

JUNE STATUS REPORT

# GLOBAL 20 HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 17



A CONSOLIDATED APPEAL  
TO SUPPORT PEOPLE AFFECTED  
BY DISASTER AND CONFLICT

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### Front Cover

Due to drought in Ethiopia's Somali region, destitute pastoralists are moving and settling down in temporary sites close to permanent water points. Food, water and livestock feed are in limited supply at these sites.

Credit: OCHA/Mulugeta Ayene

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[humanitarianresponse.info/appeals](https://humanitarianresponse.info/appeals)  
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# Foreword

**Stephen O'Brien**

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

Humanitarian needs across the globe are at an unprecedented level. Since January 2017, the number of people needing humanitarian aid has risen by 12.5 million people to 141.1 million people in 37 countries. Of this number, the United Nations and partners have prioritized the 101.2 million most vulnerable people to receive assistance. A total of US\$23.5 billion is required to respond to their needs in 2017, an amount signifying a 5.7% increase since January. The global appeal is currently funded at \$6.2 billion. The harsh reality is that in 2007, this amount would have sufficed to cover the entire appeal for UN-coordinated response plans; but in 2017 it covers just 26% of current requirements.

This year has been marked by multiple disasters amid the protracted crises that generate most humanitarian needs. Famine has been declared in two counties of Unity State in South Sudan and as many as 20 million people are at risk of famine across north-east Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen. Five Flash Appeals have been launched in 2017 to respond to devastation caused by the drought in Kenya, by Tropical Cyclones Enawo in Madagascar and Dineo in Mozambique, and by flooding in Peru. The escalation of violence in Kasai province in the Democratic Republic of Congo also triggered a Flash Appeal. The absence of political solutions to conflict in South Sudan, Syria and Yemen and with military operations ongoing in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere, exposes civilians to intense suffering.

Acting swiftly in the face of these daunting challenges, humanitarian partners have scaled up the delivery of assistance in challenging and often dangerous environments. Insecurity, hampered, denied and compromised humanitarian access continue to undermine the delivery of aid. Despite the many challenges, humanitarians continue to deliver record-levels of life-saving assistance.

Many examples of people reached with aid this year appear in the pages of this document. To cite a few - humanitarian partners have reached 5.8 million people in Yemen with some form of assistance this year, and they continue to

provide sustained assistance to at least 3 million people each month. In South Sudan, over 3 million people have been reached with life-saving assistance. Over 2.7 million people in Somalia and 2.2 million people affected by the Syria crisis have received food assistance in 2017. In north-east Nigeria, over 2.3 million people have received both emergency food assistance and livelihoods support. Cash vouchers have been provided for purchase of food for 27,991 Burundian refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo. More than one million people in South Sudan have been provided with access to clean water and over one million people have been given access to safe water in Somalia. At least 750,000 people in north-east Nigeria have been reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. Some 700,000 people in Central African Republic now have access to improved water sources. More than 807,000 people in Haiti have been vaccinated against cholera.

The response has been made possible by the generous and unwavering support of our donors who have enabled humanitarian organizations to reach millions with vital assistance and in many cases protection. Since the beginning of the year, three high-level pledging conferences have been held: in Brussels for Syria and the region, in Oslo for Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region and in Geneva for Yemen. The pledging events were designed to reduce and close the funding gap for these three major emergencies.

The UN and its partners remain fully mobilized to provide coordinated and effective relief to affected people across the 37 countries covered in the humanitarian response plans. The needs are staggering. Once again, I call on the international community to ensure sufficient resources to enable aid organizations to respond to humanitarian needs outlined in the plans. UN-coordinated plans are calculated and prioritized on the basis of thorough, joint needs assessment and analysis, to ensure that the full amount appealed for is firmly rooted in meeting tangible needs. This makes funding these response plans a sound, reliable, highest-impact investment.

The UN and partners continue to urge unearmarked funding, including through the pooled funds—the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and country-based pooled funds (CBPFs)—which allow for flexible and timely response. CERF is one of the fastest ways to enable the UN and partners to kick-start, scale up or sustain life-saving assistance when crises hit. Equally, CBPFs are optimal instruments for providing direct access to funding for front-line responders, including national and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Both funds ensure funding is prioritized at local level and entirely based on needs.

In the spirit of the Agenda for Humanity, we must not only expand but also modernize our financing modalities. This includes maximizing complementarities between humanitarian and development efforts. Currently humanitarian and development plans cover planning for social services and resilience. By shifting our focus to encompass immediate and longer-term planning for social services and resilience, for instance, humanitarian and development organizations will gain valuable efficiencies. Planning for protracted crises is already changing as in many cases a year-by-year approach is no longer viable. Multi-year planning and programming supported by multi-year funding is becoming a new norm for protracted crises such as those in Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

On behalf of all humanitarian organizations active in the UN-coordinated plans I extend thanks to those providing critical support. In addition to government donor agencies and the more recent engagement of the World Bank, I urge and encourage financial institutions, parliaments and other actors to play an increasing role in financing humanitarian response as envisaged in the “new way of working.”

Together we can continue to make the ultimate difference – and with even greater impact – in the complex world we find ourselves in.



13-year old Mariam (on the left) and her siblings are displaced from Taizz city, Yemen. Mariam is head of her household. She and her siblings live in a school in Ibb, home to 17 families, and depend on random handouts.

Credit: OCHA/Daniel Pfister

# Humanitarian Response Plans and Flash Appeals

Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Flash Appeals are inclusive, country-level planning processes for mapping urgent priorities and calculating funds required to meet humanitarian needs. Typically, HRPs are developed between September and December, though they can be issued and revised at any point in the year. While HRPs run anything from one to three years, Flash Appeals, designed to respond to sudden-onset emergencies, are by nature limited to a shorter timeframe of three to ten months. The GHO Status Report for 2017 comprises 30 HRPs and Flash Appeals.

## Humanitarian Response Plans

There are now twenty-five Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) for 2017, seven of them stretching over two years or more. Requirements for several of the plans are under revision, a process likely to increase financial requirements. The Somalia HRP has already been revised in light of the surge in needs due to serious risk of famine in the country.

In an effort to respond strategically to protracted crises, a number of humanitarian country teams, for example those for Central African Republic and Haiti, have opted for multi-year plans starting this year. The purpose is to strengthen collaboration with development actors, promote more sustainable assistance in support of national and local actors, and strengthen inter-sectoral response analysis.

HRPs provide a unique platform for humanitarian partners, governments and other actors to consolidate and present collective strategic plans and programmes. The HRPs constitute an inclusive, country-level planning process for mapping urgent priorities, formulating a strategic approach for addressing them, and calculating funds required to meet them. The HRPs function as a guidance tool for humanitarian action and a resource mobilization tool for donors to finance rapid response. Although the contexts vary, the documents are structured along similar lines. This lends them to grouping in the Global Humanitarian Overviews, setting each one in the global context and drawing partners' financial requirements into a single appeal. The HRPs are also the basis for monitoring, which increases accountability to affected populations and donors.

In comparison to previous years, the overall quality of HRPs has improved significantly. While 77% of HRPs met overall quality standards in 2016, this year the full range of HRPs met the same quality standards applying identical criteria. These standards prioritize targeting

of the most immediate and severe needs, taking into account vulnerabilities of different groups of populations, and ensuring a holistic, well-articulated and realistic plan. HRP requirements are drawn either from activities or projects, and implementation and financial flows are rigorously tracked.

HRPs are evolving in line with Grand Bargain commitments. Improved costing approaches are enhancing HRP transparency. Coherence between humanitarian and development programmes, particularly through multi-year plans, is improving, and local actors are increasingly involved in coordinated humanitarian response efforts. Joint planning by local, national and international partners, rooted in coordinated and rigorous needs assessments, improves collaboration and increases the viability of humanitarian aid. As well as grouping financial requirements of the different sectors and organizations active within each plan, the HRPs list all partners active in the response to a particular emergency, thus improving transparency.

In identifying key objectives and indicators, the HRP lays the foundation for monitoring humanitarian actions. The Response Monitoring Framework helps point out shortcomings in the response, capacity and/or funding, and measures whether the response is keeping pace with changing needs. Importantly, the HRP is a planning instrument and an appeal designed to increase accountability of humanitarian actors to affected people, to host governments and to the international community.

**“The HRP is a planning instrument and an appeal designed to increase accountability of humanitarian actors to affected people, to host governments and to the international community.”**



In a refugee camp in Gado, eastern Cameroon, Amadou enjoys his evening bath with his mother Rainatou. The family had to flee from violence in Bouar, Central African Republic. “Several children in my family were killed,” says Rainatou. “The future for my own children for the moment is here, in the camp. I wish I had my things back; my clothes, our bedcovers and kitchen stuff. We had to run for our lives, I could only take a couple of bags on the trucks with us. Here at least we have enough to eat, and there is security.”

Credit: OCHA/Ivo Brandau

## Flash Appeals

In the first six months of 2017, an unusually high number of Flash Appeals have been published. In countries with well-established HRPs and coordination mechanisms, dramatic spikes in humanitarian needs can be dealt with by expanding or reprogramming projects within the HRP. Conversely, in contexts where no humanitarian planning frameworks are in place, the humanitarian community relies on Flash Appeals as mechanisms to formulate collective response and inform donor decision-making in sudden-onset or escalating crises—to ensure affected people receive life-saving assistance at a speed and on a scale commensurate with the level of need.

### Mozambique

The first of this year's five Flash Appeals was issued by the Resident Coordinator's Office in Mozambique. When Cyclone Dineo made landfall on the evening of 15 February, winds of 160 km per hour tore along the country's coastline leaving heavy destruction to infrastructure and agriculture in its passage. Many lives were protected due to early warning by the Government in affected provinces. The Flash Appeal for the period from 1 March to 1 June sought \$10.2 million to provide shelter, livelihood support, protection and access to health care and education for 150,000 particularly vulnerable people.

### Madagascar

Intense Tropical Cyclone Enawo made landfall in Madagascar's Sava region on 7 March before moving through the centre of the country as a tropical depression. Its winds and floods led to 81 deaths, displaced 247,000 people and damaged crops, infrastructure, schools and

houses. The subsequent Flash Appeal (March-May 2017) required \$20 million to provide life-saving assistance for people affected by the cyclone, to ensure continuity of essential basic social services for the most vulnerable people and to strengthen the resilience of affected communities to cope with and recover from the cyclone.

### Peru

In February and March, heavy and incessant rainfall induced by the El Niño coastal phenomenon in South America led to declaration of a state of emergency on the northern coast of Peru, where landslides and floods affected 1.1 million people and destroyed or rendered uninhabitable around 33,000 homes. Many affected families were already grappling with poverty or extreme poverty. The Flash Appeal for the North Coast of Peru seeks \$39.5 million with which to ensure rapid and life-saving assistance and promote early recovery through livelihood support and restoration of community infrastructure from April to October 2017 for the benefit of 320,000 people.

### Kenya

On 10 February the Kenyan Government declared the worsening drought resulting from severely reduced rainfall in 2016 a national disaster, and appealed for international assistance. UN agencies and partners reacted by developing a Flash Appeal to provide life-saving assistance, protection and livelihood support to 2.6 million people from March 2017 until January 2018. The Appeal for \$165.8 million also seeks to strengthen resilience of drought-affected communities to climatic shocks.

### The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Intense violence has spread into five provinces of Kasai region in the Democratic Republic of Congo and prompted the humanitarian country team to launch a Flash Appeal to respond to the complex emergency in the region. Objectives of the ten-month plan issued in March are to reduce mortality and morbidity resulting from the fighting, to protect the human rights of affected people, to immediately improve the living conditions of people affected by the crisis and to provide rapid and adequate emergency assistance in hard-to-reach areas. The Flash Appeal financial requirements of \$64.5 million have been folded into the 2017 – 2019 Multi-Year Humanitarian Plan, which remains the authoritative humanitarian planning framework for all of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Commitments made under the Grand Bargain have amplified understanding of the Flash Appeal concept and have stimulated efforts by humanitarian country teams, UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams, Regional Coordinators' offices and regional offices to produce sharply prioritized Flash Appeals and attract urgently needed resources for responding in the short term to sudden-onset crises and disasters.

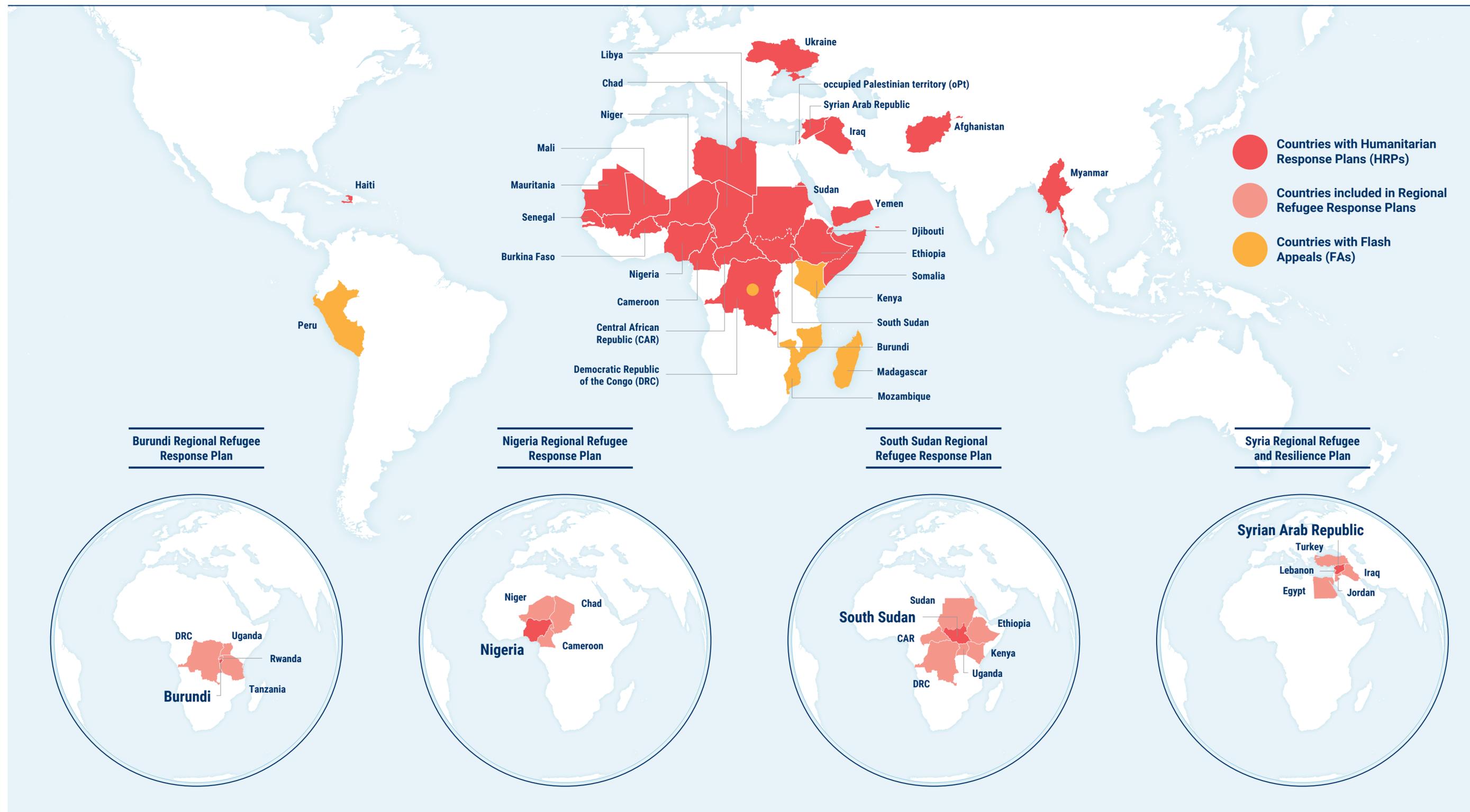
# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS AROUND THE GLOBE

**37** COUNTRIES AFFECTED

**25** HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS

**4** REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS

**5** FLASH APPEALS





Elderly internally displaced women huddle in a tent in a camp in central Mogadishu, Somalia is in the grip of intense drought induced by consecutive seasons of poor rainfall.

Credit: OCHA/Giles Clarke

# Countries at Risk of Famine

Aggravated risk in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen

On 22 February 2017, the Secretary-General issued an urgent call to action to the international community: famine had been declared in two counties of Unity State in South Sudan, and 20 million people were at risk of famine across north-east Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen. People were dying from violence, hunger and disease. Protracted conflict had stripped away access to food and basic services, impaired agricultural production, disrupted critical supply chains, and greatly hindered access to people in need.

Humanitarian partners acted swiftly, scaling up the delivery of aid in challenging and oftentimes dangerous environments. In South Sudan, over 3 million people have been reached with life-saving assistance this year, including 340,000 people in Unity State who have received emergency food assistance. More than one million people have been provided with access to clean water. In Somalia, partners scaled up already robust humanitarian operations and are now reaching some 2.7 million people with food assistance each month—more than double the number of people reached in February. In north-east Nigeria, almost 2 million people receive emergency food assistance and livelihood support each month, and over 750,000 people have been reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance since the beginning of 2017. Humanitarian partners in Yemen have reached 5.8 million people with some form of assistance this year, and continue to provide sustained help to at least three million people each month. Following a new wave of cholera in the country in mid-April, the UN and partners have also developed and are implementing an integrated response to prevent the disease from spreading.

Despite the significant scale-up of humanitarian activities across all four countries, enormous needs remain. Over five million people in South Sudan need urgent food

assistance, including one million people on the brink of famine. Violence continues to perpetuate the cycle of large-scale displacement, insufficient access to basic services, loss of livelihoods, and severe malnutrition. In April alone, at least 200,000 people were forced to flee their homes due to violence. In Somalia, over 3.2 million people cannot meet their daily food needs and nearly 1.4 million children are expected to be malnourished this year. The successive failure of two rainy seasons, amidst ongoing insecurity and conflict, have forced nearly 700,000 Somalis to move mostly towards cities and towns. The number of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera cases has doubled since 2016.

In north-east Nigeria, around 5.2 million people are severely food-insecure and need emergency aid. Pockets of famine-like conditions have been identified in Borno and Adamawa states, affecting about 50,000 people, and violence has left some 1.9 million people internally displaced. Yemen, meanwhile, remains the world's largest food security crisis: more than 17 million people out of a population of 27.4 million are food-insecure, 6.8 million of whom are one step away from famine. Basic services have been brought to a halt in many areas and less than half of the country's health facilities are fully functioning.

Insecurity and compromised humanitarian access continue to undermine the delivery of aid in all four countries. In South Sudan, for example, more than 100 aid workers were forced to relocate in April due to active hostilities, hampering the delivery of assistance to 180,000 people. In north-east Nigeria, over 700,000 people remain extremely difficult for humanitarian partners to reach due to Boko Haram attacks, general insecurity, and the presence of mines and improvised explosive devices. Despite these challenges, humanitarian partners continue to deliver life-saving assistance through a

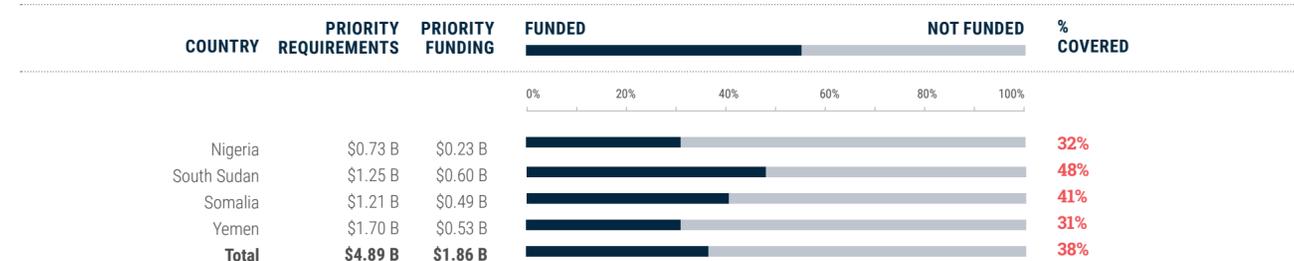
variety of means. Where roads cannot be used, life-saving supplies are airdropped. Rapid response teams are also deployed, whenever feasible, in areas where permanent humanitarian presences cannot be established. In all four countries, humanitarians work closely with local partners to deliver aid.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee - UN Development Group Steering Committee on Famine Response and Prevention, established by the Secretary-General under the framework of the New Way of Working, continues to provide senior leadership to support the response. The Steering Committee has fostered stronger collaboration across the development and humanitarian pillars, and is actively engaging with the World Bank and other international financial institutions to ensure stronger linkages between immediate and long-term approaches. The immediate goal of the humanitarian response is to save lives, but humanitarian response alone cannot reduce needs or address underlying vulnerabilities. Longer-term action is needed to build people's resilience to future shocks, and political solutions are needed to end conflict. To do this requires more risk tolerance, earlier engagement by development actors, and more flexible and context-adaptable programming. Lasting political solutions, facilitated by the international community, are needed to restore peace and break the cycle of violence and humanitarian need.

## Humanitarian Needs and Funding Requirements for the Countries at Risk of Famine

The scale and severity of the crisis has also led to significant attention from donors, who have contributed \$1.9 billion to the famine response in north-east Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen. However, this is less than 40% of the amount required, and an additional \$3.0 billion is needed this year to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs across all four countries. Humanitarian partners are ready to further ramp up life-saving operations as more funding becomes available.

### 2017 REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING FOR PRIORITY CLUSTERS



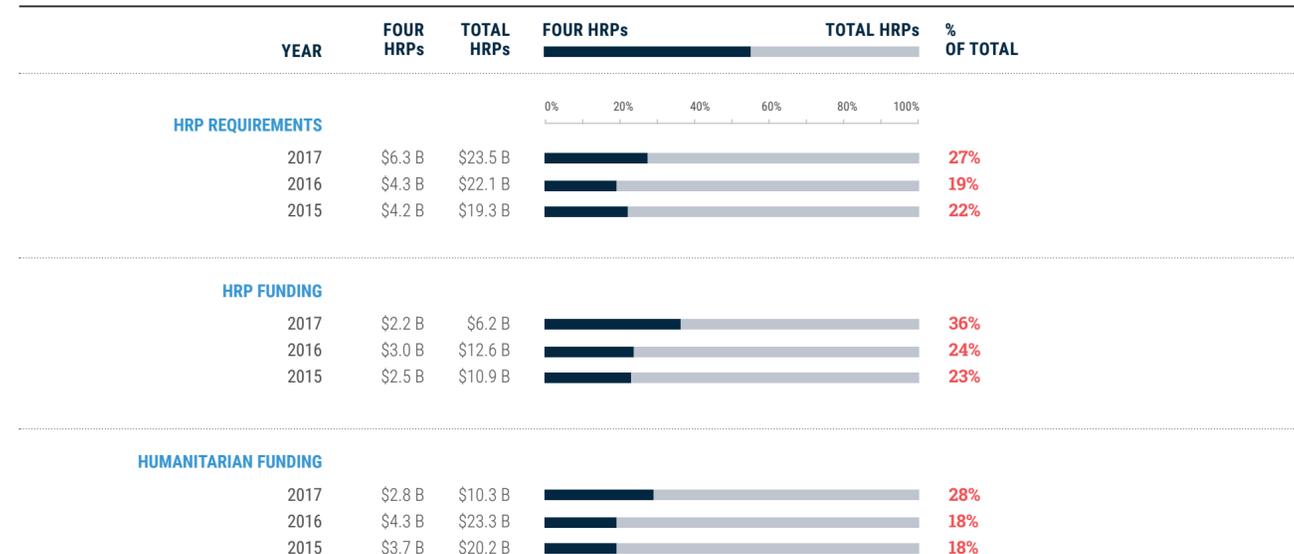
Looking across funding in the four countries at mid-2015, mid-2016 and mid-2017, a picture emerges of an impressive total of contributions in a short amount of time in 2017.

In June 2015 the four countries had received a combined amount for all sectors of \$1.8 billion, far less than the \$2.8 billion this year. Two years ago in June the total equated to 18% of global reported humanitarian funding while this year almost 30% of global funding recorded to date is for the four countries.

Total HRP contributions for the four countries in 2016 came to less than half of the \$6.3 billion required for this year. For 2017, HRP requirements for the four countries account for 27% of global requirements. Funding for Yemen in 2017, not including all pledges from the 25 April pledging conference, is almost twice as much as in 2016 and funding for South Sudan is almost double the amount in mid-2016. Funding for Yemen is almost twice the sum this time in 2016. Funding for Nigeria and Somalia as of mid-2017 has surpassed end-year funding for both 2015 and 2016.

The speed and volume of funding in the first five months of this year has been commendable. In spite of this, a major new wave of funding is needed to avert the predicted imminent famines. Unless parliaments approve special supplementary humanitarian aid budgets, and unless additional funding sources can be identified and tapped, aid agencies will not be able to avert the threatened famines nor help people in other critical crises in the remainder of 2017.

### EVOLUTION OF REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING (2015-2017)



<sup>1</sup> The requirement reflects data compiled for the four priority clusters (health, food security, nutrition and WASH) in each of the four countries, as tracked by FTS.

<sup>2</sup> Includes flexible, unarmarked funding towards the HRPs in the four countries.

# FUNDING STATUS AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

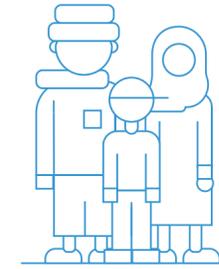
AS AT JUNE 2017



## TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

**\$23.5 billion**

FUNDED AMOUNT: **\$6.2 billion**  
 UNMET REQUIREMENTS: **\$17.3 billion**  
 COVERED: **26%**



## TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED

**141.1 million**

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID: **101.2 million**  
 COUNTRIES AFFECTED: **37**

RESPONSE PLANS	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	FUNDED AMOUNT	FUNDED	NOT FUNDED	PERCENTAGE COVERED
<b>Humanitarian Response Plans</b>					
Syria	\$3.41 B	\$728.3 M			21.4%
Yemen	\$2.07 B	\$588.7 M			28.5%
South Sudan	\$1.64 B	\$781.6 M			47.7%
Somalia	\$1.51 B	\$542.1 M			35.9%
Nigeria	\$1.05 B	\$296.7 M			28.1%
Iraq	\$984.6 M	\$357.8 M			36.3%
<sup>1</sup> Ethiopia	\$948.6 M	\$240.3 M			25.3%
Democratic Republic of Congo	\$812.6 M	\$160.4 M			19.7%
Sudan	\$804.0 M	\$104.0 M			12.9%
Chad	\$588.6 M	\$84.5 M			14.3%
Afghanistan	\$550.2 M	\$142.8 M			25.9%
occupied Palestinian territory	\$546.6 M	\$159.7 M			29.2%
Central African Republic	\$399.5 M	\$111.4 M			27.8%
Cameroon	\$309.6 M	\$72.6 M			23.4%
Mali	\$293.1 M	\$67.7 M			23.1%
Haiti	\$291.5 M	\$56.0 M			19.2%
Niger	\$271.3 M	\$155.5 M			57.2%
Ukraine	\$214.1 M	\$33.0 M			15.4%
Kenya Flash Appeal	\$165.8 M	\$30.9 M			18.6%
Libya	\$151.0 M	\$25.5 M			16.9%
Myanmar	\$150.3 M	\$58.0 M			38.6%
Mauritania	\$74.5 M	\$19.0 M			25.5%
Burundi	\$73.7 M	\$24.3 M			32.8%
Burkina Faso	\$61.1 M	\$16.1 M			26.4%
Djibouti	\$43.0 M	\$6.7 M			15.6%
Peru Flash Appeal	\$39.5 M	\$6.2 M			15.7%
Madagascar Flash Appeal	\$20.1 M	\$7.3 M			36.4%
Senegal	\$15.8 M	\$1.7 M			10.7%
Mozambique Flash Appeal	\$10.2 M	\$2.5 M			24.0%

RESPONSE PLANS	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	FUNDED AMOUNT	FUNDED	NOT FUNDED	PERCENTAGE COVERED
<b>Regional Refugee Response Plans</b>					
<sup>2</sup> Syria 3RP	\$4.63 B	\$1.06 B			23.0%
South Sudan RRP	\$1.38 B	\$212.2 M			15.4%
Burundi RRP	\$406.1 M	\$19.0 M			4.7%
Nigeria RRP	\$241.1 M	\$45.3 M			18.8%

RESPONSE PLANS	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	FUNDED AMOUNT	FUNDED	NOT FUNDED	PERCENTAGE COVERED
<b>Other Appeals <sup>3</sup></b>					
Colombia	-	\$19.0 M			-
DPR Korea	-	\$24.5 M			-
Pakistan	-	\$84.0 M			-

RESPONSE PLANS	TO RECEIVE AID	IN NEED	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID
<b>Humanitarian Response Plans</b>				
Yemen			18.8 M	12.0 M
Nigeria			14.0 M	6.9 M
Syria			13.5 M	12.8 M
Iraq			11.0 M	5.8 M
Afghanistan			9.3 M	5.7 M
Democratic Republic of Congo			8.5 M	8.1 M
South Sudan			7.5 M	5.8 M
Somalia			6.7 M	5.5 M
Ethiopia			5.6 M	5.6 M
Sudan			4.8 M	4.1 M
Chad			4.7 M	2.6 M
Ukraine			3.8 M	2.6 M
Mali			3.7 M	1.4 M
Burundi			3.0 M	1.0 M
Cameroon			2.9 M	1.2 M
Haiti			2.7 M	2.4 M
Kenya Flash Appeal			2.6 M	2.6 M
Central African Republic			2.2 M	1.6 M
occupied Palestinian territory			2.0 M	1.6 M
Niger			1.9 M	1.5 M
Libya			1.3 M	942 k
Senegal			881 k	379 k
Burkina Faso			861 k	478 k
Mozambique Flash Appeal			551 k	150 k
Mauritania			539 k	416 k
Myanmar			525 k	525 k
Madagascar Flash Appeal			434 k	327 k
Peru Flash Appeal			320 k	320 k
Djibouti			289 k	245 k

RESPONSE PLANS	TO RECEIVE AID	IN NEED	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID
<b>Regional Refugee Response Plans</b>				
Syria 3RP			4.7 M	4.7 M
South Sudan RRP			1.4 M	1.4 M
Burundi RRP			484 k	484 k
Nigeria RRP			443 k	443 k

Figures for this spread were calculated on 13 June 2017.

<sup>1</sup> Due to insufficient information provided to FTS, in-country reports indicate a funding level of \$480 million which is 51 per cent of the total requirement.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR reports the original full 3RP requirement as \$5.6 billion which includes \$943 million in multi-year funds already received for 2017. In total, 2017 unmet requirements amount to \$4.63 billion of the sum appealed for under the 3RP in January 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Contributions received towards activities in Colombia, DPRK and Pakistan are counted as global humanitarian funding outside appeals.

## Examples of people reached in

# 2017

### A glance at humanitarian aid delivered around the globe

**86%**

of people in **oPt** can access all or some of allocated shelter materials

**34,600+**

refugees in **Rwanda** moved out from under temporary plastic sheeting into semi-permanent shelters

**A third**

corridor opened from **Sudan** to **South Sudan** to deliver food to people on brink of famine

**2.2 million**

people receive food assistance in response to **Syria** crisis

**3 million**

people reached with life-saving assistance in **South Sudan** over response to **Libya** and **Yemen** crises

**1**

radio tower in **Maiduguri**, north-east **Nigeria** installed for security communications

**\$10 million** in cash distributed to Hurricane Matthew victims in **Haiti**

**10,000**

pastoral and agro-pastoral households in **Kenya** provided with animal nutrients, water tanks and care for livestock

**600,000**

children in **CAR** return to school after three year standoff

**131,981**

primary school-aged children enrolled in learning spaces in **Cameroon**, **Chad** and **Niger**

**2 million hectares**

treated against locust infestations in **Madagascar**

**6,300+**

people in **Mozambique** receive vouchers for maize meal, beans, rice, oil, sugar and salt

**870 tons**

of seeds collected for planting during Gu rains in **Somalia**

**700,000**

people in **Central African Republic** given access to improved water sources

**2 million**

tons of supplies for cholera response arrive in **Yemen**

**828,380**

beneficiaries received mine risk education in **Syria**

**11,483**

children admitted for MAM and SAM treatment in **Cameroon**, **Chad** and **Niger**

**117,000**

people in **Afghanistan** received shelter, NFIs and winterization assistance

**5.8 million**

people in **Yemen** reached with humanitarian assistance in some form this year

**8.4 million**

animals treated against parasites, wounds, mastitis and disease in **Somalia**

**75,000**

refugees and host community members in **Egypt**, **Iraq**, **Lebanon**, **Jordan** and **Turkey** benefit from employment opportunities

**1.5 million**

people in **Nigeria** reached with basic health services

**11,000**

IDPs in AI **Salamiyah**, **Iraq**

**1,536**

migrants rescued on the shores of **Libya**

**27,991**

Burundian refugees in **DRC** food vouchers

**140,000**

girls and boys in **Egypt**, **Iraq**, **Lebanon**, **Jordan** and **Turkey** participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes

**1.5 million**

livelhoods protected and promoted in **South Sudan**, over

**6,422,000 m<sup>2</sup>**

surveyed and cleared from explosive hazards in **South Sudan**

**322,000**

people in **Myanmar** access safe drinking and domestic water

**807,395**

people in **Haiti** vaccinated against cholera

**700,000**

people in **Central African Republic** given access to improved water sources

**67**

tons of supplies for cholera response arrive in **Yemen**

**11,000**

IDPs in AI **Salamiyah**, **Iraq**

**1.5 million**

people in **Nigeria** reached with basic health services

**11,483**

children admitted for MAM and SAM treatment in **Cameroon**, **Chad** and **Niger**

**5.8 million**

people in **Yemen** reached with humanitarian assistance in some form this year

**8.4 million**

animals treated against parasites, wounds, mastitis and disease in **Somalia**

**75,000**

refugees and host community members in **Egypt**, **Iraq**, **Lebanon**, **Jordan** and **Turkey** benefit from employment opportunities

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# Mid-year Funding Analysis

As launched in December 2016, the UN-coordinated response plans for 2017 required \$22.2 billion to assist 92.8 million people (of the 128.6 million people who needed assistance) in 33 countries. Since then, requirements have increased to \$23.5 billion, now aiming to help 101.2 million of the 141.1 million people in need in 37 countries.

Requirements reflected in this mid-year report cover 33 response plans, including 25 Humanitarian Response Plans, five Flash Appeals and four Refugee Response Plans. \$6.2 billion, or 26% of the full sum required, has been contributed as of 12 June 2017, leaving a shortfall of \$17.3 billion. Overall, taking UN-coordinated and other humanitarian programmes into account, \$10.3 billion has been contributed this year towards global humanitarian action.

This time last year, the GHO appealed for \$21.6 billion to help meet the needs of 95.4 million people. In other words, the current requirements of \$23.5 billion are \$1.9 billion higher than requirements at mid-2016, an 8.7% increase. The number of people targeted to receive aid, currently 101.2 million, has risen by over 5.8 million, or 6%, since June 2016. Funding received has gone up from \$5.5 billion in June 2016 to \$6.2 billion in June 2017 – an increase of \$700 million.

Severe humanitarian conditions besetting several countries have set the first six months of 2017 apart. Among the disasters in the spotlight have been famine and risk of famine in South Sudan, north-east Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen. Donors have contributed over \$1.9 billion so far towards famine response and prevention in the four countries.

Apart from the struggle with famine and conditions conducive to famine in four countries, this year chronic drought in Kenya and rapid onset disasters in Mada-

gascar, Mozambique and Peru warranted Flash Appeals totalling \$235.6 million. Since publication of the Global Humanitarian Overview for 2017, response plans and costs have been finalized for the Democratic Republic of Congo (now seeking \$812.6 million), Ethiopia (\$948.6 million), Iraq (\$984.6 million), Somalia (\$1.51 billion and almost double the initial requirements), South Sudan (\$1.64 billion), Sudan (\$804.0 million) and Yemen (\$2 billion). These and other smaller changes have contributed to the adjustment of global humanitarian requirements upwards.

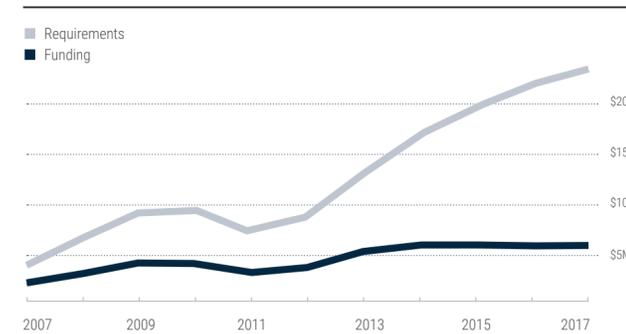
Three high-level pledging events in 2017 successfully narrowed the funding gap for major emergencies in Syria and the region, in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region and in Yemen. In February, donors pledged \$672 million for 2017-2018 at the Oslo humanitarian conference (hosted by the Governments of Norway, Nigeria and Germany, and the United Nations) to avert famine in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region. In early April, Governments announced pledges of \$9.7 billion for 2017-2018 at the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference hosted in Brussels by the European Union, Germany, the United Kingdom, Qatar, Norway and Kuwait. Later the same month, pledges of \$1.1 billion were announced at the High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, co-hosted in Geneva by the United Nations Secretary General, Sweden and Switzerland.

Across the board, funding levels for response plans remain similar to those calculated this time last year, with a few exceptions. The Niger HRP has received 57% of requirements (in contrast to 29% this time last year) and the South Sudan HRP is funded at 48% (as opposed to 31% in June 2016). Seven HRPs are funded above 30%, fourteen have received over 20%, eleven over 10% and one less than 10%. There is no room for compromise: only with 100% funding can humanitarian partners deliver planned and vital assistance to millions of people affected by crises across the 37 countries featured in this report.

As the monsoon season begins in Asia, the hurricane season takes hold in the Caribbean and the lean season tightens its grip on parts of Africa, humanitarian needs are likely to increase in the coming months. Contributions towards the Central Emergency Response Fund and the country-based pooled funds will ensure availability of funding for rapid response in the event of sudden disasters or deteriorating crises.

## Funding Trends (2007-2017)

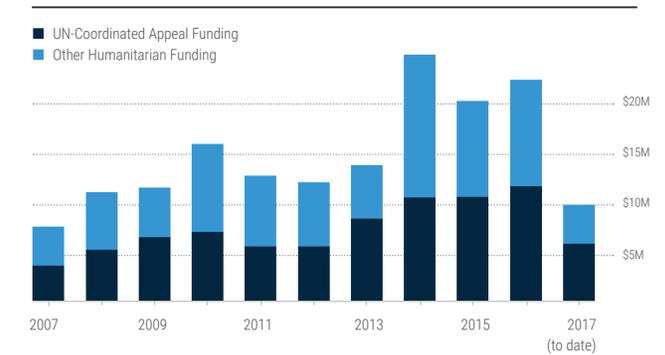
### UN-COORDINATED APPEALS FUNDING GAP TREND AT MID-YEAR



Over the past decade, requirements at mid-year have increased by a multiple of over five - from \$4.4 billion in 2007 to \$23.5 billion in 2017. Although response plan funding has also increased - from \$1.9 billion to \$6.2 billion - unmet requirements have grown much more, leaving a larger gap and more unmet needs at both mid-year and at year's end.

In terms of coverage, from 2007 to 2013, response plan requirements were, on average, almost half covered by mid-year. Beginning in 2014, however, coverage at mid-year began to decrease noticeably, averaging only one-third in 2014 and 2015, and 25% in 2016. As of mid-June, only 26% of 2017 financial requirements have been met, despite generous pledging, system-wide resource mobilisation efforts, and, in some

### GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TREND

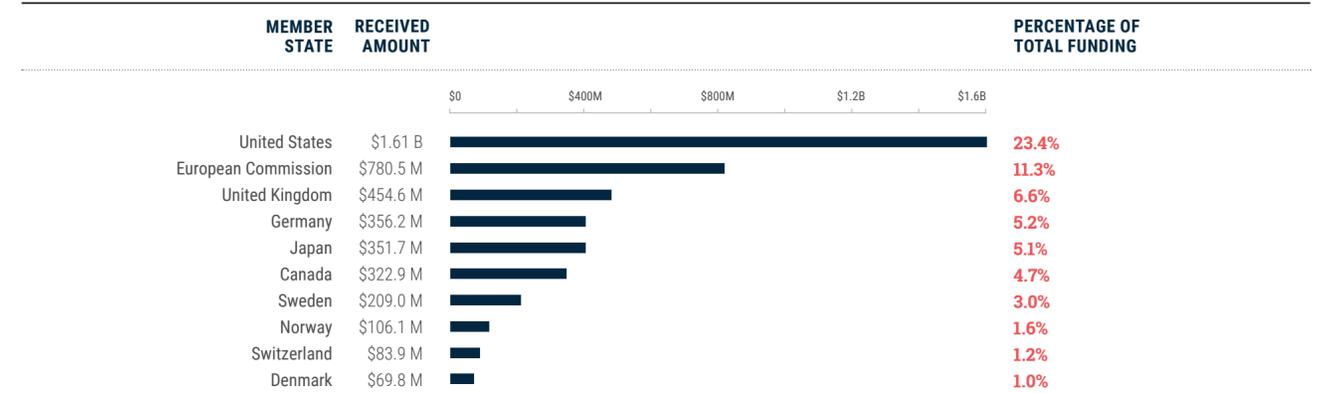


cases, increased donor budgets for Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin, Syria and the region, Yemen, and the severe food insecurity situations in Somalia and South Sudan. This mid-year trend is more pronounced than the decline in end-year response plan coverage over the past decade - meaning that funding is coming later than before.

Total humanitarian funding reported to FTS - for response plans and other humanitarian actions - has greatly increased over the past decade, although not enough to keep pace with the growing needs. A large portion of this funding is for protracted crises with no immediate end in sight.

## Top Donors in 2017

### UN-COORDINATED APPEALS



### CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND



### COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS



Children carry water containers in Khamir IDP settlement in Yemen. The landowners recently turned off the main water supply, with the result that residents have to trek long distances to fetch water. Today, half of Yemen's population lacks clean water, sanitation and hygiene services.

CREDIT: OCHA/Giles Clarke

<sup>1</sup> Andorra, Belgium, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, Japan, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Qatar, Spain, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam.

<sup>2</sup> AGFUND, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Iceland, Korea (Republic of), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Spain and Sri Lanka.

# Progress on the Grand Bargain

The Grand Bargain comprises 51 concrete commitments designed to strengthen the humanitarian system through more efficient, transparent, accountable and effective ways of working beyond the World Humanitarian Summit. As many as 52 aid actors, including the biggest donors, the largest aid organizations from the three operational ‘families’—the United Nations family, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the NGOs—as well as the World Bank, have endorsed it.

The 22 government signatories provided close to 90% of the \$22.7 billion spent on humanitarian action in 2016, while 29 of the signatory aid organizations received 72%. The Grand Bargain signatories consciously started by forging a deal among the system’s large and established actors, the five largest donors and the six largest United Nations agencies.

The Grand Bargain is different from other efforts to improve the humanitarian system in that it brings donor governments and implementing organizations together into one agreement. The idea that each side would make concessions in exchange for receiving important improvements from the other side – the “quid pro quo” – was instrumental in bringing the Grand Bargain to life.

Since the launch of the Grand Bargain commitments, NGOs, the UN and donors have taken steps to move forward on these commitments. Stakeholders take encouragement from the concrete decisions taken to improve the efficiency of the humanitarian system. These are exemplified by an intersectoral analysis model for needs assessments in the context of crisis; scale-up of the use of cash-based programming; participation of national NGOs in the decision-making process and concerning their access to funds; and a transparent mechanism for publishing all financial grant decisions in real time on FTS and the Humanitarian Data Exchange (according to the IATI Standard).

By proposing efficiency gains and greater accountability within the humanitarian system, the Grand Bargain takes an initial step towards addressing the Secretary-General’s priority of strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus. Ensuring that the humanitarian system itself is ‘fit for purpose’ establishes foundations on which to engage with development partners in support of the Secretary-General’s Agenda for Humanity.

CERF and CBPFs embody many of the aspirations set out in the Grand Bargain. CERF provides a unique global source of fast, flexible and unearmarked humanitarian funding at the disposal of the humanitarian community and CBPFs are fully-flexible in-country and directly support the highest priority projects in HRPs through the best-placed frontline responders, including national and local actors. Both facilitate collective and strategic humanitarian response by country-level actors; enhance coherence and leadership of humanitarian action and strengthen coordination amongst partners.

The idea behind the Grand Bargain is to add momentum for change by bringing different actors together, and requiring each group to contribute its share in order to achieve a more efficient, effective, and collaborative response to emergencies. The Grand Bargain is an incentive towards resource mobilization for humanitarian action, as better delivery inspires confidence that contributions are making a concrete difference.

**“Grand Bargain signatories consciously started by forging a deal among the system’s large and established actors, the five largest donors and the six largest United Nations agencies.”**



Hasansham camp, Iraq, 15 February 2017. The family in the photo fled from western Mosul via eastern Mosul and were extremely happy to arrive at a safe haven after a perilous journey with their children. The only issue they faced now was unemployment. The family intended to stay in the camp as long as ISIL remained in control of western Mosul.

Credit: OCHA/Damien Rance

# Multi-year Funding and Planning

The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) launched tangible changes to the way the humanitarian community plans and delivers its assistance in protracted emergencies.

In 2017, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Haiti started implementing their multi-year humanitarian strategies to better assist people in need with life-saving aid, while supporting their early recovery. Somalia continued to implement its multi-year humanitarian strategy, also reprioritizing the response to scale up pre-famine interventions. In the first quarter of the year, Sudan also developed a multi-year humanitarian strategy, as the protracted nature of this crisis cannot be addressed through a “fast-in/fast-out approach,” but requires longer-term and coherent support from the international community.

United around commitments to action agreed at the WHS and in the Grand Bargain workstreams on multi-year funding and planning, international non-governmental organizations, UN entities, donor countries and governments of crisis-affected countries are increasingly contributing their expertise, resources and capacity across the humanitarian and development communities and over multi-year timeframes. With this spirit prevailing, multi-year humanitarian plans truly represent the collective efforts of the international community at country level to save lives while creating conditions conducive to scale-up of development assistance so that people can thrive.

**Multi-year humanitarian plans are driven by the humanitarian principles** of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence and the need to preserve humanitarian space to ensure all people in need access humanitarian aid. This is of even greater importance in countries affected by conflict and violence.

While there is still a long way to go, multi-year humanitarian plans and strategies have already achieved important results in advancing some of the commitments agreed at the Summit.

One of the most important achievements is **strengthened collaboration with development actors**. Multi-year plans have provided a concrete opportunity to bring humanitarian, development and peace communities together to jointly discuss how to collaborate more effectively and align their respective support to respond to humanitarian needs while addressing underlying vulnerabilities. This has often required a change in mind-set and a need for more openness, a better understanding of each other’s way of working and increased capacity of humanitarians to engage with non-humanitarian actors.

Some humanitarian country teams have explored ways to strengthen this collaboration. The team in the Democratic Republic of Congo mapped all humanitarian, development and stabilization interventions to provide a comprehensive overview of the international community’s support, identify synergies and gaps, and improve targeting, prioritization and synchronised programming. The country team also set up an informal planning group bringing together humanitarian, development and stabilization planners to share information and ensure coherence across the different planning frameworks.

The team in Central African Republic adopted an interesting area-based approach for its engagement with development partners. The CAR multi-year strategy identifies three geographical areas based on the humanitarian context and on security and structural conditions. Based on these areas, the level of engagement between humanitarian and development actors varies from exclusive humanitarian aid in areas affected by high insecurity, intense violence, limited humanitarian space and ongoing conflict, to areas where returnees are coping with inter-community conflicts and reintegration, where recovery activities are possible and at the same time humanitarian aid is still needed. In more stable areas affected by chronic under-development preventing people from accessing basic social services, humanitarian actors are encouraged to actively engage with development partners to implement early recovery and rehabilitation projects.

Whenever possible, multi-year plans have contributed to **promoting more sustainable assistance in support of national and local actors**, acknowledging that national and local governments have the primary responsibility to address the needs of their people and support their longer-term subsistence. By placing greater emphasis on strengthening capacities of national and local actors and on supporting national response systems, multi-year humanitarian plans have also contributed to advancing the Grand Bargain commitment on localisation.

Chad ensured strong alignment between its multi-year humanitarian plan, the National Development Plan, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the World Bank Country Partnership Framework and Vision 2030. Humanitarian actors harmonize interventions and targeting of vulnerable populations to identify durable solutions, and create the basis for resilience programming and for stronger complementarity between humanitarian and development support. For each of the three main crises affecting the country (food insecurity and malnutrition, displacement, and health emergencies) the country strategy identifies priority interventions for humanitarian actors, but also briefly outlines other complementary longer-term development interventions planned or under way outside the plan and areas of support to line Ministries in order to strengthen national and local capacities, to provide durable solutions and to strengthen systems. All cluster operational plans clearly outline the linkages and synergies with other ongoing or planned support, including by development partners, government authorities and other actors outside the HRP.

Multi-year humanitarian plans and strategies have contributed to **strengthening inter-sectoral response analysis** recognizing that the nature of people’s needs goes beyond individual sectors and requires a more holistic and inter-sectoral approach.

The Humanitarian Country Team in the Democratic Republic of Congo planned its response around four multi-sectoral strategies to ensure a comprehensive

and holistic response to its strategic objectives, i.e. saving lives, ensuring protection, reducing mortality and morbidity, and ensuring a more effective and flexible response. For each of these multi-sectoral strategies, the plan briefly outlines the theory of change, strategic and specific objectives, principles and modalities of intervention and criteria for targeting and prioritization.

Despite progress, **multiple challenges persist**. Implementation of multi-year plans and strategies and arrangements to coordinate these plans require further discussion. Countries have often come up with ad hoc and context-specific arrangements to support the development and now the implementation of multi-year humanitarian plans and strategies.

Multi-year humanitarian planning processes have encountered difficulties in producing shared analyses of needs and of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities, as well as projections on the evolution of the situation during the time horizon of the plan. This has made it difficult to put in place multi-year monitoring frameworks.

Multi-year financing has progressed in 2017. The IASC Humanitarian Financing Task Team has initiated a **study on multi-year financing** to explore the scope and implications of multi-year financing in the context of multi-year planning, including on work across the humanitarian-development nexus. The study contributes to the Grand Bargain commitment to “increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding instruments and document the impacts on programme efficiency and effectiveness.”

**Donors have expressed great interest in supporting multi-year planning through multi-year financing** and in exploring different ways to channel their assistance. By bringing the humanitarian and development components together and by creating stronger synergies, multi-year planning has provided an opportunity to maximise the impact of funding. Canada has been leading the Grand Bargain workstream on this commitment along with UNICEF. Canada and ECHO also lead the Good Humanitarian Donorship group on multi-year financing.

In January 2017, OCHA launched the new Financial Tracking Service (FTS) database and website. The new FTS is designed to reflect the increasingly complex and fast evolving humanitarian aid landscape. In promoting transparent reporting, it helps the humanitarian community meet World Humanitarian Summit and Grand Bargain commitments. Among other new functionalities, FTS has the technical capability to track multi-year funding as well as pass-through funding and downstream re-allocation of funds to national and local responders. However, FTS is only as accurate and comprehensive as the data it receives. Regular and accurate reporting, including breakdown by year for multi-year funding, will ensure that transparent, correct and up-to date information is readily available to donors and recipient organizations alike.

# Humanitarian Pooled Funds

In the first half of 2017, donors contributed and pledged over \$657.6 million through country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support coordinated emergency response in 29 countries. Allocations from these funds constituted a relatively small portion of global humanitarian funding in the first half of 2017, but their strategic value and focus on the most urgent life-saving needs of crisis-affected people meant they were critical to the delivery of timely, coordinated and principled assistance.

## Country-Based Pooled Funds

CBPFs allow donors to pool their contributions into single, unearmarked funds in support of local humanitarian efforts to meet the most critical humanitarian needs in specific emergencies. During the first half of 2017, 17 CBPFs ensured funding went to locally prioritized programmes at the right time for maximum impact in some of the world's most severe and complex humanitarian crises.

### Life-saving support

By mid-June, the country-based pooled funds allocated \$300 million (including \$105 million under approval) to 287 partners to provide millions of people with health care, food aid, clean water, shelter and other life-saving assistance.

The amount has been allocated as follows: 50% to international NGOs, 20% to national NGOs, 28% to UN agencies, and 2% to the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement.

In February 2017, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator launched a new country-based pooled fund to support life-saving operations in north-east Nigeria with direct allocations to frontline responders for activities prioritized in the Nigeria HRP.

### Improved humanitarian action

In the first half of 2017, CBPFs empowered humanitarian leadership, allowing Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) to directly support the most critical components of human-

itarian responses. CBPFs also ensured greater inclusivity by involving a wider range of partners in strategic prioritization and programming processes.

By mid-June, CBPFs had allocated \$39 million to local NGOs with critical local knowledge, understanding of needs and proximity and access to people in need. In Syria, sustained funding to national NGOs has improved aid delivery in Aleppo and other besieged and hard-to-reach areas.

CBPFs have been invaluable in volatile contexts with rapidly shifting contexts, including in the Central African Republic where allocations early in 2017 helped humanitarian partners respond to surges in violence and mass displacements. Access to flexible CBPF funding also allowed partners to adapt and tailor solutions to emerging challenges, such as immediate response and prevention activities after cholera broke out in Yemen.

CBPF funding helped humanitarian partners to time, plan and adjust humanitarian responses in early 2017. For example, CBPFs supported early action in response to famine or near-famine conditions in Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

OCHA continued to improve its management of CBPFs in 2017, leading to gains in efficiency, accountability, transparency and risk management. For example, the recently-launched grant management system made real-time grant information available on OCHA websites and on a dedicated online Business Intelligence

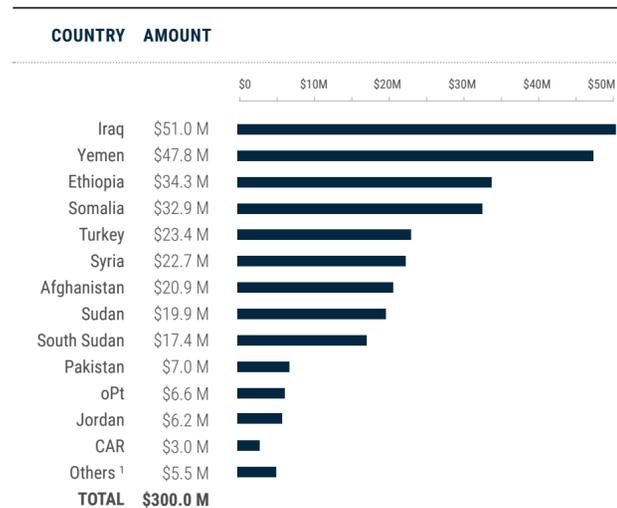
platform ([gms.unocha.org/bi](http://gms.unocha.org/bi)). OCHA also worked with donors to develop a Common Performance Framework to measure country- and global-level performance. The Framework will be rolled out later this year. In an effort to broaden the donor base, OCHA worked to raise the public profile of CBPFs and their contributors, including via OCHA's new online awareness and fundraising tool in support of the CBPFs in the four famine-risk countries ([interactive.unocha.org/emergency/2017\\_famine](http://interactive.unocha.org/emergency/2017_famine)).

### Support for CBPFs

Following three consecutive years of record contributions (\$704 million in 2016), donors continued their strong support for CBPFs in 2017, and as of mid-June, 21 donors have contributed and pledged \$319 million to the funds. The level of contributions so far in 2017 is an encouraging sign of the world's generosity and a vote of confidence in the CBPF mechanism.

With global humanitarian needs on the rise, it is paramount that growth in CBPF funding levels be sustained and that pledges quickly translate into actual contributions. The WHS Agenda for Humanity reinforced this point as it stressed the critical role played by CBPFs and called on donors to increase the proportion of humanitarian appeal funding channelled through CBPFs to 15% by 2018.

### CBPF ALLOCATIONS



### CERF ALLOCATIONS



A medical worker registers young patients in the small rural village of An-Nassiri located about 60 km from Al Hudaydah. Only 45 per cent of health facilities in the country are currently functioning.

Credit: OCHA/Giles Clarke

## Central Emergency Response Fund

In 2017, CERF continued to support life-saving humanitarian aid, tackling famine threats in north-east Nigeria, South Sudan, Yemen and Somalia, as well as natural disasters in southern Africa, Peru and Sri Lanka. Thus far, \$249 million has been allocated to 25 countries. A large portion—\$118 million—was allocated to the four countries addressing famine risks; CERF is currently the fifth largest source of funding for famine prevention.

### Rapid Response and Underfunded Emergencies

As of 30 May, nearly \$150 million of CERF's rapid response funds has gone to 18 countries across the globe, from the largest emergencies like Yemen and Iraq to the smaller, less-funded emergencies like cyclones in southern Africa and drought in Sri Lanka. The current level of rapid response allocation is \$45 million above the historical average.

Twice a year, CERF addresses needs in chronically underfunded crises to promote equitable humanitarian response. In January 2017, \$100 million from CERF was allocated to assist some six million people with life-saving emergency relief in nine neglected crises, including Cameroon, Libya, Madagascar, Niger and Mali.

CERF continues to receive a record-high demand for funding, but with limited funds available it is forced to restrict allocations and make smaller disbursements to each crisis. The four countries in or at risk of famine are a clear case in point: a larger CERF could have responded earlier, with significantly greater impact on reducing loss of life.

### Funding status

In late February and early March 2017 CERF cash flow was precarious, variously due to the funding shortfall of \$24 million on the \$450 million target for 2016, delayed conversion of donor pledges to contributions in the first two months of 2017 and to increasing demands on CERF's limited funds. With key donors expediting their transfers in 2017, the Fund was able to respond to concurrent emergencies around the globe, albeit very modestly.

For 2017, 32 donors have contributed a total of \$285.8 million to CERF, and 13 other donors have pledged \$52.8 million, bringing total pledged contributions to \$338.6 million. Based on estimates from past contribution patterns, CERF is projecting an income of \$410 million for 2017, with a funding gap of approximately \$40 million against the minimum annual target of \$450 million.

### CERF and the Grand Bargain

CERF will continue to pursue Grand Bargain initiatives in 2017 and beyond. For example, under the heading of greater transparency, CERF will expand the availability of detailed real-time CERF data through a dedicated public business intelligence interface and will continue to publish core CERF data directly in the IATI Standard as well as on FTS, its website and HDX. CERF will also ensure that the Fund remains "cash-ready" to facilitate the programming and delivery of cash-based programmes. To that end, CERF will further improve tracking and analysis of support for cash-based programming. Lastly, CERF is well placed to support harmonizing and simplifying donor requirements.

### A fund to deliver WHS commitments

The CERF operating environment has changed dramatically since the Fund was established in 2005. In the past eleven years, global humanitarian needs have quadrupled from \$5.2 billion to over \$22 billion in 2016, whereby the share of CERF's funding target against global requirements has substantially declined. In December 2016, recognizing the significant achievements of CERF in facilitating life-saving assistance, the UN General Assembly endorsed the Secretary-General's call to expand the annual CERF funding target to \$1 billion by 2018.

## Pooled Funds fighting famine

With more than 20 million people in north-east Nigeria, South Sudan, Yemen and Somalia facing or at risk of famine, \$240 million in coordinated allocations from CERF and CBPFs were critical to the scale-up of humanitarian response in those countries in the first half of 2017. By mid-June, CERF and CBPFs were the fourth and fifth largest funding sources for humanitarian operations in those countries combined.

Under the leadership of HCs in South Sudan, Yemen and Somalia, CERF and CBPFs were used in synergy as complementary tools to support the most critical famine response and prevention activities prioritized in HRPs. In Nigeria, famine-related allocations from CERF in early 2017 came on top of significant contributions in 2016 and a new CBPF (Nigeria Humanitarian Fund) was launched to bolster the response in the north-east in February.

By leveraging their comparative advantages—such as CERF's disbursement speed and CBPF's direct funding for local NGOs—strategic use of these Funds helped partners deliver a stronger collective response, ensuring maximum impact of limited resources.

<sup>1</sup> DRC (\$2.0 M), Myanmar (\$2.0 M), Lebanon (\$1.3 M), Colombia (\$0.2 M).

<sup>2</sup> DRC (\$9.6 M), Mali (\$6.9 M), Sri Lanka (\$6.7 M), CAR (\$6.0 M), Libya (\$6.0 M), Republic of Korea (\$6.0 M), Peru (\$5.2 M), Myanmar (\$4.4 M), Chad (\$3.6 M), Burundi (\$3.5 M), Mozambique (\$2.0 M), Zimbabwe (\$1.6 M), Mongolia (\$1.1 M).

# Intersectoral Needs Assessments

Shifting the focus from making data to making sense

Needs Assessment stood out as one of the most controversial topics at the time when Grand Bargain workstreams were being developed. This is far from surprising considering just how critical needs assessments are for virtually every other workstream, from transparency to cash transfer programming, to localization and reporting. Needs assessments are the first link in a chain of critical decisions aimed at meeting humanitarian needs in the most efficient and effective way while respecting affected people's priorities.

To meet the renewed call for stronger, more comprehensive analysis of humanitarian needs, partners in the Grand Bargain workstream co-convened by OCHA and ECHO are reframing their work on coordinated assessments. For its part, in 2016 OCHA developed an assessment coordination competency framework, with which to conduct organization-wide stock-taking of OCHA's capacity to support and add value to the coordinated needs assessment approach. This analysis is being used to tailor and better target OCHA training and capacity-building where gaps have been identified.

In the spirit of 'doing more with less', which is the current reality for implementing the needs assessment workstream, multiple organizations have participated in developing flexible partnership mechanisms for conducting joint intersectoral needs analysis. These partnerships allow partners to draw on a worldwide pool of needs assessments and expertise, and to collaborate in developing more robust and predictable methods and protocols for conducting truly intersectoral analysis: in sudden-onset crises, collaboration with ACAPS, JIPS, REACH, UNOSAT, MapAction, Flowminder and some Global Cluster agencies facilitates information-gathering and analysis in the first 72 hours after a natural disaster strikes. The approach was tested following Hurricane Matthew in Haiti in November 2016; the results were used to formulate the Haiti Flash Appeal.

In 2016 an inter-agency initiative led to creation of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Group (JIAG) to strengthen the coordination and quality of humanitarian needs assessment and analysis in protracted crises, through the sharing of data and analysis capacities. JIAG has commenced two strands of work: **refinement or development of methods and tools**, and **jointly-conducted intersectoral analysis in crisis contexts**. The JIAG approach has been successfully field-tested; eight agencies jointly mobilized to support the preparation of the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview in Libya. Inter-agency and multi-cluster rapid needs assessments have been implemented for several protracted crises in 2017.

In 2016, an IASC-endorsed guidance note established standard practice for estimating humanitarian population figures, by means of an extensive and inclusive inter-agency process. The guidance, standardizing terminology for categorizing people affected and in need, provides an overview of methodologies and consolidates current good practices. As a result, 2017 figures for people in need in Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Flash Appeals have become more robust and more transparent.

Five key challenges in performing better at collective needs assessment persist. Competition, mandate and leadership sometimes remain unproductive to collaborative needs assessment. Individual organizational and donor mandates have tended to take precedence over establishing a common and holistic view of humanitarian needs. Valuable local capacity and knowledge have not yet been harnessed for needs assessment. The missing voices of affected people reduce the validity of needs assessments, and lead to missed opportunities for mobilizing local actors in the response. Further, there is a disconnect between assessment results, response analysis and planning: funding requests and allocations often precede common needs assessments. Finally, the lack of correlation of needs assessments with development analyses and data precludes deeper analysis. Shared contextual information, needs causality, and baseline data would substantiate analysis for humanitarian and development purposes.

One consequence of recent progress towards ensuring humanitarian action is grounded in reliable needs assessment is a sometimes overwhelming volume of information from ennumerous sources, whether in the first week of a cyclone's landfall, or years into a protracted, complex emergency. The real challenge now is to synthesise the resulting patchworks of information on crisis impact into a coherent, holistic, comprehensive and timely analysis of people's priority needs. The focus must shift from making data to making sense. Grand Bargain signatories are now pooling experts in humanitarian needs assessment to develop protocols, frameworks and models for joint needs analysis and training packages to implement them. In this age of abundant humanitarian information this is the best path towards valuable intersectoral needs assessment.

**“Flexible partnership mechanisms allow partners to draw on a worldwide pool of needs assessments and expertise, and to collaborate in developing more robust and predictable methods and protocols for conducting truly intersectoral analysis.”**

# HOW YOU CAN ENGAGE IN 2017



## BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Relief specialists consider financial contributions to reputable aid agencies as the most valuable and effective form of response in humanitarian emergencies. To make a financial contribution you can donate through:

### Humanitarian Response Plans

Public and private sector donors can contribute to aid agencies participating in Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs).

For individual Plans and a list of contacts visit [www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations) and [data2.unhcr.org/en/situations](http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations)

### Country-Based Pooled Funds

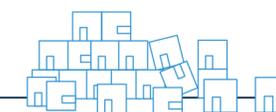
Country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) allow governments and private donors to pool financial contributions to finance response to a specific emergency. They support the highest priority projects in HRPs through the best-placed frontline responders, including national and local actors. The Secretary-General has set a target for 15% of HRP funding to be met through CBPFs by 2018.

Visit [www.unfoundation.org/how-to-help/donate/support-unherf.html](http://www.unfoundation.org/how-to-help/donate/support-unherf.html)

### Central Emergency Response Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. During the World Humanitarian Summit, the Secretary-General called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars as of 2017. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, from governments, private companies, foundations, charities and individuals.

Visit [www.unocha.org/cerf/donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/donate)



## BY DONATING IN-KIND RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The UN Secretary-General encourages companies to coordinate their response efforts with the United Nations in order to ensure coherence with priorities and to minimize gaps and duplication.

To make an in-kind donation of goods or services visit [www.business.un.org](http://www.business.un.org) or write to [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org) with specific information about the contribution, including the timeframe for delivery and any conditions. Contributions must comply with the *Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector*.

Visit [www.unocha.org/cerf/donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/donate)

The United Nations enters into pro-bono agreements with companies which will provide direct assets or services during emergencies. Partnerships work best if established before a disaster occurs. Contact [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org) to discuss the ways in which your company might partner with the UN. As with in-kind contributions, business sector partnerships must comply with the *Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector*.



## BY ENGAGING IN PUBLIC SUPPORT, JOINT ADVOCACY AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS BUSINESS CAN:

**Support** employees, families and communities affected by disasters and conflict.

**Partner** with the United Nations to undertake joint advocacy and work alongside humanitarian responders to identify and share innovative solutions.

**Prepare** for and respond to disasters and conflict.

Contact [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org) or visit [www.unocha.org/themes/partnerships-private-sector](http://www.unocha.org/themes/partnerships-private-sector) for further information.



## BY REPORTING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OCHA FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE

Please report your contributions to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or complete the online form at [fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)



### INTRODUCING NEW FEATURES OF THE FTS WEBSITE

Since the launch of the new FTS database and website in January 2017, technical developments and the production of new features have continued at full speed. We have fine-tuned the functionality of the database, enhancing its technical capabilities, including recording of pass-through funding, and adding new elements to help users navigate through the website and digest large amounts of data. Some of the new FTS features are introduced below.

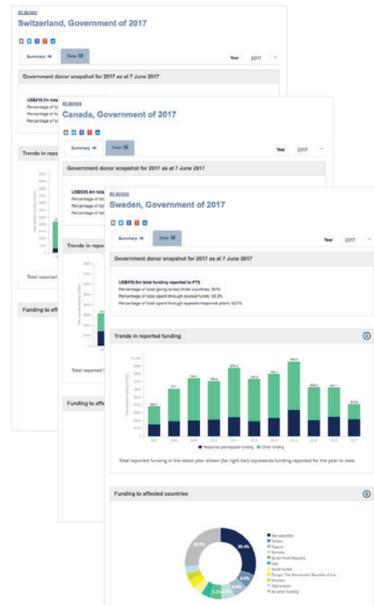
#### FUNDING TRENDS



10-year funding trends of how much of total humanitarian funding was made available for humanitarian response plans, and the coverage of the plans.

[fts.unocha.org/global-funding/overview/2017](https://fts.unocha.org/global-funding/overview/2017)

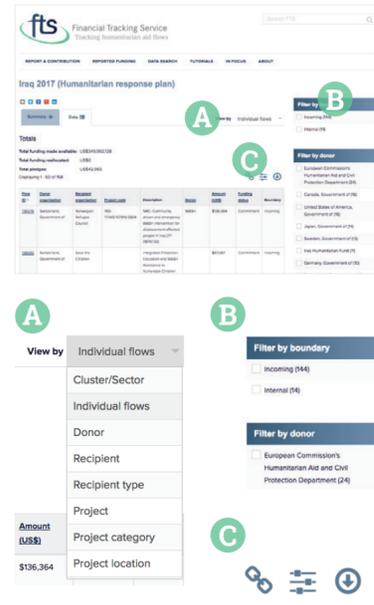
#### DONOR PAGES



Each government donor has its own donor page with summary charts by year on how much funding has been reported by sector, how much by affected country and how much by recipient organization.

[fts.unocha.org/donors/2924/summary/2017](https://fts.unocha.org/donors/2924/summary/2017)

#### NEW FILTER OPTIONS



Filter options in the data pages for plans, affected countries and donors allow for refining the searches, and the view by feature aggregates the data by many parameters, for example by cluster, recipient or donor.

[fts.unocha.org/appeals/550/flows](https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/550/flows)

- A View funding data aggregated by i.e. donor, recipient, sector
- B Use filters to refine your table/search
- C Download, add/remove columns, API access

#### LOW STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

**Inaccurate/untimely reporting**

DONOR: Why is our donation not on FTS yet?  
 FTS: Have you reported it?  
 Donor: Ehmm...

**Incomplete datasets**

MEDIA: Why are 50 out of US\$ 90M for this appeal not yet allocated to any sector?  
 FTS: Because recipients have not yet reported sectoral details.

**Misleading output**

There seem to be a lot more underfunded emergencies this year.  
 22 out of the 31 plans are only 5% funded at this time.

**Bad decisions**

We are asking donors for more funds since the appeal is only 25% funded.  
 What?!?! We just pledged \$66 million.  
 Are you sure your figures are correct??

**Low engagement leads to:**

- Lower awareness
- Funds scattering
- Lower funding
- Poor transparency level

**Low impact on people in need**

**Low humanitarian system credibility**

#### STAKEHOLDERS' FULL COMMITMENT

**Accurate/periodical reporting**

Donors: Time to do the monthly report to FTS.  
 Recipients: Yes, we have reported funding based on emergency, appeal, sector and project on the website.

**Complete datasets**

FTS: Yes, we have reported funding based on emergency, appeal, sector and project on the website.

**Reliable information**

FTS: Country plans all updated now!  
 International NGO: Looks like FTS is showing our recent inputs for both sectors. Tell them...

**Well-informed decisions**

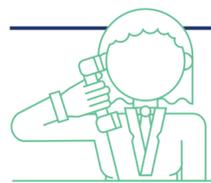
Funds are allocated where most needed, preventing gaps and overlaps.  
 FTS website: GHO, HRP

**Full commitment leads to:**

- Better decision making
- Fund allocation efficiency
- Resource mobilization
- Full accountability

**Effective support to people in need**

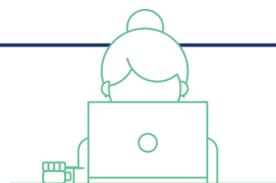
**Increased humanitarian system credibility**



#### FTS WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU

As we continue to brainstorm, design, and roll out new features on the FTS website, we would love to hear from you at [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org). Your suggestions will help us ensure that the new FTS remains relevant, intuitive and adaptable. A better understanding of user needs will prompt us to build in improvements and enhance clients' experience.

#### YOU CAN HELP! CONTRIBUTE TO THE EFFICACY AND TRANSPARENCY OF THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM: REPORT TO FTS!



[FTS.UNOCHA.ORG](https://fts.unocha.org)  
[fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

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**“Emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development. Development assistance organizations of the United Nations system should be involved at an early stage and should collaborate closely with those responsible for emergency relief and recovery, within their existing mandates.”**

- UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182,  
19 December 1991

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United Nations