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Executive Summary

2014 has seen a major surge in humanitarian crises around the world. Inter-agency strategic response and regional response plans now target over 7.6 million people in thirty-one countries compared to 52 million in December 2013. 102 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance compared to 81 million in December 2013. Global financial requirements to cover humanitarian needs rose from US$12.9 billion in 2013 to $17.3 billion now. More and more crises are having a regional impact with a spill-over effect on countries which are already fragile.

Five crises have been classified by Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as “L3 emergencies”. L3s are considered to be the highest level of crisis requiring sustained, top level, system-wide support focused on leadership and coordination to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response efforts. The response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines was declared an L3 emergency in November. An estimated 11.3 million people in nine regions of the Philippines were affected by Typhoon Haiyan. At least 6,201 people were killed and the force of the storm caused widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure in many towns.

The ongoing L3 emergencies in Syria, the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan are all complex crises which have resulted in significant internal displacement resulting from conflict and ongoing insecurity and the need for protection. They have also become regional crises with political, security, development and humanitarian consequences in their region. In Syria, the number of people in need is estimated to have risen from 9.3 million in December 2013 to 10.8 million now. As many as 6.5 million men, women and children are displaced inside the country and over 2.9 million refugees have fled to Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and other countries. The breakdown of law and order and ongoing conflict in the Central African Republic has resulted in more than 518,000 people displaced internally and more than 171,273 people have crossed the border into Chad, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo. Since December 2013, South Sudan faces a looming famine, 1.3 million people are displaced internally and more than 447,000 people have fled into Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda since December 2013. At the rate of escalation of the crisis an estimated 6 million people will either be refugees, displaced inside their country or face severe food insecurity by the end of the year. Most recently, the humanitarian crisis in Iraq has been declared an L3 emergency. Over 1.2 million people have been displaced and are dispersed throughout the Governorates of Neneveh, Salah Al-Din, Diyala, Al-Anbar and Baghdad due to the current conflict. Access to clean water has emerged as a critical, life-threatening problem. Food security is a growing concern.

In addition to the L3s, a number of major crises require ongoing attention. In nine countries across the Sahel, the drought of 2012 exacerbated the devastating cycle of malnutrition and poverty in the region leaving more than 20.2 million people food insecure, of whom 11.9 million people will receive food assistance this year. 2.9 million children will be treated for moderate and severe acute malnutrition across the Sahel. Rising severe and acute malnutrition rates in DRC and Sudan also require a sustained and strengthened humanitarian response. Some 6.7 million people are food insecure in DRC and 5 million others in Sudan. In DRC, 35 per cent of children’s deaths are attributed to malnutrition. 14.7 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.

Protection needs remain high in many complex and protracted crises. In DRC for example, protection against sexual and gender-based violence remains a critical area of humanitarian response. Crises in Somalia, Haiti, Myanmar, Djibouti, Sudan, Mali, the occupied Palestine territory and Afghanistan all demand ongoing high level engagement and response. Political upheaval and social unrest have flared into violence in Ukraine and Gaza.

To respond to these ongoing as well as emerging crises, evidence-based, strategic and targeted humanitarian response plans have been developed for each country/region. As situations evolve plans are revised or extended.

To date in 2014 donor partners have enabled 608 aid agencies and their partners to scale-up life-saving operations to support national efforts and help affected people. Details of the flow of humanitarian funding as reflected by the Financial Tracking Service as of 19 August are on pages 12 and 13 of this overview.

The $17.3 billion combined requirements for 2014 represent the highest amount ever requested in a single year for Inter-agency strategic response plans and exceed the sum required last year by more than 30 per cent. The majority of requirements are for L3 emergencies. With 43 per cent of funding for 2014 received, another $9.9 billion is required. A pledging conference organized by the Government of Kuwait, a high-level meeting in Brussels and a pledging conference co-organized by OCHA and Norway in Oslo elicited pledges of over $3 billion for the Syria, CAR and South Sudan L3 crises. Efforts will continue throughout the rest of the year to raise the sums required.
Humanitarian Voices

When mothers survive, their babies are also more likely to survive and thrive. #EveryNewborn pic.twitter.com/tbXW1UKRF5

Valerie Amos
@ValerieAmos

Humanitarian workers are putting their lives on the line in #Syria - unarmd but undeterred - to get emergency aid & protection 2 ppl in need

Neil Gaiman
@NeilGaiman

They aren't Other People. They are just you or me, in dire circumstances: rfg.ee/xH2Wo #WorldRefugeeDay Please RT

UN Refugee Agency
@Refugees

There are 10 million #stateless people worldwide. They struggle to access education, health care or employment rfg.ee/yGtW6

Oxfam International
@oxfam

We will fail to avert famine if funds do not start arriving soon: @Winnie_Byanyima #SouthSudan oxf.am/m5p pic.twitter.com/SmQprEO7fY
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Humanitarian Funding Around the Globe

Funding Covered for Strategic Response Plans (SRP) and Regional Response Plans (RRP) as at 19 August 2014
Humanitarian Funding Around the Globe

**COUNTRIES WITH SRPs**

**COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN REGIONAL RESPONSE PLANS**

**LEGEND:**

- Saudi Arabia donated $500 million for the Iraq crisis. Please note that the Iraq SRP requirements are currently being revised upwards.

*NOTE: All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars as reported by donors and recipient organisations to the Financial Tracking Service.*
A chronology of key events, emergencies and strategic response planning from November 2013 until July 2014

In CAR, violent clashes which began in March 2013 intensified and continued

Number of displaced people in South Sudan exceeded 500,000

Fighting broke out in Juba, South Sudan

Over 2.9 million Syrian refugees registered in the region as of 15 July

About 1,700 Jebel Marra newly displaced arrived in North Darfur camp, South Sudan

Over 1 million people displaced within & outside South Sudan

In CAR, violent clashes which began in March 2013 intensified and continued

Global launch included the launch of SRPs for Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Myanmar, oPt, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen, Syria, and the Philippines.

Sahel launch included the launch of SRPs for Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.

NOTE: Information is presented according to chronology and is not a statement related to gravity or prioritisation.

* Global launch included the launch of SRPs for Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Myanmar, oPt, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen, Syria, and the Philippines.

** Sahel launch included the launch of SRPs for Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.

NOTE: Information is presented according to chronology and is not a statement related to gravity or prioritisation.
Over 1 million people displaced within & outside South Sudan
About 1,700 Jebel Marra newly displaced arrived in North Darfur camp, South Sudan
Security Council adopted Resolution 2149 authorizing the deployment of 12,000 peacekeepers to CAR in September

Djibouti SRP
Myanmar SRP
Cameroon revised SRP
Iraq revised SRP
South Sudan revised Crisis Response Plan

Over 2.9 million Syrian refugees registered in the region as of 15 July
Estimated number of IDPs reach 1.2 million
Severe escalation in hostilities in the Gaza Strip, oPt

Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan
CAR L3 Declaration
South Sudan L3 Declaration

Kuwait donates $10 million responding to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia donates $500 million to organizations responding to the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in Iraq

LEGEND:
- Event or emergency
- Response plan launches and revisions
- MIRA
- UN declarations, resolutions and pledging conferences relevant to SRPs

Event or emergency Response plan launches and revisions MIRA UN declarations, resolutions and pledging conferences relevant to SRPs
Kaltouma started a mini-business in the camp site with a rented sewing machine. When her tent was toppled by a storm, the machine was damaged. But she tries to keep her spirit up: “I’ll get it repaired. We simply have to improvise.”
WHO NEEDS AID?

76 MILLION PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID

- AFGHANISTAN: 5 MILLION
- BURKINA FASO*: 1.3 MILLION
- CAMEROON*: 884,475
- CAR: 1.8 MILLION
- CHAD: 2.1 MILLION
- CONGO: 9,891
- DRC: 4.8 MILLION
- DJIBOUTI: 250,000
- GAMBIA: 183,160
- HAITI: 396,000
- IRAQ: 1 MILLION
- MALI*: 1.6 MILLION
- MAURITANIA: 531,000
- MYANMAR: 421,000
- NIGER: 3.5 MILLION
- NIGERIA: 8.4 MILLION
- oPt: 1.9 MILLION
- PHILIPPINES**: 3.4 MILLION
- SENEGAL: 1.1 MILLION
- SOMALIA: 2 MILLION
- SOUTH SUDAN: 3.8 MILLION
- SOUTH SUDAN RRP***: 550,000
- SUDAN: 6.7 MILLION
- SYRIA SHARP: 10.8 MILLION
- SYRIA RRP: 6.5 MILLION
- YEMEN: 7.6 MILLION

75% OF 102 MILLION PEOPLE IN NEED WILL RECEIVE AID

REFUGEES

- 2.9 MILLION REFUGEES IN THE SYRIA CRISIS
- 447,368 REFUGEES FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES POST DEC. 2013
- 171,273 NEW CAR REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES SINCE DEC. 2013

SOURCE: UNHCR

FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN THE SAHEL****

- 20.2 MILLION

CHILDREN TO BE TREATED FOR SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN THE SAHEL

- 1.2 MILLION

CHILDREN TO BE TREATED FOR MODERATE ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN THE SAHEL

- 1.7 MILLION

* Figures based on food security target for 2014.
** Figures reflect overall country needs and target when more than one strategic response plan exists.
*** Excluding people in need and targeted for Sudan. Sudan’s component is already included under the Sudan figure.
**** The number of food insecure people in the Sahel is under revision.
The financial requirements for inter-agency strategic response plans (SRPs) covering countries are US$17.3 billion¹. This is the highest amount ever requested in a single year (compared to $12.9 billion at the end of 2013 and $11.3 billion in 2010). The majority of requirements and funding are for L3 emergencies, including Typhoon Haiyan. The requirements are expected to further increase with additional SRP revisions planned in the near future. A further $9.9 billion is required from donors to meet the funding needs for this year.

¹ For analytical purposes this includes all 2014 SRPs, the Syria RRP and the South Sudan SRP except the portion for Sudan which is included in the Sudan SRP. The requirements for the CAR RRP are included (or in the process of being included) in the SRP requirements for Chad, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and DRC.
At mid-year, 38% of the SRP funding requirements had been met compared to 40% at mid-year in 2013 ($7.8 billion unmet requirements) and 45% in 2012 ($4.8 billion unmet requirements).

While donor funding has increased over the years, the requirements have also increased by more than 30% compared to last year. If donors do not substantially increase their funding, the funding gap could reach a record high.

Total global humanitarian funding in 2014 stands at $12.9 billion. This includes funding for SRPs but also for ICRC/IFRC, MSF, bilateral funding and in-kind contributions.

Over $3.2 billion of pledges have been announced at the various pledging conferences this year for the Syria, CAR and South Sudan crises ($2.4 billion announced at the Kuwait II conference for the Syria crisis on 15 January, $204 million announced at the Brussels high-level meeting on the Central African Republic on 20 January, and over $600 million pledged at the Oslo high-level meeting for the South Sudan crisis in May 2014). Approximately, 70% (over $2.2 billion) has been committed from these pledges to date as reported to FTS.

Halfway through 2014, CERF has allocated some $226 million to 13 agencies in 32 countries. 6 CHFs and 14 ERFs are supporting humanitarian operations in 19 countries. $273 million has been allocated for humanitarian action from country-based pooled funds.
Country Overviews

1. **HAITI**
   In Haiti the focus is shifting from humanitarian to development priorities. However, 803,000 people are expected to require humanitarian assistance in 2014. 600,000 people are chronically food insecure and an estimated 100,000 children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. Progress continues to be made in the fight against cholera as humanitarian actors and the Government seeks to sustain eradication efforts. Around 103,565 internally displaced persons (IDP) remain in 172 camps with very limited access to basic services and the risk of forced evictions remains high. Longer term durable housing has yet to be found for almost 67,000 of them. Evictions are usually carried out with violence, destruction of private property and in violation of human rights and legal eviction procedures. An estimated 500,000 people could be affected by this year’s hurricane season and El Niño.

2. **SUDAN**
   Sudan continues to face a series of complex humanitarian challenges. The security situation in Darfur has deteriorated significantly since February 2014. Of the 385,000 people newly displaced this year, 260,000 remain displaced. The number of long term IDPs in Darfur exceeds two million and inter-tribal tensions and disagreements between the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N/SLF) and the Government of Sudan show no sign of abating.

   Staple food prices, in the wake of the lean season are expected to remain high and it is feared that five million people will be acutely food insecure and two million children under five will be acutely malnourished over the next twelve months. Malnutrition rates in East Sudan are amongst the highest in the country. This area remains extremely poor and hosts more than 120,000 Eritrean refugees. It is also a hotspot for human trafficking and arms smuggling.

   There has been no cross-line access to an estimated 800,000 people in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile States since fighting began in mid-2011. Conflict in the region has intensified since April this year and the humanitarian country team continues to push for discussions on cross-line humanitarian access.

   The conflict in South Sudan has resulted in 93,490 South Sudanese seeking refuge in Sudan since December 2013.

3. **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)**
   DRC ranks 186 out of 187 countries on the human development index. Weak governance, poverty, ongoing insecurity and limited capacity continue to hamper development efforts. There are currently about 2.3 million IDPs in North Kivu, South Kivu and Katanga and 113,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, including from the Central African Republic. Sexual violence against women (73 per cent), children (25 per cent) and men (2 per cent) remains prevalent and urgently needs to be addressed. Food insecurity affects some 6.7 million people. In Kasais and Bas-Congo, malnourishment is the reason for 35 per cent of deaths among children under five.

4. **OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (oPt)**
   The occupied Palestinian territory is a protracted protection crisis with major humanitarian consequences. The ongoing blockade of the Gaza Strip has resulted in a moribund economy with 67 per cent of the population dependent on food aid. Periods of heightened violence, particularly in Gaza, exacerbate humanitarian needs. The current escalation in hostilities at the time of writing, the third such escalation in six years has resulted in high levels of civilian casualties. Palestinians face a range of serious protection threats including threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods, and lack of accountability and effective remedy.

5. **IRAQ**
   Since the fall of Mosul on 9 June 2014, armed opposition groups including Baathists, tribal militias and members of the former regime/military, along with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), have taken control of large swathes of Iraq’s provinces of Nineveh, Salah Al-Din and Diyala. Much of Anbar has been under ISIL control since January this year. Humanitarian response activities help 1.5 million affected people with shelter, protection, food security, safe water, medical supplies including vaccines, access to sanitation services and education for displaced children.

   On 3 August, ISIL took control of the districts of Sinjar and Tal Afar in Ninewa Province, following intense fighting between ISIL and Kurdish Forces (Peshmerga), resulting in the displacement of up to 200,000 people. Sinjar district –is made up primarily of Yazedis (a Kurdish ethnic and religious minority) with some Shiite Arab and Christian minorities.

   There is a risk the country could slide back into sectarian conflict.

   The July 2014 announcement by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of a generous contribution of $500 million to support humanitarian aid response efforts to Iraqis in need is extremely timely.

6. **YEMEN**
   More than half the population of Yemen, 14.7 million people, need humanitarian assistance. Widespread acute food insecurity, ongoing instability and conflict and the near absence of basic services make this one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world. The country is on the brink of economic collapse and long-term fiscal and governance reforms, as well as significant investments in livelihoods, agriculture and basic service provision are needed to prevent the crisis from worsening and to stem the instability which risks spilling over into the region.
**MYANMAR**

Tensions remain high throughout Rakhine State where over 143,000 people (the majority Rohingya) are in camps following inter-communal violence that erupted in 2012, first in June and then again in October. Buddhist and Muslim communities remain segregated, with Muslim IDPs facing severe movement restrictions, seriously impacting livelihoods and access to basic services. An estimated 36,000 people living in isolated communities are also in need of humanitarian assistance. 800,000 Muslim Rohingya living in Rakhine State are de facto stateless.

An estimated 100,000 people remain displaced in Kachin State as a result of the fighting between the Myanmar Army and the Kachin Independence Army, which started in June 2011. Approximately half of the IDPs are located in areas beyond government control. Sporadic fighting continues with the latest round displacing some 2,700 people to four camp locations in southern Kachin State, 600 in northern Shan state and an unconfirmed number have fled across the border to China. An estimated 400,000 people are internally displaced in rural areas of south-eastern Myanmar.

**PHILIPPINES**

The climatic outlook for this year’s typhoon season anticipates 13 tropical cyclones up to August, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. Typhoon Rammasun swept through four regions of the Philippines on 16 July 2014 and floods are already affecting some parts of Mindanao. The country is in transition following the impact of typhoon Haiyan in November last year. Particular attention is being paid to shelter and early recovery/livelihoods. Armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and armed splinter/rebel groups are risk factors across Mindanao. These are exacerbated by violent clan feuds and rivalry between different factions of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Nearly 26,000 people remain displaced in transitory sites and evacuation centres in Zamboanga following fighting between AFP and a splinter group of the MILF in September 2013. Priorities in this challenging security environment are access to basic services for IDPs and livelihood recovery. Land availability for resettlement or relocation is in short supply.

**DJIBOUTI**

Djibouti suffers high rates of severe acute malnutrition and the most vulnerable segments of the population are particularly exposed to food insecurity as a result of prolonged drought within Djibouti and across the Horn of Africa. Persistent drought has drastically reduced the flow and quality of water in Djibouti and has led to people suffering acute diarrhoea and respiratory infection. It has also heightened the risk of malaria. Livestock die in times of severe drought, with major consequences for the livelihood of nomads. Competition for scarce natural resources is rife among local people and refugee communities.

**SOMALIA**

In Somalia, widespread food insecurity is expected to worsen over the second half of the year due to a poor rainy season, a disrupted planting season and supply routes blocked by armed conflict. Drought conditions have been observed in parts of the country.

More than a million people are now internally displaced. Of particular concern are the 369,000 displaced people living in appalling conditions in Mogadishu where acute malnutrition rates and mortality levels have already surpassed emergency thresholds. Failure to act will lead to a deterioration in the humanitarian situation and will undermine the peace and state-building gains of the last two years.

**AFGHANISTAN**

In June 2014 over 680,000 people in Afghanistan were registered as displaced due to conflict and insecurity. Voluntary returns up to May 2014 decreased by 64 per cent compared to the same period in 2013. This decrease is attributed to the extension of ‘proof of registration’ cards until 31 December 2015 in Pakistan, uncertainty regarding the Afghan elections and concerns about security during the transitional period. A national IDP policy has been adopted but significant resources are needed for full implementation. Currently some cross-border displacement to Afghanistan is taking place as a result of the major military offensive in North Waziristan Agency, Pakistan. Natural disasters have also taken their toll. In 2014 severe flash floods and associated landslides killed over 700 and affected more than 150,000 in 132 districts in 27 provinces in the north and west. Violence against humanitarian workers remains a major cause of concern.
Regional Crises

Four of the thirty one crises covered by this overview have regional dimensions and demand a comprehensive regional approach. These are the Sahel, Syria, Central African Republic and South Sudan crises. Twenty-two countries are affected in all: nine in the Sahel region, five of the countries neighbouring Syria, four central African countries and four neighbouring South Sudan.

SAHEL CRISIS

The cycle of drought, hunger and poverty that has taken hold in the Sahel must be broken. Although the 2013 harvest equalled the average for the last five years, the number of food insecure people across the region exceeds 20 million. The agricultural production of the poorest households will not restore their livelihoods. Prices of coarse grains remain above their five year averages in the majority of the region’s countries.

An estimated 5.1 million children under the age of five are expected to suffer from global acute malnutrition in the coming months and 1.5 million of them will require treatment for severe acute malnutrition. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of severe acute malnutrition cases are in Niger, Chad, Mali and Burkina Faso. An increase in food insecurity is expected in northern Nigeria (from 40,000 people in 2013 to 5.4 million people in 2014), northern Cameroon (from 100,000 people in 2013 to 1.7 million in 2014) and Senegal (2 million people in 2014).

Population movements as a result of violence in the Central African Republic, in northern Nigeria and in northern Mali could add to the humanitarian caseload in the region. Across the Sahel an estimated 1.5 million people are displaced (768,000 refugees and 800,000 internally displaced). There are some 140,000 Malian refugees in Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. Thousands of refugees continue to arrive in Cameroon in a very poor state of health, while Chad is host to 400,000 refugees from Sudan, Nigeria and the Central African Republic. A three-year humanitarian strategy for the Sahel was launched on 3 February 2014, addressing immediate and chronic humanitarian needs. This complements the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel which includes security, governance and resilience pillars.

1 THE GAMBIA

Over 3,300 people across the Gambia are displaced, made homeless or lost their livelihoods due to last year’s floods. Environmental factors, with chronic poverty and poor social services, threaten the livelihoods of over 40 per cent of the most vulnerable people in the Gambia. Natural disasters and disease outbreaks are common, including endemic malaria and yearly meningitis outbreaks. Food security indicators have been worsening due to reduced production, increased prices for imported rice and uncertain weather. As of June, 2014, 48,600 children were malnourished while roughly 495,706 people were at risk of food insecurity.

2 SENEGAL

A combination of inadequate rainfall and recurrent floods has hampered agricultural productivity and livestock survival in rural Senegal and has taken a toll on chronically vulnerable urban households. Almost ten per cent of children under five countrywide are acutely undernourished. Life-saving measures to meet the needs of the most vulnerable are underway, including for the protection of 14,000 refugees. Activities aimed at building the resilience of communities in view of the persistent food and nutrition crisis are ongoing.

3 MAURITANIA

Mauritania hosts the most Malian refugees in the region. One in four Mauritanians is food insecure, with 190,000 Mauritanians severely food insecure and 126,000 children under the age of five malnourished. The loss of assets and purchasing power during the 2012 food crisis and the debts incurred by households due to the crisis have been compounded by chronic poverty and limited access to basic services. The 2013-2014 harvest only met 40 to 50 per cent of outstanding needs and 40,000 people are yet to recover from the torrential rains in July 2013.

4 MALI

Life-saving assistance is still needed across Mali, with hundreds of thousands of people in need of water, food, and protection. Almost half a million children under five, mainly in the south, are suffering from acute malnutrition, while 1.5 million people do not have enough to eat. A recent deterioration in the security situation has worsened the food crisis and limited access to water, health care and education. Protection from violence and increasingly from sexual violence against women is a priority.
BURKINA FASO
Burkina Faso hosts 90 per cent of the 33,000 Malian refugees in the country. In 2014, an estimated 333,500 people require emergency food assistance and approximately 4,051,000 people require humanitarian support to help them build resilience to survive future crises. One million children under the age of five are chronically malnourished. An estimated 514,000 children suffer from global acute malnutrition, of whom 144,000 suffer from severe acute malnutrition. In addition, there are 50,000 malnourished pregnant women and 80,000 malnourished lactating women. Malnutrition accounts for 45 per cent of the deaths of children under five in Burkina Faso, the third highest rate in the world.

NIGER
In Niger, close to 360,000 children are affected by severe malnutrition and nearly 580,000 by moderate malnutrition. 4 million people, the equivalent of nearly 24 per cent of the population, are food insecure. In addition, Niger hosts an increasing number of refugees, including 50,000 from Mali and 70,000 from Nigeria.

CHAD
Over 2 million people (17 per cent of the population) are food insecure in Chad. In addition, the volatile security situation in Sudan and Nigeria continue to prompt population movements to Chad. An estimated 375,000 Sudanese refugees who have fled violence in Darfur over the past ten years remain in a dozen refugee camps in the east. Over 126,000 people have arrived in Chad from CAR since 2013. On 30 July 2014, over 1,100 people, mostly women and children, fled attacks by Boko Haram on their village in Nigeria to a Chadian military outpost in western Chad. Some of the shelters in temporary transit sites and camps were destroyed by heavy rains in June and resources are inadequate for repairing or replacing them.

NIGERIA
Up to 9.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance across the country. Nearly 4.2 million are food insecure and 539,147 children under five suffer from severe acute malnutrition. At the beginning of 2014, 3.3 million people were displaced in Nigeria. Health care services have collapsed in the northern part of Nigeria’s Borno State as doctors, nurses and pharmacists fled the violence. Over 1,500 people were killed in northeast Nigeria in the first three months of 2014. Disease outbreaks are recurrent, with close to 2,800 deaths from measles reported in 2013. In rural districts prone to flooding there have been outbreaks of waterborne diseases, including cholera.

CAMEROON
Four regions of the country are currently struggling with humanitarian crises. Food insecurity is worst in the Far North where severe acute malnutrition rates are the highest in the country (outside refugee populations), peaking respectively at 9 per cent and 6 percent. The North and Far North are the worst affected by current measles and cholera outbreaks. Refugees from Nigeria are mostly concentrated in the Far North while those from the Central African Republic are sheltering in the East and Adamaoua Region.
THE SYRIA CRISIS
Nearly four years of conflict in Syria have created a protracted refugee emergency in the Middle East with repercussions in Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. Over 2.9 million Syrian refugees are registered in the region. As the situation inside Syria continues to deteriorate, humanitarian partners foresee up to 3.5 million refugees in the region by the end of 2014.

As at mid-August 2014, more than 216,300 Syrian refugees live in Iraq. Over 45 per cent of them live in camps, while the rest reside with host communities. The arrival of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries has placed a strain on government services and local communal services due to the increased demand. This impacts service quality for both refugees and host communities, and threatens social cohesion and stability.

In Syria, as many as 241,000 people continue to live under siege within the Syrian Arab Republic and the number of people in need in hard-to-reach areas has risen to 4.7 million. Administrative procedures put in place by the Syrian government severely restrict aid deliveries including lifesaving medicine and surgical equipment. Recently, attacks on civilian infrastructure by armed opposition groups have increased, causing damage or disruption to water, sewage and electricity networks in the cities of Aleppo, Idlib and Deir-ez-Zor.

In Syria and throughout the region efforts must be reinforced to allay the risk of IDPs and refugees contracting diarrhoea, typhoid, polio and other waterborne and contagious diseases. Schooling must also continue or resume, to educate children and to decrease the risk of child labour, early marriage, involvement in criminal activities, recruitment into armed groups and exposure to sexual and gender-based violence. Aid is also needed in Syria and neighbouring countries to prepare people and communities for winter.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Conflict in the Central African Republic has had serious consequences beyond the country’s borders. By the end of July more than 400,000 people in all had fled across the borders of CAR to Chad, where over 93,000 people require humanitarian assistance; to Cameroon, where 231,000 are in need of humanitarian aid; to DRC in the case of more than 64,000 people and to the Republic of Congo as concerns more than 18,000 people.

In CAR itself, the December 2013 violence and human rights violations against civilians and minorities in and around the capital of Bangui provoked by an anti-balaka militia offensive against ex-Séléka forces, resulted in countless deaths and thousands of displacements. Reports of gruesome violence continue, including indiscriminate attacks, recruitment of children, executions, torture, sexual and gender-based violence and abductions. In total, almost 1 million people have been displaced by this crisis at some point. In mid-2014 around 20,000 people from minority communities sought protection in IDP camps and as at August 83,757 people are displaced in the capital.

SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS
Due to the crisis in South Sudan, over 447,000 have fled to the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda since 15 December 2013. Almost half of these people have sought refuge in Ethiopia, and it is chiefly due to this influx that Ethiopia has become the biggest refugee hosting nation in Africa. UNHCR, the Ethiopian Government and other partners provide protection and other aid in 23 refugee camps and 5 transit sites around the country. Another 93,490 people have crossed into Sudan. On average, more than 500 people are arriving in Sudan per week. Over 70% of the arrivals are children and the remainder are women and elderly people with little or no money or possessions and limited means of supporting themselves.

The three immediate humanitarian goals in South Sudan are to save lives, prevent famine and avert the loss of a generation. The conflict that erupted in December 2013 has resulted in the displacement of around 1.3 million people. There is a serious risk of famine in South Sudan, with some 3.9 million people facing severe food insecurity, of whom 1.1 million people are facing exceptional levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and livelihood collapse and significant increases in mortality. With the rainy season, cholera and other waterborne diseases are of concern where displaced people and other vulnerable groups are living, including in harder-to-reach areas. As of 14 August 2014, a total of 5,697 cholera cases including 123 deaths (representing a case fatality rate of 2.2 per cent) have been reported throughout the country. So far 2.4 million people received assistance this year against a target of 4 million people.
Juba, South Sudan

Theresa Nyeriek arrived to the UNMISS-compound in Tomping on December 16th 2013 together with her children and her husband. Her daughter Nyatap (third from right) got separated from the rest of the family and was left with no one. Later she was found by her neighbours who were Dinkas (Nyatap is Nuer), who took her to their home and looked after her for a week before they took her to the UNMISS compound so she could reunite with her family.
WHO HAVE WE REACHED?

A cross-section of assistance provided in the first half of 2014

- 80,000+ farming families received crops seeds & tools for the current planting season in CAR
- 93,428 people reached with cash-for-work emergency employment programmes in the Philippines
- 44,731 people received agricultural supplies for the planting season in Mali
- 1.1 M people supported through livelihood investments in Somalia
- 900,000 people reached with food aid in CAR
- 554,043 people reached with food aid in Mali
- 31,737 children aged 0-59 months admitted to SAM treatment programmes in Mali
- 11,550 children have been admitted for SAM treatment in CAR, of whom 5,769 have already recovered
- 894 out of 994 unaccompanied children in Darfur, Sudan reunited with their families
- 4,400 survivors of protection violation supported in Somalia
- 16.7 M people provided with access to clean water in Syria
- 7,902 families in Gado Mibile and Borgop, Cameroon received WASH kits
- 2.3 M people received essential core relief items in Syria
- 626,000 people provided with household items and/or shelter material in South Sudan
- 80,000+ people reached with cash-for-work emergency employment programmes in the Philippines
- 8,000 radios distributed in the Philippines for communication with communities
- 54% of the targeted 25,000 passengers served by humanitarian air operations in South Sudan
- 353,162 Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education
- 520,000 children in the Philippines supplied with teaching and recreational material
- 4.5 M children reached with the polio immunization campaign in Yemen
- 165 cholera alerts responded to in 47 communes providing assistance to an estimated 112,000 people in Haiti
- 1 M Syrian refugees assisted through in-kind or cash assistance contributions
- 387,131 new refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda & Sudan assisted with protection, emergency WASH, primary health care, nutrition services, and shelter
- 8 M m² of land cleared of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance for populations living in and around contaminated areas in Afghanistan
- 84% of schools in Gaza, oPt, reached with risk education about explosive remnants of war
Al Tanaya village Adra (rural Damascus), Syria
3 December 2013

Fatema, 24 years old – displaced with her family from Douma in rural Damascus to Adra – feeding her 18 month old daughter Haneen lunch.
Responding within the Framework of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle

Introduced last year, the humanitarian programme cycle is a framework for needs analysis, planning, appeals and monitoring of humanitarian response in a country. Its aim is to make humanitarian response more coherent, effective and accountable. The humanitarian programme cycle puts the emphasis on outcomes and gives the Humanitarian Coordinator and the humanitarian country team a set of programmatic tools to help them prioritize and steer collective response activities. The approach supports evidence-based, strategic and targeted humanitarian action through the preparation of a humanitarian needs overview; a strategic response plan aligned with the humanitarian needs overview; and periodic monitoring reports. All three steps are part of a single process, with the primary purpose of providing the humanitarian country team with a management tool to guide decision making. The process of jointly analysing existing humanitarian information in order to produce a humanitarian needs overview helps humanitarian country teams to reach a common understanding of priority needs resulting from a crisis. This overview is the backbone of the strategic response plan. The plan itself outlines the strategy and objectives for the country response. While donors may use the strategic response plan to inform their funding decisions, the primary aim is to support field-based decision-making.

It will take time and monitoring to ensure that the new approach leads to the most effective, collective response across all the countries where humanitarian operations are underway. At this stage, there are already indications that the humanitarian programme cycle has resulted in stronger needs analysis and more focused planning. In the second half of 2014 the IASC will revise the guidance and tools on the basis of learning and good practice. It will also support country operations in applying the tools and guidance, promote common standards and develop programme cycle-related tools.

Bridging the Gender Gap in Yemen

Yemen currently ranks last in the Human Development Report’s Gender Inequality Index. Aware that discrimination faced by girls and women in Yemen is one of the root causes of the crisis, the humanitarian country team has committed to promoting gender equality through the strategic response plan for 2014-2015 and requested a GenCap Adviser to “ensure meaningful participation and equitable access to services, resources, and protection measures for women, girls, boys, and men.”

Insertion of a specific, gender related objective in the strategic response plan influenced the outcome of the humanitarian needs overview as it made it possible to capture the way in which gender-based discrimination has worsened vulnerabilities and impeded access to assistance and protection. It also influenced the design of cluster response plans moving away from a “one size fits all” approach into one which takes into account how the crisis in Yemen has affected women and men as discrete groups. The plans made provision for monitoring critical aspects of aid delivery such as equal access, participation and benefits.

Shaping a strategic objective around gender equality and integrating this into cluster response plans has helped organizations to design projects that address the distinct needs and priorities of affected men, boys, girls and women. The IASC Gender Marker already provides a picture of how gender issues are addressed in this year’s strategic response plan for Yemen: 80% of the projects mainstream gender or include activities aiming to advance gender equality.
Guide to Giving

to humanitarian action in line with strategic response plans for 2014

Contributing to Strategic Response Plans
To see each country’s humanitarian needs overview and strategic response plan, and donate directly to these country plans, view the specific country pages on the OCHA website. Each country plan has links to online information on participating organizations and persons to contact concerning donations.

www.unocha.org/cap/

Donating through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors—mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals—which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:
www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

Donating through the Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF)
CHFs are multi-donor pooled funds designed to provide timely and flexible funding for NGOs and UN agencies to respond to critical humanitarian needs in complex emergencies usually in line with the strategic response plan. CHFs currently operate in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. For further information on CHFs please visit: http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/common-humanitarian-funds-chfs

Donating through the Emergency Response Funds (ERF)
ERFs are smaller multi-donor pooled funds that provide NGOs and UN agencies with rapid and flexible in-country funding to address critical gaps in needs during an emergency. ERFs operate in Afghanistan*, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia*, Kenya*, Myanmar, Pakistan, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Yemen and Zimbabwe*. Further information on ERFs can be found here: http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/emergency-response-funds-erf

In-kind relief aid
The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: logik@un.org.

*ERFs phasing out
The Financial Tracking Service: Relevance and Challenges

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity to show the total amount funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals.

Updates on funding for humanitarian emergencies can be found on http://fts.unocha.org/

Twenty-two years after it was first established in 1992 and with over 130,000 recorded contributions, FTS remains the most comprehensive, regularly updated database of its kind. FTS shows the extent to which countries and people in crisis receive humanitarian aid and in what proportion to needs. Presenting this information on a public website promotes accountability.

FTS is a powerful coordination tool. In 2013, FTS was the first publisher of open humanitarian financial data in the internationally recognized data standard developed by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and the global aid community. Since then, donors, UN agencies and NGOs have also committed to publishing open financial data. This is an important step towards making humanitarian funding more transparent.

In 2014 FTS has been tracking funding for humanitarian assistance in five large-scale and complex L3 emergencies; the emergencies in the Philippines and Iraq and regional crises stemming from conflict in Syria, the Central African Republic and South Sudan. This challenge has brought to light the increasing complexity of financial tracking and the need for more, better, and more timely financial information.

Strengthening of the humanitarian programme cycle also requires carefully curated financial data that complements monitoring and resource mobilisation initiatives.

Discussions around aid transparency and effectiveness will take place in the run up to the World Humanitarian Summit, providing an opportunity for stakeholders to revisit their individual commitments and systems for sharing data with FTS. There is a further need to think collectively about creating more efficient and standardized ways of sharing financial information, and agreeing on modalities that are compatible with other transparency and open data initiatives.

Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at http://fts.unocha.org.
There is a clear relationship between emergency, rehabilitation and development. In order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance should be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development. Thus, emergency measures should be seen as a step towards long-term development.

UN Resolution 46/182, December 1991