

Humanitarian Appeal



A. Webster/UNHCR/Somalia/2007

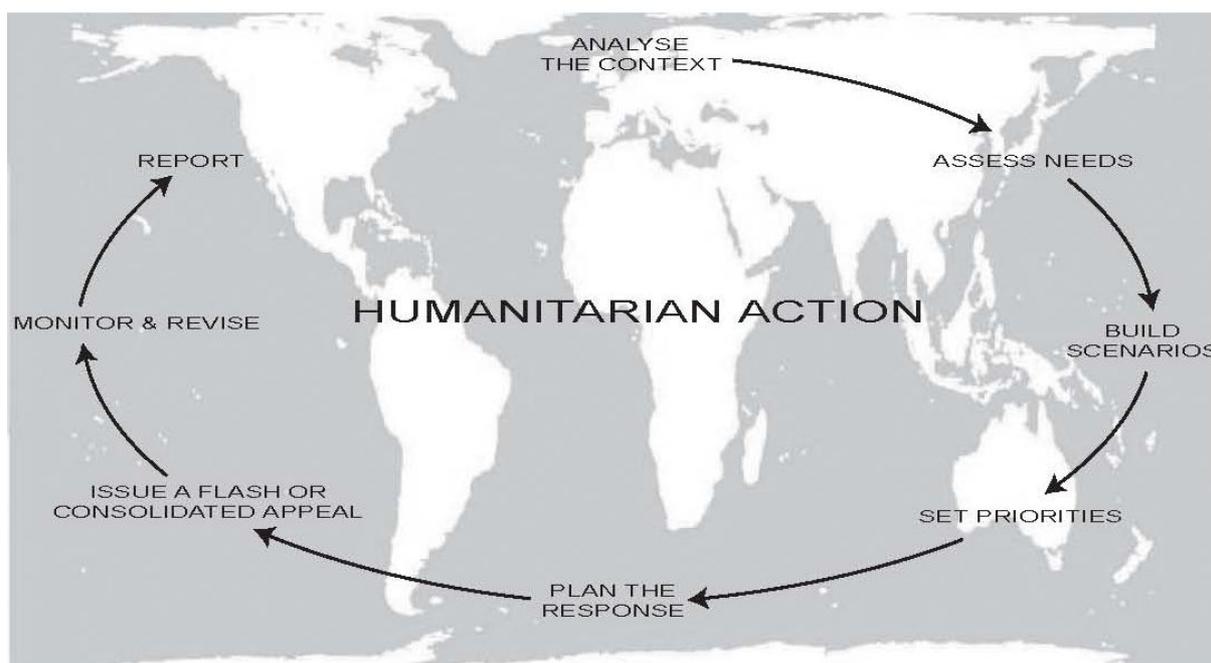
- Agriculture*
- Coordination and Support Services*
- Economic Recovery and Infrastructure*
- Education*
- Food*
- Health*
- Mine Action*
- Multi-Sector*
- Protection/ Human Rights/ Rule of Law*
- Safety and security of staff and operations*
- Shelter and Non-Food Items*
- Water and Sanitation*

2008

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)



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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	CRS	HT	MDM	TGH
ACF	CWS	Humedica	MEDAIR	UMCOR
ACTED	Danchurchaid	IA	MENTOR	UNAIDS
ADRA	DDG	ILO	MERLIN	UNDP
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	IMC	NCA	UNDSS
AMI-France	DRC	INTERMON	NPA	UNEP
ARC	EM-DH	Internews	NRC	UNESCO
ASB	FAO	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNFPA
ASI	FAR	IOM	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FHI	IPHD	OXFAM	UNHCR
CARE	Finnchurchaid	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CARITAS	French RC	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	Plan	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	IRW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PU	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	RC/Germany	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	Solidarit�s	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	TEARFUND	ZOA
COSV				

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Some basic statistics of countries in the Humanitarian Appeal 2008

Country	Infant mortality ratio	Children under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	% of population under-nourished	# of internally displaced persons	% of population displaced	# refugees in country	# refugees abroad	ECHO GNA score*	UNDP HDI score and rank (out of 177)
Central African Republic	106 p/1,000	176 p/1,000	1,355 p/100,000	44%	197,000	4.60%	8,305	98,000	3/3	0.353: 172 nd of 177 (low)
Chad	124 p/1,000	171 p/1,000	827 p/100,000	35%	173,000	1.96%	285,000	36,300	3/3	0.368: 171 st of 177 (low)
Côte d'Ivoire	90 p/1,000	195 p/1,000	690 p/100,000	13%	709,230	4.60%	24,155	15,000	3/3	0.421: 164 th of 177 (low)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	129 p/1,000	205 p/1,000	1,289 p/100,000	60%	1,200,000	1.80%	182,000	315,571	3/3	0.391: 167 th of 177 (low)
occupied Palestinian territory	20 p/1,000	23 p/1,000	100 p/100,000	16%	24,500-57,000	0.6% - 1.4%	N/A	4,379,050	3/3	0.736: 100 th of 177 (medium)
Somalia	86 p/1,000	135 p/1,000	1,044 p/100,000	36%	850,000	10.80%	658	245,000	3/3	0.299
Sudan	not available	90 p/1,000	not available	26%	4,465,000	11%	369,000	683,311	3/3	0.516: 141 st of 177 (medium)
Uganda	78 p/1,000	136 p/1,000	750 p/100,000	19%	1,800,000	6.30%	220,914	21,752	3/3	0.502: 145 th of 177 (medium)
Zimbabwe	60 p/1,000	82 p/1,000	555 p/100,000	not available	570,000	4.30%	3,800	12,782	n/a	0.491: 151 st of 177 (low)

*3/3 = most severe rank

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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FOREWORD

THE 2008 HUMANITARIAN APPEAL

10 December 2007

As we approach the close of 2007, I am honoured to launch the Humanitarian Appeal for the year 2008. This is an occasion to reflect seriously on the past year -- a profoundly difficult one for tens of millions of people around the world caught in humanitarian emergencies caused by conflict or natural disaster.

In an era of unprecedented global prosperity, millions of people remain trapped in crises where the essentials of existence, including food, clean water, life-saving drugs, and emergency shelter are denied them, and where insecurity is a part of their everyday life.

The 2008 Humanitarian Appeal seeks 3.8 billion dollars to help 25 million people in 24 countries. This means 152 dollars per person in need -- or, put another way, for every 100 dollars of national income in developed countries, a few cents of humanitarian aid.

Over the past 16 years, the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations, donors, inter-governmental organizations and Member States have worked in partnership through the Consolidated Appeals Process to save lives and provide timely protection, assistance and hope to people in need. The launch of these 10 consolidated appeals for 2008 mark the culmination of a vast undertaking, in which hundreds of aid organizations on the ground have united to meet the world's major humanitarian challenges in a coordinated, effective, and prioritized way.

Recent humanitarian reforms have already strengthened our response in countries in crisis. Funding has become increasingly timely and predictable, thanks to the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative launched by donors themselves four years ago. By putting the tools of effective leadership in the hands of humanitarian coordinators and lead agencies, we can continue to build greater efficiency and impact.

In 2008, we need to do even better. We need to provide more effectively for children suffering from disease or hunger. We need to address the impact of climate change and the mounting number of natural disasters, with the added pressure this will mean on humanitarian capacity and funding in the coming years.

As an international community, and as human beings, we have an obligation to respond generously to the needs of the most desperate among us. I ask you to support the 2008 Humanitarian Appeal, so as to help forge a more equitable and healthy world and ensure that all people in crisis -- regardless of nationality, gender or belief -- receive the aid they need.

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

INTRODUCTION

In 2007, aid agencies have achieved enormous successes in the world's most severe humanitarian crises. They have provided safe water and sanitation to 455,538 internally displaced people in Somalia; cared for 240,000 Sudanese refugees in the harsh environment of eastern Chad; provided emergency job creation and cash assistance to 130,000 families made destitute by conflict in the occupied Palestinian territory; delivered food to 2.2 million Zimbabweans; provided temporary shelter and basic household items to 193,000 people affected by conflict in the Central African Republic; assisted 60,000 people displaced by civil strife in Timor-Leste; contained 131 epidemics in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; drilled over 300 boreholes to provide water for war-affected people in Uganda; and other results too numerous to mention. Some 330 aid organizations joined forces in common humanitarian action plans and consolidated appeals to maximize their effectiveness and ensure that they left no gaps or overlap. Their common objective is to provide the best available protection and assistance to people in need, on time.

With intensive efforts such as these, humanitarian crises can be brought to a close. Burundi's long civil war is ending and conditions for its people are stabilising, thanks to concerted efforts organized in nine consecutive consolidated appeals for Burundi of which 2007 will be the last. Similarly, the effects of protracted conflicts in the Republic of Congo and Liberia have been alleviated to the point that aid agencies can focus on recovery and a transition to development. The peace that years of humanitarian aid helped to solidify in countries such as Angola, Tajikistan, and Sierra Leone still endures. These examples make it truer than ever to say that humanitarian aid, beyond saving lives and alleviating suffering, is a good investment for a peaceful world.

But many crises are ongoing, and the people stricken by them need more generosity for 2008. Conflict continues in Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to name but a few. These conflicts threaten to destabilize neighbouring countries such as Chad and the Central African Republic, fuelling internal conflicts there. Such conflicts risk conflagrating into regional wars and the collapse of states as was seen in Africa's Great Lakes Region in the 1990s, with grievous humanitarian consequences. Moreover, floods, hurricanes, cyclones, and drought struck regularly in 2007: no fewer than 15 flash appeals for rapid response to sudden disasters have been issued, by far the most ever in one year. The fact that most of these disasters were climate-related portends a near future in which aid agencies will have to respond ever more frequently to disasters, and the world's poor, who are most vulnerable, are ever more likely to be struck by them.

"Mama woke me early. We dressed hurriedly and left the house. I was very scared and didn't understand what was happening. We left in silence. I remember the walk through thick bush and the pain in my legs." Agnès, age 7, from Paoua, Central African Republic, in September 2007

This Humanitarian Appeal culminates a dynamic process in which some 188 aid agencies in 24 countries across the world have come together to tackle humanitarian tragedies with efficiency and professionalism as well as compassion. The sum that aid agencies jointly seek to help people in the severest need in 2008 – some \$3.8 billion,² to help 25 million people – may seem a great burden for

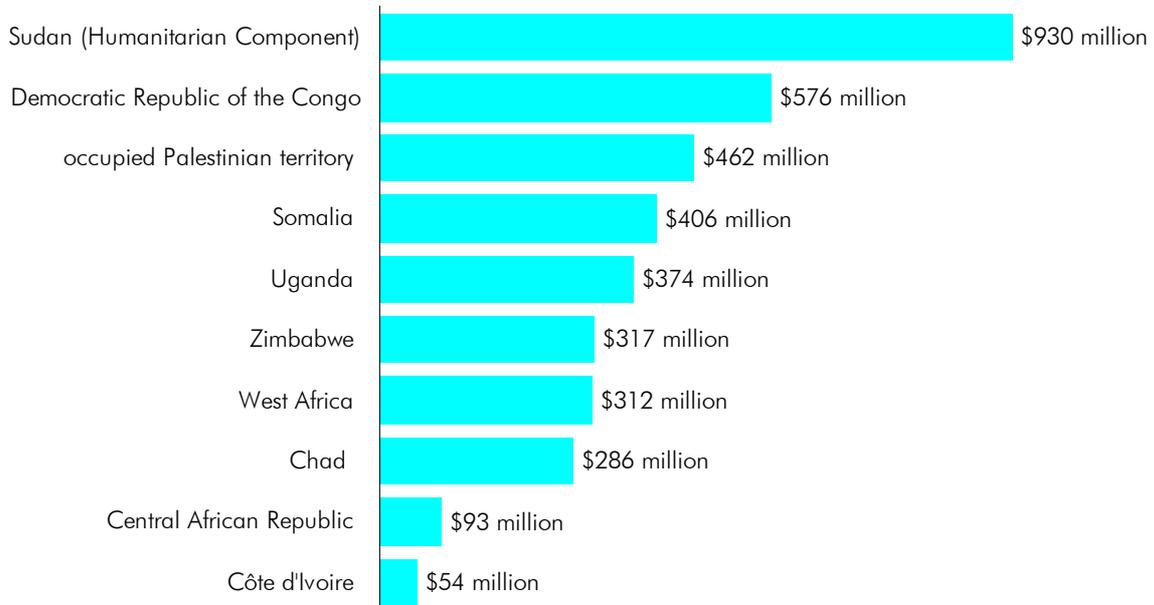
¹ Testimony taken from: "UNICEF: Temporary schools provide normalcy for children displaced by conflict" (www.unicef.org/infobycountry/car_40884.html, September 2007)

² All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. All funding figures are as of 15 November 2007 unless otherwise noted.

Humanitarian Appeal 2008

the rich countries to bear. But in fact it translates, for every hundred dollars of the rich countries' national income, to just a few cents of aid – to save lives, alleviate suffering, maintain dignity, and begin to restore self-sufficiency. We urge the citizens and legislators of countries with the means to help to make 2008 the first year of a new era: an era in which humanitarian action worldwide is fully funded, and people in despair receive the full measure of help that they deserve.

Funding requirements per appeal in 2008



UNRWA/oPt/2006

The reduced number of CAPs for 2008

This Humanitarian Appeal includes slightly fewer countries than that of 2007, continuing a trend generally due to a decline in conflicts (some that had been influenced by the Cold War or its aftermath, others to complex conflict dynamics in Central and West Africa and Central Asia). The four appeals that are not repeated for 2008 are those for the Great Lakes Region, the Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Burundi. In the latter three of these situations, humanitarian needs have dwindled (thanks in large part to the concerted efforts organized under past consolidated appeals / 'CAPs') to the point where they do not need to be the focus of a major plan, but instead can be handled as part of reconstruction and development planning. In the Great Lakes Region, acute needs persist in several countries, but the common cross-border dynamics that originally gave rise to the regional approach are now less influential than country-specific dynamics.

Clearly, the progress away from CAPs in these countries is good news. There is concern however about countries that do not have CAPs even though the scale and severity of humanitarian needs justify them. Some affected country governments hesitate to agree to a humanitarian appeal, perceiving it as almost a stigma for their country. In fact, the humanitarian community counts on CAPs being seen as a sign that all parties are taking seriously their responsibility to work together to support the government's efforts to help its people, and to achieve the greatest efficiency and effectiveness in aid delivery. In the spirit of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the CAP, it is much more a sign of enlightenment than an admission of failure.



MONUC/Fréchon /North Kivu/2007

Equally of concern are situations needing a concerted humanitarian response and where the government has no objection but international organizations and the humanitarian coordination system are not yet able to organize themselves appropriately to meet the scale of the challenges. In 2007, Iraq has been often mentioned as one of the world's largest and severest humanitarian crises. Afghanistan also seems to have mounting humanitarian needs. Why then no consolidated appeal for Iraq or Afghanistan in this Humanitarian Appeal 2008? The major reason is that aid organizations have not resolved – indeed cannot fully resolve – the problems of working in that level of insecurity in a planned and systematic way. (In the case of Iraq, there are also questions about the need for outside funding to an oil-rich country.) Nonetheless, the forthcoming Operational Plan for Iraq will serve many of the same purposes as a CAP; and as organizations learn more about how they can operate in that environment, a fully-fledged CAP should be possible. This type of situation underlines the need for the United Nations (UN) to lead the process of organising the broader humanitarian response, in accordance with accepted best practice, to respond to a major crisis efficiently, effectively and promptly.

The surge in flash appeals in 2007

2007 has seen a sharp increase in and record number of flash appeals compared to previous years, reflecting an increased frequency of disasters. With the waning of conflicts dating from the 1990s, natural disasters are demanding a greater portion of humanitarian response, even without a cataclysmic event like the Tsunami. Most of the increase in the number of flash appeals in 2007 is due to a greater frequency of extreme weather events: of this year's 15 flash appeals, all but one (the Peru earthquake) have been climate-related (cyclones, floods and droughts). Some of the increase also stems from the Central Emergency Response Fund's encouragement to develop a flash appeal to provide a strategic context for the funding requests it receives. If this frequency of extreme weather continues, the humanitarian system will have to review existing response mechanisms for sudden-onset disasters, including flash appeals. The quality of such appeals (situation analysis, needs assessment, overview of response capacity, and prioritization among sectors and projects) remains pivotal for donors to make informed



Vilanculos / 2007 © EC/ECHO/François Goemans

funding decisions and for agencies to jointly plan the disaster response. And yet there is a delicate balance between forging operational links among organizations, assessing all needs, and developing a strategy to address them on the one hand, and speed of responding to emergency needs and issuing an appeal on the other.

Time is ripe for a review and adaptation of the flash appeal mechanism, not least because most disasters happen in countries where there is no Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) or CAP in place: of the 15 flash appeals issued in 2007, only two pertain to CAP countries (Sudan and Uganda), and two to the regional CAP for West Africa (Ghana and Burkina Faso). In the other eleven flash appeal countries, OCHA has no office and agencies on the ground have insufficient humanitarian capacity for assessment, planning and response. In several cases, flash appeals have been issued after significant delays, despite the intention that such appeals should be launched within 3-6 days after the disaster's onset. Such delays at best reduce the value of life-saving assistance and at worst can result in needless loss of life.

Flash Appeals in 2007

per region	Southern Africa	5	per type of disaster	Hurricanes/Cyclones	4
	South America	3		Floods	8
	East Africa	2		Droughts	2
	West Africa	2		Earthquake	1
	Asia	2			
	Caribbean	1			
	TOTAL	15	TOTAL	15	

Humanitarian Appeal 2008

Country	Type of disaster	Date of disaster ³	Date flash appeal issued	Funding requested	Funding received (% of request)
Zambia	Floods	16-Jan-07	27-Mar-07	\$9 million	7%
Bolivia	Floods	18-Jan-07	22-Feb-07	\$14 million	49%
Mozambique	Cyclone and floods	04-Feb-07	12-Mar-07	\$39 million	68%
Madagascar	Cyclones	20-Feb-07	15-Mar-07	\$19 million	89%
Swaziland	Drought	31-May-07	24-Jul-07	\$19 million	55%
Lesotho	Drought	12-Jun-07	28-Jul-07	\$23 million	58%
Pakistan	Cyclone and floods	19-Jun-07	15-Jul-07	\$43 million	43%
Sudan	Floods	05-Jul-07	28-Aug-07	\$35 million	43%
Korea DPR	Floods	12-Aug-07	27-Aug-07	\$15 million	83%
Burkina Faso	Floods	13-Aug-07	31-Oct-07	\$6 million	2%
Peru	Earthquake	15-Aug-07	28-Aug-07	\$38 million	50%
Uganda	Floods	20-Aug-07	21-Sep-07	\$41 million	33%
Nicaragua	Hurricane	04-Sep-07	14-Sep-07	\$42 million	27%
Ghana	Floods	07-Sep-07	04-Oct-07	\$12 million	25%
Dominican Republic	Hurricane and floods	29-Oct-07	06-Nov-07	\$14 million	23%
Totals				\$368 million	46%

Funding for flash appeals to date in 2007 (46%) seems at first glance significantly worse than in previous years (see table below). However, funding for the flash appeals issued before September 2007 (hence old enough at this writing to have some reliable funding data) has been only slightly lower than the averages for previous years. The average is 55%, compared to 69% for all flash appeals issued in 2006 (if we exclude the Lebanon flash appeal which was anomalously heavily funded), 66% in 2005 (excluding the Tsunami for the same reason), and 40% in 2004.

Flash Appeal funding history since 2003

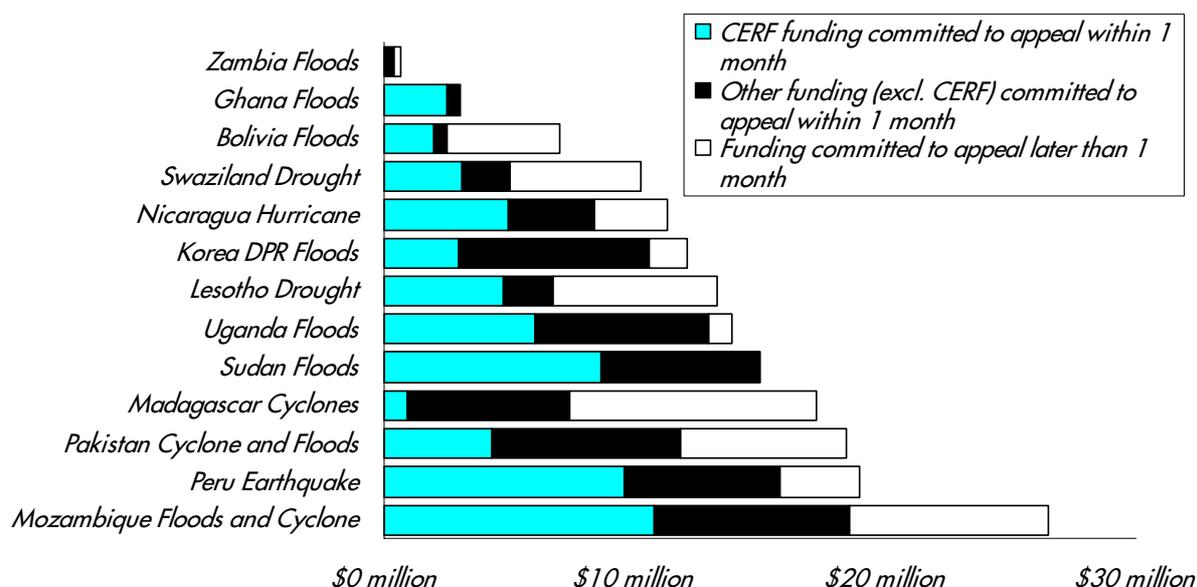
Year	number of flash appeals (FAs)	FA funding needs (\$)	FA needs as % of total consolidated / FA needs	FA funding received	FA funding received as % of FA needs
2003	2	\$31 million	1%	\$16 million	51%
2004	9	\$451 million	13%	\$179 million	40%
2005*	10	\$2,181 million	36%	\$1,766 million	81%
2006	6	\$268 million	5%	\$214 million	80%
2007	15	\$368 million	7%	\$171 million	46%
TOTAL	42	\$3,299 million	13%	\$2,346 million	71%
<i>*2005 excl. Tsunami</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>\$781 million</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>\$518 million</i>	<i>66%</i>

However, it is only thanks to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that 2007 funding levels are close to the historical average. CERF has contributed 40% (\$68 million) of the total funding to date for 2007 flash appeals. By contrast, in 2006, CERF provided only 11% (\$24 million) of total flash appeal funding. Some donors appear to take the view that their contributions to CERF replace their previous direct flash appeal funding. This has prompted speculation that the CERF process could replace flash appeals, at least in the early phase of disaster response. However, there are several counter-arguments to this: (1) CERF is a funding mechanism ('supply side'), while the flash appeal is a strategic planning forum ('demand side'); (2) donors, including CERF, need a common action plan to serve as the basis for their funding decisions; (3) funding needs for most disasters exceed what CERF

³ For the gradual-onset disasters – floods and drought – the date of the first international report is cited.

can provide; (4) non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have funding needs that CERF cannot directly provide but flash appeals can highlight. OCHA has advised that flash appeals and CERF applications should be developed in parallel, with the flash appeal noting the amount committed by CERF, and CERF in effect kick-starting the response to the flash appeal. This has been practiced in most 2007 flash appeals.

2007 Flash appeals: funding within a month after appeal launch, and later



Fixing the weaknesses in flash appeals

What are the key weaknesses observed in this year's flash appeals, and how to fix them? To ensure that they contain adequate information and mapping of needs, capacities on the ground, and who is planning to cover what (including entities that choose not to list their projects in the flash appeal, such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the affected country government, and some NGOs), the IASC will further streamline the flash appeal template to clarify to country teams, particularly development-oriented ones, the nature and extent of the minimum information, analysis, joint planning and decisions they are expected to produce immediately. In particular, the first appeal – which should be issued within six days of a disaster at most⁴ – usually should aim to be a minimal immediate needs document with a skeletal action plan confined to needs that are already evident (including those that are reasonably inferred), and conservative funding requests. The country team should develop a second, fuller edition of the appeal whenever enough information and capacity is available (usually a few weeks later).

Confidence can be increased in flash appeals' funding requests by comparing them to generic estimated costs for addressing needs in each sector, as some global cluster leads produced in 2006. Such estimates could serve as a budget starting point for flash appeals, saving time and making the appeals more consensual. The difficult question of how much early recovery to include in a flash appeal's rapid first edition could be resolved with a common-sense approach in which key start-up funding requirements (i.e. those covering the deployment of early recovery advisors in support of the Resident Coordinator, a rapid inter-agency assessment and the development of an early recovery

⁴ Or of its declaration, in the case of slow-onset disasters.

strategy) are immediately included in initial flash appeals, with specific early recovery projects incorporated as well if they address needs that have already been reliably assessed or reasonably inferred, and moreover have a strong rationale for starting immediately.⁵ Further early recovery projects that are justified by subsequent information and synchronized with government recovery plans can be proposed in the appeal's revised edition.

To reduce the element of surprise in rapid response, elements of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) charged with disaster preparedness should combine efforts to develop a prognosis and detailed risk mapping of disaster-prone countries and likely needs and capacities. Outreach and training to non-humanitarian country teams should intensify, with a priority on disaster-prone countries. IASC emergency disaster management mechanisms should be agreed in advance, and governments (coordination counterparts, civil protection and/or natural disaster management authorities, line ministries) should be informed about possible coordination and funding mechanisms. Contingency plans should serve as a road map to development-oriented country teams to assist their rapid transition to disaster mode once a disaster strikes. They should specify roles, responsibilities and funding schemes (as stated in the latest guidelines) and they should be continuously updated and integrated with development and information management tools in order to improve, or sometimes even pre-empt, flash appeals. As well as promising better disaster response, such steps are also in line with the One UN agenda of making the diverse parts of the system, including the humanitarian and developmental parts, seamless.

Improving the synergy between CERF and flash appeals

CERF's purpose of being the fastest donor to sudden disasters gives opportunities for synergy with flash appeals. For example: CERF could replace flash appeals in the sense of funding the most urgent projects within days on the basis of a skeletal strategic plan and best available needs data, to be followed by a more detailed analysis and appeal with well-assessed humanitarian and recovery needs (which might justify a second CERF allocation). To implement this option, CERF may have to relax the amount of project detail required on its funding applications. Also, donors will have to forge a consensus on CERF-flash appeal interaction: some donors are increasing their contributions to CERF and apparently intending to reduce their flash appeal funding accordingly, while others state clearly that CERF funding should not replace flash appeals. The Montreux donor retreat planned for February 2008 could aim to achieve consensus on this point.

New best practice in 2008 CAPs

The principles of the humanitarian reform launched two years ago – partnership, accountability and predictability – are increasingly strengthening the framework for response in ongoing emergencies. Evidence from 2007 indicates that the cluster approach has contributed to increased NGO participation in the CAP; improved needs analysis and prioritization, and better targeting of common funds. The cluster approach is being applied in six of the nine countries for which CAPs are being issued in 2008.⁶

⁵ For example, it was clear immediately after the Tsunami that artisanal fishing boats were destroyed – no sophisticated inspection was needed – and that the sooner they were replaced the sooner aid dependence would end. By contrast, appealing for a project to develop plans to relocate communities living in disaster-prone coastal areas to less risky areas on higher grounds can probably wait a few weeks for more solid assessment.

⁶ The tenth is the West Africa Regional CAP 2008.

NGOs in CAPs and flash appeals

A long-standing critique of appeals is that they too often under-represent the capacities, plans, and funding needs of NGOs. Arguably, this has been a reflection of coordination processes and structures at country level in many crises, which in turn was a main rationale for the cluster approach. Accordingly, the representation of NGOs in CAPs can be taken as one indicator of the implementation of cluster principles, and a clear means by which clusters can solve a long-standing CAP problem in many sectors.

By every measure, NGO participation in CAPs has improved in recent years, and the 2007 appeals have in many ways been the most inclusive yet. The total number of NGO projects in consolidated and flash appeals was greatest in 2007, culminating a steady climb from near zero in 2000 (see table below). The number of NGOs with projects in common appeals peaked in 2006 and maintained almost the same level in 2007. Funding of NGO projects in the 2007 appeals as a percentage of those projects' requirements – 61% – surpassed that of any previous year.

NGOs in consolidated and flash appeals, per year

Year	# NGOs	# NGO projects	NGO projects total funding request	Funding reported	Funding as % of NGO CAP requests
2000	4	9	\$8 million	\$0.1 million	0%
2001	41	79	\$46 million	\$1 million	1%
2002	95	376	\$325 million	\$86 million	26%
2003	81	333	\$128 million	\$25 million	19%
2004	118	338	\$164 million	\$50 million	30%
2005	119	403	\$300 million	\$111 million	37%
2006	263	888	\$648 million	\$224 million	35%
2007	239*	1,018	\$574 million	\$348 million	61%
Totals		3,444	\$2,202 million	\$846 million	38%

*Most of the decline between 2006 and 2007 is explained by DR Congo's practice starting in 2007 of not assigning a particular agency or NGO to its proposed projects, until the project is funded.

What is the variation among appeals in 2007 – which country teams have done better than others at NGO inclusion in their CAPs? There is always a risk of over-simplifying conclusions from statistics: the proportion of NGO projects in an appeal may not perfectly reflect how far the UN and NGOs on the ground (plus components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and affected country government) are joining in a strategic plan and non-competitive fundraising approach. Nonetheless, some of the data are revealing.

Ranking the 2007 CAPs by what proportion of their projects are NGO projects (see table at right), nearly all of the top half of these 15 cases are those where the cluster approach has been explicitly or implicitly followed: Liberia, Sudan, DR Congo, Uganda, Chad, and Somalia. This is clear evidence that clusters, where applicable, are improving those CAPs. The appeals with lesser proportions of NGO projects all stem from crises without full cluster implementation in 2007.⁷ Moreover, the trend is accentuated for 2008: the cluster countries have increased their NGO percentage compared to 2007, while the others mainly stay low. (The overall 2008 percentage of 36% is certain to increase when information from DR Congo and Sudan is available.)

Flash appeals in 2007 have mostly been less successful than CAPs at representing NGOs: the average proportion of NGO projects is only 23% (compared to 36% for CAPs in 2007), and four flash appeals had none at all. The non-involvement of NGOs in these appeals is, unfortunately, an accurate reflection of the difficulties that organizations in a developmental setting have in trying to forge operational and planning links in the heat of a sudden-onset disaster.⁸ The IASC plans to remedy this by supporting country teams worldwide to implement the new contingency planning guidelines (November 2007) which encourage mapping of capacity, assignment of responsibilities, and forging planning links – key elements of the cluster approach – in advance as part of preparedness. This will also make flash appeals more credible and inclusive, considering the short timeframe in which they must be developed, if these elements have been put in place before a disaster.

NGOs should consider consolidated and flash appeals to belong as much to them as to the UN, and should insist on being fully represented in them to highlight their strategic priorities, to map their capacities and the needs they plan to cover, and to put their projects' funding needs alongside others with equal prominence. Donors who are interested in gauging a crisis' total funding needs and responding accordingly – which is one of the core purposes of CAPs – and who wish to see a rational division of labour and mapping of needs and responses, to rule out both duplications and gaps, should take all necessary steps to ensure that their fund recipients coordinate with well-functioning clusters or sectors and get their projects counted in the common appeal.

% of projects in each appeal that are NGO projects

Appeal	2007	2008
Liberia	52%	--
Zimbabwe	51%	40%
Burundi	49%	--
Sudan	48%	Not available
DR Congo	42%	Not available
Uganda	38%	47%
Chad	38%	44%
Somalia	37%	41%
Timor-Leste	34%	--
occupied Palestinian territory	25%	25%
Central African Republic	24%	35%
Côte d'Ivoire	19%	22%
West Africa	18%	10%
Great Lakes Region	9%	--
Republic of Congo	6%	--
Total	36%	36%

(Note: some of these may have changed significantly through 2007. Cluster leads and NGOs are encouraged to include suitable humanitarian projects in the CAP at any point in the year, even if they have already received funding.)

⁷ Central African Republic's performance is better than this measurement indicates: there is hardly any humanitarian funding in 2007 to NGOs that are not in the CAP. The preponderance of UN projects in CAR's CAP mainly reflects the very limited operational presence of humanitarian NGOs in CAR in 2007: it is one of the only places where NGOs have been, until recently, almost outnumbered by UN agencies. The CAR country team has implemented the cluster approach increasingly through 2007, which shows in the higher NGO participation in the CAP for 2008.

⁸ Preferences of the affected country government also affected some of those five cases.

Prioritization

Another key flaw in CAPs historically is that they have presented lengthy catalogues of undifferentiated projects, with no clear prioritization that would allow donors with limited funds to decide easily where to put them. Even in CAPs that state priorities in strategic terms, the projects that address the priorities most directly and urgently have usually not been so marked – leaving donors to navigate a bulky document and try to compare brief project descriptions to macro-level priorities. Prioritization is not easy in large-scale crises, because of informational shortfalls as well as the need for agonising value judgements. But the major reason why it usually does not happen is probably not the difficulty but the temptation to avoid decisions that would touch on institutional interests by putting some projects on a lower tier of urgency. The best way to counteract this is to develop transparent, objective criteria that all stakeholders can support, and then to ensure enough information collection so that the criteria can be confidently applied. In the hectic context of humanitarian operations, such analysis may seem like a luxury. But in a world where needs exceed available funds and capacities, prioritization is part of the humanitarian imperative.

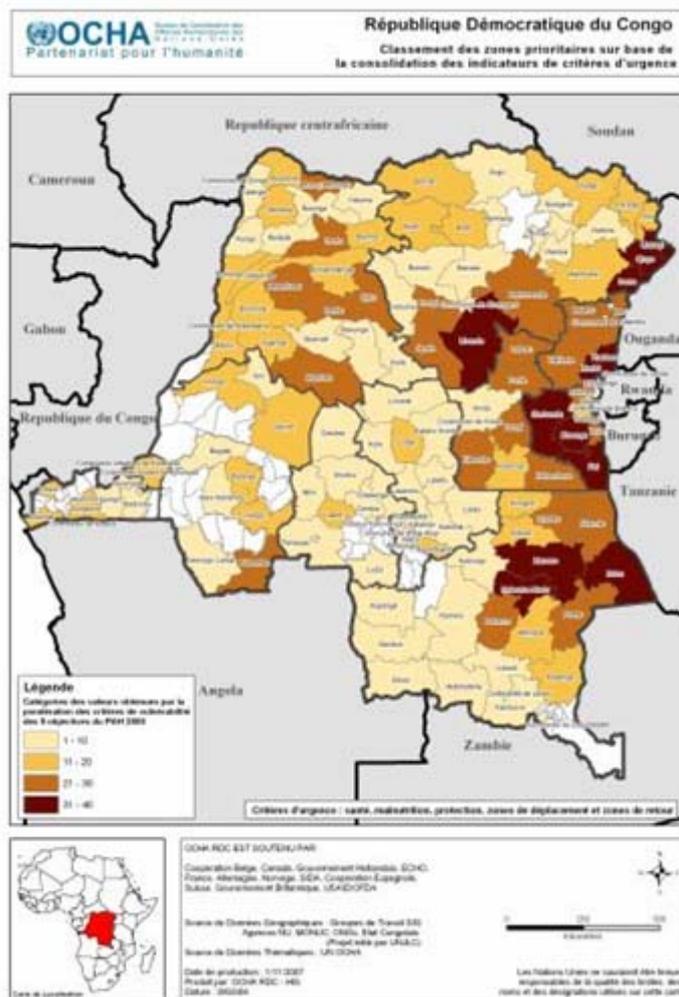
Two CAPs in 2008 stand out for their clear, path-breaking prioritization. The Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team – and in particular its clusters – in the Central African Republic has applied a three-tier prioritization scheme in which every CAP project is marked as medium, high, or immediate priority. Projects were ranked using a point system with the following criteria:

- Does the project fall within one of the five sectors identified in the first two strategic priorities (protection, food security, health, shelter and non-food items, and water, sanitation and hygiene)?
- Are national or local capacities reinforced in accordance with the third strategic priority, by including Central African organizations in the project?
- Is the project implemented in one of the conflict areas (the seven northern prefectures), targeting either internally displaced persons (IDPs), other civilians directly struck by conflict, or refugees from Darfur?
- Does the project include crucial support services without which humanitarian activities in the identified priority sectors could not (or not as efficiently) be implemented?
- Does the project include gender aspects and a component preventing or reducing the impact of gender-based violence?
- Does the project require funding early in the year because of time-bound factors such as the planting season, the rainy season or the school year? Will it be impossible to implement the project if funding is received too late in the year?

Projects that met up to three of these criteria are included in the 'medium' priority group, those meeting four criteria are in the 'high' priority group, and those meeting five or six criteria are ranked as 'immediate' priorities. (See Annex1 for a sample of the scoring results.) As a result, out of 85 projects in the 2008 CAP for CAR, five projects are highlighted as immediate priority, 29 as high, and the rest as medium.

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In DR Congo, the country team has compiled needs assessment information for all districts of concern and ranked the districts according to severity of needs. (Because of the diffuse nature of humanitarian needs in DR Congo, not limited to specific groups like refugees or IDPs, the geographical approach is the most logical.) The ranking uses six main variables: number of IDPs, number of returnees, protection, sexual and gender-based violence, malnutrition, and health (the latter four being represented by bundles of indicators – see Annex 2). This prioritization is then reflected (albeit not perfectly) in the itemized funding requests per district and sector. This ranking method translates easily into a striking visualization of the most urgent geographical zones (the shaded zones on the map below).



A similar system called Integrated Phase Classification or IPC has been used in Somalia (though that is more focused on food security). This is the sort of analysis that donors and the IASC have long desired in CAPs. Why is DR Congo taking the lead? HC leadership and the capacity of the country team for information collection and analysis are plainly pivotal. Also, DR Congo is a pilot country for Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) and the cluster approach, so stakeholders there has been more engaged than usual, which allows the HC to get more results in this kind of common effort. Again, elements of the humanitarian reform are solving fundamental long-standing problems in CAPs, as predicted.

This template cannot be exactly reproduced for other countries, because a lot of DR Congo-specific judgements have been built into it – the decisions on which variables and indicators, the decision to make it a district-based geographical analysis (whereas in other contexts, it might be more reliable to make it demographically-based or camp-based). However the IASC can

identify the common threads in these systems that can be generalized as an outline or menu of options. Rather than let this best practice sit unused until the 2009 CAPs, OCHA will support each CAP country to adopt a suitable variant of one of these methods early in 2008, to guide donors while their funding decisions are still taking shape.

Humanitarian financing innovations: replacing the CAP or depending on it?

The CAP is, among other things, a way of organising what could be called the demand side of humanitarian funding. New humanitarian financing instruments are currently being tested and evaluated to determine if they can solve some of the long-standing problems of the supply side – unevenness among crises and among sectors within crises; the practical difficulties of donors

coordinating amongst each other; lateness; burdensome reporting conditions; and competition and disincentives to coordinate. The most visible of these new instruments are the various types of inter-agency 'pooled funds' in which donors entrust the final decisions about allocations to specific activities and implementing organizations to new centralized structures. Three main types of pooled funds have emerged in practice: emergency response funds (ERFs), common humanitarian funds (CHFs), and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The former two are country-specific, while the CERF is worldwide.

The CERF

The CERF, now in its second year of operation, has become a reliable and fast channel of initial funds for response to sudden-onset disasters, and funding of last resort to urgent projects in chronic under-funded crises. The CERF has channelled \$232 million to consolidated and flash appeals in 2007, making it the appeal's fourth-largest channel of funds. As important as the CERF's injection and speed of funds is the method by which sectoral activities are prioritized and specific projects are selected at country level: the CERF strengthens the Humanitarian Coordinator, the country team, and the clusters/sectors by giving them the responsibility to select specific projects and activities to which to dedicate the CERF funding (subject to the CERF's general criteria mandated by the UN General Assembly). This begins to counteract the tendency of independent funding decisions by a multitude of donors being a centrifugal force that pulls organizations apart even as the consolidated appeal process aims to bring them together.

Emergency response funds

The CERF is mirrored at country level by an expanding number of emergency response funds (ERFs), which have now operated in more than 10 countries. They share one of the CERF's purposes: to commit funds rapidly (more so than official donors) to respond flexibly to unforeseen flare-ups or disasters within chronic crises. As such, they are a complement to the annual programming embodied in a CAP. ERFs tend to disburse funds on the order to \$5-20 million per year, and so are not meant to be a major channel of funding for large-scale humanitarian programmes. Unlike the CERF, ERFs generally have no statutory restriction on channelling funds directly to NGOs.

Common humanitarian funds

Two 'common humanitarian funds' have arisen (rather spontaneously), in DR Congo and Sudan. The role that has emerged for them is to serve as a major channel of funding for each crisis, to allow the HC and country team to make strategic, coordinated, transparent funding decisions that enable the common humanitarian action plan to unfold with more predictability and strategy than happens when hundreds of funding decisions are made by dozens of donors with little coordination. The CHFs relieve donors of the burden of independently reviewing an annual plan with hundreds of proposed projects and attempting to make rational funding decisions (which can only have the desired result of balanced funding collectively – if the donors take on the additional burden of coordinating with each other.) But the decision-making processes that those country teams have devised for CHF allocations, although ultimately the HC's responsibility, are anything but centralized: both to a large extent use a bottom-up approach in which provincial- or district-level coordination fora (clusters or sector working groups) make significant inputs about the priorities in their sectors and areas, and the implementing organizations best positioned to take on particular projects which the CHF might fund. This sort of transparent and objective joint decision-making, based closely on needs, is producing better funding decisions and is also strengthening coordination in other respects, by bringing more organizations and more information to the table. However analyses of the CHFs to date suggest that they are likely to achieve their goal of more efficient and effective delivery of funds only if a country team has unusually strong coordination arrangements and leadership.

CHF are also reported to be increasing the funding of certain donors to those crises, especially donors who had felt that they could not manage an increased allocation because they lacked the staff to manage a larger number of specific funding contracts. Delegating that management to an inter-agency structure under the HC solves this problem.

Interaction of the three types of pooled fund is evolving positively. Each serves a different purpose, and therefore the three are naturally complementary at country level: the CHF for strategic programming, the ERF for unforeseen flare-ups, and CERF as needed for injection of urgent additional funds. Moreover, the same transparent inter-agency structure in country can (and increasingly does in reality) make decisions about allocations for all three types, gaining experience and capacity as they do so. CERF is restricted from funding NGOs directly, suggesting that CHF and ERFs can help compensate.

Unquestionably, CHF are the most controversial of the three types of pooled fund, in large part because they set themselves the most difficult task – to judge how to distribute funds among all the competing humanitarian needs in a large-scale crisis, and then to make it happen fast. They also have the most experimental and innovative structures with which to accomplish the necessary analysis, decision-making, and administration. That said, the experience in DR Congo and Sudan points to the utility of CHF, and the time is now approaching for replication in additional countries with full consideration of the lessons learned to date (the necessity of speed of commitment and disbursement, transparency of allocation decisions, minimizing transaction costs, assuring accountability, and access to the funds by NGOs) to ensure that pooled funds indeed prove to be a more efficient and effective means of delivering a part of humanitarian resources.

Donor coordination – achieving the effects of pooled funds without the costs

It has been noted that many of the same benefits of pooled funds – especially balanced, strategic funding decisions – can be achieved with none of their drawbacks by donors coordinating better among themselves, using resources like the CAP and the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Recognising this, donor governments in the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative have created a working group to improve the practical modalities of donor coordination, using the FTS and tools inspired thereby. It will soon be possible, and should be standard practice, for donors to examine a certain crisis, compare their available envelopes and preferences, and jointly choreograph their individual funding decisions so as to achieve a balanced, optimal outcome – a sort of ‘virtual pool.’ They can take the same opportunity to critique the relevant CAP in detail, challenging projects with insufficient evidence of needs, and highlighting gaps in the strategy and capacities. Through such an exchange with the country team, a CAP can be continually modified and refined as necessary.

Flexible funding directly to agencies

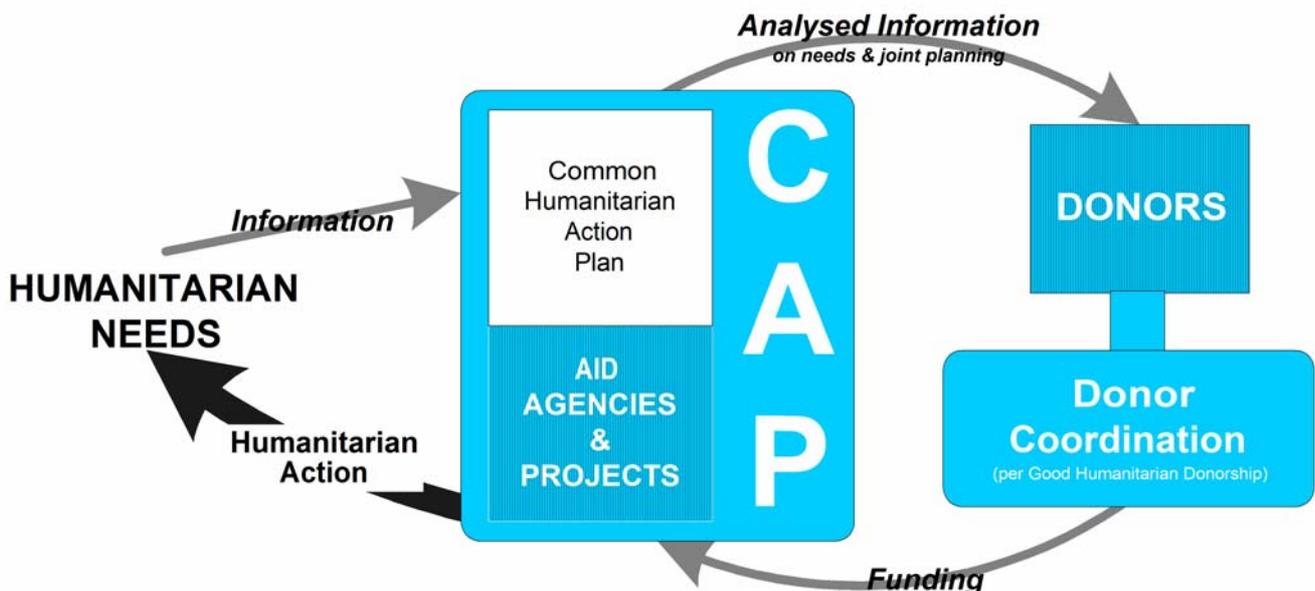
While humanitarian funds entrusted to an inter-agency pool are a relatively recent innovation, ‘unearmarked’ (flexible) funds provided by donors to individual agencies for worldwide use continue to be a major funding channel for activities represented in CAPs. In 2007, agencies collectively have dedicated more of these funds to consolidated and flash appeals (\$236 million) than the CERF. Even with the advent of pooled funds, the IASC strongly encourages donors to continue complementing their channelling through pooled funds with continued and if possible greater provision of unearmarked funds directly to implementing agencies. The main reason is clear: funds will always move faster, more flexibly, and with lesser transaction costs within an organization than between organizations. Much of the same advantage applies to funds given flexibly to an agency at the country or CAP level, leaving the agency to allocate the funds among its projects as most needed (and offering an alternative to pooled funds for donors who wish to reduce earmarking). Though agency unearmarked funds do not automatically have the pooled funds’ benefit of being a forum for coordination and strategic resourcing, they surpass the pooled funds in speed and flexibility, and hence continue to deserve a

major place in the portfolio of humanitarian funding methods. The CAP is giving greater visibility to the use of unearmarked funds through FTS which has been re-tooled for this purpose.

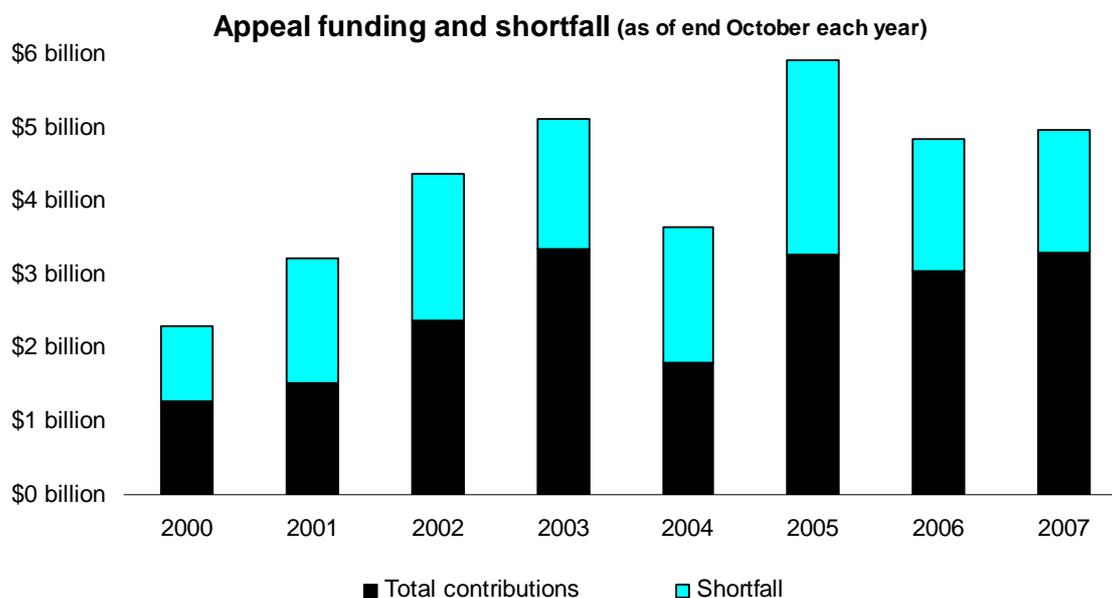
How the new financing instruments depend on the CAP

How do these new supply-side instruments interact with CAPs? In a sense, the advent of CHF is a natural step in the CAP's evolution. Many newcomers to CAPs assume that they contain a common funding channel. They find it counter-intuitive that a CAP actually presents a catalogue of (sometimes) hundreds of projects from dozens of implementing agencies, to which dozens of donors each make their own funding commitments. The expectation that this will achieve a rational, balanced outcome seems farfetched. CHF and CAPs therefore have a natural interaction in which the structures responsible for detailed analysis, planning, division of labour, and prioritization now have some funds at their disposal to use for their plans according to priorities. It should not be surprising, therefore, that in DR Congo and Sudan, the CHFs and CAPs are interacting well. The fund managers and decentralized decision-makers refer to the CAP's consultative analysis of priorities for general guidance on how to divide the funds among sectors and geographical areas, and to the CAP's detailed itemized costs per activity or project to make the final funding contracts. The supply and demand sides have, in some ways, become one.

Are these innovations likely to solve the major problems of humanitarian funding in most crises? Pooled funds, whatever their virtues, are unlikely to attract a much larger portion of official humanitarian aid than they currently do – about 10% – and therefore will not by themselves solve all problems of imbalance and lateness. Donor coordination and fulfilment of GHD principles offer the greatest potential to better manage the remaining 90%. The humanitarian system must also capitalize on mutually catalyzing effects: for example, field experience suggests that the presence of a pooled fund in a country stimulates donor coordination, as donors discover that they have to know what the pooled fund is doing in order to make effective decisions on how to use their own funds. The FTS has been re-tooled to show movements in and out of pooled funds, as well as allocations by agencies of their own unearmarked funds. And, not least, CAPs are continually being re-engineered, as seen in the innovations in some 2008 CAPs, to be an ever better interface between supply and demand sides and provide the best possible information and analysis to inform all types of donor and agency decisions.



Humanitarian funding in 2007



The modest positive trend for consolidated and flash appeal funding continued in 2007. As a percentage of requirements, funding now stands at 66% – marginally better than the 63% one year ago, and significantly better than the 55% and 54% at the same point in the previous two years. In fact it is better than any year at this point going back to 2000 except 2003 (which at 66% was heavily influenced by full funding for the billion-dollar Iraq appeal). In absolute terms, the \$3.3 billion committed to CAPs in 2007 to date is greater than any year except 2003 and 2005, each of which had a ‘headline crisis’ which 2007 has fortunately lacked.

CAP funding as % of requirements at end October, 2000-2007

2000	55%
2001	48%
2002	54%
2003	66%
2004	54%
2005	55%
2006	63%
2007	66%

Imbalances among crises are also slightly reduced: whereas the three least-funded CAPs at this time last year (Horn of Africa, Republic of Congo, and Burundi) were at 34%, 38%, and 45% respectively, 2007’s three least-funded (Côte d’Ivoire, Republic of Congo, and Liberia) are at 45%, 48%, and 49%. Notably, Burundi has shot up from 45% one year ago to 73% now – unexpectedly, since the country is in a more transitional phase this year. (The engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission in Burundi may have stimulated donors, as several have increased their Burundi funding considerably in 2007.) This may be a sign of better donor apportionment of their envelopes in relation to need, and possibly better needs analysis and discipline in funding requests from the implementing side as clusters/sectors and HCs strengthen.

Timeliness of funding

Over the past few years, the IASC has requested donors to commit funds quickly after the launch of appeals, to allow urgent programmes to start promptly or continue without interruption. Here, donors have unmistakably responded better. Measuring what part of the eventual annual total of CAP funding was committed in the first quarter of the year (January-March), donors improved steadily from a poor 19% in 2004 to 37% in 2006, and have now jumped to 51% in 2007.

CAPs 2004-2007: % of eventual annual total funding that was committed in 1st quarter	
2004	19%
2005	31%
2006	37%
2007	51%

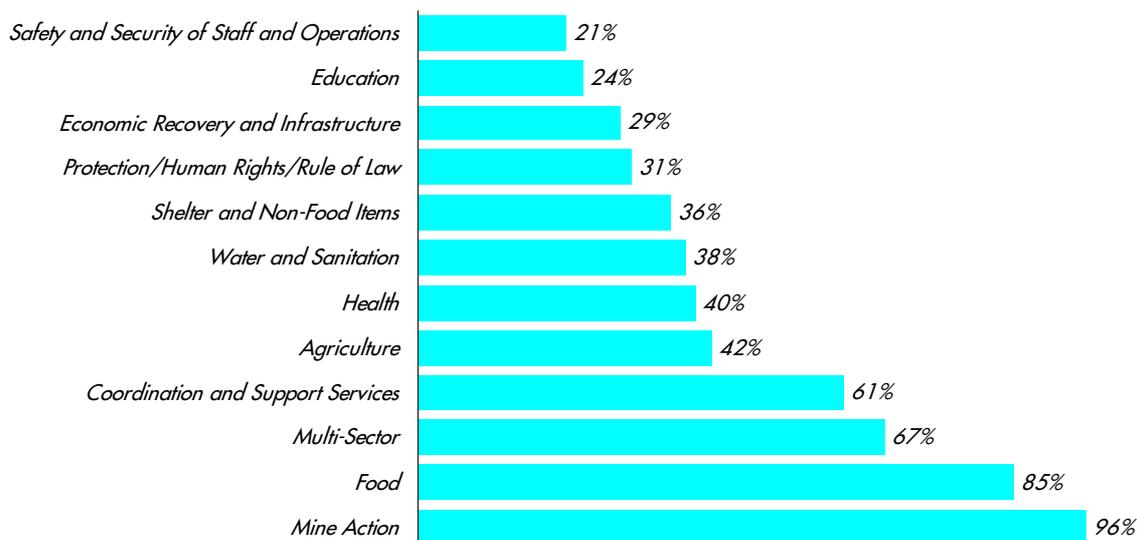
Pooled funding mechanisms seem to be playing a part. Donors quickly committed \$215 million to the CHFs in Sudan and DR Congo before the end of the first quarter. (Of course, for this to have the desired effect of starting humanitarian action on time, the pooled fund managers have to commit this promptly in turn to implementing agencies. The balances in the pooled funds not disbursed to agencies by the end of the first quarter are not reflected in these statistics.) Also, the CERF committed a total of \$84 million to CAPs in the first

quarter of 2007 (whereas in 2006 it was not operational until the second quarter). But even without these pooled mechanisms, the proportion committed directly by donors to implementing agencies early, in the first quarter, would be 42% – still a significant improvement from the previous years. Donors are to be unequivocally congratulated for this faster humanitarian donorship, and encouraged to continue the acceleration.

Funding per sector

Funding in relation to requirements per sector in 2007 continues to show major imbalances among sectors, ranging from a high of 96% for mine action to 21% for safety and security of staff and operations. Food, coordination and support services, and multi-sector are each above 60% funding; all others appear to be below 40%. However a large amount of funds (at least \$279 million, enough to fully fund any of the under-funded sectors except health) was given by donors without earmarking to specific projects, and recipient agencies use these unearmarked funds flexibly in the field to quickly react where it is most appropriate. Agencies strongly support this mode of funding to the greatest extent possible, and donors acknowledge its advantages and potential to level funding imbalances among sectors. To prove these advantages and confidently identify sectoral funding gaps, recipient agencies as well as pooled funds should constantly share information as to what sectors they are using the funds for – key management information that must be available to HCs, cluster/sector leads, donors, and all others with responsibility to support and manage humanitarian response.

2007 Consolidated & flash appeal funding per sector, as % of requirements



Funding inside and outside appeals: a measure of humanitarian reform and Good Humanitarian Donorship

How much funding goes 'inside' CAPs versus outside in each sector, where consolidated or flash appeals exist? This might be one indication of how well organized a sector is, as well as to what extent donors give preference to the CAP's coordinated framework. In 2007, all reported funding for safety and security of staff and operations went to projects included in appeals; the sector with the next highest proportion of funding inside appeals was food (92%; see table at right). Sectors that had the least success in organising funding requirements in appeals were shelter and non-food items, and multi-sector.

On the donor side, focusing on the 15 largest donors to crises with consolidated or flash appeals, some put heavy preference on funding projects in the appeal's coordinated framework. Spain, Australia and Japan for example each put over 90% of their funding for these crises into projects included in the appeals. At the lower end of the spectrum, Denmark, Norway and Germany all

*Crises with consolidated or flash appeals in 2007: Proportion of overall humanitarian funding going to projects included in appeals, **per sector***

Sector	% to appeal in 2007
Safety and security of staff and operations	100%
Food	92%
Sector not yet specified	89%
Agriculture	89%
Education	89%
Water and sanitation	87%
Coordination and support services	84%
Mine action	82%
Health	71%
Economic recovery and infrastructure	68%
Protection/human rights/rule of law	67%
Shelter and non-food items	61%
Multi-sector	58%
Total	82%

⁹ Each of these analyses excludes regional CAPs, because of the difficulty in determining whether a non-CAP contribution pertains to the same populations targeted in the regional CAP.

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directed less than 60% of their funding in these crises to appeal projects.¹⁰ However, most of the top 15 CAP donors increased their percentage from 2006 to 2007 (see table below).

*Crises with consolidated or flash appeals in 2007: Proportion of overall humanitarian funding going to projects included in appeals, **per donor** (among top 15 humanitarian donors to these crises):*

Donor	Appeal funding	Total funding to crises with appeals	% to appeal in 2007	Compare: % to appeals in 2006
CERF	\$211 million	\$211 million	100%	98%
Spain	\$40 million	\$42 million	96%	65%
Japan	\$83 million	\$89 million	94%	88%
Australia	\$41 million	\$45 million	91%	75%
United Kingdom	\$222 million	\$251 million	88%	76%
Canada	\$89 million	\$102 million	88%	77%
Netherlands	\$128 million	\$156 million	82%	79%
Sweden	\$105 million	\$128 million	82%	57%
United States	\$983 million	\$1232 million	80%	69%
EC	\$358 million	\$457 million	78%	74%
Belgium	\$34 million	\$44 million	77%	50%
Ireland	\$53 million	\$76 million	70%	56%
Norway	\$86 million	\$128 million	68%	56%
Denmark	\$26 million	\$40 million	65%	31%
Germany	\$54 million	\$85 million	64%	35%

Finally, which country teams developed appeals that captured the greatest proportion of humanitarian funding to those crises? The reasons for these results (see table on next page) in each crisis are situation-specific, having to do with the performance of the country team, donors' attitudes towards the crisis, and the profile of humanitarian organizations on the ground (crises with fewer NGOs present, like Republic of Congo and CAR, tend to have more funding inside the appeal). Country teams in crises that score lower on this list perhaps need to strengthen their outreach to NGOs in the CAP development process. However, only certain flash appeals in 2007 reflected less than 68% of the total funding to their crises (see table on next page), and the overall average of 82% is encouraging and suggests that in most places the CAP is indeed functioning as the major strategic planning tool and inventory of priority projects that it is supposed to be.

¹⁰ In Denmark's case, this is partly due to their flexible funding for UNRWA for activities in the occupied Palestinian territory and environs, which UNRWA does not report as going to their projects listed in the oPt CAP.

*Crises with consolidated or flash appeals in 2007: Proportion of overall humanitarian funding going to projects included in appeals, **per crisis***

Emergency	% to appeal in 2007	% to appeal in 2006
Democratic Republic of Congo	97%	87%
Republic of Congo	96%	85%
Swaziland - Drought -	96%	-
Uganda - Floods	96%	-
Lesotho - Drought -	93%	-
Burundi	92%	61%
Cote d'Ivoire	92%	71%
Central African Republic	91%	94%
Chad	90%	85%
Timor-Leste	87%	85%
Somalia	87%	84%
occupied Palestinian territory	80%	69%
Sudan - Floods	80%	-
Madagascar - Floods and Cyclones	78%	-
Uganda	70%	84%
Liberia	70%	70%
Zimbabwe	68%	60%
Mozambique - Floods	63%	-
Pakistan - Floods/Cyclone	60%	-
Bolivia - Floods	55%	-
Peru - Earthquake	49%	-
Zambia - Floods	44%	-
Sudan	35%	76%
Korea DPR - Floods	28%	-
Grand Total	82%	71%

Number of donor governments to CAPs

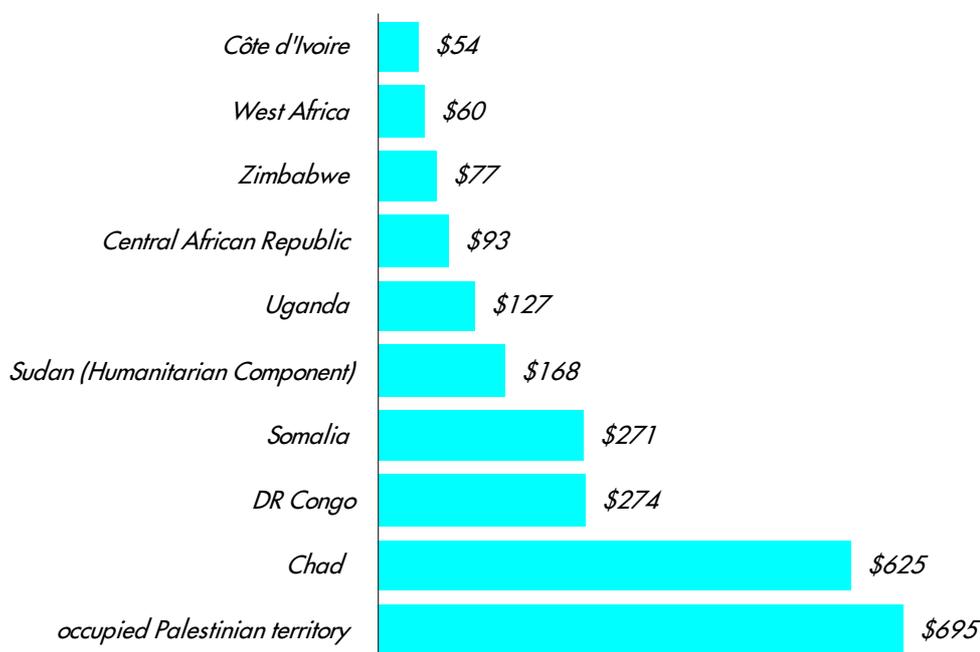
81 governments contributed to appeals in 2007 (including the CERF) – more than in any previous year.

Requirements per beneficiary

Figures for requirements per beneficiary in CAPs need to be approached with caution, because there is no standard definition of beneficiary, nor a common method to eliminate overlap among beneficiaries of different projects. Nonetheless, the variation is striking (see chart on next page).¹¹

¹¹ The analysis reflected in this chart bases the number of beneficiaries on the number calculated for food aid, unless the country team has stated otherwise in the CAP.

Funding requirements per beneficiary in 2008



Which donors are shouldering the burden most?

Humanitarian funding as a percentage of donor country GDP¹² shows wide variation and uneven distribution of the burden (see chart on next page). Only one of the world's ten largest economies (the UK) is in the top ten of humanitarian funding in proportion to GDP – or to put it another way, generosity. The top ten give on average five times more (relative to their GDPs) than the next ten. Many words have been expended over the years on the lack of success of the largest economies in meeting targets to increase their international aid – and it should be remembered that those targets are still a tiny sliver of those countries' wealth. That is made clear by the fact that if the entire shortfall of the 2007 CAPs – \$1.8 billion – were divided among the 25 countries with the largest GDP, it could be covered with additional aid amounting to only 0.005% of each country's GDP – or in other words, a half-cent of humanitarian aid for every \$100 of national income. The lesson is clear: these CAP funding requirements are achievable.

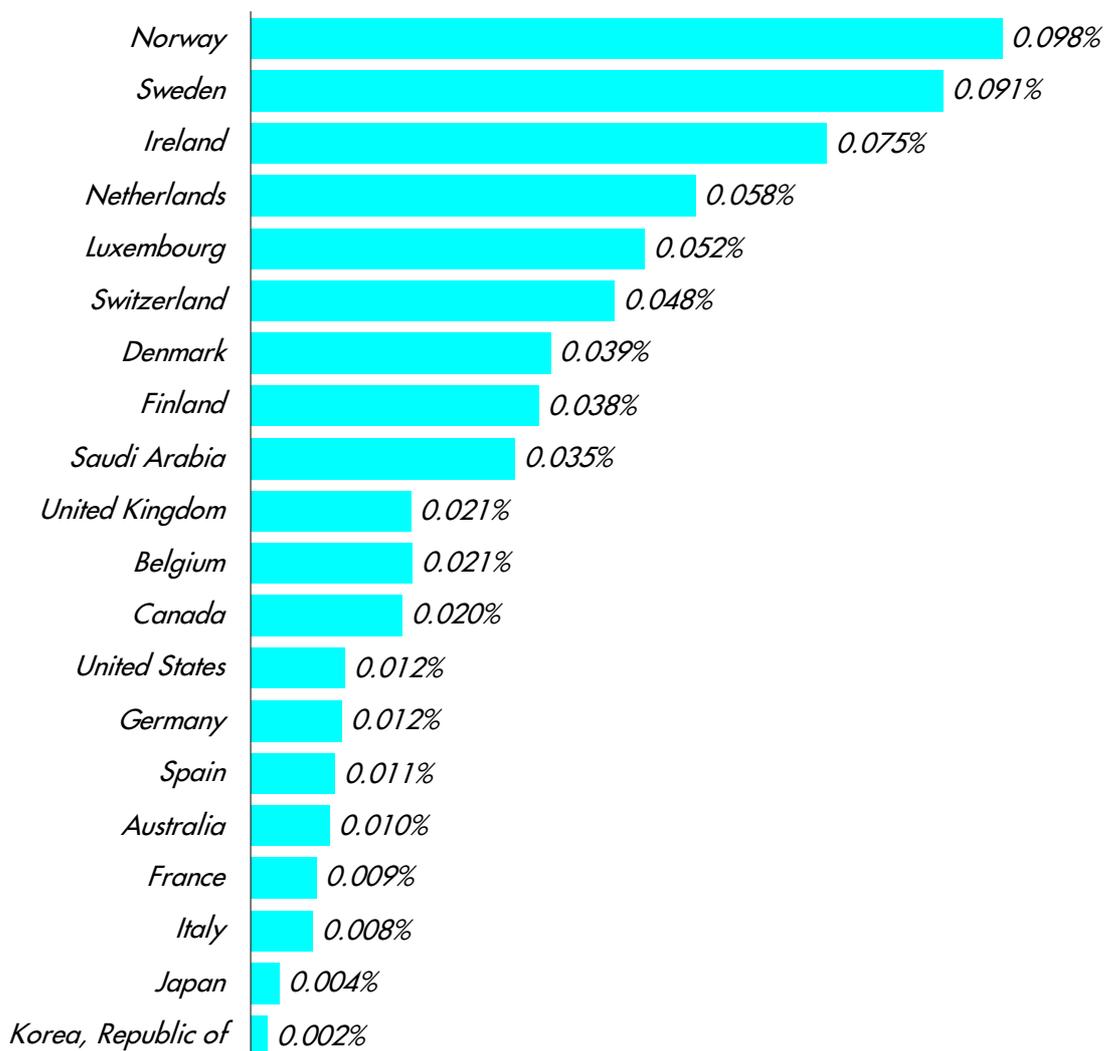
Conclusion

Sixteen years after the UN General Assembly mandated that consolidated appeals should be prepared for any situation requiring an inter-agency response, their rationale remains as relevant as ever: to serve people in need with maximal effectiveness by bringing all key organizations on the ground into a unified, strategic, prioritized plan, and to allow donors to contribute effectively by superseding what might otherwise be competing, overlapping single-agency appeals. The Consolidated Appeals Process offers the best chance of measuring whether funding is sufficient to meet all critical needs in each crisis, and of agencies on the ground organizing themselves to deliver the best possible protection and assistance to people in need, on time. New humanitarian funding mechanisms that

¹² In this analysis, European Commission humanitarian funding is credited to EU Member States in proportion to their GDPs, i.e. in approximate proportion to their contribution to the Commission.

give country teams the chance to direct funds to their agreed strategic priorities are giving the CAP's planning forum real meaning. The humanitarian agencies represented in 2008's Consolidated Appeals urge donors to support the system that they created by funding CAPs first, by finding the resources in their own governments to fund CAPs fully and equitably, and to engage with and constructively critique the CAPs so that this enormous process – covering some 188 organizations working to help 25 million people in need in 24 countries – lives up to its full potential.

Total humanitarian funding in 2007 as % of donor country GDP (top 20)



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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



Things are on the move in the Central African Republic (CAR): the conflict in the northeast has stabilized following April 2007 peace accords between the government and the *Union des Forces Démocratiques et de Rassemblement* (UFDR), and a United Nations-European Union force is to be deployed to prevent the violence in Darfur and Chad from spilling into CAR. The government is holding an inclusive political dialogue with all political actors in CAR. The government has also presented its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper to development partners with an emphasis on human rights, security reform and rural development, and the Bretton Woods institutions have re-engaged.

Despite these significant achievements, the prediction of a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in 2007 turned out to be true: the needs for protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance for one million Central Africans affected by violent conflict, forced displacement and insecurity did increase. The crisis in CAR remains a severe protection crisis. The situation has continued to deteriorate in the northwest and along most of the porous border with Chad. Conflicts between militants, government forces and bandits continue to haunt and displace people, many of whom have fled their homes for a second time. Some of the 197,000 IDPs have sought refuge in cities, while others have fled to the bush. Health and nutrition indicators point to the gravity of the situation, and research suggests that gender-based violence strikes well over 15% of women and girls in some parts of the north.

To meet the aggravated humanitarian needs, the Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team (HDPT), an innovative partnership of NGOs and UN agencies, expanded its activities, strengthened its presence in conflict areas and geared up its capacity to deliver assistance to those in need. The team's members established thirty-five offices around the country, compared to just seven a year earlier. Protection by presence is becoming a reality and advocacy is significantly increasing. Coordination has been strengthened by the establishment of the clusters, and the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) has played a critical role in CAR by enabling more donors and NGOs to engage.

The goal of humanitarian action for 2008 is clear: to ensure that those affected by conflict, displacement, and insecurity have access to protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance. Partners will focus on the north to protect and assist 197,000 internally displaced persons and another 800,000 affected persons. Vulnerable groups in other key parts of the country will also benefit from minimum protection and humanitarian assistance activities. The HDPT has, together with the Government of CAR and donors, decided on three strategic priorities: enhancing the protection of people affected by the conflict in the north by stepping up the presence of humanitarian organizations; providing timely and adequate life-saving assistance to people who are deprived of their rights; and ensuring coherence and complementarity between humanitarian assistance, early recovery and development programmes. The HDPT will continue to expand humanitarian space and action and will continue to improve coordination within and across the newly established clusters. There is also real window of opportunity for the much-needed recovery and development in CAR.

Sector	Funding requirements
Agriculture	\$8,821,742
Coordination and support services	\$6,069,038
Economic recovery and infrastructure	\$2,404,950
Education	\$4,315,419
Food	\$25,588,517
Health	\$23,213,298
Multi-sector	\$2,926,799
Protection/human rights/rule of law	\$6,371,236
Safety & security of staff and operations	\$301,400
Sector not yet specified	\$5,565,000
Shelter and non-food items	\$1,669,200
Water and sanitation	\$5,388,460
Grand Total:	\$92,635,059

This year's Consolidated Appeal for CAR includes 88 projects for a total amount of \$92.6 million.

Some basic facts about the Central African Republic

	Most recent data	Previously
➤ Population	4,302,360 people (2003 census, projection for 2008)	3,895,139 people in 2003 (2003 census)
➤ Under-5 mortality	176 p/1,000 (MICS III 2006)	220 p/1,000 (2003 census)
➤ Life expectancy	42.7 years [40 years (m), 45.7 years (f)] (2003 census)	48.7 years in 1988 (1988 census)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	44 % (FAO 2004 estimate)	
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	25 % in 2004 (UNDP HDR 2006)	48 % in 1990 (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	197,000 IDPs, 4.6% of total population, 13.6% in north	2006: 150,000 IDPs, 3.6% of total population, 10.4% in north
➤ Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In-country: 8,305 in Oct. 2007 (UNHCR) ➤ Abroad: 98,000 in Oct. 2007 (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,700 in Oct. 2006 (UNHCR 2006) 70,000 in Oct. 2006 (UNHCR 2006)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)	3/3 (most severe rank)
Also:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One million people directly affected by conflict, insecurity or displacement ➤ HIV prevalence rate of 6.2% among 15-49 year old, ninth highest worldwide ➤ Maternal mortality at 1,355 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality at 106 per 1,000 live births ➤ 1 in 10 children suffers from acute malnutrition, 4 in 10 children from retarded growth due to chronic malnutrition 	

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The humanitarian situation in Chad has not improved in 2007. The ongoing insecurity in Darfur and the north of the Central African Republic (CAR), the continued internal instability due to fighting between government forces and armed opposition groups, and ethnic tensions combined to step up humanitarian needs in the country. Chad continues to host some 239,700 Sudanese refugees in the east and 45,300 CAR refugees in the south. Additionally, growing insecurity within the country increased the number of displaced Chadians from 60,000 in July 2006 to 173,000 in August 2007. A further 700,000 people in host communities are affected by this ongoing situation.

Despite security and access challenges, aid organizations were able to deliver life-saving assistance and reduce the vulnerability of 458,000 people, thanks to donors who gave this year over 90% of the \$266 million required for the 2007 CAP. The humanitarian conditions of the refugees were again stabilized this year. However, security and pressure on limited natural resources, particularly in the east, continue to be of great concern. The response to the IDP situation was initially slow due to the fact that it was (unlike that of refugees) new. Aid agencies were later able to bring the response to an acceptable level by developing an IDP assistance strategy, including the 90-Day Plan, requesting funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund and other donors, rolling out the cluster approach and strengthening OCHA's presence in the country. More needs to be done, however, to stabilize the IDP conditions, and a more comprehensive response is anticipated in 2008 with the development of a long-term strategy, the consolidation of the cluster roll-out and the deployment of a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator who is addressing coordination challenges in the east.

Because of continued security concerns within and outside Chad, no major returns of refugees or IDPs are foreseen in 2008. The possible deployment of a multidimensional force in eastern Chad and north-eastern CAR coupled with the hybrid peacekeeping mission in Darfur and the efforts for a political dialogue in Chad, Sudan and CAR could positively affect the situation. Access, insecurity, preserving humanitarian space (in the context of the multidimensional mission), funding, and continued pressure on limited natural resources will be some of the key challenges aid organizations will have to face in the next year.

The overall humanitarian response in 2008 will focus on providing life-saving needs to refugees, IDPs, and host communities affected by insecurity while exploring long-term solutions for these vulnerable people when security improves. The priority humanitarian actions for next year therefore consist of:

- Providing protection and assistance to vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host communities to ensure that their life-saving needs are fully met;
- Facilitating the search for long-term solutions for the affected people;
- Reinforcing the capacity of humanitarian actors and communities to respond to humanitarian needs;
- Reinforcing security, and consolidating and increasing humanitarian space, to facilitate the work of humanitarian actors.

Sector	Funding requirements (\$)
Agriculture	3,390,520
Coordination and support services	7,682,575
Education	15,537,088
Food	109,984,000
Health	29,814,948
Mine action	1,625,000
Multi-sector	88,453,659
Protection/human rights/rule of law	9,107,790
Water and sanitation	20,426,840
Grand Total:	286,022,420

To allow for the full implementation of the above strategic priorities, the Consolidated Appeal 2008 requests **\$286 million**.

Some basic facts about Chad

➤ Population	10,300,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under-5 mortality	171 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	44 years (World Bank 2007)
➤ Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	35% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	USD 400 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	55% (ECOSIT II 2006)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	65% (ECOSIT II 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	173,000 (1.6%) (CAP 2008)
➤ Refugees	285,000 Sudanese and CAR (CAP 2008)
➤ In-country	36,300 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ Abroad	
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.368: 171 st of 177
Also	
➤ Infant mortality is 124/1,000	
➤ Maternal mortality is 827/100,000	
➤ Global acute malnutrition (wasting) rate is 36.9% (UNICEF, WHO, WFP 2007)	

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE



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The signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement on March 4, 2007 ("the Agreement") marked the beginning of a new phase in Côte d'Ivoire's quest for peace and stability. Signed under the auspices of President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso who is also the current Chairman of Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS), this agreement followed several months of "direct dialogue" between opposing parties.

The Agreement led to two key strategic frameworks, the Government's Emergency Programme and the Common Humanitarian Action Plan, that aim to concurrently address the root causes of the conflict as well as the implications for affected civilians. This process required a thorough review of different scenarios and humanitarian priorities by key stakeholders, including government representatives, NGOs, United Nations agencies, as well as the donor community. The Common Humanitarian Action Plan places a strong focus on the internally displaced and the return/reinstallation zones in the centre, north and west of the country (CNW zones), particularly in the former western buffer zone.

Since the signing ceremony at Ouagadougou there have been some positive developments or events including the ceremony of the peace flame in Bouaké, the establishment of a military Integrated Command Centre and the beginning of the redeployment of local authorities. However, there are still serious concerns about the government's roadmap for the implementation of the accords and the delays that have already occurred. The Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation (DDR) process has not moved forward as anticipated, nor has the creation of an integrated army. The redeployment of government officials has been slow and social services remain heavily overstretched increasing the vulnerability of communities that should soon absorb returning populations. There is still a substantial population of IDPs awaiting resettlement; land tenure, nationality disputes and a growing sense of mistrust continue to threaten social cohesion, stability and a still fragile peace process.

Given the current humanitarian needs and the emerging requirements for recovery and development, humanitarian actors will have to focus on flexible and complementary actions with both government and development partners. The government and development partners will have to sustain efforts to enhance their ability to respond concurrently to recovery and socio-economic needs to consolidate the gains achieved through the humanitarian response by establishing necessary conditions to ensure the survival of vulnerable populations nationwide.

Sector	Funding requirements (\$)
Agriculture	3,569,390
Coordination and support services	5,559,514
Education	1,581,288
Food	17,000,000
Health	4,122,930
Multi-sector	13,636,135
Protection/human rights/rule of law	7,994,895
Water and sanitation	977,400
Grand Total:	54,441,552

In this context, the humanitarian community is using the 2008 CAP for Côte d'Ivoire as an opportunity to focus on identifying and responding to the needs of the most vulnerable communities. These include IDPs, returnees, refugees and the communities hosting them in the CNW zones, particularly the former western buffer zone. The projects in the CAP 2008 target these groups plus Ivorian refugees in neighbouring countries and refugees of various nationalities in Abidjan. 41 proposed projects have been selected for the Côte d'Ivoire CAP 2008, with total funding needs of \$54 million.

Needs related to early recovery and development will be addressed mainly through the government Special Emergency Programme. On July 18, 2007 a Donors' Roundtable was organized and pledges of \$80 million were made to the Special Emergency Programme including \$6 million provided by the Ivorian State budget.

Some basic facts about Côte d'Ivoire

➤ Population	15,366,000 persons
➤ Under-5 mortality	195 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	45.9 years (UNDP Human Development Report 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 and Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	14.8% (WHO Statistical Information System 2005)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	84% (MDG 2004)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	709,380 (4.6%) (UNHCR 2006)
➤ Refugees	24,155 Liberians and 453 others (UNHCR August 2007)*
➤ In-country	(UNHCR August 2007)
➤ Abroad	15,000 (UNHCR 2007)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.421: 164 of 177 – low (UNDP Human Development Report 2006)

* These new figures result from the joint (UNHCR-Government of Côte d'Ivoire) verification exercise conducted in August 2007 following the end of the organized voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees in June 2007.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



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Despite positive developments such as the presidential and legislative elections and the formation of a government in early 2007, DR Congo continues to face major challenges. Especially the two eastern Kivu provinces are facing crises that have worsened throughout 2007. In North Kivu, the failure of integrating armed opposition groups (troops loyal to Laurent Nkunda and local militia) into the national army has led to a resurgence of military confrontations among those armed groups as well as with the national army. This frequent fighting has displaced 350,000 people between the end of 2006 and the end of September 2007 in North Kivu province alone. In South Kivu, the national army increased its activities against the FDLR militia and other dissident groups with dire consequences on civilians. This upsurge in violence accompanied by massive population movements and human rights violations has created numerous humanitarian needs as well as limited access of humanitarian organizations to vulnerable populations.

DR Congo remains one of the most mortal humanitarian crises in the world. After decades of war, negligence and mismanagement the country faces significant humanitarian needs. Every year 36,000 women die in child birth in DR Congo; 20 Congolese children out of every 100 die of preventable diseases before reaching their fifth birthday; 16 children out of 100 are malnourished; and 60% of the total population lives with food insecurity.

In 2007, the humanitarian community responded to numerous challenges with considerable success. 80% of the 500,000 newly displaced persons as well as 163,000 returnees received assistance in non-food items and food, and had access to water and sanitation infrastructures. Access to potable water increased by 6% in the eastern provinces and the number of deaths caused by epidemics has been reduced by half. 31% of DRC's health zones received humanitarian assistance thus benefiting 25 million persons and responding to 131 epidemics throughout the year. In the sector of education, 700,000 displaced and returned children received assistance and education kits for the school year 2007.

While the DRC government works to respond to the rehabilitation needs of the country, humanitarian actors are asked to concentrate on the most urgent priorities which the government cannot address on its own. Accordingly, the 2008 Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) has been conceived around five humanitarian

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indicators (corresponding to the five major causes of high mortality rates in DR Congo) in order to prioritize urgent needs among sectors and regions:

1. Mortality and morbidity rates (threshold: maternal mortality of more than 1% and child mortality of more than 2%).
2. Malnutrition rate (threshold: acute malnutrition exceeding 10%).
3. Violence (thresholds: human rights violations and abuses against civilians, more than 50 cases of sexual violence per month in each health zone, zones contaminated by mines, abuses perpetrated against children).
4. Population displacement.
5. Population return (presence of displaced populations who are accessible and whose protection and assistance needs have been assessed).

Cluster	Funding requirements (\$)
Shelter and non-food items	64,664,202
Coordination	17,989,990
Water and sanitation	75,076,050
Education	25,016,662
Logistics	43,414,812
Nutrition	45,687,145
Protection	34,859,679
Return and early recovery	25,047,379
Health	84,541,126
Food security	158,952,111
Emergency telecommunications	405,000
Grand Total:	575,654,156

The 2008 HAP response strategy aims to reduce mortality and malnutrition, and to respond more adequately to the needs of persons who have been victims of violence and/or who have been displaced or returned. Because sustained action is needed to reduce vulnerabilities, collaboration with development actors will also be a priority for the 2008 HAP. While most actions will focus on needs in eastern DR Congo, actions will also address critical humanitarian needs identified in western provinces.

The 2008 HAP financial requirements are \$576 million, which is 16% less than the amount sought for 2007, mainly due to increased funding for transitional and development programs and also to more accurate identification of humanitarian needs.

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 undernourishment in population	60% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$120 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	54% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	1,200,000 (1.9%) (CAP 2008)
➤ Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In-country 182,000 (CAP 2008) ➤ Abroad 315,571 (CAP 2008)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
Also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4.5% of the Congolese population is HIV-positive ➤ 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 ➤ There are an estimated 111 million cases of malaria a year: 43% of these affect children under seven ➤ UNICEF and UNFPA identified 17,624 cases of SGBV in 2007 (48 p/day)

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



Despite welcome political developments, namely the resumption of relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) in August and the renewed support of the international community, the socio-economic and humanitarian situations continued to deteriorate throughout 2007. Following the collapse of the February Fatah-Hamas ceasefire in May, Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas instituted a new emergency government – which *de facto* only controls the West Bank – and Hamas-controlled Gaza was sealed off from the rest of the world.

Despite efforts to spare ordinary Palestinians from the worst effects of the crisis, for the majority of civilians of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) the situation in 2007 is worse than in 2006. In addition to continuing fatalities from direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict, 2007 saw a dramatic increase in deaths and injuries due to internal Palestinian violence. Poverty rate and food insecurity are also on the rise, particularly in Gaza. Few residents can now exit Gaza, even in the case of medical emergency, and only limited commercial and humanitarian supplies can enter Gaza. A complete halt to the import of raw materials and exports to Israel and the wider world resulted in 75,000 Gazan employees being laid off from work by mid-September. Dependency on agencies such as UNRWA and WFP now stands at 80% in Gaza, which will further increase due to the continuing closure of Gaza's external borders.

In the West Bank, the closure regime continues to impede access to workplaces, markets, and essential health and education services. The number of physical obstacles, including checkpoints, increased from 528 to 563 between January and September 2007. Despite the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, which considers it illegal, the construction of the Barrier inside the West Bank has continued unabated. Upon completion of the Barrier, approximately 9.5% of the West Bank will be isolated between the Barrier and the Green Line, cutting entire communities from their relatives, work (including agricultural fields) and essential services. Administrative and physical restrictions on access to East Jerusalem for West Bank Palestinians have been increasing too. The expanding presence of Israeli infrastructure in the West Bank – settlements, outposts, military infrastructure, etc. – adds to the geographic, political and economic fragmentation of the oPt, to the detriment both of present livelihood and future viability. This grim situation is

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compounded by growing constraints imposed on aid organizations that bring relief to those in need, both in Gaza and in the West Bank.

Given the current depth of need and level of vulnerability, the humanitarian country team foresees a continued degradation of the humanitarian situation in the coming months, regardless of the outcome of the forthcoming peace talks. Reliance on UN and partner NGO emergency programmes is expected to rise in 2008. This is particularly the case in the Gaza Strip, where the intensified closure since mid-June 2007 has had a devastating impact on the humanitarian situation. As a result, the CAP for 2008 stands at US\$ 462 million, slightly higher than the 2007 CAP.

Sector	Funding requirements (\$)
Agriculture	22,190,905
Coordination and support services	18,291,164
Economic recovery and infrastructure	158,042,141
Education	7,852,330
Food	156,078,698
Health	40,113,281
Mine action	234,330
Multi-sector	7,497,500
Protection/human rights/rule of law	8,725,009
Water and sanitation	42,880,673
Grand Total:	461,906,031

The CAP 2008 is the product of an inclusive process, featuring greater participation of local and international NGOs and PA ministry staff, compared to the 2007 CAP. Hence, twice as many NGOs have projects in the CAP 2008 as were in the 2007 CAP. The CAP 2008 reflects the increased pressure on the Palestinian economy and livelihoods throughout 2007. It focuses attention on areas considered essential for sustaining livelihoods and preventing further decline:

1. Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions;
2. Increased protection of civilians and increased advocacy for the implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL);
3. Enhanced monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation, including impact assessments;
4. Strengthening UN humanitarian coordination structures.

Some basic facts about the occupied Palestinian territory*

➤ 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 undernourishment 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	
➤ In-country	
➤ Abroad	4,379,050 (UNRWA, 31 March 2006)
➤ 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	
➤ 1,300,000 Palestinians (34% of the population) are estimated to be food-insecure (CAP 2008)	
➤ 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 is much higher in the Gaza Strip at 88% (MYR 2007)	

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SOMALIA



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Following a series of shocks in the first half of 2007, Somalia has undergone a drastic deterioration in the humanitarian situation. The spring *Gu* rains of 2007 performed poorly, while violence in Mogadishu escalated resulting in massive displacement. These two devastating developments unfolded in the context of a long-standing humanitarian emergency and a sixteen-year absence of effective central government and basic social services. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization/Food Security Analysis Unit post-*Gu* Assessment, more than 1.5 million people are in need of assistance and protection, an increase of 50% since the start of 2007.

In January, Transitional Federal Government (TFG) troops, backed by Ethiopian forces, took control of much of South/Central Somalia from the Islamic Courts Union. Violence subsequently escalated between insurgents and TFG/Ethiopian forces. Despite political efforts, the cycle of violence shows no signs of abating. Some of the worst fighting since the civil war of the early 1990s has occurred, with hundreds of civilians killed and thousands more injured; widespread breaches of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses have been committed. The conflict has caused massive displacement from Mogadishu. As of 1 November, there are an estimated 450,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, joining an estimated 400,000 long-term IDPs. Unlike previous displacements triggered by clan conflict, floods and drought, those newly displaced may be unable to return any time soon to their places of origin and could join the ranks of those in protracted displacement.

Somalia's latest crises are overlaid onto the chronic humanitarian emergency that has gripped the country for years. The combined effects of poor rains, conflict, displacement and diarrhoeal diseases have severely exacerbated the food security situation and caused an alarming rise in acute malnutrition rates, particularly in regions that absorbed large numbers of conflict-related IDPs. An estimated 83,000 children (excluding IDPs) are moderately or severely malnourished in South/Central Somalia. These children are at increased risk of death in a country where, already, one in 12 children will die before his or her first birthday and one in seven will die before reaching the age of five.

Emergency response during 2007 focused on flood- and conflict-affected IDPs and on controlling a cholera outbreak (which caused at least 1,133 deaths). Ongoing programmes (e.g. vaccinations, relief food distribution) continued across all sectors. The cluster approach was strengthened, and a significant number

of new partnerships were established during the year between United Nations, international NGOs and Somali NGOs. However, the increasing violence progressively restricted humanitarian access – particularly to Mogadishu and surrounding areas. Long-standing access obstacles continued (e.g. extortion, piracy, roadblocks), and new threats to security targeted aid agency staff, including harassment, arrest and roadside bombs.

Somalia has long lurched from one crisis to another. If this cycle is to be arrested, the bridge between emergency response and early recovery/development must be strengthened. In Somalia, this will be done through the complementarity of the CAP and the United Nations Transition Plan. The latter covers 2008-2009 and is the UN framework to plan and implement recovery and reconstruction, and to support the transition to normalization and local ownership of development. About \$47 million of the \$406 million appealed for in the 2008 CAP is for 22 projects which are also in line with the goals of the UNTP.

Sector	Funding requirements (\$)
Access and security	4,369,822
Agriculture and livelihoods	56,727,096
Cluster not yet specified	15,000,000
Coordination and support services	6,520,852
Education	19,989,417
Emergency preparedness	2,770,865
Food security	144,100,809
Health	53,215,003
Logistics	22,245,000
Multi-sector	8,948,021
Nutrition	14,117,000
Protection	17,804,537
Shelter	20,795,011
Water, sanitation and hygiene	19,632,218
Grand Total:	406,235,651

Given the current desperate humanitarian crisis, the strategic priorities agreed upon by UN agencies and non-government organizations to guide humanitarian action in 2008 are:

- Save lives and provide assistance to 1.5 million people identified as being in a state of Humanitarian Emergency or Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis or as internally displaced, including an estimated 400,000 protracted IDPs and some 450,000 newly displaced;
- Improve the protection of, and respect for, the human rights and dignity of vulnerable populations – with a special focus on IDPs, women, children, victims of trafficking, and marginalized groups – through effective advocacy and the application of a rights-based approach across all sectors;
- Strengthen local capacity for basic social services and for disaster preparedness and response.

Some basic facts about Somalia

➤ Population	7,960,000 (United Nations 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	135/1,000 (UNICEF 2006)
➤ Life expectancy	47 yrs (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic Survey 2002)
➤ Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	36% (UNICEF 2006)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$226 (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic Survey 2002)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	43.2% (Somalia MDG Report 2007)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	71% (UNICEF 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	850,000 (10.8%) (UNHCR 2007)
➤ Refugees	
➤ In-country	658 (UNHCR 2007)
➤ Abroad	245,000 (UNHCR 2007)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (Most severe rank)
Also ➤ Maternal mortality: 1,044/100,000; Infant mortality: 86/1,000; People living with HIV/AIDS: 40,000	

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SUDAN



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Three years after the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), progress towards a sustainable peace continues throughout most of Sudan, with Darfur remaining the notable exception. Progressive implementation of the CPA has been positive across most sectors, although recent tensions within the Government of National Unity have led to delays at the time of writing. It is within this variable context that the first post-conflict census and elections are being organized for Sudan. The complex political and security environment of Darfur characterized by insecurity, continued displacement and increased violence against aid workers continues to make Darfur a significant humanitarian challenge.

Despite these challenges, 2007 saw strengthened collaboration between both the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan and the United Nations and Partners in areas such as joint assessments, response and policy development. This resulted in increased capacity to deliver basic services and address emergencies. Outcomes include: the successful response to flooding that affected over 625,000 people throughout Sudan; response to meningitis and acute watery diarrhoea outbreaks (with 12,000 and 8,300 cases reported respectively in Southern Sudan); demining of some six million square meters of road and the signature of the Joint Communiqué for Darfur to facilitate humanitarian activities and administrative procedures. A total of four million people in Sudan received food and livelihood assistance with over 180,000 displaced people supported during the north/south return process. Another 500,000 people are registered to return.

With the exception of Darfur, Sudan will accelerate its transition to recovery in 2008. The crises caused by recent flooding underscores the need for emergency preparedness and response capacity. Flooding in 2007 affected almost all states of Sudan. Crops were destroyed, livestock displaced and subject to animal disease outbreaks, basic infrastructure damaged and emergency response capacities stretched. This not only shortened the window of opportunity to deliver basic services but also the duration of the agricultural season. As pockets of insecurity, drought, flooding and disease outbreaks are expected to continue into 2008, robust contingency plans will need to be updated and developed for areas where they do not exist.

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Of grave concern is the continued escalation of insecurity in Darfur which seriously affects access to over 4.2 million conflict-affected people. Despite massive humanitarian efforts (approximately 12,700 aid workers are currently deployed in Darfur), gains made in previous years are slowly being eroded as some 30,000 civilians were displaced due to violence each month of 2007, many for the second and third time. Moreover, the African Union, UN agencies and NGOs have become targets of violence, limiting their mobility and jeopardising the humanitarian operation. To address these and other humanitarian needs in Sudan the UN and Partners are appealing for an estimated \$930 million dollars for 2008.¹³

United Nations' and Partners' Focus in 2008

1. To continue humanitarian advocacy and response efforts to approximately 6.5 million people including 4.2 million in Darfur.
2. To facilitate the transition to recovery in Sudan while looking for early recovery opportunities in Darfur.

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 be unreflective of the current situation.

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¹³ For the UN and Partners Work Plan for Sudan, programming is divided into two categories: a) Humanitarian/Early Recovery and b) Recovery/Development. At the time of writing, figures were only available for the purely humanitarian component of the Humanitarian/Early Recovery category. Figures for the Early Recovery component will be available by end November.

UGANDA



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



One and a half years on from the start of the Juba Peace Talks, the humanitarian situation in northern Uganda continues to improve. More than half of the 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have entered the return process, including 500,000 who have completed the return and 400,000 who have made initial movements out of the camps.

Population movement patterns vary by district, however, underscoring the need to ensure an effective humanitarian response during all phases of displacement. With the goal to ensure a seamless transition to recovery, neither humanitarian donors nor response organizations can afford to cease their support until the return process is complete. Thus, the humanitarian community faces a threefold challenge of ensuring that adequate basic services are provided in camps, transit sites and return areas.

The importance of addressing all three challenges was highlighted in the Lango sub-region, where malnutrition and mortality rates among returnees spiked in 2007. To improve the response, the humanitarian community is shifting its operations to a community-based "Parish Approach" that prioritizes rehabilitating infrastructure at locations accessible to the entire returning population.

The humanitarian community will also look to the Government of Uganda and the development community to increase their presence throughout northern Uganda in 2008 to promote the transition from crisis to recovery. To this end, the government has launched its three-year Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda – to take effect 1 July 2008 - which presents an overarching structure for recovery and development.

The situation in parts of north-eastern Uganda remains a serious challenge. Less than half of the 110,000 persons displaced in the Teso sub-region are expected to return to their places of origin in 2008 due to ongoing insecurity related to Karimojong activities. Those remaining in camps or transit sites will require more and better humanitarian assistance. In Karamoja, the ongoing disarmament operations conducted by the Ugandan military – which have sometimes used excessive force against civilians – and the lack of

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regional political, economic and social development remain serious concerns. Mounting a sufficient response to these challenges will require the combined and strengthened efforts of the humanitarian and development communities.

In view of the population's vulnerability to natural hazards such as the widespread flooding that occurred in the second half of 2007, the humanitarian community will augment its capacity for rapid response to sudden-onset disasters and strengthen disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities.

Cluster	Funding requirements (\$)
Camp coordination & camp management	6,449,783
Coordination	6,062,970
Early recovery (Govs, infras. & livelihoods)	33,557,495
Education	22,737,461
Emergency non-food items	4,643,800
Food security	164,712,427
Health, nutrition & HIV/AIDS	43,817,906
Multi-sector (refugees)	16,851,084
Protection	45,236,724
Water and sanitation	29,873,841
Grand Total:	373,943,491

Finally, the humanitarian community will continue to provide assistance to a population of approximately 220,000 refugees in Uganda.

In addressing these varied contexts, the humanitarian and human rights actors will seek to fulfil two overarching strategic objectives – to save lives and to facilitate recovery – in 2008.

Some basic facts about Uganda

	Most recent data	Previously
➤ Population	28.2 million (UNFPA 2007)	17.4 million (UNFPA 1990)
➤ Life expectancy	46.2 years (UNFPA 2005)	46.4 years (UNFPA 1990)
➤ Under five mortality	136/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)	160/1000 (UNICEF 1990)
➤ Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	19% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)	
➤ Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita	\$1,390 (UNFPA 2005)	\$710 (UNFPA 1990)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	82.2% (UNFPA 2005)	
➤ % of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	50% (UNFPA 2005)	85% (UNFPA 1990)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	1.8 million (UNHCR 2007)	1.8 million (UNHCR 2005)
➤ Refugees in the country	220,914 (UNHCR 2007)	196,300 (UNFPA 1990)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3	
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.502: 145 th of 177	
Also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda's population growth rate of 3.5% per year makes it the third fastest growing country in the world. Population growth is responsible, in part, for the country's deepening poverty. At the current growth rate, Uganda's population will increase to 54 million in 2025, doubling in less than 25 years. ➤ The first country in the world to roll-back its HIV prevalence rate, the current HIV prevalence among Uganda's adult population is 6.7%. Worryingly, HIV prevalence is significantly higher among women than among men – 8% versus 5%. In total, an estimated one million Ugandans are living with HIV. 	

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WEST AFRICA



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Successful presidential elections in Sierra Leone and the successful completion of the organized return process of Liberian IDPs and refugees have been some of the significant achievements in the West Africa region in 2007.

Despite a general trend towards recovery and rehabilitation however, the West Africa region remains one of the poorest in the world, with widespread chronic poverty, a lack of basic social services, and weak governance resulting in extreme vulnerability to recurrent disasters, epidemics, violence, insecurity and population displacements. In 2007, more than 600,000 people in 13 countries were affected by some of the worst floods in ten years which caused widespread damage to crops and infrastructures, and displaced thousands of people who lost their homes or their livelihoods. New concerns arose in response to instability in northern Mali and Niger, and the fragile progress in Côte d'Ivoire required close monitoring within the country and the region.

During 2007, regional humanitarian partners continued to monitor the situation in the region and responded to ongoing and new emergencies. In early September 2007, stakeholders including representatives of donor organizations met to undertake a final review of the 2007 process and to agree on needs and priority actions required in 2008. As a result of these consultations, stakeholders identified five priority sectors and themes for action at the regional level:

- 1) Food Security and Nutrition;
- 2) Rapid Response to Health Emergencies;
- 3) Protection and Population Movements;
- 4) Natural Disaster Preparedness;
- 5) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The first three themes were already prioritized in the 2007 Regional West Africa CAP while the last two are introduced for 2008. During the consultation and in the weeks that followed, dedicated working groups developed response plans in each of these areas that detail 87 supporting projects for the 2008 CAP.

Theme	Funding requirements (\$)
Cross-thematic: coordination and support	20,829,211
Food security and nutrition	133,264,615
Natural disaster preparedness	2,982,900
Protection and population movements	130,364,743
Rapid response to health emergencies	20,239,203
Water, sanitation and hygiene	4,815,875
Grand Total	312,496,547

In recognition of the regional and complex nature of the crises affecting the region, the West Africa Regional Appeal

highlights activities that focus on cross-border dynamics and support regional initiatives. The Appeal is not only a mechanism for fundraising; it is also a strategic tool for the development of coordinated projects and programmes for humanitarian action. Not all stakeholders have included project submissions in the appeal but all have, through their participation, committed to working together to meet the needs of affected populations in a coordinated manner. In addition, several country and sub-regional preparedness plans will continue to be informed by the discussions leading to the CAP and its relevant revisions.

Overview of West Africa Region: key statistics

COUNTRY	HDI rank (OF 177) AND SCORE	UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	GNI PER CAPITA (\$)	LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)	HIV/AIDS (%)	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
Benin	163: 0.428	152	510	54.3	1.8	9,033,000
Burkina Faso	174: 0.342	192	430	47.9	2.0	14,784,000
Cape Verde	106: 0.722	36	1,980	70.7	--	530,000
Côte d'Ivoire	164: 0.421	194	840	45.9	7.1	19,262,000
Gambia	155: 0.479	122	290	--	2.4	1,709,000
Ghana	136: 0.532	112	450	57.9	2.3	23,478,000
Guinea	160: 0.445	155	440	53.9	1.5	9,370,000
Guinea-Bissau	173: 0.349	203	180	44.8	3.8	1,695,000
Liberia	--	235	120	--	--	3,750,000
Mali	175: 0.338	219	380	48.1	1.7	12,337,000
Mauritania	153: 0.486	125	580	51.2	0.7	3,124,000
Niger	177: 0.311	259	240	44.6	1.1	14,226,000
Nigeria	159: 0.448	197	520	--	3.9	148,093,000
Senegal	156: 0.460	137	700	39.3	0.9	12,379,000
Sierra Leone	176: 0.335	283	220	41.0	1.6	5,866,000
Togo	147: 0.495	140	350	53.2	3.2	6,585,000

See West Africa CAP 2008, Vol. 1, p. 4 for sources.

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ZIMBABWE



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The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe continues to rapidly deteriorate, putting an already vulnerable population under additional stress. Zimbabweans face food and water shortages, which increase the risks of malnutrition and the spread of disease. Policy constraints, shortages of agricultural inputs, and an uncertain pattern of weather have furthermore significantly hampered the ability of the agricultural sector to produce food. Around 4.1 million people are expected to face food insecurity in the first quarter of 2008. Moreover, large numbers of people are living with limited or no access to safe drinking water, in particular the urban and rural population in marginal areas of Matebeleland North and South. These shortages continue to put a large part of vulnerable populations under threat of malnutrition and disease outbreaks.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic, which affects around 18% of the population and has produced 1.6 million orphans, has had a devastating effect on the country and reduced the capacity of those affected to earn a living. Spiralling inflation, deteriorating physical infrastructure, and the inability of the public sector to deliver basic social services exacerbate this situation. Women, children and the elderly are especially at risk from the deterioration in social and medical services.

The disruption of livelihoods due to economic deterioration, urbanization, land reforms and Operation Murambatsvina/Restore Order in 2005 has resulted in emigration of skilled labour and produced a large population of migrants, who lack access to education and are highly vulnerable to unemployment, food insecurity, and deterioration in health. Despite hopes of improvements in the political environment following negotiations between the ruling party and the opposition under the auspices of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the process remains critical, especially in anticipation of the elections planned for March 2008. Vulnerable populations continue to be impacted by contentious governance and human rights issues.

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In light of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe, the Consolidated Appeal for 2008 aims to provide timely and adequate assistance to those in distress, focusing in particular on combating food insecurity, the erosion of livelihoods, and the weakening of basic social services. Further, it aims to enhance preparedness to sudden emergencies both natural and human-made, to provide protection to the most vulnerable, and to mainstream and address cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, age, and gender. Finally, the Appeal strives to link humanitarian interventions to transitional support to further strengthen the coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations.

Sector	Funding requirements (\$)
Agriculture	45,895,669
Coordination and support services	2,481,427
Economic recovery and infrastructure	5,482,000
Education	5,001,000
Food	173,386,083
Health	25,032,830
Multi-sector	43,078,620
Protection/human rights/rule of law	6,489,420
Water and sanitation	9,714,129
Grand Total	316,561,178

To that end, a total of 42 appealing agencies, including United Nations agencies, international organizations, international and national NGOs, and community- and faith-based organizations, are requesting a total of \$316.5 million to implement the attached programmes and projects.

Some basic facts about Zimbabwe

➤ Population	11,631,657 (Population census 2002, Central Statistics Office)
➤ Under-5 mortality	82 p/1,000 (Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey / ZDHS 2005/2006)
➤ Life expectancy	35.5 years (WHO World Health Report 2006)
➤ Gross national income per capita	USD 340 (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	40% (Zimbabwe Government & UNICEF 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	Not known
➤ Refugees	
➤ In-country	3,833 (UNHCR CAP 2008)
➤ Abroad	12,782 (UNHCR 2007)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.491: 151 st of 177 – low
Also ➤ 1.6 million people have HIV/AIDS; there are an estimated 3,200 HIV/AIDS-related deaths per week (ZDHS 2005/2006).	
➤ The maternal mortality is 555/100,000 live births (ZDHS 2005/2006).	
➤ National cereal production in 2007 is estimated to be 44% below the 2006 Government-reported figure; in the first quarter of 2008, 4.1 million people face food insecurity in urban and rural areas (CFSAM 2007)	

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ANNEX 1: EXCERPT FROM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC'S PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM

All projects were classified into one of three priority groups: 'medium' if they fulfilled up to three of the priority criteria, 'high' for four criteria, and 'immediate' for those projects that fulfil five or all of the criteria. The priority criteria and the prioritization process are described in detail in Volume 1 of the Coordinated Aid Programme.

#	Sector	Appealing Agency	Project title (abbreviated)	Amount Requested (\$)	Priority sector	National/ local capacities	Conflict area	Crucial support	Gender GBV	Timing	Sum	Ranking
1	Coordination	OCHA	Value to humanitarian action	2,048,396			x	x			2	medium
2	Coordination	UNDP, HC	Emergency Response Fund	5,565,000	x	x	x	x	x	x	6	immediate
3	Coordination	WFP	Humanitarian Air Service (HAS)	2,100,000			x	x		x	3	medium
4	Coordination	WFP	Emergency Telecommunications*	1,200,927			x	x		x	3	medium
4	Recovery	Ciongca	Reinforcement of coordination	160,500		x					1	medium
5	Recovery	P. Urgence	Infrastructure in conflict areas	1,023,000			x				1	medium
6	Recovery	UNDP	Restore women's coping strategies	310,000		x	x		x		3	medium
7	Recovery	UNDP	Restore safety-net mechanisms	300,000		x	x				2	medium
8	Recovery	UNDP	Crisis prevention and recovery	186,450		x					1	medium
9	Education	COOPI	Support education in Paoua	532,920		x	x			x	3	medium
10	Education	IRC	Child protection and education	326,000		x	x			x	3	medium
11	Education	NRC	Emergency education	960,860		x	x	x		x	4	high
12	Education	Triangle	Restore education in the Vakaga	80,500			x			x	2	medium
13	Education	UNICEF	Back-to-school campaign	1,901,529		x	x			x	3	medium
14	Education	UNESCO	Community radio stations	328,500		x	x				2	medium
15	Education	UNFPA	Strengthen life skills education	185,110		x	x		x		3	medium
16	Food	ACF	Improving livelihoods	684,265	x	x	x				3	medium
17	Food	CRS	Agricultural livelihood recovery	789,767	x	x	x				3	medium
18	Food	COOPI	Enhance animal husbandry	272,200	x	x	x				3	medium
19	Food	FRC	Nutritional support to PLWHA	131,687	x	x			x		3	medium
20	Food	FAO	Small animals breeding	996,000	x	x	x				3	medium
21	Food	FAO	Distribution of seeds and tools	1,333,000	x	x	x		x	x	5	immediate
22	Food	FAO	Food security surveillance system	455,000	x	x		x			3	medium
23	Food	FAO	Food security for PLWHA	380,200	x	x			x		3	medium
24	Food	FAO	Production of quality seeds	601,000	x	x		x	x	x	5	immediate
25	Food	FAO	Bee keeping and artisanal fishery	560,000	x	x	x		x		4	high
26	Food	IMC	Food security project in Vakaga	570,210	x	x	x				3	medium
27	Food	P. Urgence	Food access of vulnerable people	902,000	x		x				2	medium

ANNEX 2: EXCERPT FROM DR CONGO'S PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM

Zones prioritaires sur base de la consolidation des indicateurs de critères d'urgence

Province	Territoire	IDPS					Returnees					Protection				SGBV		Malnutrition		Santé						TOTAL SCORE			
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5	2	2	4	2	5	5	3	4	5	5	2		2	3	
Ituri	Djugu			1							1				1	1		1	1		1		1				1	1	40
Sud Kivu	Shabunda			1					1				1		1					1	1	1		1	1		1	1	40
Ituri	Irumu				1						1				1	1		1			1		1						39
Ituri	Mahagi			1							1		1		1			1	1		1		1			1	1	39	
Sud Kivu	Fizi			1							1				1	1		1			1		1	1	1				38
Katanga	Malemba Nkulu			1									1		1				1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	37
Sud Kivu	Mwenga			1						1					1	1		1	1		1	1					1	36	
Katanga	Moba								1				1		1					1	1		1	1		1	1	33	
Katanga	Manono									1			1		1						1		1	1		1	1	31	
Nord Kivu	Masisi					1									1	1		1			1	1			1			31	
Nord Kivu	Rutshuru					1									1	1		1			1	1		1				31	
Province Orientale	Ubundu											1			1			1			1	1	1	1			1	1	31
Equateur	Befale											1			1						1	1	1		1	1		1	30
Nord Kivu	Walikale			1						1			1		1		1				1	1	1				1		30

ANNEX 3: REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING FOR THE 2007 APPEALS

2007 Consolidated & Flash Appeals
Summary of Requirements and Contributions per Appeal
as of 15 November 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 to the Crisis
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C		D	C/F	F (=C+D)
Bolivia 2007	9,215,000	14,295,320	6,973,812	49%	7,321,508	-	5,737,793	55%	12,711,605
Burkina Faso Floods 2007	5,967,000	5,967,000	140,000	2%	5,827,000	-	412,180	25%	552,180
Burundi 2007	131,648,122	141,279,502	101,926,342	72%	39,353,160	313,367	9,312,264	92%	111,238,606
Central African Republic 2007	49,520,687	91,106,758	55,402,224	61%	35,704,534	336,022	5,335,972	91%	60,738,196
Chad 2007	170,664,445	272,217,894	246,484,302	91%	25,733,592	2,694,700	26,163,601	90%	272,647,903
Cote d'Ivoire 2007	56,380,453	53,893,539	25,161,840	47%	28,731,699	-	2,323,888	92%	27,485,728
DR of Congo Action Plan 2007	686,591,107	686,809,813	437,564,153	64%	249,245,660	-	12,828,963	97%	450,393,116
Dominican Republic 2007	13,985,200	13,985,200	3,213,423	23%	10,771,777	-	9,518,646	25%	12,732,069
Ghana Floods 2007	12,410,092	12,410,092	3,064,373	25%	9,345,719	188,017	1,250,053	71%	4,314,426
Great Lakes Region 2007	84,150,645	94,080,268	53,840,775	57%	40,239,493	-	1,896,552	97%	55,737,327
Korea DPR: Floods Emergency 2007	14,102,922	14,527,967	12,099,838	83%	2,428,129	1,354,480	31,539,123	28%	43,638,961
Lesotho Drought 2007	22,765,106	22,815,106	13,303,675	58%	9,511,431	505,057	947,661	93%	14,251,336
Liberia CHAP 2007	116,791,313	108,992,989	54,358,704	50%	54,634,285	167,204	23,755,194	70%	78,113,898
Madagascar Floods 2007	9,639,500	19,466,802	17,254,409	89%	2,212,393	-	2,937,586	85%	20,191,995
Mozambique Floods & Cyclone 2007	37,619,682	38,677,251	26,490,747	68%	12,186,504	1,338,755	15,272,999	63%	41,763,746
Nicaragua 2007	39,250,635	41,741,360	11,325,127	27%	30,416,233	1,562,026	6,013,101	65%	17,338,228
occupied Palestinian territory 2007	454,691,782	425,661,597	253,887,467	60%	171,774,130	3,536,367	64,217,048	80%	318,104,515
Pakistan Cyclone and Floods 2007	38,303,544	42,621,790	18,451,654	43%	24,170,136	962,540	12,393,520	60%	30,845,174
Peru Earthquake 2007	36,962,939	37,775,359	18,996,057	50%	18,779,302	-	20,129,357	49%	39,125,414
Republic of Congo 2007	28,081,486	22,003,414	10,621,318	48%	11,382,096	-	409,836	96%	11,031,154
Somalia 2007	237,112,824	366,552,197	240,357,988	66%	126,194,209	3,863,139	35,066,969	87%	275,424,957
Sudan: Flood Response 2007	34,651,239	34,651,239	14,991,830	43%	19,659,409	992,908	28,226,648	35%	43,218,478
Sudan Work Plan 2007*	1,259,448,841	1,289,118,450	1,013,786,322	79%	275,332,128	6,515,558	253,678,489	80%	1,267,464,811
Swaziland Drought 2007	18,710,457	18,710,457	10,227,964	55%	8,482,493	50,000	416,474	96%	10,644,438
Timor-Leste 2007	16,308,930	36,086,970	20,852,853	58%	15,234,117	-	2,998,335	87%	23,851,188
Uganda 2007	295,931,121	345,798,602	246,103,633	71%	99,694,969	164,780	10,581,796	96%	256,685,429
Uganda Floods 2007	41,469,801	41,469,801	13,863,635	33%	27,606,166	-	5,931,900	70%	19,795,535
West Africa 2007	309,081,675	351,639,803	185,216,433	53%	166,423,370	1,315,789	9,815,292	95%	195,031,725
Zambia Floods 2007	8,852,453	8,852,453	639,840	7%	8,212,613	-	826,886	44%	1,466,726
Zimbabwe 2007	214,476,053	394,679,913	213,142,431	54%	181,537,482	410,661	100,221,420	68%	313,363,851
TOTAL	4,454,785,054	5,047,888,906	3,329,743,169	66%	1,718,145,737	26,271,370	700,159,546	83%	4,029,902,715

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 Component of the Sudan Work Plan

ANNEX 4: REQUIREMENTS PER ORGANIZATION FOR THE 2008 APPEALS

2008 Appeals Summary of Requirements by Appeal and Appealing Organisation <i>as of 15 November 2007</i>											
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Central African Republic	Chad	Cote d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of Congo	occupied Palestinian territory	Somalia	Sudan	Uganda	West Africa	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
BONUCA	380,000			<i>Details forthcoming</i>			<i>Details forthcoming</i>				380,000
FAO	4,325,420	2,940,520	3,569,390		7,335,000	26,960,900		15,295,000	24,442,550	38,092,000	122,960,780
ILO								3,632,872			3,632,872
IOM			752,852			4,700,138		2,529,998	9,090,608	42,944,750	60,018,346
IRIN						271,799					271,799
OCHA	2,153,649	4,874,575	5,335,212		6,188,096	20,144,053		4,487,482	6,464,218	2,481,427	52,128,712
OHCHR			131,250		250,000			3,215,416			3,596,666
UNAIDS						107,000					107,000
UNDP	6,786,450	1,495,000	623,270		40,634,815	19,847,640		10,909,288			80,296,463
UNDSS	301,400					2,371,182		300,000			2,972,582
UNESCO	328,500				162,750	1,687,050					2,178,300
UNFPA	3,288,110	3,465,250	3,391,365		5,962,260	5,936,600		7,933,836	5,541,675	2,709,540	38,228,636
UN-HABITAT					14,768,000	7,620,000		5,620,000		2,195,000	30,203,000
UNHAS						5,200,000					5,200,000
UNHCR	5,924,715	88,453,659	14,706,135			17,881,571		33,768,996	63,621,915	2,109,370	226,466,361
UNICEF	15,271,069	44,285,742	3,940,395		20,578,980	46,954,260		54,091,387	36,565,107	15,741,310	237,428,250
UNIFEM					2,508,330	250,000		428,000			3,186,330
UNOPS						8,249,780					8,249,780
UNRWA					238,751,056						238,751,056
WFP	29,503,906	112,792,000	17,000,000		65,249,000	152,000,000		134,816,942	134,608,416	168,009,083	813,979,347
WHO	6,958,455	4,386,572	1,177,000	16,068,540	21,797,472	16,310,813	18,378,893	8,828,580	93,906,325		
NGOs	17,413,985	23,329,102	3,814,683	43,449,204	64,256,206	80,603,461	13,783,165	33,450,118	280,099,924		
TOTAL	92,635,659	286,022,420	54,441,552	575,654,156	461,906,031	406,235,651	930,000,000	373,943,491	312,496,547	316,561,178	3,809,896,685
TARGETED BENEFICIARIES	1,000,000	458,000	1,000,000	2,100,000	665,000	1,500,000	5,520,000	2,947,596	5,206,019	4,100,000	24,496,615

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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