster and collectively cover the needs. This feature draws on encouraging experiments in Pakistan and Somalia, among others. It is linked to existing information management systems, using the same geographical codes as 3W systems, for instance.

This new feature could bring important improvements to CAP planning. Until now there has been a gap in IASC information tools: no technical tool has been available for the basic coordination function of mapping the needs, and mapping which organizations will cover which needs where. Moreover, this gap has also made it difficult for clusters to demonstrate that their proposed projects in CAPs cover the needs efficiently, without redundancies and double-counting. This has incurred a risk of over-estimating appeal funding requirements, by leading clusters to accidentally approve overlapping projects. The new geographical planning feature will make it possible to show, with a few 'clicks,' what locations each project will cover, and eventually (when there is better mapping of needs) that there is a one-to-one relationship between CAP projects and needs.

The feature will also allow projects to become more aggregated at the cluster level, and thus reduce narrow earmarking. The geographical detail allows more activities to be bundled into a project without losing the granular information necessary for coordination – who is performing which actions where. Whereas previously some clusters felt it necessary to split projects along narrow geographical lines for purposes of coordination and information management, the new feature will accomplish the same without splitting.

In the medium term, assuming a successful roll-out of the new feature in developing the 2012 CAPs, other enhancements suggest themselves. Part of the core information management gap remains – the lack of an information tool for mapping needs. The IASC is now conceiving such a tool. Geographical detail for each project may have to be matched with detail about each project's activities in each location, because apparent overlaps within a cluster may actually be different activities by different projects in the same location (water point construction versus water trucking, for example). If project activities and locations come to be stored in an on-line database format, then organizations could use the same format to share information about their completion of planned activities, and cluster coordinators could compile this easily into real-time electronic reports – in other words, a monitoring function.

There should be, as soon as possible, a grander system which links this core humanitarian information into a continuous suite that guides each step of coordinated action: a dataset on assessed needs and key humanitarian indicators, on which are overlaid the projects to respond to them; recording inputs in terms of funding; monitoring the actions and outputs completed; and re-assessing needs as a way of evaluating the impact of the actions and of re-

⁸ OPS is an on-line staging area where cluster members can upload their draft projects, following analysis of needs and division of labour within the cluster, and view each other's projects for peer review and eventual electronic publication on FTS. Since the projects are stored electronically, they can be easily revised and re-published as the situation evolves and inter-agency plans change accordingly.

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starting the programme cycle if the needs are found to continue. The IASC is moving closer to conceiving such a system – building on existing tools that cover some of these informational functions in a separated way – and will move ahead with developing it when resources allow.

Home
All Appeals
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Appeal Title: Afghanistan 2011
APPEAL REVIEW PROCESS: OCHA HQ - Incorporates Agencies / NGOs comments / changes into the Appeal

Original Project **Under Revision**

Project Other Details

Project Title : Community Management of Acute Malnutrition project in Balkh, Faryab, Samangani and Nangarhar provinces
Temporary CAP Project Code : AFG-11/H/38467/R

Funds Requested : **Total Original Funds** 640,444 US\$
Total Revised Funds 320,223 US\$

Beneficiaries : Type Number Beneficiaries Description
 TO TAL: 27665 children & women
 Children: 2413
 Women: 10852
 Other group (specify) 995 Community Health workers

Cluster/Sector : HEALTH

Enhanced Geographical Field (Please select from the highest to the lowest administrative/geographical fields)

Locations : Central Northern - Sari Pul ✖
 Select Province Northern - Balkh ✖
 Select Province Northern - Faryab ✖
 Kabul Eastern - Nangarhar ✖
 Kapisa
 Parwan
 Maydan Wardak
 Logar
 Paryshter

click on ✖ to delete your selection

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Cluster	Region	Province	Organisation	Project Code	Project title
180	NUTRITION	North Eastern	Badakhshan	CAF	AFG-11/H/37659/R	Community Based Therapeutic Care (CTC)
181	NUTRITION	North Eastern	Takhar	CAF	AFG-11/H/37659/R	Community Based Therapeutic Care (CTC)
183	NUTRITION	North Eastern	Badakhshan	MEDAIR	AFG-11/H/39162/R	Community Based Therapeutic care and education
184	NUTRITION	North Eastern	Badakhshan	MERLIN	AFG-11/H/39006/R	Response to and prevention of malnutrition of the remote and underserved vulnerable populations in Badakhshan through integration of community based nutrition services into mobile teams
185	NUTRITION	North Eastern	Badakhshan	MI	AFG-11/H/39286/R	To build the capacity of Public Nutrition Department (PND) of Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) NGOs to develop and monitor nutrition emergency programs for vulnerable groups including women and children in disaster prone areas in Afghanistan
194	NUTRITION	North Eastern	unknown	UNICEF	AFG-11/H/38980/R	Nutrition emergency preparedness and response action plan
242						
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NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

The systematization of needs assessments which the IASC and donors have emphasized in recent years is now understood to require two axes. One is the improvement and standardization of needs assessment methods and instruments, including standard humanitarian indicators. The other looks more horizontally to the necessary connections between the results of needs assessments and the other stages of humanitarian action – response planning, implementation, and monitoring. This means at least two clear things. First, the needs assessments must produce information that is useful for inter-agency planning – a comprehensive, quantitative representation or mapping of how many people are in need, which kinds of needs, in which locations. Only then can organizations jointly plan to cover the needs effectively and efficiently. Second, to ensure that the information is comprehensive and available in time for annual planning, HCTs must organize needs assessments around the middle of the year to fill the key information gaps before the annual planning cycle.

On the first point, the IASC is in a period of experimentation with newly-agreed needs assessment standards and methods. It is hoped that these will yield the kind of comprehensive quantitative information necessary for joint planning and monitoring. In the medium term, as soon as software development and roll-out allow, this should be paired with new technological tools (as outlined in previous section) to manage the needs information and put it in a format over which operational plans and inter-agency division of labour can be easily layered.

On the latter point, the ERC has asked Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) to ensure that part of the CAP MYR consultations is devoted to making such a plan for concerted needs assessments for the months between the MYR and the start of 2012 CAP development.



Health workers with the NGO MERLIN in Afghanistan. (WHO, 2011)

POOLED FUNDS ACTING IN COORDINATION WITH OTHER HUMANITARIAN TOOLS

In the second quarter of 2011 the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) surpassed \$2 billion in funds disbursed to aid agencies in humanitarian emergencies since its inception in 2006. The CERF is currently the seventh largest source of revenue for the humanitarian appeals. The fund has received \$422 million this year in pledges and contributions from 66 Member States and Observers and from public and private donors.

The CERF continued to interact closely with appeals in 2011 using information on projects, their funding levels and priority ratings as basis for allocation decisions. By mid-year, the CERF had allocated \$172 million, out of which \$111 million to CAPs and flash appeals.

2011 Appeals	Total funding received (\$)	CERF funding (\$)	CERF as % of funding received
2011+ Kenya EHRP	283,193,525	5,993,848	2.1%
Afghanistan 2011	287,793,897	0	n/a
Central African Republic 2011	59,328,446	4,999,120	8.4%
Chad 2011	242,457,341	11,207,506	4.6%
DR Congo 2011	352,620,213	0	n/a
Djibouti Drought Appeal 2011	11,616,009	2,998,167	25.8%
Haiti 2011	198,880,988	10,371,212	5.2%
Namibia Flash Appeal (Apr-Oct 2011)	1,175,941	1,175,941	100.0%
Niger 2011	70,976,698	0	n/a
occupied Palestinian territory 2011	206,112,737	3,972,686	1.9%
Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis	244,629,314	10,190,048	4.2%
Somalia 2011	265,348,645	14,989,087	5.6%
Sri Lanka Floods Flash Appeal (Jan-Jun 2011)	24,155,842	6,141,383	25.4%
Sudan 2011	797,020,178	7,829,172	1.0%
West Africa 2011	195,917,236	16,287,678	8.3%
Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2011	138,602,060	6,291,413	4.5%
Zimbabwe 2011	141,824,362	8,994,985	6.3%
Total	3,521,653,432	111,442,246	3.2%

Although the CERF covers a relatively small percentage of overall appeal requirements, it plays an important strategic role in the delivery of humanitarian response. CERF funds are approved within days of the onset of emergencies and target key live-saving projects. This initial injection of humanitarian funds is critical for the timely start of humanitarian response. The following table illustrates the timing of CERF responses to Flash Appeals in 2011.

Table: Timing of funding to 2011 flash appeals

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6+
Libya crisis						
CERF	\$5 million					
Donors	\$94 million	\$25 million	\$11 million	\$36 million	\$4 million	\$65 million
Sri Lanka Floods						
CERF	\$6 million					
Donors	\$7 million	\$1 million	\$0	\$1 million	\$3 million	\$0
Namibia Floods						
CERF	\$1 million					
Donors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CERF continued to strengthen the appeal process, Humanitarian Coordinators and cluster management through a country-based inclusive process of proposal development. In the Central African Republic (CAR) for example, the Resident Coordinator reported that CERF funds created incentives for UN agencies to develop joint proposals to maximize the impact of the funding.

Given the proliferation of country-level pooled funds, the CERF has increased its focus on harmonization and complementarity with other funds. Submissions to the CERF are reviewed in consideration of the funding available in country-based pooled funds and their funding strategy. Effective utilization of all funding instruments (CERF, common humanitarian funds, emergency response funds, and direct donor contributions) in conjunction with strategies outlined in the consolidated and flash appeals provides the HC and the HCT with a powerful spectrum of humanitarian financing options to support a rapid response to emergencies.

In 2011, common humanitarian funds (CHF) were active in CAR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia and Sudan. CHF have received over \$338 million in donor contributions in 2011 to date (including carry-over). The CHF is so far the largest channel of funding to the DRC and Somalia appeals, the second-largest channel of funding to the Sudan appeal, and the fourth largest to the CAR appeal.

The common humanitarian funds interacted closely with the consolidated appeals. The CHF for Somalia provided a good example of such harmonization. The first standard allocation of 2011 was timed with the publication of the appeal and the second one with the appeal's mid-year review. The CHF built on the CAP process through defining specific priorities for each CHF allocation (i.e. selecting priority sectors, regions and thematic envelopes within the broader CAP framework for CHF funding). The close interaction between the appeal and the CHF strengthened coordination at the cluster and HCT levels; encouraged broader participation in the CAP; ensured a strategic approach whereby the CAP is the main strategic process and the CHF builds on it to provide flexible funding for key interventions; and helped streamline M&E and reporting.

CAPs with country-based pooled funds	CHFs 2011 contributions (\$) (including carry-over)	ERFs 2011 contributions (\$) (including carry-over)
Afghanistan		4,478,777
Central African Republic	17,432,220	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	107,381,957	*
Haiti		13,869,598
Kenya		2,589,779
oPt		8,632,420
Somalia	56,708,103	
Sudan	156,642,600	*
Yemen		3,895,321
Zimbabwe		1,749,903
TOTAL	338,164,880	35,215,798

* Replenished by CHF funds

Emergency response funds (ERFs) operate in eight countries with consolidated appeals in 2011. ERFs are designed for speed above all, to enable humanitarian partners to respond immediately. With the ERFs, OCHA provides rapid and flexible funding helping humanitarian partners to respond immediately to unexpected emergencies.

Country-based pooled funds are nearly ubiquitous in CAP countries. Only Chad, Djibouti, Niger and West Africa do not have a CHF or ERF in 2011. Moreover, pooled funds operate in many countries without consolidated appeals such as Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Uganda.

The 2011 contributions to ERFs to date are lower than last year, which largely stems from the fact that there has been no sudden large-scale humanitarian crisis in countries where pooled funds are in place. Experience shows that major events such as the Haiti earthquake or the Pakistan floods attract increased contributions to country-based pooled funds as many donors feel that these mechanisms are coordinated funding channels for their support.

Recognizing the importance of accountability of the funds, OCHA took initiatives to improve the management of the funds in 2011, including strengthening the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the funds, and standardizing reporting across OCHA.



Screening and treatment of people in Mogadishu by local NGO SOYDA (SOYDA, 2011)

FORWARD VIEW

The following CAPs are known to be likely to recur for 2012: Afghanistan, CAR, Chad, DR Congo, Kenya, oPt, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. For others, the likely severity of the humanitarian situation into 2012 cannot be confidently foreseen.

Humanitarian needs in 2012 can be expected to continue at least at current levels as the effects of high commodity prices, adverse weather, disasters and conflicts continue. It is likely that there will be more appeals for crises without a classic trigger or disaster, but rather accumulated stresses and vulnerability crossing the line into humanitarian need.

The advantage of sharing information on aid budgets early





















Looking ahead to 2012, humanitarian stakeholders need to know at the start of the year what the overall supply of funding will be (in the same way that CAPs state what the overall requirements are), to allow them to forecast resource availability and prioritize accordingly. The governmental budgets of the major donors are public information for the most part, and it may seem that interested parties could help themselves to the information. But in practice, for various reasons it is hard for outsiders to discern each donor's humanitarian envelope. The IASC therefore encourages donors to issue clear statements about the extent of their annual humanitarian resources as soon as they are determined in the relevant legislature or ministry. Such clarity would also allow the IASC and humanitarian donor professionals to work together better to ensure that budget decision-makers have the right information at the right time when deciding on humanitarian aid budgets.



A fisherman in Berbera, north-eastern Somalia, prepares to sell his catch. (FAO/Nyakairu, 2011)

2011 CONSOLIDATED APPEALS (AND COMPARABLE HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLANS) AT MID-YEAR

Appeal funding requests, 2011 mid-year compared to original

	Original	Revised at mid-year	% change since CAP Launch	
Afghanistan	\$678 million	\$454 million		-33%
Central African Republic	\$129 million	\$140 million		+9%
Chad	\$506 million	\$525 million		+4%
Côte d'Ivoire + 4	\$33 million	\$292 million		785%
DR Congo	\$719 million	\$722 million		+ <1%
Djibouti	\$39 million	\$39 million		0%
Haiti	\$913 million	\$382 million		-58%
Kenya	\$526 million	\$605 million		+15%
Liberia	\$55 million	\$147 million		167%
Niger	\$187 million	\$226 million		+21%
occupied Palestinian territory	\$575 million	\$536 million		-7%
Mindanao (Philippines)	\$34 million	\$33 million		-0.5%
Regional Flash Appeal for the Libya Crisis	\$160 million	\$408 million		155%
Somalia	\$530 million	\$561 million		+6%
South Sudan	\$365 million	\$621 million		+70%
Sudan	\$1,267 million	\$1,113 million		-12%
West Africa (excl. Côte d'Ivoire + 4, Liberia)	\$252 million	\$250 million		-1%
Yemen	\$225 million	\$290 million		+29%
Zimbabwe	\$415 million	\$489 million		+19%
Total	7.6 billion	7.9 billion		+3%



Ivorian refugees register in Old Loguato. (UNHCR, 2011)



Despite progress in certain areas, many Afghans continue suffering as a result of chronic vulnerability compounded by insecurity and violent conflict. Natural disasters, extreme weather and limited infrastructure further limit effective recovery or development, reinforcing dependence on emergency aid. Millions of Afghans remain in need of food, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihood assistance, and protection, in particular women and children. The 2011 Consolidated Appeal notes the root causes of humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, including ongoing conflict and endemic natural disasters, combined with limited humanitarian access, human rights abuses, lack of good governance and widespread corruption, a slow-moving economy and underdevelopment.

Lack of snow during winter and rains during the spring has resulted in dryness affecting different areas of the country. While a drought has not yet been formally declared, the humanitarian community anticipates significant deterioration in population's access to food

due to failure of the rain-fed wheat crop and the deterioration in pastures and rangelands for livestock. It is anticipated that populations who rely on rain-fed agriculture will transfer from being "food-stressed" to being in a "food crisis" during the remainder of 2011 and that this state will remain in effect until the June-August 2012 harvest (FEWSNET and WFP Food Security Outlook for June 2011). A cereal deficit of two million MTs is forecast, almost three times the amount in 2010. In some parts of Northern region safe drinking water is being supplemented by water tankering due to lack of access from dryness-related issues. There are potential impacts on nutrition and health in coming months, plus displacement and protection concerns due to lack of water, food and livelihoods for already vulnerable populations. At mid-year, the needs and response for an anticipated drought are undetermined: assessments and surveys results are expected in July.

This complex combination leaves an estimated 4.1 million people food-insecure and a further one million in need of agricultural assistance. (The humanitarian community estimates that this figure could increase to 7.8 million, due to the drought-like conditions.) An estimated 68% of the Afghan population has no access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and 42% of school-age children are staying out of school. The country is beset by 54% chronic malnutrition rates. Humanitarian actors must also ensure emergency assistance and protection for the current 435,436 IDPs.

Natural disasters remain a constant threat to Afghanistan's vulnerable population. Natural hazards are endemic to Afghanistan and include floods, land and rock slides, wind and



Map Sources: UNCS, Europa Technologies.
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.
Map created Jun 2010 - www.reliefweb.int

Afghanistan Consolidated Appeal for 2011: <i>Key parameters</i>	
Duration	12 months (January - December 2011)
Key milestones in 2011	Planting seasons: March, October Winter: October-November Spring: March Harvest: June-September
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1 million food assistance beneficiaries • 435,436 IDPs • 515,000 refugee returnees • 1,000,000 farmers • vulnerable populations
Total funding request: \$454 million	Funding request per beneficiary: \$110 /beneficiary

sand storms, drought, pandemics, earthquakes, and avalanches.

The revised CAP for 2011 seeks \$454 million to carry out life-saving and life-sustaining projects for Afghanistan's most vulnerable populations. This figure is a 33% reduction from the original requirements of \$678 million due to the Humanitarian Country Team's determination that the mid-year review should review all existing projects to further improve targeting of humanitarian action. To date, this appeal received \$288 million or 63% in donor funds requested for 144 projects. Critical sectors such as Emergency Shelter and NFIs (18%) remain under-funded.

While the lines between development and emergency response are sometimes blurred, the 2011 CAP MYR aims to further delineate a boundary between needs that require

immediate response to save lives or prevent irrevocable harm and needs as a result of structural underdevelopment. The revised 2011 CAP places greater emphasis on life-saving and livelihood-saving activities and strengthening emergency preparedness and contingency planning. The CAP retains the following strategic objectives:

A. Immediate: To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to victims of conflict and natural disaster.

B. High: To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).

C. Medium: To provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations impacted by the consequences of chronic vulnerability (or under-development).

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Common services	19,985,980	21,117,110	13,043,911	62%	8,073,199	-
Coordination	15,615,286	13,693,363	8,493,789	62%	5,199,574	1,343,407
Education	172,723,819	6,646,083	3,605,114	54%	3,040,969	-
Emergency shelter	48,350,479	32,670,748	6,024,138	18%	26,646,610	-
Emergency telecommunications	510,000	510,000	-	0%	510,000	-
Food security and agriculture	230,657,599	226,916,730	157,231,439	69%	69,685,291	-
Health	40,875,494	12,299,239	7,356,079	60%	4,943,160	-
Multi-sector	90,324,074	90,130,706	22,264,753	25%	67,865,953	-
Nutrition	27,417,503	23,328,868	16,424,300	70%	6,904,568	584,032
Protection	7,489,089	8,614,888	6,217,881	72%	2,397,007	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	24,683,661	17,696,404	10,672,035	60%	7,024,369	-
Cluster not specified	-	-	36,460,458	n/a	n/a	-
Grand total:	678,632,984	453,624,139	287,793,897	63%	165,830,242	1,927,439

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2011

Consolidated Appeal
Mid-Year Review

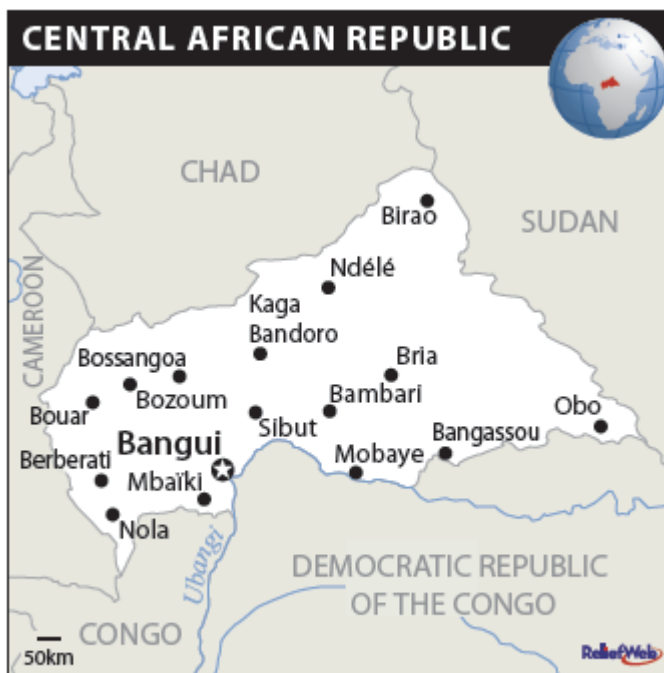
In the midst of a still-fragile regional context, the Central African Republic (CAR) has achieved a significant step towards peace consolidation, with the peaceful holding of national elections in early 2011. In spite of the many claims put forward by the opposition regarding the legitimacy of the parliamentary election results, incumbent President Bozize was re-elected for a second term without major incidents. However, this important achievement has not yet brought the anticipated improvements for the vast majority of the CAR population.

In the north-west where the majority of the internally displaced people are located, little progress has been made towards building an environment conducive to durable returns. Similarly, CAR refugees in both Cameroon and Chad await further guarantees before returning to their home country. Whilst a comprehensive reintegration strategy has been agreed

by the Government and its partners, no concrete steps have yet been taken in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, in spite of the strong will of the Government to do so.

The whole population of south-east CAR remains deeply traumatized by the violent attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army, although the scale and number of such attacks decreased during the first semester of 2011. National and international relief organizations are now well represented in each of the affected towns in the two provinces of Mbomou and Haut Mbomou. However, road access remains hazardous without armed escorts.

Meanwhile, the overall security situation, and hence humanitarian access, has critically deteriorated in the north and north-east of the country. The resurgence of the armed conflict between the *Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix* (CPJP) and Government forces and their allies of the *Union des Forces Démocratique pour le Redressement* earlier in the year translated into recurrent constraints on the population's access to basic services and humanitarian aid. More worrying, criminal groups have been proliferating in the Haute Kotto, Vakaga and Bamingui Bangoran provinces, and increasingly targeting humanitarian workers and assets. Although the CPJP signed a ceasefire agreement with the Government on 12 June 2011, reigniting prospects of greater humanitarian access, humanitarian programmes will continue to be affected



Map Sources: ESRI, Europa Technologies, UNCS.
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Consolidated Appeal for CAR: Key Parameters		
Duration:	12 months (January - December 2011)	
Key milestones in 2011	Harvest: October-November 2011 Elections: January 2011	
Target beneficiaries	1,611,853 people	
Total funding request	Funding request per beneficiary	
\$139,547,305	\$87	

by the persistent criminal threat.

The three main objectives under the common humanitarian strategy for CAR remain: saving lives, protection, and early recovery. However, the programmatic approaches developed in support of these objectives need to adapt to each specific sub-regional context including through the design of remote programme management in the most volatile area in the north-east of the country. In the meantime, members of the Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team (HDPT) will strengthen the

emphasis on integrated approaches through cross-sector projects aiming at greater impact. As such, humanitarian aid including early-recovery-oriented programmes continues to play a key role in support of peace consolidation.

The mid-year review of the 2011 Consolidated Appeal unveils 13 new projects, mainly addressing the evolving situation in the north-east. As of June 30, \$59 million (43%) of funding has been recorded against revised requirements of \$139 million. Projects ranked as immediate priority remain largely underfunded with only 24% of needs covered. The HCT in CAR, and all the organizations that form the HDPT, urge donors to extend their support to addressing the basic needs of a highly vulnerable population which continues to be largely neglected.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Coordination and support services	5,566,559	7,256,563	5,302,754	73%	1,953,809	-
Early recovery	7,599,504	7,870,105	924,074	12%	6,946,031	-
Education	4,857,506	5,656,072	2,747,937	49%	2,908,135	-
Food security	36,915,315	33,574,806	20,953,450	62%	12,621,356	500,000
Health	25,738,823	26,517,511	5,243,502	20%	21,274,009	-
Multi-sector assistance to refugees	13,956,004	23,666,600	2,898,000	12%	20,768,600	-
Nutrition	8,157,092	8,169,847	3,204,510	39%	4,965,337	-
Protection	16,439,509	16,439,509	1,972,935	12%	14,466,574	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	9,594,870	10,396,292	2,816,124	27%	7,580,168	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	13,265,160	n/a	n/a	1,282,051
Grand total	128,825,182	139,547,305	59,328,446	43%	80,218,859	1,782,051

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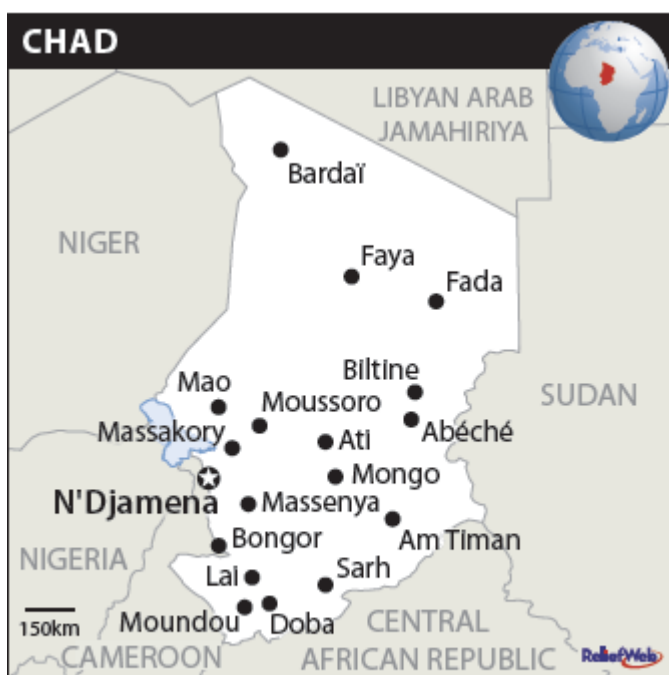


The severe and large-scale malnutrition and food insecurity crisis in the west and the centre of Chad and the continuing but slow return of internally displaced people (IDPs) still require a major humanitarian response in 2011. More IDPs accessing humanitarian assistance in eastern Chad; an epidemic that threatens some three million people; the continued major presence of refugees in eastern and south-eastern Chad; and the prevalence of vulnerable households affected by previous disasters such as floods and droughts all together account for more than 3.8 million vulnerable people who continue to need protection and assistance due to these crises. These new developments have made a slight upward revision of the 2011 CAP requirements necessary, notwithstanding the decreased funding request per beneficiary.

With the departure of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), the responsibility for security in eastern Chad is fully assumed by the Government of Chad with its various security forces: the *Chadian Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), the mixed Chado-Sudanese force at the border between the two countries, the police and gendarmerie, the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad (GNNT) and the Chad National Army (ANT). Joint actions of security forces have significantly decreased banditry incidents in eastern Chad compared to previous years. This has improved access to beneficiaries in some areas and encouraged the return of IDPs in localities where the security has improved. The continued support of the international community to an overall security sector reform and the DIS remains paramount in providing safety and security services to humanitarian workers and consolidating and expanding humanitarian space.

However, there have been some security challenges in the southern part of the country, with banditry affecting both civilians and humanitarian workers. In addition, efforts towards the stabilization of the country may be compromised by the recent political events in neighbouring countries (Sudan and Cameroon) and the Arab uprising that has affected countries in North Africa. This may lead to political movements in other countries as well. These events may worsen the overall security in Chad, which has already seen a return of over 70,000 Chadians from Libya who will have to reintegrate into society.

In 2011, the strategic objectives of the humanitarian community will focus on the continuation of life-saving



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2011 Consolidated Appeal for Chad: Key parameters	
Duration:	6 months (July-December 2011)
Key milestones in 2011:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elections in 2011 (legislatives in February, presidential in April) Security of operations: DIS to become autonomous in 2011 following MINURCAT withdrawal 2010/2011 agricultural season (better cereal yields increased production by 116% over previous harvest).
Target beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 168,188 IDPs 50,000 returnees 333,298 refugees 1,590,000 food-insecure people 1,067,000 drought- and flood-affected people Total: 3,882,568
Total funding request:	Funding request per beneficiary:
\$525,379,852	\$135

assistance to people affected by crises (IDPs, refugees, returnees and local populations) while seeking the integration of durable solutions wherever possible. Transition from emergency assistance towards early recovery is a key concern for humanitarian actors especially in the light of the total lack of financial resources so far dedicated to early recovery interventions.

Strengthening the capacity of national actors and local communities to prevent, respond and manage the crisis situations and the humanitarian consequences remains an important strategic priority for humanitarian actors. Through the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), the humanitarian community supports the Government of Chad in its efforts to respond to emergencies. For example, this year, the Government disbursed 400 million CFA francs (\$889,000) to fight the cholera epidemic.

As of 30 June 2011, the Chad Consolidated Appeal has received 46% of its required funding. However, some sectors are largely underfunded. Health has only been 26% funded, water 18%, education 5%, and early recovery has received no funding. A balanced funding level among the

different sectors of humanitarian action is essential to ensure durable solutions and acceptable living conditions for vulnerable communities.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Agriculture and livelihoods	16,046,577	20,454,109	6,091,896	30%	14,362,213	-
Coordination and support services	21,931,013	22,028,200	18,845,210	86%	3,182,990	1,009,684
Early recovery	7,843,000	7,843,000	-	0%	7,843,000	-
Education	14,023,060	11,162,460	700,957	6%	10,461,503	-
Food assistance	185,559,211	190,587,830	155,993,272	82%	34,594,558	-
Health	19,291,321	19,534,746	5,044,346	26%	14,490,400	-
Multi-sector activities for refugees	171,847,911	183,869,031	10,890,828	6%	172,978,203	-
Nutrition	15,451,605	15,451,605	6,864,360	44%	8,587,245	-
Protection	32,232,108	34,211,828	1,557,700	5%	32,654,128	-
Water and sanitation	22,204,043	20,237,043	4,023,354	20%	16,213,689	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	32,445,418	n/a	n/a	-
Grand total:	506,429,849	525,379,852	242,457,341	46%	282,922,511	1,009,684

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There has been significant improvement in security in most parts of Côte d'Ivoire following the arrest of former President Laurent Gbagbo on 11 April and the swearing-in of President Alassane Ouattara. However, despite relative tranquillity, reports of violent attacks on civilians by militia remnants and inter-ethnic confrontations continue to be registered in the south-west along the border with Liberia, and also in some neighbourhoods of Abidjan. According to UNHCR reports, the number of asylum seekers in Ghana, for example, increased almost five-fold from 3,240 people at the end of March to 16,720 people as of 15 June.

In Abidjan, business activities have picked up with most commercial banks re-opening, some exports resuming, and dialogue between the new government and the international financial institutions. The five-month crisis had, however, an adverse impact on the coping mechanisms of the vulnerable populations, and the humanitarian consequences of the crisis represent enormous challenge for the humanitarian community.

Access to food, proper health care, education, clean water, sanitation and income-generating activities remain of great concern for the displaced populations and host communities. This situation is likely to be exacerbated by the increase in food and commodity prices and floods during the upcoming rainy season. Concerted efforts by all stakeholders will be needed to guarantee an effective humanitarian response.

The revised EHAP has been developed by the cluster leads in Côte d'Ivoire under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Côte d'Ivoire and by regional sector leads. The four strategic objectives identified in the initial EHAP are retained:

1. Reduce excess mortality and morbidity in crisis situations.
2. Reinforce livelihoods of the most vulnerable people severely affected by slow or sudden-onset crisis.
3. Ensure humanitarian access and improve protection of vulnerable people.
4. Strengthen coordination and preparedness of emergencies at national and regional levels.

On the basis of these strategic objectives, the HCT in Côte d'Ivoire will focus on the following main lines of action:

- a) Identify and target the most vulnerable and ensure balanced assistance throughout the whole country and amongst all vulnerable groups.
- b) Widen the humanitarian response to the needs of all target populations.
- c) Ensure continuous transition between emergency assistance and development aid.
- d) Advocate to authorities and military forces, including the UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI), to establish security conditions that are conducive to the



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Revised EHAP for Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries: key parameters	
Populations of concern (planning figures)	
IDPs and vulnerable groups within Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP: 500,000 IDPs. • Host families: 90,000 families. • Repatriates: 10,000 people. • 1 million people directly affected by the crisis.
Refugees from Côte d'Ivoire	44,400 refugees (<i>in Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Guinea-Bissau, and Nigeria, excluding 188,000 refugees in Liberia</i>)
Returning migrants and third - country nationals	170,500
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$292 million	\$132

return of refugees and IDPs.

e) Improve the coordination among humanitarian organizations, the Government and other international actors, in particular ONUCI.

f) Recognize and address the interdependence of the security situation, protection and the provision of emergency aid in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and other neighbouring countries to avoid further and premature population flows.

g) Advocate sustained support and additional funds for humanitarian aid including early recovery in Côte d'Ivoire within a competitive global environment.

The revised EHAP includes 113 UN NGO projects for Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
CCCM	-	1,779,319	-	0%	1,779,319	-
Coordination/IM and support services	-	12,792,438	3,074,535	24%	9,717,903	686,813
Early recovery	-	9,211,169	758,095	8%	8,453,074	-
Education	696,570	6,451,291	923,287	14%	5,528,004	-
Emerg. preparedness and response	-	280,000	-	0%	280,000	-
Food security	-	98,453,438	24,204,177	25%	74,249,261	1,389,934
Health	-	26,698,076	8,979,603	34%	17,718,473	-
Logistics	-	7,838,578	2,748,016	35%	5,090,562	704,225
Multi-sector	-	22,525,639	1,139,601	5%	21,386,038	-
Nutrition	523,684	18,264,164	1,539,561	8%	16,724,603	-
Protection	-	52,787,360	3,695,415	7%	49,091,945	-
Shelter/NFI	-	17,936,426	600,000	3%	17,336,426	-
Telecommunications	-	1,440,659	-	0%	1,440,659	-
WASH	900,000	15,530,888	3,934,836	25%	11,596,052	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	8,925,458	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	2,120,254	291,989,445	60,522,584	21%	231,466,861	2,780,972

Contact

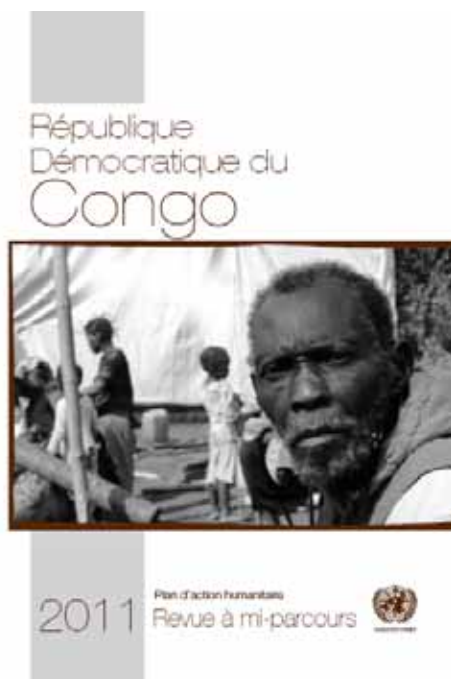
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In the first half of 2011, the socio-political, economic and security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) did not deviate significantly from the analysis in late 2010 presented in the Humanitarian Action Plan 2011. This distinguished two different contexts: (1) Areas stabilized but subject to chronic and / or sudden crises; and (2) areas affected by internal armed conflicts and other situations of armed violence

In the east, in areas affected by armed conflict, civilians, particularly women, suffer numerous attacks by the various armed forces and groups. The number of displaced people remains high at 1.7 million, including 128,782 newly displaced in the first quarter of this year.

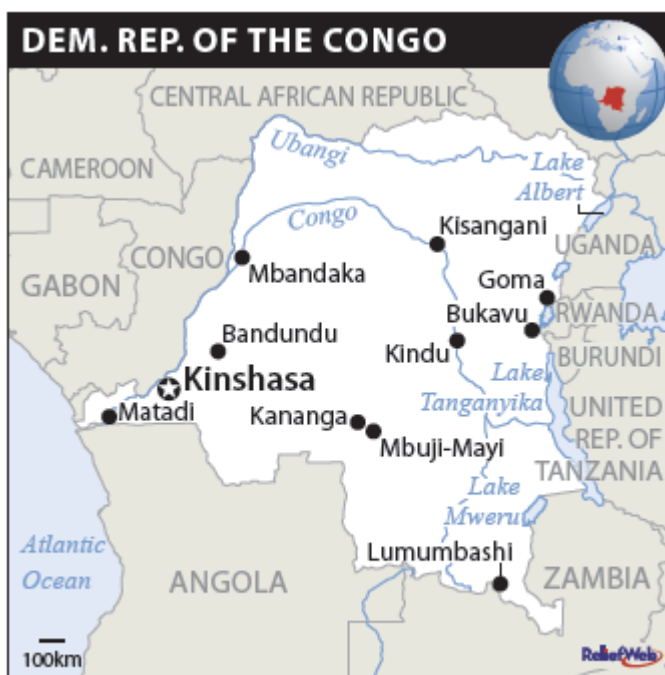
Analysis of the Integrated Phase Classification for food security in May 2011 shows that despite a cyclical improvement in food security, the country overall remains chronically food-insecure. This is confirmed by

the nutritional situation which remains very serious in many parts of the country, mainly in the stabilized areas.

Children's schooling remains a major concern for all people, whether in the areas affected by armed conflict or chronic crises.

A measles epidemic occurred in five provinces and triggered action responses, though not fast enough. The epidemic is expanding and requires a response of similar magnitude in the second half of the year, as well as increased surveillance. Polio cases were detected in five provinces and required vaccination campaigns. A cholera epidemic occurred in Kisangani and led to a major response by the humanitarian community; it is worrying that this epidemic is now affecting other areas along and near the Congo River and is approaching Kinshasa.

Return to Equateur Province of refugees in the neighbouring Republic of Congo has been postponed until the second half of the year. The repatriation of Burundian and Rwandan refugees to their home countries continues, and that of Angolan refugees will be launched in the second half of the year. In Orientale Province, the nomadic community of Mbororo was a victim of serious abuses on the part of some Congolese security forces, which prompted many Mbororo to leave the country or to isolate themselves in areas that they consider safer. The forced expulsions of Congolese from Angola continue, with poor conditions for the



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expelled and difficulty of finding appropriate solutions to help these people.

Humanitarian actors have assisted populations in need through the system of coordination by clusters. The actions and results are presented for each of the nine clusters (plus assistance to refugees and aid coordination) in the DRC HAP's full Mid-year Review document. Not all the expected results, however, will be achieved. The major constraints to humanitarian action are the inaccessibility of many areas due to lack of infrastructure or insecurity, and insufficient funding.

In accordance with the objectives of the DAP, a new system of monitoring and evaluation is being set up in 2011 to better report on all projects developed by the humanitarian aid community, and evaluate their collective effects.

As of mid-year, the resource requirements of the HAP are funded at 46%. After each cluster reviewed its budget, the overall budget is revised slightly to \$721.5 million, while maintaining the strategic objectives and response plans established.

In the second half, the Humanitarian Country Team will closely monitor political developments, which could be the catalyst for new humanitarian needs if factors such as the presidential election scheduled for November 28, the independence of southern Sudan scheduled for July 9, and the situation along the borders with Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda and Angola were to disrupt the current political balance.

Overall, early this year, the humanitarian crisis continues for a significant proportion of the population, especially in the east. Efforts to establish the conditions for a transition to stabilization and development are beginning to bear fruit, but not sufficiently to make an early end to humanitarian needs likely.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Common humanitarian fund	-	-	57,022,414	0%	(57,022,414)	3,250,000
Coordination	20,750,000	18,452,652	9,208,882	50%	9,243,770	1,000,000
Early recovery	11,020,000	11,020,000	401,626	4%	10,618,374	-
Education	28,800,000	28,800,000	4,100,142	14%	24,699,858	-
Food security	295,000,000	295,000,000	117,319,246	40%	177,680,754	500,000
Health	35,100,000	43,785,800	18,195,631	42%	25,590,169	-
Logistics	49,484,785	45,396,251	32,098,733	71%	13,297,518	-
Multi-cluster	-	-	53,037,680	n/a	n/a	-
Multi-sectoral response to refugees	17,420,000	17,420,000	-	0%	17,420,000	-
Non-food items and emergency shelter	75,241,735	75,241,735	2,581,476	3%	72,660,259	-
Nutrition	41,090,620	41,090,620	17,363,961	42%	23,726,659	-
Protection	49,765,531	49,765,531	16,271,428	33%	33,494,103	-
Sector not yet specified	-	-	13,962,841	n/a	n/a	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	95,617,000	95,617,000	11,056,153	12%	84,560,847	-
Grand total	719,289,671	721,589,589	352,620,213	49%	368,969,376	4,750,000

Contact

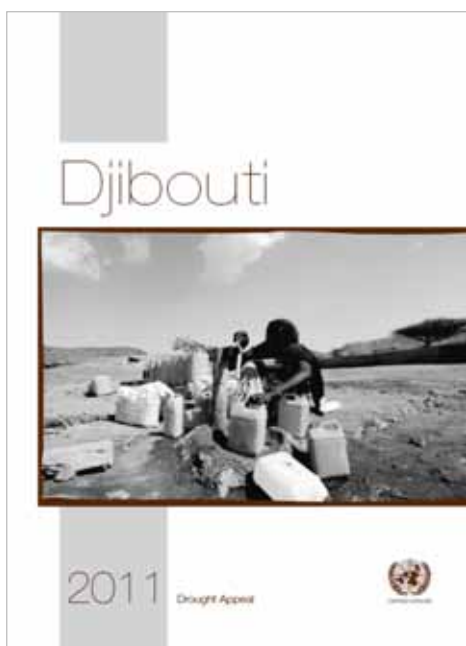
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Djibouti is in its fourth year of drought. What little rain has fallen has been irregular and extremely fluctuating in quantity and timing. FEWSNET has noted that in the last “rainy season” two-thirds of the country received less than 10mm of rain. This year the situation has deteriorated further and the consequences on the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities of pastoralists, rural and urban dwellers are becoming more severe with signs that the 2011 lean season will start two months earlier than normal. The worst-hit have been pastoral households in the northwest and the southeast.

The drought has depleted water reserves, with over 49% of the rural population having no access to potable water, and has harmed the health of livestock to the point of, in places, massive losses. This has not only had direct implications on livelihoods but, with milk being a primary source of food for pastoralists, it has increased food insecurity and there is evidence that malnutrition rates have risen in some specific areas. Staple food prices remained higher compared to last year – 68% above the five-year average – and the situation is unlikely to improve before early 2012 according to FEWSNET. The country is very vulnerable to international food price fluctuations, as 90% of food is imported.

Malnutrition, compounded with critical water shortages and increased cross-border movements, primarily refugees from Somalia, has increased the risk of epidemics and communicable diseases such as diarrhoea, tuberculosis and pulmonary infections. Already at high risk of cholera and wild polio virus due to the virus’ epidemiological context in the sub-region, the danger is that ongoing population movements from neighbouring areas may exacerbate this situation.

All these elements have harmed the health of the population and increased the level of malnutrition, with reports of outbreaks especially of water-borne diseases such as cholera. In light of the overall alarming situation, the appeal will continue to implement its priority actions for humanitarian aid over the coming twelve months, namely:

- distribution of food assistance
- improvement of access to potable water
- rebuilding of essential animal husbandry and agricultural activities
- access to basic health services, including those related to prevention and management of cases of acute malnutrition
- strengthening the capacities of international partners and national



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institutions in the implementation and coordination of emergency humanitarian relief

Although no direct programming has been foreseen to deal with potential vulnerabilities and needs, and although the Djibouti Appeal is designed primarily to deal with the effects of drought, the separate phenomena of refugees and migrants needs to be borne in mind. Djibouti is potentially at risk from two separate population movements. The first stems from the increasing violence and instability in south-central Somalia which has caused increasing numbers of asylum-seekers to enter Djibouti. There are presently 16,560 refugees in the country (compared to 12,083 at the end of 2009), principally of south Somali origin, and 2,000 asylum seekers. The average is 350 people arriving per month, and as the Ali Addeh camp is now full a second refugee camp will soon open in Holl-Holl with capacity to accommodate up to 20,000 people.

The second issue stems from the ongoing social unrest in Yemen, which could potentially provoke an influx of asylum seekers into the north of the country. Should some of the 227,000 primarily Somali and Eritrean refugees in Yemen be forced to return to Africa, Djibouti would likely be among the first to be impacted by the influx. In addition, large numbers of illegal migrants pass through Djibouti, mostly on their way to the Arabian Peninsula, and the country is ill-equipped to handle a significant number of such migrants, should these people be blocked from moving on.

In this Djibouti Drought Appeal, six UN agencies are seeking requirements of \$39,264,338 to work with Governmental partners and targeted communities in continuing to address emergency humanitarian needs and mitigating further impacts of the drought for some 120,000 of the most vulnerable people in the groups affected by successive years of worsening drought, coupled with high global food prices, reduced purchasing powers and the resulting inability of the population to feed itself.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Agriculture and livestock	6,540,918	6,540,918	749,596	11%	5,791,322	-
Emergency preparedness and response	6,438,700	6,438,700	-	0%	6,438,700	-
Food aid	16,230,614	16,230,614	9,727,842	60%	6,502,772	518,867
Health and nutrition	7,607,500	7,672,500	659,559	9%	7,012,941	-
Water and sanitation	2,381,606	2,381,606	479,012	20%	1,902,594	-
Grand total	39,199,338	39,264,338	11,616,009	30%	27,648,329	518,867

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Haïti



2011

Appel global
Revue à mi-parcours

Through the 2011 (CAP), humanitarian agencies proposed that \$910 million would be needed to fund the humanitarian response in Haiti. So far, the CAP 2011 has been funded at 22%, or \$200 million.

A year and a half after the earthquake of 2010, the situation in the country has improved and humanitarian needs are embedded in a complex context of development, long-term reconstruction, and chronic structural problems of the country. At the same time, certain humanitarian priorities are still there, notably the remaining displaced population, the cholera epidemic, the growing food insecurity and the threat of the 2011 hurricane season.

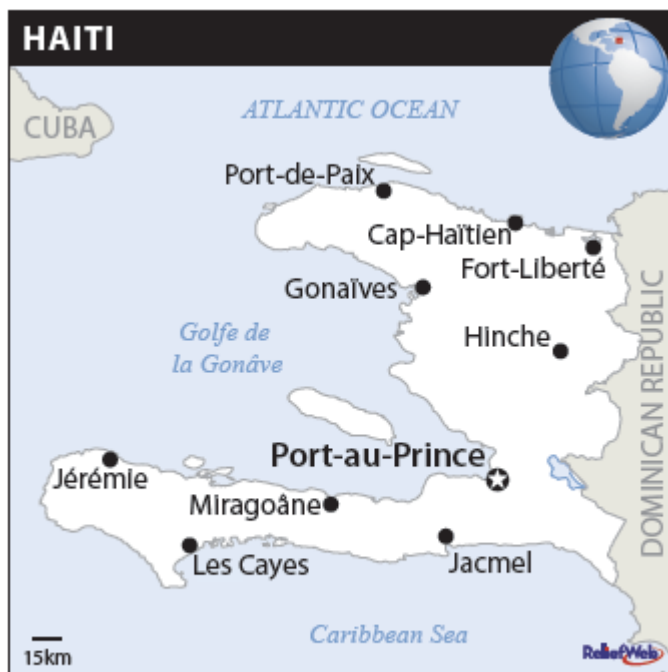
The long-term response is coordinated in the framework of the Government of Haiti's National Plan for Reconstruction. The Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti (CIRH), created in April 2010,

coordinates and supervises the efforts of immediate recovery, development and reconstruction, and approves all projects and programmes financed by donors in this area.

The context so far has been characterized by a significant reduction in funding for humanitarian response and in the number of humanitarian actors, a decrease of international media attention, and increasing allocations of funds for recovery and development.

As part of this process of this mid-year review of the 2011 CAP, the humanitarian community has decided to focus on funding necessary for essential humanitarian needs, including the response to the cholera epidemic, continuing urgent earthquake response including remaining needs in the camps, preparation and emergency response in the light of the next hurricane season, and food insecurity. The review process took into account the fact that large amounts of humanitarian funds have gone to projects not counted in the CAP, though presumably covering some needs which CAP projects had proposed to cover.⁹

Humanitarian actors have chosen three strategic objectives to enable better targeting of humanitarian response and ensure that actions related to



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⁹ A part of this funding is going to organizations that do have proposed projects counted in the appeal, and it may be that this funding should actually be counted towards those projects' funding requirements. The HCT and clusters continue to review this and perfect the information.

development and reconstruction are taken into account and supported financially by the development and reconstruction actors and funds.

The CAP mid-year review focuses on the gaps identified by intra- and inter-sectoral analysis of needs. The priority actions are those aimed at addressing the critical needs not covered, to provide protection and save lives among vulnerable groups, and targeted interventions to support risk reduction and facilitate implementation of sustainable solutions for the affected people.

Based on these critical needs and gaps, the humanitarian community proposes a revised plan of action for which \$382 million will be needed in the second half of 2011. Funding this plan fully is necessary to ensure capacity to respond to critical needs and different types of emergencies foreseen for the rest of 2011. Meanwhile, the humanitarian community will continue to strengthen government capacity and capitalize on the achievements of the rehabilitation and reconstruction actors.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Agriculture	43,087,517	18,366,376	1,011,250	6%	17,355,126	-
Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM)	92,960,791	48,492,400	17,014,412	35%	31,477,988	-
Coordination and support services	10,235,233	7,833,551	4,771,803	61%	3,061,748	-
Early recovery	115,734,021	30,910,430	5,301,253	17%	25,609,177	-
Education	34,283,882	10,935,564	3,808,667	35%	7,126,897	-
Emergency telecommunications	2,416,201	516,201	-	0%	516,201	-
Food aid	101,987,574	44,856,277	31,589,229	70%	13,267,048	-
Health	135,687,361	75,403,346	48,008,820	64%	27,394,526	-
Logistics	24,800,000	10,497,860	10,068,207	96%	429,653	-
Nutrition	26,665,608	10,157,542	5,280,400	52%	4,877,142	-
Protection	60,438,529	17,366,209	8,787,355	51%	8,578,854	-
Shelter and non-food items	91,835,715	31,786,731	9,125,173	29%	22,661,558	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	170,356,975	75,335,585	40,804,819	54%	34,530,766	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	13,309,600	n/a	n/a	-
Grand total	910,489,407	382,458,072	198,880,988	52%	183,577,084	-

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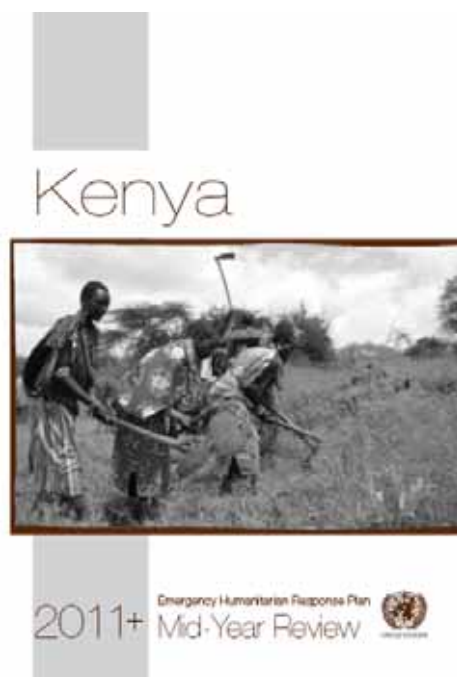
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The review of the Kenya 2011+ Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan coincides with the Government of Kenya's 30 May declaration on drought being a national disaster. The grave combination of drought-induced crop failure due to climate variability, livestock deaths, rising food and non-food prices, eroding coping capacities, and shortfalls in food and non-food assistance levels are expected to weaken food security to emergency levels among pastoralists in the northern, eastern and north-eastern provinces and to crisis levels for some marginal agricultural farm households after June, following the failed 2011 long rains. According to the May FEWSNET food security outlook, the food security of 2.4 million people is classified as Stressed or Crisis levels, requiring immediate food and non-food assistance to mitigate further declines in food security. Children under five are increasingly exposed to malnutrition associated with the current drought conditions. Malnutrition rates are

now above emergency thresholds with districts such as Marsabit facing 4.1% severe acute malnutrition and 22% global acute malnutrition. In addition, about 1.1 million boys and girls plus 8,000 teachers are affected by drought annually with varying severity (Kenya Food Security Steering Group 2010). Associated with declining food security is the surging inflation and soaring food and fuel price shocks that have sparked protests in the country. Food prices have risen by at least 25% between January and April this year.

The urban population is highly market-dependent and therefore extremely vulnerable to price shocks. (According to the World Bank estimates, 44 million more people in developing countries have fallen into poverty since June 2010 due to increasing food prices.) Maize prices in Kenya rose by 73% between June 2010 and January 2011.

Refugee numbers continue to rise as persistent conflict in Somalia triggers cross-border influxes. By the end of May 2011, 53,641 new refugees and asylum seekers had been registered country-wide compared to 27,651 during the same period in 2010. As of 31 May, there were 473,714 refugees in the country. Most of the refugee arrivals are in poor health: the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among arrivals is 15%, two times higher than the 7.8% rate among the existing refugee population in camps. The increasing refugee population adds to the already-congested camps while at the same time outstripping the already dwindling resources shared with the host communities. As the suspension of the establishment of required



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infrastructure in the new extension of Ifo II refugee camp continues, refugees are still languishing in the currently over-crowded camps.

Access constraints in cross-border regions due to resource-based conflicts as well as spill-over conflict from neighbouring countries such as Somalia have combined to hamper effective delivery of humanitarian aid to displaced populations. Insecurity incidents have been reported in the north-east and north-west of the country leading to substantial temporary displacements of up to 2,000 people coupled with increased humanitarian needs.

The political environment remains fragile with the potential for inter-communal violence and population displacement triggered by (1) political reform processes; (2) the International Criminal Court investigation linked to the 2007-2008 post-election violence; (3) hearings of past historical injustices through the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC); and (4) preparatory stages leading to the general elections scheduled for August 2012. Reform processes particularly on the implementation of the new constitution and passing of associated relevant electoral laws to assist in the implementation remain in progress. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) bill, passed by Parliament on 31 May, is critical to the election process as the Constitution provides for an additional 80 constituencies which the IEBC is expected to delineate.

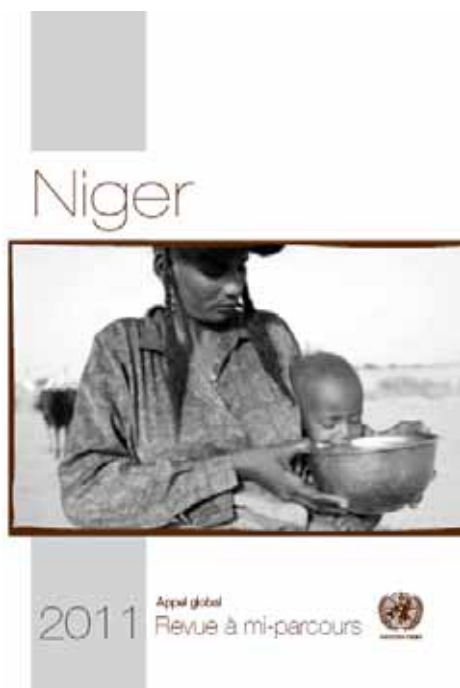
In line with the 2011-2013 humanitarian strategy, the focus remains on assisting households to recover fully from recurrent shocks and hazards through, for example, offering immediate and medium-term food and non-food interventions that seek to mitigate urgent needs while concurrently restoring livelihoods and building their resilience.

The rapid deterioration of the food security situation and associated humanitarian consequences underlines the gravity of the situation that requires immediate funding support to respond to the crisis. In this regard, the Mid-Year Review of the 2011+ Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) requests revised requirements amounting to **\$604,845,876**.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Agriculture and livestock	16,864,992	33,153,036	4,034,847	12%	29,118,189	-
Coordination	2,094,100	2,085,530	784,652	38%	1,300,878	-
Early recovery	6,970,950	8,333,512	2,300,000	28%	6,033,512	-
Education	1,036,460	1,036,460	518,939	50%	517,521	-
Food aid	106,316,713	129,949,729	136,969,113	105%	(7,019,384)	-
Health	11,731,432	12,190,453	1,115,904	9%	11,074,549	-
Multi-sector assistance to refugees	339,160,588	340,614,191	125,186,862	37%	215,427,329	-
Nutrition	21,548,988	55,694,269	6,895,956	12%	48,798,313	-
Protection	7,626,871	7,762,016	632,193	8%	7,129,823	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	12,476,700	14,026,680	3,932,415	28%	10,094,265	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	822,644	n/a	n/a	778,574
Grand total	525,827,794	604,845,876	283,193,525	47%	321,652,351	778,574

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The mid-year review of the Niger 2011 Consolidated Appeal takes into account the major events during the first half of 2011 in the socio-political, economic, and security sectors, and their humanitarian consequences on vulnerable populations. Those events include:

- a) a successful democratic transition and the establishment of a new democratically-elected government;
- b) population movements as a result of socio-political crises of Libya and Côte d'Ivoire;
- c) a good agricultural season, though with pockets of food insecurity in some areas.

The technical meetings organized by the Coordination Unit of the Early Warning System in June 2011 show 168 vulnerable areas. The total population of these areas is estimated at 2,288,613 inhabitants in 3,255 scattered villages, with a deteriorating food situation in areas of high concentration of returnees.

The results of the vulnerability survey in February 2011 have shown that food insecurity (moderate and severe) prevails over 17.3% of the population or 2,620,770 people. This situation has not improved after the second assessment during June by the Early Warning System, which assessed 2,751,399 people (17.5%) as vulnerable, of whom 1,238,324 (7.8%) are in severe food insecurity and 1,513,075 (9.6%) in moderate food insecurity.

Nutritional surveys in October 2010 and July 2011 showed no significant changes in the nutritional status of children under five years old. The global acute malnutrition rate remains above 10% (the alert threshold according to WHO). In the results of the nutritional survey of October 2010, 15.3% of children 6 to 59 months were suffering from acute malnutrition, of whom 3% suffered severe acute malnutrition. Five of eight regions have malnutrition prevalence above the emergency threshold. Other regions except Niamey were also over the alert level, and the prevalence of GAM among children aged 6 to 23 months reached 26.1%.

Since February 2011, the arrival of over 110,975 returnees from Libya and Côte d'Ivoire compounded the significant scarcity of food resources of host populations, in addition to the pressure they exert on other resources and the financial losses caused by the cessation of cash transfers. The Early Warning System, after technical meetings in Tahoua, provisionally estimated that 210,421 returnees were registered (from various countries of departure) over the



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whole national territory.

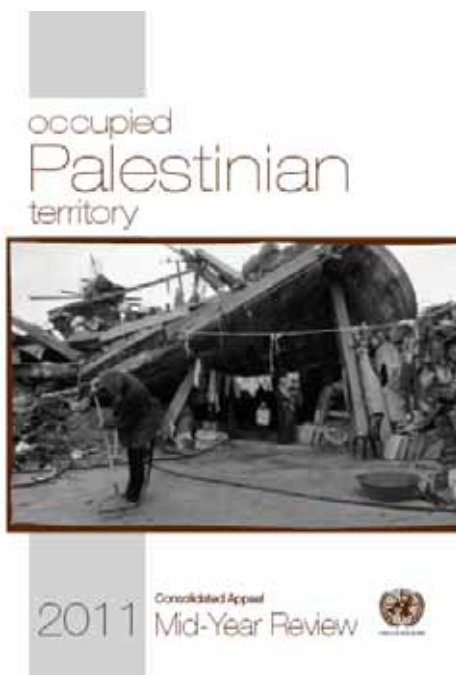
The major constraint identified in the implementation of the common humanitarian action plan is the mobilization of financial resources across sectors. Currently, \$123 million or 66% of requirements has been mobilized for the 2011 CAP; this is less in percentage terms than the 75% received at the same period in 2010.

The revised Consolidated Appeal stands at \$226 million, an increase of 21% (\$38.5 million). The funding gap to be covered is \$155 million.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	<i>Uncommitted pledges</i>
Coordination/IM and support services	8,892,011	8,892,011	7,300,251	82%	1,591,760	-
Early recovery	22,377,160	21,977,160	402,160	2%	21,575,000	-
Food security	64,121,298	105,173,294	29,086,249	28%	76,087,045	-
Health	18,464,201	18,464,201	4,505,712	24%	13,958,489	-
Nutrition	60,616,120	60,616,120	29,682,326	49%	30,933,794	-
Protection	6,700,853	6,700,853	-	0%	6,700,853	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	5,870,116	3,797,500	-	0%	3,797,500	-
Grand total	187,041,759	225,621,139	70,976,698	31%	154,644,441	-

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The six months (December 2010 - May 2011) that followed the publication of the 2011 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for the occupied Palestinian territory was characterised by significant political developments. These included the signature of a reconciliation agreement between the two main Palestinian political factions, Fatah and Hamas, continued progress towards achieving the Palestinian State-building agenda, and the uprisings and political changes in several Arab countries. The possible recognition of Palestinian statehood in September 2011 has also triggered hopes and increased uncertainty. However, these developments have not improved the conditions of the Palestinian population, and at mid-year the humanitarian situation remains inextricably linked to the Israeli policies in the occupied Territory.

The CAP 2011 focuses on the humanitarian situation of Palestinian communities in the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Area C of the West Bank and in areas isolated by the Barrier. By mid-year most features of the Gaza blockade are still in place; access and movement restrictions in Area C, the seam zones, and to and from east Jerusalem are now well entrenched; and Palestinian communities' access to essential services and livelihood opportunities remains largely constrained. Two-thirds of Palestinians in Gaza and one-third in the West Bank are still not able to secure an adequate diet without assistance. The protection and human rights situation remains equally disturbing: collective punishment continues in Gaza, and demolitions, forced evictions and displacement, and settler violence have all increased in the West Bank.

As of 30 June 2011, the oPt CAP 2011 was 38% funded which makes it the fifth-lowest-funded CAP globally. More than one-third of proposed projects have received no funding. This has already driven agencies and NGOs to reduce or curtail programmes. As a result, at mid-year the output achievement rate across clusters/sectors remains uneven, but generally well below the target of 40% for each cluster/sector. As part of immediate efforts to address the low level of funding, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is developing a new strategy for 2012 to give more focus on priority humanitarian needs. Longer-term and development needs will be addressed under separate frameworks. At mid-year, clusters/sectors have highlighted projects in the CAP that are "top priority." These include projects for immediate life-saving actions, those targeting particularly vulnerable groups,



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and those supporting communities faced with serious protection concerns. The decision of the HCT to highlight clear priorities reflects its commitment to increased effectiveness and accountability in the implementation of the humanitarian strategy. In addition, projects that are unlikely to receive funding and / or projects that realistically can no longer be implemented by the end of 2011 have been withdrawn, and some other project budgets have been reduced so as to reflect the postponement of activities that can no longer be implemented this year.

The key challenge for the HCT in the coming year will be to ensure that the 2012 strategy is well- focused, that it integrates elements for improved planning and monitoring, and that it is implemented in a transparent and accountable way. The advocacy strategy adopted by the HCT in May will help support these efforts. This strategy outlines key advocacy priorities, including the most urgent protection issues, and defines the HCT key messages on these issues.

At mid-year, the HCT reduced requirements from \$575.5 million to **\$536 million** to address the most urgent needs in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). Partners have reported \$206 million in funding to date, leaving unmet requirements of **\$330 million**.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Agriculture	39,501,132	34,950,327	10,425,199	30%	24,525,128	-
Cash for work and cash assistance	173,807,749	143,756,641	33,742,592	23%	110,014,049	-
Coordination and support services	21,063,798	20,982,267	7,393,575	35%	13,588,692	1,315,416
Education	16,938,320	16,412,085	4,607,277	28%	11,804,808	709,650
Food security	204,141,651	203,960,496	63,521,048	31%	140,439,448	-
Health and nutrition	22,206,039	21,112,737	9,338,888	44%	11,773,849	-
Protection	42,241,853	39,846,071	26,966,648	68%	12,879,423	-
Shelter and non-food items	21,868,404	21,580,342	7,042,870	33%	14,537,472	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	33,786,722	33,786,722	9,290,280	27%	24,496,442	-
Cluster not specified	-	-	33,784,360	n/a	n/a	-
Grand total	575,555,668	536,387,688	206,112,737	38%	330,274,951	2,025,066

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Humanitarian Action Plan for the Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao



MID-YEAR REVIEW 2011



The cessation of hostilities between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) continued to be respected in the first half of the year, furthering the return and resettlement of the internally displaced people. However, the conflict-affected populations' high level of vulnerability and the perseverance of violence connected to other armed groups and to clan violence (locally referred to as rido) has contributed to the persistence of humanitarian needs. The organizations participating in the mid-year review of the 2011 'Humanitarian Action Plan for the Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao' (HAP) agree that the displaced and the returnees in Central Mindanao, regardless of the cause of displacement, continue to require humanitarian aid.

The response by clusters and sub-clusters of the Mindanao Humanitarian Team has been limited due to funding shortfalls. Only two out of the 24 projects have received funding as of mid-June, both of which are in the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster. Food Security is on target in achieving a number of its objectives with the success of WFP-led food-for-work and food-for-training programmes which support adequate food consumption and provide assets for early recovery. However, the majority of the cluster response plans have yet to be implemented. With the scenario agreed for the original HAP remaining valid, most clusters have maintained their original plans following the mid-year review.

Nevertheless, several agencies have managed to respond by using funds rolled over from the previous year, organizations' regular budgets or funds reserved for contingency, which is not sustainable. Much of the focus of humanitarian actions has been directed at the return sites where minimal support in health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, and education and psycho-social support for children has been provided. A community-based protection monitoring programme has been piloted in the 46 priority return sites in Maguindanao identified in the Early Recovery Plan of the Government of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Early recovery plans were formulated for 36 of these priority sites.

While there is a trend and focus on assistance in return sites, there are people who remain displaced either by choice or because they are unable to return due to security and safety concerns, lack of access to basic services, and lack of resources to rebuild damaged houses and rebuild their livelihoods. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster observes that some "returns" are only a "change in location" but not a step towards durable solutions.



Map Sources: Europa Technologies, Gov't. of USA, UNCS.
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 Jun 2010 – www.rafiahweb.int

In addition, an unusually heavy rainy season which caused extensive flooding in ARMM and regions X, XI, XII has had severe consequences on the population and reinforced the need for response preparedness.

During the mid-year review, the number of target beneficiaries has been decreased from 447,000 people to 375,000 displaced and returnees/resettled people. Of those, 24,000 are those displaced between January and June 2011 due to armed conflict including rido, and 351,000 are those who remain displaced by 2008-2009 conflict or have returned or resettled. In early June, the Government announced that 210,000 people have been affected by the flooding in ARMM and regions X and XII; a proportion of this flood-affected people will also be supported in this HAP. Concerning the humanitarian needs in the island provinces of the ARMM, which the Government indicated have increased and require assistance, a comprehensive assessment of these areas should be undertaken. This will be considered within the scope of the 2012 HAP.

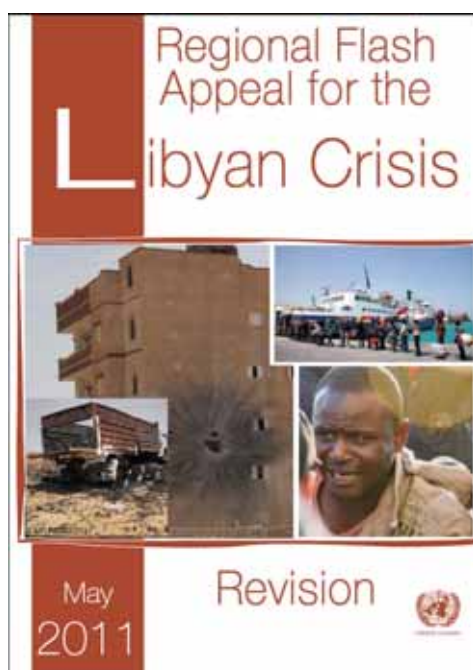
In order to take the HAP beyond planning and to the delivery of an effective, coordinated assistance programme, the HAP still requires \$30 million until the end of this planning cycle. As of mid-June, the Plan has received \$3 million, or 9% of its revised requirements of \$33 million. As a result, the objectives of the HAP have only partially been met. The requirements have been revised downwards by \$1.6 million during the mid-year review. This is a slight decrease of overall requirements because of the many IDPs who have been able to return to their homes. However, many of those do not have access to basic necessities and require humanitarian relief and early recovery programmes.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
CCCM	4,435,700	4,015,662	-	0%	4,015,662	-
Coordination	246,888	324,759	-	0%	324,759	-
Early recovery	1,075,950	1,075,950	-	0%	1,075,950	-
Education	2,828,150	2,828,150	-	0%	2,828,150	-
Food and agriculture	11,941,675	11,941,675	3,052,414	26%	8,889,261	-
Health	2,554,415	2,526,948	-	0%	2,526,948	-
Nutrition	2,014,000	2,014,000	-	0%	2,014,000	-
Protection, incl. Child Protection and SGBV	5,537,704	5,537,704	-	0%	5,537,704	-
WASH	3,893,044	2,643,322	-	0%	2,643,322	-
Grand total	34,527,526	32,908,170	3,052,414	9%	29,855,756	-

Note: the revised requirements are pending final review by agencies' headquarters.

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The overall humanitarian effort as charted in the revised Flash Appeal continues to be directed towards Libya – gaining access, gaining better understanding of the humanitarian situation, providing protection and supporting the provision of essential services to the affected population. Due to the unstable security situation humanitarian access remains restricted, particularly in areas controlled by the Government of Libya. This continues to constrain humanitarian actors. Few civilians now remain in areas where most of the fighting is taking place and, as yet, no new, unmet humanitarian needs have been reported as a direct result of recent fighting. Assistance is reaching those in need, with some assistance coming via Libyan diaspora organisations. Most international humanitarian actors are operating inside areas under the control of the Transitional National Council (TNC), where no major humanitarian needs have been reported.

For the most part, the situation in Libya remains primarily a protection crisis, with grave concerns over the protection of civilians, human rights violations, and reports of gender-based violence. But there is a risk of growing humanitarian needs in key sectors such as food security, health and water and sanitation as the crisis continues. Diminishing cash reserves, lack of access to credit and fuel shortages continue to affect Libyans and third-country nationals (TCNs) – non-Libyans staying in countries from which they do not originate – along with concerns over access to basic services in conflict-affected areas, and shortages of essential supplies, electricity and water. The lack of fuel in particular has a critical impact on all operations as it hampers the movement or transportation of people and goods, and provision of some basic services such as water, health and power. These could be key variables in the worsening of the humanitarian situation and the increasing reliance of more and more people on humanitarian aid. The humanitarian impact of the sanctions is being carefully monitored.

Both the Government of Libya and the TNC have emphasised the shortage of some medical supplies, including some medicines, vaccines and equipment. The World Health Organization has highlighted the need to resume the medical supply chain for the whole of Libya and the public health system, after the focus on the clinical system over the past months. Food Cluster partners have expressed concerns over the food distribution system and the level of food stocks. WASH Cluster representatives have emphasised concern about the state of the water network and supply. Uncertain fuel supplies, including water treatment chemicals, and little or no



Map Sources: Europa Technologies, UNCS.
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funding, maintenance and spare parts impair water and sanitation services, causing water rationing in some places.

As of 4 July, IOM and UNHCR estimate that almost 610,000 people have left Libya, including some 291,000 TCNs. Approximately 134,000 Libyans have fled (including over 100,000 to Tunisia), although the movement dynamics of most Libyans are flexible, with many returning after only short stays over the border. Within Libya itself, UNHCR estimates that there are approximately 218,000 IDPs, with the biggest concentrations in TCN-controlled areas (some 69,000 in Benghazi), the Nafusa Mountains (some 100,000) and Government-controlled areas near Tripoli (49,000). (These estimates are subject to change due to frequent population movement including permanent or temporary return to areas of origin.) Most IDPs are accommodated with friends or family, and more and improved assessments are under way to better ascertain IDPs' needs and those of hosting communities.

There is still a significant number of TCNs living among Libyan communities and receiving assistance as vulnerable groups, and assessments have identified unmet needs relating to water and sanitation, nutritional and medical care, and psycho-social support. Of great concern remains the status of those TCNs who seek safety by attempting the perilous voyage south across the Sahara or by sea across the Mediterranean.

The revised Flash Appeal is currently funded at 60% of its revised requirements of \$407,998,151, with \$244,629,314 in funding received, leaving unmet requirements of \$163,368,837. Donors have been generous in their support to this crisis, but the funding received does mask disparities in the spread of funding across clusters (see table below).

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is currently discussing the scenarios and planning assumptions for the contingency plan, for use by the clusters, sectors and agencies. Linkages have already been made with transition actors, while the HCT has also linked with the team of the Secretary General's Special Advisor on pre-planning of post-conflict Libya.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Coordination and support services	4,205,175	10,891,142	3,090,176	28%	7,800,966	-
Education	-	3,875,000	-	0%	3,875,000	-
Food security	47,690,000	107,427,881	27,988,154	26%	79,439,727	74,074
Health and nutrition	11,135,000	25,131,837	8,847,544	35%	16,284,293	-
Logistics	2,876,912	8,263,230	4,571,170	55%	3,692,060	1,177,350
Multi-sector (including camp coordination and camp management)	80,962,961	212,060,640	142,800,832	67%	69,259,808	-
Protection	3,868,500	13,684,024	592,241	4%	13,091,783	-
Shelter and NFIs	1,450,000	12,832,435	-	0%	12,832,435	-
Telecommunications	1,653,000	2,421,369	1,818,516	75%	602,853	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,612,843	11,410,593	1,334,800	12%	10,075,793	-
Sector not yet specified	-	-	53,585,881	n/a	n/a	51,000
Grand total	160,454,391	407,998,151	244,629,314	60%	163,368,837	1,302,424

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Somalia is sliding deeper into crisis due to the combination of drought, rising food prices and conflict, leading to population displacement and increased vulnerability. The epicentre of the crisis is in the south where 1.75 million people are faced with severe food insecurity. The number of people in need has already increased from 2 million at mid-2010 to 2.85 million by the end of June 2011, a 30% increase. This number is expected to increase further during the second half of the year.

Since January, more than 100,000 people have been displaced within Somalia and 60,000 more outside the country, due to drought and increasing conflict in the south. This is in addition to the existing 1.46 million IDPs in the country. In February, the Transitional Federal Government launched an offensive against armed groups affecting people in Mogadishu, Gedo and other southern regions. The escalation in conflict has further exacerbated the suffering caused by the drought. The impact of the failed *Deyr* rains (October

to December) was more severe than expected, causing livestock deaths and an unprecedented increase in local cereal prices. The performance of the *Gu* rains (April to June) has been patchy and poorer than anticipated, with only a 50% harvest projected from August.

Lack of food in the south – due to limited stocks caused by the drought and no food aid because of the WFP suspension – is the biggest challenge that the humanitarian community faces. Local cereal prices in the south have skyrocketed, with a 270% price increase in some areas compared to the same time last year. In addition, all imported commodities on average cost 29% more than in mid-2010 due to local food shortages and an increase in global oil and food prices. Malnutrition rates reported in January reached an alarming 30% in parts of the south. From June until the next rains in November, the food security situation in the south is expected to remain critical or worsen if food availability is not addressed. As of mid-year, alarming malnutrition levels and mortality rates among refugee children under five have been recorded in camps on the Kenya and Ethiopian borders, indicating the severity of the crisis.

In this deteriorating context, humanitarian actions in the first half of 2011 achieved mixed results primarily due to funding, access and capacity challenges. In some areas, humanitarian actors could deliver as they had both access and funding; in other areas where access was possible, funding was insufficient; in the south of Somalia, access and funding continued to be a challenge, particularly for the delivery of food. Over the last three years, new funding available by mid-year has decreased by more than half. This steady decline in funding continues



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, UNDP, UNHCR. 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 Jun 2010 – www.africaweb.int

in 2011, even as the needs continue to increase.

Despite the challenges, the humanitarian community reached a substantial proportion of the population in crisis during the first half of 2011 with life-saving interventions. Approximately one million people were reached with food assistance. Some 145,000 acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers were assisted through nutrition interventions. Over 250,000 people gained access to at least 5 litres of water per day and benefited from emergency agriculture and livelihoods assistance. Emergency health activities reached nearly 40% of the 2 million people in need and approximately 42,000 pupils and teachers received emergency education assistance.

In response to the deepening crisis, the humanitarian community will adopt a more focused strategy for the remainder of the year. The strategy will concentrate on addressing the effects of the drought and conflict, and providing urgent humanitarian aid to prevent the situation from getting worse, while addressing the needs of those who have already been displaced. Aid organizations will build on opportunities from the expected normal rains in October to increase food availability in the south. Access will be monitored and will remain a high priority for the HCT, and where access opportunities emerge response will be swift. Geographical areas where people are most in need will be targeted: in the south, Gedo, the Jubas, Bay and Bakool, the Shabelles, Mogadishu town, and the whole of Central, particularly Hiraan. Greater emphasis will be placed on the protection of civilians.

Despite the increase in humanitarian needs, the HCT has retained its disciplined approach and agencies' revised requirements reflect what they can realistically implement for the remainder of the year. At the beginning of the year, the Somalia 2011 CAP requested \$529 million. The revised appeal requests \$561 million to address the needs of 2.85 million people. (This figure had risen sharply from the previous 2.4 million people just during the weeks of preparing this document. This number is expected to rise further, so some projects will be revised upwards soon.) Just under half of those requirements have been met, leaving a shortfall of \$296 million.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Agriculture and livelihoods	50,532,011	68,837,096	16,091,249	23%	52,745,847	-
Education	17,728,956	17,073,707	4,618,938	27%	12,454,769	-
Enabling programmes	15,605,425	21,190,916	6,611,613	31%	14,579,303	-
Food assistance	188,135,412	199,405,662	124,957,307	63%	74,448,355	6,891,305
Health	58,790,106	56,458,007	13,925,596	25%	42,532,411	-
Logistics	29,871,895	29,871,895	17,652,711	59%	12,219,184	-
Nutrition	36,066,437	35,516,685	13,830,756	39%	21,685,929	-
Protection	46,479,655	45,324,951	6,076,739	13%	39,248,212	-
Shelter and NFIs	36,647,410	36,647,410	16,511,954	45%	20,135,456	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	49,662,722	51,143,617	24,378,657	48%	26,764,960	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	20,693,125	n/a	n/a	1,142,539
Grand total:	529,520,029	561,469,946	265,348,645	47%	296,121,301	8,033,844

Contact

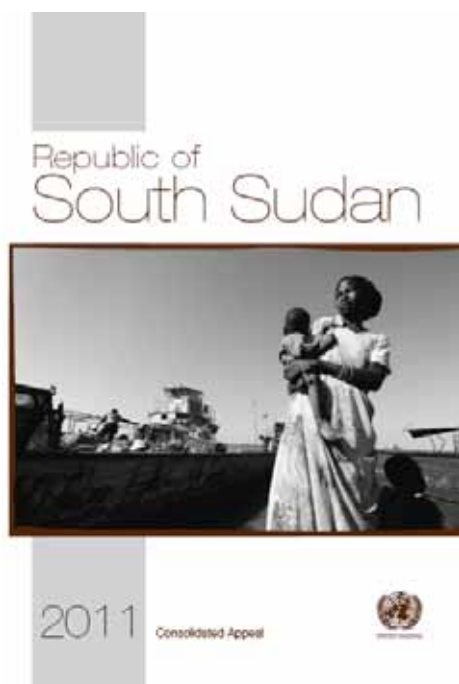
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The first six months of 2011 brought historic changes to the territory that has become the world's newest nation, the Republic of South Sudan, in July 2011. Some of these changes were foreseen and captured in the most likely planning scenario developed by humanitarian actors for 2011. Others have exceeded expectations, resulting in a deterioration of the situation more closely in line with aspects of the worst-case scenario.

The referendum balloting on southern independence began on 9 January 2011 as scheduled and passed peacefully. The plebiscite drew a 99% vote for independence, paving the way for the establishment of an independent nation at the end of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on 9 July 2011. Other CPA benchmarks, including border demarcation and the status of Abyei, remained unresolved, impairing relations between northern and southern Sudan. The military takeover of Abyei and the area north of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River by the Sudanese Armed Forces in May

and June and the displacement of over 110,000 people southwards constituted a major violation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Internal political tensions and armed opposition also spread during the period, with at least seven rebel militia groups (RMGs) beginning or scaling up attacks against the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in areas of strategic importance in South Sudan. The insurgency has put civilians at grave risk. Extensive re-mining has been reported, security forces have arbitrarily detained people and destroyed property, gender-based violence has increased, and there have been numerous instances of forced recruitment. Inter-communal violence, including large-scale reprisal attacks, has affected various parts of the south. By mid-June, authorities were reporting that more than 1,800 people had been killed in inter-communal and militia-related violence and more than 154,000 had been displaced. More than 20 separate attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Western Equatoria killed 17 people and displaced over 7,000.

By mid-June 2011, more than 306,000 southerners had returned from the north since October 2010, including 128,000 since the January referendum. Although food security has improved in 2011 compared to 2010, 1.4 million people still require food assistance at some point during the March to August lean season. Increased displacement, additional returns from the north, a sharp reduction in the availability of foodstuffs and basic commodities and a sharp rise in prices have the potential to reverse gains in food security.

Humanitarian access and space contracted sharply in parts of South Sudan in early 2011. Humanitarian partners recorded 57 incidents in which state actors interfered with relief operations or restricted the movement of humanitarian personnel, assets or supplies during the first part of the year. Interference with humanitarian operations imposed serious costs on the relief effort in terms of delays, lost funds, lost supplies and by affecting the safety and security of humanitarian personnel.

In response to the precarious humanitarian situation in South Sudan, a consolidated appeal for the new republic has been prepared in full consultation with partners. During the Interim Period, humanitarian activities for the south were included in the Sudan UN and Partners Work Plan for 2011. This appeal includes revisions to the original 2011 projects as well as

new projects which are being introduced in order to address the deteriorating situation. The CAP comprises 256 projects totalling \$621 million. This is an increase of 24 projects and \$47 million over what was included for the southern elements of the 2011 Sudan Work Plan, for which \$211 million (34%) has been received so far this year. Several clusters, including protection, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, mine action, logistics, non-food items (NFI), and multi-cluster remain seriously underfunded, having received between 2% and 29% of their requirements.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	<i>Uncommitted pledges</i>
Coordination and common services	3,530,055	37,604,081	23,449,930	62%	14,154,151	-
Education	26,982,675	39,570,939	16,174,415	41%	23,396,524	-
Food security and livelihoods	40,889,172	118,376,343	70,085,062	59%	48,291,281	-
Health	81,841,148	81,822,543	21,323,602	26%	60,498,941	-
Logistics	22,417,604	92,933,095	13,333,384	14%	79,599,711	-
Mine action	13,426,072	15,161,072	3,867,447	26%	11,293,625	-
Multi-cluster	32,555,479	60,273,510	1,698,984	3%	58,574,526	-
NFI and emergency shelter	8,243,527	15,261,064	4,286,934	28%	10,974,130	-
Nutrition	24,842,804	34,466,692	17,115,636	50%	17,351,056	-
Protection	45,624,151	52,939,237	7,678,009	15%	45,261,228	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	65,071,352	72,361,457	19,155,989	26%	53,205,468	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	12,657,906	n/a	n/a	-
Grand total	365,424,039	620,770,033	210,827,298	34%	409,942,735	-

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The 2011 Mid-Year Review of the Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) is launched at a time of both promise and concern. With the completion of the referendum on the status of southern Sudan, the formal end of conflict between northern and southern Sudan and settlement of long-standing political issues offer the people of both north and south a new hope of peace and stability. Bolstering the political agreement with tangible benefits of peace will require the combined efforts of the two governments, regional states, the international community, the humanitarian and development communities, and the Sudanese people themselves.

Significant challenges lie ahead. Recent conflict in Abyei and Southern Kordofan State, continued fighting and insecurity in parts of Darfur leading to new displacement, and the need to assist the displaced people to return and reintegrate all pose formidable humanitarian challenges. These challenges are often

compounded by access constraints, logistical difficulties and a host of natural disasters which together demand a sustained humanitarian effort to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

In Darfur, the region of the largest sustained humanitarian effort in the past decade and where currently four million people receive some form of humanitarian assistance, the Doha Peace Negotiations and the Darfur Political Process hold out the possibility of political resolution of this long-standing conflict. It should be noted, however, that some of the key armed movements are yet to engage in this process. Meanwhile, the humanitarian situation on the ground in the first half of 2011 is a cause for continued concern. Increased fighting between the Government of Sudan and armed movements in areas of North Darfur has led to further displacement in recent months. Access and security constraints hamper the ability of people to move freely and hinder humanitarian aid. Nevertheless, in some areas of Darfur, returns of displaced people are taking place. This requires additional support from Government and humanitarian and development actors to ensure it is durable. The MYR reiterates the HWP's emphasis on a shift away from short-term actions to a longer-term focus on durable solutions for the displaced.

The Three Protocol Areas – Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile – were the focus of extensive UN-led contingency planning in 2010 and 2011 in the run-up to the Referendum. Over the past weeks, conflict has erupted in Abyei and Southern Kordofan leading to large-scale displacement. The humanitarian community in both the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan will need to augment their capacities in response to these crises. The situation in Southern Kordofan is taking place in both the lean and rainy season when local populations are at their most vulnerable. The crisis requires a comprehensive effort to provide urgent humanitarian assistance and protection. The MYR captures many of these needs, though planning assumptions will need to be further revised once there is more comprehensive access to affected populations.

Across Sudan, the humanitarian situation is characterized by displacement caused by conflict and insecurity. In Darfur approximately 1.9 million people remain displaced. In addition, approximately 112,000 people fled the Abyei area to southern Sudan. Following the recent Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, signed on 20 June 2011, many of these people may return and will need assistance to reintegrate. In Southern Kordofan, more than 70,000 people were displaced by the fighting that erupted on 5 June. The situation remains volatile, with many civilians at risk, who may

need further humanitarian aid in the months ahead. In addition, there are an estimated 900,000 southerners who will still be residing in the north, primarily in and around Khartoum, and many of these people may decide to return to southern Sudan in the coming months. There are also some 67,000 refugees, primarily in the eastern states.

The strategic objectives of the 2011 HWP remain:

- improved preparedness and strengthened capacities of national and local actors, as well as of international humanitarian actors, to respond effectively and efficiently to existing and foreseen humanitarian needs in Sudan.
- greater access to assistance and availability of basic services emphasising improved protection of, promotion of and respect for human rights for people in vulnerable situations.
- creation of conditions conducive to durable solutions, increased self-reliance and peaceful co-existence for IDPs and other crisis-affected populations throughout Sudan.

To respond to the challenges above, humanitarian partners have put forward an ambitious plan to meet urgent humanitarian needs, support recovery activities when possible, strengthen contingency planning and extend capacity-building activities. The original 2011 HWP requirement was \$1.3 billion for activities in the north of the country. Humanitarian partners have revised the HWP to reflect the fact that southern Sudan will become an independent state in July following the referendum on 9 January this year. Accordingly, the requirements contained in this 2011 MYR are for the Republic of Sudan only; a separate appeal is issued for the new Republic of South Sudan. However, close coordination will still be needed between humanitarian organizations in each country, especially for the Three Protocol Areas, and in the case of any population movements after July 9.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Basic infrastructure	35,095,767	35,595,767	999,846	3%	34,595,921	-
Coordination and common services	89,459,503	62,985,202	41,594,068	66%	21,391,134	10,180,300
Education	104,136,450	93,943,575	44,636,163	48%	49,307,412	712,251
Food security and livelihoods	651,703,561	456,336,597	335,569,129	74%	120,767,468	-
Health	78,041,970	79,837,294	24,893,871	31%	54,943,423	-
Mine action	6,546,224	33,485,735	1,000,000	3%	32,485,735	-
Nfi and emergency shelter	39,368,969	37,393,411	6,867,193	18%	30,526,218	-
Nutrition	50,460,292	53,288,361	27,138,524	51%	26,149,837	-
Protection	113,827,851	114,336,601	15,659,748	14%	98,676,853	-
Returns and early reintegration	6,337,500	43,991,023	1,128,315	3%	42,862,708	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	92,068,194	102,066,211	24,711,766	24%	77,354,445	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	82,773,724	n/a	n/a	6,782,051
Grand total	1,267,046,281	1,113,259,777	606,972,347	55%	506,287,430	17,674,602

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West Africa



2011 Consolidated Appeal
Mid-Year Review



Communities in West Africa continue to be threatened by the compounded effects of climate change, natural disasters like floods and droughts, demographic change, epidemics, urbanization, acute and chronic malnutrition, chronic poverty, and by violent conflicts related to political, social and economic tensions. Countries in the region still struggle to build capacities to better respond to humanitarian needs and accelerate overall human development by addressing issues of stability, rehabilitation from conflict and natural disasters, and securing resources for short- and long-term needs.

Since the beginning of 2011, the political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has been prominent on the agenda of humanitarian actors. This situation has resulted in a protracted humanitarian crisis adversely impacting not only Côte d'Ivoire but the entire region as well. As of 3 June 2011, and despite large-scale efforts of the humanitarian community, approximately 500,000

internally displaced people (IDPs), 135,000 third-country nationals (TCNs) and 212,000 refugees still need humanitarian aid in Côte d'Ivoire and in the neighbouring countries, mainly in Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Togo.

To adequately address the needs of the affected populations, the humanitarian actors agreed to develop two separate "Emergency Humanitarian Action Plans" (EHAPs) to complement the Regional Consolidated Appeal (CAP) 2011: the EHAP for CDI + 4 and the EHAP Liberia. The reporting on these EHAPs will be published separately.

Although the current challenges in Côte d'Ivoire remain enormous, the humanitarian community and donors should not lose sight of other humanitarian needs affecting the rest of the West African region. For instance, the International Research Institute Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for July-August- September 2011 shows that Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal expect to have above-average rainfalls. This may cause flooding and related increase of humanitarian needs.

A regional humanitarian appeal for countries that mostly have no obvious crisis is admittedly against the grain. There are humanitarian needs in West Africa, but they are diffuse, often not linked to any clear disaster, trigger or exogenous event, and difficult to triage from the prevailing context of poverty and vulnerability. They cannot be ignored; but their diffuse nature and causality means that the perennial problem in the regional appeal is



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.
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separating them from the common manifestations of poverty, and then convincing the necessary actors (especially donors) to treat them with rapid humanitarian methods. The regional offices of the main humanitarian organizations have addressed this problem with a needs analysis system that defines humanitarian need (as distinct from the discomfort, insecurity and misery of poverty) in terms of certain indicators and thresholds for nutrition and health. Geographical sub-units (provinces for example) in the region's countries where the indicators exceed the thresholds become targets for humanitarian action, because the indicators show that the situation has become life-threatening for the general population of that area, not just for unfortunate individuals. This analytical development has proven to be essential for framing the region's diffuse humanitarian problems and focusing the responses. However it remains to get full traction with other stakeholders, including donors.

The regional CAP for West Africa is among the least funded appeals in 2011. As of 04 July 2011, the CAP has received 24% of its requirements apart from the EHAPs for Côte d'Ivoire +4 and Liberia. The Mid-Year Review includes new projects and revisions of existing projects which bring the total funding requirements to \$691,026,340, of which those for the West Africa region excluding the Liberia and CDI EHAPs are \$252,525,032.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Coordination/IM and support services	20,572,664	22,057,261	1,520,370	7%	20,536,891	-
Education	12,570,245	8,975,784	957,649	11%	8,018,135	-
Emergency preparedness and response	9,313,516	9,013,516	281,690	3%	8,731,826	-
Food security	37,423,385	44,159,202	18,074,661	41%	26,084,541	-
Health	11,699,232	11,318,144	598,354	5%	10,719,790	-
Nutrition	50,223,404	50,970,483	19,874,122	39%	31,096,361	-
Protection	98,417,097	96,973,401	969,031	1%	96,004,370	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	9,583,429	9,057,241	937,624	10%	8,119,617	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	18,453,156	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	249,802,972	252,525,032	61,666,657	24%	190,858,375	-

Note: all figures on this table exclude the amount for the EHAPs for Côte d'Ivoire + 4 (see p. 36) and Liberia.

EHAP Liberia:

Sector	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Multi-sector	-	146,511,863	72,303,495	49%	74,208,368	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	1,424,500	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	-	146,511,863	73,727,995	50%	72,783,868	-

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The wave of popular uprisings and civil unrest currently sweeping North Africa and the Middle East has dramatically affected Yemen. It has added new drivers of instability to an already volatile and impoverished country with considerable development challenges and pre-existing humanitarian needs. Five key drivers of humanitarian need in Yemen have been identified: continuing and unpredictable civil unrest; ongoing conflict in northern and southern Yemen; the continually increasing presence of refugees, migrants and third-country nationals; rises in the cost of living; and a crisis in provision of basic services. Based on these drivers, the priorities for humanitarian responders are identified as life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations; provision of basic services and commodities for the most vulnerable; and protection of civilians and human rights.

The unrest has increased protection needs, particularly in urban areas, and the ongoing conflict and displacements in southern and northern Yemen have added to the pre-existing humanitarian caseload. Instability is exacerbating economic stagnation and complicating access to and delivery of basic services. Meanwhile, rising food and fuel prices further marginalize vulnerable groups as the cost of living skyrockets. The rising cost of living and crisis in basic services could increase humanitarian needs across the country as vulnerability spreads to other regions. The conflict and civil unrest have also led to further human smuggling, irregular migration and secondary displacements.

The developments in Yemen and the region present both opportunities and challenges for humanitarian responders. The humanitarian community must capitalize on new opportunities for increasing understanding of humanitarian needs through more robust information management, strengthened coordination and advocacy efforts. The challenges include increased, frequent and unpredictable spikes in humanitarian needs resulting from additional displacement and protracted emergencies; a substantial and widespread increase in chronic needs compounded by the threat of slow-onset crises; and a reduction of humanitarian space and capacity due to security constraints.

Despite the radical changes in context, the overall aim of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) remains to provide an environment for safe and healthy living for conflict-affected people. In addition, humanitarian partners will aim to provide a more limited package of assistance (mainly food and nutrition) for vulnerable but non-conflict-affected



Map Sources: Europa Technologies, UNCS. 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 Jun 2010 - www.africaweb.int

2011 YHRP at mid-year: Key parameters	
Duration	January - December 2011
Key areas targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern and southern conflict-affected governorates Areas hosting refugee, migrant, and TCN populations Areas where civil unrest has created pockets of humanitarian need and/or where basic services have collapsed
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.8 million food-insecure 190,000 children suffering from acute malnutrition 359,520 IDPs (Sa'ada: 315,000; Sana'a: 2,020; Abyan: estimated 15,000; Aden: 15,610; Lahj: 11,890) 227,932 refugees/asylum seekers 12,000 migrants
Total funding requested	Funding request per beneficiary
\$290,402,610	\$112

Yemenis in acute humanitarian need across the country. Achieving these aims requires greater capacity and resources. Moreover, improved information management systems are critical in order to enhance understanding of the new dynamics of the situation, to accurately assess when new needs emerge or when chronic needs become acute, and to plan and respond appropriately.

The 2011 YHRP is relatively well funded, but with significant discrepancies across clusters, and funding has been slow. Flexible funding options through the CERF have enabled agencies to respond to emerging needs. Given the changes to the context and the rising humanitarian needs, the YHRP's revised requirements have increased by 29% to **\$290,402,610**. Partners have reported \$138,602,060 in funding, leaving unmet requirements of \$151,800,550 and the YHRP currently 48% funded.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Coordination and support services	3,399,890	4,952,175	3,664,708	74%	1,287,467	500,000
Early recovery	11,812,464	11,100,270	-	0%	11,100,270	-
Education	3,502,600	4,763,800	1,259,436	26%	3,504,364	-
Food and agriculture	81,038,634	112,976,623	71,072,614	63%	41,904,009	4,740,741
Health	13,686,092	21,382,747	5,386,731	25%	15,996,016	-
Multi-sector (refugee response)	40,339,911	47,173,062	6,432,077	14%	40,740,985	-
Nutrition	26,670,228	37,140,310	22,061,276	59%	15,079,034	-
Protection	13,604,590	14,876,756	4,110,471	28%	10,766,285	-
Shelter/nfi/cccm	18,971,093	22,471,093	932,517	4%	21,538,576	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	11,848,746	13,565,774	6,029,190	44%	7,536,584	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	17,653,040	n/a	n/a	1,783,909
Grand total	224,874,248	290,402,610	138,602,060	48%	151,800,550	7,024,650

Contact

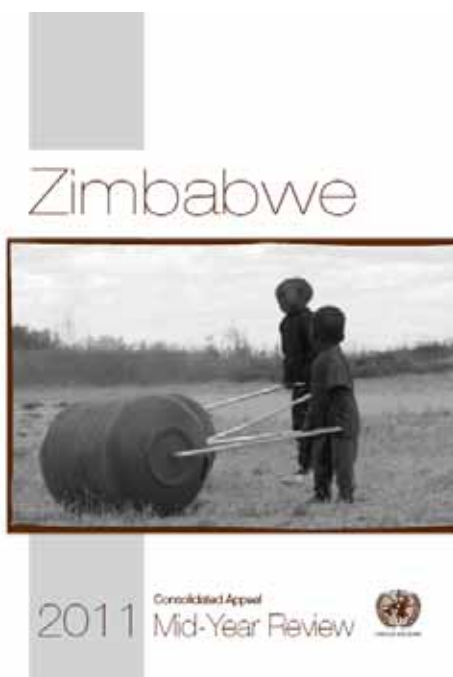
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The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe continues to be stable, but elements of fragility remain cause for concern in key sectors such as food security, health and nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene. A crop and livestock assessment report estimates that food production has slightly increased compared to the 2009/2010 season, with increases due to increased acreage planted and timely agricultural inputs and extension support provided by all humanitarian stakeholders. However, food security remains a pressing issue with achievements at risk from a protracted dry spell which affected six out of ten provinces this year. Rates for chronic and acute childhood malnutrition still stand at 35% and 2.4% respectively. One-third of rural Zimbabweans still drink from unprotected water sources, and while the scale of cholera has significantly reduced compared to past years, localised outbreaks continue due to the poor state of the health and water, sanitation and hygiene

sectors.

Politically, the country remains stable; however, decisions regarding agreement on a new roadmap toward elections will influence the future course of the political situation. The country's economy continues to make progress with the continued use of multiple currencies, but challenges remain in attracting large-scale investment to push the country out of generalised humanitarian need to recovery and development. The Consolidated Appeal (CAP) therefore continues to lay a strong emphasis on recovery, taking into account priority areas outlined in the Joint Recovery Opportunity Framework and recommendations from other government policy documents in place.

Key priorities for the remainder of 2011 will be improving food security levels; addressing the needs of asylum seekers, migrants and other vulnerable groups that need protection; prevention of and rapid response to disease outbreaks; and response to natural disasters. All these activities will be undertaken while ensuring that humanitarian and government priorities remain complementary in all areas of intervention.

The achievements of the new "programme based approach" adopted this year were reviewed, and found to be generally positive, particularly the approach's flexibility and improved coordination environment. The approach's alignment with government priorities has enabled humanitarian



Map Sources: ESRI, Europa Technologies, UNCS.
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 Jun 2010 - www.unhcr.org/refugees

2011 CAP for Zimbabwe at mid-year: Key parameters	
Duration	12 months (Jan-Dec 2011)
Key milestones in 2011	Planting: October 2011 Constitutional referendum and elections: 2 nd half 2011
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH: 9 million people • Health: 8 million • Agriculture: 6.2 million • Nutrition: 4.95 million women and children • Education: 3.2 million pupils, over 600,000 teachers and other groups • Protection: 2.14 million • 1.68 million food-insecure • Multi-sector: 1.3 million refugees and migrants • LICI: 76,000
Funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$488 million	\$54

partners to respond adequately to the changing needs of the country, and enabled programmes that would ensure a strong foundation for recovery to be implemented while at the same time addressing the immediate and emerging humanitarian needs. It has also proved a very useful tool for not only strategic planning but also enabled easy monitoring of outcomes against set programmed objectives and activities. Although a mission from the Good Humanitarian Donorship gave a positive assessment of the approach, challenges remain in securing the additional capacity required to support the cluster coordinators in managing the process, and how to report funding to programmes and activities in the absence of agency-specific projects.

Following analysis of the most recent needs assessments, the Mid-Year Review identified minor increases in requirements for most clusters. The main increase is accounted for by an increase in requirements for the Agriculture Cluster due primarily to availability of better

data. Requirements for the Food and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Clusters were also increased due to projected increases in areas of coverage and more identified needs respectively. Revised requirements amount to \$488,582,358, an increase of \$73,306,618 (18%) over original requirements. Partners have indicated that \$141,824,362 in funding has been received, leaving unmet requirements of \$346,757,996 and the CAP 29% funded.

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	% funding coverage	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
Agriculture	25,297,088	80,603,794	10,988,311	14%	69,615,483	-
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	1,447,774	0%	(1,447,774)	-
Coordination and support services	4,285,778	4,463,486	1,540,859	35%	2,922,627	500,000
Education	32,360,000	32,360,000	2,377,054	7%	29,982,946	-
Food	158,630,642	167,694,962	93,834,359	56%	73,860,603	-
Health	28,342,152	28,342,152	5,483,914	19%	22,858,238	-
Livelihoods, institutional capacity building & infrastructure	31,083,076	31,083,076	1,061,322	3%	30,021,754	-
Multi-sector	26,419,504	26,419,504	1,633,704	6%	24,785,800	-
Nutrition	13,912,500	14,219,963	1,998,322	14%	12,221,641	-
Protection	41,845,000	41,845,000	4,054,984	10%	37,790,016	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	53,100,000	61,550,421	17,403,759	28%	44,146,662	-
Grand Total	415,275,740	488,582,358	141,824,362	29%	346,757,996	500,000

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ANNEX: DETAILED TABLES OF REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING

2011 Appeals (and similar humanitarian action plans) Summary of requirements and funding per Appeal

as of 30 June 2011

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 \$)	A	B	C	C/B	B-C		D	C/E	E (=C+D)
2011+ Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan	525,827,794	604,845,876	283,193,525	47%	321,652,351	778,574	18,351,400	94%	301,544,925
Afghanistan CAP 2011	678,632,984	453,624,139	287,793,897	63%	165,830,242	1,927,439	130,474,557	69%	418,268,454
Central African Republic CAP 2011	128,825,182	139,547,305	59,328,446	43%	80,218,859	1,782,051	9,877,644	86%	69,206,090
Chad CAP 2011	506,429,849	525,379,852	242,457,341	46%	282,922,511	1,009,684	25,283,310	91%	267,740,651
Democratic Republic of the Congo HAP 2011	719,289,671	721,589,589	352,620,213	49%	368,969,376	4,750,000	24,075,165	94%	376,695,378
Djibouti Drought Appeal 2011	39,199,338	39,264,338	11,616,009	30%	27,648,329	518,867	8,041,259	59%	19,657,268
EHAP Liberia 2011	-	146,511,863	73,727,995	50%	72,783,868	-	21,713,869	77%	95,441,864
Haiti CAP 2011	910,489,407	382,458,072	198,880,988	52%	183,577,084	-	130,553,770	60%	329,434,758
Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan 2011	34,527,526	32,908,170	3,052,414	9%	29,855,756	-	1,124,467	73%	4,176,881
Namibia Flash Appeal (April-October 2011)	2,310,450	2,310,450	1,175,941	51%	1,134,509	246,479	1,040,554	53%	2,216,495
Niger CAP 2011	187,041,759	225,621,139	70,976,698	31%	154,644,441	-	16,872,505	81%	87,849,203
occupied Palestinian territory CAP 2011	575,555,668	536,387,688	206,112,737	38%	330,274,951	2,025,066	48,619,689	81%	254,732,426
Regional EHAP CDI + 4 2011	2,120,254	291,989,445	60,522,584	21%	231,466,861	2,780,972	41,670,966	59%	102,193,550
Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis (March - August 2011)	160,454,391	407,998,151	244,629,314	60%	163,368,837	1,302,424	130,342,142	65%	374,971,456
Republic of South Sudan 2011	365,424,039	620,770,033	210,827,298	34%	409,942,735	-	58,115,109	78%	268,942,407
Somalia CAP 2011	529,520,029	561,469,946	265,348,645	47%	296,121,301	8,033,844	44,610,466	86%	309,959,111
Sri Lanka Floods Flash Appeal (January-June 2011)	50,623,333	46,358,480	24,155,842	52%	22,202,638	-	8,807,311	73%	32,963,153
Sudan Work Plan 2011	1,267,046,281	1,113,259,777	606,972,347	55%	506,287,430	17,674,602	59,746,141	91%	666,718,488
West Africa CAP 2011 (excl. Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia EHAPs)	249,802,972	252,525,032	61,666,657	24%	190,858,375	-	n/a	n/a	61,666,657
Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2011	224,874,248	290,402,610	138,602,060	48%	151,800,550	7,024,650	32,385,789	81%	170,987,849
Zimbabwe CAP 2011	415,275,740	488,582,358	141,824,362	29%	346,757,996	500,000	8,275,551	94%	150,099,913
TOTAL	7,573,270,915	7,883,804,313	3,545,485,313	45%	4,338,319,000	50,354,652	819,981,664	81%	4,365,466,977

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 2011: Mid-Year Review

2011 Appeals (and similar humanitarian action plans) Summary of requirements and funding per sector

as of 30 June 2011

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 style="width: 100%;"></div> <div> <div style="width: 100%;"></div> </div> </div>
(values in \$)	A	B	C	C/B	B-C		0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
Agriculture	504,116,413	660,674,797	192,428,871	29%	468,245,926	-	<div><div style="width: 29%;"></div><div style="width: 71%;"></div></div>
Coordination and Support Services	523,039,344	573,835,353	261,445,717	46%	312,389,636	18,417,195	<div><div style="width: 46%;"></div><div style="width: 54%;"></div></div>
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	424,124,022	316,665,950	46,384,165	15%	270,281,785	-	<div><div style="width: 15%;"></div><div style="width: 85%;"></div></div>
Education	317,527,998	300,724,018	94,016,008	31%	206,708,010	1,421,901	<div><div style="width: 31%;"></div><div style="width: 69%;"></div></div>
Food	2,465,475,119	2,357,071,325	1,496,321,505	63%	860,749,820	14,861,400	<div><div style="width: 63%;"></div><div style="width: 37%;"></div></div>
Health	977,607,286	1,010,129,900	355,597,391	35%	654,532,509	584,032	<div><div style="width: 35%;"></div><div style="width: 65%;"></div></div>
Mine Action	28,582,420	58,989,172	14,337,312	24%	44,651,860	-	<div><div style="width: 24%;"></div><div style="width: 76%;"></div></div>
Multi-Sector	699,633,247	1,035,753,954	274,459,687	26%	761,294,267	-	<div><div style="width: 26%;"></div><div style="width: 74%;"></div></div>
Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	582,098,423	614,683,055	95,320,246	16%	519,362,809	-	<div><div style="width: 16%;"></div><div style="width: 84%;"></div></div>
Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	7,869,482	10,639,438	2,216,000	21%	8,423,438	-	<div><div style="width: 21%;"></div><div style="width: 79%;"></div></div>
Sector not yet specified *	-	-	463,978,553	N/a	N/a	15,070,124	
Shelter and Non-Food Items	354,925,397	315,169,938	58,637,134	19%	256,532,804	-	<div><div style="width: 19%;"></div><div style="width: 81%;"></div></div>
Water and Sanitation	688,271,764	629,467,413	190,342,724	30%	439,124,689	-	<div><div style="width: 30%;"></div><div style="width: 70%;"></div></div>
TOTAL	7,573,270,915	7,883,804,313	3,545,485,313	45%	4,338,319,000	50,354,652	<div><div style="width: 45%;"></div><div style="width: 55%;"></div></div>

* "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 organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

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

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
An assessment of needs;
Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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