

Humanitarian Appeal

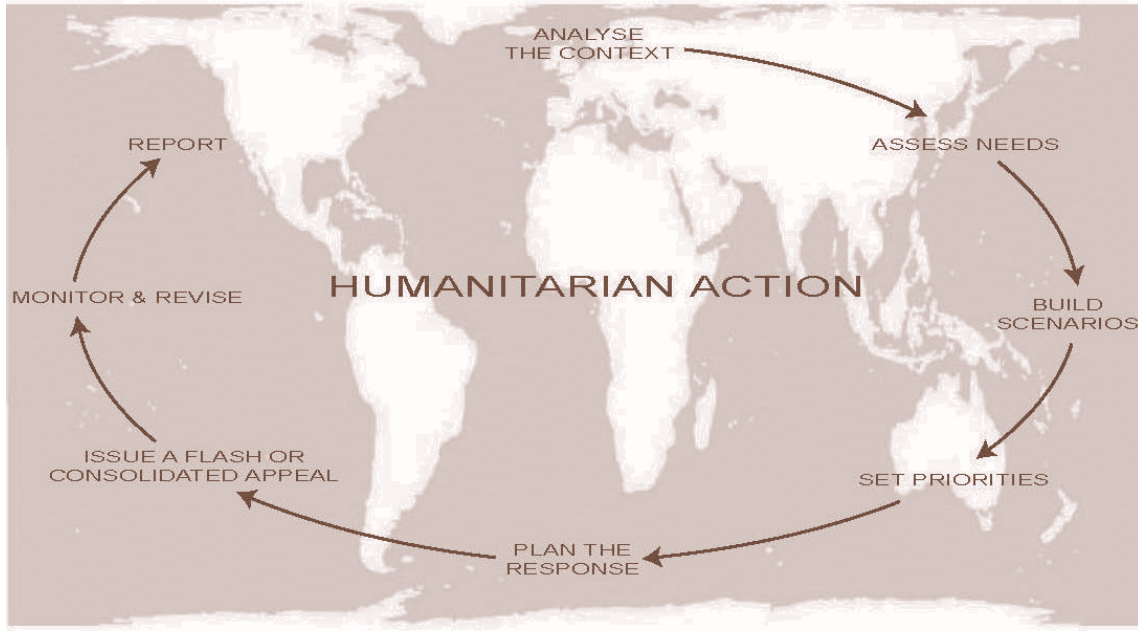


2011

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)



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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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FOREWORD TO THE HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2011
November 2010

The 2011 Humanitarian Appeal contains strategic humanitarian action plans for 14 of the world's most severe crises. It is the culmination of an extensive process of analysis and planning involving hundreds of aid organizations, affected governments, donors and other stakeholders across the world. It is meant to mobilize assistance and hope for 50 million people in 28 countries who have been struck by crisis and who will need urgent aid to survive, avoid irrecoverable harm, maintain safety and dignity, and regain self-reliance.

In 2010, the Haiti earthquake and Pakistan floods brought forth a remarkable outpouring of generosity from individuals, private organizations and Member States. This made it possible for the people struck by these mega-disasters to receive life-saving and life-sustaining aid. However, recovery from the global recession has been slow, and funding for many crises has suffered. I urge Member States and private donors to reverse that trend in 2011. The degree of help that desperate people receive depends directly on voluntary contributions. In response to the tragedy in Haiti, many Member States that are not among the wealthiest in the world donated significant amounts to the relief and recovery effort. Their generosity is an inspiration to us all.

These Consolidated Appeals contain action plans that include most major non-governmental humanitarian organizations and United Nations agencies. Projects selected for the appeals are peer-reviewed and part of a concerted strategy. I urge donors to make these appeals their first point of reference in their funding decisions. I also call on donors to be flexible in the way they distribute their humanitarian funding. Getting people out of crisis situations not only improves their lives and self-reliance, it also frees up resources for use elsewhere.

On behalf of the millions of people needing urgent help, and the hundreds of organizations that have come together to devise these plans, I appeal for \$7.4 billion to help some of the most vulnerable people in the world survive the effects of disaster and conflict. Every human being has a right to safety, stability and security, and it is within our power to make this right a reality.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ban Ki-moon".

BAN Ki-moon

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Refugees arriving in Yemen. Credit: IRIN



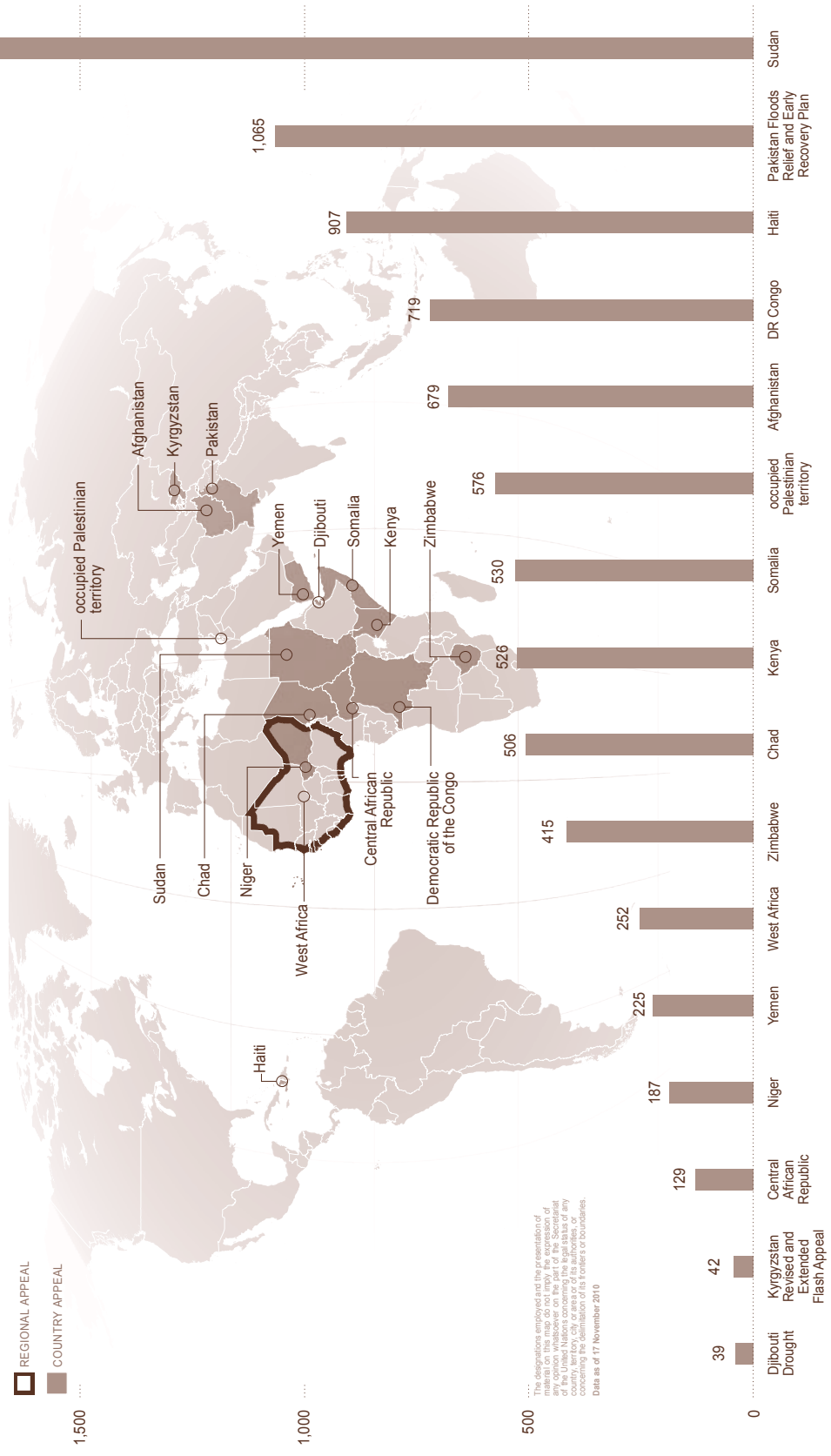
2011 Consolidated Appeals and Ongoing 2010 Flash Appeals

Total Humanitarian Funding Requirements for 2011: \$8,496,627,072

2011 Consolidated Appeals: \$7,389,218,890
 2010 Ongoing Flash Appeals: \$1,107,408,482

2011 CONSOLIDATED APPEALS AND ONGOING 2010 FLASH APPEALS

in million USD



INTRODUCTION

In 2011, tens of millions of people will need emergency aid to survive. Conflicts and natural disasters have cut them off from their homes, their livelihoods, and access to essentials like drinking water and health care. They already suffer or are imminently threatened by malnourishment, disease, or violence. Most are poor people who have few if any means to cope with these traumas. This Appeal asks for the resources needed to deliver to these people the best possible help, in time.

Humanitarian country teams – non-governmental aid organizations, United Nations agencies, and other international organizations – have analysed the situations and humanitarian needs in fourteen major crises, and are now launching concerted action plans with commensurate funding requests for 2011: the Consolidated Appeals for Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen, West Africa region, and Zimbabwe.

In a rare year of two mega-disasters – the Haiti earthquake and the Pakistan floods – humanitarian donors rose to the challenge in 2010, posting some \$13 billion in international humanitarian funding, the most ever recorded in a single year.¹ Of this, the peer-reviewed and coordinated projects in consolidated and flash appeals have attracted a record \$6.6 billion. Despite the slow recovery from the global recession, governmental and private donors both demonstrated impressive levels of support.

Humanitarian needs have eased slightly in some protracted crises. Parts of Somalia have better food security following adequate rains and harvests. Niger's food and nutrition crisis has lessened since its acute peak earlier in 2010 (though it is still alarmingly large and severe). Food security has also improved somewhat in Zimbabwe. However the indications for other crises are that they will be as severe as ever.

Despite the two mega-disasters, there were relatively few natural disasters of a more normal scale in 2010. Flash appeals were only necessary for Guatemala following a tropical storm in June, and for floods in some West Africa countries (plus another for a civil conflict in Kyrgyzstan). Hurricane and cyclone seasons have so far spared any major hits (a particular relief for the more than one million Haitians still living in temporary shelter). Droughts have struck some countries, but fewer than the last few years of frequently abnormal and extreme weather might have predicted.

However, vulnerabilities remain high. Food and fuel prices are still well above historical averages. The recession has hit trade, which affects even the poorest, plus remittances, which affect them even more directly. 2010 showed how readily deeply vulnerable regions like the Sahel can fall into acute crisis – Niger and western Chad most dramatically. Broad-based economic growth that benefits the poorest remains elusive in many countries. Humanitarian action is no substitute for development that alleviates poverty; but it is unconscionable to fail to act to save lives and to help people regain decent living conditions in any cases, whether the root causes of a crisis come from extreme chronic vulnerabilities and accumulated stresses or a sudden extraordinary event.

Conflict still dominates the lives of people in many countries, also causing flows of refugees and internally displaced people. Armed groups abuse civilians in the Central African Republic, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan's Darfur region, and Somalia among others. Conflict

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. All figures are as of 15 November 2010, and are based on reports by donors and recipient organizations to the [Financial Tracking Service](#).

continues to spread in Afghanistan. In the occupied Palestinian territory, conflict is expressed in daily restrictions and constraints on basic living and livelihoods, with life-threatening consequences.

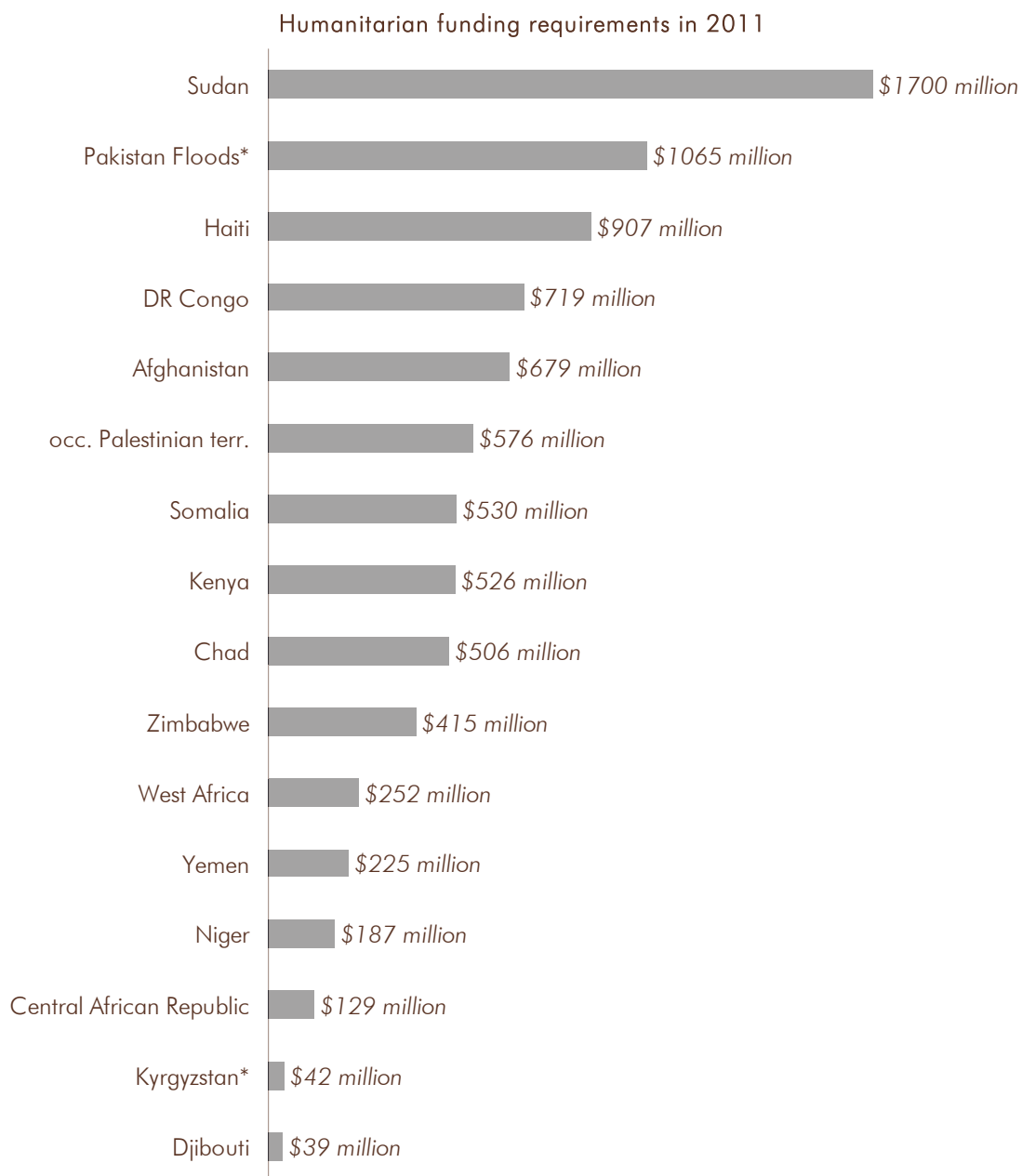
However in Kenya, the constitutional referendum passed peacefully. The power-sharing arrangement in Zimbabwe has alleviated tensions. In Yemen, a ceasefire was agreed in February 2010, although its implementation has been slow and clashes have continued. The civil war in Sri Lanka is over, allowing the focus to shift to residual humanitarian care for recently resettled displaced people and those awaiting resettlement, plus peace-building and recovery. In Nepal, the end of civil conflict has also held, and the humanitarian system now focuses on extreme chronic vulnerability and disaster preparedness. Resettlement of people displaced by Uganda's civil war is nearly complete, and Uganda will have no consolidated appeal for 2011.

These examples show that humanitarian action does not create dependence when, providing emergency relief and setting the appropriate conditions for early recovery, it helps people and communities to re-build their resilience and self-sufficiency and thus sets the course for improving the overall living conditions in crises-affected countries.

In 2011, the humanitarian system aims to achieve similar results wherever possible for people who still must rely on the generosity of their neighbours, communities, and people elsewhere who give a sliver of their income to those who cannot survive without it.



People displaced by attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in Bondo, Oriental Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo walking to the aid site at Kpala-Kpala. UNHCR/2010



*unfunded balance; appeals originally launched earlier in 2010

EVOLUTION OF PROTRACTED CRISES SINCE MID-2010

All of the 2011 Consolidated Appeals (CAPs) follow appeals for the same countries in 2010 (except Djibouti, whose drought appeal was launched in October 2010). It is too soon to be sure whether humanitarian needs in 2011 will be greater or lesser than in recent years, but the current analyses and forecasts in these CAPs suggest that needs in several crises have eased slightly, while others are as severe as ever.

Chad, still with a refugee and IDP situation in the east and south, also requires a continuation of the urgent actions started in mid-2010 to alleviate malnutrition and acute food insecurity in the west. The current harvest is somewhat better than that of a year ago, but not enough to restore nutritional health and food security to the 1.6 million people in the Sahel belt of western and central Chad. The 2011 Consolidated Appeal again targets 1.6 million people for these actions, as well as continued support for 320,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic, and for 220,000 internally displaced people, recent returnees, and affected host communities.

Niger's crisis of widespread malnutrition and severe food insecurity has eased slightly since its peak earlier in 2010, but it still requires a large-scale response in 2011. As in Chad, the current harvest looks to be somewhat better than last year's, but that is only a slight improvement on a disastrous baseline.



IRIN/Somalia

Food security in some parts of Somalia has marginally improved, reducing the target number of food assistance beneficiaries (from 2.295,000 in 2010 to 1,030,000 planned for 2011). Insecurity continues to impede access to certain regions, which also reduces beneficiaries.

Drought in Djibouti has caused a new humanitarian crisis in this small country. The global acute malnutrition rate among children under five

is 20%, well above the emergency threshold. 120,000 people (15% of the population) are severely food-insecure. Djibouti is an arid country, but normal rainfall suffices for pasturage and riverine cultivation. The current drought has ravaged even these. On the other side of Africa, extreme weather took the form of floods instead of drought: in September 2010 Benin suffered severe floods which affected 55 out of 77 municipalities, left hundreds of thousands of people homeless and caused massive destruction of community and individual assets. The number of affected people is estimated as 680,000, which is 8% of the population. (See section on flash appeals below.)

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

The new Consolidated Appeal for Kenya is experimenting with a multi-year planning and budgeting horizon, up to three years for some actions. The rationale is that a large part of the humanitarian actions in Kenya, particularly refugees and food security, are repeated fairly predictably each year. A multi-year planning horizon, coupled with regular assessments, could lead to more predictable programming. A light update and re-validation of strategy at the end of each year may suffice. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) will monitor this experiment with interest to see if it could increase efficiency and relevance in common planning in other situations.

There is good news in that some countries have moved out of large-scale humanitarian crisis and need no consolidated appeal for 2011. Uganda has passed the turning point in the multi-year effort to resettle IDPs with sufficient initial basic services to make their return safe and durable. Nepal's continuing widespread malnutrition and food insecurity will mostly be addressed with developmental programmes, though disaster preparedness is still important in this disaster-prone country with large vulnerable populations. The situation of refugees who crossed into the north of the Republic of Congo from the Democratic Republic of Congo in late 2009 has stabilized into a maintenance effort that no longer requires a major inter-agency plan. Discussions continue on what degree of humanitarian effort will be needed in 2011 in Sri Lanka and Pakistan (for humanitarian needs apart from those caused by the floods).

See details on each appeal and country starting page 25.



Darfur region, Sudan / UNAMID

MAJOR NATURAL DISASTERS IN 2010 & LESSONS LEARNED

2010 was a rare year that saw two mega-disasters. The humanitarian system is still mobilizing to meet the scale of needs caused by the floods in Pakistan, not long after its capacities were sorely tested by the earthquake in Haiti. Humanitarian institutions are keen to learn lessons from these ongoing experiences.

Disaster preparedness in both countries was overwhelmed by the scale and severity of these events. In Haiti, the country's government and central infrastructure were mostly disabled; so was the capacity of the United Nations Mission and other international aid presences which would normally have been in a position to support first response. In Pakistan, the government's strong logistical and institutional capacity for disaster response would probably have been sufficient preparation for severe floods on a more normal scale, such as a province or two. However the submersion of large parts of six or seven provinces exceeded any possible preparedness of both the government and other national capacity, plus international capacity already present in country. In both Haiti and Pakistan, massive scale-up of international aid presence, joined with national and community capacity, was the only way to reach affected people in time. These scale-ups, while impressive, still revealed some gaps. Also, sustaining the effort in Haiti after scale-up has continued to be a challenge, as has the launch of a reconstruction mechanism that could accelerate the long-term solutions to humanitarian needs. The pace at which the current cholera epidemic has spread underlines the fact that too many people are still vulnerable to water-borne infection, nearly a year after the earthquake.

At the same time, these crises were crucibles in which new approaches were pioneered with some success. Remote sensing in the hours and days after the Haiti earthquake yielded estimates of



Haiti/@danieldesmarais.com/IOM 2010

numbers of severely affected people that stood the test of time and allowed an unusually rapid flash appeal. Some clusters in Haiti applied advanced methods of mapping the needs so as to orchestrate coverage and identify priorities. (The next step is to translate this into detailed work planning and development of projects for the appeal.) Similarly, in Pakistan, the plans in the revised flash appeal were

mostly able to encompass the still-expanding scale of needs thanks to information management using remote sensing and other recourses necessary for a situation of limited ground access. Moreover, clusters in Pakistan matched this information to their response plans and appeal projects, to a large extent, so as to ensure that their portfolios of projects minimized the gaps and duplications.

The lessons from Haiti and Pakistan are still being articulated and absorbed. It is clear that the humanitarian system needs more preparedness and standby capacity for mega-disasters, and better methods and/or better performance vis-à-vis standards once the response is under way. Enhanced preparedness includes enhancing that of national and local capacity. Another challenge that mega-disasters bring is the need for both donors and humanitarian organizations to avoid neglecting smaller-scale disasters and protracted crises when faced with the enormity of disasters like Haiti and Pakistan. But it is equally important to take the lessons of success that these experiences offer. Early estimates of scale and severity can now be reliable enough to make major operational and strategic decisions in the first hours and days. Mapping of needs and a rational division of labour among organizations to cover the needs without gaps and redundancy can be done, even in the heat of sudden major crises. These successes, and measures to mitigate the gaps that emerged, need to be refined in ongoing crises of a more normal scale and carried forward in time for the next mega-disaster.



WHO/Pakistan/2010

OTHER FLASH APPEALS IN 2010

Aside from the two massive flash appeals for the mega-disasters in Haiti and Pakistan, 2010 saw relatively few flash appeals for sudden-onset disasters. A medium-size flash appeal for Guatemala followed a tropical storm in June; Kyrgyzstan (and briefly Uzbekistan) required urgent aid after civil unrest and displacement in the former. In both cases, the flash appeals followed good practice and were issued fairly fast after the disasters.



UNHCR/Kyrgyzstan/2010

Also noteworthy are the several cases of special appeals for sudden disasters (or worsening of existing disasters) in situations already covered by a consolidated appeal. IASC policy discourages a flash appeal alongside an existing CAP, for fear of confusing stakeholders with two parallel appeals, in preference to counting the new plan and projects as an addendum to the CAP. Nonetheless, the response plans are to be developed and disseminated with the urgency of a flash appeal. In good accordance with this policy, country teams in

Niger, Benin, and Burkina Faso developed emergency humanitarian action plans in 2010 which have been added to the West Africa Regional CAP.

Flash appeal (including those incorporated in existing CAPs)	Funding percentage
Guatemala Flash Appeal (issued June 2010; revised September)	46%
Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (issued June 2010; revised July and November)	55%
Haiti Humanitarian Appeal (issued January 2010; revised in February and June)	72%
Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Plan (issued August 2010; revised September and November)	45%
Niger EHAP (issued March 2010; revised July)	77%
Burkina Faso EHAP (issued September 2010)	14%
Benin EHAP (issued November 2010)	10%

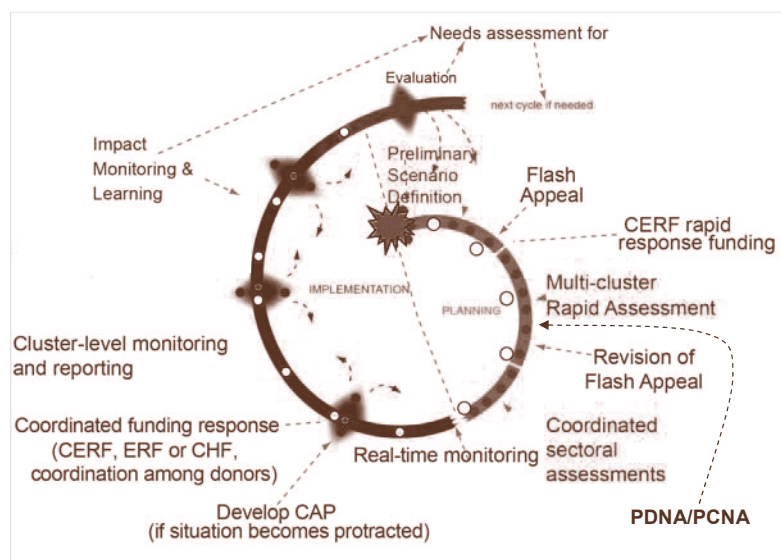
MANAGING THE CAP AS PART OF A UNIFIED PROGRAMME CYCLE

Since the inception of CAPs, they have been meant as a planning and management tool that encompasses each element of the programme sequence (or cycle, in protracted crises) – needs assessment, joint planning and strategizing, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Because the annual appeal publications are so visible, these continuous functions are sometimes neglected. However, the strengthening of the various elements of the programme cycle offers an important chance to reinforce their linkage with the CAP. The goal is to achieve collective humanitarian action in major crises that identifies and prioritizes needs, makes inter-agency plans to cover the needs without gaps or duplications, allocates funding accordingly, and reports on whether it has done what it planned to do and whether that had the necessary effect – both short-term humanitarian impact and longer-term strategic movement towards resolution of humanitarian needs.

There is clear logic in the elements of the programme cycle forming a strong but mutually dependent chain (as in the figure below), where joint planning is fully dependent on needs assessments (for example no projects would be selected for CAPs without justification by a peer-approved needs assessment); resource allocation is fully dependent on joint planning (pooled funds would allocate only according to strategies and priorities set out in inter-agency plans); all clusters would monitor outputs in real time versus the targets expressed in joint plans; each major crisis would have an evaluation of collective humanitarian action yearly; and the monitoring plus the evaluations' lessons learned would form part of the needs assessment and strategy for the next cycle.

However, this requires constant discipline and focus by all the major actors – Humanitarian Coordinator, Humanitarian Country Team, cluster leads and members, donors, and other stakeholders – because the temptation is often seen to promote parallel or redundant systems, for example planning exercises in parallel with appeal development, or to disconnect the elements, for example such that pooled fund allocations do not go

to the CAP's highest priority projects, or that CAP projects do not depend on needs assessments. Humanitarian Coordinators have the role of leading and coordinating each element, and the responsibility to ensure that each is built on the last. This section outlines some efforts now under way to strengthen each element and to better join them together.



NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

Particular attention is now paid to ensuring that the needs assessment outputs strengthen and are closely aligned with the CAP, country strategies, and the overall programme cycle. For example, coordinated needs assessments are now being re-designed in phases that reflect the information requirements of each step of the joint planning process – for example, “preliminary scenario definition” (an initial rapid appraisal) in sudden-onset disasters to immediately estimate the scope and nature of response sufficiently for an initial flash appeal, followed by multi-cluster rapid assessment in time for the deeper planning required in a revised flash appeal.

Also, inter-agency needs assessments will be designed so as to yield the information that cluster coordinators and implementing organization require for joint planning and detailed division of labour. CAP planning tools will be synchronized with the outputs of coordinated needs assessment to allow needs to be mapped as a basis for developing projects to cover the needs comprehensively and efficiently without gaps and overlaps.

The work on a coordinated approach to assessments – including a common methodology for joint multi-cluster assessments in the early stages of a crisis, key humanitarian indicators and an agreed data consolidation tool (the Humanitarian Dashboard) – will also continue in 2011. To implement coordinated needs assessments particularly in sudden-onset emergencies, the IASC is establishing an assessment roster of external experts and qualified staff within clusters available for

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rapid deployment to support assessments in the field. All roster members will be trained in new IASC assessment tools and how to lead joint assessments.

Inter-sectoral needs analysis remains a challenge for most CAPs, but there are notable exceptions. For the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Humanitarian Action Plan and the West Africa CAP, innovative methodologies for sectoral and inter-sectoral needs analysis have been implemented. For both appeals, the Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) have identified a set of core indicators by sector, matched with thresholds to highlight geographic priority areas of acute humanitarian need. The HCT in DRC enriched its needs analysis methodology for the 2011 DRC HAP by adding a risk analysis in order to reinforce preparedness and response capacities of humanitarian actors. For each territory within each province, the risk level (from 1 to 4) was measured for four risk factors (natural hazard, armed conflict, displacement, and epidemics) based on the analysis of the likelihood and intensity of the threat and taking into account existing capacities, access issues and the current vulnerabilities. The quantitative results of the risk analysis (maximum score 16) were aggregated with the results from the needs analysis (maximum score 55) to define inter-sectoral geographic priority areas at the level of territories. (See excerpt below.)

Other CAPs benefit from existing tools for analysing needs, such as the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) for the Somalia appeal. The IPC draws together available food security information to provide an overall analysis and classification of the food security situation based on outcomes on human lives and livelihoods. Five levels of food security are used – from generally food-secure to famine – plus an analysis of the risk that conditions will deteriorate. The Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit is conducting semi-annual seasonal assessments focusing mainly on food security and nutrition which provide the main evidence base for the Somalia CAP.

Excerpt from DRC Needs and risks analysis table

HAP 2011/PRIORITES

PROVINCE	TERRITOIRE	Pondération		5	5	6	8	10	10	5	10	3	3	4	TOTAL Analyse de Risque (MAX 16)	TOTAL SCORE NAF (MAX 50)		
		5	10														5	10
		Déplacés		Retournés	Protection				Sécurité Alimentaire		Santé X = # of affected							
		10 000 - 50 000	> 50 000	>= 50 000	Tous ou partie d'un territoire affecté par un conflit armé et/ou catastrophe naturelle/soudainement entraînant des déplacements de population et/ou des violations de l'Etat à intervenir et à répondre à ces problèmes				MAGE 10% et/ou MAS-2%		Insécurité alimentaire modérée/forte		Crise alimentaire et des moyens d'existence aigüe		Mortalité maternelle intra hospitalière (MMIH > 1%)		# Epidémies ou Endémies MI=(/210000/J)	
Nord Kivu	Rutshuru		1	1			1		1	1		1	1	1	48	8		
Nord Kivu	Masisi		1	1				1	1	1				1	1	47	11	
Sud Kivu	Fizi	1		1		1			1		1	1	1	1	1	46	13	
Equateur	Kungu	1		1			1				1	1	1	1	1	45	14	
Maniema	Kabambare	1							1	1		1	1	1	1	45	13	
Maniema	Lubutu	1							1	1		1	1	1	1	45	13	
Sud Kivu	Kalehe		1						1	1		1			1	44	14	
Nord Kivu	Walikale		1						1	1		1			1	44	11	
H&B Uele	Dungu		1						1	1		1			1	44	10	
H&B Uele	Faradje	1					1			1		1	1	1	1	40	10	
Sud Kivu	Uvira		1						1	1	1				1	39	14	
Sud Kivu	Mwenga		1						1	1	1				1	39	12	
Sud Kivu	Kabare		1						1	1	1				1	39	10	
Maniema	Pangi	1					1			1	1		1	1	1	38	13	
Katanga	Kalemie	1					1			1	1		1	1	1	38	11	
Ituri	Irumu		1						1			1	1	1	1	37	12	
Sud Kivu	Shabunda		1						1			1		1	1	37	12	
Nord Kivu	Lubero		1	1					1		1			1	1	37	10	

JOINT PLANNING AND STRATEGIZING – APPEALS

In addition to the innovations in the 2011 CAPs described elsewhere in this document, a few points stand out in the particular concern of integrating the CAP with its fellow elements of the programme cycle. Earlier in 2010, the Emergency Relief Coordinator instructed Humanitarian Coordinators to make an organized needs assessment plan by mid-year to fill key information gaps in the months leading up to the 2011 CAP preparation season. Key humanitarian indicators agreed in certain clusters now form part of the CAP: a selection is presented in each CAP as part of needs analysis. The Consolidated Appeal Guidelines for 2011 were revamped to better reflect the CAP's position as part of the programme cycle and the use of needs assessment and monitoring in the CAP. In early 2011 the IASC will revamp the guidelines for inter-agency planning again (mainly in preparation for the 2011 CAP mid-year reviews and development of the 2012 CAPs), with a view to more fully incorporating all elements of the programme cycle and uniting them in one annual timeline.

RESOURCE ALLOCATION: THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND AND COUNTRY-SPECIFIC POOLED FUNDS

A fourth common humanitarian fund (CHF) has debuted in 2010, in Somalia. (It joins the CHFs in Sudan, DR Congo, and Central African Republic.) These CHFs are pools meant to receive contributions amounting to a significant part of total CAP funding from various donors and to channel them across planned actions in a protracted crisis with more strategic perspective than would a constellation of donors acting independently. The strategic perspective that guides CHFs' funding decisions is that in the CAP, whose priority ratings of projects also guide the CHFs to select those that need the most urgent funding.

The new Somalia CHF has received \$17 million in contributions since its inception in July 2010 (constituting 7% of the total contributions to the Somalia CAP in 2010, excluding carry-over), plus a transfer of \$10 million from the pre-existing "humanitarian response fund" (see below), which is now merged with the CHF. As of 15 November 2010, the CHF had disbursed \$20 million to various organizations, all for projects in the CAP. For the 2011 CAP, the CHF aims to receive and channel \$40 million.

Emergency response funds or ERFs (sometimes also called "humanitarian response funds") are smaller pooled funds for rapid response to unexpected emergencies within protracted crises. ERFs are now nearly ubiquitous in CAP countries (only Chad, Republic of Congo, and West Africa did not have an ERF or CHF in 2010), and exist in some countries without CAPs as well (principally Ethiopia). The projects they fund may not have been proposed already in the CAP, because by definition the CAP starts as annual programming whereas ERFs are meant to target unexpected situations. (However the ERF-funded projects are added to the CAP for financial tracking purposes.)

There have been cases where, because of an unexpectedly large-scale situation, existing ERFs have been transformed spontaneously into functions more like those of a CHF, channelling a significant volume of funds strategically to the whole crisis instead of just unprogrammed "hot spots." This phenomenon has happened in 2010 in Haiti (\$82 million channelled through the ERF), and in the Pakistan floods (\$33 million).



Water supply for displaced people in Yemen. IRIN/2010

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Appeal	Total contributions (including carry-over) to ERF in 2010 (\$)	Total contributions (including carry-over) to CHF in 2010 (\$)
Afghanistan	6,266,756	
Central African Republic		16,042,767
DR Congo		93,034,326
Haiti	83,128,743	
Kenya	1,635,348	
occupied Palestinian territory	9,234,217	
Pakistan Floods	32,760,061	
Somalia	20,797,146	27,652,447
Sudan	2,500,000	133,232,607
Uganda	865,725	
Yemen	1,805,102	
Zimbabwe	5,638,740	

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) continues to interact closely with appeals, referring to their strategic objectives, lists of projects, and priority ratings for each project. 81% of CERF funding disbursed in 2010 went to projects in consolidated or flash appeals. The remaining 19% went to crises with no inter-agency appeal (see details in table below).

Appeal	Funding from CERF in 2010	CERF funding as % of appeal requirements
Afghanistan Humanitarian Action Plan 2010	11,019,952	1%
Burkina Faso Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan	1,966,070	14%
Central African Republic 2010	6,099,478	5%
Chad 2010	22,839,646	5%
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2010	29,126,626	4%
Guatemala Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)	3,376,068	22%
Haiti Revised Humanitarian Appeal (Jan-Dec 2010)	38,506,425	7%
Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2010	20,029,976	4%
Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)	11,160,302	15%
Mongolia Dzud Appeal (April 2010 - May 2011)	3,556,532	20%
Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2010	2,000,031	2%
Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Plan	41,980,783	9%
Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan	9,852,049	2%
Republic of Congo 2010	8,102,825	14%
Somalia 2010	33,219,558	5%
Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2010	15,690,704	5%
Sudan 2010	23,856,917	1%
West Africa 2010	45,864,557	12%
Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2010	15,302,878	8%
Zimbabwe 2010	10,439,418	3%
Crises where no inter-agency appeal exists*	82,120,594	--
Total	436,111,389	5%

*Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Honduras, DPR Korea, Kyrgyzstan (pre-Flash Appeal), Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. See [CERF website](#) for details.

CERF and the country-specific pooled funds have continued to strengthen clusters, Humanitarian Coordinators, and the appeal process by putting decisions in their hands (with final review by the ERC) as to which specific projects to fund from the pools. This has the effect of bringing humanitarian partners together to enact the plans and strategies they have jointly made by allocating funding according to priorities – it brings the planning process to a point. This is an increasingly important ingredient in country teams' continuous management of humanitarian action as a cycle in which each step is built on the last.

MONITORING

Real-time tracking of outputs versus targets planned in the CAP has settled into a steady rhythm. In most cases, cluster coordinators are receiving such updates regularly from cluster members and compiling them into collective cluster-wide totals. These can be published in frequent updates like situation reports or bulletins, in addition to consolidated appeals and their mid-year reviews.

Some humanitarian country teams are also managing to monitor key strategic humanitarian indicators, to gauge the overall trend of the humanitarian crisis and the impact of aid. Central African Republic, Zimbabwe and Kenya are especially good examples of this among the 2011 CAPs.

In 2011 the IASC aims to align this kind of collective monitoring in CAPs with monitoring of projects supported by the pooled funds, to reduce reporting burdens while still improving key information. The aims of the two kinds of monitoring are slightly divergent by nature. Collective humanitarian monitoring at cluster and strategic level, as now practiced in CAPs, aims to make real-time information available for operational and strategic decision-making. Pooled funds by contrast have roles more akin to those of a donor, with a greater inherent concern for accountability, and directed at the specific organizations and projects supported by the pooled funds, not on a cluster-wide collective level. Nonetheless, closer alignment and rationalization are possible and desirable.

NEW TOOLS FOR APPEAL DEVELOPMENT: PROJECT MAPPING

For the past two years, CAP Guidelines have promoted a simple and logical process for developing projects to be counted in the CAP's requirements – a process that is meant to eliminate gaps and duplications, and thus make the CAP's funding request reliable, and the actual response on the ground efficient and effective. First, cluster coordinators should use needs assessment information to 'map' the needs, i.e. show where (in geographical and/or demographic terms) the needs relevant to their sector exist. Second, the cluster should analyze the needs to identify priorities and interactions. Then, the cluster makes a plan for coverage – which organizations exactly will cover which needs where, taking into account actions by government and other non-cluster actors. The last step is for each organization to represent their part of this plan as a project or projects to be counted in the CAP. The cluster's portfolio of projects therefore has a one-to-one relationship with the confirmed needs – no redundancies or (assuming sufficient capacity among cluster members) gaps. Humanitarian Coordinators have the responsibility to ensure that projects selected for the CAP are justified and that they cover the needs optimally, but they will do this more successfully if they can rely on cluster coordinators to do this basic orchestration and vetting of proposed projects.

Sample of mapping appeal projects per district to identify gaps and overlaps:
Pakistan floods, Nov. 2010

Project_Code	Cluster	Organization	Province	District	Pcode	Implementing partners	District Benef	Project Benef_Total	Project total funding requirement	Funding	Project total # of districts
PKA-FL-10/WS/33921/R	WASH	UNICEF	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Not yet identified	2,500,000	135,000,000	50,000,000	43,032,990	54
PKA-FL-10/WS/34027/R	WASH	Save the Children	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Save the Children	50,000	350,000	2,200,000	1,113,087	8
PKA-FL-10/WS/34119/R	WASH	IRD	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Moajaz foundation, Aw	2,500	25,000	1,488,600	-	8
PKA-FL-10/WS/34127/R	WASH	Muslim Aid	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Muslim Aid Pakistan	22,000	159,000	2,300,000	-	8
PKA-FL-10/WS/34131/R	WASH	WHO	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Not yet identified	490,665	8,000,000	7,630,812	-	29
PKA-FL-10/WS/34152/R	WASH	NRSP	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	NRSP	80,000	225,000	3,000,000	-	5
PKA-FL-10/WS/34162/R	WASH	UNICEF	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	LPP, PHED	65,025	3,078,916	4,037,290	-	44
PKA-FL-10/WS/34623/R	WASH	Qatar Charity	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	self implementation	70,000	250,000	4,040,000	-	5
PKA-FL-10/WS/34629/R	WASH	Qatar Charity	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	self implementation	80,000	180,000	2,860,500	-	3
PKA-FL-10/WS/35080/R	WASH	Save the Children	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Save the Children	50,000	300,000	5,000,000	4,658,385	8
PKA-FL-10/WS/35248/R	WASH	UNICEF	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	LPP, PHED	184,175	3,277,390	65,000,000	-	44
PKA-FL-10/WS/35674/R	WASH	WHO	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Not yet identified	490,665	8,000,000	7,736,100	922,063	29
PKA-FL-10/WS/35703/R	WASH	IRD	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	Moajaz foundation, Aw	2,500	25,000	2,299,800	-	8
PKA-FL-10/WS/35817/R	WASH	PRSP	Punjab	Rajapur	23673	PRSP	280,000	980,000	4,027,614	-	4
PKA-FL-10/WS/35759/R/12	WASH	UNICEF	PUNJAB	Rajapur	23673		276,635	980,000	4,779,933	2,000,000	
PKA-FL-10/WS/36007/R/13	WASH	PAIMAN	PUNJAB	Rajapur	23673		4500	4,500	182,569	182,569	

Actual practice is moving closer to this ideal method. In the Pakistan flood appeal's September revision, cluster information managers compared the sets of draft projects to the list of flood-affected districts. This made clear where there were overlaps among the proposed projects and where the major gaps remained (particularly in the southern provinces which the floods had reached more recently). Some clusters were able to do a partial filtering of their projects from this perspective. (See sample table at left.) Technological tools could help this practice, but support is needed to develop them. For example, the Online Projects System (the IASC's web-based system for project peer review and publication) needs to develop its geo-referencing capacity, so that draft projects can be better mapped and compared to the map of needs. Some small technological breakthroughs could lead to a major breakthrough in CAP practices – the precise elimination of overlapping or redundant projects.

INTRODUCING THE GENDER MARKER

There is universal acceptance that humanitarian assistance must meet the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men to generate positive and sustainable outcomes. However, evaluations of humanitarian effectiveness show gender equality results are weak. Recent reports of the UN Secretary-General call for tracking of gender-related allocations, and Security Council resolutions require it. The reality is that advancing gender equality requires focused action.

The IASC Gender Marker is a tool that codes, on a 0-2 scale, whether or not a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure that women/girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in other ways. If the project has the potential to contribute to gender equality, the marker predicts whether the results are likely to be limited or significant. The majority of all humanitarian projects should mainstream gender (code 2a). There should also be a selected number of targeted actions (code 2b) that address discrimination and special needs.

The IASC Gender Marker is being implemented for the first time in the 2011 CAP process. It aligns with similar recent initiatives by Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation and the United Nations Development Programme. Created by the IASC's sub-working groups on CAP and on gender, the marker responds to UN Security Council and General Assembly demands that humanitarian funding track gender-related allocations and gender equality results. The 2011 implementing countries are Chad, DRC, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), Somalia, Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe. A global roll-out will follow in 2012.

2011 Appeal*	% of projects by GM Code			
	0	1	2a	2b
Kenya	10%	30%	51%	9%
Niger	50%	27%	11%	11%
oPt	2%	14%	72%	12%
Somalia	17%	51%	27%	5%
Sudan*	15%	48%	33%	4%
Yemen	15%	21%	60%	4%
Zimbabwe	23%	40%	23%	14%

*DRC, Chad and Haiti are not included in this table because the data are still being reviewed. In Sudan, only projects for southern Sudan were coded.

As women, girls, boys and men are affected differently by conflict and natural disaster, the gender marker builds the capacity of project design teams to respond to these different risks and challenges based on analysis, sex-disaggregated data and responsive action. The marker will enhance aid efficiency and effectiveness through better targeting based on the distinct needs of male and female beneficiaries. It will also track allocations of projects addressing gender-based violence, including sexual violence.

IASC Gender Standby Capacity (GenCap) advisers have supported the in-country implementation of the marker. This gender technical support was provided in several ways: three-month consultancies dedicated to CAP preparation; through integration into the wider responsibilities of longer-term GenCap advisers; and in some countries by a combination of distance mentoring and shorter in-country missions. The degree of facilitation needed to effectively implement the marker is being assessed to inform the global roll-out. Financial support for the marker roll-out came from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict and GenCap Project.

Using the 2010 CAP content as a baseline, a comparative analysis will be made with the 2011 CAPs of the gender dimensions included in the common humanitarian action plans, cluster needs assessments, cluster response plans, and projects. The focus and response to gender-based violence is also being made visible to inform future humanitarian response.

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

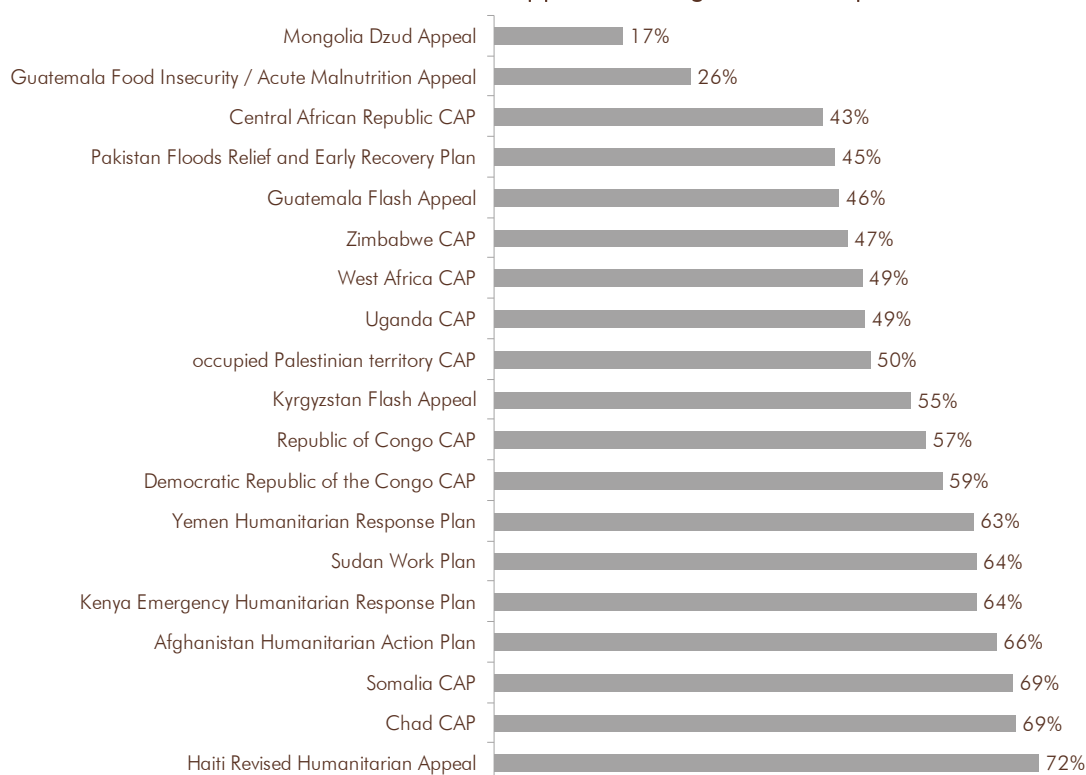
The marker can be used by project design teams to assess and strengthen the gender equality potential of projects in any humanitarian appeal, plus those funded by the CERF and pooled funds. As the CERF allocates funds to CAP and Flash Appeal projects, embedding gender equality well in these appeals subsequently brings the double benefit of bringing gender-responsive design to CERF-funded projects.

Initial learnings indicate that the marker has triggered much deeper gender analysis and stronger projects in several countries; that active facilitation in CAP preparation and pro-active project monitoring is needed to maximize results; and that results will be incremental and initially uneven depending on the country context and leadership. The next stage of gender technical support to the field will focus on active monitoring and project enhancement at the CAP mid-year review.

The Gender Code	
<p>Gender Code 0</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> No visible potential to advance gender equality </div>	<p>Gender is not reflected anywhere in the project sheet. There is risk that the project will unintentionally nurture existing gender inequalities or deepen them. Project examples: removing rubble, repairing roads, installing water systems or providing non-food items with no indication that females and males both have the right to benefit or of differences in male and female needs, skills, abilities, protection concerns etc.</p>
<p>Gender Code 1</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Potential to contribute in some limited way to gender equality </div>	<p>The project has gender dimensions in only one or two of the critical three components: 1) Needs 2) Activities 3) Outcomes. Project examples: analysing the nutritional needs of men, women, girls and boys; local food preparation; cooking & sharing practices but failing to reflect these local gender realities in activities and/or outcomes; setting up separate male/female toilets and bath areas for IDPs but providing no indication that male and female beneficiaries have a voice in ensuring the facilities are culturally appropriate and meet their respective needs.</p>
<p>Gender Code 2a</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Potential to contribute significantly to gender equality </div>	<p>A gender analysis is included in the project's needs assessment and is reflected in one or more of the project's activities and one or more of the project outcomes. The project reflects gender mainstreaming.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Gender Analysis of Needs Activities Outcomes </p> <p>Project examples: using vouchers, designed with inputs from male and female farmers, to provide agricultural training and inputs equally to women and men; providing demand-driven psycho-social services to girl and boy ex-combatants based on their different needs.</p>
<p>Gender Code 2b</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> The principal purpose of these projects is to contribute significantly to gender equality </div>	<p>All 2b projects are targeted actions are based on gender analysis. In humanitarian settings, targeted actions are usually of these two types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project assists women, girls, boys or men (or groups of one sex) who have special needs or suffer discrimination. 2. The project focuses all actions on building gender-specific services (e.g. GBV mechanisms) or more equal relations between women and men. <p>Project examples: providing reproductive health services to men where there is documented unmet need (and if the existing services only target women); promoting girls' education where fewer girls attend school; preventing and/or responding to gender-based violence or to sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers; conducting sector-wide research into gender issues.</p>

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE IN 2010

2010 Consolidated and flash appeal funding as % of requirements

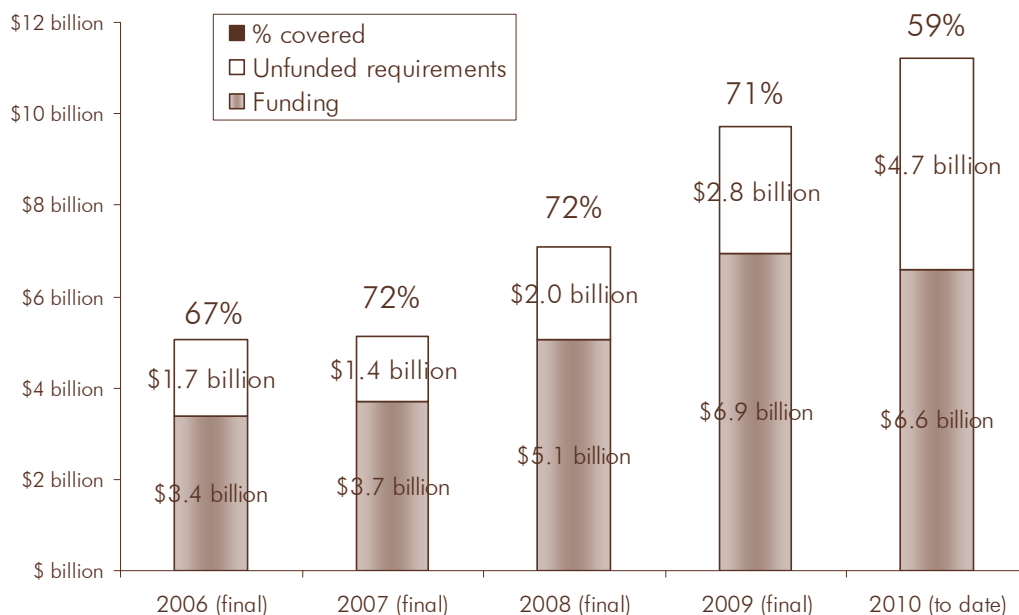


Funding in relation to needs can be measured by aggregating funding requirements of consolidated and flash appeals, which cover most major protracted and sudden-onset crises. Funding results for 2010 to date are impressive in parts, but mixed. CAP funding has reached a record \$6.6 billion to date in 2010 (see Annex 1 for details). However this is 59% of requirements, lower than at this point in most recent years (see table at right). Even excluding the nearly \$2 billion Pakistan floods appeal originally launched in August, the funding percentage for the other appeals is only 61%, still lower than recent averages. Despite the record funding in absolute terms, unmet needs are also greater than ever: \$4.7 billion is still needed to fully meet the requirements (see chart below).

Appeal funding as % of requirements at end October, 2000-2010

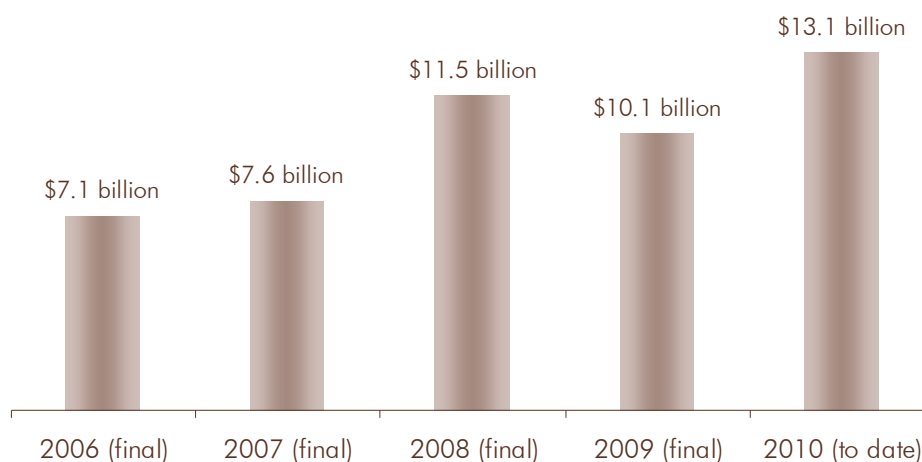
2000	55%
2001	48%
2002	54%
2003	66%
2004	54%
2005	55%
2006	63%
2007	66%
2008	67%
2009	64%
2010	59%

CAP funding, unfunded requirements, and % covered, 2006-2010



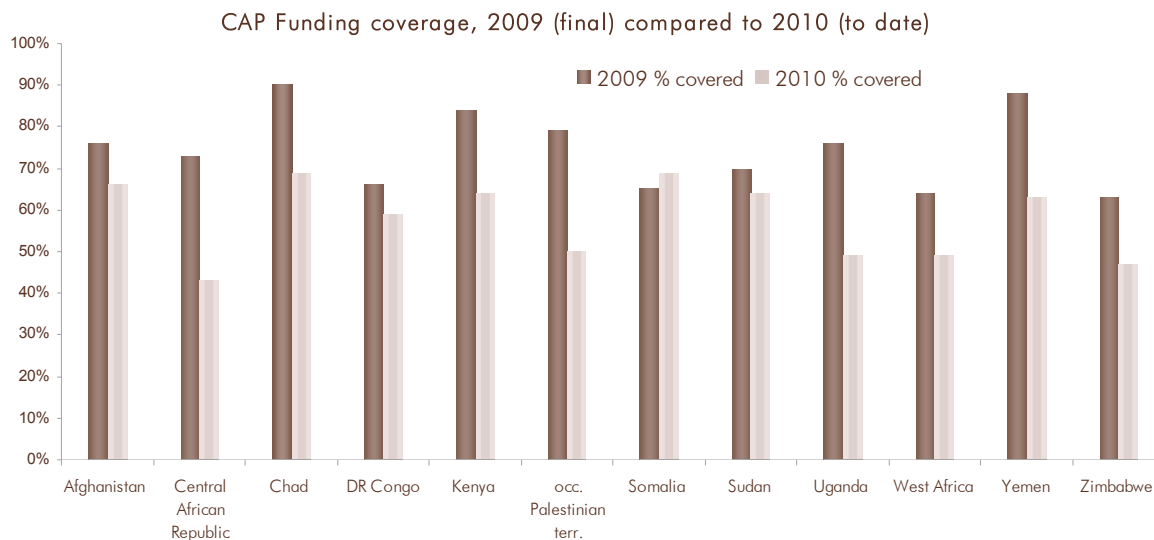
These gaps appear at a time of record total international humanitarian aid. Total funding to date in 2010 – including contributions to non-appeal projects where appeals exist, and funding to situations where no appeal exists – has reached \$13 billion, more than any previous year’s recorded amount (see chart below). If the overall humanitarian funding for either the Haiti earthquake (\$3.4 billion) or the Pakistan floods (\$1.8 billion) were removed, 2010’s total would still be near the highest of any year. Why then is the appeal funding percentage slightly below average?

Total international humanitarian funding (excluding carry-over)

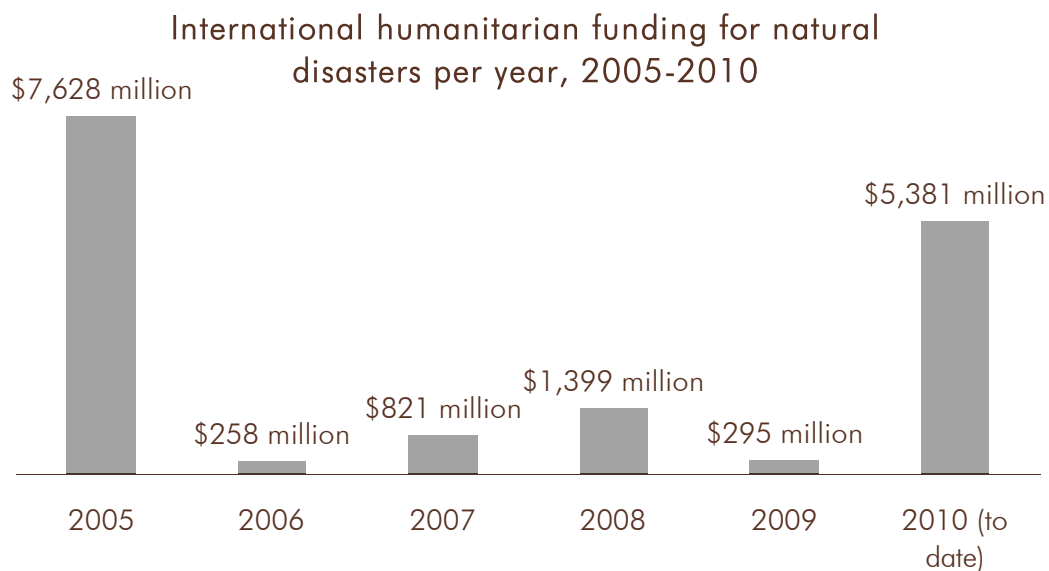


Humanitarian Appeal 2011

Looking at each 2010 appeal that had a predecessor in 2009, the funding percentage (relative to appeal requirements) of most has dropped in 2010 to date. Also, requirements per appeal are generally higher: even excluding the Haiti appeal (unfunded requirements currently \$422 million) and the Pakistan floods appeal (\$1.065 billion unfunded), total unmet appeal requirements in dollar terms are still higher than in any previous year. It seems then that funds for Haiti and Pakistan did detract to some extent from funding for protracted crises, and this – combined with generally higher requirements per appeal – has lowered the proportion of requirements covered.



Funding for natural disasters in 2010 has been little short of stupendous – at \$5.4 billion it is the second-highest ever recorded, after the Tsunami and South Asia earthquake year of 2005. Again, this goes a long way to explaining the reduced funding percentage for protracted, often conflict-based emergencies.



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

A remaining concern is the major funding imbalances among sectors. While the CERF window for under-funded crises has an important levelling effect on these discrepancies, funding in relation to requirements per sector in 2010 shows large differences, ranging from 75% for food to well under 50% for most others (see table below). Agriculture, economic recovery and infrastructure, education, health, mine action, protection/rule of law/human rights, water and sanitation, and safety and security of staff and operations all received no better than, or much less than, half the funding required. To ensure that critical needs can be met, donors are encouraged to better coordinate among themselves to collectively allocate more evenly across sectors, or to fund flexibly so that agencies on the ground can distribute resources across sectors, as suggested in the Good Humanitarian Donorship principles.

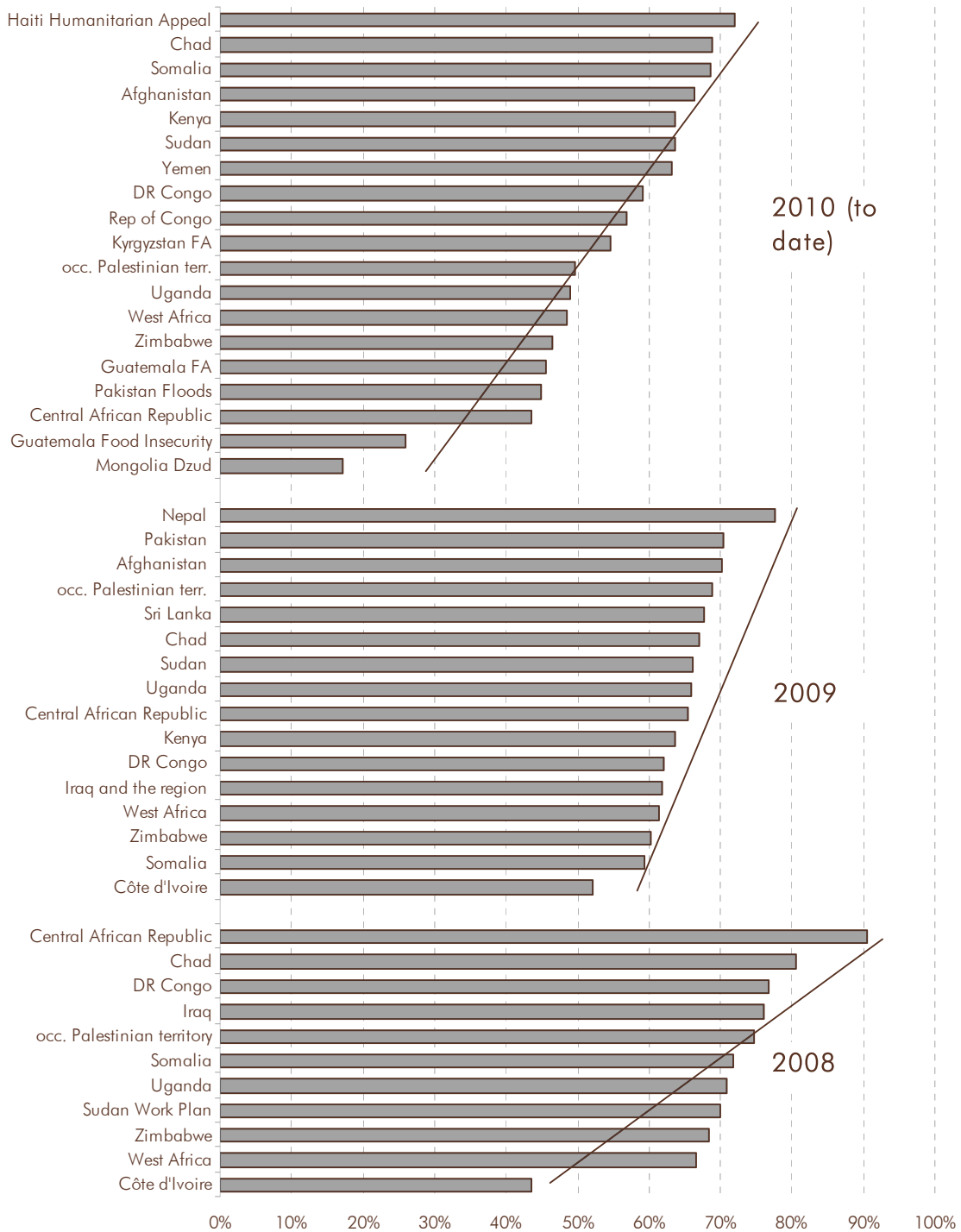
2010 Appeals: requirements and funding per sector*

	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% covered
Agriculture	774,835,475	316,209,736	41%
Coordination and Support Services	640,183,510	410,554,317	64%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	649,581,714	188,009,884	29%
Education	529,989,782	212,047,614	40%
Food	4,110,797,211	3,087,937,195	75%
Health	1,364,500,448	677,778,462	50%
Mine Action	226,921,065	113,434,031	50%
Multi-Sector	641,015,998	166,612,011	26%
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	573,422,514	147,471,298	26%
Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	4,789,488	682,154	14%
Shelter and Non-Food Items	816,521,480	272,926,105	33%
Water and Sanitation	887,789,701	345,794,684	39%
<i>Pooled funds and other flexible funding</i>	7,346,628	634,674,689	<i>n/a</i>
Total:	11,227,695,014	6,574,132,180	59%

*IASC standard sectors are used in this analysis because cluster names and groupings are not standardized across countries.

Discrepancies in funding across crises and appeals also persist, and seem slightly deeper than last year, ranging from a high of Haiti (72%) and Chad and Somalia (69%) to lows of Central African Republic (43%) and far less for the slow-onset disaster appeals for Guatemala and Mongolia. In the chart overleaf, the more diagonal the trend line, the sharper the discrepancy in funding percentage among appeals each year.

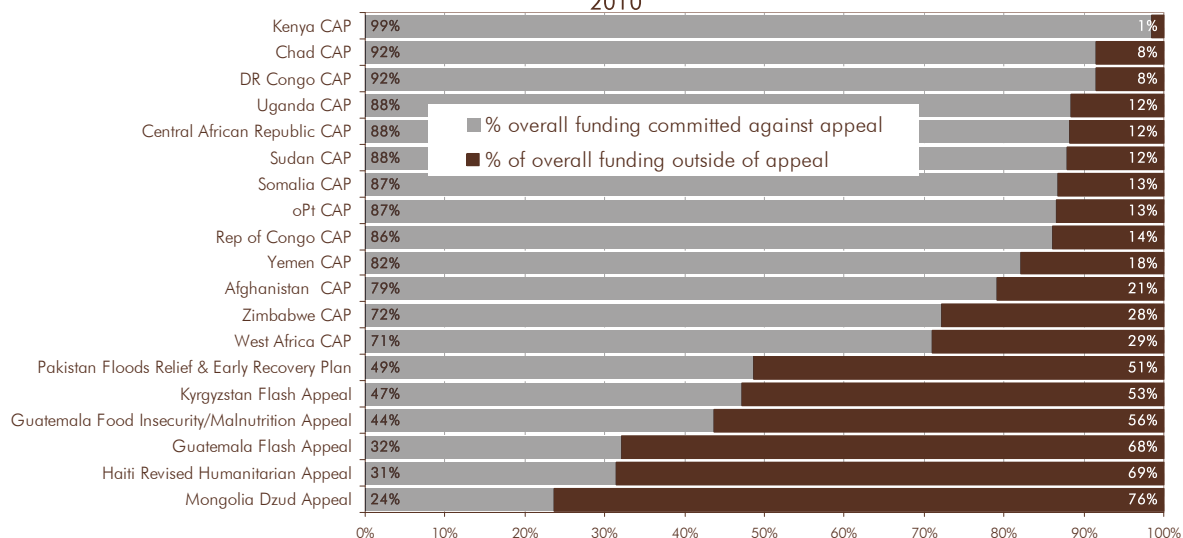
Discrepancies in funding % among appeals, 2008-2010 (to date)



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

The peer-reviewed, coordinated projects in CAPs continued to attract a large majority of humanitarian funds in 2010 for crises where CAPs exist. In the protracted crises that had a CAP in 2010, an average of 85% of the humanitarian funding went to the CAPs. Lower proportions are seen for the flash appeals and various hybrid appeals. The point seems to be that well-established humanitarian country teams managing good-quality CAPs are convincing donors to favour the CAP-selected projects in their funding decisions.

Crises with inter-agency appeals: % of total funds committed inside and outside the appeal in 2010



The question of resources for field cluster coordination were brought to the fore again by the scale of the Haiti and Pakistan disasters, the large number of cluster members to coordinate, and the urgency of scale-up and response. The following tables show a measurement of cluster coordination funding needs in 2010 appeals. It is partial in that it includes only projects solely dedicated to cluster coordination, because some agencies prefer to budget such activities within larger operational projects, and hence the coordination sub-budget and funding are not easily separated. Nonetheless, the table at right shows that only in Haiti and Kyrgyzstan did such dedicated projects receive over half of the funds requested. In almost half of the appeals, the cluster coordination projects received no funding. The implications for the effectiveness of the cluster lead function are clear.

Funding for cluster coordination projects in 2010 appeals

Appeal	Funding requested	Funding received	Funding percentage
Afghanistan	715,000	200,000	28%
Central African Republic	1,647,800	154,128	9%
Chad	1,054,378	-	0%
Haiti	9,686,500	9,576,544	99%
Kenya	321,000	-	0%
Kyrgyzstan	1,963,950	1,160,967	59%
Nepal	1,147,000	-	0%
occ. Palestinian terr.	3,347,839	1,157,749	35%
Pakistan Floods	32,592,064	2,149,476	7%
Somalia	7,701,636	265,639	3%
Sri Lanka	171,627	150,070	87%
Sudan	12,501,193	5,623,256	45%
Uganda	350,000	-	0%
West Africa	2,309,628	-	0%
Yemen	305,429	-	0%
Zimbabwe	538,496	-	0%
Total	76,353,540	20,437,829	27%

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

Looking at the funding picture agency by agency, we see that a few have sufficient flexible funds (see rightmost column in table below) in those crises to cover their cluster coordination responsibilities.

Cluster lead or co-lead	Funding requested	Funding received	Funding percentage	Available flexible funding*
FAO	8,055,627	460,670	6%	
Handicap Int'l	368,826	-	0%	
IOM	9,754,456	7,940,930	81%	14,052,201
MERLIN	118,845	-	0%	
SC	644,817	-	0%	4,308,080
UNICEF	12,373,505	3,302,382	27%	58,721,122
UNIFEM	2,710,400	-	0%	
UNDP	424,000	-	0%	
UNHCR	18,227,684	1,000,339	5%	325,898,336
UNJLC	5,500,000	4,592,288	83%	
UNFPA	4,431,000	342,662	8%	5,314,482
WFP	1,893,092	660,967	35%	
WHO	11,851,288	2,137,591	18%	
Total	76,353,540	20,437,829	27%	n/a

*This is funding earmarked to the agency and crisis or appeal in which it is a cluster lead, but not yet reported by the agency as allocated to specific projects, including cluster coordination projects.

But this is true only in a minority of cases. The cluster coordination responsibilities of the others risk going unfulfilled without better resourcing. Moreover, some clusters risk slipping into long-term “second-class” status: their lead agency is not receiving the resources needed to build the cluster’s capacity and credibility, which further erodes the likelihood of obtaining funds for cluster coordination and for implementation, leading to a self-perpetuating spiral. Clusters were created to achieve exactly the opposite: strong, predictable, well-coordinated capacity.

The debate continues as to whether agencies can be expected to cover field cluster coordination costs from their internal resources. The position of several agencies is that they do not have the internal resources to respond to large sudden demands, and (in lieu of greater unearmarked funds) need earmarked support to fulfil their cluster lead responsibility. The IASC calls on donors to agree on a method to systematize the resourcing of cluster coordination, to ensure that no gaps in this crucial function impede humanitarian needs assessment, planning, action, and monitoring.

This section on humanitarian funding in 2010 concludes with the commendable fact that the mega-disaster in Haiti brought contributions from an unprecedented range of Member States, private individuals and organizations. No fewer than 124 Member States made cash or in-kind contributions to the Haiti relief effort – moreover, contributions that in some cases were quite heavy in proportion to those States’ budgets and economies. The reported contributions of The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Guyana, Suriname, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo deserve particular mention because they make these countries among the world’s most generous donors in 2010, measured in proportion to their gross domestic products. The humanitarian community hopes that their example can lead the larger economies to generate more political will for humanitarian generosity, and so close the gaps in providing the protection and assistance that people in crisis deserve.

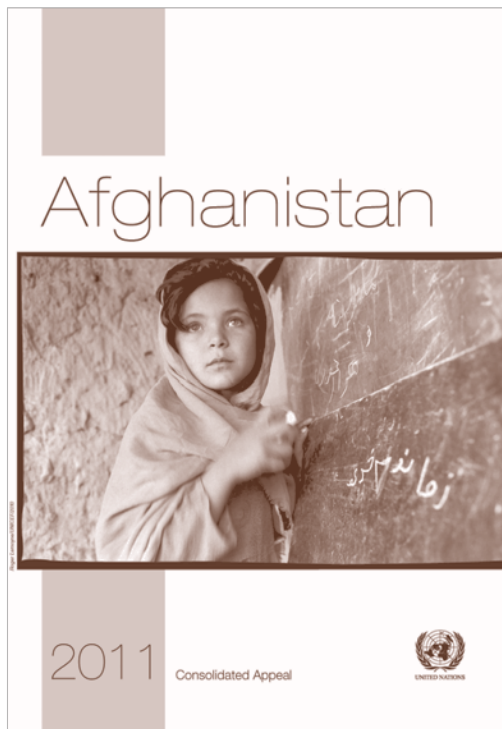


Sudan (UNICEF/2010)

2011 CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



Funding below requirements does not allow people in need to live in security and dignity: a girl carries firewood at a camp for people displaced by the drought in Waajid, Bakool Region, Somalia. Credit: UNICEF-Somalia



Despite significant progress in some areas, Afghanistan and its people continue to suffer through ongoing if not escalating violent conflict, leading to an increase in humanitarian need for its chronically vulnerable rural population. Natural disasters, extreme weather, and limited infrastructure further limit effective recovery or development, reinforcing dependence upon emergency assistance. These needs remain critical for millions of Afghans, including food and nutrition security, forced displacement, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihood assistance, and social protection – particularly for women and children.

This complex combination of violent conflict and natural disaster leaves an estimated 7.8 million people in need of food assistance in 2011, and a further one million need emergency agricultural assistance. An estimated 68% of the Afghan population has no access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Humanitarian actors must also ensure emergency assistance and protection for the

estimated 440,647 internally displaced people (IDPs), 60% of whom fled due to conflict.

Natural disasters have similar impacts. For example, summer flash floods in July and August 2010 left some 200,000 homeless, adding to the number requiring emergency humanitarian and recovery assistance in 2011. According to a UNIFEM report issued in April 2010, an estimated combination of 60.7% of Afghan women are exposed to physical and psychological violence, while about 25% suffer from sexual violence. These and other related forms of violence and abuses are even rampant in situations of population displacements and refugee situations.

The safety and security of both civilians and humanitarian aid workers is a preeminent concern in Afghanistan. From January 2010 to September 2010, the UNAMA-Human Rights office recorded a total of 2,412 civilian casualties, an increase of 14% from the same period in 2009. According to UNDSS, security incidents that affected the UN directly were 133% higher in September 2010 compared to the same period last year. While attacks predominantly occur in or near anti-government elements' strongholds in the south, north, and eastern regions of the country, the 28 October 2009 attack on the Baktar guesthouse in Kabul and the 26 October 2010 assault on the UNAMA compound in Herat indicate no area is immune to violence. In fact, trend analysis indicates that in 2011 violent attacks affecting civilians and the aid community



● OCHA field Office ● OCHA sub-office ○ OCHA presence
 *Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

2011 Afghanistan Consolidated Appeal: Key parameters	
Duration:	12 months (January – December 2011)
Key milestones in 2011:	Planting seasons: March, October Winter: October-November Spring: March Harvest: June-September
Target beneficiaries:	7.8 million food assistance beneficiaries 440,647 IDPs 515,000 refugee returnees 1,000,000 farmers Vulnerable populations
Total funding request: \$679 million	Funding request per beneficiary: \$74/beneficiary

have spread to areas that traditionally were relatively calm.

The 2011 CAP focuses on life-saving and livelihood-saving needs, strengthened with emergency preparedness and contingency planning for to ensure common strategies. For this, the Humanitarian Country Team identified the following strategic objectives:

- To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disaster;
- To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability;
- And, to develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Common services	\$19,985,980
Coordination	\$15,615,286
Education	\$172,723,819
Emergency shelter	\$48,350,479
Emergency telecommunications	\$510,000
Food security and agriculture	\$230,657,599
Health	\$40,875,494
Multi-sector	\$90,324,074
Nutrition	\$27,417,503
Protection	\$7,489,089
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$24,683,661
Total	\$678,632,984

Contact

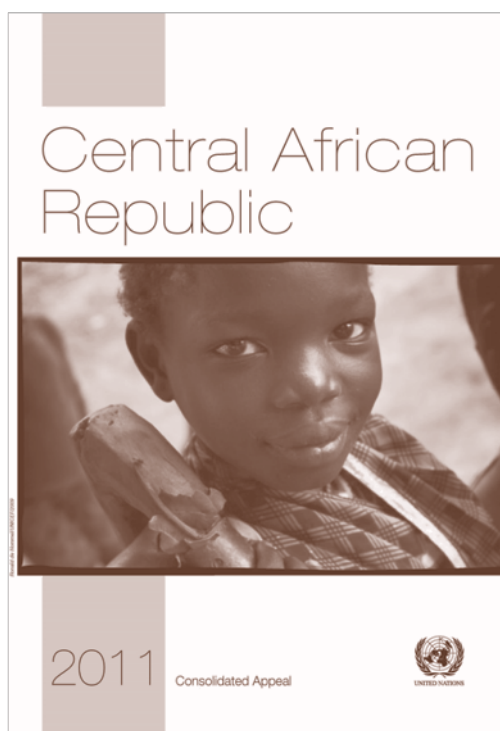
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The Central African Republic (CAR) faced several and different humanitarian challenges in 2010. The number of IDPs in the country rose from 168,000 at the beginning of the year to some 192,000. The increase mainly stemmed from new violence in parts of the north as well as linked to attacks by the LRA in the east. The main focus remained though on the north-west where the situation is unchanged and of continuing humanitarian concern even if individual and ad-hoc return took place in a number of places. Late 2009 and early 2010 also saw the arrival of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the south. Malnutrition became again an issue in the south. Over the year humanitarian access became a major constraint in several parts of the eastern areas due to new government restrictions as well as insecurity. The specific restrictions were later lifted in line with the earlier policies by the government of allowing unimpeded access for humanitarian operations but access in large parts of the east remain very difficult and may be further restricted as a result of the withdrawal of the UN

Mission in CAR and Chad (MINURCAT) from the Vakaga region in late 2010. Overall the country remains in a very fragile situation of recovery further to the 2008 peace agreement. The humanitarian community supports this recovery approach through solution-oriented early recovery programmes.

For 2011, while the country seeks to progress further towards recovery and development, the need for humanitarian programmes will remain indispensable. This will both achieve life-saving objectives and enable the immediate early focus on solution-oriented programmes for returning displaced and refugees. Humanitarian programmes in the main areas of food security, education, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH are vital for the vulnerable populations in the conflict-affected areas. While the process of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) has seen delays and the elections are now postponed to 23 January 2011, successful completion should allow for the beginning of organised return of displaced populations and repatriation of refugees in 2011. With developments in the east in particular and the continuing presence of national and foreign groups of rebels and criminal groups, the risk remains significant that there may be new humanitarian crisis situations with renewed displacement of civilians or that adequate security will not be available for significant areas allowing return home. The weakness or even absence of effective government services, in particular the health, education and agricultural



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

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:	1,621,183 people
Funding request per beneficiary:	\$79

development areas, are also aspects that lessen the possibility of any short-term move from humanitarian programmes to longer-term recovery-oriented ones.

In addition to national developments, events in neighbouring countries may also seriously affect humanitarian operations in CAR in 2011, and increase the need for emergency response. The referendum planned in Southern Sudan for early January 2011 and elections scheduled in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2011 may have repercussions on humanitarian operations and contingency planning in CAR. Negative developments particularly in Sudan may lead to an increased presence of Sudanese armed elements in

CAR as well as the arrival of refugees from Sudan and DRC.

Overall therefore the humanitarian situation in the country will most likely remain very fragile in 2011 with successful elections and the completion of the DDR process sending a very strong message of stabilization and recovery throughout the country.

Humanitarian action will continue to address the priority needs of the vulnerable people including some 192,000 IDPs. It will also focus whenever possible on a solution-oriented early recovery approach in all sectors. This aims to reduce aid dependence and vulnerability while paving the way for sustainable development and peace consolidation in the country.

In line with this approach, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in CAR currently has identified programmes with a total of \$129 million to address the needs of the most vulnerable people in 2011. Of this 38% (\$49 million) is for projects ranked immediate priority, 25% (\$32 million) for high-priority projects and 37% for medium priority (\$48 million).

The HCT urges donors to increase their support to the country at a time when it is needed and valued more than ever.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Coordination and support services	\$5,566,559
Early recovery	\$7,599,504
Education	\$4,857,506
Food security	\$36,915,315
Health	\$25,738,823
Multi-sector assistance to refugees	\$13,956,004
Nutrition	\$8,157,092
Protection	\$16,439,509
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$9,594,870
Total	\$128,825,182

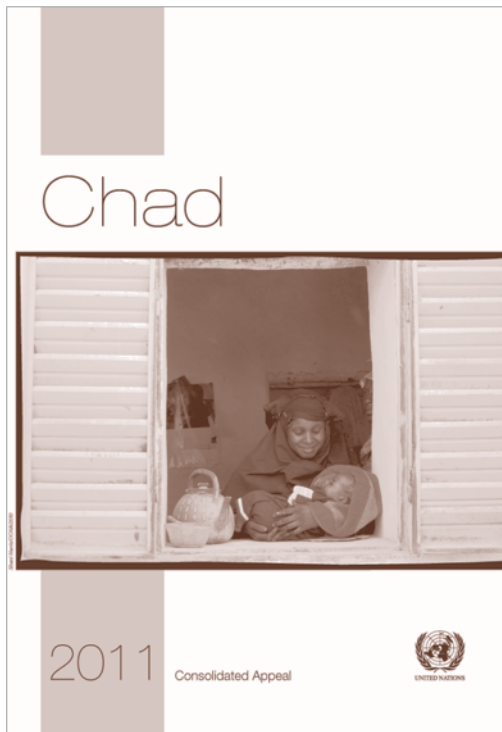
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The 2010 appeal, funded at 69%, has allowed humanitarian actors to assist different vulnerable groups countrywide including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities affected by floods, epidemics and the food insecurity and malnutrition crisis. In 2010, humanitarian actors worked in a context of increased humanitarian needs. In addition to those crises, the continued challenges around insecurity affected eastern Chad and sometimes impaired humanitarian operations. Furthermore, flooding and its consequences – notably cholera and other water-borne diseases – hit the country since July. The number of vulnerable people to be assisted and protected has increased from 500,000 in 2009 to more than 2.25 million people in 2010.

The security situation remains a concern for humanitarian actors especially in eastern Chad even though a decrease of general attacks has been observed in 2010 compared to 2009. In 2011, the Government of Chad plans to reinforce the

Integrated Security Detachment (DIS) presence in the east and south-east, where CAR refugees depend assistance and protection. Access to beneficiaries in eastern Chad will depend on the capacity of DIS and other national security forces because the United Nations Mission in Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) will have withdrawn completely by December 2010. With the deployment of the Chado-Sudanese Mixed Force along the border, the reinforced DIS and other national security forces such as the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad (GNNT), National Army of Chad (ANT) and the police and gendarmerie, it is hoped that humanitarian activities will be able to continue unimpeded.

For 2011, the strategic objectives will focus on the continuation of life-saving assistance, the protection of vulnerable groups, the preservation and the extension of humanitarian space and the reinforcement of preparedness capacities, including those of national actors.

The integration of durable solutions in the assistance to vulnerable people, and particularly to IDPs who will have chosen to return to their villages of origin or opt for integration at their current location, has been highlighted as an essential component of the humanitarian strategy in 2011. The rationale of this approach is dictated by the need to ensure self-reliance by IDPs who have decided to return home and to those who have chosen the integration in host communities and/or relocation – in both cases, to end the dependence on aid. Durable solutions should also be considered in programmes targeting



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

Consolidated Appeal for Chad: Key parameters	
Duration:	12 months (January – December 2011)
Target beneficiaries:	170,531 internally displaced people 48,000 returnees 319,779 refugees 1,600,000 food-insecure people 150,000 flood-affected people Total beneficiaries: 2,283,310
Total funding request:	Funding request per beneficiary:
\$506,429,849	\$224

people affected by food insecurity and malnutrition in the Sahelian belt.

In the east, around 48,000 IDPs have returned to their villages of origin over the last two years and the Government estimates that another 30,000 are ready to return home. At present, many displaced argue that weak access to basic social services and water as well as fragile security conditions are the main constraints to their returns. The security situation will probably become more predictable in the coming months following the deployment of the Chado-Sudanese force, with the Government commitment to reinforce the number of DIS elements for both eastern and southern Chad and an effective increase of voluntary returns and integration of IDPs. With the continuous dialogue between the

relevant Government authorities at central and local level and humanitarian actors since June 2010, common strategies have been developed to ensure the protection of civilians, consolidate and expand humanitarian space, establish durable solutions for the return of IDPs and early recovery initiatives. The success of these Government initiatives, with the support of its partners, will lead to a favourable context of returns and implementation of transition projects.

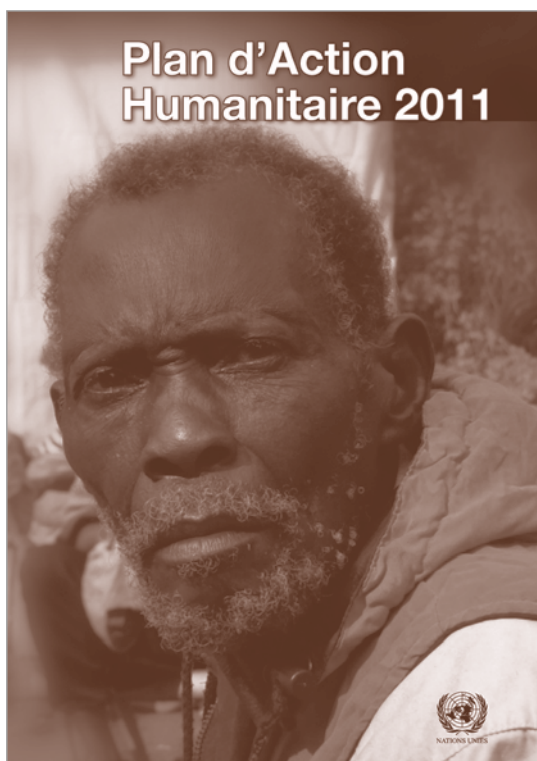
The return of refugees to Sudan and CAR remains unlikely to happen in 2011 as the stability in Darfur and north-eastern CAR remains fragile. Any disturbance in Sudan and CAR, especially at their border areas close to Chad, may bring a new influx of refugees to eastern and southern Chad.

In 2011, humanitarian actors will continue to focus on emergency relief, while emphasising measures to increase the self-sufficiency and capacities of people affected by the crisis and receiving humanitarian aid in order to transition to early recovery and developmental initiatives. To implement the projects submitted in this Consolidated Appeal for Chad for 2011, 10 United Nations agencies and 12 NGOs, in consultation with the Chadian Government and local actors, are appealing for \$506 million.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Agriculture and livelihoods	\$16,046,577
Coordination and support services	\$21,931,013
Early recovery	\$7,843,000
Education	\$14,023,060
Food assistance	\$185,559,211
Health	\$19,291,321
Multi-sector activities for refugees	\$171,847,911
Nutrition	\$15,451,605
Protection	\$32,232,108
Water and sanitation	\$22,204,043
Total	\$506,429,849

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The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to face a humanitarian crisis of great magnitude, although a large majority of the country remains stable and relations with neighbouring countries have solidified in 2010. This crisis is mainly the result of armed conflict and violence that persist in the east and north-east. These conflicts are caused in particular by struggles for control of natural resources, access to land, ethnic tensions, and the actions of Congolese and foreign armed groups, in a context of widespread poverty and a weak presence of state institutions. The serious abuses that the warring parties commit on civilian populations such as rape, murder, forced recruitment and looting remain the main cause of displacement and consequent humanitarian crisis. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have fled the atrocities in 2010.

2010 was also marked by inter-tribal violence that erupted in Equateur province in October 2009, causing the flight of nearly 200,000

people. Although the violence has mostly ceased, very few have returned to their homes.

Currently, over 1.7 million people are internally displaced, most of them with little hope of returning to their villages of origin in the near future. Another 430,000 Congolese have become refugees in neighbouring countries.

Humanitarian needs also remain severe in other provinces where there are high rates of malnutrition, food insecurity and maternal and infant mortality. The causes are primarily the low level of development, isolation, inadequate infrastructure, epidemics and natural disasters. Moreover, the humanitarian consequences of the expulsions of Congolese citizens from Angola are a major concern in bordering provinces.

In 2010, humanitarian actors have responded to urgent needs, assisting millions of people, for example the provision of emergency shelter (tarpaulins in particular) to 685,000 people, access to drinking water for 2.2 million people, and provision of non-food items to 1.25 million people. Humanitarian action has faced significant challenges, particularly access to vulnerable populations in very remote areas which has increased the logistical costs of operations. In areas plagued by violence, poor security affecting humanitarian partners have reduced the aid operation. The low level



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

of funding was an additional obstacle, the 2010 HAP being funded at 59%.

The humanitarian community has developed the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for 2011 based on a scenario that anticipates the continuation of armed violence and insecurity in eastern and north-eastern DRC – because of the presence of foreign and local armed groups, plus persistent humanitarian needs in the various provinces. Elections beginning in 2011 add an unpredictable factor for the coming year: they represent an opportunity to consolidate peace and stabilization, but could also catalyze the frustrations associated with the extreme poverty which the majority of the population suffers, and exacerbate tensions over access to resources and land.

Taking into account the humanitarian priorities and actions of the Government and international community in the areas of stabilization, peacebuilding and development, the HAP 2011 opted for an approach that differentiates among provinces, based on the specific vulnerabilities and issues of each. This allows refining the approach for zones affected by armed conflict and for those that are more stable but prone to sudden or chronic humanitarian crises.

Humanitarian action in the DRC will be based on triggers when needs cross thresholds defined in the needs analysis, and on emerging threats identified by an agreed framework for risk analysis, given the volatile situation in the DRC. These lines of work should allow better prioritization of humanitarian actions in the framework of four strategic objectives for this HAP 2011: (1) strengthen the protection of vulnerable civilian populations in areas of humanitarian action, (2) reduce morbidity and mortality in target populations, (3) improve the living conditions of IDPs, returnees, repatriates, refugees and their affected host communities, and (4) restore the livelihoods of affected communities, based on criteria of vulnerability.

Because of the persistence of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, particularly in areas affected by armed conflict and violence, the protection of civilians forms the core of the HAP 2011. It will be integrated throughout the intervention strategies of sectoral groups in a cross-cutting way. It will also reinforce the relevant activities of the UN Stabilization Mission in DRC, other partners, and government authorities.

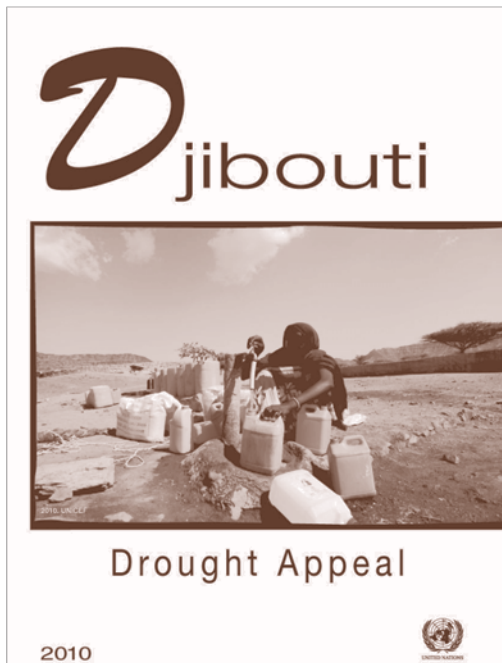
Particular attention will be given to early recovery which must be integrated into sectoral strategies. This should allow better consideration of the communities' needs and participation. Similarly, as soon as possible, exit criteria for humanitarian action taking into account the local capacity must be defined.

The DRC HAP 2011 requires \$719 million to meet the urgent needs of 7.5 million people. The budget estimates are based on humanitarian needs and capacity that humanitarian partners believe they can mobilize to meet those needs.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Coordination	\$20,750,000
Early recovery	\$32,525,747
Education	\$54,063,720
Emergency shelter and non-food items	\$82,517,617
Food security	\$175,660,120
Health	\$44,600,000
Logistics	\$49,484,785
Multi-sector	\$17,419,800
Nutrition	\$46,791,270
Protection	\$89,856,558
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$105,620,000
Total	\$719,289,617

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Fluctuating rainfall and the occurrence of drought are intrinsic features of arid and semi-arid lands such as the territory of Djibouti. However, the current drought exceeds normal fluctuations. Insufficient rainfall since 2005 (less than 50% of the normal average recorded since September 2007) has had a direct and life-threatening impact upon the most vulnerable, particularly pastoralists and rural dwellers. This year's drought – the fourth consecutive year of failed rainfall in terms of its quantity and regularity – has led to the depletion of water reserves, deterioration of livestock health and milk production, massive loss of livestock and the resulting destruction of livelihoods and sources of income, increased malnutrition especially among children under five and associated health problems. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among children under five is 20%, according to a rapid assessment in 2010 by the United Nations and the Government of Djibouti. These consequences of

drought are inter-related and mutually reinforcing.

In addition to these effects of drought, two separate phenomena affect vulnerable people. First, the increasing violence and instability in south-central Somalia has resulted in increasing numbers of asylum-seekers entering into Djibouti. Since the end of 2009, the number of refugees in the country has risen from 12,083 to 14,490. Second, prices of food staples have remained significantly higher than pre-2008 levels, when international food staple prices soared, though some modest decreases were recorded. The country's resistance to international food price fluctuations is weak as 80% of food products are imported. 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 this alarming situation, the present appeal targets the following priority actions for humanitarian assistance over the following twelve months:

- Distribution of food assistance;
- Improvement of access to potable water;
- Rebuilding of essential animal husbandry and agricultural activities;



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

Drought Appeal for Djibouti: Key parameters	
Duration	12 months (October 2010 - October 2011)
Targeted areas	Rural areas of Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Obock and Tadjourah regions
Key milestones in 2010-2011	Inland dry season: October-March Presidential elections: April 2011
Target direct beneficiaries	120,000 vulnerable people
Total funding requested:	\$38,999,338

- Access to basic health services, including those related to prevention and management of cases of acute malnutrition;
- Strengthening the capacities of national institutions in the implementation and coordination of emergency humanitarian relief.

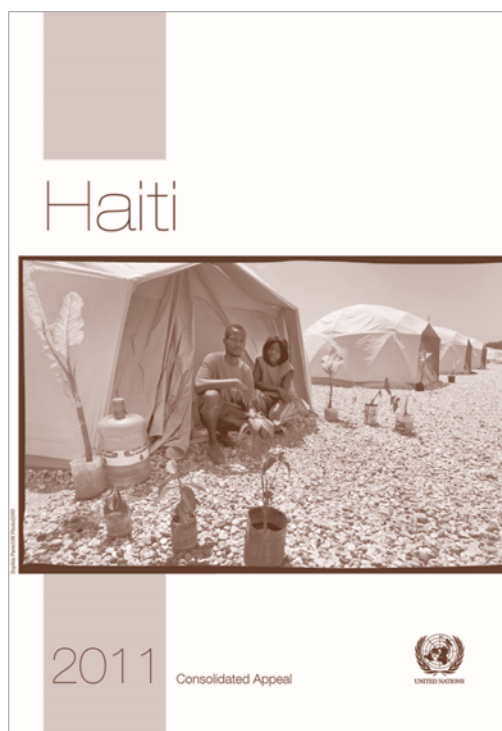
Through the Djibouti Drought Appeal, five agencies seek a total of \$38,999,338 to work with Governmental partners and targeted communities in addressing emergency humanitarian needs and mitigating further impacts of the drought on some 120,000 people of the most vulnerable groups affected by successive years of worsening drought, coupled with the high food prices on the global market, reduced purchasing powers and the resulting inability of the population to feed itself.

(This appeal, issued on 29 October 2010, shares most characteristics with a formal Consolidated Appeal, the only significant difference being that it does not encompass all identified humanitarian needs in country including those not drought-related, such as refugees.)

Cluster	Funding Requirements (\$)
Agriculture and Livestock	6,540,918
Emergency Preparedness and Response	6,438,700
Food Aid	16,230,614
Health and Nutrition	7,407,500
Water and Sanitation	2,381,606
Total	38,999,338

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The overall situation in Haiti continues to be one of large-scale displacement. The January 12 earthquake displaced around 2.1 million people, of whom 1.3 million still reside in settlements in the affected areas and 600,000 live with host families. Many people who already lived in situations of poverty and vulnerability before the earthquake have since fallen into severe humanitarian need.

In the 10 months since the earthquake, the humanitarian response has largely stabilized into a continuous provision of basic needs. Most of the activities have focused on the camps, while many people living outside the camps and communities in rural areas were left out, something that is both a source of social tension and a factor inhibiting the return of displaced people.

The situation is extremely fragile, and the current stability could be upset by a variety of causes, including more natural disasters such as mudslides or flooding, cyclones, or disease outbreaks. As of this writing, the country is in the middle of a severe

cholera outbreak: over 1,000 people are already reported dead and more than 16,700 have been hospitalized, almost all outside the capital (in rural areas not affected by the earthquake, thus demonstrating how prolonged socio-economic vulnerabilities can cause unforeseen humanitarian needs and require additional humanitarian preparedness and response). Such events risk creating even more displacement and instability, and highlight the need for more external support.

The CAP aims to ensure continued humanitarian aid for more than 2 million earthquake-affected people, to support the return of thousands of displaced people, and to contribute to the transition from emergency to longer-term recovery programs. Supporting disaster risk reduction, contingency planning, authorities and communities are also key elements on the 2011 CAP. These efforts will require \$910,961,206 in funding, which is 39% less than the 2010 Revised Humanitarian Appeal.

The 1.3 million people living in camps still require basic services to survive: shelter, food and water, sanitation and health care, education and protection are all ongoing needs. Equally important for long-term stability is encouraging the return of the displaced. This requires quickly restoring damaged social infrastructure, or in some cases creating it anew. Making health and education services available, providing temporary employment, and ensuring that the displaced, in particular, can maintain a safe food supply are priorities. The government of Haiti was also seriously affected by the earthquake: state buildings were destroyed,



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

2011 Consolidated Appeal for Haiti: Key parameters	
Duration:	12 months – Jan.-Dec. 2011
Target beneficiaries:	2.1 million affected by earthquake; Population in areas affected by cholera
Funding request per beneficiary:	\$433 (counting only the 2.1 million earthquake-affected, because cholera caseload in 2011 is not yet known)

records were lost, and thousands of civil servants were killed. Particularly given this situation, the government needs support in facing the challenge of defining and implementing durable solutions. Finally, preparedness measures must be put in place to prevent natural disasters and further disease outbreaks, or to reduce their effects should they occur.

As large-scale reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts have begun and will continue throughout 2011, the humanitarian community will focus on strictly emergency humanitarian activities during the coming year.

The long-term response to this crisis is being coordinated under the “Integrated Strategic Framework” developed by the United Nations, and the reconstruction plan presented by the Haitian government. The 2011 Consolidated Appeal, therefore, is designed to address immediate humanitarian needs, both to alleviate suffering and to create an environment more conducive for reconstruction efforts to proceed.

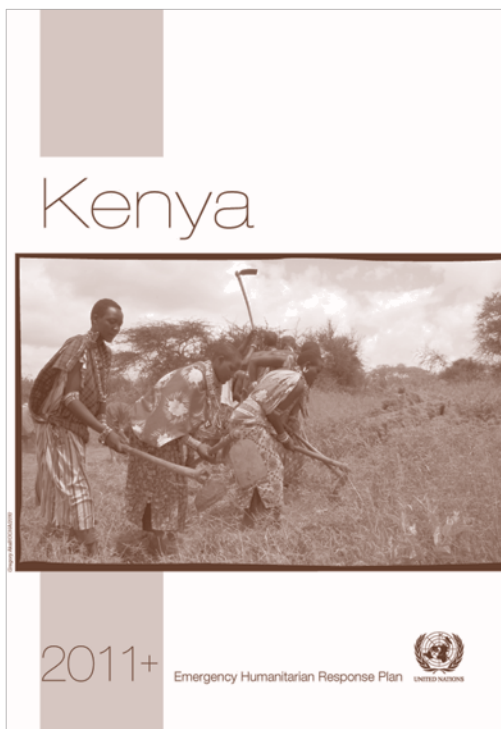
Summary of Strategic Objectives for 2011

- 1. Creating Durable Conditions for Return:** contribute to the creation of favorable conditions in the return areas, particularly in terms of community development, and to search for sustainable solutions to allow the reintegration of displaced people there.
- 2. Maintaining Humanitarian Aid:** continue meeting humanitarian needs in the affected areas and in the camps for vulnerable groups.
- 3. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Planning:** put in place disaster risk reduction methods and contingency plans to reduce the impact of disasters.
- 4. Capacity-Building for Government and Local Communities:** strengthen the capacity of public institutions and community structures to ensure access to basic social services, in particular in the directly and indirectly affected areas.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Agriculture	\$43,087,517
Camp coordination and camp management	\$92,960,791
Coordination and support services	\$10,235,233
Early recovery	\$115,114,021
Education	\$32,898,882
Food aid	\$101,987,574
Health	\$135,647,361
Logistics	\$24,800,000
Nutrition	\$26,665,608
Protection	\$60,751,529
Shelter and non-food items	\$91,835,715
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$170,976,975
Total	\$906,961,206

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Kenya overwhelmingly approved a new Constitution on 4 August 2010. The new law brings renewed optimism for change, more so ahead of the general elections scheduled for 2012. However, in the backdrop of this significant achievement, there lie humanitarian needs and challenges that require redress. The humanitarian partners' shift towards developing a longer-term appeal strategy covering three years, from 2011 to 2013, emanates from the understanding that the country faces both distinct and inter-dependent humanitarian phases that require appropriate responses to address emergency priorities, and medium- to longer-term requirements.

The humanitarian strategy is informed by a combination of underlying humanitarian issues that include: the impact of climate change on food security and livelihoods; the burden of endemic diseases and high malnutrition; and inter-communal resource-based conflicts. The growing phenomenon of urban vulnerability; the socio-economic dynamics of refugee camps influenced by the situation in Somalia and Sudan; and humanitarian needs of a

residual caseload of displaced populations resulting from the 2008 post-election violence (PEV) plus needs emanating from disasters such as floods and mudslides are another set of inter-related drivers of humanitarian needs. The frequent incidents of cross-border insecurity which constrain humanitarian operations mainly in Kenya's North Eastern province and ethno-political tensions related to issues of accountability add to the key factors that encapsulate the present humanitarian situation in the country.

The successive good performances of the October-November-December 2009 ("short") rains and March-April-May 2010 ("long") rains resulted in good crop yields and pasture regeneration in most parts of the country, reducing food aid beneficiaries from 3.8 million (end of 2009) to 1.6 (mid-2010) and 1.2 million for the start of 2011, according to the 2010 Long Rains Assessment report. While household food security and nutrition have recently improved somewhat thanks to improved rainfalls and increased coverage of nutrition services, impact on recovery is uneven and moderated by persistent high food prices and the cumulative effects of the succession of poor seasons. Malnutrition in women and children (boys and girls) remains a serious public health concern in Kenya, particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and urban poor areas. The forecast of an impending *La Nina*, which would cause dry weather from October 2010 through February 2011, is expected to reverse food security gains and compromise food security in the



● OCHA field Office ● OCHA sub-office ○ OCHA presence

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2011-2013: Key parameters	
Duration	Humanitarian Strategy – 2011-2013
Key milestones in 2010-2011	February-March: Short Rains Assessment; July-August: Long Rains Assessment
Target direct beneficiaries	1.2 million food-insecure 455,500 refugees Total: 1,655,500
Total funding request:	Funding request per beneficiary:
\$525,827,798	\$318

northern and eastern parts of Kenya that are still recovering from previous failed seasons.

The high influx of refugees from countries such as Somalia and Sudan that face protracted or latent conflicts challenges the humanitarian community and the host country significantly. As of October 2010, Kenya was host to 412,193 refugees, and humanitarian agencies project that the refugee population will increase to 455,500 by the end of 2010.

Expected drought conditions are likely to lead to food insecurity and water scarcity which may exacerbate the high malnutrition rates. An estimated 250,000 children below five years old are suffering from moderate acute malnutrition

and 40,000 from severe acute malnutrition in the country. High-impact nutrition interventions therefore remain a priority. The threat of another widespread cholera epidemic in the country remains a concern. The rates of infection and deaths as of September 2010 have markedly decreased from 8,383 cases to 3,354 as compared to same period last year, and the case fatality reduced from 2.3% to 2.1%. However, the eradication of cholera, which has persisted in the country since 2006, is unlikely unless concerted efforts are made towards addressing the underlying causes of the disease outbreak: access to basic water and sanitation, poor nutrition, and weak health infrastructures.

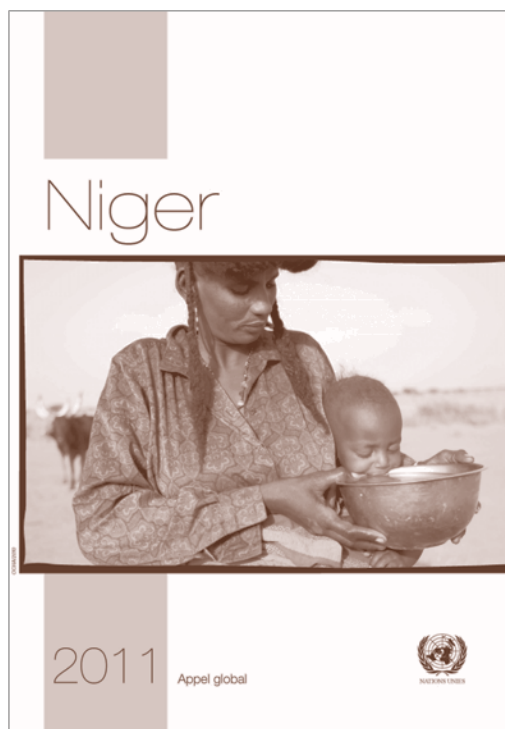
The 2011 + CAP therefore has four over-arching strategic objectives:

- Highly vulnerable populations affected by natural and man-made disasters receive timely and coordinated life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection based on assessed needs and employing a human rights-based approach.
- Ensure the early recovery of populations affected by natural and man-made disasters is sustained and support the further integration of recovery approaches with longer-term interventions to reduce high levels of chronic vulnerability.
- Enhance community resilience using targeted disaster risk reduction approaches to reduce the impacts of disasters and ensure linkages with longer-term initiatives to reduce vulnerability.
- Targeted and sustained advocacy with the Government of Kenya and development actors to further their engagement in resolving chronic vulnerability (specifically with regards to populations of the Arid and Semi Arid Lands) and in supporting durable solutions.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Agriculture and livestock	\$16,864,992
Coordination	\$2,094,100
Early recovery	\$6,970,950
Education	\$1,036,460
Food aid	\$106,316,713
Health	\$11,731,432
Multi-sector assistance to refugees	\$339,160,588
Nutrition	\$21,548,988
Protection	\$7,626,871
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$12,476,700
Total	\$525,827,794

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Poor harvests in the 2009 crop year have weakened already fragile livelihoods, exposing nearly half the country to moderate or severe food insecurity. Mobilization of government resources, supported by its technical and financial partners, has helped build a concerted and massive response to the crisis of food security, nutrition and pastoralism which could have become one of the worst disasters the country has known.

Political changes in February 2010 created a climate more conducive to humanitarian action and support for people affected by the crisis.

Thanks to the results of food security assessments, the government implemented a response plan supported by the international community through an Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan (EHAP) launched in May 2010 and revised in July to address the deteriorating humanitarian situation. Several activities were implemented in the areas of food security and nutrition:

1. Food security (support to agriculture): cash for work, selling grain at subsidized prices, targeted food distributions, support to cereal banks, cash transfers, distribution of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools, etc..
2. Food security (support for pastoral activities): de-stocking, sale or free distribution of livestock feed, livestock vaccination, etc..
3. Nutrition: reinforcement of malnutrition treatment structures, supply of therapeutic foods, blanket feeding, nutritional survey, etc..

These actions have considerably reduced the number of zones vulnerable to food insecurity and have treated more than 260,000 severely malnourished children under 5 years since the beginning of the year. However, to confront the impact of the food, nutrition and pastoral crisis, emergency aid is not enough and must now be extended into longer-term multi-sectoral support.

For 2011, the strategic framework of the Consolidated Appeal reflects the diversity of needs in different sectors. Thus each cluster has carried out a needs analysis in their sector before defining sectoral strategies that address the consequences anticipated in the humanitarian community's planning scenario. The Consolidated Appeal will take account of Government humanitarian plans for 2011 when they are finalized.



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

2011 Consolidated Appeal for Niger: Key parameters	
Duration:	January-December 2011
Milestones in 2011:	Harvest: October; planting: June. Elections: January to March.
Beneficiaries:	1.4 million people affected by the drought, 203,000 internally displaced, 24,000 returnees
Funding required:	Funding required per beneficiary:
\$187,041,759	\$115

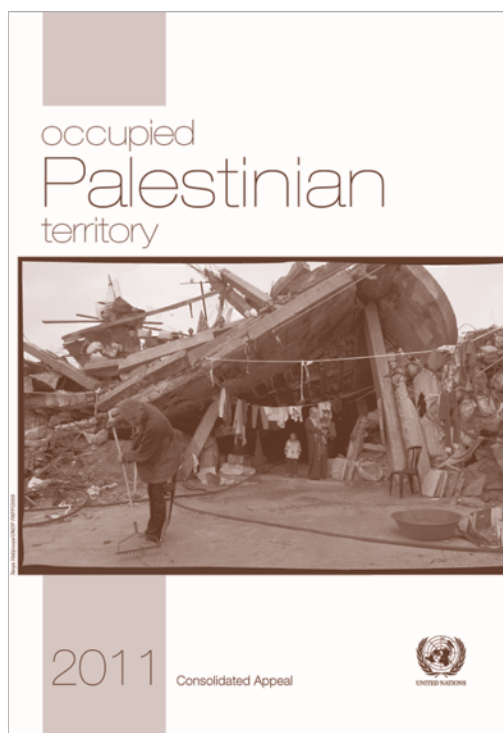
The common humanitarian action plan for 2011 emphasizes early recovery as a cross-cutting priority across sectors, to ensure transition out of emergency re-build resilience, and accelerate the end of large-scale humanitarian aid. The response strategies are based on thresholds for emergency response established by the National Contingency Plan, which trigger interventions aiming both to reduce morbidity and mortality, and to reduce the acute and chronic vulnerability. The CAP 2011 includes seven sectors for which aid organizations have established clusters, plus early recovery and coordination. It also incorporates gender and HIV/AIDS as cross-cutting issues in sector strategies and projects. Finally, clusters will make a particular effort to monitor their collective outputs versus the targets stated in the CAP, and evaluation of their impact.

Financially, the needs of the CAP 2011 total \$187 million. In 2010, \$275,801,914 has been mobilized for the humanitarian emergency as of November 15, or 77% of the total need presented in the revised 2010 EHAP.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Coordination/IM and support services	\$8,892,011
Early recovery	\$22,377,160
Food security	\$64,121,298
Health	\$18,464,201
Nutrition	\$60,616,120
Protection	\$6,700,853
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$5,870,116
Total	\$187,041,759

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The vast efforts accomplished over the last few years by humanitarian actors, recent economic progress in the West Bank and in Gaza, and a reduction in direct conflict-related casualties since January 2010 have provided some measure of relief for Palestinians living in the occupied Palestinian territory. However, in the absence of significant structural changes to the environment, and first and foremost a just and lasting peace and the end of the Israeli occupation, entrenched vulnerability remains a reality throughout the oPt. Indeed, the situation by the end of 2010 is characterized by on-going political stalemate, regular exposure to violence, continuing restrictions on access and movement, and persistent human rights violations, all factors leading to a protracted humanitarian situation. Macro-economic improvements conceal vast disparities on the ground, with increasing exposure to chronic poverty for many, and great concerns over longer-term prospects. They also fail to alleviate the protection crisis faced by most Palestinians, for whom few rights are ever secure.

In the West Bank, a reduction in the number of obstacles between select urban areas has yielded tangible commercial benefits, as has an improvement in law and order within Area A. Restrictions on movement remain pervasive however, notably in East Jerusalem, Area C and the seam zones, where access to social services and economic resources continue to be severely constrained. Unaltered restrictions on planning and development and unabated settler violence in particular constitute constant hardships for Palestinians. In Gaza, despite a partial easing of closure, many of the fundamental parameters of the blockade remain in place. While the June 2010 policy decision of the Government of Israel has resulted in a greater supply of consumer goods and the approval of some international construction projects, on-going restrictions on reconstruction material, exports and movement of people continue to hamper any meaningful economic revitalization, thereby maintaining large swathes of the population dependent on external aid.

In this context, the CAP presents a strategy budgeted at \$575 million, supported by 213 projects, including 144 from local and international NGOs and 69 from UN agencies. It focuses humanitarian efforts on the most vulnerable, and where the Palestinian Authority outreach is limited, namely the Gaza Strip, Area C, including the seam zones, and East Jerusalem. Response plans have been designed and priority interventions have been selected in consultation with the Palestinian Authority and on the basis of identified needs, cluster/sector capacity, and their contribution to protection and gender equality. In addition, the HCT agreed that



Humanitarian Appeal 2011

the implementation of CAP projects should support, where appropriate, the local economic fabric. Finally, the CAP 2011 reflects a significant commitment to increased strategic clarity and transparency, through the application of results-based approaches and terminology across all clusters / sectors.

It is essential to recognize however that the humanitarian strategy and projects presented in this CAP address only a portion of the needs in the occupied Palestinian territory. Many of those needs require recovery and longer-term solutions within the framework of Palestinian national plans and other strategies, and a resolution of the underlying political conflict. Even within the current environment, organizations on the ground, donors and policy makers should make every effort to identify and support recovery opportunities, including in Gaza, by taking advantage of and building on efforts to date to increase capacities for self-reliance and protect livelihoods.

Both humanitarian aid, as articulated in the CAP, and recovery interventions are necessary complements to the overall goal of a comprehensive political agreement that would ensure sustainable peace and development for all.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Agriculture	\$39,501,132
Cash for work and cash assistance	\$173,807,749
Coordination and support services	\$21,063,798
Education	\$16,938,320
Food security	\$204,141,651
Health and nutrition	\$22,206,039
Protection	\$42,241,853
Shelter and non-food items	\$21,868,404
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$33,786,722
Total	\$575,555,668

Contact

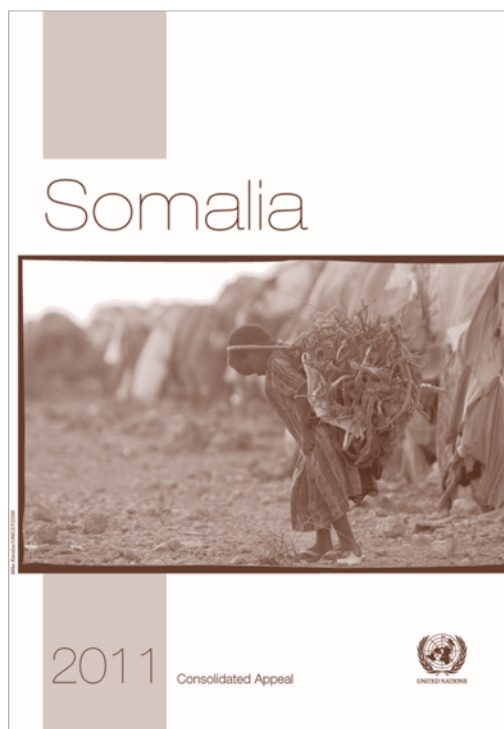
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The year 2011 marks the twenty-year point of the Somalia crisis. During this period, Somalia has lacked a central government, has been embroiled in civil war and a large part of the population has suffered from a humanitarian crisis. However, during the same period humanitarian partners were present with coordinated humanitarian assistance and advocacy helping to save countless lives. In 2010, the humanitarian community provided life-saving emergency assistance including emergency food assistance and clean water to nearly two million people, non-food items for 200,000 newly displaced, and provided nutrition treatment programmes for the malnourished through nearly 1,000 treatment centres. The humanitarian community also supported community resilience with programmes such as livestock vaccinations for 1.8 million animals, food and cash for work for 118,000 people, and emergency education for more than 110,000 children.

There was a fragile improvement in 2010. Two good rainy seasons reduced the population in crisis by 25% to two million people. However, this improvement only underscores how rain-dependent Somalia is and the *La Niña* forecast for early 2011 will likely cause below-average rainfall. The two million people in crisis are urban poor, pastoralists yet to recover from six seasons of drought, riverine populations affected by floods, and internally displaced people. The displaced population remained relatively constant at 1.46 million people. This is one of the largest internally displaced populations in the world and conflict throughout the year saw large numbers of people, in addition to the 1.46 million, displaced for short periods. IDPs in Somalia live in some of the worst conditions in the country. Despite the fragile food security improvement, the population dependent on humanitarian assistance in Somalia remains large. Furthermore, the number of Somalis seeking refuge in the region (Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen) and beyond increased considerably.

Humanitarian organisations face severe constraints including regular interference in their operations by armed groups. In 2010, this interference escalated in south central Somalia to the outright banning of eight humanitarian organisations. Those agencies still present deliver services under very difficult circumstances and 'remote implementation' through national staff and local implementing partners is increasingly the norm. Implementing agencies undertake a range of measures to maintain the quality and integrity of programmes under difficult circumstances. The 2011 CAP includes a strategic priority on improved response strategies and this



● OCHA field Office ● OCHA sub-office ○ OCHA presence
 OCHA's presence in Somalia remains contingent on the security situation; sub-offices may change location during the course of the year.

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2011 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia: Key parameters	
Duration:	12 Months
Key milestones in 2010:	<i>Deyr</i> (October-December) and <i>Gu</i> (April-June) rains
Target beneficiaries:	2,556,000 people
Total funding request:	Funding request per beneficiary:
\$529,520,029	\$207

document explains current efforts and new initiatives to maintain the quality and accountability of the humanitarian response in Somalia.

The Somalia Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) endorsed four programmatic strategic priorities in addition to the priority on response strategies. These priorities include providing lifesaving assistance, a basic package of social services, livelihoods support and the provision of a supportive and protective environment. The coming year is an opportunity to consolidate the livelihood gains made in 2010 in order to protect vulnerable populations from future shocks, including the predicted poor rains. For this reason, the focus on livelihoods from 2010 continues in 2011 and the

requested funding for the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster has increased from \$34 million to \$51 million in 2011. Overall the 2011 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia seeks \$530 million to address the most urgent humanitarian needs in Somalia. The appeal includes 229 projects by 104 organisations coordinated by nine clusters and Enabling Programmes. This is a 1% per cent increase in the number of projects and a 11% reduction in financial requirements compared to 2010. The overall decrease in requirements is largely due to a decrease in the Food Assistance Cluster requirements, improved cluster coordination structures and processes, and rigorous project vetting. The projects in the 2011 CAP reflect the most urgent humanitarian needs in Somalia and consider the challenging operating environment.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Agriculture and livelihoods	\$50,532,011
Education	\$17,728,956
Enabling programmes	\$15,605,425
Food assistance	\$188,135,412
Health	\$58,790,106
Logistics	\$29,871,895
Nutrition	\$36,066,437
Protection	\$46,479,655
Shelter and non-food items	\$36,647,410
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$49,662,722
Total	\$529,520,029

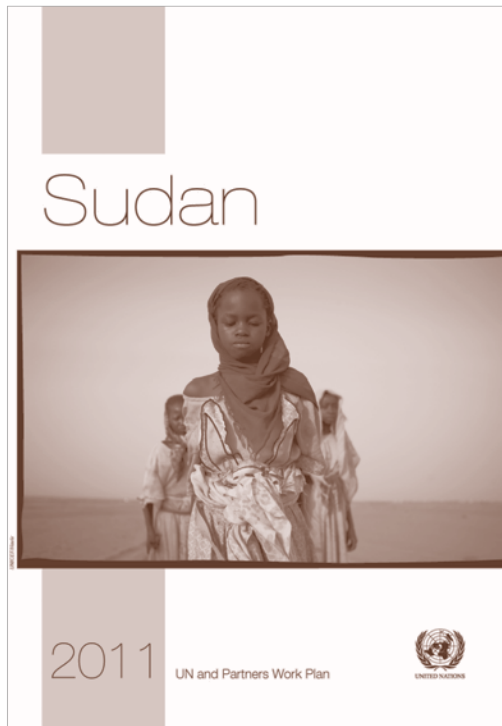
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In 2011, Sudan will mark six years of relative peace since the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ended over 21 years of civil war between north and south. It is also the year in which the southern states and Abyei area will vote in critical referenda on their political status. Meanwhile, efforts will continue to find a lasting settlement to the crisis in Darfur.

In Sudan, humanitarian aid organizations have gradually adapted emergency programming to respond to the evolving needs of IDPs and vulnerable residents, particularly in Darfur. In the years since the first Work Plan, with internecine conflict still prevalent in some areas, the humanitarian needs of beneficiaries have changed, and humanitarian actions will therefore take a two-pronged approach in 2011. Aid efforts will continue life-saving assistance where this is indicated but, in a departure from traditional practice, will increase activities that strengthen national capacity, preparedness and mitigation against future shocks. The ultimate aim will be to provide critical aid in a way that will bring

vulnerable populations out of dependence and into more normal living conditions.

This orientation will have a tangible impact on sector activities. In the Food Security and Livelihoods sector, for example, global food distributions will be gradually scaled down, while targeted safety net programmes for the most vulnerable groups will be introduced. Vouchers and other safety net options will also be employed, and joint efforts will expand food-for-recovery projects to meet the non-food cost of building *hafirs*, schools, terraces and other public works projects. Camp case-loads will be re-verified, with an emphasis on support to returnees and populations settling permanently in other areas. Targeting of existing food-based nutrition programmes such as blanket supplementary feeding and targeted supplementary feeding will be refined through better analysis and programme design. At the same time, demining activities will gradually be handed over to national authorities from mid-2011, with Mine Action sector partners following up with technical support and mentoring. In the WASH and Health sectors, an inter-agency collaboration on adapted food-for-training projects with state Ministries of Health and NGOs working in health and nutrition will raise awareness and knowledge on hygiene, nutrition and care-giving practices.

Partially as a result of this re-orientation, as well as the return of caseloads in Southern Sudan to pre-emergency levels, total requirements for 2011, at \$1.7 billion, are 8% lower than in 2010. This change is mainly driven by decreased requirements in



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the Food Security and Livelihoods sector, which alone represented 46% of 2010 requirements.

The Humanitarian Country Team endorsed three strategic priorities to guide humanitarian action in 2011. These priorities reinforce the importance of incorporating a strengthened livelihoods approach to aid delivery in Sudan and aim to increase national ownership of humanitarian action. The priorities are:

- 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 with an emphasis on improved protection of, promotion of and respect for human rights for people in vulnerable situations; and
- Creation of conditions conducive to durable solutions, increased self-reliance and peaceful co-existence for IDPs and other crisis-affected populations

Recognizing the unique operational environment in Southern Sudan, these three strategic objectives have been re-cast as a set of priorities adapted to suit the context in the south. Southern Sudan-specific priorities include prepositioning core pipelines; maintaining existing safety nets; improving emergency response and protection mechanisms through reintegration support to returnees to re-enter the productive cycle as quickly as possible; and improving state-level humanitarian coordination.

The 2011 Consolidated Work Plan for Sudan seeks \$1,700,061,946 to address the most urgent humanitarian needs in Sudan. These needs are shared among twelve sectors/clusters, two of which are active only in the south.

Projects in the 2011 Work Plan reflect the most urgent humanitarian needs in Sudan and the capacity of appealing organizations to implement effective programmes. This year's appeal comprises 556 projects coordinated by the twelve sectors/clusters above, representing an increase in the number of projects, but a 16% decrease in requirements compared to 2010. Rigorous project vetting, stronger coordination and improved beneficiary targeting all contributed to this reduction.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Basic infrastructure	\$35,095,767
Coordination and common services	\$92,577,342
Education	\$134,119,125
Food security and livelihoods	\$692,592,733
Health	\$158,466,179
Logistics (southern Sudan specific)	\$22,417,604
Mine action	\$20,302,296
Nfi and emergency shelter	\$55,329,212
Nutrition	\$75,303,096
Protection	\$168,501,195
Returns and early reintegration (southern Sudan specific)	\$86,291,909
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$159,065,488
Total	\$1,700,061,946

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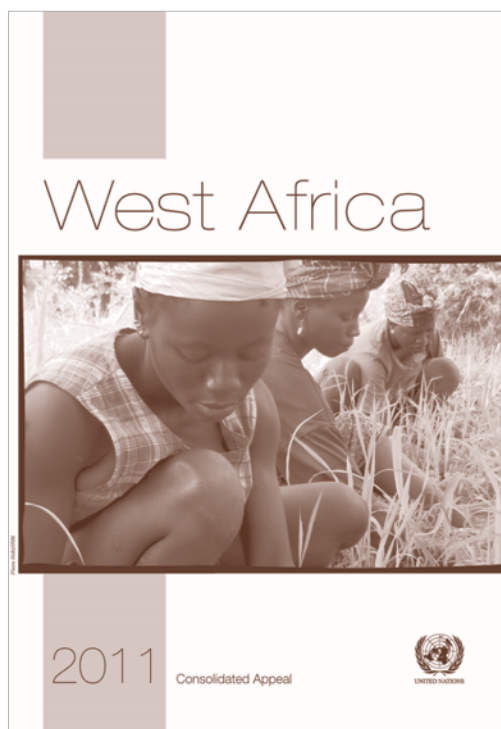
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West Africa's humanitarian situation remains of deep concern. The region continued to be marked by complex and severe humanitarian crises, often exceeding the populations' coping capacities and deepening their vulnerability. In 2010, the region was found to have the highest rates of under-five mortality in the world. About one-quarter of all global child deaths occur in West Africa. These grave conditions continue to be aggravated by poor nutrition and inadequate treatment of childhood disease.

In terms of food security, over 10 million people were heavily affected by the effects of the food crisis in the Sahel, due to the consequences of a devastatingly poor 2009/2010 agro-pastoral season and insufficient rainfall in 2009. Niger was the hardest-hit country with over 7 million food-insecure people, requiring the launch of an emergency humanitarian action plan. Considering the situation in Niger, the humanitarian country team decided to undertake its own consolidated appeal process for 2011 to better focus their common planning and highlight the crisis'

funding needs.

Natural disasters increased in both frequency and impact in 2010. Droughts have affected more than 10 million people in the Sahel, and floods have affected 1.45 million. Moreover, cholera outbreaks and dengue fever epidemics hit several countries in the region, affecting the lives of thousands of people.

The 2011 West Africa consolidated appeal process workshop, held in Dakar in September 2010, brought together regional humanitarian partners to look at these challenges. They reached consensus that the priority axes for humanitarian action in West Africa should focus on ensuring rapid and effective response to humanitarian crises and strengthening populations' resilience to risks, reiterating the importance of complying with fundamental humanitarian principles and gender equality.

To achieve these priority axes, four strategic objectives were identified:

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



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Regional sector response plans developed for the 2011 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) are linked to these four strategic objectives and take into consideration the scenarios envisioned by humanitarian actors.

The 2011 response plans target delivery of aid to an estimated 1,164,440 million food-insecure people and more than 950,000 children suffering from acute malnutrition. More than 27.7 million people living in flood-, drought- and epidemic-prone areas will directly benefit from health and water sanitation interventions, while protection activities will target an estimated 1,855,727 people.

The financial requirements of the 2011 CAP for West Africa amount to \$252 million, representing a decrease of 40% compared to the current revised budget of the 2010 CAP (excluding Niger, which has a separate CAP for 2011).

The portion of the total requirements dedicated to high-priority projects is 67%. The remaining requirements are for projects rated medium priority.

This year's CAP includes 113 United Nations and NGO projects for 15 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo).

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Coordination/IM and support services	\$20,572,664
Education	\$13,266,815
Emergency preparedness	\$9,313,516
Food security	\$37,947,069
Health	\$11,699,232
Nutrition	\$50,223,404
Protection	\$98,417,097
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$10,483,429
Total	\$251,923,226

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Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 133rd out of 182 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. The overall adult illiteracy rate is 46%, with vast gender disparities: illiteracy among female adults is 65% compared to 27% for men. The poverty rate has increased from 35% in 2006 to an estimated 43% today, partly due to drastic food and fuel price increases. In addition to this Yemen is one of the most water-starved countries in the world with a water deficit of 1 billion m³ per year and with less than 96m³ of safe drinking water per person per year, which is far below the threshold for water scarcity. The unemployment rate is very high, making the population vulnerable to the mentioned price increases. The governance is weak and there is a lack of basic services for the general population. All these factors have resulted in a very vulnerable population with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

In addition to the challenges described above, Yemen has suffered from internal conflicts and clashes for several years, resulting in severe

disruptions of services, lack of security for the population and a large number of IDPs. The internal security threats include three distinct elements: a conflict in the north; a secessionist movement in the south; and the threat posed by terrorist elements. The most serious of the three threats concerns the outbreak of fighting in August 2009 in the north between government forces and members of the opposition group Houthi in the Governorate of Sa'ada, which triggered the displacement of over 320,000 people within Sa'ada and its neighbouring governorates.

Security conditions have not been conducive to significant returns of these IDPs, and the current estimate is that only 30% of them will have returned by end of 2010, leaving the humanitarian needs for IDPs, returned IDPs and the war affected population very high.

The overall strategy of the HCT in 2011 is it to provide an environment for safe and healthy living for conflict-affected people until the conflict situation allows for permanent resettlement and self-reliance, while in addition providing a much more limited package of assistance (mainly food and nutrition) for vulnerable but non-conflict-affected Yemenis in acute humanitarian need.



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

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

2011 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan: Key parameters	
Duration:	12 months (January – December 2011)
Key Areas Targeted:	- Northern conflict-affected governorates - Refugee-hosting areas - Areas of other vulnerable population
Target beneficiaries:	- 1.8 million food-insecure - 225,000 IDPs - 97,000 returnees - 239,100 refugees and asylum seekers - 1.5 million children suffering from malnutrition
Total funding request:	Funding request per beneficiary:
\$224,874,248	\$58

To that end, the HCT chose the following strategic objectives to guide their humanitarian action in 2011:

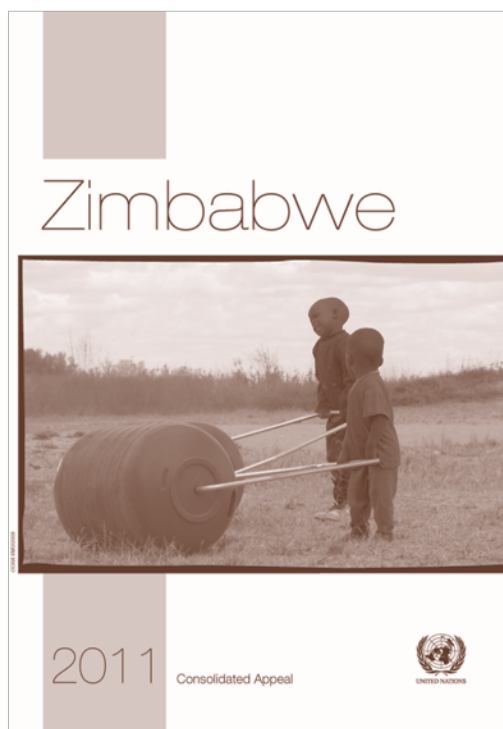
1. Provide life-saving assistance, especially emergency shelter, health care and nutrition, safe water and sanitation, food, and ensure protection to people affected by violence, severe food insecurity and malnourishment, and other acute humanitarian crises
2. Provide time-critical assistance and ensure a protective environment in order to address early recovery needs and support durable solutions for affected targeted populations
3. Strengthen the accountability and ability of government authorities and other key stakeholders involved in service and assistance delivery and protection through capacity building, information-sharing, and crisis management with the aim of improving humanitarian response for all affected people

The YHRP 2010 was only 60% funded as of 15 November, resulting in many critical activities, such as food distribution during the hunger period to 900,000 severely food-insecure people, not taking place. The YHRP 2011 aims to increase the donor support to fulfil its objectives by providing a coherent and focused strategy, improving project quality through gender mainstreaming and improving baseline data for evidence-based needs assessments. Failure to do so will further increase the human suffering for IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Coordination and support services	\$3,399,890
Early recovery	\$11,812,464
Education	\$3,502,600
Food and agriculture	\$81,038,634
Health	\$13,686,092
Multi-sector (Refugee response)	\$40,339,911
Nutrition	\$26,670,228
Protection	\$13,604,590
Shelter/NFI/CCCM	\$18,971,093
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$11,848,746
Total	\$224,874,248

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Two years of modest economic recovery, a tenuous halt to further deterioration of the socio-economic situation and relative political stability are gradually changing the humanitarian situation faced by many Zimbabweans for the better. Significant improvement is evident in areas of food security and basic social service delivery as a result of joint efforts by Government and aid partners. Led by the Government and with the support of the humanitarian community, major disease outbreaks have been prevented or responded to in an effective and timely manner, averting large-scale epidemics. Improved humanitarian access has led to better targeted assistance, while the gains achieved through concerted humanitarian action in the last couple of years need to be consolidated by ensuring strong linkages to medium-term and long-term programming.

However, there are still significant humanitarian needs. One in every three children in Zimbabwe is chronically malnourished and malnutrition contributes to nearly 12,000 child deaths each year.

An estimated 1.7 million Zimbabweans will face severe food insecurity in the peak hunger period of January to March 2011. Challenges remain in the agricultural sector; and while the scale of cholera was significantly reduced, localized outbreaks continued due to the poor state of the health and WASH sectors. One-third of rural Zimbabweans still drink from unprotected water sources. The low coverage of basic health care is still resulting in rising maternal and child mortality and overall excess morbidity and mortality. Emigration, triggered *inter alia* by over 60% unemployment is affecting all sectors. Unknown, but significant numbers of internally displaced people require humanitarian assistance and durable solutions.

Due to changes in the context, the 2011 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) has a strong emphasis on recovery. In this light, a new 'programme-based' approach was adopted to address

2011 Consolidated Appeal for Zimbabwe	
Key parameters	
Duration	12 months (Jan - Dec 2011)
Key milestones in 2011	Harvest: Apr 2011 Planting: Oct 2011 Expiry GPA/IG: Feb 2011 Referendum constitution / Elections: 2 nd half 2011
Target beneficiaries	8 million vulnerable people; 1.7 million food-insecure
Total funding request	Funding request per beneficiary
\$ 415,275,740	\$52



● OCHA field Office ● OCHA sub-office ○ OCHA presence

concerns of key stakeholders who felt the agency-specific project approach previously used in Zimbabwe CAPs no longer provided the strategic focus and flexibility needed to identify adequate responses to priority needs and build linkages with other strategic frameworks in the complex situation of Zimbabwe. The clusters have been made responsible for the development, coordinated implementation and monitoring of the cluster priority programmes.

The Zimbabwe 2011 CAP aims to address the following three strategic objectives:

1. Support restoration of sustainable livelihoods through integration of humanitarian response into recovery and development action, with a focus on building capacities at national and local level to coordinate, implement and monitor recovery interventions.
2. Save and prevent loss of life through near- to medium-term recovery interventions to vulnerable groups, incorporating disaster risk reduction frameworks.
3. Support the population in acute distress through the delivery of quality essential basic services.

In order to continue to assist the the most vulnerable with humanitarian and early recovery aid, the 2011 CAP requests \$415 million to meet its strategic objectives.

Cluster	2011 funding requirements
Agriculture	\$25,297,088
Coordination and support services	\$4,285,778
Education	\$32,360,000
Food	\$158,630,642
Health	\$28,342,152
Livelihoods, institutional capacity building & infrastructure	\$31,083,076
Multi-sector	\$26,419,504
Nutrition	\$13,912,500
Protection	\$41,845,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$53,100,000
Total	\$415,275,740

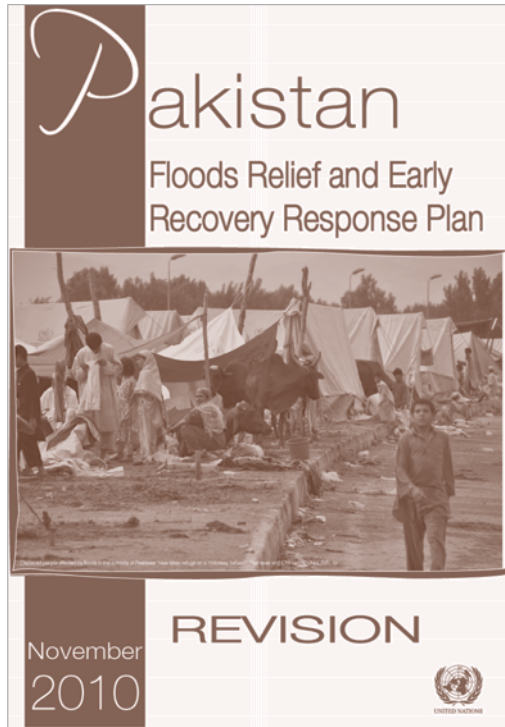


Despite recent cholera outbreaks, drought and infrastructure breakdown oblige people to take water from unsafe sources: a family in Kezi, Matabeleland South province digs for water in the dry Tshatshani River. OCHA/Zimbabwe/2010

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ONGOING FLASH APPEALS



Over the course of the 2010 monsoon season, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in its history. Heavy rainfall, flash floods and riverine floods combined to create a moving body of water equal in dimension to the land mass of the United Kingdom. The floods have affected 78 districts out of a total of 141 districts in Pakistan, and more than 18 million people – one-tenth of Pakistan’s population – devastating villages from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. More than 1,700 people have lost their lives, and at least 1.7 million homes have been damaged or destroyed. As of the publication of this revision, seven weeks since heavy rainfall and flash floods claimed their first victims, flood waves continue to devastate the southern province of Sindh, where the full extent of losses and damages may not be known for several more weeks.

The Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) was launched on 11 August seeking an initial \$459 million to respond to the immediate relief needs of flood-affected people. This revised Response Plan, which takes into account fresh needs

assessments, fluctuating beneficiary figures, and an extended planning and budgeting horizon, seeks \$1.9 billion to enable international partners (UN organizations and NGOs) to support the Government of Pakistan in addressing the residual relief needs and early recovery needs of flood-affected families for the next twelve months. A mid-term revision will be carried out in the first quarter of 2011 to provide more refined data and analysis on early recovery needs.

The overarching goal of this plan is to prevent excess morbidity and mortality and to enable flood-affected communities to return to their normal lives. The consequent strategic objectives are:

1. Ensure adequate public health of the flood-affected population through an integrated approach or “survival strategy” combining Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, food and nutrition. Public health surveillance will identify priority areas for the restoration of basic WASH, health and nutrition facilities and services.



● OCHA field Office ● OCHA sub-office ○ OCHA presence

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

Revised Floods Relief And Early Recovery Response Plan: Key parameters		
Duration	12 months (August 2010 – August 2011)	
Number of people affected	18 million	
Target beneficiaries	WASH	14 million
	Health	11 million
	Shelter	8.8 million
	Agriculture	7 million
	Food	6.2 million
	Protection	5 million
	Education	1.3 million
	Nutrition	460,000
	Community Restoration (varies by sub-sector; average of 55% of people in need)	
Total funding requested	Funding request per beneficiary	
\$1,938,207,278	\$97	

2. Provide food assistance and other social protection measures to offer a basic safety net, especially to the most vulnerable.
3. Support sustainable solutions through the provision of shelter assistance, prioritizing interventions that can span emergency shelter, transitional shelter and core housing needs.
4. Restore on and off-farm livelihoods, with a focus on agriculture, livestock, and protection and restoration of productive assets.
5. Restore basic community services and supporting the re-establishment of public administration, health, and education systems.

Working in support of and in close coordination with the Government of Pakistan and its National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and other stakeholders, the humanitarian community in Pakistan continues to make all efforts to reach as many of the affected as possible. It is recognized, however, that the sheer scale of the disaster and the unprecedented number of vulnerable people exceeds the capacity of any

single stakeholder. The geographical scale of this disaster and the number of affected people makes this a bigger and more complex situation than almost any other ever faced by the humanitarian community. However, the system is scaling up: for example there are now 76 operational organizations in the WASH Cluster, compared to 27 at the start of the floods.

With resources stretched even more thinly than usual by the sheer magnitude of the disaster, humanitarian organizations have a clear responsibility to ensure an effective, needs-based response. Strategies therefore draw directly on the evidence and analysis gathered through the completed needs assessments, including the initial Vulnerability Assessment, the Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (MCRAM), and government baseline data on all affected districts and communities.

The impact and results of the humanitarian community's contribution will be measured against a set of agreed key performance indicators at the strategic, cluster and project levels. Monitoring and reporting against these indicators will be based on the roll-out of a recently developed "Single Reporting Format." This tool, successfully piloted in two of the affected federating units, will allow partners to demonstrate their progress against the strategies presented in this document via a monthly online reporting format.

Humanitarian actors will seek to closely coordinate their activities with other partners, including civil and military authorities, civil society, and the private sector to ensure that assistance reaches as many affected people as possible. Humanitarian assistance will be guided by the principle of impartiality and non-discrimination, regardless of status as nationals or refugees and will focus especially on the most vulnerable. Gender equality has been integrated into this response plan in a manner fully consistent with the policy commitments and practices of the Government of Pakistan.

Different sets of strategic key performance indicators have been developed for relief and early recovery, which will allow the impact of relief projects and early recovery projects to be measured separately. Where baselines do not exist, the number of people who have been confirmed as affected will serve as a baseline for project-specific performance. Activities of clusters will be

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

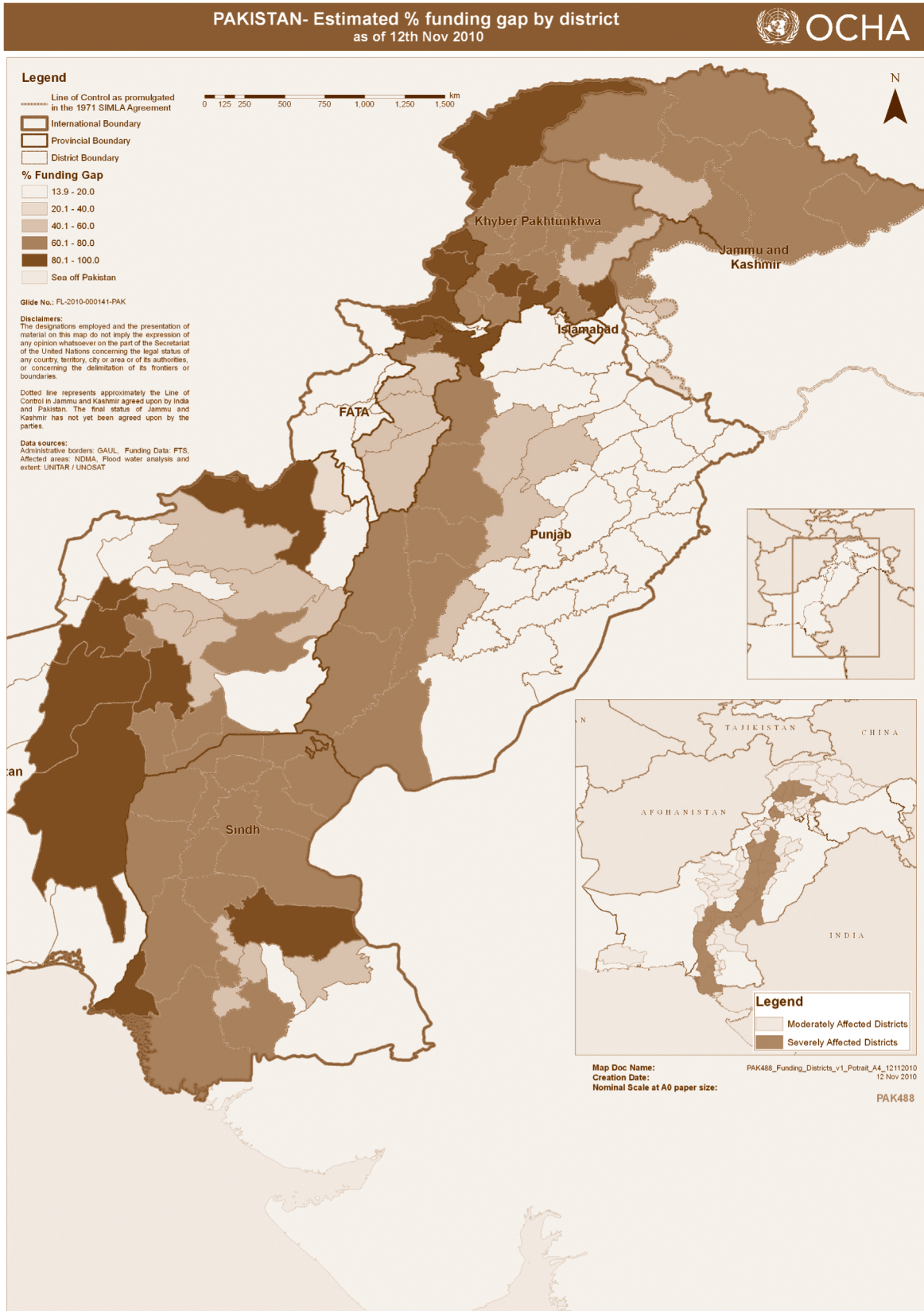
developed against key performance indicators that clearly outline the proportion of the baseline that will be targeted. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed to report against indicators and objectives.

Although the resources required to meet all the humanitarian needs caused by the floods could be reckoned as higher than \$2 billion, the Humanitarian Country Team has confined itself to this figure for this publication to be sure that its member organizations can fully use the requested resources. As organizations continue to deploy capacity and more information about needs emerges, the sum of requested resources is likely to move accordingly. This revised plan is the product of the Humanitarian Country Team and reflects its collective estimate of the situation and best possible response, devised on the basis of close consultation with the Government of Pakistan. This plan should be considered a “living document” whose elements will continue to evolve as consultations continue, new information emerges, and additional capacity deploys.

Cluster	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
Agriculture	\$170,552,906	\$84,771,956	\$85,780,950	50%
Camp coordination and camp management	\$12,829,817	\$1,000,339	\$11,829,478	8%
Cluster not yet specified	\$0	\$237,088,649	-\$237,088,649	--
Community restoration	\$167,073,420	\$4,910,344	\$162,163,076	3%
Coordination and support services	\$18,895,517	\$9,179,965	\$9,715,552	49%
Education	\$83,402,534	\$7,771,270	\$75,631,264	9%
Food security	\$573,284,476	\$287,471,087	\$285,813,389	50%
Health	\$199,044,064	\$64,229,406	\$134,814,658	32%
Logistics and emergency communications	\$50,476,269	\$35,811,446	\$14,664,823	71%
Nutrition	\$44,605,727	\$24,208,298	\$20,397,429	54%
Protection	\$52,932,153	\$6,826,094	\$46,106,059	13%
Shelter & non-food items	\$321,089,320	\$46,276,682	\$274,812,638	14%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$244,021,075	\$63,185,897	\$180,835,178	26%
Total	\$1,938,207,278	\$872,731,433	\$1,065,475,845	45%

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Four months on since a major outbreak of interethnic violence in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010, the humanitarian needs of the affected population still require a coordinated response by the international community. Urgent humanitarian needs directly resulting from mass violence and displacement, arson and other grave human rights violations have also had an indirect impact on the social and economic situation across the country. While the violence and conflict have receded and the turbulent political transition process has largely been peaceful, the fragility of the current peace is a continuing cause for concern.

On 18 June 2010, in response to the acute humanitarian needs generated by the outbreak of interethnic violence in Osh and Jalalabad, humanitarian partners in Kyrgyzstan launched a Flash Appeal for \$73 million. The Appeal was revised in July to reflect changes in the operational environment, and incorporate the results of needs assessments. The revision sought revised financial

requirements of \$92.6 million. To date, the Appeal has received \$50.7 million (55%) of its revised requirements which has allowed the humanitarian community to provide urgently needed assistance to those affected by the violence. However, financial assistance was often slow in coming and was unevenly distributed among the clusters. A lack of funding has particularly affected progress in meeting the population's needs in Early Recovery, Agriculture and Education.

Unresolved tensions, ethnic divisions, a general mistrust of authorities and the profound economic consequences of the violence have left communities at severe risk of further conflict, and of falling into greater vulnerability. Considering the prevailing chronic vulnerabilities of part of the Kyrgyzstan population prior to the June events, continued support from the international community is essential for the affected population to cope with the short- and medium-term consequences of the crisis. Without international assistance to populations in need of livelihood, food and protection support, there is a real risk of that the fragile recovery may be disrupted, with security implications to the whole Central Asian region.



Map Sources: UNCS, Europa Technologies, ESRI.
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.reliefweb.int

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

Kyrgyzstan extended and revised Flash Appeal: Key parameters	
Duration	Until 30 June 2011
Affected population in directly-affected areas	1,495,100 people Including - 218,280 children under 6 - 71,765 above 65 years - 712,319 women - 355,000 IDPs/returnees/hosts
Affected population in indirectly-affected areas	3,811,000 people. including - 552,595 children under 6 - 182,928 above 65 years - 1,940,820 women
Areas targeted by Flash Appeal	Directly-affected areas: Osh, Jalalabad and Batken Provinces. Indirectly-affected areas: Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas and Chui Provinces
Key target beneficiaries	Directly-affected areas: 400,000 Indirectly-affected areas: 410,000
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$92,603,768	approximately \$114

The Humanitarian Country Team together with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group has identified and prioritised urgent and essential programmes, and this extension and revision of the Flash Appeal builds on ongoing progress and reflects the latest assessed needs and agreed strategic priorities to address remaining humanitarian needs in Kyrgyzstan. While donors have pledged economic and development aid to Kyrgyzstan, full recovery of affected communities may take years. Remaining humanitarian needs must and can be addressed sooner through acceleration of existing programmes and reprioritization of interventions. This extended and revised Flash Appeal requests \$92,603,768. The funding received to date of \$50,671,131 leaves the revised Appeal 55% funded, and with unmet requirements of \$41,932,637 to address the re-confirmed needs.

Cluster	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
Community restoration	450,000	6,192,557	635,198	5,557,359	10%
Coordination support services	850,000	1,565,106	789,262	775,844	50%
Education	3,000,000	3,338,747	1,292,107	2,046,640	39%
Food security and agriculture	21,700,000	33,848,958	16,856,451	16,992,507	50%
Health	-	2,035,616	1,917,358	118,258	94%
Logistics	970,553	1,384,800	660,967	723,833	48%
Protection	6,491,715	13,202,917	4,663,814	8,539,103	35%
Shelter	6,794,389	22,240,329	6,843,797	15,396,532	31%
Telecommunications	675,374	391,032	249,994	141,038	64%
Water sanitation and hygiene	-	2,075,289	28,622	2,046,667	1%
Cluster not yet specified	-	-	9,924,360	- 9,924,360	0%
<i>Withdrawn projects</i>	32,113,608	6,328,417	6,809,201	- 480,784	108%
Total	73,045,639	92,603,768	50,671,131	41,932,637	55%

Contact

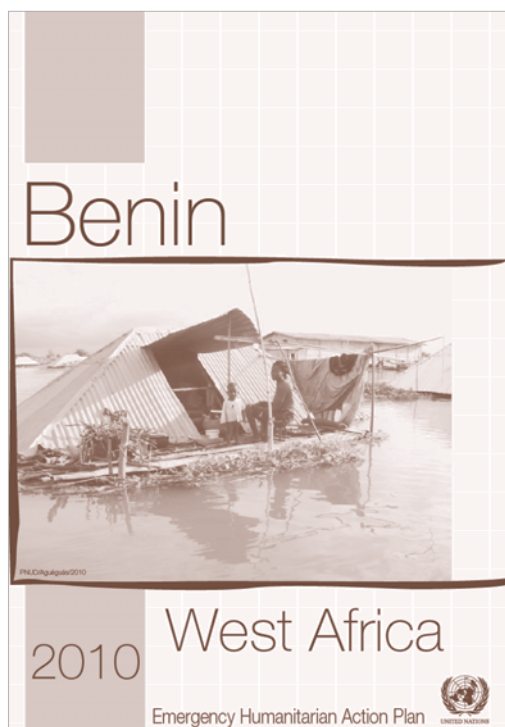
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Benin, a country in West Africa with an area of 116,700 square kilometres and 8.9 million people, is currently experiencing a nutritional and food security crisis arising from successive and unexpected climatic shocks. Beginning in the middle of September, unseasonably heavy rains have struck the entire country. Whereas 136 mm of rain fell from January to September 2009, this year 128 mm was recorded on September 10 alone and the monthly total was 344mm. The extremely heavy September rains hit before the crops were fully grown and prevented the planting of vegetable seedlings.

The flooding has left hundreds of thousands of people homeless and caused massive destruction of community and individual assets. The number of affected people has risen to about 680,000. Overall, latest reports show 55 municipalities out of 77 in Benin have been affected. The flooding has caused at least 43 deaths, 1,000 injuries, more than 105,000 people without shelter, 55,000 demolished houses, and 81,000 livestock lost. Approximately 12,000 metric tons of stocks have been lost due to

destroyed storage facilities, and over 128,000 hectares of crops and farmland have been ruined. These numbers are expected to increase given continued heavy rains, especially in the north of the country at least until November, and therefore constitute a conservative baseline with a risk of continued deterioration of the situation.

Although assessment of all affected areas is still in progress, the immediately necessary actions identified so far include:

- support for food security, including activities in support of agriculture.
- health, including preventive medicine, basic care, and waterborne diseases.
- improvement of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.
- support the rehabilitation of schools and health facilities.
- provision of non-food items.

The United Nations agencies, the Red Cross of Benin and non-governmental organizations, jointly with the government, have identified two areas of priority: ensuring adequate care for affected vulnerable groups; and providing nutritional care to children and food assistance to their households to save lives. Furthermore, the families hosting homeless people need nutritional support since they are sharing their resources with the displaced people and therefore also face challenges in feeding themselves. The planned actions will increase access to and consumption of food, thereby



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.
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.reliefweb.int

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

Benin Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan: key parameters	
Duration	From 1 November 2010 to 1 May 2011 (6 months)
Affected population	680,000 people
Areas targeted	Departments of Atacora-Donga, Borgou-Alibori, Atlantique-Littoral, Mono-Couffo, Ouémé-Plateau, Zou-Collines
Key sectors for response	Food security, Nutrition, WASH, Shelters and NFI, Recapitalization, Logistics
Key target beneficiaries (approximate figures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250,000 for food • 680,000 for WASH • 680,000 for health • 136,000 households for shelter
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$46,847,399	\$69

improving household food security for all of the targeted beneficiaries.

In consultation with the Government of Benin and the Red Cross of Benin, the United Nations system, participating non-governmental organizations, and other partners are seeking to mobilize a total of \$46,847,399 for actions over six months, to provide emergency relief and support affected families and communities in regaining their dignity and livelihoods. The appeal includes 21 projects.

(This Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan serves the purpose of a flash appeal. In accordance with inter-agency appeal policy, it is counted as part of the 2010 West Africa Regional Consolidated Appeal, though its planning and budgeting horizon extends into 2011.)

Cluster	Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
Coordination / information management and support services	50,000	-	50,000	0%
Early recovery	6,392,545	-	6,392,545	0%
Education	332,351	-	332,351	0%
Emergency preparedness	742,708	-	742,708	0%
Food security and nutrition	16,985,059	2,341,906	14,643,153	14%
Health	1,270,586	328,326	942,260	26%
Shelter and non-food items	17,422,700	1,499,980	15,922,720	9%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,651,450	320,157	3,331,293	9%
Total	46,847,399	4,490,369	42,357,030	10%

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ANNEX: DETAILED TABLES OF FUNDING FOR 2010 AND REQUIREMENTS FOR 2011

2010 Consolidated & Flash Appeals Summary of requirements and contributions per Appeal as of 15 November 2010									
Appeal	Original Requirements A	Revised Requirements B	Funding C	% Requirements Covered C/B	Unmet Requirements B-C	Uncommitted Pledges	Humanitarian Funding outside CAP D	Inside CAP as % of Total C/F	Total Humanitarian Aid to the Crisis F (=C+D)
Values in US\$									
Afghanistan HAP	870,561,261	774,508,310	514,652,552	66%	259,855,758	-	135,354,837	79%	650,007,389
Central African Republic CAP	113,615,353	149,882,707	65,133,215	43%	84,749,492	262,125	8,623,811	88%	73,757,026
Chad CAP	451,153,765	544,088,494	374,981,167	69%	169,107,327	672,948	34,333,453	92%	409,314,620
Democratic Republic of the Congo HAP	827,616,628	827,616,628	489,779,439	59%	337,837,189	378,151	44,904,043	92%	534,683,482
Guatemala Flash Appeal	15,533,045	16,701,505	7,615,201	46%	9,086,304	-	9,799,059	44%	17,414,260
Guatemala Food Insecurity & Acute Malnutrition Appeal	34,193,050	34,193,050	8,906,535	26%	25,286,515	-	18,819,988	32%	27,726,523
Haiti Revised Humanitarian Appeal	562,060,654	1,502,221,330	1,080,209,512	72%	422,011,818	2,881,614	2,354,670,578	31%	3,434,880,090
Kenya Emergency HRP	508,546,127	603,544,553	384,833,401	64%	218,711,152	-	5,574,929	99%	390,408,330
Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal	73,045,639	92,603,768	50,671,131	55%	41,932,637	1,100,000	56,814,947	47%	107,486,078
Mongolia Dzud Appeal	18,150,794	18,150,794	3,108,680	17%	15,042,114	-	9,993,034	24%	13,101,714
occupied Palestinian Territory CAP	664,473,688	603,408,539	299,613,930	50%	303,794,609	288,600	46,726,062	87%	346,339,992
Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Plan	459,724,847	1,938,207,278	872,731,433	45%	1,065,475,845	5,942,373	918,441,519	49%	1,791,172,952
Republic of Congo CAP	58,985,837	59,195,017	33,735,296	57%	25,459,721	-	5,472,278	86%	39,207,574
Somalia CAP	689,008,615	596,124,332	408,680,265	69%	187,444,067	903,047	62,548,319	87%	471,228,584
Sudan Work Plan	1,877,499,637	1,843,386,608	1,172,230,157	64%	671,156,451	12,936,592	162,214,303	88%	1,334,444,460
Uganda CAP	197,284,395	184,398,188	90,350,746	49%	94,047,442	-	11,934,067	88%	102,284,813
West Africa CAP	368,622,476	774,943,253	376,364,109	49%	398,579,144	2,726,225	153,061,500	71%	529,425,609
Yemen HRP	180,596,567	186,121,370	117,717,180	63%	68,404,190	3,152,141	25,607,071	82%	143,324,251
Zimbabwe CAP	378,457,331	478,399,290	222,818,231	47%	255,581,059	-	85,538,584	72%	308,356,815
TOTAL	8,349,129,709	11,227,695,014	6,574,132,180	59%	4,653,562,834	31,243,816	4,150,432,382	61%	10,724,564,562

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

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

2011 Appeals Summary of requirements by Appeal and appealing organization as of 15 November 2010

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

Appealing Organization	Afghanistan	Central African Republic	Chad	Democratic Republic of Congo	Djibouti	Haiti	Kenya	Niger	occupied Palestinian territory	Somalia	Sudan	West Africa	Yemen	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
BINUCA		270,000													270,000
FAO	25,906,848	1,117,860	12,467,481		6,540,918	27,660,000	7,228,400	38,900,700	12,776,000	23,224,000	57,739,640	24,725,312	4,061,315		240,346,474
ILO						8,066,000					3,860,000				11,916,000
IOM	18,879,322					141,772,703	8,635,970	545,000		4,621,150	47,785,032	5,614,480	9,327,930		237,181,587
IRIN										289,238					289,238
OCHA	10,073,410	2,319,501	4,468,228			9,144,551	2,094,100	3,128,369	7,140,133	7,036,359	19,636,103	4,747,574	2,039,975		71,828,303
OHCHR	176,491					1,190,691			704,386		205,800	174,000			2,245,568
RC SO															205,800
UNAIDS			1,500,000												1,500,000
UNDP			6,200,000		438,700	17,155,000	657,700	17,275,000		6,080,844	850,000	3,053,566	5,120,000		58,015,466
UNDSS						897,400		200,000					196,405		8,224,649
UNESCO						1,756,000			808,596	1,723,000	813,010				5,102,606
UNFPA	903,897	765,050	1,920,000			27,972,000		144,000	2,103,620	1,310,100	12,079,529	4,397,988	1,730,755		53,326,939
UN-HABITAT	590,000					8,655,000			1,581,567	5,100,000	5,842,700				21,769,267
UNHCR	100,136,137	24,641,659	196,654,685			5,982,458	213,206,239	151,759	45,656,359	60,699,005	231,149,396	106,269,457	59,704,142		983,652,291
UNICEF	27,860,328	9,089,475	43,789,234		4,789,106	124,773,840	15,266,900	36,862,611	17,735,279		156,703,593	48,450,522	20,292,836		568,312,729
UNIDO	850,000		980,000												1,830,000
UNIFEM									478,748						478,748
UNMAS	4,952,000								493,820	2,553,601	4,419,000				12,418,421
UNOPS						44,385,269				3,410,103	49,880,000				97,676,372
UNRWA									332,638,989						332,638,989
WFP	412,195,165	31,962,202	203,021,896		22,230,614	120,107,574	209,108,627	30,871,840	78,679,151	210,207,307	671,147,274	24,835,771	100,153,837		2,114,621,358
WHO	9,041,902	11,042,987	10,462,267		5,000,000	40,148,647	7,004,049	7,293,338	3,684,307	15,372,972	37,103,292	6,962,794	9,354,800		162,471,355
NGOs	67,067,484	46,915,343	24,965,958			325,730,623	62,627,809	50,994,857	116,731,072	142,235,991	384,134,632	20,637,738	12,892,253		1,254,833,760
Red Cross/ Red Crescent		701,105				1,571,450		2,674,285			6,597,445	2,054,024			13,598,309
TOTAL	678,632,984	128,825,182	506,429,849	719,289,617	38,999,338	906,961,206	525,827,794	187,041,759	575,555,668	529,520,029	1,700,061,946	251,923,226	224,874,248	415,275,740	7,389,218,586
TARGETED BENEFICIARIES	7,800,000	1,621,183	2,283,310	7,500,000	120,000	2,100,000	1,656,500	1,627,000	2,514,398	2,556,404	6,750,000	1,534,832	3,861,100	8,000,000	49,923,727

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

