



Niger: Mangaize refugee site.
Credit: UNHCR/H.Caux

An Overview of Global Humanitarian Action at Mid-Year

2013



United Nations

An Overview of Global Humanitarian Action at Mid-Year

based on the mid-year reviews of the 2013 consolidated appeals

Global humanitarian action at mid-2013 has entered uncharted territory in terms of the number of people needing help and resources still to be secured, mainly because of the Syria crisis. The Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan aims to help 6.8 million people inside Syria in 2013, and the Syria Regional Response Plan for refugees and affected host communities intends to help another 5.3 million people. Their combined resource requirements have added \$4.4 billion to the amount needed for humanitarian action in major crises this year, which now totals an unprecedented \$12.9 billion to help 73 million people. Funding response has been impressive, especially considering the continuing climate of slow economic growth – \$5.1 billion

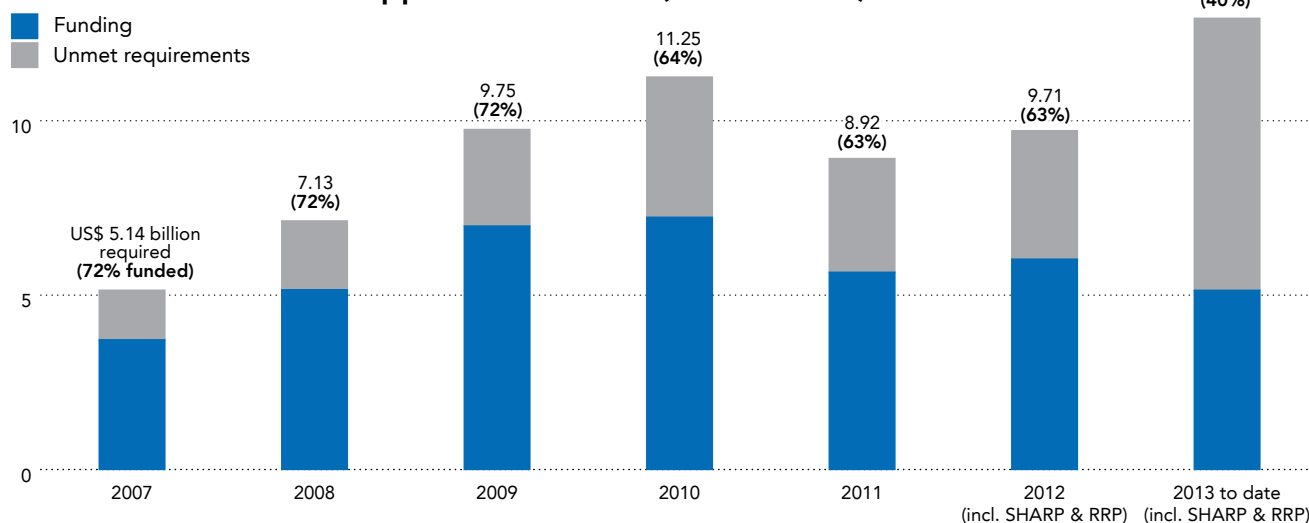
to date (the largest total ever recorded at mid-year). However this is fast approaching the full-year amount that donors directed to appeals for major crises in 2011 and 2012.

It is clear that relying on humanitarian aid budgets that are similar in scale to last year's will leave an enormous gap this year for the many more millions of people in need. Donors have a heavy burden in the second half of this year, to make available further resources commensurate with the new scale of needs. However, they have done it before: special appropriations greatly boosted humanitarian aid in response to the post-war humanitarian needs in Iraq in 2003, the Tsunami of 2004, the global food price crisis in 2008 and 2009, and the disasters in Haiti and Pakistan in 2010. This

review of global humanitarian action at mid-year, and the country-specific reviews of each humanitarian action plan and appeal, demonstrate the effectiveness and accountability of coordinated humanitarian action and the fact that it can do the necessary job if given the resources.

Apart from the Syria crisis, another humanitarian situation that shows worsening at mid-year is that of the Central African Republic. A rebellion earlier this year ended with rebel capture of the capital and instatement of an interim government. Insecurity and weakening of government services have exacerbated the humanitarian needs that already prevailed in much of the country. In Mali, the Humanitarian Country Team is presenting an expanded appeal that intensifies

Consolidated and flash appeals 2007-2013 (in billion US\$)



All funding figures in this document are as reported by donors or recipient organizations to the Financial Tracking Service (<http://fts.unocha.org>).

actions in the north, scene of fighting between insurgents and international plus Malian forces earlier in 2013, and now more open to aid operations (though still not completely safe).

The Humanitarian Country Teams for Kenya, Mauritania, South Sudan and Somalia are reducing their appeals' requirements following the mid-year review, as the scale and severity of needs have eased slightly, though remaining large-scale.

The Transformative Agenda – an initiative to bring the quality and speed of international humanitarian response fully up to the necessary standard – emphasizes leadership, coordination and accountability. These mid-year reviews have thus been engineered to measure whether the humanitarian teams in country are managing to implement what they said they would implement and whether it is having the necessary effect for people in need, and

to take any corrective action that these findings show to be needed. They are thus essential monitoring exercises. In each mid-year review, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) reports and reflects on progress towards their strategic objectives for collective humanitarian action in 2013. The Yemen HCT, for example, reports that they are on target with part of their strategic objective of preventing further increases in mortality, as indicated by having held the severe acute malnutrition rate among children under five years old below the emergency threshold of 5%; the measurement at mid-year indicates 4.6%. Clusters, similarly, report on progress towards their collective output targets. In South Sudan for example, the WASH Cluster reports that they have provided 449,000 people with access to safe water based on SPHERE standards, out of a target for 2013 of 2.5 million. (The South Sudan WASH

Cluster's planned actions are 38% funded.) There are updates on the situations and the needs, analyses of funding to date, and any necessary revisions of objectives, targets and budgets. For comprehensive, equitable humanitarian action, reaching as many people as humanly possible in 24 countries in the second half of 2013, a further \$7.8 billion will have to be donated. Private donations are important and can reach a significant scale, but are not likely to close a resource gap of this magnitude. We are coming up against the question, more starkly than ever, of whether the world's governments can supply humanitarian resources to the scale required to help all the world's people in crisis. Governments are encouraged to appropriate significant additional humanitarian funds, and/or to flexibly use other, larger budget lines as much as possible to support humanitarian goals.



During the rainy season in Burkina Faso, aid agencies used all means possible to distribute food to isolated communities. Credit: WFP/Saidou Sawadogo.

ANALYSIS OF FUNDING TO DATE

Funding at mid-year amounts to 40% of requirements (\$5.1 billion out of \$12.9 billion). There is a major increase in global funding requirements due to the combined \$4.4 billion required by the two Syria appeals. Without the Syria crisis, global requirements would now be \$8.5 billion. Funding, apart from that for the Syria crisis, is \$3.6 billion, corresponding to 42% of non-Syria requirements

and leaving \$4.9 billion in unmet requirements apart from Syria – not too different from recent mid-years.

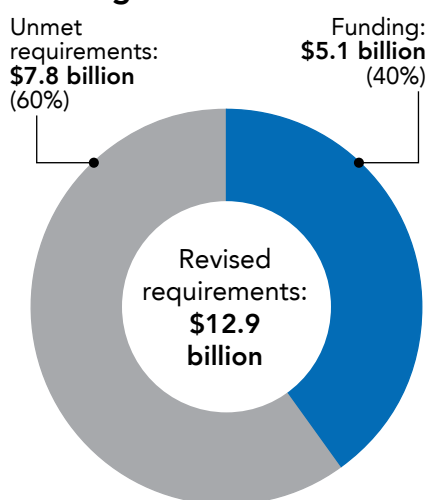
The challenges of translating a common humanitarian strategy into a detailed operational plan with budgets to match, among dozens or hundreds of aid organizations, mean that aggregate figures of consolidated appeal (CAP)

requirements should be understood as indicative. Yet the figures of funding¹ versus requirements do reveal some significant facts.

Donors and appeals working well together: In most cases, donors seem to use the appeal both as a presentation of the overall humanitarian strategy for each crisis and as a catalogue

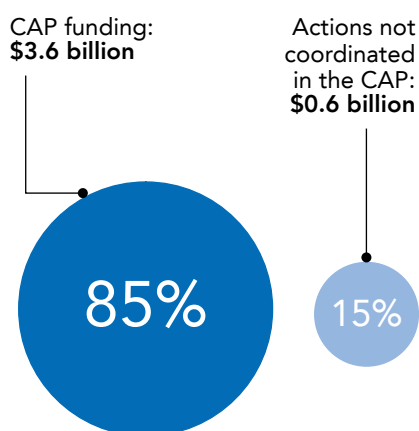
¹ As reported by donors and/or recipient organizations.

Funding to date

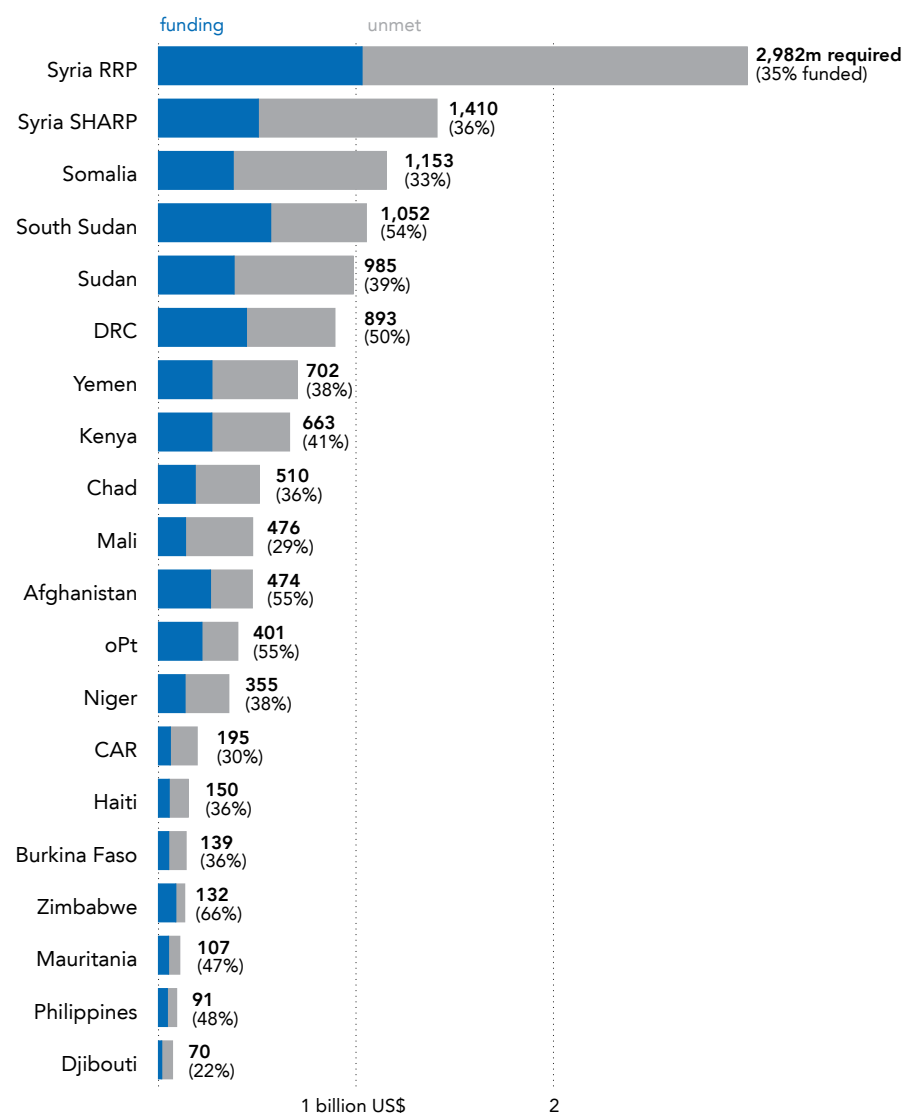


Donors focusing funding on CAPs

Humanitarian funding in 2013 to crises with CAPs (excluding Syria crisis)



Funding and unmet requirements per appeal in 2013 to date (in million US\$)



of specific proposed actions within the larger strategy, and select most of their recipients accordingly (which is part of the appeal process' intention). In Chad, Yemen, South Sudan, Sudan, Kenya and Mauritania, over 90% of international humanitarian funding for those crises went to actions coordinated in the CAPs. The average among all CAP countries (excluding the Syria crisis) in 2013 to date is a healthy 85%, better than recent years' average of 80%.² It is highly important for donors to encourage the clusters' difficult work of making detailed plans about which organizations will cover which needs where, and itemising these with budgets, by giving those plans preferential consideration, and thus realizing the benefits of strategic planning and operational coordination. The encouraging statistic to date in 2013 exemplifies good humanitarian donorship.

Uneven funding across appeals:

The donors' distribution of their funds among appeals diverges considerably from the requirements therein. At the high end, the appeals for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Afghanistan are better than 50% funded; at the low end, Djibouti, Somalia and Mali are all less than 35% funded.

Funding per priority level:

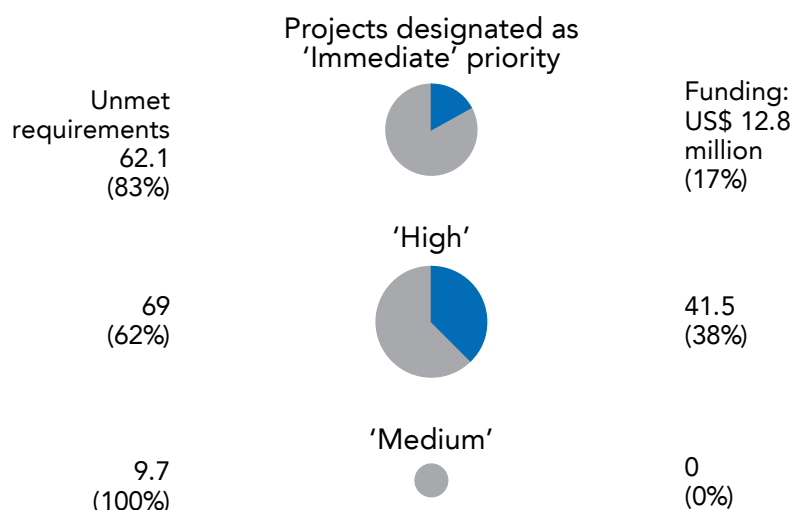
CAR, Philippines, and South Sudan have relatively restrictive prioritization, in the sense that projects amounting to less than half of the appeal's total dollar requirements are awarded the top-priority rating.

Ideally, the top-priority category

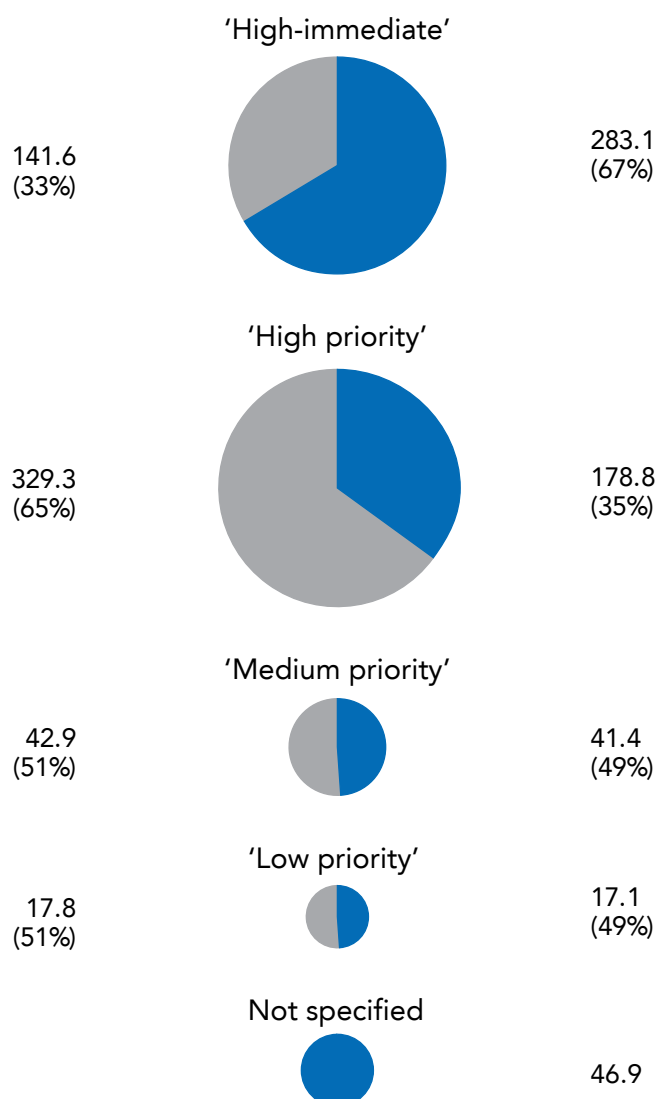
² This calculation excludes the balances of ECHO commitments not yet contracted to specific organizations, which thus cannot be counted as either CAP or non-CAP yet.

Donor adherence to CAP prioritization (in million US\$)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



SOUTH SUDAN



would have the highest funding percentage. In CAR, the projects in the top-priority category have attracted less funding in absolute terms and in proportion to requirements than those in the next category down. It will be important to determine why this is happening, because it risks weakening the motivation of clusters to perform this difficult exercise of prioritization.

In the Philippines, the top-priority projects are best-funded in percentage and absolute terms, by a wide margin. In South Sudan, the top-priority category is also best-funded, but some \$179 million has been allocated to projects in the next-lower priority level, enough to fully fund the top-priority projects. Inquiry into the reasons for these decisions seems advisable.

Pooled funds: Country-based pooled funds (the five 'common

humanitarian funds' and the 13 'emergency response funds') have received \$229 million in 2013 to date (excluding carry-over), about 4.5% of all appeal funding. (The final figure for funding to country-based pooled funds in 2012 was \$461 million, much more than the current mid-year figure, but fresh funding in the second half of 2013 may bring this year's total closer to last year's.) They have allocated \$238 million so far in 2013 to implementing organizations. These funds, under the control of Humanitarian Coordinators, allocate resources to the parts of the coordinated response that need the most support, as agreed in the appeal and according to needs as they evolve. They also provide funds for rapid response to sudden unforeseen needs. The Central Emergency Response Fund has received \$421 million in 2013

for worldwide rapid response and support to critical under-funded humanitarian actions. (This compares well to last year's final figure of contributions to the CERF – \$426 million.)


NGOs: Consolidated appeals are now as much an NGO platform as one for UN organizations. NGO projects far outnumber UN projects in CAPs. Better cluster coordination in most places has succeeded in mapping more of the extent and capacity of NGO plans, and achieving a realistic, efficient, non-competitive division of labour. NGO proposals in the CAPs this year are 30% funded, eight percentage points below the overall average,³ and thus deserve renewed focus by donors in the second half of 2013.

³ This excludes the appeals for Democratic Republic of the Congo and Afghanistan, because they do not present organization-specific proposals or requirements.

CAP mid-year statistics--historical trend 2002-2013


	People in need targeted (as of mid-year)	Requirements at mid-year (\$)	Funding at mid-year (\$)	% covered	Unmet requirements (\$)
2002	39 million	not available	not available	not available	not available
2003	not available	\$5.3 billion	\$1.8 billion	33%	\$3.5 billion
2004	not available	\$3.0 billion	\$0.7 billion	23%	\$2.3 billion
2005	40 million	\$5.0 billion	\$2.4 billion	48%	\$2.6 billion
2006	32 million	\$4.8 billion	\$1.7 billion	36%	\$3.1 billion
2007	26 million	\$4.4 billion	\$1.9 billion	43%	\$2.5 billion
2008	28 million	\$6.3 billion	\$2.9 billion	46%	\$3.4 billion
2009	43 million	\$9.5 billion	\$4.6 billion	49%	\$4.9 billion
2010	53 million	\$9.5 billion	\$4.5 billion	48%	\$5.0 billion
2011	65 million	\$7.9 billion	\$3.6 billion	45%	\$4.3 billion
2012	62 million	\$8.8 billion	\$4.0 billion	45%	\$4.8 billion
2013	73 million	\$12.9 billion	\$5.1 billion	40%	\$7.8 billion

AFGHANISTAN

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
8.8 million 	\$474 million	\$262 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	55%	\$212 million


The intensifying conflict was the main driver of humanitarian needs and response in the first six months of this year, as the incidence of natural disasters was relatively low. Needs are likely to increase as a result of the withdrawal of the international military presence and the effects on the political, economic and security sectors. Also, the country still remains prone to earthquakes and floods. As the security transition moves into its final phase, there is an urgent need for aid organizations to strengthen their humanitarian profile, to position themselves where the needs are highest and to focus on how to stay and deliver in Afghanistan (rather than when to leave). To preserve the neutral and impartial nature of humanitarian action, a clear space between humanitarian support and state-building activities will have to be maintained. The purpose of this space is to protect humanitarian workers from violence during Afghanistan's transition.

BURKINA FASO

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
1.4 million 	\$139 million	\$51 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	36%	\$88 million


Indebtedness, weak purchasing power and geographical isolation have meant there are still 1.8 million food-insecure people in the wake of last year's food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel, in spite of improved harvests in late 2012. The humanitarian response thus continues. Some 20% of a targeted 1.4 million received food assistance in the form of cash transfers and seeds in the first part of this year. Only about a third of planned measles vaccinations took place due to weak funding to the health sector. Funds are urgently sought for humanitarian resilience actions and to support the Government Operational Plan on Resilience and Support to Vulnerable Populations. Recent changing events in northern Mali with the French military intervention against the jihadist rebels have led to an influx of refugees in Burkina Faso. Consequently, UNHCR and its implementing partners propose to provide adequate assistance and protection for at least the current 50,000 refugees through the year.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
1.6 million 	\$195 million	\$59 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	30%	\$136 million

Repeated armed conflict has wracked the Central African Republic over the last decade, leaving the country in a state of politico-military instability. In December 2012 a coalition of rebel groups called Seleka launched an offensive on Bangui. Subsequently Sekela seized control of the country and Michel Djotodia appointed himself as president. A succession of transitional governments has followed. Violence, looting and destruction in the aftermath of these events have weakened livelihoods and destabilized or destroyed basic services. Breaches of protection have been rife, including executions with total impunity and serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Massive population movement has ensued. The humanitarian strategy for the remainder of 2013 focuses on life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations and sustained action to reinforce community resilience. The funding requirements, revised at mid-year, have had to be increased by 55% over the initial requirements.


CHAD

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
4.2 million 	\$510 million	\$185 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	36%	\$325 million

Despite above-average harvests in Chad, 2.1 million people remain food-insecure (1.2 million of whom are in Chad's Sahel region) and 147,000 children are at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2013. Due to political instability in neighbouring countries, influxes of refugees and returnees continue to be a matter of humanitarian concern. Since April, 20,640 new Chadian returnees and 29,900 refugees have fled inter-tribal conflict in Sudan to seek refuge in Chad. Refugees from the Central African Republic in Chad now number 70,000, joining the 338,000 Sudanese refugees who are being assisted in the harsh environment of eastern Chad. The humanitarian community in Chad aims to assist women, men, boys and girls affected by disasters to recover, protect and secure their livelihoods in order to strengthen their resilience to cyclical environmental shocks such as droughts and floods, in synergy with national authorities and ensuring accountability to affected populations.


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DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
14.7 mil. 	\$893 million	\$444 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	50%	\$448 million


Since the beginning of 2013, the situation has remained worrying in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where three events had important humanitarian consequences. New clashes between rebel movements and the governmental army in May in North Kivu displaced 120,000 people, bringing the total displaced population for this province alone to nearly a million and to 2.6 million across the country. In Katanga, displacement has also increased. More than 350,000 people have been displaced due to Mai Mai militia attacks. Lastly, an estimated 39,000 refugees from the Central African Republic have sought asylum in Equateur province, fleeing the unrest in their homeland. In this mid-year review, the Humanitarian Country Team has requested clusters to prioritize their health, education and multi-sectoral plans to assist refugees as another group of vulnerable people, while maintaining the initial 2013 budget.

DJIBOUTI

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
0.3 million 	\$70 million	\$15 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	22%	\$55 million


A quarter of the population of Djibouti will face urgent needs in the coming months. Repeated drought over several years has threatened ever higher numbers of people with food insecurity and rendered them increasingly vulnerable. Insufficient rainfalls in recent months, and the approaching lean season, are likely to exacerbate food needs in the second half of the year. Compounding this, local host communities compete with refugees and migrants for scarce resources. With more than 26,000 refugees (mostly fleeing Somalia), tens of thousands of irregular migrants en route to Yemen and the Gulf States, and 65,000 registered migrants, humanitarian aid and protection are in considerable demand. Under-funding (\$15 million received of a total of \$70 million requested), has meant that most projects aiming not just to provide assistance but also to render the most vulnerable resilient have not been, or have only partially been implemented by mid-year.

HAITI

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
0.9 million 	\$150 million	\$53 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	36%	\$96 million


Over the last six months, humanitarian aid has helped hundreds of thousands of vulnerable Haitians. Despite these efforts over a million Haitians remain vulnerable and exposed to future shocks. These include 81,600 acutely malnourished children under five (of whom 20,000 suffer severe acute malnutrition) and 320,000 IDPs in camps facing deteriorating living conditions. The 2013 hurricane season is likely to strain coping mechanisms. For the remainder of the year the Humanitarian Action Plan focuses on 935,500 people including potential victims of cholera and hurricanes. These include 800,000 in urgent need of food assistance, employment opportunities and agricultural support; 120,000 displaced people awaiting return solutions; 100,000 potential victims of cholera; and at least 225,000 people whom hurricanes are likely to severely affect.

KENYA

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
1.7 million 	\$663 million	\$269 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	41%	\$394 million


The short-rains assessment released in February 2013 concluded that the recovery process has continued in most parts of the country. However, food insecurity persists in parts of the pastoral north-east and north-west, and the south-eastern marginal agricultural lowlands. The food-insecure population has declined from an estimated 2.1 million in August 2012 to about 1.1 million in February 2013. The 2013 March-to-May 'long rains' saw greater rainfall which caused flooding in western, coastal and central regions. Kenya continued to receive a significant number of refugees from other countries in the region since the beginning of the year, particularly from South Sudan and Sudan. Barring unforeseen developments, it is expected that the refugee population in Kenya will reach some 576,000 people. The general elections took place in March 2013 with only isolated incidences of violence. However, periodic incidences of inter-communal violence disrupted essential services for about 4,880 households.

MALI

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
n/a	\$476 million	\$136 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	29%	\$340 million


Mali is affected by an unprecedented political, security and humanitarian crisis. The humanitarian needs resulting from the conflict remain important and add to the pre-existing needs caused by the food security and nutrition crisis of 2012. Despite a good agricultural season, the food situation remains critical. Since the beginning of the year the number of people affected by food insecurity has increased from 2 to 3.5 million, including 1.4 million in need of immediate assistance. Due to the crisis, 300,783 people remain displaced within the country and 174,129 people have fled to neighbouring countries. In March 2013, following a prioritisation exercise, aid agencies in Mali called for \$409 million. This has now been revised to \$476 million, with \$340 million still needed for the remainder of 2013.

MAURITANIA

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
0.4 million	\$107 million	\$50 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	47%	\$57 million


Mauritania continues to deal with the consequences of the food and nutrition crisis of 2012, rising food prices, and the Malian refugee caseload. Despite favourable rains and the good 2012 harvest, it is expected that 800,000 people will remain food-insecure. While there has been a slight improvement in food security in rural areas, the number of food-insecure people increased in urban areas and in the north of the country. The CAP will target the 350,000 most severely food-insecure people. The Government will assist a further 240,000 people with subsidized food items through Emergency Plan 'Emel' in 2013. The remaining caseload will be assisted through other complementary aid projects and NGOs' and UN agencies' regular programming (UNDAF, CSLP). The refugee caseload in Mauritania is currently estimated at 75,500 people; the influx of refugees increased at the beginning of the year due in part to the military intervention in Mali in January 2013.

NIGER

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
1.8 million	\$355 million	\$134 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	38%	\$222 million

More than 2.8 million men, women and children live in food-insecure areas throughout the country – a 10% increase since November 2012, despite the good harvest that year. Moderate and severe acute malnutrition rates are also higher than in 2012, mainly in Tahoua, Zinder and Maradi. Since May, a cholera epidemic has affected the Tillabéri region, with 322 cases confirmed and 10 people dead. Niger now hosts more than 50,000 people who have fled the violence in Mali. Additionally, 6,000 people have fled the intensified armed struggles against fundamentalism and have sought refuge in Diffa region, in the far east of the country. Major constraints such as lack of access, insecurity, and lack of resources have hampered the delivery of humanitarian aid, and some mid-year targets still have to be reached.


occupied Palestinian territory

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
1.8 million	\$401 million	\$219 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	55%	\$182 million

On-going conflict, cumulative restrictions related to the occupation and internal Palestinian political divisions continue to cause humanitarian needs among Palestinians. So far in 2013, there has been a 26% increase in the number of people displaced in the West Bank, compared to 2012, and food insecurity has risen by 24%. Targeting 1.8 million Palestinians, the 2013 CAP addresses food insecurity, serious protection and human rights issues, and limited access to essential services, particularly in Gaza, East Jerusalem, Area C of the West Bank and the Seam Zone. This year, among their achievements, humanitarian partners provided food assistance to 1.3 million people, health and nutrition services to 740,000 people, safe school transportation for 25 communities and psycho-social support to 79,000 children. More, however, remains to be accomplished. The 2013 CAP has received just over half of required funding, but a number of clusters and priority projects remain significantly under-funded.


The full mid-year reviews for all consolidated appeals are available on <http://unocha.org/cap/appeals/by-year/results>

PHILIPPINES

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
0.5 million 	\$91 million	\$44 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	48%	\$47 million


Armed conflict, clan feuds and generalised violence have continued to haunt communities in Mindanao since the Humanitarian Action Plan was launched in December 2012. Adding greatly to these humanitarian challenges, Typhoon Bopha swept across Mindanao that same month causing massive destruction and affecting 6.2 million people, leaving 1,146 dead, 834 still missing and 230,000 homes destroyed. While the joint Government-Humanitarian Country Team Bopha Action Plan has been able to remedy some of the problems, provision of essential relief and protection to people displaced by violence and natural disasters should be vigorously pursued if communities are to become resilient in the face of future uncertainties. Donors have directed most humanitarian funding for the Philippines to date in 2013 to the typhoon response, giving almost nothing yet for response to the conflict situation.

SOMALIA

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
3.8 million 	\$1,153 million	\$378 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	33%	\$776 million


Although the humanitarian situation has improved in 2013, the Somalia crisis remains one of the largest and most complex in the world. One million people still require aid to meet their basic needs, and 1.7 million people who recently emerged from crisis could fall back without sustained support. Malnutrition rates are among the world's highest. Decades of conflict have left over one million people internally displaced, and forced one million people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. Wild polio virus has returned to Somalia for the first time since 2007, placing at least 500,000 children at risk of the disease. The 2013-2015 CAP strategy prioritizes resilience-strengthening; however, with only one-third of financial requirements covered at mid-year, humanitarian actors have had to focus on life-saving actions, making little investment in basic services, safety nets and resilience programmes. This shortfall in funding undermines the three-year strategy's goals of rebuilding Somalis' resilience.

SOUTH SUDAN

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
3.0 million 	\$1,052 million	\$567 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	54%	\$485 million

An improved harvest, and fewer refugees and returnees than expected, have allowed the humanitarian community to reduce its appeal for funding by 9%. At the beginning of 2013, aid agencies in South Sudan called for \$1.16 billion. This has been revised to \$1.05 billion, with \$485 million still needed for the remainder of 2013. While the humanitarian situation in South Sudan stabilized in the first half of the year—with an easing of violence and refugee flows—needs of many vulnerable people remain high. Some 4.1 million people remain food-insecure, and hostilities have displaced tens of thousands of people and shattered livelihoods in parts of Jonglei State. The humanitarian organizations in South Sudan call on donors to continue their support so that people get the assistance and protection they need, on time.


SUDAN

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
4.3 million 	\$985 million	\$382 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	39%	\$603 million

The last six months have seen almost 400,000 people newly displaced in Sudan, a significant and worrying increase in levels of displacement. Humanitarian organizations are struggling to cope with this influx. A number of IDP camps are overcrowded, severely straining existing services. Recent arrivals are sometimes sheltering under small pieces of tarpaulin in the hot desert sun, in desperate conditions. Health care, education and other services are inadequate. However access for UN humanitarian agency staff has increased in some areas, such as parts of Blue Nile State. In spite of increasing needs, funding is falling: Work Plan actions are only 39% funded at the mid-year stage, despite concerted efforts to engage with non-traditional donors. In June 2013, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos made a plea to reverse the downward trend in funding and advocated stronger links between humanitarian and development work.


The full mid-year reviews for all consolidated appeals are available on <http://unocha.org/cap/appeals/by-year/results>

YEMEN

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
7.7 million	\$702 million	\$270 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	38%	\$433 million

Over half the population in Yemen—about 13.1 million people across the country—need some form of humanitarian aid. Due to constraints on access, security, implementation capacity and resources, humanitarian partners are targeting 7.7 million people for the year. Several events in 2013 have created a crucial opportunity to promote durable and sustainable solutions to the Yemeni crisis. Adjustments to existing programmes mostly involve efforts to take advantage of this opportunity by incorporating early recovery into life-saving activities, which will also help entrench the benefits of humanitarian investments to date. Given the impact of funding shortfalls on the 2013 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, humanitarian partners have revised the requirements for the remaining part of the year to focus on the most critical activities. Funding requirements for the humanitarian response in Yemen have therefore decreased slightly from \$716 million to \$702 million.


ZIMBABWE*

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
1.7 million	\$132 million	\$87 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	66%	\$45 million

The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe has continued to improve and remains largely stable. This is thanks to the concerted effort by all stakeholders to address the needs arising from the challenges that the country faced over the last decade. Despite these positive gains, humanitarian challenges remain. These include food insecurity mainly caused by drought and sporadic outbreaks of waterborne diseases. In addition, a wide range of highly vulnerable groups such as the chronically ill, returned migrants, asylum seekers and those in displacement-like situations continue to require humanitarian aid. The mid-year review of the appeal has been delayed in order to benefit from results of a joint post-harvest inter-agency assessment, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment (ZIMVAC). The response plans after MYR will likely remain the same except for a projected increase in food requirements (depending on the findings of the ZIMVAC).


* Mid-year review to be finalized in August 2013; numbers based on original appeal.

Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP)

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
6.8 million	\$1,410 million	\$505 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	36%	\$905 million

Between January and April the number of people displaced within Syria more than doubled—to an estimated 4.25 million people—and 6.8 million people are now thought to be affected, including more than 3 million children. Donors have given generously in recent months, enabling the UN, Red Crescent and other humanitarian organizations in Syria to provide life-saving assistance to people bearing the brunt of the crisis despite restricted humanitarian access and insecurity. Every single dollar counts: if actions planned in the SHARP are not funded adequately, the delivery of humanitarian aid will be severely impeded, with a horrific human cost, particularly in light of the summer season and related public health risks. This will also have a significant impact on Syria's future in terms of maintenance of essential basic social services and cohesion of the social fabric. A political solution is the only way to stop the suffering caused by this man-made emergency. If the situation continues to worsen, the cost of the humanitarian operation will become even higher.

Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP)

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE HELP	REQUIREMENTS AS REVISED AT MID-YEAR	FUNDING TO DATE
5.3 million	\$2,982 million	\$1,030 million
	PERCENTAGE FUNDED	UNMET REQUIREMENTS
	35%	\$1,951 million

Amid worsening violence inside Syria, the refugee outflow—currently exceeding 1.7 million people—is expected to continue, adding to the pressure on host countries. The coordinated Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP) is appealing for \$2.9 billion to cover the needs of an anticipated 3.45 million Syrian refugees, 1.75 million host country nationals and 100,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria in the region. Most refugees arrive in neighbouring countries with only the clothes on their back, having depleted their savings on the long journey to escape conflict. Life-saving assistance including food, shelter and clean water and sanitation facilities are key priorities for refugees upon arrival. Response partners and host Governments are working to scale up education and health assistance through direct humanitarian relief and support to local government services and infrastructure. Assistance to host Governments and communities aims to counter the rising tensions between host and refugee communities competing for scarce resources, employment opportunities and services.

AN OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN ACTION AT 2013 MID-YEAR



73 million
people to receive aid



24 affected
countries



620 aid agencies
appealing

12.9 billion \$
total funding requested

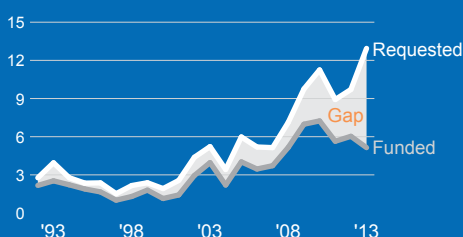
5.1 billion
funded as of 8 Jul 2013



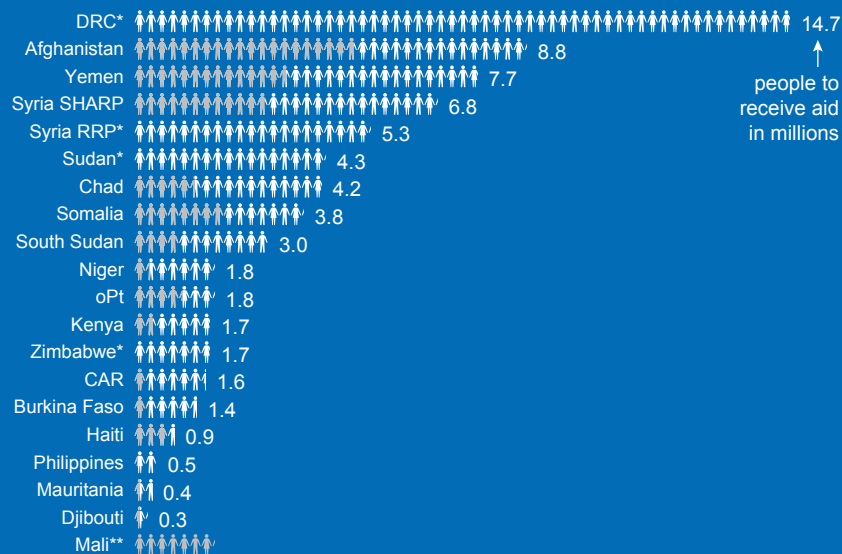
40%
funded as of 8 Jul 2013



CAP & Flash Appeal Trend
Funding requested and received in billion US\$



HOW MANY PEOPLE IN NEED HAVE BEEN REACHED

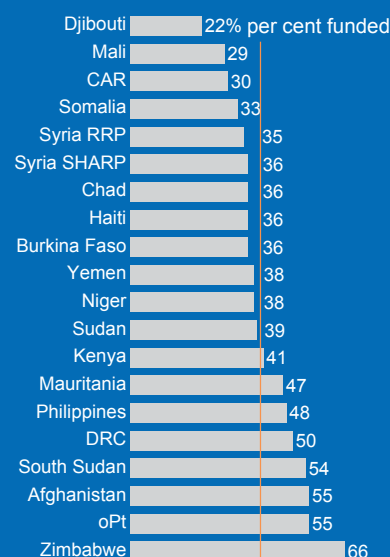
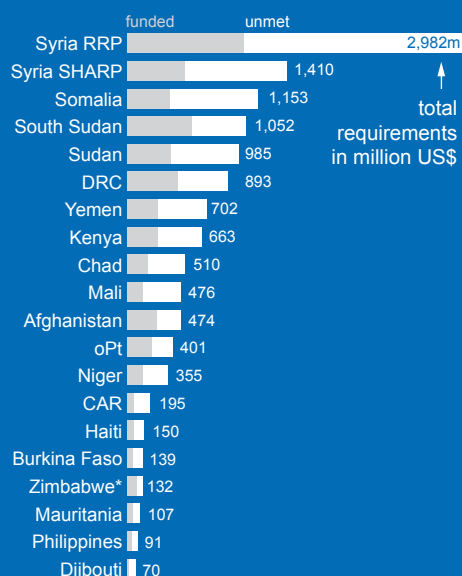


people to
receive aid
in millions

* Information not yet available on people reached.
** Precise total targeted population still being defined.

👤 = 500,000 people reached
👤 = 500,000 not reached

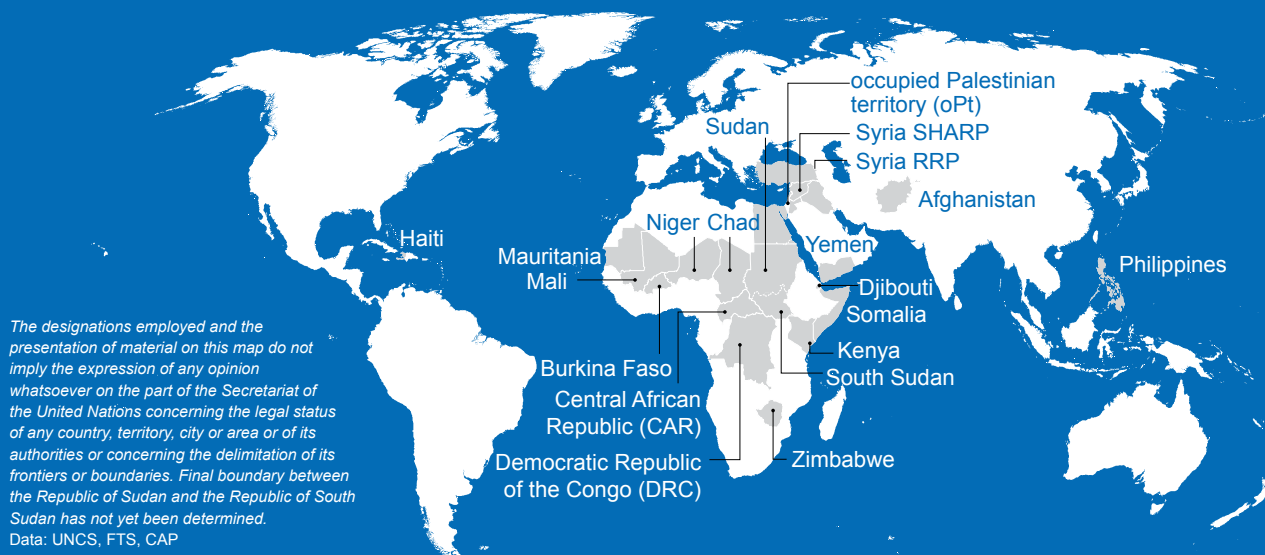
HOW MUCH OF THE NEEDED FUNDING HAS BEEN GIVEN



* Mid-year review to be finalized in August 2013; numbers based on original appeal.

Average total funding received: 40%

COUNTRIES WITH COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLANS



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Data: UNCS, FTS, CAP

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