

2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING UPDATE

AS AT END OCTOBER 2018

United Nations-coordinated Appeals



FUNDING REQUIRED

\$25.20_B

FUNDING RECEIVED

\$11.97_B

UNMET REQUIREMENTS

\$13.23_B

COVERAGE

47.5%



PEOPLE IN NEED

135.3_M

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID

97.9_M

COUNTRIES AFFECTED ¹

41

Global Humanitarian Funding



FUNDING RECEIVED

\$17.98_B

OF WHICH:
UN-COORDINATED APPEALS

\$11.97_B

OTHER FUNDING ²

\$6.01_B

Global Appeal Status

- At the end of October 2018, 21 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) and the Syria Regional Response Plan (3RP) **require US\$25.20 billion to assist 97.9 million people in urgent need of humanitarian support**. The plans are funded at \$11.97 billion; this amounts to 47.5 per cent of financial requirements for 2018. Requirements are lower than in September 2018 due to revision of the Ethiopia Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP). For the remainder of 2018, humanitarian organizations require another \$13.23 billion to meet the needs outlined in these plans.
- **Global requirements are \$1.10 billion higher than at this time last year**. Overall coverage and the dollar amount were only marginally higher in late October than at the same time in 2017.
- On 8 October the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners issued a **Mid-Year Review of the HDRP**. The revised plan reflects changes in the humanitarian context, and requires \$1.49 billion for 2018, as opposed to the March 2018 requirement of \$1.6 billion to reach some 7.88 million people in need of food or cash relief assistance and 8.49 million people with non-food assistance in the course of the year. Despite the general good performance of this year's belg (spring) rains, the number of people targeted for relief food and cash support remains largely unchanged due to the significant spike in internal displacement since April 2018.

Security Council Briefings and High Level Missions

- At a briefing to the Security Council on 23 October, Under-Secretary-General/Emergency Relief Coordinator (USG/ERC) Mark Lowcock called on all stakeholders to do everything possible to avert catastrophe in **Yemen**. In a follow up note on the humanitarian situation in Yemen of 30 October, the USG/ERC thanked the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States, Kuwait, the United Kingdom and all donors for the record amount raised for the humanitarian appeal in 2018 which had meant nearly 8 million people had received assistance across the country; more than 7 million people had received food and more than 420,000 children been treated for malnutrition; clean water, sanitation and basic hygiene support is now available to 7.4 million people and about 8 million men, women, girls and boys had benefited from health services.
- At a Security Council briefing on the humanitarian situation in Syria on 29 October, the USG/ERC urged the Security Council and key Member States to ensure that the ceasefire holds in Syria's northwestern province of Idlib to prevent a military onslaught and overwhelming humanitarian suffering. He thanked donors for the \$1.7 billion contributed so far towards the HRP for **Syria**, but pointed out that this HRP is currently funded at less than 50 per cent.

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- In her statement to the Security Council on 30 October, Assistant Under-Secretary-General/Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (ASG/DERC) Ursula Mueller spoke of the steady decline in humanitarian funding for the **Ukraine** over the years and mentioned that the HRP for 2018 is funded at only 32 per cent. This is simply not enough to cover food, health care, water, sanitation and other life-saving assistance. ASG/DERC Mueller appealed to donors to increase their support for consolidating gains in anticipation of the fast-approaching winter.
- During a joint mission to **Chad and Nigeria** (5-7 October) with UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner, as part of a series of country visits the two will make to advance humanitarian-development collaboration, the USG/ERC called on donors to fulfil pledges and announcements of over \$2 million made in Berlin last month at the High Level Conference on the Lake Chad Region (3-4 September). He noted the importance of maintaining humanitarian response in the region as needs were still very high.
- Following her visit to the Republic of the **Philippines** from 9 to 11 October, ASG/DERC Mueller announced that OCHA would continue advocating for sustained funding to address humanitarian needs of people displaced by the Marawi conflict while ensuring that support for the transition to longer-term and sustainable recovery is forthcoming.

Upcoming Event

- The **Global Humanitarian Overview 2019** and **World Humanitarian Data and Trends** will be launched in the course of a joint event to take place in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. on 4 December 2018.

Pooled Funds

- Between January and the end of October 2018, **country-based pooled funds (CBPFs)** have received a total of \$708 million in contributions from 32 donors (including contributions through the UN Foundation). During the same period, a total of \$616 million from the 18 operational funds was allocated towards 1,071 projects with 575 implementing partners. Nearly 40 per cent (\$246 million) of the funds were allocated to international NGOs and some 26 per cent (approximately \$160 million) to national NGOs. UN agencies received 32 per cent (\$202 million) of the allocated funds and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations received over 1 per cent (some \$8 million) of all allocated funds. The largest allocations per sector went to health; food security; water, sanitation and hygiene; nutrition; emergency shelter and NFIs.
- Between 1 January and 31 October 2018, the Emergency Relief Coordinator approved \$477 million in grants from the **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** to support life-saving activities in 45 countries. This includes \$297.7 million from the Rapid Response Window and \$179.7 million from the Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) Window. A total of \$31.6 million in Rapid Response grants was approved in October in response to cholera outbreaks in Zimbabwe, Niger and Nigeria; flooding in Laos; and the population influx from Venezuela to Brazil, Ecuador and Peru; as well as to support Government relief efforts following the earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The UFE 2018 second round was completed this month, with \$30.6 million approved in September and the remaining \$49.4 million of the round's \$80 million released in October to assist people caught up in nine chronic emergencies in Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Sudan.

Country Updates

- **Funding for humanitarian activities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is at an all-time low.** Nearly all agencies requesting financial support through the HRP have received less funding in 2018 than in previous years. This leaves humanitarian partners ill-placed to meet emerging needs or respond to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Gaza, where the rise in casualties during the recent demonstrations has stretched Gaza's overburdened health system.

Humanitarian agencies appealed in August for \$43.8 million to respond to the Gaza crisis, particularly trauma management and emergency health care, in 2018. On 22 September, the Humanitarian Coordinator for the oPt launched an \$8.3 million allocation from the oPt Humanitarian Fund to implement critical HRP projects, mainly in Gaza. Stocks of medical supplies are in extremely short supply and depleted to almost half of requirements. Since late October, the Gaza power plant has been providing up to eleven hours of electricity a day. However, around 250 health, WASH and essential solid waste facilities continue to rely on UN-procured emergency fuel for running back-up generators. This year's intensive operations have depleted funds and stocks and the \$1 million allocated by the oPt Humanitarian Fund for fuel supplies will only last until the end of November. Further and urgent financial support is therefore required.

- **Conditions in Yemen continued to deteriorate in October, pushing the country to the brink of famine.** On 23 October, the USG/ERC warned the Security Council that without urgent action, up to 14 million people – half the population – could face pre-famine conditions in the coming months. Assessments are currently under way, with initial results expected in mid-November. The economic crisis is raising the risk of famine. The Yemeni rial has depreciated by nearly 50 per cent over the last year. Commodity prices have soared, as Yemen imports 90 per cent of staple food and nearly all fuel and medicine.

Urgent steps are required to avert immediate catastrophe. First, a cessation of hostilities is needed; this is especially critical in populated areas. Second, imports of food, fuel and other essentials must be able to enter Yemen without impediment. Roads must remain open so these goods can reach communities across the country. Third, the Yemeni economy must be supported, including by injecting foreign exchange, expediting credit for imports and paying salaries and pensions. Fourth, international funding must increase now to allow humanitarians to meet growing needs for assistance. Finally, all parties must engage with the UN Special Envoy to end the conflict. Yemen remains the largest humanitarian operation in the world, with more than 200 partners working through the Yemen HRP.

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- **The financial shortfall for humanitarian programmes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) continues to be alarming.** In the absence of funding, agencies are forced to scale down life-saving activities, with detrimental consequences for the most vulnerable people. If UN-supported humanitarian programming were to be discontinued, 40,000 children under age 5 treated annually for severe acute malnutrition will be at high risk of dying, while around 140,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition will become severely malnourished and at increased risk of death. 2.4 million children will go without safe drinking water and sanitation, a condition that causes nearly 58 per cent of all deaths from diarrhoea and a key determinant of undernutrition. Under-five mortality rates primarily from pneumonia and diarrhoea will once again increase. 120,000 tuberculosis patients will go untreated. At least 3.1 million adults will lack essential medicines and some 352,000 pregnant women will not have access to essential life-saving medicines. Chronic humanitarian needs were aggravated in July and August by a severe heat wave and flooding.
- **Humanitarian needs in Chad remain extremely high, resulting from a combination of structural weaknesses and acute crises.** Some 4.4 million people – one third of the population – are food insecure, with one million people severely food insecure and requiring emergency food assistance. Malnutrition has worsened at an alarming rate and affects 1.7 million people. Twelve regions, mostly in the Sahel belt, have been declared to be in a state of nutritional emergency. Southern Chad, which has traditionally been spared by the food and nutrition crisis, is also experiencing high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition. Meanwhile, Chad hosts more than 617,000 displaced people, of whom about 440,000 are refugees and asylum seekers, making it one of Africa's largest refugee host countries. Increased donor support is critical to bolster the humanitarian assistance to the displaced, the severely food insecure and other vulnerable groups.
- **At least 3.4 million people in Cameroon need humanitarian assistance and protection, and additional donor support is urgently needed.** Six out of ten regions are affected by humanitarian crises related to Boko Haram in the Far North, by conflict in the Central African Republic and by the worsening situation in the Anglophone regions. In just five months, internal displacement has tripled in Anglophone regions, and now affects 427,000 people. Further, growing levels of food insecurity and malnutrition are affecting over 2.6 million people, including 1.5 million children, and there is a cholera outbreak in the Centre, North and Far North regions. The 2018 HRP calling for \$319.7 million to assist 1.5 million people in need is among the lowest funded appeals globally. Additional donor support is critical to ensure life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable populations, especially the newly displaced people in the Anglophone South-West and North-West.
- **High inflation and rising food prices in Sudan have put additional pressure on millions of already-vulnerable people.** This includes IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities. While the security situation remains more stable than in earlier periods, recent clashes in parts of Darfur's Jebel Marra have led to new displacement. Seasonal flooding has impacted nearly 200,000 people. With only 40 percent of the required funding received, urgent needs are going unmet. Increasing costs have forced partners to prioritize the provision of safe drinking water over other WASH interventions, reducing the level of WASH supplies distributed in schools. Some 40 percent of refugees in Sudan lack access to primary health services, and the average refugee from South Sudan does not have access to the standard daily water requirement. Without additional funding, critical medical supplies cannot be pre-positioned. Additional support is needed to recruit and train new child protection workers so that more children can be reached with protection services. There are critical gaps in non-food items for people recently displaced by fighting in Darfur's Eastern Jebel Marra.
- Despite funding constraints and operational challenges, humanitarian partners have reached more than 2 million people with critical assistance in 2018 and are well-equipped to scale up assistance if financial support is received. In line with the multi-year humanitarian strategy, partners are also working to better support a sustainable reduction in needs, vulnerabilities and risk.
- The ASG/DERC briefed the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in **Ukraine** on 30 October. **Millions of men, women and children face deepening humanitarian consequences in Europe's forgotten armed conflict.** More than 30 per cent of those affected by this increasingly protracted crisis are elderly people, a demographic unmatched anywhere in the world. A 400 plus kilometre 'contact line' divides the area of hostilities. The households close to this line live in fear of shelling, sniper-fire and pervasive mine contamination. For three years running, Ukraine has had the highest anti-vehicle mine casualties in the world. People's access to basic services is constantly disrupted. There is extensive damage to homes, hospitals, schools and other critical civilian structures. Risks from communicable diseases are rising due to water shortages, extensive damage to health facilities, lack of access to health care and extremely low immunization rates. 3.4 million people require humanitarian assistance and protection. Since July, humanitarians have rapidly scaled up their efforts, in particular to reach more people in the non-government-controlled areas where they have slightly more access today. A \$6 million CERF allocation was an important catalyst. However, additional funds are urgently required to consolidate these humanitarian gains. The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, which requires \$187 million, is only 32 per cent funded. Without adequate funds, food, healthcare, water and sanitation, and other life-saving assistance cannot be provided. This is especially concerning with Ukraine's harsh winter fast approaching.

¹ The 41 countries comprise those covered by HRPs, the Syria 3RP, regional refugee response plans for Burundi, DRC, Nigeria and South Sudan, and appeals denoted as other.

² Funding described as 'outside' is a term used for funding not counted towards the requirements of UN-coordinated appeals and includes support for organizations and/or activities that are not part of Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) or Regional Response Plans (RRPs). This typically includes reported funding towards the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC and IFRC) and some NGOs as well as bilateral contributions channelled directly from one government to another. It may also include core funding for humanitarian organisations and funding to crises that do not have HRPs as officially agreed with national governments. Pledges towards specific crises may also be temporarily counted as "outside" appeals until details about recipients are reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

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Humanitarian Response Plans

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID	RESPONSE PLANS	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING RECEIVED	POOLED FUND SUPPORT	FUNDED	REQUIRED	%
4.2 M	Afghanistan	\$546.6 M	\$239.4 M	CBPF			43.8%
2.4 M	Burundi	\$141.8 M	\$53.1 M	CERF			37.5%
1.4 M	Cameroon	\$319.7 M	\$89.9 M	CERF			28.1%
1.9 M	CAR	\$515.6 M	\$192.8 M	CBPF			37.4%
2.1 M	Chad	\$543.8 M	\$208.8 M	CERF			38.4%
10.5 M	DRC	\$1.68 B	\$676.6 M	CBPF CERF			40.4%
7.9 M	Ethiopia ¹	\$1.49 B	\$308.6 M	CBPF CERF			20.7%
2.2 M	Haiti	\$252.2 M	\$24.5 M	CERF			9.7%
3.4 M	Iraq	\$568.7 M	\$370.1 M	CBPF			65.1%
940 k	Libya	\$312.7 M	\$72.0 M	CERF			23.0%
2.9 M	Mali	\$329.6 M	\$135.9 M	CERF			41.2%
832 k	Myanmar	\$183.4 M	\$111.2 M	CBPF CERF			60.6%
1.8 M	Niger	\$338.3 M	\$142.6 M				42.1%
6.1 M	Nigeria	\$1.05 B	\$607.2 M	CBPF CERF			58.0%
1.9 M	oPt	\$539.7 M	\$184.8 M	CBPF CERF			34.2%
5.2 M	Somalia	\$1.54 B	\$671.0 M	CBPF CERF			43.5%
6.0 M	South Sudan	\$1.72 B	\$961.2 M	CBPF			56.0%
4.3 M	Sudan	\$1.01 B	\$399.7 M	CBPF			39.7%
11.2 M	Syria	\$3.36 B	\$1.78 B	CBPF			52.8%
2.3 M	Ukraine	\$186.9 M	\$60.1 M	CERF			32.2%
13.1 M	Yemen	\$2.96 B	\$2.09 B	CBPF CERF			70.7%

Regional Refugee Response Plans²

484 k	Burundi RRP	\$391.2 M	\$47.5 M	CERF			12.1%
941 k	DRC RRP	\$547.0 M	\$77.0 M	CERF			14.1%
443 k	Nigeria RRP	\$156.6 M	\$47.1 M	CERF			30.1%
1.4 M	South Sudan RRP	\$1.38 B	\$338.3 M				24.5%
5.3 M	Syria 3RP	\$5.61 B	\$2.59 B	CBPF			46.2%

Other Appeals³

1.3 M	Bangladesh	\$950.8 M	\$426.3 M	CERF			44.8%
702 k	Burkina Faso	\$90.3 M	\$51.3 M	CERF			56.8%
6.0 M	DPR Korea	\$111.2 M	\$26.2 M				23.5%
191 k	Indonesia	\$50.5 M	\$12.9 M	CERF			25.5%
618 k	Mauritania	\$116.0 M	\$64.6 M	CERF			55.7%
1.3 M	Pakistan	\$123.0 M	\$68.5 M	CBPF CERF			55.7%
199 k	Philippines	\$61.0 M	\$14.0 M	CERF			22.9%
340 k	Senegal	\$16.9 M	\$15.9 M				94.7%

¹ In-country reports indicate that \$1.02 billion (68%) has been received against the Ethiopia HDRP, including carry-over and Government contributions.

² Figures for Burundi RRP, DRC RRP, Nigeria RRP and South Sudan RRP are as at 25 September 2018.

³ Contributions received towards activities in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, DPRK, Mauritania, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines and Senegal are counted as global humanitarian funding outside appeals.

Visit gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-contributions for details of CBPF allocations and www.unocha.org/cerf/cerf-worldwide/allocations-country/2018 for details of CERF allocations.

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