

*H*umanitarian appeal

2007



MID-YEAR
REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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REVIEW

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UNITED NATIONS

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a global humanitarian aid database and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

KEY HUMANITARIAN STATISTICS

	Children under 5 mortality	% of population under-nourished	# of internally displaced persons	% of population displaced	# refugees in country	# refugees abroad	ECHO GNA score	UNDP HDI score
Burundi	190 p/1,000	66%	100,000	1.10%	12,500 Congolese	350,000 in Tanzania; 17,000 in DRC	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.384: 169 th of 177 (low)
Central African Republic	193 p/1,000	44%	212,000	4.80%	18,200	71,685	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.353: 172 nd of 177 (low)
Chad	208 p/1,000	35%	150,000	1.70%	280,000 Sudanese and CAR	36,300	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.368: 171 st of 177 (low)
Côte d'Ivoire	195 p/1,000	13%	709,230	4.60%	10 – 15,000 Liberians	27,288	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.421: 164 th of 177 (low)
Democratic Republic of Congo	205 p/1,000	74%	1,122,000	1.8%	200,373	322,562	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.391: 167 th of 177 (low)
Liberia	235 p/1,000	50%	N/A	N/A	16,240	160,548	3/3 (most severe rank)	N/A
Nepal	61 p/1,000	17%	50 – 100,000	0.2 – 0.4%	130,000	2,647	2/3 (second most severe rank)	0.527: 138 th of 177 (medium)
occupied Palestinian territories*	23 p/1,000	16%	24,500-57,000	0.6% - 1.4%	N/A	4,379,050	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.736: 100 th of 177 (medium)

Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

	Children under 5 mortality	% of population under-nourished	# of internally displaced persons	% of population displaced	# refugees in country	# refugees abroad	ECHO GNA score	UNDP HDI score
Republic of Congo	108 p/1,000	33%	7,800	0.1%	37,000	20,609	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.520: 140 th of 177 (medium)
Sudan**	90 p/1,000	26%	4,465,000	11%	369,000	683,311	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.516: 141 st of 177 (medium)
Timor-Leste	61 p/1,000	9%	100,000	9%	N/A	251	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.512: 142 nd of 177 (medium)
Uganda	136 p/1,000	19%	1,600,000	6.40%	261,580	21,752	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.502: 145 th of 177 (medium)
Zimbabwe	132 p/1,000	47%	570,000	4.3%	3,800	12,782	3/3 (most severe rank)	0.491: 151 st of 177 (low)

*Owing to political developments since 2006, economic statistics on the OPT present large uncertainty over their reliability and reflection of current circumstances

**Note: most health/nutrition figures date from early in the crisis in Darfur. The figures in the table could therefore be unreflective of the current situation.

ECHO GNA SCORE = European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office Global Needs Assessment score (for 2007)

UNDP HDI SCORE = United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index score (for 2007)

See country pages for source of each statistic.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CRISES WITH MAJOR CHANGES SINCE BEGINNING OF 2007

Emergency	Major changes in humanitarian situation	CAP funding %
Central African Republic	An additional 42,000 people have been internally displaced since the launch of the 2007 CAP, and more than 2,600 Sudanese refugees from Darfur have sought refuge in northeast CAR.	48%
Chad	Internal displacement of an additional 70,000 Chadians, bringing the total number of IDPs in eastern Chad to 150,000; a new influx of CAR refugees in southern Chad, increasing the caseload of Central African refugees to an estimated 44,000.	60%
Côte d'Ivoire	The signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement on 4 March; reduction of the <i>zone de confiance</i> to a green line.	27%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Constitution of all major governmental institutions following the democratic elections in November 2006. 250,000 persons newly displaced by violence, joining more than 1 million already displaced, mainly in eastern provinces. Relative calm and improving security in Katanga Province and parts of Ituri district that allowed the return of estimated 611,000 IDPs since mid-2006.	32%
occupied Palestinian territories	Takeover of Gaza by Hamas. Resumption of funding support to Palestinian Authority.	29%
Somalia	Flooding cause large-scale displacement (estimated at 255,000) in December 2006, but most have since returned. Where floods did not destroy crops, the heavy rains improved crop yields. Around one million Somalis (including 400,000 IDPs) are now in need of assistance and protection for the next six months, as compared to the 1.8 million identified in August 2006. 400,000 people fled Mogadishu between February and April 2007 due to fighting; only 123,000 have returned.	42%
Uganda	Dramatic increase in security across northern Uganda, spurred by progress in the Juba Peace Talks, has accelerated the movement of displaced people out of camps. Nevertheless, some one million IDPs still remain in 120 camps waiting for more consistent signals that the conflict has ended, while some 400,000 IDPs are in transit in new sites closer to their homesteads.	54%
Zimbabwe	The Government has declared 2007 a year of drought, and an estimated 4.1 million people will need food aid by the first quarter of 2008. Inflation has risen to about 5000%.	51%

See country pages beginning on page 18 for details.

THE CAP AT MID-2007

Fifteen common humanitarian action plans for the world's most severe crises are at the halfway point of their timeline. This Mid-Year Review is the occasion to reconsider strategies and outline some of the innumerable achievements made possible by funding requested in consolidated appeals. To mention but a few, humanitarian organisations have increased the supply of potable water for internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in northern Uganda (Kitgum, Pader, Gulu/Amuru, and Lira) by 50%; boosted measles vaccination coverage in war-torn parts of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo from 66.3% in 2006 to 100% in 2007 (Uvira) and from 51.5% to more than 85% (Walikale); supplied seeds and tools to 37,000 households whose farming was disrupted by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire; assisted 15,000 Liberians to voluntarily repatriate from Côte d'Ivoire; provided emergency education to 62,000 refugee children through 573 primary school classrooms and 116 preschool classrooms across 12 refugee camps in Chad; de-mined six million square metres of land and 1,068 km of road in Sudan; and implemented logistics and coordination for these concerted efforts in the world's most challenging environments. But coverage of humanitarian needs is far from complete. Funding at mid-year amounts to 43% of requirements; and while this is a slight improvement on the mid-point of previous years, many urgent actions continue to await donor support. The US\$ 2.5 billion* still required amounts to only a few cents for every hundred dollars of national income among the largest economies.

The humanitarian community faces challenges other than funding constraints. Security obstacles persist, in countries such as Sudan, Somalia and the occupied Palestinian territories, to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. The spread of humanitarian emergencies across international borders continues (for example among Sudan, Chad, and the Central African Republic), necessitating strong contingency planning and flexible response capacity by teams in neighbouring countries. Conflict, instability and armed violence tend to spill over not only within regions, but also across them: the Somalia crisis, accompanied by the spread of light weapons, has repercussions throughout the Horn of Africa and even in the Great Lakes region. Crises of protection have no clear resolution: peacekeeping is only successful when all parties to a conflict cooperate, while the unarmed protection efforts of humanitarians are unable to prevent the targeting of civilians. Global humanitarian capacity (and that of governments) is almost certain to be tested by increasing incidence and severity of natural disasters resulting from climate change and a concurrent increase in the vulnerability of populations. The role of humanitarian action in slow-onset crises such as drought and food insecurity is not clearly defined: joint approaches bridging humanitarian and development assistance are clearly required, given that only long-term assistance can address the root causes of these crises, while humanitarian action is mandatory when people fall into acute need.

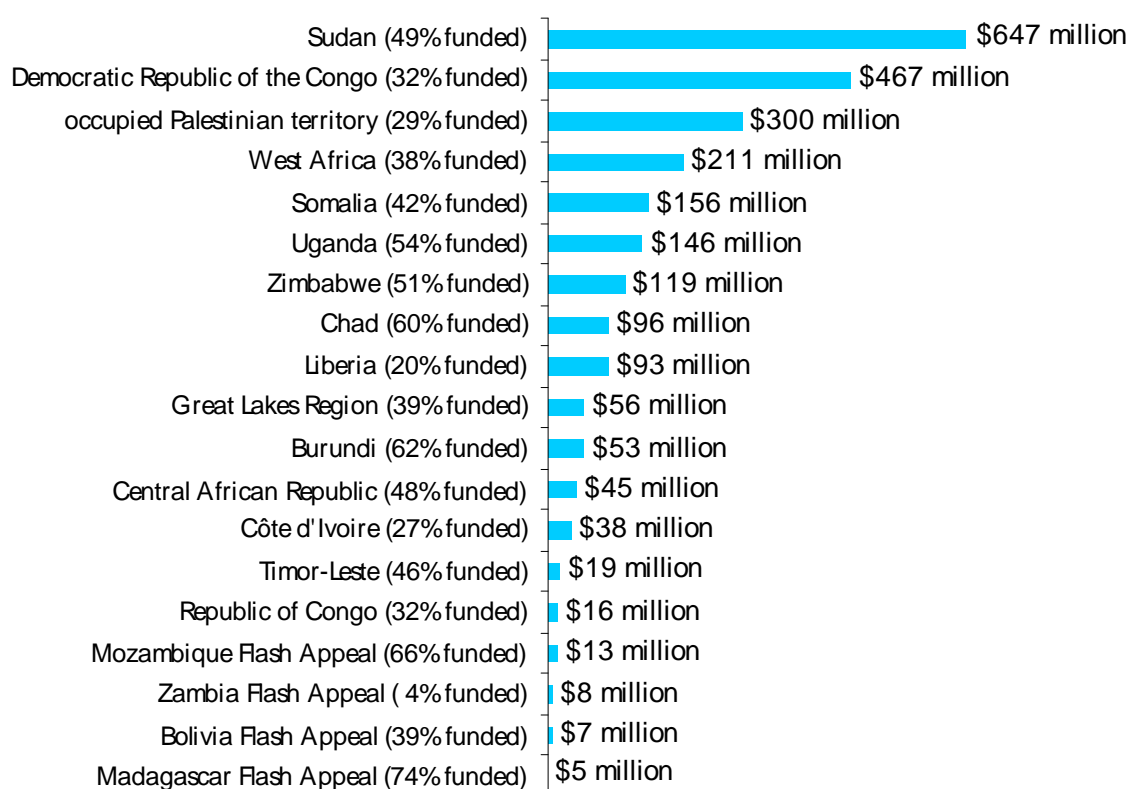
The humanitarian system has internal challenges as well. Action is proceeding on several fronts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of coordinated humanitarian response. Better sectoral leadership and capacity are emerging, linked directly to the implementation of the cluster approach. Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) are acquiring a stronger leadership role and a higher level of accountability in each crisis. Partnerships among United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and other international organisations are being reinforced. Innovative financing mechanisms, combined with a better-coordinated performance by donor governments per their commitments in the Good Humanitarian

* All dollar figures in this document denote United States dollars.

Donorship Initiative, aim to deliver support predictably, equitably, and fully, where and when it is needed. A renewed effort to make needs analysis more rigorous and comprehensive is making strategic plans stronger and should eventually make funding requests more firmly justifiable. Finally, agencies are committed to conducting real-time evaluations and adopting the best practices identified therein.

These consolidated appeals or CAPs – comprising 1,838 projects proposed by 230 NGOs, United Nations agencies, and other national and international organisations – are the humanitarian system's chief method for working together in crises that require the joined efforts of all agencies on the ground. They must be more than the sum of their parts, and the consolidated appeal process is the main forum to achieve this. CAPs are evolving with the humanitarian system, reflecting the reforms outlined above, continually adopting new practices and innovations. They are a compact among people in need, organisations positioned to help, and donors entrusted with funds to mitigate crises worldwide, who together must achieve the best available protection and assistance, on time. The following pages describe some of the efforts under way to improve the practice of consolidated appeals and of humanitarian action in general, examine funding to date in 2007, and highlight the situation at mid-year in each crisis with a consolidated appeal.

CAP 2007: Unmet funding requirements



IMPROVING THE CAP

CAPs epitomise the best the humanitarian system has to offer, yet also mirror its shortcomings. There is a continual effort to improve the process and results, to which the ongoing humanitarian reform has added momentum. The following section outlines some key concerns about the CAP as well as recent measures to address them.

IMPROVING THE ACCURACY OF APPEAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

The requirements, or funding targets, presented in appeals derive from a compilation of detailed activities with itemised costs, aggregated to an overall target per appeal. This method has two purposes: first, to facilitate the equitable allocation of funds across the totality of identified humanitarian needs in a crisis; second, to justify each funding request and spell out its expected outcomes. However, many donors consider the overall price tag of most CAPs to be unreliable, and therefore challenge the notion that they should be held accountable for fully funding CAPs.*



ASSO Fabrice/OCHA/West of Côte d'Ivoire/2006

Since a CAP's funding target is composed of costs of individual projects, the answer must lie in the projects. Several explanations have been put forward: a proposed project may not be based on need, or the needs identified may be more recovery-related than humanitarian; it may overstate the number of people in need; it may be over-budgeted; it may be infeasible for the organisation proposing it; or it may duplicate other proposed projects, inside or outside the CAP. All projects selected for inclusion in a humanitarian appeal are in principle vetted by the sector or cluster leads, backstopped by the HC, to ensure that they meet the minimum criteria of relevance, feasibility, economical budgeting, and non-duplication. In reality however, in the wide-ranging consultation process that underlies the CAP, vetting may not always be thorough enough. Humanitarian reform will lead to a gradual strengthening of the HC function as well as cluster responsibilities, which is likely to produce more systematic vetting of projects to be included in the CAP. The role of the HC in reinforcing good CAP project selection by the clusters should be supported by all stakeholders.**

It is also sometimes argued that 'projects,' as a way of itemising humanitarian funding needs within a crisis, contain some disincentives to reliability. Also, a catalogue of projects may unwittingly reinforce the tradition of earmarking humanitarian funds – a tradition of which donors themselves are critical, as their Good Humanitarian Donorship objective is instead to make funds flexible and allow agencies to allocate money within and between countries.*** Yet appeal funding requirements must be itemised somehow, to allow detailed verification and updating. An interesting innovation is the appeal for the Democratic Republic of the

* In fact from 2002 through 2006, aggregate CAP funding, though greatly varying in absolute terms, showed uncanny consistency in proportion to requirements: between 64% and 67% each year except 2003, whose aggregate was raised by heavy funding for Iraq.

** It may be advisable for the ultimate decision on inclusion of projects to lay with agencies, to prevent agencies' own programmes and appeals differing from those included in consolidated appeals.

*** Earmarking generally means a contractual condition between donor and recipient organisation specifying the use of granted funds, for example broadly to the level of region or country, or more narrowly to the level of project or activity.

Congo (DRC). There, the country team has switched to a practice of assessing needs per sector and district, and estimating the cost of assistance to meet those needs in the current year. These itemised costs take the place of 'projects' (which after all are merely another way of itemising appeal costs). At the same time, this model retains the benefit of presenting donors with an overall price tag that they should use to guide their funding allocation for the crisis. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and donors are monitoring this appeal closely to determine if it actually solves the problem of unjustified funding requests.

There is no unified practice as to how exclusive the projects selected for CAPs should be. To what extent should CAP be restricted to 'core humanitarian' or directly 'life-saving' interventions, as opposed to broader activities such as restoring health, safety, dignity, and livelihoods? Humanitarian reform, with its emphasis on early recovery as part of humanitarian action, shows that the definition of humanitarian action is expanding. However, if humanitarian actors are to carry out a broader range of interventions, these interventions should be properly prioritised. Humanitarian agencies have an obligation to state the totality of humanitarian needs, even if the prospect of full CAP funding is unrealistic; but part of that obligation is to ensure that the most urgent projects be funded and carried out first. The adoption of a prioritisation scheme is therefore an essential part of the country team's job. Donors alone cannot be expected to decide which projects are ideal to match the strategic priorities in the CHAP. Nor can donors collectively achieve an optimal funding outcome in coordination with each other, unless the country team has done the groundwork of prioritising among projects proposed by agencies.

WHAT IS COUNTED IN APPEAL REQUIREMENTS: TRANSITION / RECOVERY

The scope of appeals is linked to the question of transition or recovery. In the absence of a transitional appeal mechanism,* consolidated humanitarian appeals will continue to contain some recovery elements. The distinction between 'recovery' and 'early recovery' is not formally defined, but a working definition might be that early recovery is those activities that can and should be implemented even during the acute phases of a crisis – after all, hardly any crises are so chaotic that no element of recovery can commence. Also, it is common for a chronic crisis to require both urgent short-term responses to acute humanitarian needs, and simultaneously more sustained recovery efforts that address the causal factors. Therefore, while CAPs can be expected to contain recovery activities, the question is how much recovery should they contain, and how should it be presented. Some 2007 appeals are now segmented between emergency relief and transitional support, for example Timor-Leste (as of its Mid-Year Review) and Zimbabwe. In both appeals, each project is flagged as belonging to one or the other pillar (though the sectoral strategies naturally integrate both approaches), so as to clearly signal to donors which are the most urgent projects. Results are mixed: the Zimbabwe 2007 CAP is 51% funded overall at mid-year, with projects in the emergency relief pillar 76% funded and those in the transitional support pillar 24% funded. However, funding for the emergency relief pillar excluding the food sector (which constitutes three-quarters of its requirements and seven-eighths of its funding) is only 31%. So donors are following the appeal's signposting of the most urgent package of projects to a limited extent, but adequate support is not available for the two types of needs that exist simultaneously, as spelled out in the CHAP. Nonetheless, other appeals could use this simple step to clarify the overall set of needs in a given country, and clearly identify the emergency needs.

* A long-running process to develop a transitional or recovery appeal mechanism achieved a milestone in early 2007, with the publication of a Guidance Note on Transitional Appeals, by the UNDG-ECHA Working Group on Transition. Many next steps remain to operationalise transitional appeals, but the prospect of such appeals promises to relieve CAPs of a major burden.



Mutarara District / Mozambique / 2007 © EC/ECHO/François Goemans

In some flash appeals, the inclusion of broad ranges of recovery projects has similarly been perceived to obscure the most urgent aspects of the response. Donors are doubtful that recovery needs can be assessed, and coordinated with host governments, within the timeframe of issuing a flash appeal (a few days). It is also a donor concern whether recovery projects can be well implemented in the six-month planning horizon of most flash appeals. In reality, flash appeals have taken the burden

of recovery planning and fundraising by default – for lack of a transitional or recovery appeal mechanism. Also, one can argue that if ‘early recovery’ by definition should be initiated during the acute phase, then flash appeals should include early recovery proposals. This begs the question of what kinds of projects constitute early recovery, and what kind can be assessed and implemented within the short flash appeal timeframe. The Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery and the IASC CAP Sub-working Group have drafted some guidance on this, which is currently under discussion with donors before finalisation. Thereafter, early recovery in flash appeals will consist of types of projects that donors have already indicated that they find appropriate in general – thus hopefully removing a long-standing source of contention. Also, most early recovery project proposals are likely to await the revised edition of a flash appeal, typically launched about a month after the original when better information is available.

ENHANCING NGO INCLUSION IN CAPS

Out of 1,838 projects in the 2007 consolidated and flash appeals, 620 projects or 34% are NGO projects. Many country teams used the 2007 Mid-year Review as an occasion to retroactively count projects that have received funding but were not originally listed in the CAP. The criteria for such inclusion is that the projects are consistent with the strategic priorities outlined in the CAP, and that they are planned and implemented in a coordinated way. Consequently, CAPs are giving more visibility to NGOs and their donors, and becoming better funding barometers for the individual crises. The IASC encourages this practice, in order to better measure total funding against total needs. In general, country teams and cluster leads should ensure that humanitarian project proposals by NGOs are included in CAPs from the outset, in a similar way to United Nations agency and International Organisation for Migration (IOM) projects. This also entails giving NGOs equal space in the substantive discussions at cluster level and country-team level, for it is in these fora that joint needs analysis and strategic priorities are decided.

NEEDS ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC MONITORING

Among 2007 CAPs, the Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) was used fully or partially for five countries.* Full needs analysis documents were published for Côte d'Ivoire and the occupied Palestinian territories. Others used the NAF for certain sectors, or used locally-derived variants. The IASC aims to use the NAF in all CAP countries for 2008. An updated and re-formatted version of the NAF guidelines was circulated in French and English in June 2007, following inputs from global cluster leads, and field trainings on the NAF are being held in at least five countries.

* Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, occupied Palestinian territories, Republic of Congo, Uganda.

The NAF is a comprehensive guide to stimulate reflection on root causes and to enhance understanding of the interaction of needs in different sectors. It facilitates an inclusive review of needs by the country team and identifies key gaps in data. It does not give a numerical score or rank for the scale and severity of each crisis, nor for sectors or geographical areas within. Rather, it is a narrative format in which judgement must be applied to the data at every step. Complementary efforts are under way to develop mapping and scoring systems (with supporting information management) that allow comparison among crises and prioritisation of response within crises. While these tools will take some years to fully develop, the final result will be a needs assessment system that has analytical richness and enables clear comparisons.

Meanwhile, good practice is advancing on the ground in the greater use of participatory approaches to identifying needs. In Chad, for example, the recent IDP response package took full account of the needs identified by IDPs themselves.



Catherine-Lune Grayson/UNHCR/Burundi/2006

Efforts to achieve more comprehensive and rigorous needs analysis should be accompanied by better monitoring of each humanitarian situation, of progress in implementing planned actions, and of beneficiary impact. Statistics such as those on page v suggest the potential of standard monitoring schemes that can serve to identify the most severe crises (as donors are increasingly doing independently) and, with continual information gathering, to measure the effectiveness of each response. Appeals increasingly include measurable objectives and indicators at the strategic and sector-specific level; and while monitoring and reporting on

these indicators continue to be incomplete in several of this year's Mid-Year Reviews, best practice is emerging. The Mid-Year Reviews for the DRC and Uganda, for example, are particularly clear about actions implemented to date compared to objectives – thanks perhaps in part to their adoption of the cluster approach.

INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN REFORM AND THE CAP

The CAP is a key venue for implementing the humanitarian reform package. Consolidated appeals directly support the humanitarian reform agenda, *inter alia* by offering the CHAP as a forum for effective leadership and inclusive coordination; by mapping the humanitarian response capacity in CAP countries on a semi-annual basis; by proposing projects to fill gaps in areas of response; and by crystallising clear divisions of labour and the assignment of roles and responsibilities, from the HC through the cluster leads to the implementers on the ground.

Practical evidence of the CAP's interaction with humanitarian reform is emerging at country level, in both the growing inclusiveness of the CHAP and the visible role of clusters in setting priorities for humanitarian action. As clusters develop, transparent and inclusive discussions about prioritisation should ensue.

CAP is a vehicle for deepening and widening humanitarian partnership, one of the central objectives of humanitarian reform. Recent appeal documents give growing exposure to the operational capacities, activities and achievements of NGOs (and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, though not formally United Nations partners). This exposure is important, both to extend the ownership of the CAP beyond the United Nations family and to inform the donor community of the response capacities held by non-United Nations humanitarian agencies. This, in turn, should lead to stronger donor support towards NGO projects counted in the CAP.

Donors are improving the quality of their reporting to the FTS, thereby enhancing the accuracy of this tool in estimating unmet requirements and visualising funding gaps. Accurate measurement of the response to CAP is in itself a direct contribution to the goals of humanitarian reform: predictable, timely humanitarian response according to needs. It remains the only way of assessing whether funding needs have been met on a comparable basis between emergencies.*



Sven Torfinn/IRIN/Uganda/2006

The initial stages of cluster implementation have worked in synergy with the CHAP, not least by providing political momentum to the task of mapping “who does what, where” among humanitarian actors. In countries such as Chad, characterised by significant humanitarian needs combined with limited United Nations field presence, this mapping is particularly important: it is a condition for analysing the response capacity of the humanitarian community as a whole. Furthermore, selected appeals have been instrumental in piloting flexible humanitarian financing mechanisms, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is closely synchronised with consolidated and flash appeals (see next section).

The early recovery sector is another example of synergy between the cluster approach and CAP. While the objectives for this cluster have been identified at the global level, individual appeals are giving a practical expression to early recovery principles and funding requirements. This is notable for example in the CAPs for the occupied Palestinian territories and Burundi: both appeals highlight capacity-building support for government structures as a key component of the international response within a transition strategy, and encourage humanitarian actors to work in tandem with structural, long-term assistance efforts. The formation of clusters facilitates regular dialogue with government counterparts. Arguably, the CAP also serves a constructive purpose by highlighting the consistent funding gap for early recovery in sectors such as health, water and sanitation and education. The CAP analysis of the adverse effects caused by such under-funding will hopefully stimulate greater donor attention to these early recovery needs.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE CLUSTER APPEALS, & IMPLEMENTATION OF GLOBAL CLUSTER LEADERSHIP

The first global cluster appeal, covering the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007, requested \$38.5 million and was 66% funded. The best-funded clusters were camp management and

* FTS is currently discussing with agencies how to report on movements of broadly earmarked funds as well as funds received outside CAPs or other common strategy documents.

coordination, emergency shelter, protection, and water/sanitation; the least-funded were emergency telecommunications, health and logistics.

Although ten donors eventually funded a majority of the Cluster Appeal, the late commitment of funds severely affected the ability of most clusters to fulfil objectives outlined in their work plans. Almost no funds were committed for the first three months of the appeal, and most were received over six months into the appeal cycle. A donor retreat on the cluster appeal held in May 2007 called for a broadening of the donor base as a critical element in ensuring that the appeal succeeds in bringing in the resources needed to build sustainable capacity. The second and last global cluster appeal was launched in April 2007 requesting \$62 million to continue cluster capacity-building. As of 21 June, only one funding commitment had been made.

It will be essential to measure the impact that strengthening of global cluster leads is having on the ground in chronic crises where the cluster approach is being adopted, and in new sudden-onset crises where development-oriented country teams, inexperienced in humanitarian response, are likely to need outside support (see section on flash appeals below). Overall feedback from stakeholders has been that the global exercise is useful, and that concrete steps are leading toward an increase in predictable, deployable human and material capacity, higher and better common standards, and enhanced partnerships leading to clearer roles, accountabilities and division of labour on the ground.

HUMANITARIAN FINANCE INNOVATIONS AND CAPs

Humanitarian funding has a supply side and a demand side. Strategic plans and consolidated appeals aim to organise the demand side. Humanitarian finance reform aims to improve the way the supply side works. In any supply-and-demand situation, it is an interesting truth that for either side to achieve its goals, the other side must be functioning well; and both sides gain from making it easier for the other. Do appeals do this? Appeals are traditionally very specific about their funding requests, itemising each in the form of a project or activity (or sometimes more broadly as programmes), to allow detailed planning and promote accountability, and to allow verification of each part of the overall price tag. But if this is taken as an invitation to earmark each grant narrowly, to a specific project, then dozens of donors have to make decisions (potentially coordinated amongst themselves, but in reality often independent) about hundreds of projects. The result is a complex criss-cross of funding actions that is unlikely to collectively achieve an optimal outcome. And indeed, it doesn't – hence the conspicuous inequities among sectors, and at a higher level, among crises. One remedy could be to promote broad earmarking to agencies which would subsequently allocate them to specific projects, adjusting allocations continually according to actual expenditure, implementation, and evolving needs. Another possible remedy is the various humanitarian finance innovations collectively called 'pooled funding' which centralise

part of the funds, and the decision-making about how to allocate them among competing needs, in an inter-agency pool under the Humanitarian Coordinator's stewardship. Properly run, this has the potential to alleviate two of the chief problems of humanitarian funding: unevenness and lateness.

Pooled funding also supports strategic approaches and coordination. Humanitarian Coordinators and country teams often see their detailed



strategies derailed in implementation by random funding patterns. Uncoordinated funding also creates disincentives to coordinated action. When part of the funding for a crisis allocated in a coordinated way, the strategy is more likely to unfold as it is meant to.

At the same time, many of the virtues of pooled funding can be achieved without its drawbacks (chiefly the transaction costs and delays of passing through multiple layers) by better coordination among donors. Part of the purpose of the detailed, itemised approach of traditional appeals is to allow donors to consult each other about their envelopes and preferences vis-à-vis humanitarian priorities, and to collectively choreograph their individual funding decisions so as to achieve an optimal outcome – a sort of virtual pool. In reality, this rarely happens. One solution could be for each appeal launch to be followed by a structured consultation among key donors, in order to optimise the use of their earmarked funds. Such consultations could also be the forum for a detailed, project-by-project review of the appeal, in which donors could state which parts of the appeal they find over-budgeted, unsupported by needs assessment, or infeasible. Donor feedback of this kind would improve appeal practice and enable the Humanitarian Coordinator and cluster leads to better fulfil their responsibilities, in particular the vetting of projects included in the appeal – a responsibility that donors themselves wish to see better exercised by the humanitarian system.

What is the experience to date with large-scale pooled funds?

COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUNDS, PILOTED IN DRC AND SUDAN

Sudan and the DRC have had pooled funds handling over \$100 million each since 2006. (The emerging term for such large-scale pooled funds is 'Common Humanitarian Fund' or CHF.) Both country teams have grappled with the complexities of making decisions about competing needs in enormous crises, and with the administrative mechanics to ensure that funding decisions are disbursed promptly. Experience to date is mainly positive. The administrative side has not been entirely smooth, but shows continuing improvement. Both CHFs, though differing in the details of their allocation methods, are striving to achieve balanced funding with respect to priority sectors and geographical areas. While they, even with \$100 million, cannot outweigh the unbalanced distribution of earmarked funds in their crises, they have filled gaps more effectively than the multitude of donors acting individually. In the DRC in 2007 to date, for example, allocations by the CHF combined with earmarked donor grants result in lesser imbalances among sectors than most CAPs, ranging from a low of 11% for education to a high (excluding food) of 15% for shelter & non-food items and coordination & support services.

Moreover, the CHFs are stimulating enhanced coordination among donors, who now find that they need to be informed of CHF spending in order to optimise their own earmarked funding decisions. (The same effect has been noticed with smaller Emergency Response Funds, or ERFs, in other crises.) Both CHFs have led to strengthened coordination, from the HC who ultimately makes the allocation decisions, to the level of clusters who deliberate about the priority use of pooled funds in their sectors and whose inputs are influential in the final decisions. The success of these CHFs seems to depend in large part on strong coordination structures, from the HC through the clusters, down to province or district level. Such strong coordination probably needs to be pre-existing to a large extent: the fund in itself will not leverage coordination where it does not already have some strength. This suggests that further pilot countries for CHFs will have to be carefully chosen, taking into account the strength and resilience of coordination structures.

CERF

The CERF aims to be the fastest donor in sudden-onset situations, and the donor of last resort for unfunded core humanitarian projects in chronic under-funded crises. As such, it is meant to mitigate the problems of slowness and unevenness. CERF is interacting closely with consolidated and flash appeals. Allocations to under-funded crises are assigned by the HC (in consultation with the country team and cluster leads) to the most urgent under-funded projects in the CAP. (Some CERF allocations go to crises where for various reasons there is no CAP.) CERF allocations in response to sudden-onset disasters work in tandem with the development of a flash appeal: the Resident or Humanitarian Coordinator and country team develop a common strategy and specific response plans, and indicate which projects should receive immediate CERF funding. (Sometimes they are able to indicate this before the flash appeal is ready for publication, in which case CERF responds immediately.) Country teams still need to develop a flash appeal where an inter-agency response is required even if they expect rapid funding from CERF, because they still need a platform for a common strategy, and because CERF cannot fund the whole response to any but the smallest disasters – the country team will still need a fundraising vehicle.

By encouraging use of the consolidated or flash appeal as a 'catalogue' from which to select the most urgent projects, and by giving the HC the authority to nominate projects for CERF funding, CERF also reinforces coordination and the other elements of humanitarian reform – HC leadership and the clusters approach.

Smaller 'Emergency Response Funds,' designed for rapid response and gap-filling, have also emerged in several more countries including Central African Republic, Iraq, the DRC (alongside the larger CHF), Ethiopia, Somalia, and Indonesia, and previously in Angola and Liberia.

It should be noted that none of these inter-agency pooled funds substitutes for un-earmarked funds provided by donors directly to agencies, which remain the most flexible and fastest funds, available to new or changing crises almost instantly through internal channels (whereas any inter-agency fund requires some contractual steps to disburse). Good humanitarian donorship is best achieved by a dual track of continuing the generous provision of those funds and at the same time channelling support into inter-agency pooled funds where appropriate. Pooled funds and agencies with un-earmarked funds, for their part, fulfil their side of the bargain with detailed real-time information about the allocation of these funds

CERF funding in 2007

To consolidated appeals		
Burkina Faso (WA. CAP)	\$	1,796,080
Burundi	\$	8,500,000
Central African Republic	\$	4,478,703
Chad	\$	7,280,842
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	\$	36,587,128
Cote d'Ivoire	\$	6,176,753
Guinea (West Africa CAP)	\$	9,769,359
Liberia	\$	2,199,555
occ. Palestinian territories	\$	2,525,949
Congo, Republic of	\$	881,701
Somalia	\$	9,247,283
Sudan	\$	10,575,000
Timor-Leste	\$	1,090,993
Uganda	\$	7,000,000
Zimbabwe	\$	2,000,000
TOTAL		\$110,109,346
To flash appeals		
Bolivia	\$	2,000,000
Madagascar	\$	3,431,553
Mozambique	\$	11,162,981
TOTAL		\$ 16,594,534
To other emergencies		
TOTAL		\$ 59,554,784

(which FTS is able to show when given the information), followed by solid reporting that demonstrates the impact of the funds.*

Another issue with regard to pooled funds is the role of NGOs. CERF is prevented by its General Assembly mandate from funding NGOs directly. CHFs have no such constraint, but evaluations suggest that pooled funding decisions still show some preference for United Nations agencies. To ensure that these mechanisms do not divert resources from NGOs, thus threatening their capacity and undermining their crucial independent role in delivering aid and advocating for people in need, greater efforts should be made to balance fund allocations.

Some degree of earmarking will persist as long as it helps donors achieve visibility and accountability for their funds. Donors also like to make sure that the organisations and activities most important to them are well resourced. Moreover, pooled funding mechanisms are not yet ready, administratively or substantively, to handle a large proportion of humanitarian funding. Yet their successes and lessons learned to date argue for a prudent replication, carefully choosing the mechanism that addresses the most acute financing problems in each crisis and that is within the capacity of the organisation that manages the funds, and clearly defining its role in the funding scene.

FLASH APPEALS IN 2007

Flash appeals were seldom used before 2003, and indeed the underlying method was hardly codified. Now, there are seven flash appeals per year on average, in part because the tool is more developed and better known, but perhaps also due to an accelerating rhythm of natural disasters.

Four flash appeals have been launched to date in 2007: Bolivia, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zambia, all for floods and/or cyclone damage. (Flash appeals for drought relief in Swaziland and for floods in Pakistan are expected in July 2007.) Funding response to date ranges from 74% of requirements for Madagascar to 4% for Zambia. CERF contributed a total of \$16.6 million to each except Zambia.

* However it is a paradox of such inter-agency pooled funds that, mainly due to accountability concerns stemming from their novelty, they are channelled to agencies under tightly earmarked conditions.

	Appeal launch date	Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet requirements (\$)
Bolivia Floods	22 February 2007	12,137,941	4,769,556	39%	7,368,385
Madagascar Floods and Cyclones	15 March 2007	19,466,803	14,366,935	74%	5,099,868
Mozambique Floods and Cyclone	12 March 2007	37,619,682	24,719,325	66%	12,900,357
Zambia Floods	27 March 2007	8,852,453	397,787	4%	8,454,666

The critical issue in these flash appeals was the time it took first to decide whether to activate the flash appeal procedure, then to develop and launch them. Each of the three southern Africa flood appeals were launched more than a month after the floods reached critical stage. (The Bolivia country team, by contrast, finalised its appeal within a week of the floods.) Unlike appeals for chronic crises, flash appeals usually occur where country teams are development-oriented and lack humanitarian expertise and experience (even in disaster-prone countries), and have a Resident Coordinator instead of a HC. These country teams need support to respond on time and up to standard. Increasingly, that support may come



Vilanculos, Mozambique / 2007 © EC/ECHO/François Goemans

from global cluster leads and from IASC surge staff. But the prerequisite is the decision to proceed with an appeal. In Zambia, the decision was delayed because of the difficulty in gathering evidence to support it – even rapid needs assessments were difficult in the remote flooded region. In Madagascar, the decision was made early, but appeal preparation was slowed by debates about how to incorporate response to chronic food insecurity in the south, a separate crisis that had recently

deteriorated to cause acute malnutrition rates over the emergency threshold. In Mozambique, there was an expectation that the Government's response capacity (much enhanced in recent years since the catastrophic floods of 2000) would suffice. There was also some hesitation due to the Government's discomfort to Mozambique being the subject of an international appeal. Nonetheless, General Assembly Resolution 46/182 requires the United Nations to organise itself in a coherent and comprehensive manner in any situation requiring an inter-agency response. Unsurprisingly, the late appeals attracted little funding that was not already available; and more importantly, response has not been proportional to the scale required. To avoid such delays, the IASC will more systematically support Resident Coordinators to make a quick decision about whether a flash appeal is

necessitated, and (perhaps increasingly through global cluster leads) will support the appeal development process on the ground.

CAP FUNDING TO DATE IN 2007

mid-year	Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet requirements
2003	\$5.3 billion	\$1.8 billion	33%	\$3.6 billion
2004	\$3.0 billion	\$0.7 billion	23%	\$2.3 billion
2005	\$5.0 billion	\$2.4 billion	48%	\$2.6 billion
2006	\$4.8 billion	\$1.7 billion	36%	\$3.1 billion
2007	\$4.4 billion	\$1.9 billion	43%	\$2.5 billion

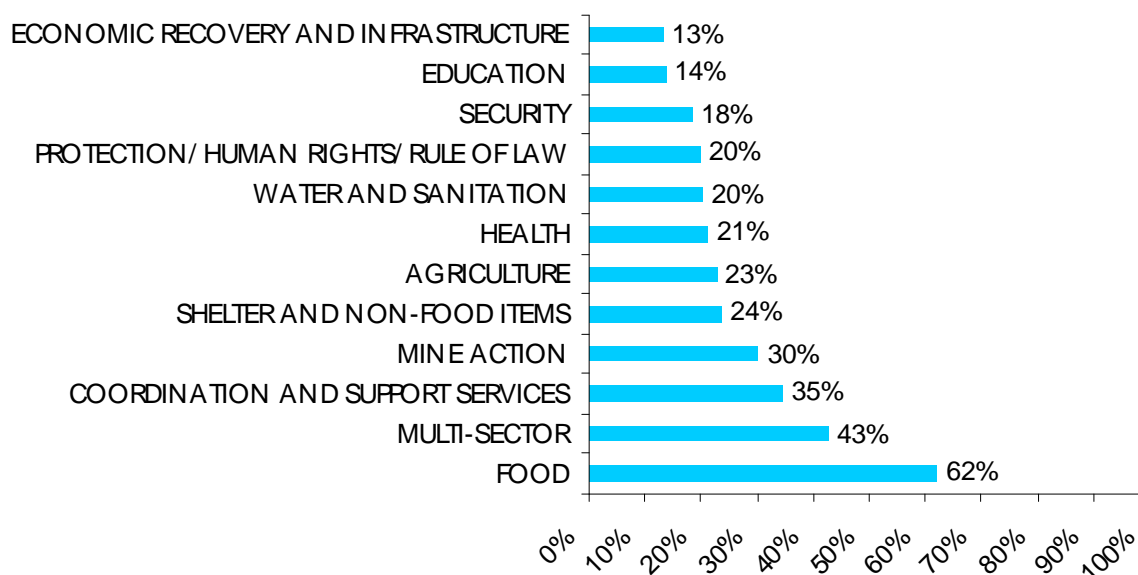
Appeal funding as of June 2007 is incrementally better than at previous mid-year reviews. Overall funding stands at \$1.9 billion, or 43% of requirements. This is better in percentage terms than any mid-year since 2003 (except 2005, when aggregate figures were boosted by extensive Tsunami funding). Part of this mid-year funding improvement can be attributed to CERF funding to chronic under-funded crises: CERF has contributed \$127 million in 2007 to date to consolidated and flash appeals, equalling 3% of global CAP requirements. However, even without the CERF, donor performance amounts to 40% of requirements, better than most preceding years.

Significant unevenness persists among crises and appeals, even with the CERF's levelling effect in targeting the least funded crises. Among consolidated appeals in 2007, funding in relation to requirements ranges from highs of 62% for Burundi and 60% for Chad to lows of 20% for Liberia, 27% for Côte d'Ivoire, and 29% for the occupied Palestinian territories. Support for the least-funded appeals in 2007 is marginally better than at mid-2006, when the three least-funded appeals (Horn of Africa, Sudan, and Burundi) were at 15%, 24%, and 25% respectively. The improvement at mid-2007 may be partly attributed to the CERF, which allocated funds to Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and the DRC (among others) as chronic under-funded crises. But broadly speaking, the gap between best-funded and least-funded crises is as wide as ever. The table of key statistics (p. v) shows that the humanitarian indicators for the least-funded crises are generally at least as severe as those for the better-funded.

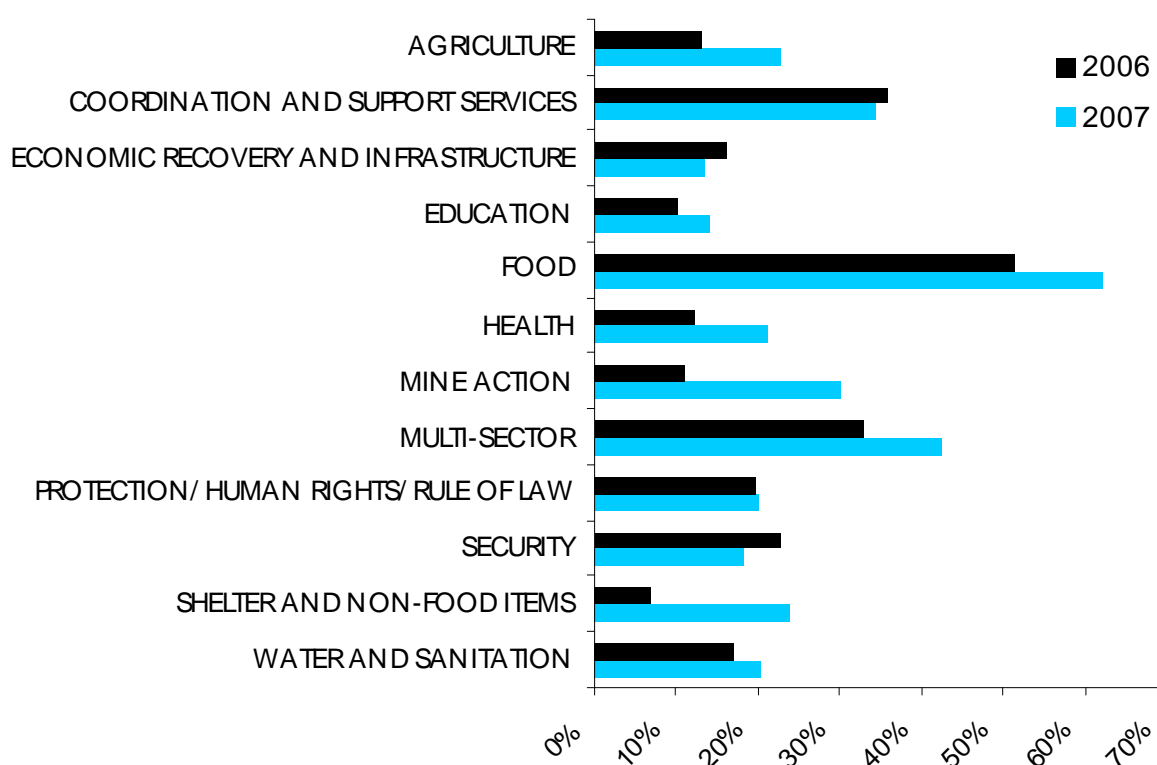
CAPs and FAs 2007: funding as % of requirements	
Zambia Flash Appeal	4%
Liberia	20%
Cote d'Ivoire	27%
occupied Palestinian territory	29%
Democratic Republic of Congo	32%
Republic of Congo	32%
West Africa	38%
Bolivia Flash Appeal	39%
Great Lakes Region	39%
Somalia	42%
Timor-Leste	46%
Central African Republic	48%
Sudan Work Plan*	49%
Zimbabwe	51%
Uganda	54%
Chad	60%
Burundi	62%
Mozambique Flash Appeal	66%
Madagascar Flash Appeal	74%
* (Humanitarian Action Component)	
Grand Total:	43%

Similarly, unevenness persists in funding among sectors, ranging from 62% (food) to 13% for economic recovery and infrastructure and 14% for education. However these imbalances are slightly less marked than at mid-2006, when the least-funded sectors (shelter and NFI, education, mine action) were only 7%, 10%, and 11% funded respectively.*

2007 CAP funding per sector as % of requirements at mid-year



CAP funding per sector as % of requirements at mid-year, 2007 vs. 2006



* Some of this apparent levelling in 2007 may be due to better information sharing by agencies receiving flexible funds regarding which sectors they are allocating the funds to.

On the positive side, where CAPs exist, they are reflecting the bulk of humanitarian funding. Measuring funding for projects counted in each consolidated or flash appeal as a percentage of overall humanitarian funding for each emergency, the average in 2007 to date is 84%, with a high of 97% for Uganda and Burundi and lows of 60% for the Zimbabwe CAP and 48% and 42% respectively for the Bolivia and Zambia flash appeals. Although the percentages would be slightly lower if donors and recipients shared all non-CAP funding information with FTS, this nonetheless indicates that CAPs are generally successful in serving as a comprehensive barometer of funding for each crisis, and that the process is becoming more inclusive – a long-standing objective.

CONCLUSIONS

The CAP is subject to constant improvements, and reflects the emerging achievements of humanitarian reform. An area where further improvement is clearly needed is the selection of projects for CAPs, and prioritisation among those projects. Stronger leadership by the HC, as well as the cluster leads, is a prerequisite for better CAPs – hence CAP improvement is intertwined with humanitarian reform.

A key finding in this Mid-Year Review is that delayed commitment of funds is still persistent and pervasive problem in the CAP. Moreover, large inequities persist among crises, and among sectors within crises. Implementation of agreed response plans is often patchy and erratic as a result. In response to this Mid-Year Review, donors are invited to accelerate funding and commit the remainder of their envelopes, and to seek additional appropriations for crises that remain gravely under-funded. For their part, HCs and country teams that did not use the Mid-Year Review as an occasion to re-examine the projects proposed in their CAPs to ensure that each deserves to be 100% funded can still revise and prioritise their portfolio of proposals and funding needs at any time, and should do so, to ensure that donors are directed to the most urgent projects.

The CERF, CHFs and Emergency Response Funds have shown potential to play a role in achieving more equitable and rapid responses to emergencies. As donors fulfil their commitment to provide a greater part of their funding on more flexible terms, the humanitarian system needs to build its own capacity to manage pooled funds, and to develop the role of humanitarian financing innovations strategically. Donor coordination within an emergency – conferring in a ‘virtual pool’ to cover needs equitably – can achieve many of the benefits of pooled funding.

The procedure for developing flash appeals needs to be activated without delay in the aftermath of a disaster that requires an inter-agency response. Global cluster leads and the IASC will provide active support to country teams in order to speed up this process and ensure timely humanitarian response and funding.

Projects in the CAP account for 84% of all humanitarian aid to CAP countries, evincing the fact that the CAP remains central to the successful coordination of humanitarian action and funding.

CAP funding as % of total humanitarian funding per crisis in 2007

Bolivia Flash Appeal	48%
Burundi	97%
Central African Republic	95%
Chad	92%
Cote d'Ivoire	95%
Democratic Republic of Congo	85%
Great Lakes Region	95%
Liberia	62%
Madagascar Flash Appeal	88%
Mozambique Flash Appeal	66%
occupied Palestinian territory	86%
Republic of Congo	95%
Somalia	79%
Sudan	84%
Timor-Leste	88%
Uganda	97%
West Africa	94%
Zambia Flash Appeal	42%
Zimbabwe	60%
* (Humanitarian Action Component)	
Total	84%

Following are summaries of the situation in each crisis with a consolidated appeal in 2007.



BURUNDI

Implementation of the ceasefire signed last year with the last remaining rebel group, the Palipehutu-FNL has been difficult, and tensions remain high in the northeast of the country, but it has allowed a certain space for political and social activity. In recognition of the changed circumstances, and in consultation with the Government, a United Nations Integrated Office (BINUB) replaced the United Nations peacekeeping mission in January 2007 and will support the government in core security and governance areas.

The Peace-Building Commission, set up in 2006 to sustain donor and international attention to countries emerging from conflict, selected Burundi as one of its first two focus countries. At a Donors Conference held on May 24/25 pledges of over US\$650 million were made to initiate the Priority Action Plan for the Government's recently adopted Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, endorsed by the World Bank. Despite these positive developments however, humanitarian challenges remain due to extreme structural poverty, weak Government institutions, and a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons who, if and when they return, can be expected to put significant strain on limited resources.

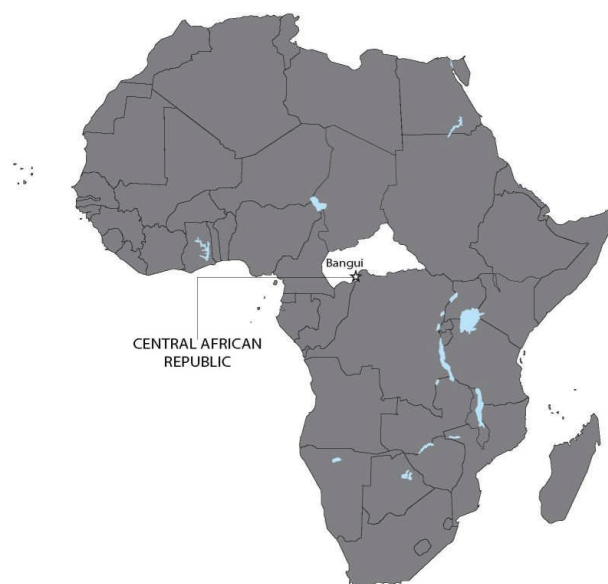
Torrential rains in November/December 2006 and January 2007 ruined crops and compounded an already existing food deficit, and also led to some localised flooding and displacements. The World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) along, with Government and NGO partners, provided food and agriculture assistance to close to 1 million people, and timely interventions in key sectors such as water, sanitation and health averted a longer term food and health crisis.

No conflict-related displacement within the country has been reported since the ceasefire, but displacement of populations remains a pressing concern. There are still 100,000 IDPs, and some 350,000 refugees remain outside of the country, most of them in Tanzania, and harsh economic conditions in Burundi have resulted in a low repatriation figures: only 45,000 returned in 2006 and about 4,000 to June 2007. UNHCR has as a result revised its estimates for 2007 from 75,000 to 60,000 expected returnees. In addition,



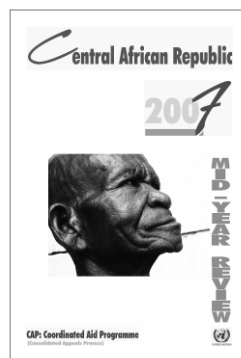
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the increasing number of Burundians with no official status that are being expelled by Tanzania is of great concern. Some 2,000 have been registered by the Government since the beginning of 2007.



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic continued to deteriorate in the first half of 2007. In spite of two agreements between the government and militant groups, and isolated pockets where violence has decreased, violence committed by national forces, militant groups and criminal gangs has led to increased displacement which, in turn, has resulted in an increased need for protection and humanitarian assistance. An additional 42,000 people have been internally displaced in CAR since the launch of the 2007 CAP, and more than 2,600 Sudanese refugees from Darfur have sought refuge in northeast CAR. This exacerbates an already fragile situation.



Violence is worst in the northwest. A single incident of attack and counter-attack in Ngaoundaye, on the border with Cameroon and Chad, led between 3,000 and 3,500 to flee into the bush. It was near Ngaoundaye that an international volunteer with MSF was tragically killed on June 11. In the northeast, rebels attacked the town of Birao in November 2006 and again in March 2007. Two days of fighting in March are estimated to have displaced more than 90% of the population, roughly 70% of houses were estimated to have been burnt and food stocks were destroyed.

While the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate, there are some positive developments. New international NGOs continue to establish a presence in CAR; whereas in December 2006 there were five INGOs, as of June 07 there are 14. Significant improvements have been made in the area of coordination, such that membership in the Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team membership rose from 17 to over 30 in the first half of 2007. United Nations agencies are enhancing their presence in northern CAR and NGOs are arriving in the country to provide protection and assistance. Funding for humanitarian action in CAR has continued to increase during the first half of 2007, partly as a consequence of important contributions from the CERF. CAR is receiving unprecedented donor support, but much remains to be done.

While the CHAP for 2007, the level of activities have increased in response to heightened levels of conflict, more internally displaced persons, resulting in augmented needs to protection and humanitarian assistance. For the remainder of 2007, the humanitarian community in CAR will maintain the four

Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

strategic priorities defined in the 2007 CAP: promoting human security, protecting and assisting IDPs, reinforcing local and national capacities, and integrating coordination mechanisms.

Requirements

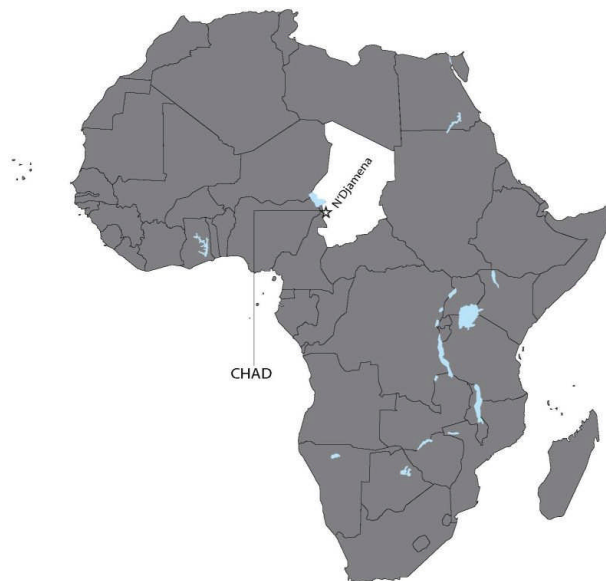
Sectors	Original requirements <i>A</i>	Revised requirements <i>B</i>	Commitments/Contributions/Carryover <i>C</i>	% Covered <i>C/B</i>	Unmet requirements <i>B-C</i>	Uncommitted pledges
AGRICULTURE	4,730,610	3,827,343	3,690,768	96%	136,575	--
COORDINATION AND SERVICES SUPPORT	4,492,339	11,971,800	5,029,115	42%	6,942,685	--
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	5,178,297	3,095,447	925,000	30%	2,170,447	--
EDUCATION	1,657,109	2,036,959	1,278,518	63%	758,441	--
FOOD	9,602,108	35,389,918	19,709,872	56%	15,680,046	--
HEALTH	13,033,965	13,451,171	3,754,682	28%	9,696,489	--
MULTI-SECTOR	3,391,446	6,391,759	2,792,291	44%	3,599,468	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,558,401	4,703,092	1,340,617	29%	3,362,475	500,000
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	672,043	0%	-672,043	--
SECURITY	1,021,682	510,841	253,750	50%	257,091	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	775,750	1,572,310	692,721	44%	879,589	--
WATER AND SANITATION	3,078,980	3,370,601	981,982	29%	2,388,619	--
GRAND TOTAL	49,520,687	86,321,241	41,121,359	48%	45,199,882	500,000

Some basic facts about the Central African Republic

➤ Population	4,200,000 persons (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	193 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	39.4 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	44% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$350 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	66.6% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	75% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	212,000 (4.8%)(MYR 2007)
➤ Refugees	18,200 (UNHCR Global Appeal 2007)
	71,685 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.353: 172 nd of 177 – low
Also:	
➤ CAR has the world's highest maternal mortality rate (1,355 per 100,000 live births); every five hours, a woman dies of childbirth-related causes.	

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CHAD

The situation in Chad and along the Sudan/Chad/CAR borders has become more and more volatile during the past six months. As a result, the humanitarian situation in eastern Chad has deteriorated. The upsurge of violence during the first half of 2007 has resulted in new displacements and bigger humanitarian needs and challenges. Fighting in CAR has led to the flight of an estimated 44,000 refugees into Chad, bringing the refugee caseload to some 280,000 Sudanese and Central Africans.

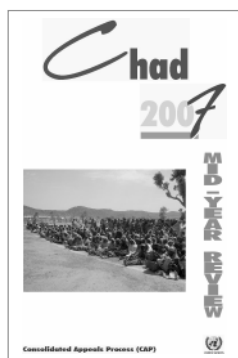
Upheavals within Chad itself have caused seen the recent displacement of an additional 70,000 Chadians, bringing the total number of IDPs in the east of the country to 150,000. These developments have placed increasing pressure on natural resources and stressed host communities. It has also led to a deterioration of water and sanitation conditions in and around IDP sites and camps, an increase in water-borne diarrhoeal diseases culminating in an outbreak of Hepatitis E in the Goz Beida district.

Despite shortfalls in funding and growing insecurity, humanitarian organisations have been able to respond to the needs of new IDPs. Humanitarian assistance has resulted in a marked reduction of morbidity, mortality and malnutrition rates, with an average Global Acute Malnutrition currently less than 5%. These achievements come despite continued constraints and challenges.

Rising insecurity and access restrictions have created a rapidly worsening humanitarian situation, in particular in the sector of protection. Current trends indicate a significant worsening of the security situation compared to last year. If true, this is cause for concern, as in 2006 more than 40 humanitarian vehicles were carjacked. In addition, logistical constraints and a poor road network make access to affected populations difficult. The lack of operational partners with adequate capacity and resources is an additional compounding factor in responding to events.

The increase in the number of IDPs makes the need for a better integration of humanitarian action with longer-term development strategies, the

enhancement of local capacity, and improved access by populations in need to basic social services even more urgent. It is critical to reduce the competition and tension that can arise between displaced populations and host communities over natural resources. In order to improve the quality of



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the humanitarian response, needs analysis and coordination among sectors / clusters must also improve during the second half of this year.

The humanitarian strategy defined in the CAP 2007 remains valid, as does the strategy regarding the provision of assistance and protection for IDPs which was included in last April's CAP revision. In line with the overall objectives outlined in the CAP, the goals of the second half of 2007 will be to continue to provide assistance for 150,000 IDPs, 44,000 CAR refugees, and 236,000 Sudanese refugees; increase support to host populations; and address new influxes of IDPs and refugees should they occur.

Funding status at mid-year

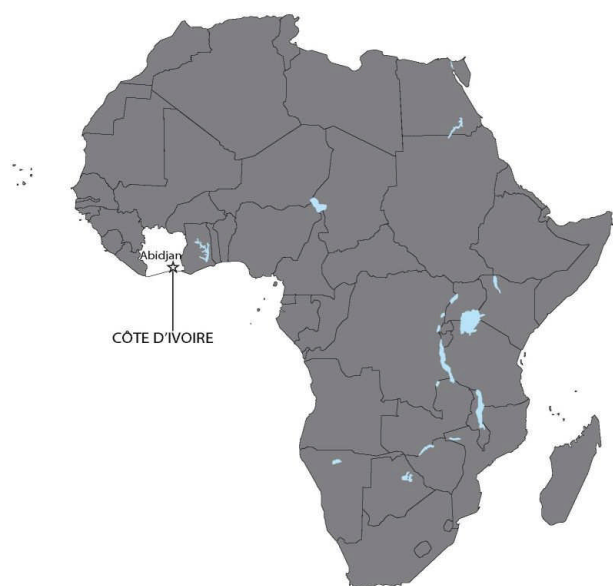
Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	3,509,000	5,239,055	931,280	18%	4,307,775	--
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,121,661	16,633,329	7,807,787	47%	8,825,542	513,834
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,935,000	1,935,000	--	0%	1,935,000	--
EDUCATION	6,371,850	8,952,000	1,060,178	12%	7,891,822	--
FOOD	62,185,162	78,624,419	65,465,323	83%	13,159,096	--
HEALTH	5,628,050	21,954,767	8,971,360	41%	12,983,407	--
MULTI-SECTOR	75,558,191	81,095,567	50,767,290	63%	30,328,277	5,635,356
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,881,750	5,653,460	938,699	17%	4,714,761	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	13,402	0%	-13,402	6,007,905
SECURITY	387,000	431,376	--	0%	431,376	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	231,250	669,244	437,994	65%	231,250	--
WATER AND SANITATION	5,855,531	16,298,751	5,084,264	31%	11,214,487	1,180,000
GRAND TOTAL	170,664,445	237,486,968	141,477,577	60%	96,009,391	13,337,095

Some basic facts about Chad

Some basic facts about Chad	
➤ Population	10,300,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	208 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	43.7 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	35% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$400 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	58% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	150,000 (1.7%) (MYR 2007)
➤ Refugees	280,000 Sudanese and CAR (MYR 2007)
	➤ In-country
	➤ Abroad
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	36,300 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	3/3 (most severe rank)
	0.368: 171 st of 177

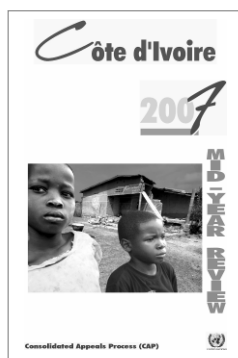
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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement on 4 March between President Laurent Gbagbo and *Forces Nouvelles* leader Guillaume Soro opened a new window of opportunity for the restoration of peace, reunification of the country and the holding of elections in Côte d'Ivoire. The Government's roadmap following the agreement is being implemented despite some serious delays, and the overall economic profile of the country is relatively encouraging. However, the return of displaced persons, the slow redeployment of administrative structures back to former rebel-held areas, poor basic social services, and land and nationality disputes all have the potential to be major threats to social cohesion, stability and the fragile peace process. Owing to the significant changes in the political context, the most likely scenario agreed upon during the mid-year review of the CAP was of a progressive return to peace and rule of law, with sectoral and geographically localised humanitarian needs.



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On the humanitarian front, it is imperative that humanitarian and development actors adopt flexible and complimentary mechanisms to adequately respond to the current humanitarian needs and emerging recovery and development requirements. In this regard, the humanitarian community used the Mid-Year Review to introduce 10 projects which focus on identifying and responding to current humanitarian and protection needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and other vulnerable communities, including host communities in both displacement and return areas.

Appealing agencies revised their project proposals both in terms of funding requirements and relevance to correspond to the current post-crisis context determined by the Peace Agreement. Funding requirements in the sector of health, water and sanitation and education were significantly reviewed to reflect current humanitarian needs. However, in the event of massive population movements resulting in a new humanitarian emergency, especially in the impoverished zones, a flash appeal would be considered. This implies maintaining the heightened state of preparedness, including the capacity to respond rapidly to the diverse needs generated also from the neighbouring countries facing crisis.

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Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	3,009,931	2,867,937	1,140,674	40%	1,727,263	--
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,994,595	4,194,595	2,039,161	49%	2,155,434	--
EDUCATION	5,189,370	2,613,500	821,250	31%	1,792,250	--
FOOD	--	13,870,271	--	0%	13,870,271	--
HEALTH	18,991,017	9,564,773	3,926,885	41%	5,637,888	--
MULTI-SECTOR	7,339,340	7,339,340	2,241,308	31%	5,098,032	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	13,991,140	8,664,254	2,722,543	31%	5,941,711	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	--	0%	--	--
WATER AND SANITATION	3,865,060	2,374,129	1,088,477	46%	1,285,652	--
GRAND TOTAL	56,380,453	51,488,799	13,980,298	27%	37,508,501	--

Some basic facts about Côte d'Ivoire

Some basic facts about Côte d'Ivoire	
➤ Population	18,800,000 persons (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	195 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	45.9 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	13% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$870 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	14.8% (WHOSIS 2005)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	84% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	709,230 (4.6%) (West Africa MYR 2007)
➤ Refugees	10 – 15,000 Liberians (MYR 2007)
	➤ In-country
	➤ Abroad
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	27,288 Ivorians (UNHCR 2007)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	3/3 (most severe rank)
	0.421: 164 th of 177 – low (UNDP HDR 2006)

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The first semester of 2007 has been an eventful period for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Among the positive developments is the constitution of all major governmental institutions following the democratic elections in November 2006. However, the violent outbreaks in Bas Congo Province and Kinshasa and recurrent fighting between the FARDC (*Forces Armées Congolaises*) and various local and foreign rebel groups in the east of the country demonstrate the fragility of the post electoral process.

Since January 2007, some 250,000 persons have been forced into displacement by outbreaks of violence, and more than 1 million persons remain displaced mainly in eastern provinces. At the same time, relative calm and improvements of the security situation in the Province of Katanga and parts of Ituri district allowed saw the return of an estimated 611,000 IDPs since mid-2006. The first six months of 2007 also witnessed the voluntary return of some 21,000 Congolese refugees, mainly from Tanzania, the Republic of Congo and Zambia, to the provinces of South Kivu, Katanga and Equateur.

Humanitarian needs country remain high, and the factors aggravating the humanitarian situation have not changed much since 2006. Acute crises deriving from localised armed conflict, sudden onset natural disasters and climatic changes continue to affect civilian populations. Chronic crises related to the widespread food insecurity and lack of basic infrastructure, weak health services and limited access to potable water are among the challenges to which humanitarians must respond. The protection of civilians is also a major concern, and levels of sexual and gender-based violence are unprecedented.

In addition to the humanitarian situation in the east, humanitarian and transition needs are also significant in western provinces such as Equateur, Kasais, and Orientale Provinces. Although the population of these areas was spared from armed conflict, several evaluation missions have revealed critical rates of malnutrition and extreme vulnerabilities.

No significant additional resources are required for the 2007 Humanitarian Action Plan. The humanitarian community will continue its current strategy to support the millions of Congolese affected by the current crises, with the following priorities for the next six months: emergency response; protection of civilians; return and reintegration; and the need to increase access to vulnerable populations.

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As the humanitarian strategy for DRC has not changed and objectives remain the same, no revision of humanitarian requirements is requested for the mid-year review. The original total requirement for the DRC 2007 Humanitarian Action Plan was of \$687 million. As of early June, the Action Plan had received \$166,457,935 (24%) through official and private donors, plus the CERF.

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	--	--	54,569,266	0%	-12,272,001	--
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	100,826,945	100,826,945	14,741,553	15%	86,085,392	--
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	29,307,000	29,307,000	1,003,125	3%	28,303,875	--
EDUCATION	26,851,844	26,851,844	2,571,347	10%	24,329,756	--
FOOD	196,215,562	196,215,562	68,605,652	35%	127,609,910	--
HEALTH	123,703,771	123,703,771	13,274,292	11%	110,429,479	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	66,737,985	66,737,985	9,477,007	14%	57,260,978	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	91,406,795	0%	-76,835,954	9,210,526
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	43,017,000	43,017,000	6,470,847	15%	36,546,153	--
WATER AND SANITATION	99,931,000	99,931,000	6,126,527	6%	93,804,473	--
GRAND TOTAL	686,591,107	686,591,107	211,329,046	32%	475,262,061	9,210,526

Some basic facts about the Democratic Republic of the Congo

➤ Population	61,200,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	205 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	44 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	74% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$120 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	54% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	1,121,979 (1.8%) (MYR 2007)
➤ Refugees	200 373 (MYR 2007)
➤ In-country	322,562 (MYR 2007)
➤ Abroad	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	0.391: 167 th of 177 – low
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	
Also:	
➤ The acute malnutrition global rate of children under 5 is 16%, chronic malnutrition is 38%	
➤ The maternal mortality rate of 1,289/100,000 live births is one of the highest in the world with 36,000 maternal deaths per year.	
➤ An estimated 111 million cases of malaria a year: 43% of these affect children under seven	
➤ SGBV levels are horrendous: In Ituri Province alone, 2,311 cases were registered in January-April 2007 (25 cases per day).	

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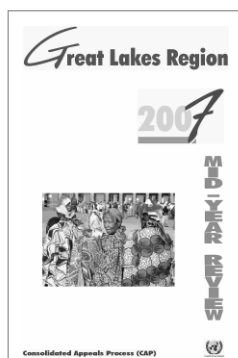


GREAT LAKES REGION

In December 2006, United Nations agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organisations launched the Consolidated Appeal for the Great Lakes Region with the aim of providing essential humanitarian support services and multi-country assistance to affected populations in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

The 2007 CHAP emphasised that despite the emerging transition in the region, high levels of humanitarian need and vulnerability persist for millions of people as the result of conflict and insecurity, diseases, and climatic hazards. In addition, transition in itself poses new humanitarian challenges in relation to population return, the restoration of land and property, the rehabilitation of infrastructure, the resumption of basic services, and the protection of human rights. Not only are humanitarian needs implicit but a failure to meet these needs could undermine the regions significant gains in peace and stability.

In the second half of 2007, the stakeholders in the Great Lakes CAP aim to continue to support those most in need in the region by contributing to country-level response, providing cross-border and multi-country assistance and by responding to gaps where they exist at country level. Working groups and agencies will continue to monitor the humanitarian context in the region and identify priority activities in regional level humanitarian response.



Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	4,720,085	4,720,085	2,594,000	55%	2,126,085	--
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,485,662	2,485,662	280,898	11%	2,204,764	--
EDUCATION	2,857,178	2,857,178	--	0%	2,857,178	--
FOOD	54,512,000	59,000,724	29,459,740	50%	29,540,984	--
HEALTH	1,330,010	1,330,010	--	0%	1,330,010	--
MULTI-SECTOR	13,822,218	16,130,960	3,624,531	22%	12,506,429	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	4,423,492	5,286,769	140,000	3%	5,146,769	--
GRAND TOTAL	84,150,645	91,811,388	36,099,169	39%	55,712,219	

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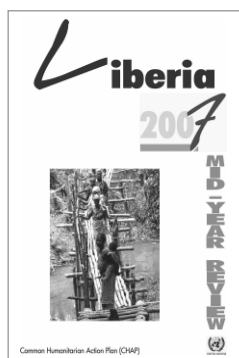
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LIBERIA

(The full Mid-Year Review of the Liberia Common Humanitarian Action Plan will be completed in July 2007.)



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Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	10,700,000	10,700,000	2,199,555	21%	8,500,445	--
EDUCATION	3,536,000	3,536,000	--	0%	3,536,000	--
HEALTH	43,703,000	43,703,000	--	0%	43,703,000	--
MULTI-SECTOR	32,265,201	32,265,201	16,013,382	50%	16,251,819	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	20,628,960	20,628,960	5,688,597	28%	14,940,363	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	--	--	--	100,000
WATER AND SANITATION	5,958,152	5,958,152	--	0%	5,958,152	--
GRAND TOTAL	116,791,313	116,791,313	23,901,534	20%	92,889,779	100,000

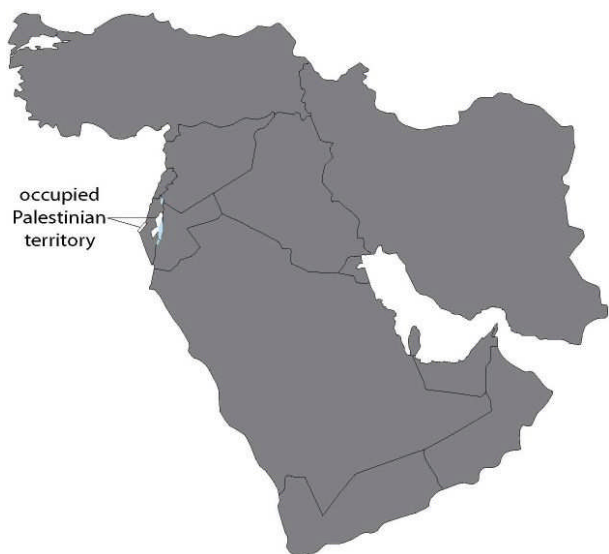
Some basic facts about Liberia

Some basic facts about Liberia		
➤	Population	3,500,000 (UNFPA 2007)
➤	Under 5 mortality	235 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤	Life expectancy	42.5 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	50% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤	Gross national income per capita	\$130 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	39% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	IDPs (number and percent of population)	N/A
➤	Refugees	
	➤ In-country	16,240 (UNHCR 2007)
	➤ Abroad	160,548 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤	2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	N/A

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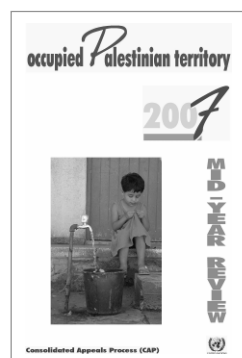
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

During the last six months, the root causes of the crisis in the oPt remained intact while some negative effects, such as increased restrictions on Palestinian movement, worsened. There was a sharp increase in internal Palestinian violence. Rocket attacks against Israel continued from Gaza as did reports of smuggling of weapons into Gaza by militants. The Israel Defence Forces conducted significant air strikes in the Strip and continued incursions into West Bank population centres in efforts to kill or arrest militants.

In early June, Palestinian factional fighting in Gaza reached new levels and Hamas militants seized de facto control of the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Authority (PA) President Mahmoud Abbas declared a state of emergency, dismissed the Prime Minister and installed an emergency government. These actions dissolved the Palestinian National Unity Government (NUG) that was formed in March.

It is still too early to evaluate the long-term effects of the collapse of the NUG and the constitutional crisis that has followed, with Hamas in Gaza purporting to continue governing the Gaza Strip despite the decisions taken by President Abbas. The immediate humanitarian concern is the ongoing closures of the Gaza crossings, which if continued into July may lead to food and supply shortages. However, given progress in opening some crossing for the supply of humanitarian goods, and given that the root causes of the underlying crisis have not changed, no major change is planned in this Mid-Year Review of the CAP. Sector working groups have concluded that the priority needs identified in the CAP remain valid, due to the lack of improvement in the humanitarian situation, limited access and the continuing PA fiscal crisis.

Despite these realities on the ground, the CAP remains only 29% funded. This MYR has resulted in a reduction of 7% (\$30 million) compared to the original requirements. The impact of under-funding of essential programmes will be felt by Palestinians throughout the oPt, in particular the agricultural, water and sanitation and economic/infrastructure sectors.



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Looking ahead ... the CAP enters its sixth year in 2008 – it is essential to plan for short-term emergency response ... alleviating poverty and supporting livelihoods, as well as to support the PA more actively in its efforts to achieve longer-term development objectives. Accordingly, CAP 2008 is

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likely to play a bridging role by serving (alongside other mechanisms) as a channel to fund humanitarian and recovery activities that are supportive of PA development and capacity building plans.

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements A	Revised requirements B	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover C	% Covered C/B	Unmet requirements B-C	Uncommitted pledges
AGRICULTURE	11,348,860	13,835,560	1,695,458	12%	12,140,102	1,151,316
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	14,159,082	15,159,082	9,437,121	62%	5,721,961	--
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	198,087,139	162,479,426	28,349,904	17%	134,129,522	--
EDUCATION	9,065,057	8,752,807	3,128,044	36%	5,624,763	--
FOOD	149,680,370	147,385,442	57,504,082	39%	89,881,360	--
HEALTH	35,653,117	40,254,613	16,863,482	42%	23,391,131	--
MULTI-SECTOR	--	125,868	125,868	100%	--	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,708,686	726,998	164,474	23%	562,524	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	5,589,304	0%	-5,589,304	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	--	2,000,000	--	0%	2,000,000	--
WATER AND SANITATION	34,989,471	33,886,225	1,556,021	5%	32,330,204	--
GRAND TOTAL	454,691,782	424,606,021	124,413,758	29%	300,192,263	1,151,316

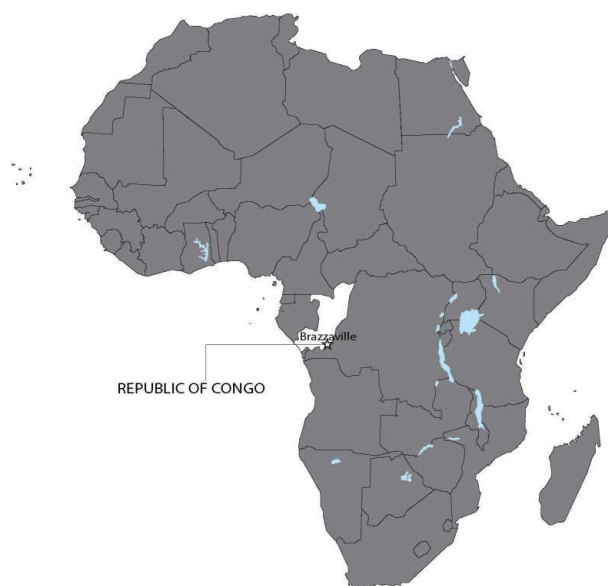
Some basic facts about the occupied Palestinian territories*

➤ Population	3,900,000 (UNFPA 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	23 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	72.7 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	16% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$1,230 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	8% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	24,500-57,000 (0.6% - 1.4%) (IDMC 2007)
➤ Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In-country ➤ Abroad
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.736: 100 th of 177 – medium
Also:	
➤ 34% of the population are food insecure (MYR 2007)	
➤ In 2006, 2.1 million Palestinians (65.8% of Palestinian households) were already living below the poverty line according to an income based definition of poverty. Poverty remained much higher in the Gaza Strip at 88% (MYR 2007)	

* Owing to political developments since 2006, economic statistics on the OPT present large uncertainty over their reliability and reflection of current circumstances.

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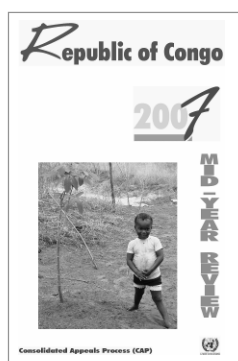
REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Although the Republic of Congo (RoC) possesses abundant natural resources such as oil and timber, half of its population still lives on less than a \$1 a day. National capacities are underdeveloped partly due to slow progress on political consolidation since the 2003 crisis, continuous tensions over the holding of legislative elections this summer, and the stalemate in disarming, demobilising and reintegrating the Ninja militias in the Pool region.

The immediate challenges for the humanitarian community are to reduce mortality, morbidity and under-nourishment rates, and to provide emergency medical services in order to cope with epidemics, regular outbreaks of cholera and Ebola being a particular source of concern. Basic social services also need strengthening through the provision of services, infrastructure and protection.

The humanitarian strategy for the next six months of 2007 will focus on projects of immediate impact which serve the basic needs of populations transitioning from emergency interventions to development activities. The projects concentrate on the following key sectors: health and nutrition, economic security, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection and basic education. The main objective of the humanitarian community is to save lives and to reduce vulnerabilities in order to lay the groundwork for future development oriented action.

The RoC CAP remains one of the most weakly funded with a current financing level of 32% (\$7,395,562) out of the \$28,081,486 originally requested. Out of the nine priority sectors listed in the CAP 2007 only four received funds, notably food security, multi-sector, non-specified sector, water and sanitation. In response to these shortcomings, the humanitarian actors have substantially modified the projects in the mid-year review and are soliciting an amount of \$18,558,482 for the period of July to December 2007.



Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	1,071,070	1,071,070	--	0%	1,071,070	--
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	275,625	275,625	--	0%	275,625	--
EDUCATION	1,444,296	1,444,296	--	0%	1,444,296	--
FOOD	12,838,611	6,795,434	4,285,937	63%	2,509,497	--
HEALTH	2,957,717	2,957,717	--	0%	2,957,717	--
MULTI-SECTOR	7,175,838	7,159,637	1,237,431	17%	5,922,206	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,197,440	1,197,440	--	0%	1,197,440	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	990,493	0%	-990,493	--
WATER AND SANITATION	1,120,889	2,002,590	881,701	44%	1,120,889	--
GRAND TOTAL	28,081,486	22,903,809	7,395,562	32%	15,508,247	--

Some basic facts about the Republic of Congo

➤ Population	4,200,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	108 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	52.3 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	33% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$950 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	42% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	7,800 (IDMC June 2007)
➤ Refugees	37,000 (MYR 2007)
➤ In-country	20,609 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ Abroad	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	0.520: 140 th of 177 – medium
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	
Also:	
➤ 4.2% of the population is HIV positive	
➤ The level of acute malnutrition is 26%	

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SOMALIA

Flooding cause large-scale displacement (estimated at 255,000) in December 2006, though most have since returned. Where floods did not destroy crops, the heavy rains improved crop yields. Around one million Somalis (including 400,000 IDPs) are now in need of assistance and protection for the next six months, as compared to the 1.8 million identified in August 2006.

However heavy fighting affected the country, especially Mogadishu, from which 400,000 people fled between February and April. Some 123,000 have since returned, but insecurity continues. Despite the 7pm to 5am curfew introduced by the Transitional Federal Government on 22 June to curb insecurity in Mogadishu, grenade and bomb attacks as well as assassinations continue. According to local reports, sixteen bomb explosions went off in the first two nights of the curfew. On 26 June, a roadside bomb explosion in the Bakara market killed five women, while on 27 June; two Ethiopian soldiers were killed as a military convoy hit a roadside bomb.

Unrest also continues in other areas of South/Central Somalia. In Baidoa, on 27 June, a hand grenade was thrown into a hotel injuring several people, the third such attack in Baidoa in June. Tensions also remain high in Kismayo following fighting on 22 June between Majerteen and Marehan sub-clan militia over control of the area; six people were reported dead and about 50 more injured in the attacks. On 27 June, parliamentarian and former Defence Minister, Barre Hirale (of the Marehan clan) survived a road side bomb as he was travelling in Bardere (Gedo).

While still a health concern, the acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak is being contained in areas where partners have access. According to WHO, between 1 January and 22 June 2007, 37,094 cases of clinically diagnosed AWD cases have been reported throughout the ten regions of South/Central Somalia, including 1,133 related deaths. Over the last month, in all ten regions, the trend shows a decrease in reported cases.

Reports have been received of winged locusts in Somaliland and Puntland; particularly in Sanag and Bari regions in recent days.



Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

The closure of the Kenya/Somali border continues to delay cross-border movement of relief supplies. Food belonging to WFP and CARE amounting to 8,500 metric tonnes and 25 metric tonnes of UNICEF UNIMIX supplementary food for malnourished children remain stuck at the Kenyan border unable to cross into Somalia. The consignments are intended for 140,000 beneficiaries in Bay and Gedo regions while the supplementary feeding for is intended for various affected locations in Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba and Bay regions. Gedo in particular, has been experiencing a persistent nutritional crisis for years with malnutrition rates of over 20%.

The Somalia CAP for 2007 is 42% funded, with unmet requirements of \$156 million. However this masks the unevenness across sectors, with the food sector fortunately 100% funded, but no other sector funded better than 50%.

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	35,024,628	32,245,986	2,267,400	7%	29,978,586	958,466
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	15,030,795	36,750,556	18,531,925	50%	18,218,631	--
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	23,617,763	30,543,763	1,000,000	3%	29,543,763	--
EDUCATION	7,892,736	8,588,945	--	0%	8,588,945	--
FOOD	64,967,929	60,286,769	60,640,389	101%	-353,620	--
HEALTH	31,137,157	34,214,986	2,569,545	8%	31,645,441	--
MINE ACTION	--	322,964	322,964	100%	0	--
MULTI-SECTOR	8,612,039	9,207,320	4,019,293	44%	5,188,027	1,675,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	20,129,938	21,149,801	1,903,812	9%	19,245,989	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	14,572,358	0%	-14,572,358	6,085,789
SECURITY	4,233,646	5,475,674	1,000,000	18%	4,475,674	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	17,340,500	20,749,443	4,639,690	22%	16,109,753	206,226
WATER AND SANITATION	9,125,693	9,495,382	1,925,847	20%	7,569,535	--
GRAND TOTAL	237,112,824	269,031,589	113,393,223	42%	155,638,366	8,925,481

Some basic facts about Somalia

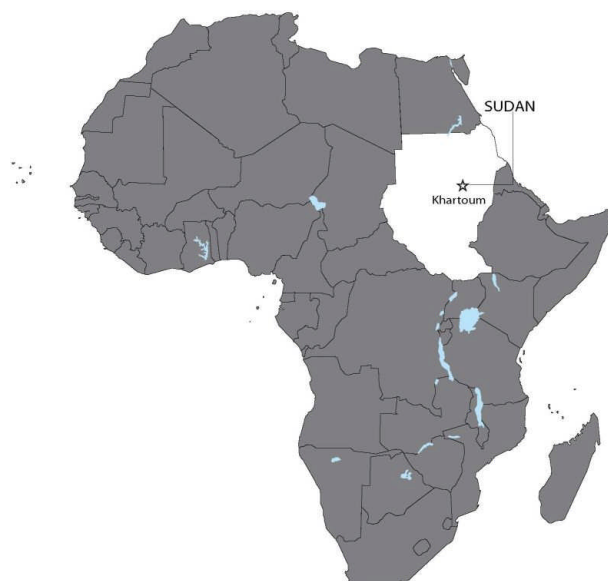
➤ Population	8,800,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	225 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	48 years (CAP Revision 2007)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	N/A
➤ Gross national income per capita	N/A
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	70% (CAP Revision 2007)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	400,000 (UNHCR 2007)
➤ Refugees	
➤ In-country	
➤ Abroad	464,253 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	N/A
Also:	
➤ According to preliminary results from UNICEF's 2006 MICS survey, maternal mortality rate is 1,013/100,000.	
➤ Approximately 43% of Somalis live below the poverty line.	

Most indicators for Somalia are estimates or are unavailable: few reliable studies have been conducted in recent years.

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SUDAN

The combination of an overwhelming level of underdevelopment, chronic poverty and decades of conflict and banditry leaves Sudan with the largest population in need of humanitarian assistance in the world. While humanitarian action remains a priority in conflict zones, in other more stable areas space is emerging for recovery and development actions.

Despite delays in implementation of key aspects of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, progress has been made in supporting peace in Sudan. Southern Sudan remains stable but tense, with humanitarian concerns remaining high on the agenda.

- Over 160,000 people were newly displaced as a result of continued widespread violence and conflict in Darfur during the first half of the year. At
- the same time, a high number of targeted attacks against humanitarian
- and their assets significantly reduced overall humanitarian access, with
- some 566,000 conflict-affected people currently out of reach. While a
- major humanitarian crisis continues to be averted, the Darfur humanitarian
- operation continues to be an uphill struggle with ever decreasing staffing
- levels and access, while at the same time facing an increasing caseload,
- leading to declining quality and consistency of aid operations.

- The 2007 United Nations and Partners Work Plan for Sudan further
- contributed to strengthening sectoral wide planning, priority setting, and
- coordinated response. To reinforce this work a dedicated Monitoring and
- Evaluation unit for the Work Plan was established at the end of 2006. (See
- www.unsudanig.org/workplan for Work Plan details).

- Two humanitarian funding mechanisms greatly contributed to filling the
- funding gaps in the 2007 Work Plan for Sudan. The CHF channelled \$133
- million, accounting for 17.5% of funding received by mid-year, and the
- CERF grant facility provided \$10.5 million.

Key humanitarian achievements:

- An estimated 8.7 million children (2.7million in Darfur) vaccinated against polio; total of 5.4 million children (1.3 million in Darfur) received the first round of Vitamin A supplementation;
- Demining clearance of 6 million sq metre of land and 1,068 km of road;
- Over 4 million people received food assistance and support with productive agricultural inputs;
- 1.17 million people were provided water rehabilitation of existing schemes; 319,000 people were provided water through construction of new schemes;
- 40,000 IDP and 35,000 refugee returnees were provided with non-food items (NFI) packages and transport assistance;
- In Darfur, an estimated 273,000 IDP households (36,000 IDP households newly displaced) in camps and 34,000 vulnerable rural, host and other extremely vulnerable groups received targeted NFI distributions. 33,000 spontaneous returnee households received NFI assistance in their areas of return;
- In Darfur, over 51,000 primary school age children have access to quality basic education on account of 913 newly constructed/rehabilitated classrooms and 857 trained voluntary teachers.

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	64,144,343	66,003,111	26,287,073	40%	39,716,038	672,043
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	12,492,740	12,492,740	200,000	2%	12,292,740	--
EDUCATION	52,142,239	52,142,239	7,065,701	14%	45,076,538	--
FOOD	618,732,734	619,232,734	420,786,026	68%	198,446,708	397,351
HEALTH	177,683,398	177,683,398	31,632,495	18%	146,050,903	--
MINE ACTION	52,605,611	49,719,957	14,392,721	29%	35,327,236	1,970,000
MULTI-SECTOR	68,137,820	68,137,820	16,548,961	24%	51,588,859	--
PROTECTION	81,410,734	81,410,734	9,073,369	11%	72,337,365	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	54,005,519	0%	-54,005,519	1,366,120
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	44,713,337	44,713,337	8,126,320	18%	36,587,017	--
WATER AND SANITATION	87,685,885	87,685,885	23,821,277	27%	63,864,608	--
GRAND TOTAL	1,259,748,841	1,259,221,955	611,939,462	49%	647,282,493	4,405,514

Some basic facts about Sudan

Some basic facts about Sudan		
➤	Population	37,800,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤	Under 5 mortality	90 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤	Life expectancy	56.5 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	26% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤	Gross national income per capita	\$640 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	30% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	IDPs (number and percent of population)	4,465,000 (11%) (UNHCR 2007)
➤	Refugees	
	➤ In-country	369,000 (UNHCR 2007)
	➤ Abroad	683,311 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤	2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.516: 141 st of 177 – medium

Note: most health/nutrition figures in this table date from early in the crisis in Darfur, and may therefore now be unreflective of the current situation.

the current situation.

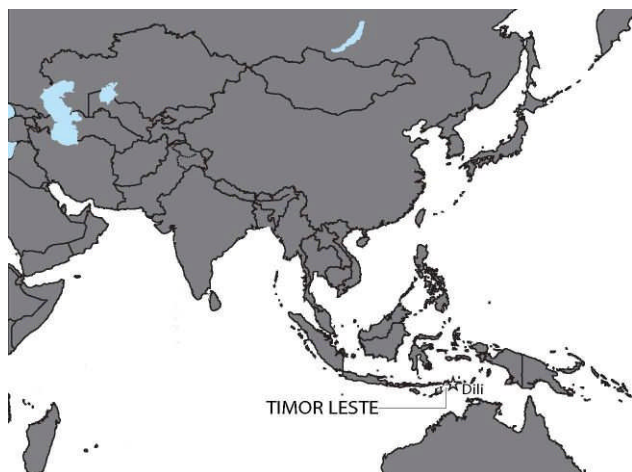
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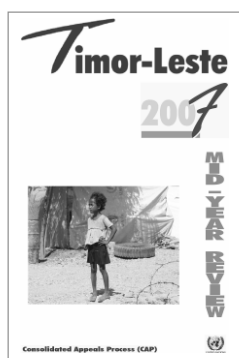
TIMOR-LESTE

Timor-Leste is one of the poorest countries in Asia, with high unemployment and poverty rates, an unstable economy heavily dependent on external factors, and where the situation for the most vulnerable has worsened over the last six months. As a young nation, Timor-Leste's nascent institutions continue to be constrained by a lack of capacity, and remain to a large extent reliant on external expertise resulting in important issues such as land and property legislation, establishment of social welfare systems, and the reform of the judiciary remaining unresolved. Against this backdrop, a fluctuating and significant part of the population (approximately 100,000) has remained displaced for a prolonged period – living either in poor conditions in camps or adding an extra burden to the already precarious living conditions of host families in Dili and in the Districts.

The humanitarian challenges linked to the prolonged IDP crisis – which has now lasted over one year – represent the most critical and visible part of much deeper issues at stake for Timor-Leste. There is hope that the recent presidential elections and the peacefully conducted parliamentary elections will lead to a better planning and use of Government resources and capacities to tackle the IDP crisis and thereby trigger a shift from a culture of assistance to one of national accountability, and from emergency aid to recovery and development, as soon as feasible.

The revised CHAP outlines the residual humanitarian needs until December 2007. The original \$17 million CAP requirements for January to June 2007 were met at 48% with over \$10 million committed. The current revision takes into account recent changes in the context and its impact on continued humanitarian needs in the first half of 2007. Overall requirements have increased by 26.8% between the first and second half of the year (a difference of approximately \$2.7 million). This increase is explained by a continuing deterioration of humanitarian conditions, the inclusion of a greater number of appealing humanitarian actors, in particular NGOs, and a renewed focus on previously neglected sectors including, shelter and protection. In addition, the appeal aims to begin core activities that will lay the foundations enabling the transition to early recovery.

The CAP aims to address the following key strategic priorities between July



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and December: continue addressing the immediate humanitarian needs of IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable populations; initiate programmes for the transition from emergency to early recovery; and support the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs with durable solutions.

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	2,005,000	3,775,270	1,090,993	29%	2,684,277	--
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	977,140	1,910,466	341,098	18%	1,569,368	--
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,350,360	2,367,564	132,712	6%	2,234,852	--
EDUCATION	165,000	590,950	0	0%	590,950	--
FOOD	5,974,178	13,000,895	10,540,475	81%	2,460,420	--
HEALTH	761,778	681,778	199,653	29%	482,125	--
MULTI-SECTOR	1,708,131	3,563,928	2,377,147	67%	1,186,781	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,827,345	3,382,079	666,417	20%	2,715,662	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	--	0%	--	--
SECURITY	117,998	66,667	--	0%	66,667	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	--	2,581,454	--	0%	2,581,454	--
WATER AND SANITATION	1,422,000	2,705,000	557,497	21%	2,147,503	--
GRAND TOTAL	16,308,930	34,626,051	15,905,992	46%	18,720,059	

Some basic facts about Timor Leste

Some basic facts about Timor-Leste		
➤	Population	1,100,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤	Under 5 mortality	61 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤	Life expectancy	56 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	9% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤	Gross national income per capita	\$600 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	42% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	IDPs (number and percent of population)	100,000 (9%) (IDMC June)
➤	Refugees	N/A
	➤ In-country	N/A
	➤ Abroad	251 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤	2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.512: 142 nd of 177 (medium)
Also:		
➤	A March – April 2007 WFP/FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission showed a reduction of 25-30% in crop production due to delayed rains, low rainfall and reduced cultivation due to seed shortages and locust infestation.	
➤	The maternal mortality rate is 860/100,000.	



Contact

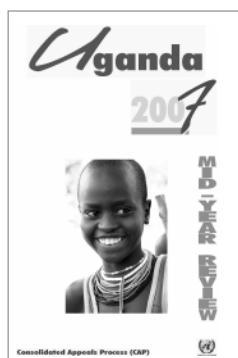
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UGANDA

A dramatic increase in security across northern Uganda, spurred by progress in the Juba Peace Talks, has accelerated the movement of displaced people out of camps. Nevertheless, approximately 1 million IDPs still remain in 120 camps waiting for more consistent signals that the conflict has come to an end and approximately 400,000 IDPs are in transit to new sites closer to their homesteads.

Poor social and humanitarian indicators continue to cast a long shadow, however. In many of the new sites there is an appalling lack of social services that cast doubts on the possibility of a durable solution, and in a worrying trend the prevalence in some districts of global acute malnutrition has increased from last year. Continuing insecurity has seen returnees in some areas having no or restricted access to their fields, with commensurate impacts upon their long-term self sufficiency.



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commit more resources to eastern districts. The 2007 CAP's overall requirements (from \$296 million to \$318 million) mostly reflect

Humanitarian operations now face a triple challenge: the need to provide continued assistance to IDPs in camps; increased interventions in new sites;; and improved recovery efforts for both return and transit areas. Overall, there is an obligation on the part of the humanitarian community to build a response that corresponds to the needs on the ground. This requires in particular improved assistance and protection in the underserved eastern districts, including Teso sub-region (particularly Katakwi and Amuria) and the entire Karamoja sub-region.

On a positive note, enhanced security in areas such as Acholi has allowed the cluster approach to expand its coverage and improve humanitarian response. However, there is growing concern about the humanitarian situation in transit and return areas in eastern Teso and Karamoja. In these areas, most of the clusters have not yet expanded their activities, and food scarcity as well as an absence of basic services are evident.

With the CAP 2007 funded at 54% of the revised funding requirements, the international community is demonstrating commitment to the ongoing humanitarian and human rights effort aimed at helping the people worst affected by conflict and violence. The Government should be encouraged to and to boost recovery and development efforts in the northern and north
crease in the 2007 CAP's overall requirements (from \$296 million to \$318
ie retroactive counting of funded projects not originally counted in the CAP. A

Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

total of \$172 million has been contributed or committed to date, leaving the total unmet requirements at \$145 million.

It should be stated that inadequate support at this critical juncture could hamper provision of basic services as well as the transition from relief, through early recovery to development. Uganda has an opportunity to move out of 20 years of conflict, but turning that opportunity into real, durable solutions will require the on-going commitment of all actors: the Government, the humanitarian community, and donors.

Funding status at mid-year

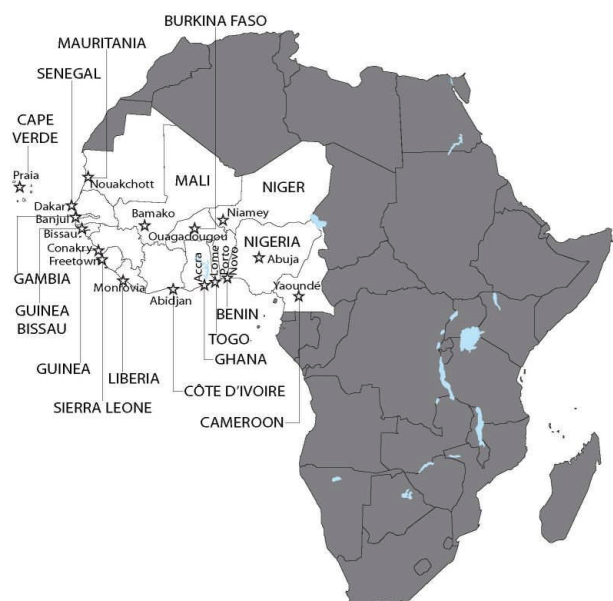
Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	19,744,800	20,209,380	5,516,516	27%	14,692,864	1,099,634
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	8,298,108	8,298,108	3,532,915	43%	4,765,193	--
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	7,888,499	9,397,893	3,142,075	33%	6,255,818	--
EDUCATION	18,508,139	17,908,417	2,345,556	13%	15,562,861	--
FOOD	127,179,477	134,985,987	95,208,298	71%	39,777,689	--
HEALTH	38,808,449	41,733,911	16,789,710	40%	24,944,201	174,080
MINE ACTION	5,292,215	5,811,285	1,626,725	28%	4,184,560	--
MULTI-SECTOR	17,949,014	25,261,679	12,071,080	48%	13,190,599	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	29,838,284	30,257,361	18,116,802	60%	12,140,559	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	864,990	0%	-864,990	--
SECURITY	300,000	300,000	--	0%	300,000	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	6,881,993	7,129,223	4,953,958	69%	2,175,265	--
WATER AND SANITATION	15,242,143	16,759,760	8,296,617	50%	8,463,143	--
GRAND TOTAL	295,931,121	318,053,004	172,465,242	54%	145,587,762	1,273,714

Some basic facts about Uganda

Some basic facts about Uganda	
➤ Population	31,000,000 persons (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	136 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	51.5 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	19% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$280 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	37.7% (rural 41.7/urban 12.2) (MDG 2002)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	40% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	1,600,000 (6.4%) (UNHCR 2007)
➤ Refugees	<div> <div>➤ In-country</div> <div>261,580 (UNHCR Global Appeal 2007)</div> <div>➤ Abroad</div> <div>21,752 (UNHCR June 2007)</div> </div>
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.502: 145 th of 177 – medium
Also:	
➤ Global acute malnutrition in Uganda is 7.1% (MYR 2007)	

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WEST AFRICA

Humanitarian partners in West Africa agreed this year to focus on three priority areas for humanitarian interventions namely; food security and nutrition, rapid response to health crises, and protection and population movements.

The efforts of regional and national humanitarian partners in these areas are slowly but steadily showing added value in terms of ensuring early detection of impending crises, strengthening preparedness and joint programming of response, and advocating in favour of neglected situations. These efforts have also been geared towards mobilising efficient and timely human and financial resources, reaching out to new actors, and sustaining policy dialogue with non-humanitarian partners.



Regional coordination within the framework of the West Africa CAP has not only ensured that emergency resources are most effectively used on life-saving activities, but has also endeavoured to provide the necessary exposure to development issues. This exposure should in turn allow humanitarian actors to engage in meaningful policy dialogue with non-humanitarian actors on ways to reduce poverty and maintain the disaster coping capacities of states, communities, households and individuals.

At a strategic level, as humanitarian reform progressively draws humanitarian partners into cluster leadership and cross-sector coordination, these new mechanisms will face a rising challenge in West Africa. This will be to ease the upcoming transition wherein the humanitarian community will progressively depart from a decade-old culture of coordinating humanitarian actions related to conflicts to a new, emerging, and very demanding role of coordinating humanitarian affairs to ensure that Member States, regional organisations and new actors are fully engaged in all types of disaster risk reduction, ranging from conflict to the mitigation of natural catastrophes.

This will require an evolution from the humanitarian response system which is usually based on addressing highly visible needs to a more livelihood-based approach which would continue to place rights to food, protection and health

for better human security, a prerequisite for durable development.

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Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	24,926,460	26,282,420	1,312,500	5%	24,969,920	1,092,896
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	14,029,260	18,043,506	6,449,021	36%	11,594,485	--
FOOD	125,026,018	153,752,001	86,468,436	56%	67,283,565	1,000
HEALTH	38,385,069	58,821,605	12,806,836	22%	46,014,769	2,000,000
MINE ACTION	0	286,125	--	0%	286,125	--
MULTI-SECTOR	91,596,988	63,280,054	19,011,493	30%	44,268,561	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	14,035,130	17,107,095	1,469,749	9%	15,637,346	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	328,947	0%	-328,947	670,000
WATER AND SANITATION	1,082,750	2,001,345	319,395	16%	1,681,950	--
GRAND TOTAL	309,081,675	339,574,151	128,166,377	38%	211,407,774	3,763,896

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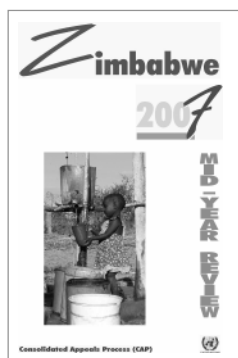
ZIMBABWE

The overall humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe has become increasingly challenging since the beginning of the year, and it is expected to further deteriorate throughout 2007. The situation continues to be characterised by the simultaneous presence of acute humanitarian needs and more protracted, chronic vulnerabilities, with a tendency of the two to be more closely interlinked. In many aspects the current situation resembles the “worst-case scenario” described in the appeal document. Every sector has reported either stable or growing humanitarian needs as part of the Mid-Year Review.

Food insecurity has sharply increased since the beginning of the year. The Government has declared 2007 as a year of drought, and an estimated 4.1 million people will be in need of food aid by the first quarter of 2008. While drought has devastated crops in many areas, Zimbabwe's overall production was also hampered by insufficient agricultural input and a crumbling irrigation system. While past droughts have caused hardship particularly in rural areas, urban vulnerability is now growing. Of further concern is the continued, serious decline in the health sector, with several strikes undertaken by doctors and nurses beginning late 2006 and continuing into the first half of 2007. A serious shortage of intravenous fluids has also developed, along with a more general shortage of essential drugs.

The continued deterioration in access to or provision of basic social services and infrastructure – coupled with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, unemployment rates currently standing at more than 80%, and an ongoing brain drain – is severely impacting the livelihoods and coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations. At the same time, accelerating inflation has additionally eroded the purchasing power of many households and communities. By May 2007, inflation had risen to 4,530%, compared to 1,593% in January 2007.

The ‘dual focus’ on relief and transitional support introduced in the 2007 Consolidated Appeal remains unchanged. In this context, the priorities for the next six months will be to save lives, enhance positive coping mechanisms and livelihoods, mitigate the impact of the worsening social environment on vulnerable populations, and ensure a comprehensive and coordinated



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response from national and international actors. However, the relative absence of comprehensive inter-agency assessments places limitations on planning and response. Therefore, a further revision of humanitarian priorities may happen once the results of the 2007 rural Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and other assessments are undertaken. (The full MYR for Zimbabwe will be published after the results of the seasonal ZimVAC are available.)

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements A	Revised requirements B	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover C	% Covered C/B	Unmet requirements B-C	Uncommitted pledges
AGRICULTURE	53,472,305	53,472,305	3,936,379	7%	49,535,926	268,817
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,966,242	2,966,242	2,404,590	81%	561,652	--
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	6,810,000	6,810,000	--	0%	6,810,000	--
EDUCATION	2,909,601	2,909,601	--	0%	2,909,601	--
FOOD	62,822,612	79,114,206	72,038,169	91%	7,076,037	--
HEALTH	24,550,239	24,550,239	7,414,462	30%	17,135,777	--
MULTI-SECTOR	36,415,350	46,461,314	22,671,404	49%	23,789,910	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	7,939,815	8,089,815	2,299,050	28%	5,790,765	--
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	1,409,253	0%	-1,409,253	--
SECURITY	50,260	50,260	--	0%	50,260	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	7,202,000	7,202,000	3,595,058	50%	3,606,942	--
WATER AND SANITATION	9,337,629	9,487,629	6,241,612	66%	3,246,017	--
GRAND TOTAL	214,476,053	241,113,611	122,009,977	51%	119,103,634	268,817

Some basic facts about Zimbabwe

➤ Population	13,200,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	132 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	35.5 years (WHO World Health Report 2006)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	47% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$350 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	56.1% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	19% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	570,000 (4.3%) (IDMC June 2007)
➤ Refugees	3,800 (MYR 2007)
➤ In-country	12,782 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ Abroad	
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.491: 151 st of 177 – low
Also:	
➤ 1.6 million people (12% of the population) are infected with HIV/AIDS.	
➤ The June 2007 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission determined that, as a result of crop failures and severe economic constraints, 2.1 million people (15% of the population) will face food shortages by the third quarter of 2007, and 4.1 million (31%) by the first quarter of 2008.	
➤ The 2005/6 Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey found the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate at 6.4%, and the rate of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 at 29.4% (up from 26% in 2000).	

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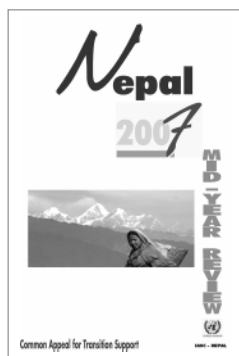
OTHER HUMANITARIAN PLANS



NEPAL

The Nepal peace process has continued in a generally positive manner since the start of the year, with the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists (CPN-M) formally joining the interim Government on 1 April 2007. Elections to select a Constituent Assembly have now been set for 22 November 2007. Despite the overall progress, however, there are a number of issues that pose threats to the peace process.

In the East and Central Terai (Southern border areas) political and armed groups who claim to represent the sentiments of the Madhesi population have been demanding increased autonomy. As a consequence there has been fresh displacement of people of hill-origin. Extortion and intimidation of civilian populations has continued. CPN-M affiliates, the Young Communist League (YCL) and All Nepal National Independent Students' Union-Revolutionary (ANNISU-R) continue to clash with the state and other political groups.



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Since the May 2006 ceasefire, and despite security and protection concerns, there has been significant return of populations displaced during the conflict in most parts of the country. The IDP Protection Working Group estimates that the remaining caseload of IDPs is between 50,000-70,000 people, and on 18 February 2007 the Government of Nepal endorsed a new IDP policy.

Adverse weather conditions continue to affect the food security of people in remote districts. A nationwide survey found increased levels of acute global malnutrition among children under-five years – up to 13%, which is higher than the accepted international threshold for a disaster. Mines and improvised explosive devices continue to kill and injure civilians. In addition, Nepal is prone to various natural disasters and preparedness work should continue to build up national capacities to deal with such events.

Major funding gaps remain in the areas of mine action, emergency food security and malnutrition, and emergency preparedness – particularly for emergency health services, disease surveillance, and coordination. A number of projects have been removed or modified from the CAP, and a number of new emergency projects added, including a major food project from the WFP, which takes the total appeal to \$89 million and brings the current funding percentage to 39%.

Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	1,800,000	1,800,000	125,833	7%	1,674,167	100,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5,371,964	5,151,964	550,392	11%	4,601,572	400,000
FOOD	17,972,853	41,171,395	14,300,447	35%	26,870,948	--
HEALTH	6,983,974	6,727,149	3,857,636	57%	2,869,513	704,287
MINE ACTION	775,376	1,190,076	47,522	4%	1,142,554	--
MULTI-SECTOR	11,086,983	13,098,897	3,530,815	27%	9,568,082	176,443
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	16,189,676	19,032,319	11,069,632	58%	7,962,687	876,279
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	431,035	0%	-431,035	729,871
WATER AND SANITATION	430,108	828,959	398,851	48%	430,108	--
GRAND TOTAL	60.610.934	89.000.759	34.312.163	39%	54.688.596	2.986.880

Some basic facts about Nepal

Some basic facts about Nepal		
➤	Population	28,200,000 persons (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤	Under 5 mortality	61 p/1,000 (Nepal Demographic Survey 2006)
➤	Life expectancy	62.1 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	17% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	Gross national income per capita	\$270 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	24.1% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	90% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	IDPs (number and percent of population)	50 – 100,000 (0.2 – 0.4%) (MYR 2007)
➤	Refugees	➤ In-country 130,000 Bhutanese and Tibetans (UNHCR, MYR 2007)
		➤ Abroad 2,647 Nepalese (UNHCR June 2007)
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/3 (second most severe rank)
➤	2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.527: 138 th of 177 – medium
Also:		
➤	Seasonal disasters and failed harvests leave almost one million people food insecure a year (MYR 2007)	
➤	Nepal is among the top ten countries for civilian casualties of victim-activated explosions (mines, IEDs, UXO) (MYR 2007)	
➤	GAM in children under 5 is at 13% (2006 Nepal Demographic Health Survey Health Survey)	

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SRI LANKA

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) was developed in a consultative partnership with international and local NGOs, and in parallel with the ICRC and IFRC appeal process - all participating in the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team in Sri Lanka. Despite deteriorating violence and constraints on the operational space of humanitarian actors, including access restrictions and security concerns, CHAP projects have helped to mitigate significantly the humanitarian consequences of conflict, and enable a more effective coordinated response. In addition to the IDP population which is estimated to be between 200,000 and 400,000 persons, the current fighting has displaced a further 234,500 people as of June 2007.

Given the uncertainty and unpredictability of the evolving complex emergency, a majority of the projects included in CHAP 2007 was designed for six-month duration. Given the current IDP caseload, as well as the substantial number of internally displaced returning to their homes in the East, many projects have been expanded in duration, scope, and budget. This has increased the overall value of the appeal by 50% to \$99 million to the end of the year. In addition to humanitarian operations, CHAP 2007 seeks funding for agriculture and economic assistance projects to preserve livelihoods and food security in the north and east of Sri Lanka. A contingency capacity and assets on the ground are being planned in the event of further humanitarian consequences of the spiralling fighting.

The planning assumptions for the second half of 2007 have not changed substantially from the ones developed for the first half of the year. Hostilities, terrorist acts and general violence are expected to continue. As coping mechanisms are eroded, public services weakened, and post-conflict or post-tsunami programmes are disrupted, affected communities become vulnerable to the repercussions of long-term relief dependency. Particularly affected areas include the Vanni, Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Ampara and Batticaloa East, to which many IDPs are returning and who need assistance to restart their lives.

Donor support to the CHAP 2007 has given clear encouragement for its coordinated programme. As of 21 June, donors have made available as of yet \$54 million, against the initial needs of \$66 million. With the new count, the revised CHAP has been only 55% funded.



contributions and requirements taken

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Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

Funding status at mid-year

Sectors	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements	Uncommitted pledges
	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
AGRICULTURE	6,174,211	8,267,644	3,012,911	36%	5,254,733	--
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,776,903	6,642,451	2,722,899	41%	3,919,552	300,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,754,970	3,608,215	410,000	11%	3,198,215	--
EDUCATION	1,307,110	3,572,729	1,351,583	38%	2,221,146	--
FOOD	24,254,617	28,368,925	24,987,394	88%	3,381,531	--
HEALTH	3,031,766	5,856,205	1,479,356	25%	4,376,849	--
MULTI-SECTOR	--	2,417,371	2,417,371	100%	--	--
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	8,750,363	13,511,397	6,483,740	48%	7,027,657	911,822
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	--	--	--	0%	--	--
SECURITY	624,418	855,110	346,135	40%	508,975	--
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	12,993,595	20,201,317	7,859,393	39%	12,341,924	--
WATER AND SANITATION	2,569,291	4,715,849	2,886,562	61%	1,829,287	--
GRAND TOTAL	66,237,244	98,017,213	53,957,344	55%	44,059,869	1,211,822

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Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

ANNEX

2007 Consolidated & Flash Appeals Summary of Requirements and Funding per Appeal

as of 21 June 2007

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

APPEAL	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding (Commitments, Contributions, Carry-over)	% Requirements Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Humanitarian Funding outside CAP	Inside CAP as % of Total	Total Humanitarian Aid
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C		D	C/F	F (=C+D)
Bolivia Flash Appeal	9,215,000	12,137,941	4,769,556	39%	7,368,385	-	5,088,181	48%	9,857,737
Burundi	131,648,122	139,338,473	86,157,089	62%	53,181,384	313,367	2,818,269	97%	88,975,358
Central African Republic	49,520,687	86,321,241	41,121,359	48%	45,199,882	500,000	2,168,670	95%	43,290,029
Chad	170,664,445	237,486,968	141,477,577	60%	96,009,391	13,337,095	12,363,074	92%	153,840,651
Côte d'Ivoire	56,380,453	51,488,799	13,980,298	27%	37,508,501	-	758,633	95%	14,738,931
Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Action Plan	686,591,107	686,591,107	219,246,411	32%	467,344,696	9,210,526	38,608,831	85%	257,855,242
Great Lakes Region	84,150,645	91,811,388	36,099,169	39%	55,712,219	-	1,896,552	95%	37,995,721
Liberia Common Humanitarian Action Plan	116,791,313	116,791,313	23,901,534	20%	92,889,779	100,000	14,951,332	62%	38,852,866
Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal	9,639,500	19,466,803	14,366,935	74%	5,099,868	-	2,041,678	88%	16,408,613
Mozambique Floods and Cyclone Flash Appeal	37,619,682	37,619,682	24,719,325	66%	12,900,357	1,072,088	12,643,134	66%	37,362,459
occupied Palestinian territories	454,691,782	424,606,021	124,413,758	29%	300,192,263	1,151,316	19,997,406	86%	144,411,164
Republic of Congo	28,081,486	22,903,809	7,395,562	32%	15,508,247	-	409,836	95%	7,805,398
Somalia	237,112,824	269,031,589	113,393,223	42%	155,638,366	8,925,481	30,747,120	79%	144,140,343
Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component)	1,259,748,841	1,259,221,955	611,939,462	49%	647,282,493	4,405,514	112,600,408	84%	724,539,870
Timor-Leste	16,308,930	34,626,051	15,905,992	46%	18,720,059	-	2,189,200	88%	18,095,192
Uganda	295,931,121	318,053,004	172,465,242	54%	145,587,762	1,273,714	5,452,556	97%	177,917,798
West Africa	309,081,675	339,574,151	128,166,377	38%	211,407,774	3,763,896	7,618,009	94%	135,784,386
Zambia Floods Flash Appeal	8,852,453	8,852,453	397,787	4%	8,454,666	2,050,000	543,117	42%	940,904
Zimbabwe	214,476,053	241,113,611	122,009,977	51%	119,103,634	268,817	81,589,815	60%	203,599,792
TOTAL	4,176,506,119	4,397,036,359	1,901,926,633	43%	2,495,109,726	46,371,814	354,485,821	84%	2,256,412,454

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)
Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Humanitarian Appeal 2007: Mid-Year Review

2007 Consolidated & Flash Appeals Summary of Requirements and Funding per Sector

as of 21 June 2007

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

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	
Agriculture	202,371,598	205,702,096	46,602,641	23%	159,099,455	6,621,129
Coordination and Support Services	245,006,280	292,372,187	100,996,822	35%	191,375,365	1,185,877
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	287,931,798	260,248,833	34,767,816	13%	225,481,017	-
Education	143,665,439	145,218,756	20,240,154	14%	124,978,602	-
Food	1,573,055,528	1,687,267,486	1,050,614,423	62%	636,653,063	1,060,603
Health	580,093,589	622,587,138	132,573,112	21%	490,014,026	2,487,447
Mine Action	63,029,146	59,561,999	17,985,698	30%	41,576,301	1,970,000
Multi-Sector	388,759,477	400,123,169	170,093,627	43%	230,029,542	7,310,356
Protection / Human rights / Rule of law	272,545,248	280,483,340	55,907,737	20%	224,575,603	-
Sector not yet specified *	0%	0%	176,991,943	-	-176,991,943	24,350,176
Security	6,110,586	6,834,818	1,253,750	18%	5,581,068	-
Shelter and Non-Food Items	126,930,085	136,763,426	32,633,349	24%	104,130,077	206,226
Water and Sanitation	287,007,345	299,873,111	61,265,561	20%	238,607,550	1,180,000
TOTAL	4,176,506,119	4,397,036,359	1,901,926,633	43%	2,495,109,726	46,371,814

* "Sector not yet specified" is used in FTS to contain loosely earmarked commitments and contributions that have yet to be allocated to a specific project or sector.

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