

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

JUNE 2015

Status Report

A consolidated appeal to support
people affected by disaster and conflict



Acknowledgements

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The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.

The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

For more information, please contact the Resource Mobilization Support Section, OCHA, at rmss@un.org.



Foreword

In December 2014, humanitarian partners launched a consolidated appeal for 2015 requesting US\$16.4 billion to assist 57.5 million people with humanitarian aid in 22 countries. Since then, requirements have risen to \$18.8 billion to meet the needs of the 78.9 million most vulnerable people across 37 countries. \$4.8 billion has been committed so far (a mere 26 per cent), leaving a shortfall of \$14 billion. New and revised appeals have been added, including for the Burundi crisis, Djibouti, Guatemala, Honduras, Libya, Nepal, the Sahel, Vanuatu and Yemen.

The current appeal is more than five times higher than in 2004, when consolidated appeal requirements amounted to \$3.4 billion to reach over 45 million people. While donors give more generously every year, the gap between funds needed and funds provided continues to widen. There are imbalances in emergencies, too. Four crises (Central African Republic, Iraq, South Sudan and Syria) receive 55 per cent of the funding.

This questions our ability to continue to meet affected people's needs, especially in protracted situations where 80 per cent of our work now takes place, and where we are asked to stay longer and to do more. The average duration of displacement is now 17 years. More disturbing still, the global number of internally displaced people due to conflict continues to grow, with 38 million people displaced at the close of 2014 compared with 33.3 million in 2013. In addition, there are 16.7 million refugees. The cost of delivering assistance is also increasing, not least due to challenging security and operating environments.

The overall number of large-scale disasters and people affected by disasters has slowly decreased over the past few years, but disasters associated with the effects of climate change such as storms and floods have increased by roughly ten occurrences a year since 2012. On average, around 100 million people are affected by natural disasters per year, and disasters now cost more than \$100 billion in economic damages.

Despite these challenges, we are reaching more people than ever and humanitarian workers are still bravely delivering aid to those most in need, often in settings beset by insecurity. For example, the United Nations and its partners delivered 420,000 litres of fuel in Yemen between 12 and 17 May; more than 380,000 people have received shelter in Nigeria this year and more than 1.8 million people in Syria have received food assistance.

We are using improved tools to assess needs more rapidly and identify those who need humanitarian assistance the most. In 2015, countries with humanitarian response plans will develop frameworks to monitor aid delivery. We are gaining efficiency where possible, including by using cash-transfer programmes which provide more autonomy to affected people.

Humanitarian organizations are committed to bringing relief to people in critical need, but they cannot do it alone. They need flexible and predictable funding. They need you to continue your generous funding and, yes, to grow this funding to sustain life-saving aid for the people on our planet.

Thank you.

Stephen O'Brien

United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

AT 2015 MID-YEAR

26%
FUNDDED



\$18.8 billion
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

\$14 billion
FUNDING GAP

\$4.8 billion
FUNDING RECEIVED



37 COUNTRIES
AFFECTION



648 PARTNER AID
ORGANIZATIONS

RESPONSE PLANS AROUND THE GLOBE



LEGEND

● COUNTRIES WITH HRPs
OR EMERGENCY PLANS

○ COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN
REGIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

NEW RESPONSE PLANS
SINCE DECEMBER 2014

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

78.9 million*

	1.7 million CAMEROON		2 million CAR		464,414 CAR RRP		3.8 million AFGHANISTAN		969,148 BURKINA FASO		200,000 BURUNDI RRP
	314,504 THE GAMBIA		180,000 GUATEMALA		154,000 HONDURAS		5.6 million IRAQ		331,302 LIBYA		1.6 million MALI
	428,000 MAURITANIA		536,400 MYANMAR		2.8 million NEPAL		2.5 million CHAD		5.2 million DRC		240,000 NIGERIA RRP
	1.6 million oPt		1.1 million SENEGAL		2.8 million SOMALIA		4.6 million SOUTH SUDAN		821,000 SOUTH SUDAN RRP		5.4 million SUDAN
	12.2 million** SYRIA		5.3 million SYRIA 3RP		3.2 million UKRAINE		158,000 VANUATU		8.2 million YEMEN		

LEGEND

= 410,000 people

* This figure does not include number of people in RRP country chapters already covered in corresponding humanitarian response plans.

** people in need

Executive Summary

Intensifying conflict and slow and sudden-onset disaster are taking their toll. The result is that global financial requirements for the remainder of 2015 have risen by \$2.4 billion. In early June 2015 they stand at \$18.8 billion, to meet the needs of 78.9 million vulnerable people in 37 countries.

In February, a regional appeal for the Sahel was launched, requesting \$1.98 billion to enable partners to meet the needs of some 9.3 million people in nine countries with food assistance. In Djibouti, partners have revised the multi-year strategy first developed in 2014. They now seek \$81 million. Over 40 per cent of Djibouti's population is food insecure. The humanitarian landscape continues to evolve in Djibouti. By May, 9,700 people from Yemen had crossed the border. So far 1,600 of them have been registered as refugees. The latest global ask of \$18.8 billion includes inter-agency response plans for Guatemala and Honduras, where persistent droughts have resulted in crop failures and deepening food insecurity. In Libya humanitarian conditions have worsened considerably in 2015. Ongoing hostilities and increased presence of non-state armed groups have affected 2 million people in the country while approximately 2.5 million others need access to health services. In addition, 400,000 people require food assistance. The escalation of the conflict in Yemen, the devastation wrought by Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, and the highly destructive earthquakes in Nepal all led to the development of flash appeals.

Across the 37 countries, humanitarian crises show no sign of abating. Violence and insecurity due to the scale of conflict in Syria, Yemen, Iraq and Nigeria continue to cause internal and cross-border displacements. In Syria, for example, some 7.6 million people have been internally displaced, while another 4 million have fled the country. Humanitarian partners require \$7.4 billion to respond to the needs of 12.2 million people inside Syria, including more than 5.6 million children, and to help people affected by this crisis in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Although millions of people are receiving desperately needed aid, access problems are still limiting the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Conditions are harsh for the 4.8 million people living in hard-to-reach and besieged locations in Syria where there is little or no access to humanitarian assistance for months at a time. In Iraq, the scale of the conflict has increased significantly. About 2.8 million people are internally displaced, half of whom are children. The number of newly displaced people has increased by 700,000 this year alone. Recently improved tracking methods have helped identify these numbers. In Nigeria, sustained attacks by the Boko Haram armed group have displaced an estimated 1.5 million people and forced 210,000 to flee across Nigeria's border, where they have become refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

Violence, insecurity and restricted access continue to aggravate risk and hamper humanitarian operations in DRC, Libya, Somalia and Sudan. In addition, protection of civilians due to unrelenting hostilities in Iraq, Nigeria, Syria and Yemen remains a grave concern. Gross and flagrant violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are rife. In Iraq, targeted attacks on civilians and sexual and gender-based violence prevail.

Food insecurity remains a recurring theme in most of the countries covered in this document. In Iraq, for example, food insecurity has increased by 60 per cent in six months. In DRC, 6.4 million people are food insecure – half are chronically undernourished children under age five. Malnutrition is even more endemic in Kasais and Bas-Congo Provinces, where it has caused 35 per cent of deaths among children under age five. In Nigeria, 4.6 million people are food insecure and 100,000 children are at risk of severe malnutrition this year. In Sudan, some 4.2 million people are expected to experience acute food insecurity during the upcoming lean season. In South Sudan, failure to intervene effectively could put millions at risk of starvation. Twenty per cent of Chad's population of over 2.4 million people is food insecure. In Somalia, about 731,000 Somali people face acute food insecurity, while an additional 2.3 million are at risk of sliding into the same situation. In The Gambia, an estimated 500,000 people will be food insecure.

Donors have generously contributed \$4.8 billion to humanitarian response plans, but that only represents 26 per cent of requirements, leaving a vast shortfall of \$14 billion. Over half of the funding received (55 per cent) has gone to the highest-level emergencies, categorized as Level 3 crises, in Central African Republic, Iraq, South Sudan and Syria. These crises have dominated 2015 and will continue to do so. The appeal for Vanuatu is the best funded at 54 per cent; the least funded humanitarian response plan is The Gambia, at 2 per cent. Clearly, the level of funding cannot match the level of need. Operations in several countries have been curtailed and risk shutdown if additional donor support is not secured immediately. In Iraq, for example, 60 per cent of frontline operations risk cut backs or complete stoppage. Health services in camps have been interrupted and food distributions scaled back due to underfunding. In Libya, underfunding has caused some agencies to decrease or shut down humanitarian programmes, with food distribution interrupted due to lack of funds.

The financial demands of the combined appeals are not only substantial, they are also essential for protecting, feeding, sheltering and saving the lives of millions of people in critical need.

 Gbiti site in Cameroon hosts 14,000 refugees who arrived from CAR over the last five months after weeks of walking in the bush.
© WFP/Sylvain Cherkaoui



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FUNDING OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

AS AT 08 JUNE 2015

In December 2014 humanitarian partners launched a consolidated appeal to meet the needs of 57.5 million people in 22 countries. The appeal requested \$16.4 billion for this purpose. As of June 2015, the global appeal has expanded to take 15 more countries and another 21.4 million people into account. The total now stands at \$18.8 billion.

The launch in February of a \$1.98 billion appeal to aid people living in nine countries of the Sahel region is one of the main reasons for these elevated financial requirements.

In the first half of 2015, natural hazards inflicted great hardship. In March, humanitarian partners launched a Flash Appeal for \$29.9 million to respond to tropical cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, recently revised to \$37.7 million. In April, four days after the hugely destructive 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, another Flash Appeal was launched. This was recently revised to \$422 million to run through the monsoon season and factors in the effects of a second earthquake that hit the country.

Escalating conflict in Yemen in April prompted a further Flash Appeal, prioritizing life-saving and protection activities inside the country. A revision of the existing humanitarian response plan will shortly be published to cater for these new needs. A revised appeal for Somalia to be issued in the coming weeks will reflect needs of refugees fleeing Yemen. Similarly, humanitarian partners will be launching a plan for response to the precarious situation in Djibouti, calling for \$81 million, in the coming days, and this too will reflect the additional refugee caseload.

Augmented tension in Burundi in May 2015 led to issue of a regional response plan to assist refugees from the crisis fleeing to DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania.

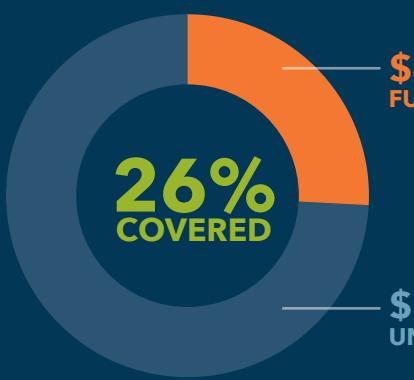
Global requirements for 2015 also include inter-agency response plans for emergencies continuing from 2014 into 2015. In Guatemala and Honduras, the worst drought for many years has resulted in crop failures and food insecurity.

In Libya, the humanitarian appeal to provide assistance for displaced people and others at risk has been extended until June 2015. It will be revised in July.

As of today, 26 per cent of the global ask has been met. Donors have been generous: \$4.8 billion has been contributed towards humanitarian plans; a slightly higher amount to that contribut-

US\$ 18.8 BILLION

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS*



\$4.8 BILLION FUNDED

\$14 BILLION UNMET REQUIREMENTS

MALI
NEW

\$377.4 M

28%

\$105.5 M

NIGERIA
NEW

\$100.3 M

27%

\$26.7 M

CHAD
NEW

\$571.6 M

27%

\$152.3 M

VANUATU
NEW

\$37.7 M

54%
\$20.4 M

CAMEROON
NEW

\$264 M

32%
\$85.6 M

SOMALIA

\$862.6 M

26%

\$221.2 M

SYRIA

\$2.9 B

20%

\$565.9 M

SAHEL (REGIONAL)

\$10.3 M

19%

\$2 M

MYANMAR

\$189.5 M

18%

\$34.9 M

CAR RRP

\$331.2 M

14%

\$46.7 M

* The global figures in this document (78.9 million people and \$18.8 billion requirements) do not include RRP country chapters already covered in corresponding HRPs.

** Estimates as of 08 June 2015

ed by this time last year. Yet this amount converts into a decrease when compared to the 27 per cent figure for overall appeal coverage in early June 2014. It also represents the lowest mid-year coverage for inter-agency appeals in the last ten years. A further \$14 billion is required to cover humanitarian needs up to the end of the year.

Over half the funding received to date (55 per cent) has been directed towards L3 response plans, including CAR, which ceased to be categorized as L3 on 13 May. The L3 crises in CAR, Iraq, South Sudan and Syria continue to attract higher funding than non-L3 crises – about \$2.7 billion compared to \$2.1 billion. L3 response plans requirements are currently funded at 24 per cent compared to 28 per cent for non-L3 plans.

Distribution of funding across appeals varies considerably. With the exception of the Vanuatu and Honduras appeals, which are 54 per cent and 53 per cent covered, funding for the rest of the appeals remains well below the 50 per

cent threshold. While the appeals for Guatemala, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, DRC, Niger, Cameroon, oPt, Libya and Sudan are above 30 per cent covered, those for The Gambia, Senegal, Djibouti, and the Regional Refugee Response Plan for South Sudan trail behind with less than 15 per cent coverage.

55%

OF FUNDING REPORTED FOR HRPs HAS GONE TO

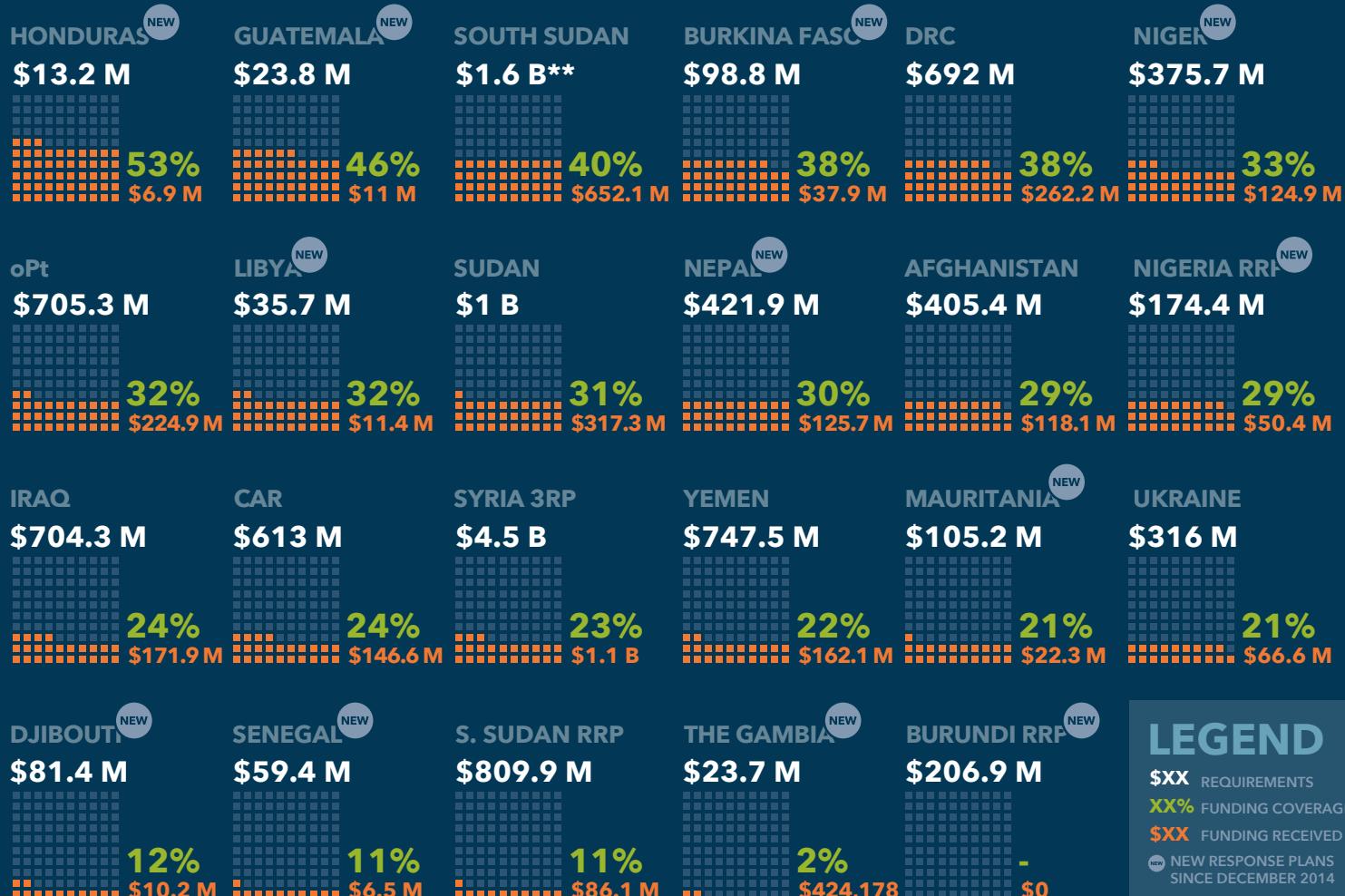


IRAQ

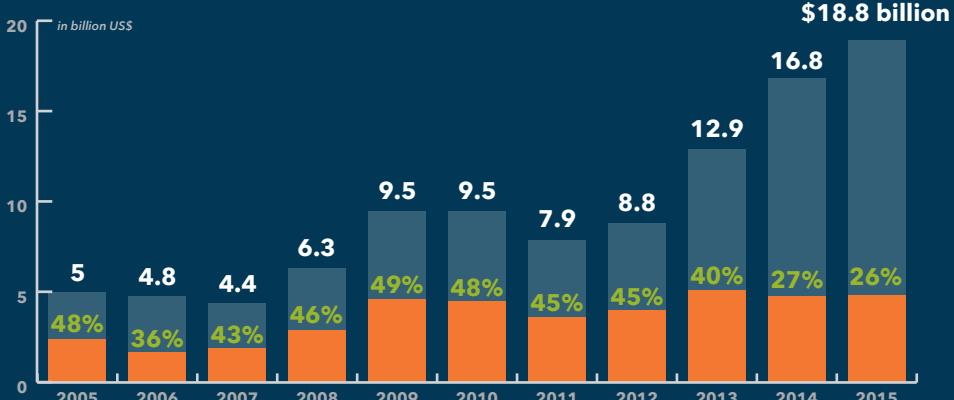
SYRIA

CAR (previously an L3 emergency)

SOUTH SUDAN



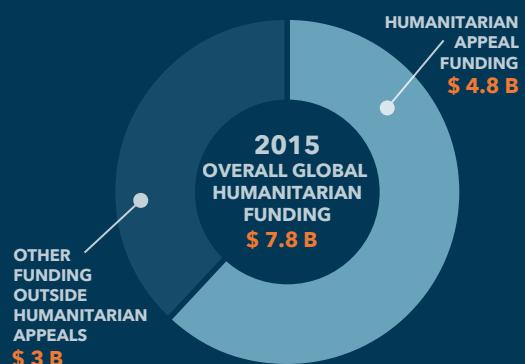
MID-YEAR FUNDING TREND FOR APPEALS/HRPs (2005-2015)



In 2015 mid-year funding coverage for inter-agency appeals is at its lowest in ten years.

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

Global humanitarian funding at mid-year 2015 amounts to \$7.8 billion. This includes \$4.8 billion towards humanitarian response plans but also bilateral funding and funding for organizations with separate appeal mechanisms such as ICRC, IFRC and MSF.



2014 POOLED FUNDING



\$171 million
CERF allocations

24 countries
with humanitarian operations supported



\$253 million
CBPF allocations

17 countries
with humanitarian operations supported

Examples of people reached in 2015

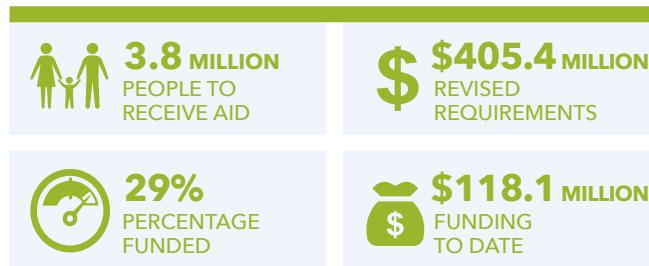
a glance at humanitarian aid delivered around the globe



Countries in focus

AFGHANISTAN
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
DJIBOUTI
THE GAMBIA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
IRAQ
LIBYA
MALI
MAURITANIA
MYANMAR
NEPAL
NIGER
NIGERIA
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (OPT)
SENEGAL
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
SYRIA
UKRAINE
VANUATU
YEMEN

Afghanistan



More than 1,800 civilians were killed or injured in the first three months of 2015, and increased internal conflict has displaced an estimated 20,000 people in several parts of the country. Emergency trauma care and other life-saving and protection assistance will remain high priorities as further displacement is expected during the spring military offensive. Insecurity has resulted in 74 incidents affecting aid workers: 11 were killed and 54 abducted this year.

Cross-border displacement continued as a result of military operations in Pakistan's North Waziristan Agency, with nearly 245,000 Pakistani refugees seeking refuge in Afghanistan. Some 72,000 undocumented Afghans have returned from Pakistan. Additional spontaneous returns are expected, as Afghans face an uncertain future in Pakistan. The work of the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan and the UN to support a comprehensive, longer-term return-and-reintegration strategy for Afghan refugees, and registration of all undocumented Afghans, may reduce the immediate outflow.

Avalanches and floods have affected 100,000 people, destroying or damaging 9,000 homes. The spring flooding season could lead to further destruction. Estimates indicate that continued severe food insecurity may affect approximately 1.4 million people across the country, particularly displaced people and returning refugees.

Nearly 1 million Afghans still live within 500 metres of landmines and unexploded remnants of war (ERW), which affect about 1,600 communities in more than 240 districts. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in and around international military installations and firing ranges represent an additional challenge. Mine-risk education and clearance of mines and ERW will reduce injury and death.

Burkina Faso



The humanitarian situation in Burkina Faso has significantly improved since the 2011-2012 food and nutrition crisis. This is due to government efforts, humanitarian support and favourable weather conditions. The most remarkable achievements have been in the food security sector. Between 2012 and 2015, the number of food insecure people has sharply reduced by 66 per cent to 750,000. The estimated refugee population from Mali of 100,000 in 2012 at its peak has reduced by 33 per cent, and the number of children under age five affected by global acute malnutrition has

dropped by 15 per cent compared with 2013. However, a poor agricultural season threatens to reverse progress: as the country enters the lean season in June, 1.5 million people are expected to be food insecure.

Burundi Crisis



Tensions have been rising in Burundi ahead of parliamentary and presidential elections scheduled for June 2015. As the situation remains unstable and unpredictable, it is expected that more Burundians will flee the country in even larger numbers than before. Since early April 2015, some 90,000 Burundians have fled to Tanzania, Rwanda, the DRC and Uganda. As humanitarian needs inside the country are also likely to emerge, a contingency plan to address a possible humanitarian crisis has been prepared. The socio-political climate in and around Burundi has significant implications on the overall strategy and the regional refugee response. Maintaining a safe and secure protection environment for fleeing Burundians, as well as maintaining the civilian nature and humanitarian character of asylum, is of highest concern. Partners will transport refugees away from the border to safer areas inland and provide comprehensive assistance. Ensuring that adequate shelter is provided, camps are set up, and sufficient water and sanitation facilities are available to avoid the spread of waterborne diseases is essential for the refugees' protection and well-being.

Cameroon



Cameroon is facing a threefold humanitarian crisis: food insecurity and acute malnutrition, large population movements due to insecurity related to Boko Haram, and the influx of refugees from Central African Republic (CAR). The situation in the Far North Province (the most affected region) has deteriorated since early 2015, with almost 100,000 IDPs. Food security in the Far North is higher, as farmers were unable to harvest due to the insecurity. The host communities are stretched. Refugees from Nigeria are mostly concentrated in the Far North, while almost 250,000 people from CAR are sheltering in the East and Adamawa Region. In total, Cameroon is hosting 226,368 refugees.

Central African Republic crisis

HRP



RRP



There is a major humanitarian and protection crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR). This is the result of ongoing violence that started in a December 2013 coup d'état which continues to impact millions. Clashes between anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka armed groups, as well as retaliations against the civilian population and serious human rights violations throughout the country, especially targeting minorities, resulted in an unprecedented humanitarian and protection crisis. Indiscriminate attacks, recruitment of children, executions, torture, sexual and gender-based violence and abductions are continuing despite recent gains during the Bangui Forum. 2.7 million people depend on humanitarian assistance to survive, and almost 1 million people are displaced, half of them abroad. Some 36,000 people from minority communities are trapped in enclaves and depend on humanitarian actors and international forces for their protection. Conflict in CAR has also had serious consequences beyond the country's borders with more than 460,000 people fleeing into neighbouring countries.

IDPs in CAR face serious protection concerns, including armed attacks on displacement sites and other types of threat to their physical security. Many have suffered severe restrictions on their freedom of movement, particularly those living in areas referred to as enclaves, which are surrounded by armed militias and mobs. Many more have lost their livelihoods, and food insecurity among IDPs and their host communities in central, north-western and southern areas was at crisis level as of April 2015. Some 36,000 people from minority communities are trapped in enclaves and depend on humanitarian actors and international forces for their protection. IDPs and returnees also confront a range of obstacles to achieving durable solutions, mainly physical and food insecurity, lack of shelter, inability to exercise their housing and land rights, and loss of livelihoods. Shelter and food are of particular concern, given the number of homes, granaries and crops that have been pillaged, burned or destroyed since the crisis began.

Large quantities of weapons, obsolete ammunition, ERW and small-arms ammunition are continuously being moved around the country and pose a major threat. Conflict in CAR has also had serious consequences beyond the country's borders, with more than 460,000 people fleeing into neighbouring countries.

The 2015 CAR Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) targets the needs of CAR refugees in Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of Congo. Despite the reduced outflow of refugees into neighbouring countries since mid-2014, stability in CAR remains precarious, and sporadic violence is causing further displacement. The relocation of refugees to safer sites and the provision of life-saving services, such as water and sanitation, shelter and health care, remain priorities.

A common approach to protection and age and gender programming has been agreed by all partners and integrated in all areas and sectors of the response. The 2015 RRP includes the new elements of refugee self-reliance, resilience and environmental sustainability through community-based activities designed to provide stability for refugees.

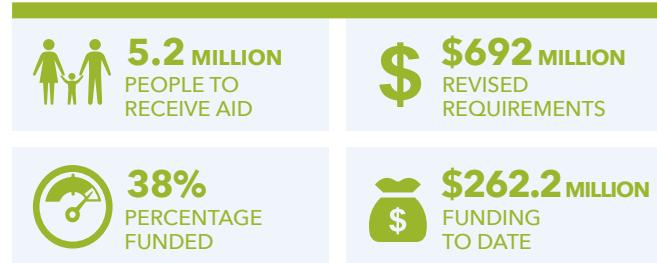
Chad



An estimated 3 million people need humanitarian assistance in Chad due to four simultaneous crises: food insecurity and malnutrition, forced displacement, health emergencies and natural disasters. Over 2.4 million people (20 per cent of the population) are food insecure, including 428,000 severely food insecure people. The nutritional situation is also alarming, with 350,000 cases of global acute malnutrition and some 100,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition among children under age five. The volatile regional security situation continues to prompt population movements into Chad, which today hosts some 235,000 displaced people from CAR, some 377,000 refugees from Darfur and over 41,000 displaced people fleeing from Boko Haram violence in the Lake Chad basin.

Diseases with a potential to become epidemics, such as cholera and measles, are causing significant morbidity and mortality, particularly among children. Malaria is the leading cause of infant mortality, and 1 million cases of malaria are expected in 2015. Recurrent natural disasters, mainly floods and droughts, are expected to affect about 1 million people, further exacerbating poverty levels in a country that ranks 184 out of 186 on the Human Development Index.

Democratic Republic of the Congo



In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 7 million people, including 2.8 million IDPs, require humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. With over 1 million IDPs, North Kivu is the most affected province, followed by South

Kivu (660,000), Orientale Province (550,000), Katanga (460,000) and Maniema (180,000). A total of 1.5 million IDPs have returned to their homes in the last two years, but clashes between rebel groups and the DRC armed forces (FARDC) continue to prompt new displacements. Some 460,000 Congolese are refugees and asylum seekers in neighbouring countries. DRC also hosts some 221,000 refugees including over 90,000 from CAR and 117,000 from Rwanda.

Some 6.4 million people are food insecure and half the children under age five are chronically malnourished. Malnutrition is even more endemic in less conflict-affected provinces such as Kasais and Bas-Congo, where it is the cause of 35 per cent of deaths among children under the age of five. The protection situation remains dire, particularly in conflict-affected eastern DRC. Tens of thousands of civilians live under the threat of violations including killings, rape and abduction, forced labour, maiming by mines and ERW, recruitment of children or looting of private property, hospitals and schools.

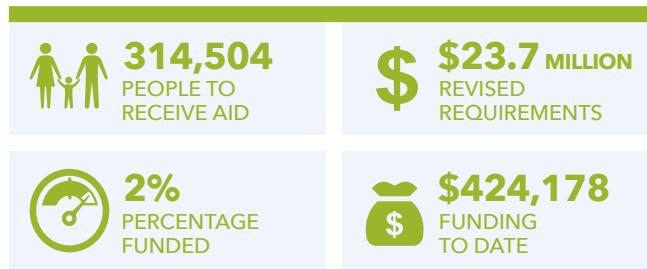
Djibouti



In Djibouti, over a decade of recurrent, severe droughts and limited access to basic social services have led to a worsening humanitarian situation. Over 40 per cent of the population is food insecure, 42 per cent live in extreme poverty and 44 per cent of the rural population has no access to water. People are migrating to the outskirts of the capital, where conditions are precarious and public services are weak. There are concerns that the spill-over of the recent Yemen crisis will stretch the limited coping capacities of host communities, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation.

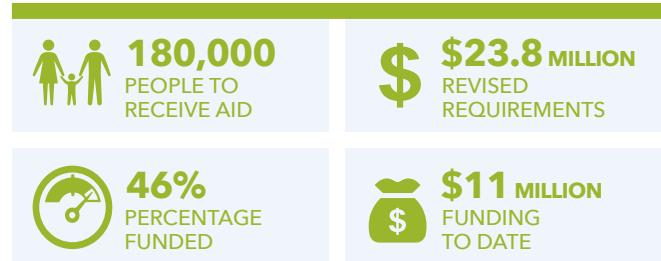
Humanitarian partners will continue to implement projects to promote agricultural production and food security, access to water and the safeguarding of livelihood assets. Activities to prevent and treat malnutrition and illness will also be conducted. Humanitarian response will include support to existing caseloads of refugees, migrants and third-country nationals. Djibouti hosts about 16,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers. The HCT has put in place a contingency plan to support people arriving from Yemen. As of May 2015, Djibouti has received some 9,700 people from Yemen, including 1,600 registered refugees. Approximately 80,000 Ethiopian migrants are reportedly transiting through Djibouti every year en route to the Gulf Arab States. There are indications that the actual number is much higher.

The Gambia



Poor rainfall in The Gambia has resulted in below-average agricultural production levels. As a result, it is expected that over half a million people will be food insecure starting in June, including 178,000 who need immediate assistance as they would have reached or surpassed crisis levels of food insecurity. Due to the reduced production of cereals, especially rice, food prices have continued to increase. Access to improved water sources and sanitation remains a major challenge in rural areas, especially in Upper River and Central River regions, which have the highest rates of under-age five mortality and malnutrition. Economic difficulties have sharply increased due to a 60 per cent reduction in tourism because of the Ebola virus in neighbouring counties, policy-reform shortcomings and deterioration in the macroeconomic environment over the last two years.

Guatemala



Guatemala ranks fourth on the global list of countries with high levels of risk of inequity, insecurity, malnutrition and poverty. It has the highest level of inequity, one of the highest levels of insecurity due to crime and drug related killings, and the highest level of malnutrition and poverty in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Widespread food insecurity is expected to continue in 2015 through the so-called dry corridor in Guatemala. About 10 out of 22 states may be affected, implying humanitarian needs for about 250,000 families. Other seasonal hazards, such as tropical storms in the south-west, related landslides and extensive flooding, are also expected. In 2014 these hazards affected some 650,000 families along the Pacific Coastal Plain.

Honduras



The potential impact of El Niño in the coming months remains a threat to Honduras, with initial meteorological forecasts predicting below-average rainfall. This would adversely affect staple crop production and could further worsen food insecurity for approximately 500,000 people. In addition, humanitarian agencies estimate that more than 29,400 Hondurans are IDPs due to criminal violence linked to drug trafficking and gang activities. The most affected areas are the urban centres of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

Iraq

L3

 **5.6 MILLION**
PEOPLE TO
RECEIVE AID

 **\$704.3 MILLION***
REVISED
REQUIREMENTS

 **24%**
PERCENTAGE
FUNDED

 **\$171.9 MILLION**
FUNDING
TO DATE

* The overall (revised) funding requirement for 2015 is \$704.3 million; the revised response plan focuses on \$497.9 million to cover July to December 2015.

The pace of the Iraq crisis has increased dramatically. The country is plagued by conflict, targeted attacks on civilians, and sexual and gender-based violence – often along ethnic and sectarian lines. The number of Iraqis requiring humanitarian assistance has risen to over 8.2 million people, including 2.8 million who are internally displaced. The number of displaced people has increased by at least 700,000 this year and half of those displaced are children. Recently improved tracking methods have helped identify these numbers. Millions of Iraqis live in deteriorating conditions in areas outside government control. Iraq also continues to host some 250,000 refugees from Syria.

Flagrant violations of human rights continue. Women and girls experience horrific acts of sexual violence, physical abuse and enslavement, and the conflict has put an entire generation of Iraqi children at risk. Restrictions on civilian freedom of movement by security forces and armed groups are increasing, limiting civilians' ability to flee conflict and enter safer territory or return home after areas have been retaken. Nearly 7 million people cannot access essential health services or water and sanitation services due to the conflict. The number of people suffering food insecurity has increased by 60 per cent in the last six months. Reduced opportunities for planting and limited access to agricultural land in areas outside government control mean that prospects for future harvests are bleak.

Over 1 million displaced Iraqis need shelter. People are reluctant to return due to ongoing security operations, the widespread presence of ERW and improvised explosive devices, and the lack of public services.

Families can no longer afford to keep themselves, host-community resources have been drained and public services and infrastructure are overloaded. Funding shortfalls are restricting the scope of humanitarian operations. Increasing needs have exhausted the generous contributions following last year's appeal, and around 60 per cent of frontline humanitarian operations are at risk of curtailment or being shut down. Health services in camps have been interrupted and food distribution has been scaled back due to underfunding. The number of people in need is likely to increase before the year's end as conflict continues and fear of sectarian-motivated retaliation spreads through newly accessible areas. Without additional funding, humanitarian agencies will be unable to meet existing needs, assist displaced people in returning home when conditions are right, or prepare for further deterioration in the humanitarian situation.

Libya

 **331,302**
PEOPLE TO
RECEIVE AID

 **\$35.7 MILLION**
REVISED
REQUIREMENTS

 **32%**
PERCENTAGE
FUNDED

 **\$11.4 MILLION**
FUNDING
TO DATE

Humanitarian conditions in Libya have deteriorated considerably in 2015 due to ongoing hostilities and the increased presence of non-state armed groups. Some 2 million people are affected. Since the hostilities began in July 2014, 2,383 fatalities have been reported and some 400,000 people have been internally displaced. Education in eastern Libya has been suspended, with most children not attending school this year. An estimated 2.5 million people need access to health services and an estimated 400,000 people require food assistance. Access to electricity, health care, water and waste collection has been reduced. Many locations continue to be heavily contaminated by landmines, UXO and ERW. Migrants are a particularly vulnerable group and are subjected to marginalization and detention. Increasing numbers of people are taking huge risks trying to reach Europe by boat from Libya.

Humanitarian priorities for Libya include the provision of food assistance, health-care support, delivery of basic water and sanitation services, and protection assistance to migrants and other highly vulnerable groups.

Underfunding has caused some agencies to decrease or shut down humanitarian programmes, with food distribution interrupted due to lack of funds. A new HRP will be issued in July, based on updated needs assessments and response strategies.

Mali

 **1.6 MILLION**
PEOPLE TO
RECEIVE AID

 **\$377.4 MILLION**
REVISED
REQUIREMENTS

 **28%**
PERCENTAGE
FUNDED

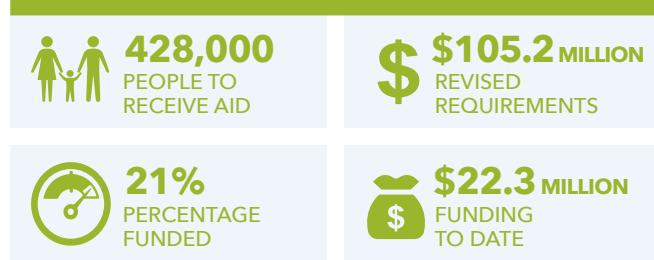
 **\$105.5 MILLION**
FUNDING
TO DATE

In Mali, the onset of the lean season in June is expected to bring the number of food insecure people up from 2.6 million at the beginning of the year to 3.1 million. Five out of the country's eight regions have a malnutrition rate above the emergency threshold, while the south hosts 85 per cent of the 700,000 children at risk of malnutrition. In the northern regions, stock-breeder communities are struggling due to a fodder deficit along the Niger, Burkina Faso and Mauritania cross-border strips, as well as high cattle-mortality rates. Unusual cattle movements have been observed due to the lack of pasture and insecurity and armed confrontation in the Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti regions.

The resurgence of violence since the beginning of the year coupled with a stalled peace process is hampering efforts to restore basic services in the northern regions and causing further displacements. At the end of April, there were over 61,000 IDPs and about 137,502 Malian refugees in

Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. Armed conflict in Mali has caused weapons and explosive hazard contamination, which adversely affects the safe return of refugees, the freedom of movement for IDPs and economic recovery for all.

Mauritania



Coastal countries such as Mauritania have been the most affected by the late start of the rainy season and uneven rain distribution. The country started the year with 200,000 additional food insecure people compared with last year at the same period (837,000 people compared with 635,000 people). In areas such as Guidimakha, Hodh El Chargui and Gorgol in the south, 264,000 people need immediate food assistance. The pastoral situation has also deteriorated because of the lack of grazing land. The failure of rain-fed crops has limited farming activities and the lean season in farming areas in the north-west started as early as March instead of June.

Over 52,000 Malians sought refuge in Mauritania following Mali's crisis in 2012, the majority of whom are now residing in the Mberra camp.

Myanmar



The first half of 2015 has seen an increase in overall humanitarian needs in Kachin and northern Shan states, where the security situation remains challenging. Sporadic clashes have resulted in approximately 20,000 newly displaced people. In March 2015, after a six-month hiatus, the UN-led humanitarian convoys to areas beyond government control resumed. In the Kokang Self-Administered Region, new conflict caused additional displacement and put many civilians at risk. Actual numbers of displaced people are not known. In Rakhine State, some 139,000 people remain displaced.

Sustained access to deliver life-saving assistance and protection and continued support for durable solutions remain priorities for the second half of 2015. Intercommunal tensions and movement restrictions undermine communities' resilience and progress towards achieving durable solutions. Further efforts will be made to help the government find durable solutions for crisis-affected people and to support early recovery in order to avoid long-term dependency on humanitarian aid.

Nepal



On 25 April, a 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck Nepal causing widespread destruction and loss of life. On 12 May, a 7.3-magnitude earthquake struck Dolakha District. Powerful aftershocks continued for hours after both earthquakes, including 5.6- and 6.3-magnitude tremors with epicentres in Sindhupalchowk and Ramechhap districts. Over 8 million people were affected in 39 of Nepal's 75 districts. Over 2 million people live in the 11 most critically hit districts. Nearly 289,000 buildings were destroyed and 2.8 million people displaced. Key infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, bridges, access roads, water wells, heritage sites and telecommunications systems, were damaged or destroyed. Overcrowded hospitals lack medical supplies and capacity. With the three-month monsoon season beginning in June, providing emergency shelter, blankets and household items, particularly in remote areas, is a priority. The rains increase the risk of localized flooding and waterborne diseases.

An estimated 3.5 million people need food assistance due to the quakes' impact on agriculture-based livelihoods and the loss of livestock. Malnutrition rates in certain areas are already among the world's highest. The earthquake intensified pre-existing vulnerabilities. The three-month flash appeal has been revised and comprises needs arising from detailed assessments. Including rehabilitation and early recovery efforts into the humanitarian response early is imperative. Without an adequately funded appeal, the resilience of affected people will be further diminished.

Niger



Of all the Sahel countries covered by the Regional humanitarian response plan, Niger remains one of the most vulnerable to malnutrition. The latest results of the SMART nutrition survey showed a global acute malnutrition rate of 14.8 per cent nationally, which is close to the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Food insecurity is affecting 2.5 million people due to a crop shortage of 230,000 MT countrywide, the low availability of pasture and water, and disruption in the transhumance routes in the Lake Chad basin area due to the Boko Haram insurgency.

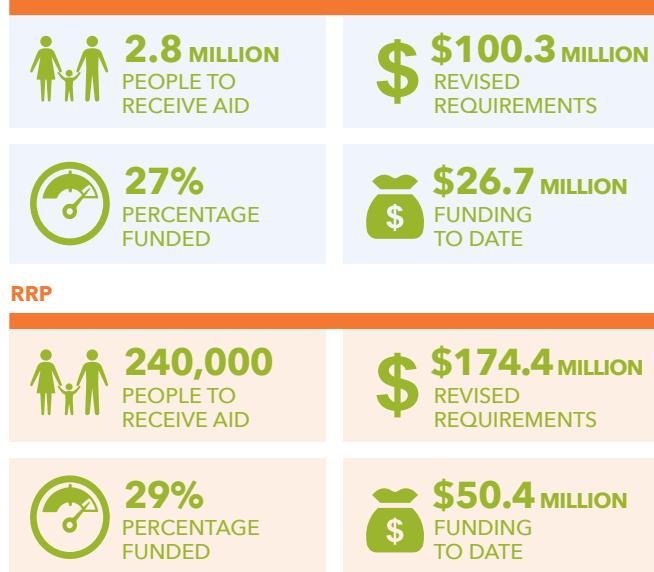
In the Diffa region, insecurity and an influx of people fleeing the insurgency in Nigeria are exacerbating an already fragile situation due to a below-average agricultural season. Some 40 per cent of the region's residents live in areas affected by poor agricultural production. Over 105,000 people, including 64,000 refugees and 41,600 returnees,

have arrived from Nigeria in the Diffa region since May 2013 seeking protection from Boko Haram's attacks. As of 18 May, over 40,000 people have been internally displaced due to Boko Haram attacks on Niger's territory and military operations in the Lake Chad islands.

As of 26 May, 7,435 meningitis cases and 479 deaths have been registered since 1 January. The meningitis outbreak has reached epidemic thresholds in 12 health districts (out of 44) following a three-year absence of meningitis in Niger.

Nigeria crisis

HRP



Since a state of emergency was declared in May 2013, an estimated 1.5 million people have been displaced in the north-east due to the Boko Haram insurgency. An additional 157,000 refugees and 53,000 returnees have fled to Cameroon, Chad and Niger, putting additional strain on highly vulnerable host communities. In Nigeria, 90 per cent of IDPs are still living with host communities in precarious conditions and remain poorly accessible. Less than 40 per cent of health facilities in conflict-affected areas are operational and water and sanitation are inadequate. There is widespread food insecurity in the north-east: 4.6 million people are food insecure and 100,000 children are expected to be at risk of severe malnutrition this year. This situation is expected to deteriorate as conditions for IDPs' return for the planting season are still not conducive.

The presence of mines/IED/UXOs; the absence of civil administration; and the lack of security, infrastructure, access to basic social services and humanitarian actors to support a sustainable return movement need to be addressed. As the Multi-National Joint Task Force, which includes Nigerian forces, has reclaimed a significant part of the north-east previously under the insurgents' control, a significant number of recently liberated IDPs are severely traumatized, emaciated and weak, and in need of psychosocial assistance. Two million people require protection support.

The Boko Haram insurgency has spilled over into neighbouring countries. To respond to the massive influx of refugees fleeing the violence in Nigeria, the 2015 Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan targets the needs of 240,000 (projected) Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Protection, fulfilling basic needs and providing access to essential services are central to the response plan. Through registration, protection monitoring and community-based mechanisms, partners are able to identify people with specific needs and provide required assistance

and support, including to unaccompanied and separated children, survivors of SGBV, female heads of households and the elderly. To minimize tension between refugee and host communities, interventions are designed to benefit host communities, including through improvements in the capacity and quality of existing infrastructure and services.

occupied Palestinian territory



The protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences in oPt is principally driven by insufficient respect for international law by all sides, with recurrent peaks of hostilities that primarily affect the Gaza Strip. Seasonal winter flooding also increases humanitarian needs and requirements almost every year. Palestinians in oPt face serious protection threats related to these factors, including threats to life, liberty and security; destruction or damage to homes and other property; large amounts of ERW; forced displacement and risk of forcible transfer; restrictions on freedom of movement and access to livelihoods; and lack of accountability and effective remedy. These threats are exacerbated by the inability of all sides to reach a political agreement that could end the longstanding occupation and conflict. Conflict in July and August 2014 caused a sharp increase in the severity of humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip. This continues to affect shelter, health and the economy.

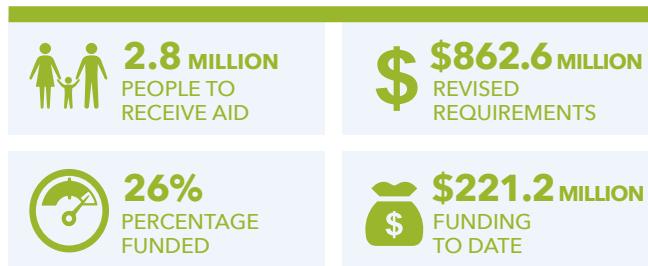
The 2015 HRP has targeted 1.6 million people out of a population of 4.5 million. A full 70 per cent of these people are in Gaza. Key projects aim to ensure basic services such as WASH, health and education, and to address continued food insecurity, declining resilience, a variety of protection issues and critical shelter needs.

Senegal



Poor rainfall in Senegal has resulted in a 16 per cent decrease in agricultural production and poor pastoral conditions. Below-average incomes from crop sales and reduced milk availability are also limiting food access. In some areas of the country, the grasslands have disappeared. At the onset of the lean season in June, it is estimated that the number of food insecure people will increase from 3 million to 4.3 million, including 1 million who will need immediate food assistance. Households are already adopting coping mechanisms, such as selling additional livestock, increasing debt levels, engaging in increased levels of wage labour, migration, fishing and forestry product sales, and reducing the quantity and quality of their meals.

Somalia



The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains alarming. About 731,000 Somalis face acute food insecurity while an additional 2.3 million people are at risk of sliding into the same situation. This includes children, of whom 203,000 suffer from acute malnutrition. Close to 38,000 children are severely malnourished and require urgent lifesaving therapeutic assistance. Internally displaced people living in urban areas are among the most vulnerable and make up 76 per cent of those who face acute food insecurity. IDPs also face generalized insecurity, lack of access to humanitarian assistance and human rights abuses, including rape and sexual violence.

More than 8,000 Somalis fleeing the conflict in Yemen have returned to Somalia since late March. There were over 244,000 Somali refugees in Yemen as of December 2014. Humanitarian actors are working with the Somali Government to ensure an effective response.

Somalia remains one of the most dangerous operating environments to deliver humanitarian assistance. The 20 April attack by Al Shabaab in Garowe that killed four UNICEF staff and injured several others is a stark reminder of that. Despite the difficult operating environment, humanitarian organizations are able to deliver assistance in Somalia using different modalities to reach people in need, including through the use of air cargoes and by working with local partners.

South Sudan crisis



RRP**



* Estimates as of 08 June 2015

** This includes a portion earmarked for refugees from South Sudan in Sudan covered in the Sudan HRP.

In South Sudan, intensifying conflict between government and opposition forces hand in hand with widening food insecurity is driving humanitarian need. Over 1.5 million

people are internally displaced and over 550,000 refugees have been in neighbouring countries since the conflict began in December 2013. The number of severely food insecure people in South Sudan is expected to rise rapidly from in the first quarter to a projected 4.6 million in the lean period (May to July). This is 700,000 more people at crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity than at the peak of food insecurity in 2014. The country's rapidly deteriorating economic situation, including disrupted markets and high inflation rates, puts vulnerable populations, especially in urban areas, at risk of becoming food insecure. Failure to respond could put millions of people at risk of starvation.

Conflict is leading to a deeply disturbing increase in violence against children. The pace and number of forced abductions and coercive recruitment of children has increased in recent months. More than 13,000 children are estimated to have been recruited and used by armed groups and forces. Children have been traumatised, injured and killed, with over 25,000 children separated from their families. Cases of gender-based violence have soared, with demand for services increasing dramatically.

In response to the massive outflow of refugees fleeing the conflict in South Sudan, the 2015 Regional Refugee Response Plan aims to reach 821,000 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The majority of the refugees are women and children, and have settled in insecure border areas with some of the highest levels of chronic vulnerability in the world, seeking food and protection but further straining already precarious survival strategies of hosting communities.

Refugee registration and profiling captures profiles, needs and vulnerabilities of newly-arrived refugees in order to provide appropriate assistance. Nutrition services and food assistance are provided to address the significant rate of malnutrition among new arrivals. Partners are also working with local and central host governments and host communities to identify suitable land to accommodate newly arriving refugees, and to decongest existing settlements and camps. Interventions carried out during the emergency phase are complemented by programmes that respond to the refugees' longer-term needs and enhance their well-being, self-reliance and resilience.

Strengthening of education services provides a critical protective environment, a sense of normalcy for conflict-affected children, and facilitates integration and peaceful coexistence. Partners work with local and central host governments and with host communities to identify suitable land to accommodate newly arriving refugees and to decongest existing settlements and camps.

Sudan



In Sudan, humanitarian needs have increased due to continuing conflict between Government forces and armed groups, and inter-tribal violence. Information on needs in SPLM-N-controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile remains limited due to continued denial of cross-line access, but reports of a marked escalation in conflict appear to be

confirmed by the arrival of thousands of refugees from South Kordofan in South Sudan. In addition, by May, 143,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Sudan since early 2014. The fighting has also generated new needs in government-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

Despite the challenging operating environment, humanitarian partners continue to respond to needs. The vast majority of confirmed newly displaced people in Darfur have received some form of basic assistance, while core support has continued in other areas. Food security remains a key priority, with 4.2 million people expected to experience acute food insecurity during the upcoming lean season. A measles-vaccination campaign targeting close to 8 million people is being rolled out following a widespread measles outbreak that demonstrated Sudan's continuing vulnerability to public-health emergencies. Overarching response priorities remain the provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection, the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition, and the strengthening of resilience. Additional donor support is critical if partners are to keep pace with growing needs and replenish emergency response stocks.

Syria crisis

HRP

L3

 **12.2 MILLION**
PEOPLE IN NEED

 **\$2.9 BILLION**
REVISED
REQUIREMENTS

 **20%**
PERCENTAGE
FUNDED

 **\$565.9 MILLION**
FUNDING
TO DATE

3RP

 **5.3 MILLION**
PEOPLE TO
RECEIVE AID

 **\$4.5 BILLION**
REVISED
REQUIREMENTS

 **23%**
PERCENTAGE
FUNDED

 **\$1.1 BILLION**
FUNDING
TO DATE

As the conflict in Syria enters its fifth year, the situation remains extremely grave. Over 220,000 people have been killed and over 1 million injured. A total of 12.2 million people need humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including more than 5.6 million children, and some 7.6 million people have been internally displaced. The average Syrian's life expectancy is estimated to be 20 years less than when the conflict began.

Civilian infrastructure continues to shatter. A quarter of schools have been damaged, destroyed or used as collective shelters or purposes other than education, and roughly 2 million children in Syria are out of school. Less than half of secondary and tertiary hospitals are fully functioning, and basic services such as water and electricity, have been cut or damaged in fighting.

Despite a humanitarian response that reaches millions of people each month, humanitarian access remains constrained. This is particularly acute for the 4.8 million people living in hard-to-reach and besieged locations with little or no access to humanitarian assistance for months at a time.

Urgent progress must be achieved in 2015 in lifting the siege on communities; ensuring access for the delivery of medical and surgical supplies to all parts of the country; stopping the denial of key services as a weapon of war; increasing access to education; and addressing the relentless and indiscriminate attacks on civilians by all parties, including through the use of barrel bombs and shelling.

As of May 2015, over 4 million refugees have fled Syria. This number is expected to rise. The crisis has had unprecedented social and economic effects on host countries, placing significant strains on basic social services. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) is a country-driven, regionally coherent plan to address refugee protection and humanitarian needs while building the resilience of vulnerable people and affected communities and strengthening the capacity of national delivery systems. The 3RP is aligned with national plans, including the Jordan Response Plan 2015 for the Syria Crisis, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the Iraq humanitarian response plan (HRP), and country responses in Turkey and Egypt. Reinforcing national capacities is an all-encompassing priority to make the collective response more cost effective and sustainable over the long run, and to reduce the degree to which parallel service delivery systems are running.

The level of funding for humanitarian activities continues to be outpaced by the scale of needs. A total of \$7.4 billion is required for Syria and the region.

Ukraine

 **3.2 MILLION**
PEOPLE TO
RECEIVE AID

 **\$316 MILLION**
REVISED
REQUIREMENTS

 **21%**
PERCENTAGE
FUNDED

 **\$66.6 MILLION**
FUNDING
TO DATE

The conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2014 has led to enormous suffering, loss of lives and extensive damage. So far this year, the number of registered IDPs has doubled to over 1.2 million people. An additional 800,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries. The conflict has affected five million people who now need humanitarian assistance country wide. Those remaining in conflict-affected areas face imminent security threats due to ongoing violations of the ceasefire and the disruption of banking and basic services. Access to health services remains a major concern as many health facilities are closed or only partially operational due to a lack of supplies and an outflow of personnel. Over 670,000 people urgently need food support. Access remains a major challenge, especially due to bureaucratic impediments, which need to be addressed immediately.

Humanitarian organizations will focus on the provision of life-saving assistance to 3.2 million vulnerable people largely concentrated in the five most affected eastern regions. They will also respond to IDPs' protection needs and improve access to high-impact early recovery activities focused on livelihood opportunities and the normalization of basic services. However, the low level of funding is preventing aid agencies from expanding their activities. The government plan to adopt a new law on humanitarian assistance by the end of June, including the establishment of a government coordination body, should facilitate aid delivery and remove most bureaucratic impediments.

Vanuatu



As Vanuatu is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, the UN and partner agencies are supporting its national structure for disaster preparedness and emergency operations. Following Cyclone Pam, which hit Vanuatu and, to a lesser degree, neighbouring countries in March 2015, the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for Vanuatu replaced the flash appeal issued immediately after the storm. The HAP implements the government-led clusters' focus on meeting the remaining life-saving and protection needs of 158,000 people in 23 islands from May until July 2015. This will be achieved through the provision of safe drinking water, food assistance, nutrition support, health care, adequate protection measures, and shelter and non-food items.

Support will also be given to restore livelihoods and affected people's self-reliance. Resilience will be strengthened by re-establishing food security, and by assisting with the repair and reconstruction of shelters, houses, water and sanitation facilities, and community infrastructure and by the strengthening of community-based protection mechanisms. Communities across the country have started to rebuild and re-construct. They are eager to build back better and ensure they are prepared for the next cyclone season, which starts in November. Without adequate funding, community recovery and resilience be endangered during the next disaster season.

Yemen



Since mid-March, the humanitarian situation in Yemen has deteriorated and become more complex due to escalating conflict. The majority of the country is experiencing food insecurity, near absence of basic services and widespread insecurity. Since mid-March, the escalation in violence and the restrictions on commercial imports have resulted in the displacement of over 545,000 civilians, damage to critical infrastructure, contamination by explosive hazards, and shortages of life-saving humanitarian supplies, affecting millions of people. On 17 April, the humanitarian country team issued a flash appeal for a three-month emergency response. The HCT is revising the 2015 HRP. Ongoing humanitarian response efforts are focusing on life-saving activities, including delivering food, water and sanitation, essential medicines and emergency shelters for conflict-affected communities and displaced people. Humanitarian partners are operating out of four hubs in Yemen, Djibouti, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The Emergency Relief Coordinator has appointed a Regional Humanitarian Coordinator to be based in Djibouti, while the Humanitarian Coordinator is based in Sana'a.



Through joint needs assessment and analysis humanitarian organizations identify the overall number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in each country. The humanitarian response plans target the most vulnerable, based on analysis of national capacity, access and security.

Humanitarian needs overviews and humanitarian response plans can be found at:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/appeals



Many patients had to flee clinics and hospitals when a second earthquake hit Nepal on 12 May.
© WHO/A. Khan





IDPs at a food distribution site
outside St Theresa's Cathedral, Yola,
Adamawa, Nigeria.
© OCHA/Nick Horne



Cash Programming in Nepal: A CASE STUDY

The powerful earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April resulted in widespread damage and loss of life and livelihoods. Clusters were activated in response, followed by the establishment of a Cash Coordination Group (CCG). Its mandate is to support strategic direction for cash-transfer programming and ensure that financial service providers, market assessments and cash standards meet high technical standards.

Multiple types of cash-transfer programming are being rolled out, with the Government of Nepal particularly focusing on cash for work. Recognizing the need for a flexible and rapid cash-transfer programme in advance of the upcoming monsoons, and at the Government's request, the CCG has developed guidelines for the use of multi-purpose cash transfers. Multi-purpose cash is the amount of money a household requires to meet its basic needs. Where core clusters identify the use of cash as an appropriate response, unrestricted and

unconditional multiple-purpose cash should be used where possible.

A rapid market assessment of food and non-food items is being carried out at the district level, and a lead agency for market assessment and monitoring has been identified for each district. Small-scale, multi-purpose cash programming has commenced, targeting populations with unique vulnerabilities. In addition, in areas where partner agencies have completed market assessments, cash-transfer programming is under way to help households meet their needs before the monsoon, both within clusters and as multi-purpose assistance.

Providing multi-purpose cash assistance very early in a response reflects the increasing confidence in cash-transfer programming in emergencies. Cash assistance gives disaster-affected households greater flexibility and autonomy in deciding how best to meet their needs.



Monitoring Delivery of Aid

In 2015, all countries with humanitarian response plans are preparing humanitarian response monitoring frameworks. The frameworks will review the delivery of results against strategic and cluster objectives, and they will take the level of financial inputs into account. Financial inputs are monitored through the online Financial Tracking Service platform.

A country monitoring framework defines what will be monitored, when monitoring will take place, and at what stage the reports and dashboards will be produced. Each framework measures results against three aspects of the corresponding country HRP: the strategic objectives (outcomes), the cluster objectives (outcomes and outputs at cluster

level) and cluster activities (outputs at field/project level). Projects are monitored by the individual organizations participating in the clusters.

Cluster objectives are monitored by the cluster coordinators; strategic objectives are monitored by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). Findings and recommendations presented in the periodic monitoring reports serve to adjust the humanitarian response to close as many gaps as possible and ensure a more effective response. The humanitarian response monitoring framework adheres to the 2014 Inter-Agency Standing Committee Response Monitoring Guidance.

AN EXAMPLE OF A MONITORING SCHEDULE FROM AFGHANISTAN'S 2015 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE MONITORING FRAMEWORK





 Renass Zidan, 13, pictured in Arbat Camp, Suleymaniyah, Iraq. He and others from the Yezidi community were forced to abandon their villages in July last year. Renass hopes to be an eye surgeon when he grows up and he looks forward to returning to school. Thanks to funding from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia UNESCO has been able to open schools throughout Iraq, making it possible for children like Renass to get back to the classroom.

© OCHA/Iason Athanasiadis



Comparing and Prioritizing Needs

In a time of increasing demands on humanitarian actors and limited resources, the ability to identify critical immediate needs is fundamental to defining strategic objectives and ensuring efficiency and effectiveness. In support of this, the Needs Comparison Tool (NCT) provides a structured way to compare humanitarian needs, impacts and vulnerabilities across geographic areas and sectors, consistently combining data on different aspects of the crisis and from different sources. The NCT is simple and flexible, and it allows for customization in data-rich and data-poor environments by systematically using the best information available.

The NCT sorts data according to themes, sectors and geographical areas, and it presents findings through heat and choropleth maps.¹ The heat maps provide a user-friendly overview of how needs vary. The results can inform the needs-analysis component of the humanitarian needs overview (HNO) and the discussions on prioritization that underlie the HRP. The NCT can track a humanitarian situation over time by monitoring the applied indicators.

The tool is collectively owned by the clusters/sectors in-country to provide decision makers with adequate information to inform their decisions on key geographical areas, vulnerable populations and the most pressing needs.

The tool has been in use since 2013, but it was only integrated into the HNO process in 2014. In the DRC HNO that year, the tool guided the allocation of country-based pooled funds. The DRC Pooled Fund Guidelines (link below) stipulate that for eligibility, a project must target these priority needs as outlined in the HNO.

The NCT was also applied in 2014 in the CAR HNO. It was acclaimed for its simplicity, analytical rigour and collaborative approach, and it highlighted areas where information was particularly strong or weak.

Efforts will continue to roll out the NCT in all appropriate countries in 2016 and 2017.

<http://goo.gl/lnhX4z>

¹ Shaded in proportion to statistical variables



Displaced Syrians at Tesreen
Camp, Aleppo, Syria
© OCHA/Joséphine Guerrero



Guide to Giving

TO HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN LINE WITH
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS FOR 2015

1 CONTRIBUTING TO HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS

To see each country's Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan, and donate directly to these country plans, please view the specific country page on the OCHA website. Each country plan has online information on participating organizations and persons to contact concerning donations.

www.humanitarianresponse.info/appeals

2 CONTRIBUTING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round, mainly from governments, but also from private companies, foundations, charities and individuals. More information about CERF and how to contribute can be found at: www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate.

3 DONATING TO COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS (CBPFs)

Country-based Pooled Funds are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. CBPFs are critical tools to support the delivery of OCHA's humanitarian coordination mandate. CBPFs receive un-earmarked funding from donors and allocate it in response to humanitarian needs, which are prioritized in the field through joint planning and an inclusive decision-making process. By aligning to the humanitarian programme cycle, CBPFs promote a coordinated humanitarian response and support the implementation of humanitarian response plans.

For more information on CBPFs please visit:
www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds

4 IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations asks donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations to ensure that the most needed supplies can be delivered quickly. If you are only able to make in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: logik@un.org.

FTS

FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE



— ESTABLISHED 1992 —

23 YEARS TRACKING
HUMANITARIAN AID

127,000

CONTRIBUTIONS RECORDED

554 APPEALS &
RESPONSE PLANS
TRACKED



7,000
CONTRIBUTING
ORGANIZATIONS



GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, EUROPEAN
EMERGENCY DISASTER RESPONSE INFOR-
MATION SYSTEM (EDRIS), UN AGENCIES, NGOs,
POOLED FUNDS, PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS
AND FOUNDATIONS



CHARTS



REPORTS



MAPS



TOOLS/
API

FTS provides timely, verified data on cash and in-kind contributions to humanitarian emergencies: fts.unocha.org

Beta version of new website coming soon!

Potential donors should adopt necessary measures to increase and expedite their contributions, including setting aside, on a stand-by basis, financial and other resources that can be disbursed quickly to the United Nations system in response to the consolidated appeals of the Secretary-General.

General Assembly Resolution 46/182
December 1991

www.unocha.org/2015appeal



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