

# GLOBAL 20 HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 17



A CONSOLIDATED APPEAL  
TO SUPPORT PEOPLE AFFECTED  
BY DISASTER AND CONFLICT

# Acknowledgements

This publication was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners across the world.

OCHA thanks all organizations, partners and donors who contributed to the Global Humanitarian Overview 2017 and who regularly report to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). FTS is the source for the funding updates contained in this publication.

## Front Cover

The Obok refugee camp hosts hundreds of Yemeni families who have fled the conflict. Temperatures here can reach 50°C during summer.

Credit: OCHA/Charlotte Cans

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# GLOBAL 20 HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 17



**128.6**  
**million**  
TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED



**92.8**  
**million**  
TOTAL PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



**US\$22.2**  
**billion**  
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

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# INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

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## Section 01

# Foreword

Stephen O'Brien

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

**“UN resolution 46/182 remains as relevant and fundamental today as in December 1991 and the principles of humanity, neutrality, independence<sup>1</sup> and impartiality continue to provide direction for strategic, coordinated, and effective humanitarian assistance for people in need.”**

Around the world, a growing ecosystem of humanitarian actors ranging from local communities to national governments, international organizations and the private sector is delivering life-saving assistance and protection to people in need. Their work is more necessary and courageous than ever. Over 128.6 million people now require humanitarian assistance in 33 countries. To respond to the needs of the most vulnerable 92.8 million people, the international community requires US\$22.2 billion in 2017.

These past 12 months humanitarian actors have saved, protected and supported more people than in any previous year since the founding of the United Nations. In 2016, more funds were appealed for than ever before. But also, as we speak, more people have humanitarian needs, not least because of protracted crises lasting longer and longer. Sadly, with persistently escalating humanitarian needs, the gap between what has to be done to save and protect more people today and what humanitarians are financed to do and can access is growing ever wider.

This 2017 Global Humanitarian Overview coincides with the 25th

anniversary of General Assembly resolution 46/182, which laid the foundation of today's humanitarian ecosystem. It was the result of an unrelenting series of sudden-onset disasters, conflicts, droughts and other emergencies that illustrated the need for international humanitarian organizations to respond collaboratively, strategically and effectively, making the best use of available resources.

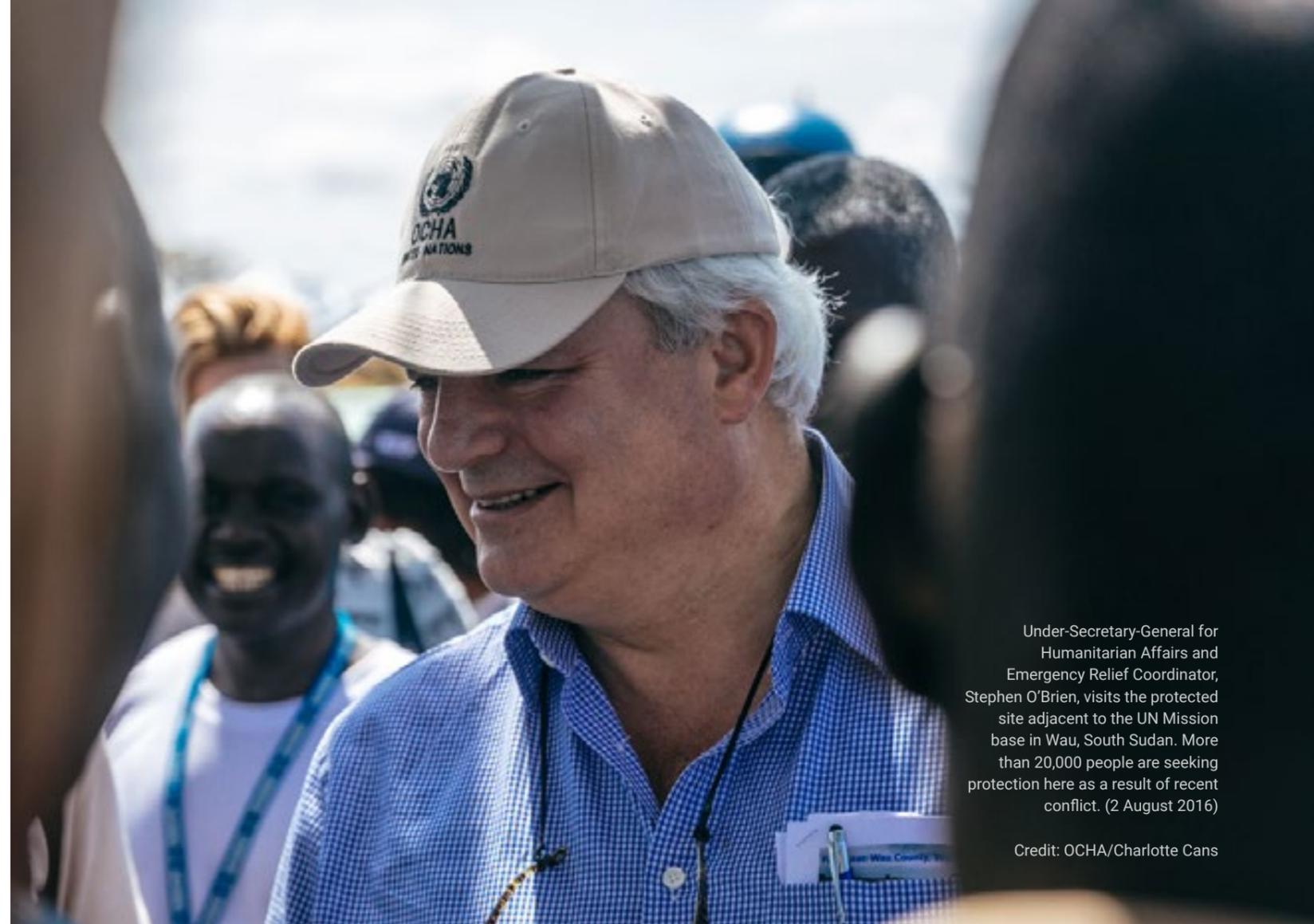
UN resolution 46/182 remains as relevant and fundamental today as in December 1991 and the principles of humanity, neutrality, independence and impartiality continue to provide direction for strategic, coordinated, and effective humanitarian assistance for people in need.

That resolution was a landmark for the United Nations and its partners. The structures, responsibilities and tools it created, including the consolidated appeals, are still central to our work. Member States essentially understood that effective coordination is the force multiplier of humanitarian action.

This year's World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) marked a huge effort by all stakeholders to take that vision forward to better meet

and reduce people's humanitarian needs and vulnerability. This Agenda for Humanity heralds a time of transformative change and humanitarians are more determined than ever to leave no one behind. The task is critical, as humanitarian needs continue to rise and humanitarian efforts are hampered by reduced access, growing disrespect for human rights and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law. Aid workers are increasingly at risk of targeted attacks. With climate change, natural disasters are likely to become more frequent, more violent and more severe; and man-made crises may become more protracted. But there are also positive changes: there are more local, national and international actors, more financial and in-kind resources, new communications and mapping technologies, and more countries with the political will and mechanisms in place to prepare for disaster response. We need to accelerate the positive changes to meet the challenges of 2017 and beyond.

Key to the Agenda for Humanity is the Grand Bargain and the 'new way of working' involving comprehensive and collective engagement in responding to crises. We are also working



Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien, visits the protected site adjacent to the UN Mission base in Wau, South Sudan. More than 20,000 people are seeking protection here as a result of recent conflict. (2 August 2016)

Credit: OCHA/Charlotte Cans

hard towards ever better needs assessments and joint analysis. We are already fast-tracking some of the provisions for the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) for 2017, for example with multi-year planning and financing for responding to protracted crises, thus placing people's immediate humanitarian needs in line with their right to survive and thrive. In August, the Humanitarian Country Team in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) devised a three-year plan complementing humanitarian, development, and peacekeeping elements. Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Cameroon, Somalia and Sudan are also presenting multi-year plans for 2017.

Humanitarian organizations are deeply grateful to donors for their continuing and steadfast support and generosity in 2016. As of 30 November 2016, a total of 96.2 million

people in 40 countries were targeted by consolidated appeals requiring \$22.1 billion. A total of \$11.4 billion was provided by donors towards the appeals. However, the funding gap for humanitarian action stands at \$10.7 billion. We acknowledge the huge contribution of Member States who hosted pledging conferences in 2016, including the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference in London, and who advocated the Pledging Conference in Support of Iraq and the Summit for Refugees and Migrants at which participants committed additional funding for Humanitarian Response Plans.

In light of increasing humanitarian needs, we call on everyone to step up unearmarked humanitarian funding in support of the strategic, effective and prioritised Humanitarian Response Plans. This is after all the best value for money and allows for more lives

to be saved, protected and supported. It also allows humanitarian organizations the flexibility to ensure adequate coverage across all sectors of humanitarian response. I also encourage donors to invest in the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the country-based pooled funds (CBPFs), which enable timely and flexible funding to respond to sudden or escalating humanitarian crises.

I remain confident in our collective will to explore every avenue to deliver vitally needed aid to the tens of millions of women, men and children who deserve dignified lives and safety.

<sup>1</sup> Independence from political, economic, military or other objectives was recognized as an important additional guiding principle for provision of humanitarian assistance in 2003 – A/RES/58/114.

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

# 2017 AT A GLANCE



**128.6 million**

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED



**92.8 million**

TOTAL PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID\*



**\$22.2 billion**

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

RESPONSE PLANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID	TO RECEIVE AID	
			IN NEED	
<b>Humanitarian Response plans</b>				
Afghanistan	9.3 M	5.7 M		
Burundi	3 M	1 M		
Cameroon	2.9 M	1.2 M		
Central African Republic	2.2 M	1.6 M		
Chad	4.6 M	2.7 M		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7.3 M	6.7 M		
Djibouti	289.3k	244.9k		
Ethiopia**	5.6 M	5.6 M		
Haiti**	2.5 M	2.2 M		
Iraq**	11 M	5.8 M		
Libya	1.3 M	941k		
Mali	3.7 M	1.4 M		
Myanmar	525k	525k		
Niger	1.9 M	1.5 M		
Nigeria	8.5 M	6.9 M		
occupied Palestinian territory	2 M	1.6 M		
Somalia	5 M	3.9 M		
South Sudan***	6.1 M	5.1 M		
Sudan***	5.8 M	4.6 M		
Syria**	13.5 M	12.8 M		
Ukraine**	3.8 M	2.6 M		
Yemen**	18.8 M	10.3 M		
<b>Other Appeals****</b>				
Burkina Faso**	860.6k	477.9k		
Mauritania**	539k	416k		
Senegal	881k	379.1k		
<b>Regional Response Plans</b>				
Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan	534k	534k		
Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan	443k	443k		
South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan	1.9 M	1.9 M		
Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan	4.7 M	4.7 M		

## Executive Summary

For 2017, humanitarian partners will require \$22.2 billion to meet the needs of 92.8 million people in 33 countries. The initial appeal for 2016 stood at \$20.1 billion to meet the needs of 87.6 million people in 37 countries. This is in stark contrast to the \$2.7 billion called for in the first six inter-agency humanitarian appeals launched in 1992. The last quarter century has seen an overwhelming shift in frequency, scale and magnitude of humanitarian emergencies. Crises in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and Sudan have necessitated appeals almost every year. This has also been the case since the turn of the millennium for CAR, Chad, Iraq and the occupied Palestinian territory.

As 2017 approaches, these same countries and many others are immersed in conflict and urgently require a multidimensional response. In Afghanistan for example, needs are increasing due to massive displacement and protracted conflict. In Burundi, the political crisis continues to deepen and the number of people in need of urgent support has tripled to 3 million. About 1.2 million people, 80 per cent of them women and children, have fled from South Sudan, making this the largest refugee movement in Africa.

Aid organizations in Syria expect protection and humanitarian needs to grow exponentially if hostilities continue and no political solution is found. In the Lake Chad Basin, Boko Haram violence is causing instability and insecurity and there is little evidence that a political solution is forthcoming.

Humanitarian access is severely constrained and has grown in

complexity in countries including Iraq, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen, preventing humanitarians from carrying out their work and leaving affected people without basic services and protection.

Mines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices impede humanitarian access and threaten the lives of vulnerable populations in conflict-affected regions. As Iraqis work to rebuild their lives as a result of the Mosul military campaign, mine clearance will be essential for their safe return, and to ensure that schools, hospitals and infrastructure function satisfactorily.

Food insecurity and malnutrition will continue to drive humanitarian need. Across the Sahel, hundreds of thousands of households live in unacceptably precarious conditions. Food insecurity, acute malnutrition, disease and disasters are a reality for millions. Conflict in the region and in bordering countries has uprooted many people from their homes and livelihoods and forced them into dependency on external assistance. Where chronic vulnerabilities drive humanitarian needs, humanitarians are collaborating with development actors to bring about a "shift from delivering aid to ending needs". In 2017, transitional Humanitarian Action Plans for Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Senegal will be strategically aligned with resilience and development frameworks.

At the World Humanitarian Summit the humanitarian community resolved to change the way it works in order to adapt to the changing operational context to meet the needs of affected people. Six countries will develop multi-year response plans in 2017 to allow partners to address needs

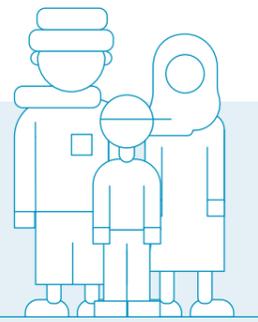
arising from protracted crises more effectively. Multi-year planning and the Humanitarian Response Plans are designed to increase the chances for greater collective impact and accountability.

United Nations agencies and partners are relying especially on unearmarked and multi-year donor support to ensure timely response. Low, delayed and unpredictable funding with strict allocation criteria has dire consequences. In Ukraine, for example, inadequate funding has resulted in major delays, interruptions and discontinuation of critical activities such as mobile health clinics and services in hard-to-reach areas. Maintaining transport links for humanitarian relief for vulnerable people in Mali has been seriously challenging in 2016. In Yemen, underfunding, outstanding pledges and bureaucratic impediments limit the reach of humanitarian partners to save countless children from dying from hunger. If sufficient funds are not secured for DRC, 4.3 million people will face heightened risk of morbidity or death due to malnutrition, food shortage and epidemics.

In 2017 urgent humanitarian assistance will be required in Ethiopia, Somalia, Haiti and Southern Africa due to the El Niño event and its successor, La Niña. In Southern Africa El Niño caused a 9.3 million ton cereal production deficit and led to severe water shortages. Here and elsewhere, failure to act upon the alarming crises outlined in this Global Humanitarian Overview 2017 could lead to a far wider humanitarian crisis with devastating repercussions to life, livelihoods and security.

\*The number of people targeted is reached through prioritisation and assessment of capacities and access, as well as the estimate of the gap between what national actors can cover and what the international community needs to provide. \*\*Figures cited are estimates as of 30 November 2016.

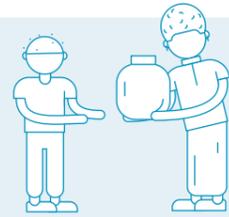
\*\*\*Estimated figures are cited based on 2016 figures. \*\*\*\*Humanitarian action plans developed for 2016 as a transitional measure strategically aligned with resilience and development frameworks.



## Examples of people reached in

# 2016

A glance at humanitarian aid delivered around the globe



**30,000**

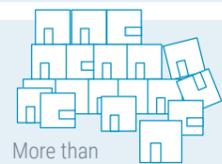
litres of water distributed each day to displaced people in north and south Gaalkacyo, **Somalia**.

**73%**

of extremely food insecure people in areas of **Haiti** affected by Hurricane Matthew received food assistance.

**98.5%**

of traditional and mud shelters restored and constructed to support vulnerable people in northern **Mali**.



More than **4 million**

people in **Syria** received NFIs such as blankets, cooking utensils, water containers, hygiene kits, and plastic sheeting this year.

An average **110**

families returning to **Afghanistan** from **Pakistan** provided with food rations and household items every day.

Learning supplies distributed for **1.7 million**

school children in nine regions of **Ethiopia**.

In just one month, **77,173**

displaced people in the Lac region, **Chad**, received food assistance.



**78%**

of refugee households from **Central African Republic** now live in adequate dwellings.



**973,019**

people in **Nigeria** reached with food, crops and livestock.

**1,000**

national officers trained in camp management and camp coordination in **Nigeria** and **Ecuador**.



**1.18 million**

people in **Syria** received protection, including through evacuation and legal assistance.

**72,968**

people in Kachin and Shan States, **Myanmar** have access to minimum available protection services.

**283,975**

individuals received Shelter/NFI assistance in **Haiti** following hurricane.

**Zero**

new cases of cholera declared in **Central African Republic** in October 2016.

**4**

encashment centres in Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul and Kandahar, **Afghanistan** providing grants to returnees from **Pakistan**.

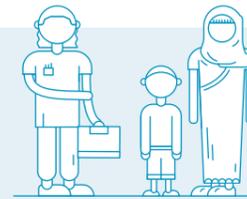
**5.1 million**

patients received medical attention in **Syria**.



**11,271**

individuals rescued in **Libyan** waters since January 2016.



**1.2 million**

young children and young women received medical attention in **Sudan**.



**27 million**

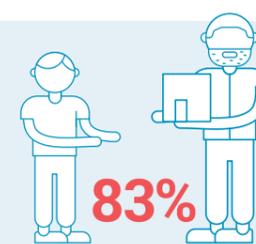
square metres of land freed from the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war in **South Sudan**.

**75%**

of unaccompanied minors affected by **Nigeria crisis** supported in **Cameroon**, **Niger** and **Chad**.

**5.8 million**

doses of yellow fever vaccine were delivered in Kinshasa, **Democratic Republic of the Congo** and provinces bordering **Angola**.



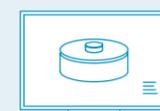
**83%**

of households in the West Bank, **occupied Palestinian territory**, whose homes are subject to demolitions or damage, have received immediate shelter/NFI assistance.



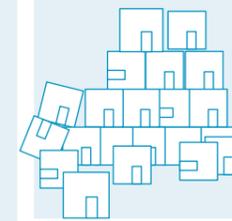
**25,629**

items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) destroyed in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**.



Over **13 million**

viewers watched mine risk education videos on five national TV channels in **Ukraine**.

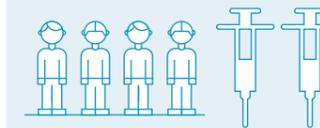


Amount of non-food items received by households in **Cameroon**, **Niger** and **Chad** affected by **Nigeria crisis** exceeded target.

**>100%**

**130,000**

people were provided with emergency shelter in **Fiji**.



**9,500+**

children displaced from Mosul, **Iraq** immunized against polio and measles.



**100,000**

people receiving safe water each day in hurricane-affected regions of **Haiti**.

**1.9 million**

people affected by the **Syria crisis** received food assistance in **Egypt**, **Iraq**, **Jordan**, **Lebanon** and **Turkey**.



Over **3 million**

people in 17 governorates of **Yemen** reached with emergency food assistance in March 2016.



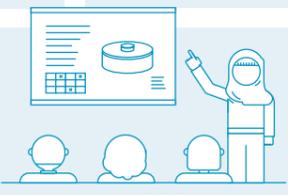
**508,664**

South Sudanese refugees registered in **Uganda**, **Kenya**, **Ethiopia**, **DRC**, **CAR** and **Sudan**.



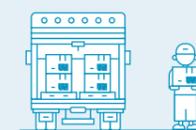
**25,000+**

people displaced from Mosul, **Iraq** reached with emergency assistance within 48 hours.



**1.9 million**

beneficiaries received mine risk education in **Syria**.



Each day up to **200**

cholera-prevention kits with aqua tabs, soap and oral rehydration salts delivered in **Haiti**.

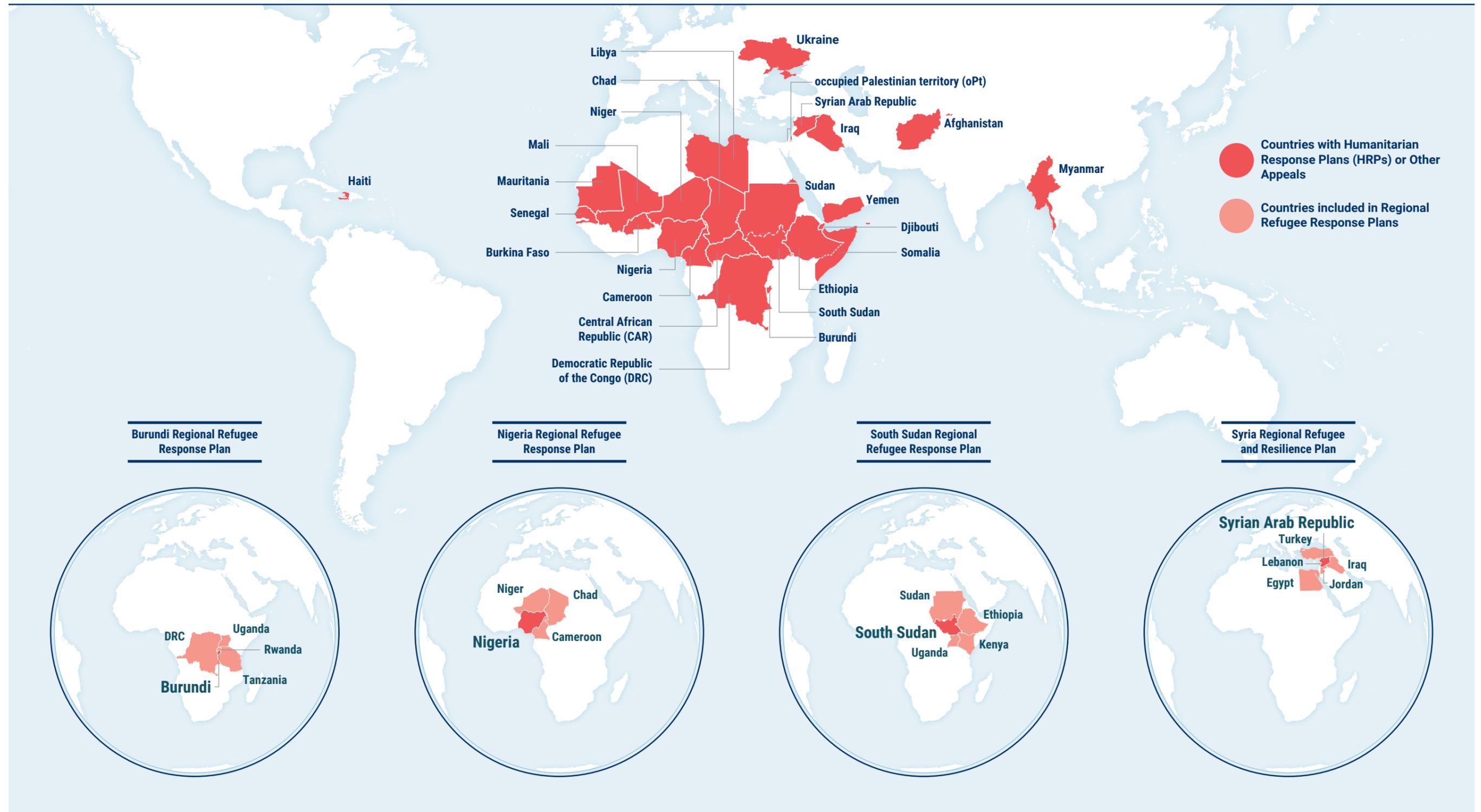
# RESPONSE PLANS AROUND THE GLOBE

**33** COUNTRIES  
AFFECTED

**22** HUMANITARIAN  
RESPONSE PLANS

**4** REGIONAL REFUGEE  
RESPONSE PLANS

**3** OTHER  
APPEALS



# FUNDING OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

In 2017, humanitarian partners will require close to \$22.2 billion to respond to the needs of more than 92.8 million people in 33 countries. These include preliminary estimates for some countries subject to change in the coming weeks with the conclusion of the 2017 planning process. All 29 response plans included in this overview also existed last year. The Gambia, Guatemala and Honduras HRP and the Central African Republic and Yemen Regional Refugee Response Plans are the only plans from last year that will not be continued in 2017.

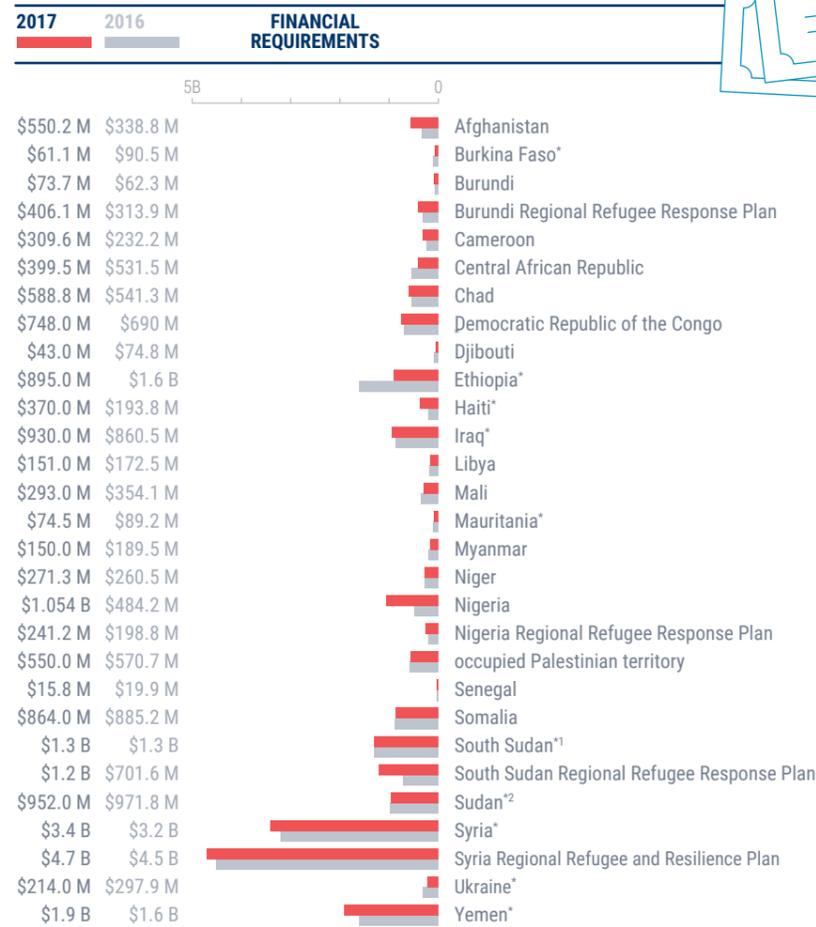
As compared with 2016, current requirements for half of the appeals have increased, with the largest percentage increases for Nigeria, Haiti (due to the 2016 hurricane), and Afghanistan. Four plans request more than \$1 billion each (Syria 3RP, Syria, Yemen, and Nigeria), and 9 plans request between \$500 - \$1 billion (Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Ethiopia, Iraq, occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, South Sudan RRP and Sudan).

In 2016, overall global funding for humanitarian activities as reported to FTS reached \$20.4 billion as of end November. This global sum includes \$11.4 billion allocated to coordinated HRPs and Regional Refugee Response Plans, as well as \$8.9 billion attributed to activities or actors outside these plans. Funding for the top four emergencies – Syria and the region, Iraq, Yemen and South Sudan – represent half of all humanitarian funding for the year.

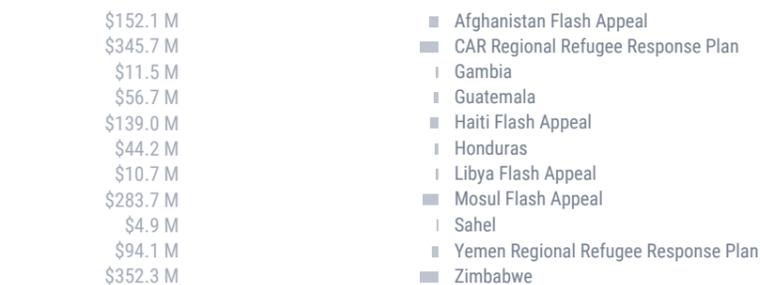
As of end November, inter-agency appeal requirements were only half covered, leaving \$10.7 billion in unmet requirements. The three Flash Appeals issued in response to natural disasters – Ecuador, Fiji and Haiti – received less than half of their \$250 million requirements.

## Total Financial Requirements

**\$22.2 billion**



## 2016 Response Plans Not Included in 2017 Appeal



\* The figures cited are estimates pending finalisation of the 2017 HRP.

1 The figures cited are for 2016 and are currently being updated.

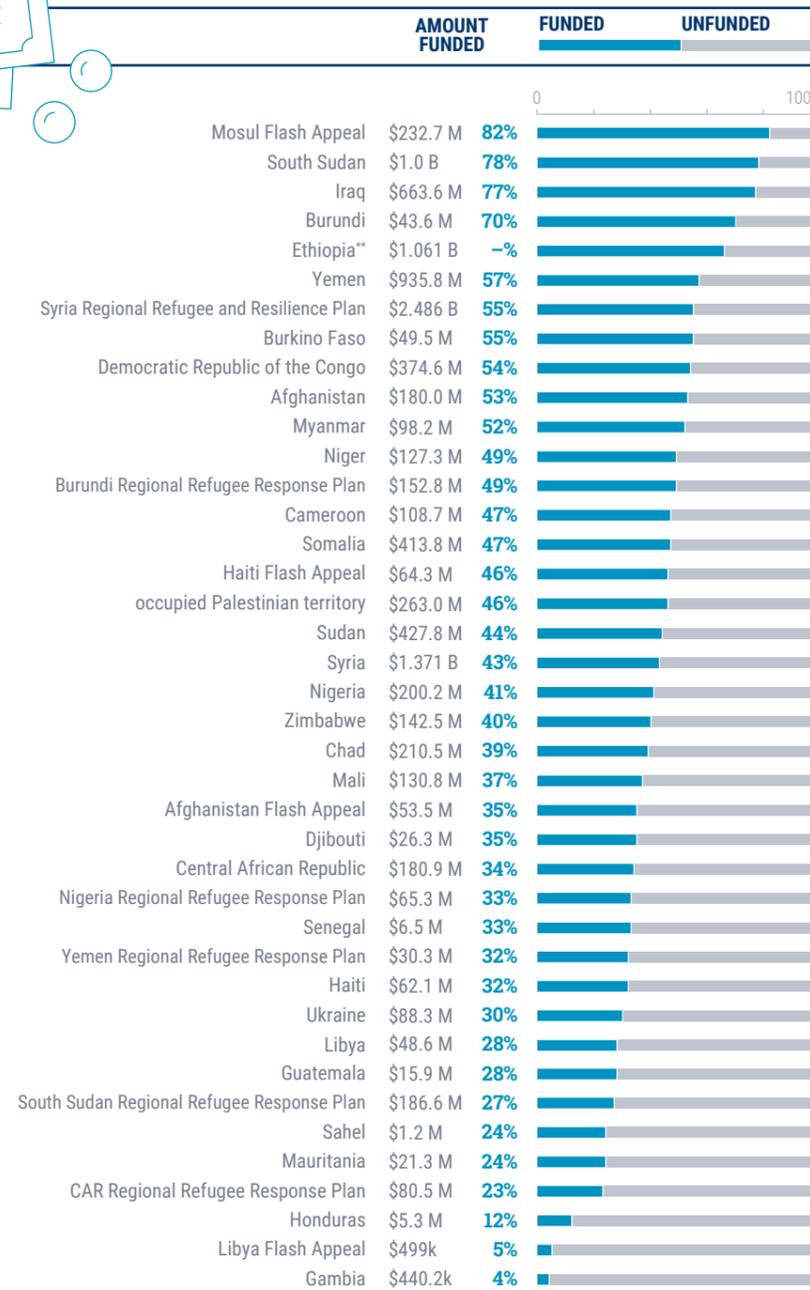
2 The figures cited are from 2016 and await completion of the HRP for 2017.

Global figures in this document (128.6 million people in need, 92.8 million people to receive aid, \$22.2 billion requirements for 2017 and the \$22.1 billion requirements for 2016) do not include RRP country chapters already covered in corresponding HRPs.

## 2016 Funding Update

**\$22.1 billion**  
total requirements  
**52%**  
covered

**\$11.4 billion**  
funded  
**\$10.7 billion**  
unmet requirements



\*\* This figure includes all humanitarian funding to Ethiopia in 2016, including contributions made by the Government of Ethiopia. Humanitarian partners in Ethiopia have a joint plan with the government – the 2016 Humanitarian Requirements Document, HRD. In-country reports indicate a funding level of US \$1.061 billion out of a total HRD requirement of US \$1.6 billion which is 66% of the requirements. This data however is not comparable with funding tracked by FTS.

All financial data is continuously updated on [fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org), figures reflect reporting as of 30 November 2016. Dollar signs in this document denote USD.

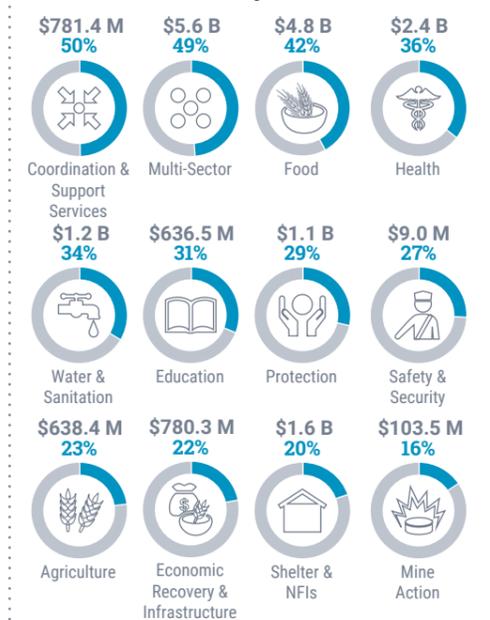
## Funding Trend 2004-2016



## 2016 Overall Global Humanitarian Funding



## 2016 Appeal Total Requirements & Per cent Funded by Sector\*\*\*



\*\*\* Includes 2.1 billion not yet assigned to a sector

## 2016 Pooled Funding



# Moving towards multi-year planning

In August 2016, the Humanitarian Country Team in DRC agreed to draft a three-year plan (2017-2019) in order to build better synergies among humanitarian, development, stabilization and peacekeeping actors. Four plans currently in the making reflect this shared vision. These are the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022), the Plan National Stratégique de Développement (2017-2021), the World Bank Country Partnership Framework (2017-2021) and the new multi-

year Humanitarian Response Plan. Humanitarian, development and peacekeeping programmes in DRC are being mapped to provide an overview of current operations and identify gaps which partners can collectively act to overcome.

This harmonization of humanitarian, development and peace plans is the result of an unprecedented commitment to step up the efficiency of humanitarian response in DRC and to offer vulnerable people long-term solutions. New

practices will promote greater coherence among humanitarian, development, peacekeeping and peacebuilding partners. In essence, multi-year planning puts affected people at the heart of the humanitarian agenda, aiming to provide immediate humanitarian assistance as before and to build in programmes with a lasting impact on lives.

Several countries have opted for multi-year planning to promote more predictable humanitarian response and ensure greater coherence between development, peacebuilding and humanitarian frameworks. The following countries are embarking on multi-year planning in 2017: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Somalia and Sudan. Multi-year planning in these countries should ultimately reduce the need for humanitarian assistance and progressively transfer responsibility to national and local authorities and development partners. Similarly, the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) includes appeals for 2017 and 2018.

**“The World Humanitarian Summit brought a new momentum to humanitarian action, spurring the humanitarian community and others to change the way they work in order to adapt to the altered operational environment.”**

## A new way of working

The World Humanitarian Summit brought a new momentum to humanitarian action, spurring the humanitarian community and others to change the way they work in order to adapt to the altered operational environment. In a

context of increasing protracted crises, it is widely recognized that multi-year planning and financing is the most suitable and strategic approach. As well as calling for multi-year plans and funding, the Grand Bargain invited greater

transparency, interaction between partners and complementarity. Humanitarian actors must combine their strengths to provide optimal support to those most in need, while ensuring adherence to the principles of humanitarian action.

## Advantages of multi-year planning

Multi-year planning can enhance humanitarian response by setting more predictable and realistic operational objectives and by placing emphasis on durable results. It ensures complementarity with development and other frameworks.

In order for multi-year HRP to be successful, in each case the development component must be to-scale. Targeting the most vulnerable people at local level, this balanced approach to planning is designed to break the humanitarian dependency cycle and, when appropriate, to permit phased transfer of caseloads from the multi-year HRP to development planning frameworks, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Multi-year planning does not imply humanitarian involvement in the implementation of development plans or programmes. It encourages collaboration with development and other partners at the analytical and planning stages, and creates space for development partners to address structural and chronic causes of humanitarian needs earlier, or at significant stages. Multi-year plans offer longer decision and implementation cycles for development programming. They present development actors with more opportunities for interaction with humanitarian actors and extend the timeframe for their own planning.

More predictable humanitarian multi-year funding is urgently

required if the multi-year plans are to be transformed into action. With greater predictability of funding, humanitarian partners can respond with flexibility, more expeditiously and with greater impact in protracted emergency environments.

# Localisation: Reinforcing national actors

One of the major outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit was the resounding call for international humanitarian actors to reinforce and not replace local and national actors.

Commitments made by stakeholders at the Summit demonstrate a desire to see profound changes in the humanitarian system, while retaining and emphasizing respect for humanitarian principles and the preservation of humanitarian space. Signatories to the Grand Bargain work stream are spearheading change by committing to provide more support and funding tools for

local and national responders and to increase collaboration with local actors.

Greater effectiveness in humanitarian response requires complementarity and partnership between international organizations and local actors. Wherever possible, coordination should build upon existent structures and be led by national actors.

Local actors – who are often the most effective partners to deliver timely assistance – currently receive a very small portion of overall financial support for humanitarian assistance. To address this issue,

as part of the Grand Bargain work stream, donors committed to channel at least 25 per cent of funding to local actors as directly as possible by 2020. By the end of the third quarter 2016, country-based pooled funds had disbursed \$476 million, with 64 per cent of the total amount going to NGOs, including 18 per cent to local NGOs.

# Building resilience into emergency response: El Niño/La Niña

While the 2015/2016 El Niño event ended in May, its impact on vulnerable people and communities will be felt for many months to come. Prompted by drought, flooding and extreme weather related to El Niño, 22 countries appealed for international humanitarian assistance in 2016 with a combination of HRPs, regional appeals and government plans totalling over \$5 billion. While some countries are beginning to recover, others, including Ethiopia, Somalia, Haiti and Southern African countries, will require continued humanitarian assistance in 2017.

Drought has been a major driver of humanitarian need, resulting in over 1 million children facing severe acute malnutrition in Africa alone. Food, water, sanitation, and health are among the most critical sectors requiring urgent support. As the end of 2016 approaches, farmers in Southern Africa are preparing to plant crops for the coming year. A successful planting season is critical for any chance of livelihood recovery in 2017.

Current forecasts indicate a probability of weak La Niña conditions in the latter part of 2016 through early 2017. If these

conditions do prevail, communities suffering the effects of El Niño may have to contend with yet more adversity. Preparedness, early action and investment in climate resilience are essential instruments for preventing El Niño and La Niña events from evolving into disasters. The Secretary-General's Special Envoys on El Niño and Climate are developing a 'Blueprint for Action' to guide urgent and focused action in each of these areas.

## Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) Action Plan

### Southern Africa El Niño-induced Drought

El Niño conditions persisting during the 2015/16 planting season have caused the worst drought in 35 years in Southern Africa. It contributed to a 9.3 million ton cereal production deficit and severe water shortages, causing a widespread humanitarian crisis across Southern Africa. In the seven countries identified by the Regional Inter-Agency

Standing Committee (RIASCO) for priority attention (Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe), 13.6 million people have been targeted for assistance during the peak of the lean season from January to April. Almost 580,000 children need treatment for severe acute malnutrition, and 3.2 million children

have reduced access to safe drinking water as a direct result of the drought. This has resulted in an increase in drought-related illnesses as people are forced to drink from unprotected water sources; and a decline in medical care, and adherence to HIV/Tuberculosis treatment protocols as clinics and hospitals run dry and affected

households prioritize food over healthcare.

The drought has disproportionately affected women and children, exacerbating existing protection threats and vulnerabilities and creating new ones, such as: increased exposure to wild animals and sexual violence as they travel in search of water or wild foods; sexual exploitation, in particular exchange of sexual favours for food, money and water; and children dropping out of school due to lack of water and food, and entering into child labour or early marriage. In Malawi, for example, the drought has affected 42 per cent of primary schools, forcing more than 137,000 children to discontinue their education.

The crisis is occurring against a backdrop of widespread poverty and vulnerability. For instance, in more than half of the affected countries, the prevalence of stunting among young children is above 30 per cent.

The impact of the El Niño-induced drought in Southern Africa is further exacerbated by weak commodity prices, unfavourable exchange rates against the dollar and slow economic growth. In Malawi, the fourth poorest country in the world, per capita income is actually declining while food prices have increased 172 per cent above the five-year average. The fragile political situation in several countries affected by drought further limits their capacity to effectively respond to the crisis.

On 26 July 2016, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) declared a Regional Drought Disaster and launched a Regional Appeal for Humanitarian and Recovery Support. In support of the SADC Appeal, humanitarian partners launched the RIASCO Action Plan, which has been revised in light of new assessment data. The revision seeks to mobilise \$1.3 billion to address the needs of 13.6 million people in seven priority countries

from December 2016 to April 2017. About \$800 million have been raised to date, leaving a funding gap of 40 per cent.

Funding from international development partners and national governments has saved lives, protected livelihoods and helped reduce human suffering. Funding received has allowed partners to reach 9 million people in November with food and cash assistance, while almost 80,000 children have been treated for severe acute malnutrition and more than 600,000 people reached with clean water. More than 175,000 households have received crop and livestock inputs. National social protection programmes have been strengthened and cash transfer programmes expanded to stimulate local markets. United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, as well as IFRC, have played an indispensable role in the response.

Humanitarian assistance across the region is being scaled up. Subject to availability of resources, 13 million people will receive assistance in January and 800,000 households (3.1 million people) will receive agriculture and livelihood support between December 2016 and January 2017. During the coming months, partners will reach some 580,000 severely malnourished children with life-saving treatment and with water, sanitation and hygiene services for over 4.6 million children and their families who are in critical need of support. Humanitarian partners will continue to support countries to secure education for 1.9 million affected children, to provide protection and care for over 5 million vulnerable children, and to reinforce and scale up social cash transfer programmes.

Without additional funding, critical humanitarian needs will not be met. Millions of the most vulnerable will not receive full rations, hundreds

of thousands of children are at risk of irreparable damage from undernutrition and risk dropping out of school, health centres cannot provide the most essential services as drought-related illnesses increase, and farmers will not be able to fully resume agricultural production.

# Collaborative planning for optimal response: HRPs

By speaking with a common voice and reinforcing humanitarian principles, humanitarian actors are able to advocate more effectively for vulnerable people and demand greater protection and increased access, while working more efficiently with governments and other actors. This is essential for the millions of displaced people, host communities, refugees and returnees in need of humanitarian support. Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) provide a unique platform for humanitarian partners to consolidate and present collective strategic plans and programmes. Since their inception in 2013, the HRPs have guided consolidated multilateral, local and national humanitarian action and, importantly, served as a fund raising tool for donors to finance rapid response. Humanitarian actors and donors pursue the common goal of responding effectively to needs of people in crises. As an

important step towards making the best possible use of scarce financial resources, the HRPs are evolving in line with the Grand Bargain commitments. Improved costing approaches are enhancing HRP transparency. The strategies and objectives provide the framework for multi-year planning and funding and for improved coherence between humanitarian and development programmes. Common and predictable planning processes continue to enable local actors to participate in coordinated humanitarian response efforts. The HRPs are grounded in inclusive assessments and evidence-based prioritisation of needs, joint analysis and planning. The ultimate goal is to collect as much accurate information as possible on the many different needs of women, men, girls and boys in order to plan for the highest possible impact in meeting acute humanitarian needs. HRPs paint a comprehensive picture

of all financial requirements and of partners active in emergency response with a focus on the most urgent priorities. This allows the donor community to target its financial resources effectively. The HRPs are a starting point for response monitoring, which increases accountability to affected populations and to donors and which is consistently strengthened to that end. The provision of cash and vouchers for individuals or households to meet their own emergency needs is increasingly mainstreamed into all stages of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. Cash and voucher distribution offers greater involvement to beneficiaries and respects their dignity. Thanks to these different dimensions, the humanitarian assessment and planning process is people-centred and the appeals objectivize the most urgently needed financial resources to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

## RESPONSE PLANS

Humanitarian Response Plans  
Other Appeals  
Regional Response Plans



# Humanitarian Response Plans

The Humanitarian Programme Cycle is central to the commitments made at the May 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. 2017 Humanitarian Response Plans are prioritised on grounds of solid analyses of response contexts - engagement with national and international humanitarian partners throughout the planning processes, enhanced linkages to recovery and development frameworks and where possible multi-year plans.

## Afghanistan

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>9.3M</b>	 <b>5.7M</b>	 <b>\$550.2M</b>	 <b>62%</b>

The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains precarious and needs here are increasing. Around 455,000 people have been displaced by conflict this year, and 550,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are counted as living in protracted displacement. Returns of Afghans and refugees from Pakistan have spiked since July 2016, with some 560,000 recorded by 5 November. More than a quarter of all provinces have acute malnutrition rates above 15 per cent, well above emergency level. In 2017, 1.8 million people will require treatment for acute malnutrition including 1.3 million children under 5 years of age. This includes 1.3 million children under

5 years of age. Afghanistan is a disaster-prone country with very limited coping capacity: 69,000 people were affected in 2016 and 200,000 people may be so in 2017. Humanitarian partners reached over 3.2 million people with humanitarian assistance up to September 2016, including conflict affected IDPs, refugees and returnees. Humanitarian funding in 2016 bridged gaps in public services such as basic health care, including trauma care, and treatment for acute malnutrition. Yet inconsistent funding has undermined humanitarian partners' ability to respond.

With over 1 million people on the move, Afghanistan is on the tip of a humanitarian crisis. The convergence of IDPs and large-scale returns in overstretched urban centres has taken a toll on host communities, as capacity to absorb and extend essential services to new arrivals is limited. In 2017, conflict, recurrent sudden-onset shocks, limited service delivery and residual acute vulnerability will necessitate continued humanitarian action in parallel with development strategies to break the poverty cycle, enhance community resilience and reduce dependency on humanitarian resources.



An internally displaced girl with companions in a school tent in Police Rah informal settlement near Herat city, Afghanistan.

Credit: UNHCR/Jim Huylebroek

## Burundi

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>3M</b>	 <b>1M</b>	 <b>\$73.7M</b>	 <b>18%</b>

The humanitarian impact of the political crisis in Burundi continues to deepen. The number of people in need is expected to triple in 2017 - from 1.1 million to at least 3 million. Protection needs will almost double to 1.8 million people, and food insecurity will impact three times as many people as before, affecting 2.1 million people due to rising prices of basic food items, poor rains in the 2016 agricultural season and chronic poverty. The number of people needing health assistance will triple, from 1.1 to 3 million.

Basic services have suffered from the dire economic climate and from diminished government spending, a situation aggravated by major donors suspending direct budget support.

Humanitarian organizations have scaled up to respond to humanitarian needs in Burundi, in spite of considerable funding constraints. In 2016, food and nutrition assistance were delivered to over 736,000 people in the country, child protection services were delivered to 24,460 children

and essential medicines to 175,000 recipients, amongst them pregnant women and children under 15 years of age.

In 2017, scaling up operational capacity, investing in joint needs assessments and dedicating capacity for coordination will be critical to respond to the increased vulnerability of people struggling with the impact of the crisis which has taken hold in Burundi.

## Central African Republic

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>2.2M</b>	 <b>1.6M</b>	 <b>\$399.5M</b>	 <b>25%</b>

Almost forty percent of the population of CAR, or 2.2 million people, will require humanitarian assistance in 2017. Almost 385,000 people remain internally displaced due to fighting among armed elements, inter-communal conflict and criminality. Despite political progress, new waves of displacement, the continued absence of basic social services and the reluctance of 420,681 IDPs to return to their host communities, humanitarian actors are still relied upon to provide significant, urgent, life-saving assistance.

In 2016, persistent insecurity, logistical constraints and a steep

decline in funding contributed to the challenges in assisting the most vulnerable. More than 3,000 incidents of gender-based violence were reported and 13,000 children were enlisted in armed forces and armed groups. Some 25 per cent of schools were non-functional, 40 per cent of the population was food insecure and severe acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age surpassed the emergency threshold (2 per cent) in many localities. Humanitarian partners contained a cholera outbreak that could have affected as many as 1.7 million people; over 41,000 displaced children were given access to

education and 617,000 people were provided with potable water.

Funding for humanitarian operations in 2017 will be critical. Currently only 30 per cent of the population has access to clean water and 25 per cent of people live without sanitation facilities. Humanitarian partners are often the sole providers of basic services. With reports of proliferation of weapons and explosives hazards in all 16 prefectures threatening livelihood and security, especially in areas of return and resettlement of refugees and IDPs, clearance and nationwide risk awareness will be important in 2017.

## Cameroon

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>2.9M</b>	 <b>1.2M</b>	 <b>\$309.6M</b>	 <b>33%</b>

As many as 3 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection in Cameroon in 2017. Boko Haram-related violence has displaced around 200,000 Cameroonians internally and led to an influx of some 74,000 Nigerians in the Far North region. Some 274,000 Central African refugees have sought refuge in the East, Adamaoua and North regions. In total, 2.6 million people in the country are food insecure to the point of crisis or emergency levels. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is touching the 2 per cent emergency threshold in one district in the Far North.

In 2016, humanitarian actors assisted 722,000 people in Cameroon. Food was delivered to 405,000 people, health services provided to 263,000 people and nutritional support to over 100,000 people. Despite a dangerous and difficult operating environment, this year humanitarian partners reached over 266,000 people with humanitarian assistance in the Far North region. Nevertheless, the threat posed by explosive hazards in this region continues to impede humanitarian access.

Without sufficient funding, the lives of 288,000 severely food insecure

people and 314,000 girls and boys under 5 years old suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition will be endangered. Equally, tens of thousands of children will not go to school and hundreds of thousands of women and men will be at the mercy of violence, especially in the Far North region.



Women queue with their children to receive treatment at a clinic in the conflict-affected town of Bambari in Ouaka Province, Central African Republic.

Credit: UNICEF

## Chad



The Humanitarian Country Team in Chad is expecting a humanitarian caseload of over 4.4 million people in 2017. This includes 389,000 refugees, primarily from CAR and Nigeria, and over 105,000 IDPs. The situation is particularly precarious in the Lac region, where over 250,000 people are affected by the regional conflict involving Boko Haram. Food insecurity across the Sahel belt of the country affects 1.8 million people.

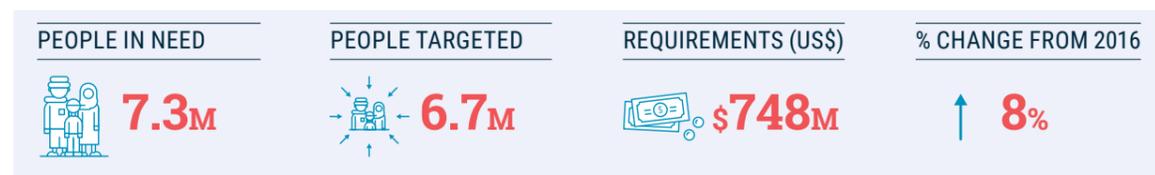
In 2016, humanitarian actors in Chad sharply improved the lives of displaced and other vulnerable people. For example, over 130,000

children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted for therapeutic care and over 600,000 people received food assistance. Much remains to be done to improve food security and nutritional status in Chad. The national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate, currently at 11.9 per cent, and the SAM rate of 2.6 per cent, both exceed alert and emergency thresholds.

Underfunding in 2017 will hinder plans to provide desperately needed treatment for 400,000 malnourished girls and boys under 5 years of age. Hundreds of thousands of women and men affected by the conflict

in the Lac region will go without assistance and protection. Over 4 million food insecure people in Chad will be unable to meet the needs of their families, especially during the lean season.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo



The DRC has been in a state of acute emergency for two decades. Over the years, the crisis has both broadened and deepened, pushing one tenth of the population to the point of life-threatening needs in 2017.

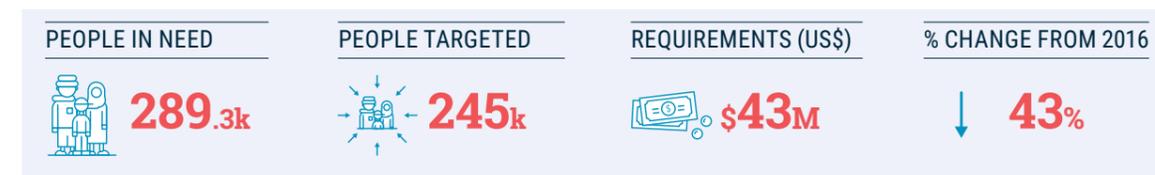
In 2016, rising inter-communal tensions, intensive military operations, El-Niño-related phenomena, epidemics and a sudden influx of South Sudanese refugees further challenged humanitarian responders in DRC. Against this backdrop, 3.8 million people received health assistance, 2.2 million people received WASH assistance, and more than 710,000 people received food and livelihood support during the

first three quarters of 2016. Over five million people received explosive hazard risk education.

The current DRC Humanitarian Response Plan is a multi-year plan covering 2017 to 2019. It demonstrates strategic breakthroughs to enhance the quality, speed and accountability of the response. These include new approaches to cash transfer programming. The number of affected people in DRC is expected to increase slightly to 7.9 million in 2017. This figure includes 6.2 million people rendered acutely vulnerable by conflict and natural disaster.

If funding cannot be secured, protection services for 1.5 million people might be at risk, including for some 54,000 victims of physical violence, 11,000 victims of sexual and gender-based violence and 7,500 children at risk of protection violations. Additionally, 4.3 million people will face heightened risk of morbidity or death due to malnutrition (4.1 million people) food shortage (650,000 people), and epidemics (58,000 cases). Funding is required to reduce the negative impact of explosive remnants of war on civilians, particularly children, who make up two thirds of the victims.

## Djibouti



Through a combination of drought conditions spanning the two past decades and the impact of the recent El Niño phenomenon, the humanitarian situation in Djibouti continues to be of concern. As of November 2016, drought is believed to have plunged more than 159,000 people into food insecurity. Of these, over 130,000, or some 46 per cent, live in rural areas. Acute malnutrition is also expected to continue at high levels, with a global acute malnutrition rate assumed to be higher than the 17.8 per cent reported in 2013.

Chronic stressors, such as lack of basic water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and health services, limited livelihood safety nets, high food prices and structural poverty have aggravated humanitarian conditions in Djibouti. The presence of refugees, and of migrants transiting through the country, increases the pressure in a situation already very tense. Partners have been providing life-saving assistance on the ground. However, low levels of funding are constraining their efforts and jeopardizing vulnerable populations. Absence of economic opportunity

and erosion of livelihoods puts children at greater risk of child labour.

In 2017, humanitarian partners plan to assist nearly 245,000 people, including Djiboutians living in extreme poverty, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. The 2017 HRP charts life-saving assistance in the food security, nutrition, WASH, health, protection and education sectors. The plan also addresses some of the resilience needs of drought-affected people.

## Ethiopia



While Ethiopia battles the residual needs arising from the El Niño-induced drought, below average rains in the southern and eastern parts of the country caused by the negative Indian Ocean Dipole and La Niña have led to new symptoms of drought. Livestock deaths and water shortages are already reported from the affected areas. In addition, disease outbreaks and, food and nutritional insecurity persist in pocket areas.

The Government and humanitarian partners are recalibrating the nationally-led response to address residual and emerging needs. It is anticipated that 5.6 million people

will require food assistance; 1.2 million children and pregnant and lactating mothers will require supplementary feeding; 9.2 million people will be without safe drinking water and 2.4 million households will need livestock support. Partners also estimate that 300,000 children will become severely malnourished in 2017.

The Government and humanitarian partners are developing detailed sector response plans, which will be updated on the conclusions of an ongoing assessment. These plans will be reflected in the Humanitarian Requirements Document, to be released in January. The document

will have three strategic objectives: save lives and reduce drought-induced morbidity; protect and restore livelihoods; and prepare for and respond to other humanitarian shocks, including natural disasters, conflict and displacement.

In 2016, generous allocations from donors and the Government of Ethiopia enabled the nationally-led response to regularly reach 10 million people through food assistance and 10 million people were provided with safe water and sanitation. Seed assistance for 1.5 million people saved almost US\$ 1 billion in food aid expenses for 2016/2017.

## Haiti



The humanitarian situation in Haiti deteriorated in 2016, with Hurricane Matthew tragically demonstrating Haiti's vulnerability to sudden-onset disaster and making immediate humanitarian assistance a necessity for more than 1.4 million people. The impact of the hurricane will be felt well into 2017 and sustained support will be required, particularly to address food security, livelihoods and cholera response, as well as protection concerns stemming from hurricane-induced displacement.

Food insecurity resulting from El Niño, a renewed spike in cholera cases (exacerbated by the

hurricane), and residual needs of 55,000 people affected by the earthquake six years ago will all require committed efforts. With a continued flow of returnees from the Dominican Republic and as many as 250,000 of these returnees expected in 2017, exacting demands on life-saving assistance will be made. In the agriculture sector alone, producers desperately need seed, fertilizer and planting materials.

All this is happening as the country struggles to get hundreds of thousands of Haitians living in poverty onto the development path by providing them with access

to health, water and sanitation, safe housing and livelihood opportunities.

After years of political uncertainty, it is hoped that election of a head of state will result in improvements, allowing the Government to focus on sustainable development interventions to build people's resilience to shocks, thereby reducing the risk of humanitarian crises in this disaster-prone country.



Iraqi families displaced by fighting in Shora, 25 km south of Mosul, arriving at an Iraqi army checkpoint on the northern outskirts of Qayyarah.

Credit: UNHCR/Ivor Prickett



Downtown Jeremie, two days after Hurricane Matthew swept through the country with heavy rains and high winds on 4 October 2016.

Credit: MINUSTAH/Logan Abassi

## Iraq



Military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) intensified dramatically in 2016, increasing the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance to 11 million as the year ended.

The battle for Mosul is taking a devastating toll and it is inevitable that humanitarian conditions will plummet and the number of IDPs will drastically rise as the military campaign continues into 2017. Civilians are at high risk of being caught in crossfire and used as human shields. Families trying to flee are being targeted and killed by ISIL. A prolonged siege

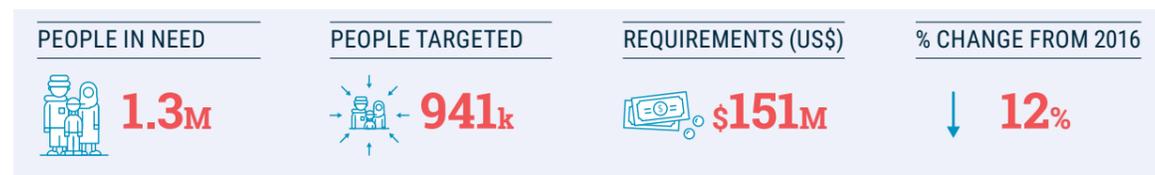
on the city will raise the threat of hunger, deprivation, lack of medical assistance, and human rights violations.

Across the rest of Iraq, the humanitarian situation is extremely complex and the operational environment volatile. Some 1.5 million displaced people are expected to return home in 2017, many to areas that are heavily damaged, littered with explosive hazards and where basic infrastructure and access to basic services are thin on the ground. As people return, they attempt to defuse explosive remnants themselves, with fatal

consequences. Up to 3 million other IDPs will remain displaced across the country in over 3,700 locations. Millions of people are grappling with the enormous psychological, emotional and physical consequences of the violence.

The strategic importance of the humanitarian operation in Iraq cannot be underestimated. In 2017, humanitarian partners will provide intensive assistance, principally to the 5.8 million people most in need. Insufficient funding would be catastrophic, leading to inadequate support that could fuel new grievances and undermine efforts to restore peace.

## Libya



Conflict, insecurity, political instability and a collapsing economy will continue to plague Libya in 2017. Currently 1.3 million Libyans, refugees, migrants and asylum seekers urgently need humanitarian assistance. Affected people have little or no access to life-saving health care, essential medicines, food, clean and safe drinking water, shelter and education. Meanwhile landmines, explosive hazards, and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons impede safety and security in Sirte, Benghazi and other locations across the country.

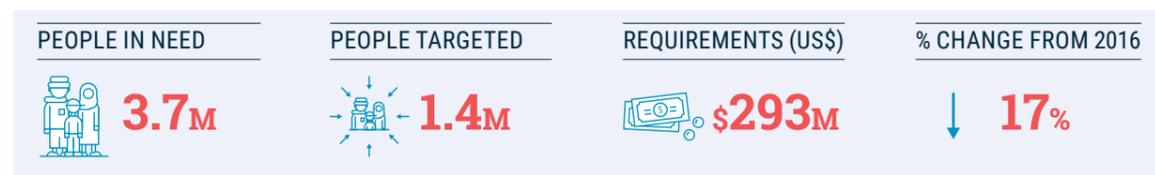
In 2016, despite a highly insecure environment and very limited funding, international humanitarian

organizations were able to provide assistance. As of October 2016, humanitarians were able to provide 300,000 people with medicines and medical supplies. Food was distributed for 114,000 beneficiaries; shelter and NFI materials were distributed to 56,000 people; and 53,000 vulnerable people benefited from WASH activities. Child protection and psychosocial support services were provided and protection interventions were carried out on behalf of some 75,000 people. As many as 66,000 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants were assisted.

The 2017 humanitarian plan focuses sharply on life-saving support

through safe and dignified access to health services and essential medicines, and through basic social services such as food, water, hygiene, sanitation, shelter and education. Failure to provide funding would leave almost 1 million people without the most basic humanitarian assistance. Without support, 439,000 children will be deprived of psychosocial support, community based child protection services and community reintegration to overcome the trauma caused by gender-based or other violence.

## Mali



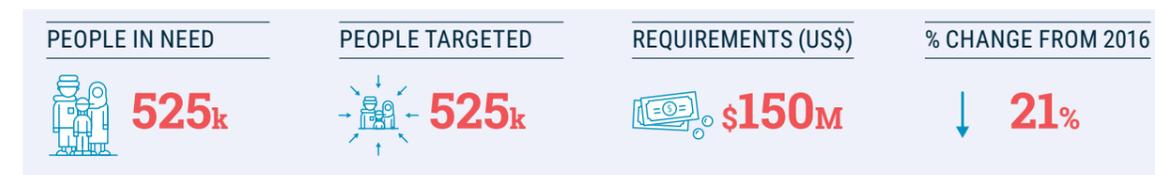
In Mali, an estimated 3.7 million people will need humanitarian assistance in 2017. Three million people will be food insecure and of that number, 495,000 will be severely food insecure. Forecasts indicate that as many as 850,000 people will need nutrition assistance of whom 142,000 children under 5 years of age will suffer from severe acute malnutrition. Around 33,000 people are likely to remain internally displaced. Approximately 18,000 Malian refugees are expected to return in 2017. Insecurity is likely to persist in northern and central parts of the country and to hinder humanitarian access. Explosive

hazards threaten the lives of thousands of people in Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Menaka and Timbuktu.

Despite a dangerous and difficult operating environment humanitarian partners reached over 560,000 people with assistance in 2016, delivering food and nutritional support to over 306,000 people and health care to 537,000 people, also registering and assisting more than 559,000 IDPs, returnees and repatriated refugees. Non-food items were distributed for 5,600 households and 177,000 people gained access to permanent sources of drinking water.

Low funding undermined humanitarian partners' ability to respond. The 2016 HRP was poorly funded, with the protection sector receiving a meagre 6 per cent of requirements. UNHAS air operations may shut down yet the alternative is covering vast distances over land on insecure roads. Failure to provide adequate assistance in 2017 will threaten vulnerable people's safety and dignity and expose these people to food insecurity, malnutrition and mortality.

## Myanmar



The political and socio-economic reform process in Myanmar gained further momentum when the new democratically elected Government took over at the end of March 2016. Peace and reconciliation are the Government's top priority.

Despite positive developments, significant humanitarian needs continue to afflict vulnerable groups in Myanmar. About 218,000 displaced people, 80 per cent of them women and children, remain in camps or camp-like situations. This includes 98,000 people in Kachin and Shan, displaced by the armed conflict that resumed in 2011 and which continues to displace people,

and about 120,000 others in Rakhine who were displaced as a result of violence that erupted in 2012. On top of this, an unverified number of people were newly displaced in Myanmar in 2016. Many other crisis-affected, vulnerable people in the country lack access to services and continue to need protection and assistance. To compound this further, people in Myanmar remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters including cyclones, tropical storms and earthquakes. Myanmar is one of the most disaster prone countries in Asia. It is critical to strengthen the resilience of rural livelihoods and enhance local food production.

The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan is part of a broader engagement by the United Nations and partners to ensure that all people affected by conflict, violence, insecurity and natural disaster have access to the protection and assistance they need, including protection from gender-based violence. Particular focus is placed on vulnerable people, including women and children, the sick, older people and people with disabilities.

## Niger



Approximately 1.9 million people in Niger will need humanitarian assistance in 2017, including 1.5 million in the nutrition sector and 1.3 million in the food security sector. The country remains at high risk of flooding and it is anticipated that over 100,000 people will need assistance with recovering their livelihoods and gaining access to basic social services.

As of September 2016, some 302,000 Nigerian refugees, IDPs and returnees in the Boko Haram-affected region of Diffa were displaced. Food assistance will be required for 340,000 people, including host communities.

In addition to conflict related displacement, it is estimated that 200,000 West African and Nigerian migrants will cross the Agadez region next year on their way to Algeria, Libya and Europe.

From January to October 2016, 270,000 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition and 317,000 for moderate acute malnutrition. In the same period, over 450,000 people received agricultural support. More could have been achieved with adequate funding: only 46 per cent of HRP funding requirements for Niger were met in 2016 and a 57 per cent shortfall of funding was registered

for Diffa on 1 November. Without appropriate resources in 2017, 250,000 children under 5 years of age may suffer from severe acute malnutrition. Around 1.2 million people will remain without hygiene services and potable water, and therefore at heightened risk of infectious disease and malnutrition.

## Nigeria

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>8.5M</b>	 <b>6.9M</b>	 <b>\$1.054B</b>	 <b>118%</b>

The Boko Haram-triggered crisis in north-east Nigeria shows no sign of abating, while escalation of violence in other parts of the country also requires swift humanitarian response. It is projected that in 2017, 8.5 million people in north-east Nigeria's Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States will require humanitarian assistance. Famine-like conditions are forecast for 120,000 people and 5.1 million people in all are expected to be food insecure by mid-2017. The north-east of Nigeria is experiencing a severe protection, food and nutrition security crisis. Meanwhile, 42 per cent of health structures have been

totally destroyed. In 2017, protection support will be organized for some 6.7 million people, particularly those living in newly accessible areas in Borno State and women and children. The number of people in need of food assistance is likely to rise from 3.9 million in 2016 to 5.8 million in 2017. Nutrition needs will almost triple, from 2.5 million to 6.7 million in 2017. Support for resident and displaced people to resume food production and for returnees to reintegrate will prevent a deepening food security crisis and provide young people with alternatives to urban migration and joining armed groups.

In 2016, almost 1 million people received food assistance and 1.5 million people were provided with nutrition services. A fully resourced HRP in 2017 will mean millions of people, including hundreds of thousands of severely malnourished children, will receive desperately needed food and nutrition assistance. Some 6.5 million people will have access to health services protecting them from infectious disease.



Siblings and cousins playing in their family's partially destroyed home in the Shejaiya neighbourhood of Gaza city. Some 60 children and 20 adults from the same family live in the house, which was hit during an air strike.

Credit: UNICEF



The needs of children must be met in the current humanitarian crisis in Nigeria's north-east.

Credit: OCHA/Ó. Fagan

## occupied Palestinian territory

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>2M</b>	 <b>1.6M</b>	 <b>\$550M</b>	 <b>4%</b>

The unique humanitarian context of oPt is inextricably linked to the impact of the Israeli occupation, now in its 50th year, and the stalled political process.

Approximately 2 million Palestinians will need humanitarian assistance, mostly in the Gaza Strip and in Area C and East Jerusalem of the West Bank. At least 1.8 million Palestinians are experiencing or at risk from conflict and violence, displacement, denial of access to livelihoods and further threats. Water and health care must be assured for acutely vulnerable households with restricted or no access to these essential services. Vulnerable households

require support to better cope with the combination of prolonged humanitarian crisis and recurrent shocks, natural and man-made. These dynamics are magnified in Gaza, where the ten-year long blockade and three major escalations have devastated public infrastructure, disrupted the delivery of basic services and worsened already unsatisfactory living conditions. The presence of bombs buried within buildings and facilities, while requiring complex and time-consuming clearance, continues to pose a significant threat to civilians and obstruct reconstruction efforts. Over 60,000 people remain displaced due to the 2014 conflict.

This compromises their access to services and livelihoods.

The humanitarian response in 2017 will prioritize protection and access to services for the most vulnerable 1.6 million Palestinians, particularly women, children and the older people, and will bolster the capacity of exposed households to cope with prolonged and recurrent shocks, especially in Gaza.

Contributions towards the HRP for oPt have been at their lowest in percentage and absolute terms for the last 11 years.

## Somalia

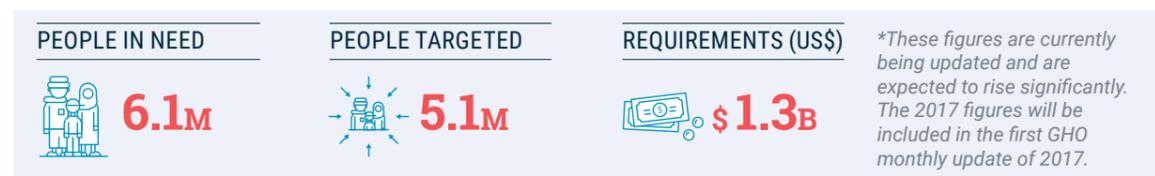


Somalia's positive political trajectory has not led to improvements in the humanitarian situation. Humanitarian vulnerabilities are increasing and acute vulnerability levels remain high due to conflict, displacement, poor basic services, food insecurity, malnutrition and climatic variability. Five million people require humanitarian assistance, including more than 300,000 malnourished children. Severe drought is already affecting various parts of the country and forecasts indicate the situation will deteriorate further in 2017. Some 1.1 million displaced people run the dangers of forced evictions, discrimination, child rights violations

and gender-based violence. Refugees returning from Kenya and new arrivals fleeing Yemen may expand these numbers. Partners reached 1.6 million people with food assistance and treated over 139,000 children under 5 years of age for malnutrition as of September 2016. Nearly 1 million people gained temporary access to safe water, 745,000 people received health care and 89,000 girls and boys were supplied with learning materials. Forty villages covering an area of 6 million square metres were surveyed, and over 46,000 people benefitted directly from mines and explosive remnants of war clearance and surveys.

In 2017 humanitarian partners in Somalia will prioritize saving lives, protection for the most vulnerable, basic services, strengthened resilience and durable solutions. If we fail to respond, 3.9 million people identified to receive aid through the Humanitarian Response will be at increased risk of displacement, loss of livelihoods and disease. Millions will be unable to access safe water and primary health care and may die from preventable diseases such as cholera and measles. Lack of access to education will increase the risk of child abduction, abuse and recruitment into armed forces.

## South Sudan



The humanitarian crisis has deepened and spread: more than 1.8 million people are internally displaced and over 1 million have become refugees. Over 200,000 people have sought shelter in United Nations Protection of Civilian sites. Civilians continue to be targeted, killed, abducted and raped. Vast swathes of land are littered with explosive hazards, restricting freedom of movement, delivery of humanitarian aid and access to services. Approximately 150 explosive hazards are discovered each month.

Hunger has taken an alarming hold in previously stable areas. Malnutrition rates exceed the

emergency threshold in seven out of ten states and are nearly, and more than, double the emergency threshold in two states. In 2017, food security in South Sudan is likely to deteriorate to unprecedented levels, with thousands of people at risk of famine in conflict-affected areas where markets have failed. A weakened population is increasingly susceptible to malaria, cholera, measles and kala-azar. The children of the world's youngest nation are exposed to immense risk, with nearly one third of schools damaged, destroyed, occupied or closed.

Despite a dangerous and difficult operating environment humanitarian partners reached more than 4.2

million people with humanitarian assistance in 2016. Global attention and funding are required in 2017 to scale up response in Greater Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal, where needs have dramatically increased, and for prepositioning stocks in the dry season. Humanitarian partners will rigorously prioritize response efforts in 2017 and will work consistently to reach those cut off from adequate assistance.

## Sudan

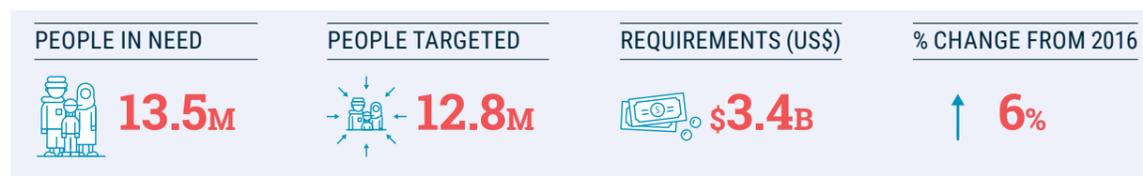


Sudan continues to undergo complex humanitarian challenges due to a mix of new and protracted humanitarian emergencies. Some 4.6 million people are food insecure, and in Darfur at least 82,000 people were newly displaced by fighting in 2016. This put pressure on resources and services in camps and communities already hosting 2 million IDPs. Hundreds of thousands of displaced people require assistance in the conflict-affected states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Over 90,000 South Sudanese refugees, including an estimated 63,000 children, fled to Sudan in 2016, bringing the total number

of South Sudanese refugees to Sudan since December 2013 to over 250,000. Nearly two million children under 5 years of age are acutely malnourished, including in the east of the country, which is not affected by conflict. In 2016, humanitarian partners in Sudan reached more than 2.9 million people with health services and over 2.8 million people with food assistance. Over 142,000 children received treatment for severe acute malnutrition. However, funding shortfalls had dire consequences as humanitarian partners – particularly NGOs – scaled back operations in several areas. To take one example,

the closure of health clinics in Darfur deprived thousands of people of primary health care services. In 2017, humanitarian partners will prioritize life-saving humanitarian assistance while addressing protracted humanitarian needs through a multiyear Humanitarian Response Plan. Complementary development programming will be scaled up in areas of protracted displacement and where malnutrition and food insecurity are prevalent. This will contribute from the outset to longer-term recovery of affected people and communities.

## Syria (The figures are estimates pending finalisation of the 2017 HRP)



Civilians continue to bear the brunt of a conflict entering its sixth year and marked by unparalleled suffering, destruction and disregard for human life. Some 13.5 million people require humanitarian assistance, including 4.9 million people trapped and experiencing unprecedented protection threats in besieged or hard-to-reach areas. Food insecurity is affecting over 7 million people and contamination from explosive hazards continues to undermine human security.

Over half of the population has been forced from their homes, including 6.3 million IDPs and 4.8 million refugees, and many people have been displaced multiple times.

Children and youth, millions of whom have never known peace, including 1.75 million out-of-school children, comprise more than half of the displaced population and half of those who need humanitarian assistance. Parties to the conflict continue to violate international humanitarian and human rights law. In 2016, humanitarian actors adopted the Whole of Syria approach to extend a lifeline to millions of people. Food assistance was provided for up to 6 million people per month; over 4 million people were provided with essential household items; over 10 million underwent medical procedures and more than 7 million were treated; over 8 million benefited

from WASH services; and over 1 million children had access to education. In 2017, protection and humanitarian needs are expected to grow significantly if hostilities continue. Further displacement and worsening socio-economic conditions are likely to impede improvements in social infrastructure and livelihood opportunities. In this climate, millions of families will continue to depend on humanitarian relief to meet their basic needs. In 2017, delivery of multi-sector humanitarian assistance will be guided by improved analysis of both needs severity by geographic location and protection risks.

## Ukraine

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>3.8M</b>	 <b>2.6M</b>	 <b>\$214M</b>	 <b>28%</b>

With no political solution in sight, the protracted conflict along the 'contact line' and elsewhere in eastern Ukraine continues unabated. Addressing humanitarian, early recovery and development needs remains a priority in 2017. Those directly impacted by violence, and communities hosting displaced people, will continue to require humanitarian assistance.

Despite low funding in 2016, humanitarian partners delivered much needed life-saving assistance in hard-to-reach locations, including non-government controlled areas (NGCAs), through different modalities ranging from direct

implementation to remote management. In NGCAs alone, partners provided food assistance to over 330,000 people, health support to some 270,000, shelter/NFI to some 60,000, and access to safe water to 1.6 million vulnerable people. Protection-related activities reached 130,000 people. Multi-purpose cash assistance benefited some 150,000 people. Further cash and voucher initiatives were prioritized across clusters. However, low funding has resulted in major delays, interruptions and even discontinuation of some critical activities, such as mobile clinic services in hard-to-reach areas.

In 2017, while placing primary emphasis on life-saving activities and the protection of civilians in areas where needs are concentrated, especially along the contact line, the HRP also tackles the increasing need for creating livelihood opportunities. It ensures coherence between humanitarian, recovery and development actions in an approach designed to contribute to durable solutions, enhance community resilience and service provision, strengthen depleted coping mechanisms and avoid unsafe returns.

## Yemen

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>18.8M</b>	 <b>10.3M</b>	 <b>\$1.9B</b>	 <b>16%</b>

With armed conflict ongoing, a stalled peace process and an economic blockade, Yemen is in the grip of a protracted political, humanitarian and developmental crisis. There is an expectation of recurring emergencies. Violence against civilians and civilian objects is causing untold suffering. Health facilities have reported 7,070 conflict-related deaths and 36,818 injuries. At least 18.7 million people, including 2.1 million displaced persons, require humanitarian assistance. Currently, 14.1 million people are food insecure or malnourished. Of these, 7 million are acutely food insecure. About 3.3 million children and pregnant

or lactating women are acutely malnourished. With only 45 per cent of health centres functional due to the conflict, and limited availability of medicine, the capacity of the health system to respond to an outbreak of cholera is dangerously compromised.

The 2017 response plan will prioritize 10.3 million people in acute need across all sectors. Food and agricultural assistance will be critical to saving lives and livelihoods across Yemen. The majority of programmes will comprise immediate life-saving activities: emergency food assistance, health care, drinking water, sanitation, emergency shelter

and non-food items. In addition, thousands of stranded Ethiopians and Somalis need assistance with voluntary returns to their home countries.

In spite of insecurity, damage to vital infrastructure, a dwindling economy, access restrictions, and the near collapse of the banking system, funding for humanitarian organizations allowed them to assist more than 4.6 million people up to August 2016. Some 96 humanitarian organizations are working in Yemen in five operational hubs throughout the country, with support from offices in Djibouti, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.



# Other Appeals

These humanitarian action plans for 2017 are aligned with resilience and development frameworks.

## Burkina Faso

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>860.6k</b>	 <b>477.8k</b>	 <b>\$61.1M</b>	 <b>33%</b>

In Burkina Faso, low agricultural productivity, limited access to basic services, inadequate water and sanitation and inappropriate feeding and hygiene practices add up to significant humanitarian needs. In 2017, malnutrition will affect 621,582 children, of whom 188,170 are liable to suffer severe acute

malnutrition. Over 32,000 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso will remain heavily dependent on international aid for food distribution, protection, education, health, water and sanitation. The country has shown itself highly vulnerable to droughts, floods, epidemics and inter-community conflicts.

To better address the underlying causes of vulnerability, the 2017 response strategy aims to ensure that humanitarian action in Burkina Faso serves as a cornerstone for resilience-building and development.

## Mauritania

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>539.0k</b>	 <b>416.0k</b>	 <b>\$74.5M</b>	 <b>16%</b>

In 2017, 539,000 people will need humanitarian aid. An estimated 493,000 Mauritians will be food insecure. Seven of the 13 regions of the country are likely to exceed emergency malnutrition thresholds, with 165,000 children and pregnant and lactating women requiring nutritional assistance. The most vulnerable members of the population are particularly susceptible to human rights violations.

Among the people in need of humanitarian assistance are 46,000 Malian refugees. They have little prospect of return in 2017. Host populations sharing already meagre water supplies, land and basic services with the refugees will also require support. In 2016, 8,000 Mauritians de-registered from their camp and returned to their former villages. Here their presence could add to existing pressure and fuel tensions. Insufficient medical staff and services signify limited

response to acute needs and emergencies. Vaccination coverage is well below target, raising serious concerns around the health of mothers and children.

Recognizing the chronicity of needs and aiming to implement the WHS-agreed "shift from delivering aid to ending needs", humanitarian action in Mauritania will operate in close synergy with longer-term development objectives.

## Senegal

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	% CHANGE FROM 2016
 <b>881.0k</b>	 <b>379.1k</b>	 <b>\$15.8M</b>	 <b>21%</b>

In 2017, the north and east of Senegal will continue to present humanitarian needs due to chronic vulnerabilities, seasonal peaks and climatic shocks, particularly in the north and east of the country where malnutrition rates regularly reach or exceed the emergency threshold. During the lean season, more than 900,000

people in Matam, Tambacounda, Saint Louis, Kaffrine and Louga are expected to experience crisis-level food insecurity. Malnutrition rates in these regions regularly exceed the emergency threshold. In Matam, Louga, Saint Louis, Tambacounda and Diourbel regions, more than 43,000 children will be affected by severe acute

malnutrition.

To build community resilience and address the causes of chronic vulnerabilities in Senegal, humanitarian and development actors are progressively reinforcing collaboration through synergized programming and reciprocal activities.



# Regional Response Plans

The Regional Refugee Response Plans bring together all partners responding to specific refugee emergencies that have a regional impact. In 2017, Regional Refugee Response Plans will address the response to refugee situations caused by the crises in Burundi, Nigeria, South Sudan and Syria in 16 affected countries.

## Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



Over 320,000 people have left Burundi for neighbouring countries since civil unrest began in early 2015. In the absence of a political solution, Burundi has taken a downward trend; the country is increasingly isolated; serious human rights concerns have been reported; and the economy is in decline. A continued outflow of refugees is anticipated in 2017.

The Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) aims to meet the needs of an expected 534,000 refugees in DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Meanwhile, as needs continue to grow, the capacity of neighbouring countries to host

Burundian refugees is shrinking. In 2017, RRRP partners will focus on regional protection priorities including child protection, support to unaccompanied and separated children, response to sexual and gender-based violence and promoting the civilian character of camps. The refugee response will support national systems to enable refugees to access basic services such as health care and education. Refugees' pressing food needs will be addressed through distributions and school feeding programmes to reduce malnutrition and keep children in school.

Partners will support new arrivals by providing shelter and non-food items. Aid workers report that some camps in Tanzania are at saturation point. The RRRP for Burundi aims to endow camps at full capacity with increased services. Safe drinking water is a priority and strengthened health interventions will help mitigate the increasing congestion in the camps. With the refugee outflow expected to continue, it is hoped increased livelihood opportunities for refugees will promote self-reliance and in turn support peaceful co-existence with host communities.

## South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan



Since July 2016, South Sudan has been afflicted by a conflagration of conflict and massive human rights violations. About 1.8 million South Sudanese people are now internally displaced. Fighting is expected to continue into 2017 and to cause more displacement inside and outside the country. As the conflict enters its fourth year, humanitarian needs will rise due to continued, high levels of food insecurity compounded by economic decline. About 1.2 million South Sudanese people have become refugees, making this the largest refugee movement in Africa.

The 2017 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) aims to meet the minimum needs

of an expected 1.9 million South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, DRC and CAR. Pressure on reception capacities in underserved hosting areas triggers tensions shortages of water, shelter, health facilities and education. The strategic direction of the RRRP hinges on preserving access to asylum and enhancing the quality of assistance and protection for South Sudanese refugees.

As 80 per cent of new arrivals are women and children, individual registration and identification of people with specific needs, including separated and unaccompanied children, will be prioritized. Strengthening sexual and gender-based violence

prevention and response and containing global acute malnutrition within international standards will be paramount. In view of past disease outbreaks, decongestion of reception facilities, relocation and sustainable site planning will be combined with robust public health responses including health screening at border and transit points.

Life-saving needs will be met through innovative approaches, including cash-based initiatives, and humanitarians will engage with government and development partners to ensure sustainability of the refugee response.

## Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan



The 2017 Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) will endeavour to meet the needs of an expected 443,000 refugees hosted inside and outside camps in Cameroon, Chad and Niger and includes host communities' needs.

In 2016, Boko Haram insurgents in north-eastern Nigeria were successfully pushed back by military forces and several local government areas (LGAs) were liberated, allowing humanitarians to access some 800,000 Nigerians in need. Insurgents responded by increasing their deadly attacks mainly in Niger and Cameroon, leading to multiple displacements in

Niger's Diffa region and new refugee influxes into Cameroon. The security situation remains unpredictable and there is little evidence that a political solution to the conflict is on the horizon.

Partners will concentrate on building upon the achievements of 2016 and will implement activities in line with the Abuja Action Statement agreed upon during the Abuja Protection Dialogue 2016. Maintaining access to asylum, strengthening child protection, and, given the grave human rights violations in the region, enhancing protection monitoring and response will be priorities. Partners will also

assist survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and enhance access to education and basic health and nutrition services. They will ensure food security, provide shelter and non-food items and do their utmost to guarantee access to safe drinking water despite serious natural constraints in the region. Promoting self-reliance and increasing livelihood activities whenever possible will be another priority for 2017, as this will be conducive to peaceful co-existence between Nigerian refugees, host communities and internally displaced persons.

## Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan



After six years of conflict in Syria, conditions are deteriorating for the 4.7 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. Many face difficulties accessing food, housing, health care, and other basic services, notably education and freedom of movement due to the threat posed by explosive hazards. They are exhausting their savings and resources and are falling further into poverty.

The governments and refugee hosting communities in the region continue to demonstrate generosity and resilience, even while they bear the burden of the political, economic, social and security

spillovers of the conflict. With the influx of refugees in host countries putting pressure on public services to support an increasingly high number of vulnerable people tests the limits of infrastructures and public services that were already fragile before the crisis.

More than 200 partners will respond to the needs of refugees and host communities under the coordinated Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), a five-country partnership platform designed to protect and assist over 4.7 million refugees and around 4.6 million host community members, while also building the capacities of national

service delivery systems.

Despite the ongoing conflict inside Syria, which continues to generate displacement, large-scale new arrivals in refugee hosting countries are not anticipated because of the prevailing reality of increasingly managed admission practices.

In addition to the appeal for 2017, the 3RP includes an appeal for 2018. This is in line with a strategic shift to a longer-term and more sustainable approach to planning, funding and implementing response.

# SAVING LIVES WITH CRITICAL FUNDING

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  
Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF)  
How You Can Engage in 2017  
Financial Tracking Service

## Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Binta Mahamadou is a courageous mother who fled fighting in northeast Nigeria in early 2016. She was eight-months pregnant and empty-handed. Due to pregnancy complications, on arriving safely in the Dar es Salaam refugee camp in the Lake Region of Chad, she was quickly admitted to a health facility supported by funding from the CERF. Today, she calls herself a 'blessed survivor'. She is photographed here with her thriving twins Mahamadou and Khadija in her arms.

This is just one of many survival stories in which CERF, with its UN, NGO and local partners, has played a vital part since its first allocation in 2006. Established as the UN global emergency fund to deliver funding quickly to humanitarian

responders, CERF brings greater coherence to emergency response. It allocates funds for life-saving activities according to needs identified by humanitarian partners through inclusive country-level prioritization processes, in many cases articulated in HRP's and Flash Appeals.

As of November 2016, CERF had allocated almost \$400 million to address urgent life-saving activities in 45 countries. This includes CERF funding to 23 HRP's and Flash Appeals, in some cases as the top funding source, covering up to 60 per cent of total funding received towards the appeal.

Earlier this year, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon articulated a new

vision for CERF, calling on donors to increase the Fund's annual funding target to \$1 billion by 2018. Many Member States and humanitarian partners have endorsed this initiative, and some donors have already reacted by increasing their financial commitments to the CERF. A \$1 billion CERF is neither an ambition nor a convenient target. It represents the absolute bare minimum for a world where over 128 million people are currently in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and over 65 million people forced from their homes. A strong CERF equipped to deliver on its mandate is every Member State's responsibility and a step toward attaining our commitment to leave no one behind.



Mahamadou and Khadija in Binta Mahamadou's arms, Dar es Salaam refugee camp, Lake Region of Chad.

Credit: UNICEF/Cherkaoui

# Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)

Abdul-Qader, 21 months, suffers from severe malnutrition coupled with frequent serious infections leading to further complications and stunting. His family has been receiving support for his medical treatment through the Al-bir Association, a local NGO operating in besieged areas of Homs, Syria, which provides health services to beneficiaries in locations not covered by public health centres.

Since the beginning of the year, the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF), a multi-donor country-based pooled fund managed by OCHA, has provided some \$25 million to relief agencies operating in Syria, including \$8.5 million to national NGOs like Al-bir Association. Some 70 per cent of all projects funded by the SHF have been providing services in hard-to-reach

and besieged areas in the Homs Governorate.

CBPFs allow governments and private donors alike to pool their contributions to support specific emergencies. They provide fast and flexible funding to front-line responders in emergencies in support of their lifesaving work. United Nations agencies, international and national NGOs are all eligible for support. Funding decisions are made in the field with advice from aid agencies, donors and affected communities. These strategic instruments are aligned with respective Humanitarian Response Plans and complement other sources of funding, such as the CERF and bilateral contributions. CBPFs strengthen the leadership and coordination role of the Humanitarian Coordinator, as

funding allocations are inclusive and transparent, driven by collectively identified objectives and prioritized needs.

Used strategically, CBPFs improve collective operational efficiency, strengthen security, protect civilians, expand humanitarian access and leverage the role of local NGOs and first responders in delivering timely, coordinated and principled assistance. For example, the Turkey Humanitarian Fund, which supports cross-border operations in Syria, allowed the humanitarian community to increase access in a very fragmented, complex and volatile environment, which was made possible through the involvement of Syrian NGOs as front line responders in the implementation of projects.

Currently, there are 17 country-based pooled funds in operation. Over the past six years, CBPFs have raised and delivered nearly \$3 billion in some of the world's worst crises.

Recognizing their strategic importance, the Secretary-General has called for 15 percent of HRP requirements to be channelled through CBPFs over the next few years. At this scale, CBPFs will be even more cost effective tools in delivering funding to aid agencies.

Abdul-Qader receiving emergency medical treatment in Homs, Syria.

Credit: OCHA/Ghalia Seifo



# HOW YOU CAN ENGAGE IN 2017



## BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

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

### Humanitarian Response Plans

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

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

### Central Emergency Response Fund

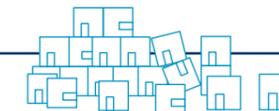
The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. During the World Humanitarian Summit, the Secretary-General called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars as of 2017. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian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

Visit <http://www.unocha.org/cerf/donate>

### Country-Based Pooled Funds

Country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) provide an opportunity for governments and private donors to pool financial contributions to finance response to a specific emergency. They provide rapid funding for scaling up humanitarian operations, filling critical gaps, and strengthening partnerships with aid organizations, including local and international NGOs. The Secretary-General has set a target for 15 per cent of HRP funding to be met through CBPFs in the coming years.

Visit <http://www.unfoundation.org/how-to-help/donate/support-unherf.html>



## BY DONATING IN-KIND RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The UN Secretary-General encourages companies to coordinate their response efforts with the United Nations in order to ensure coherence with priorities and to minimize gaps and duplication. To make an in-kind donation of goods or services visit [www.business.un.org](http://www.business.un.org) or write to [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org) with specific information about the contribution, including the timeframe for delivery and any conditions. Contributions must comply with the Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector.

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



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

Businesses can:

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

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

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

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



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

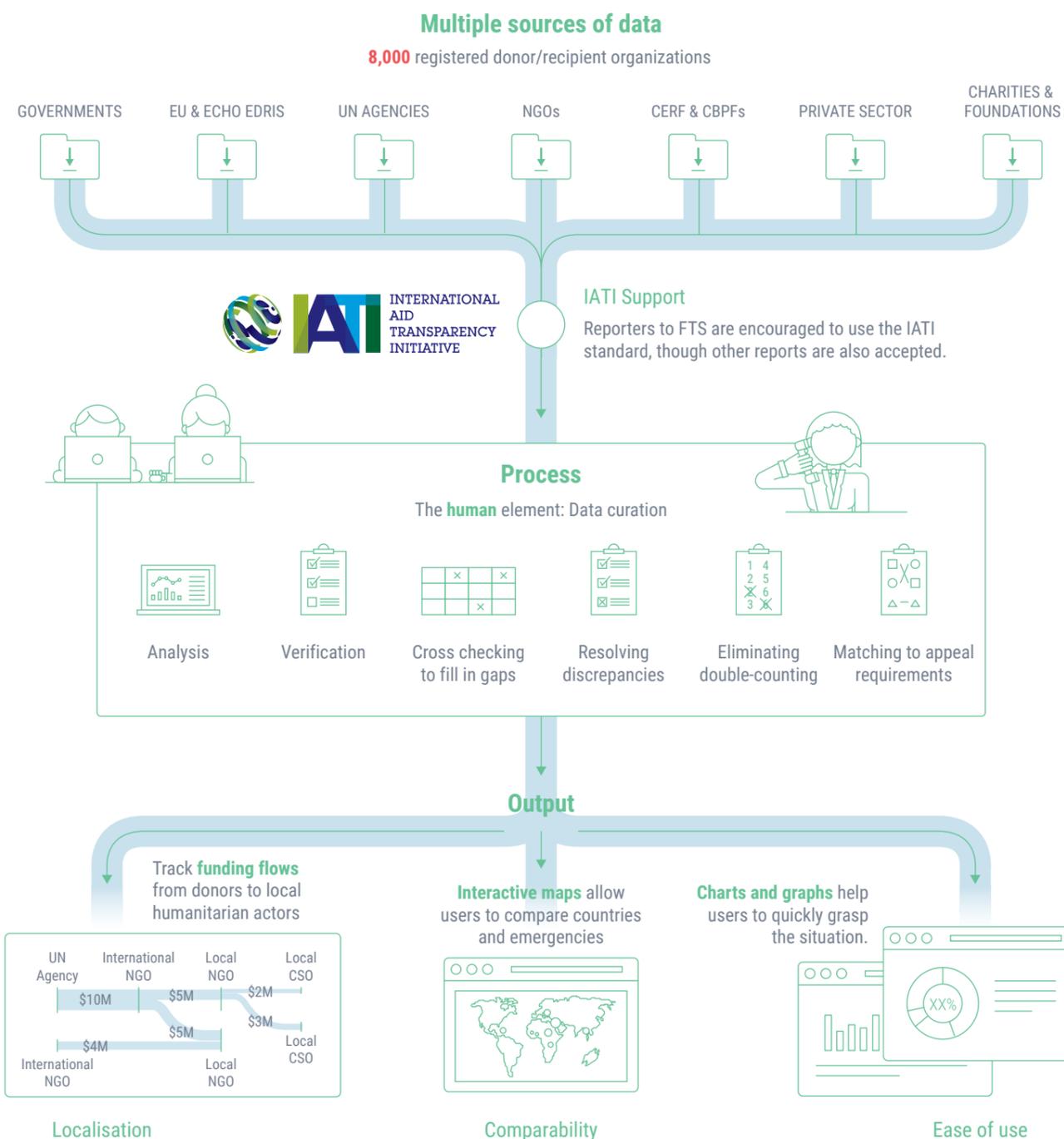
Please report your contributions to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or complete the online form at [fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)



**A STRATEGIC ASSET OF THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM**

FTS, managed by OCHA, is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

**HOW FTS WORKS**



**FTS KEY BENEFITS**



**LOW STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT**

**Inaccurate/not timely reporting**

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

**Incomplete datasets**

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

**Misleading output**

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

**Bad decisions**

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

- Low engagement leads to:**
- Lower awareness
  - Funds scattering
  - Lower funding
  - Poor transparency level
- Low impact on people in need** | **Low humanitarian system credibility**

**STAKEHOLDERS' FULL COMMITMENT**

**Accurate/periodical reporting**

Donors: Time to do the monthly report to FTS.  
Recipients

**Complete datasets**

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

**Reliable information**

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

**Well informed decisions**

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

**Full commitment leads to:**

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

**Effective support to people in need** | **Increased humanitarian system credibility**

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



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**“We have been unable to generate the resources to cope with these alarming trends, demonstrating the need for more direct, predictable humanitarian financing.”**

- Secretary-General Report on the Outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit

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United Nations