FOREWORD

The UN-coordinated appeals for 2016 require an unprecedented US$21.6 billion to meet the needs of over 95.4 million people across 40 countries. Since I launched the Global Humanitarian Overview in December, Cyclone Winston swept through Fiji and an earthquake brought widespread devastation in Ecuador. The harsh effects of El Niño this year led us to revise the joint Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document and develop a response plan for Zimbabwe. Funding requirements for new appeals issued since December (Burundi, Fiji, Haiti, Ecuador and Zimbabwe) and for appeals which have been revised are outlined in the pull-out poster inside this Status Report. Requirements of the plan for Sudan, now under development, are also included.

Our global appeal is currently 25 per cent funded. The World Humanitarian Summit echoed the fact that humanitarian action is woefully under-resourced and requires an immediate, effective and collective response. Underfunding jeopardizes the lives of people affected by conflict and disaster. To take just a few examples: underfunding means that the UN and its partners cannot adequately meet the needs of 13.5 million people whose lives have been overturned by the Syria crisis. It means humanitarian assistance cannot be assured in the critical post-electoral phase in the Central African Republic while some humanitarian partners are withdrawing their operations from the country. It means further deterioration in the lives of half the population of the Lake Chad Basin, the scene of one of the world’s most neglected crises. And it means that humanitarian partners in Myanmar will be unable to provide for the food security, health, protection and livelihood needs of 1 million people in 2016. As I write, I hear that medical facilities in Iraq are today closing down due to depletion of international funding, and renewals simply not coming through.

We are grateful to our donors for their commitment and support so far this year, and for recognizing that the UN-coordinated appeals ensure a coherent, strategic and well-planned response to crises. We stand ready and resolute to continue providing vital humanitarian assistance across the world wherever and whenever needs arise and to whoever is in need. Donor support in the first half of 2016 has enabled us to deliver critical, life-saving relief. It is now incumbent on us to do substantially more to invest in the lives of millions of people bearing the brunt of crises around the globe. Their needs cannot wait. With more funding, millions of displaced women, girls, boys, and men will eat nutritious food, drink clean water and reap the benefits of good health, shelter, an education and protection. Investing in the survival and dignity of millions in need is investing in our shared, common humanity.

Stephen O’Brien
United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

For more information, please contact the Resource Mobilization Support Section, PRMB, OCHA, at rmss-ocha@un.org.

fts.unocha.org
www.humanitarianresponse.info/appeals
www.unocha.org/2016appeal

DISPLACEMENT ON LAKE CHAD

Families on the small islands in Lake Chad fled when their village was attacked, leaving even their pirogues behind. With fellow survivors, this woman and child have come to the Melia camp where there are no rods for fishing and there is no land to farm. Nearly everyone on the Melia IDP site depends on food assistance. Conflict in Chad has torn families and communities apart. Many boys and young men not killed in the attacks are forcibly recruited by Boko Haram. These families had few educational opportunities before the attacks; in Melia camp there are none.

Credit: OCHA / Ivo Brandau / March 2016
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2016
A GLANCE AT HUMANITARIAN AID DELIVERED AROUND THE GLOBE

- 25 MILLION M^2 of land assessed free from the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war in South Sudan.
- 91% of Syrian refugees above 7 years old registered as such in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
- 4.7 MILLION children in 32 districts of Yemen vaccinated against polio.
- 32,000 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso provided with food assistance.
- 18 newly constructed wells in the 15 Avril site in CAR provide 11 litres of water per person per day.
- 615 UNEPXLODED CLUSTER MUNITIONS DESTROYED IN SYRIA.
- 277,400 people receiving unconditional cash or cheque transfers in the Sahel.
- 250 Burundian children and parents receiving psychosocial protection in Rwanda.
- 273,180 girls and boys in child protection or psychosocial support programmes in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
- 881 migrants to Yemen provided with traditional Yemeni clothing in Aden, Al Hudaydah and Sana’a.
- 100 emergency shelters constructed in Inke camp, DRC, following wreckage caused by adverse weather.
- 9,000 MT of aid delivered by Russian NGOs and enterprises since beginning of year.
- 1,902 Nigerian refugees relocated from spontaneous sites to Sayam Forage refugee camp in Niger.
- 8,000 bags of rice and 8,000 bottles of oil distributed in drought affected Papua New Guinea.
- 1.6 MILLION cases of malaria treated in South Sudan.
- 152,000+ of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Lebanon provided with shelter.
- 1.4 MILLION livestock treated or vaccinated against disease in Ethiopia.
- 473 TONS OF WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS DELIVERED BY RAIL TO 2.5 MILLION PEOPLE ON EITHER SIDE OF CONTACT LINE IN UKRAINE.
- 694,805 children in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey enrolled in school.
- 65 educational facilities constructed or rehabilitated.
- 800,000+ tools for planting staple vegetables distributed in Fiji.
- 273,180 girls and boys in child protection or psychosocial support programmes in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
- 135 family links maintained for individuals transiting/living in Markazi camp, Djibouti.
- 820,000+ civilians in cross line locations in Syria received inter-agency assistance.
- 8,000 people receiving unconditional cash or cheque transfers in the Sahel.
- 250 Burundian children and parents receiving psychosocial protection in Rwanda.
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The first World Humanitarian Summit was held in Istanbul, Turkey on 23 and 24 May. It convened 9,000 participants from 173 Member States, including 55 Heads of State and Government, hundreds of private sector representatives and thousands of civil society and non-governmental organization representatives. The Summit confirmed financing as a key enabler and catalyst for meeting and reducing humanitarian needs. Building upon the conclusions of the Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing and the Secretary-General’s Agenda for Humanity, commitments were made to ensure increased access to life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection for over 130 million people in need worldwide. Several commitments were aimed at making existing funds go further. It was recognized that financing should play a lead role in the new way of working. Specifically, participants agreed on the need for more direct, timely and predictable humanitarian financing.

Commitments were made to increase resources and widen the donor base by expanding financing streams and mechanisms, escalating risk insurance, garnering greater support through pooled financing mechanisms and mobilising Islamic social finance. Member States broadly supported the proposed increase of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), a ‘fund for all, by all’, to $1 billion. One country showed its intent by increasing its donation through the CERF by 25 per cent. There was a pledge to provide $147 million over five years, as well as an initiative to use fund-backed risk financing to help pay the premium for establishment of an innovative risk insurance financing mechanism. Additional commitments were put forward in support of country-based pooled funds (CBPF).

Humanitarian actors and private sector finance and technology companies announced innovative partnerships whereby companies would lend their expertise in digital payments and mobile money solutions to help meet people’s needs more quickly and efficiently. The World Bank and the European Investment Bank, also representing seven multilateral banks, committed to collaborate in generating more substantial evidence and data to promote economic resilience in fragile States. In particular, the World Bank announced its proposal to establish a global crisis response platform to provide long term concessional finance for development programmes supporting refugees and host communities in low and middle income countries. The Summit witnessed concrete commitments to scale up cash transfers in conjunction with national social protection schemes.

Donors and humanitarian partners announced agreement on a Grand Bargain that will help get more means into the hands of people in need by accumulating up to $1 billion in efficiency savings for humanitarian action over the next five years. Included was a commitment to channel 25 per cent of financing to national and local responders as directly as possible by 2020. This was embodied by the Charter4Change, an ambitious set of commitments signed by 27 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and endorsed by more than 125 national NGOs from 37 countries along with others from the newly established Network for Empowered Aid Response and from existing NGO networks such as ICVA, InterAction, the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response and ACT Alliance.

GRAND BARGAIN

As a collective commitment under the WHS Humanitarian Financing Roundtable, a group of 17 Member States and 16 aid organizations adopted a ‘Grand Bargain’ on efficiency. Since then, that number has risen to 18 States and 19 aid organizations. The Grand Bargain comprises 31 concrete commitments designed to strengthen the humanitarian system through more efficient, transparent, accountable and effective ways of working beyond the Summit. The commitments span ten thematic areas: greater financial transparency, more support to national and local responders, increased cash-based assistance, a reduction in duplication and management costs, strengthened needs assessments, a participation revolution to better include beneficiaries in decision-making, a move towards multi-year humanitarian planning and funding, less earmarking in aid allocations, simplification of reporting requirements and enhanced engagement between humanitarian and development actors.

Outreach is being conducted to encourage broader endorsement of the Grand Bargain commitments.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Private sector perspectives and commitments were also successfully integrated into WHS deliberations. Businesses, business networks and foundations actively engaged in roundtables, special sessions, side events and the closing plenary. Over 400 private sector participants attended, with many important initiatives and commitments from the private sector announced.

One of these was the launch of the Connecting Business initiative (CBI). CBI is a joint inter-agency initiative to create, support and strengthen national private sector networks engaged in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, emergency response and recovery in high-risk locations, and to establish a global portal connecting networks and optimizing opportunities to match needs with global resources.

Three private sector initiatives for humanitarian cash transfers were announced. MasterCard committed to lead a data security and data privacy initiative. The GSMA mobile operators’ group committed to work on humanitarian payments with mobile network operators on humanitarian payments through the Humanitarian Connectivity Charter. The World Economic Forum committed to oversee drafting of principles for public-private engagement for humanitarian payments.

The private sector engaged in several other initiatives, including Education Cannot Wait - a Fund for Education in Emergencies; the Global Humanitarian Lab; the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation; the One Billion Coalition for Resilience; and SMEs for Humanity - an initiative announced by small and medium enterprises. Numerous businesses made individual commitments.

The WHS provided a unique occasion for humanitarian and private sector partners to work together to resolve critical issues.
CERF fit for the future

At the World Humanitarian Summit, donors and humanitarian partners endorsed the call of the UN Secretary-General to double the CERF annual funding target to $1 billion by 2018: a CERF of these proportions is urgently needed to inject vital resources anywhere and anytime a humanitarian catastrophe exists, in a manner commensurate with growing needs.

CERF embodies many of the aspirations set out in the Grand Bargain – it provides a unique global source of fast, flexible and unearmarked humanitarian funding at the disposal of the humanitarian community; facilitates collective and strategic humanitarian response by country-level actors; enhances coherence and leadership of humanitarian action; and strengthens coordination amongst partners.

CERF is the spearhead for global emergency response funding and a cornerstone of our current humanitarian eco-system. Established in 2006 as a ‘fund for all, by all’, it has built a formidable record for the speed, scale and impact of its response. CERF provides a fast, efficient way to enable timely support to people across the globe affected by humanitarian crises. When CERF allocates funds to an emergency, it is an indication that the severity of a crisis calls for an immediate injection of funds to save lives, reduce suffering and mitigate the impact of shocks on affected people.

A CERF-funded response is a collective effort prioritized and planned by in-country humanitarian partners under the leadership of Humanitarian Coordinators. Reflecting priorities identified in the field, each year CERF provides funding to UN agencies and IOM to carry out approximately 500 projects in 40-50 countries. About a quarter of CERF funds are implemented by NGOs and local responders in partnership with UN agencies and IOM. On average, half of sub-granted CERF funds are provided to local partners who help localise humanitarian response and build the capacity of national actors in crisis-affected countries.

CERF Funding Status

At the mid-year mark, CERF has received $248 million for 2016 from 27 Member States, Observers and regional organizations, and is currently projecting $410 million in contributions this year based on pledges made by donors. CERF is anticipating a funding gap of approximately $40 million short of its annual funding target of $450 million at a time when demand for CERF allocations is at its highest level ever.

CERF in action 2016

CERF’s unearmarked and flexible structure allows it to allocate funds at the most critical phases of an emergency. As of the beginning of June, CERF had allocated more than $230 million to 28 countries through its rapid-response window and the underfunded-emergencies window.

RAPID RESPONSE TO EL NIÑO

CERF has been one of the fastest and largest supporters of early humanitarian action in response to the El Niño phenomenon. Since mid-2015, CERF has allocated $120 million in 19 countries to help provide urgent assistance to people affected by extreme weather events linked to El Niño. CERF’s timely provision of funds for global humanitarian response to El Niño illustrates its role in enabling early action in sudden- and slow-onset emergencies and in triggering an immediate response when other funding is being mobilized.

SOOUTH SUDAN CRISIS

South Sudan is the leading CERF recipient country thus far in 2016; allocations have totalled $20.8 million. As violence escalated, CERF provided $6 million in March to support the relocation of more than 76,000 refugees and establishment of a new camp in Pambir. Another $15 million were provided in April/May to support 215,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and affected people in areas hardest hit by the recent conflict. In addition, $32.4 million were allocated to provide assistance and protection to 744,000 South Sudanese refugees as well as host communities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

This year CERF allocated $7.5 million towards response to the Ecuador earthquake.
At the launch of the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) in December humanitarian needs and requirements stood at US$19.7 billion to meet the needs of 86.6 million people across 37 countries. At mid-year, the requirements have increased to a staggering $21.6 billion to meet the needs of 95.4 million people in 40 countries. The appeals are funded at 25 per cent or $5.5 billion, leaving a gap of $16.1 billion. Around $330.7 million more has been pledged. The five least funded HRPs are: Gambia (0 per cent), Zimbabwe (9 per cent), Sahel regional appeal (10 per cent), Honduras (12 per cent) and the Central African Republic (14 per cent). The Gambia HRP has received no funding since 2015. According to the figures reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) global funding for humanitarian operations is now at $10.9 billion with $728.8 million in pledges. Of the total recorded, $5.4 billion has been contributed outside the UN-coordinated appeals.1

The increase in combined requirements of the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), the Flash Appeals and the Regional Refugee Response Plans (RRPs) since December is due to sudden onset emergencies, development of new response plans and revision upwards of others. Flash Appeals were issued in March and April: the first for Fiji in response to Tropical Cyclone Winston and the second following the 7.8 magnitude earthquake in Ecuador. These Flash Appeals sought $3.9 million and $72.8 million respectively. In Burundi, escalation of the crisis led to the development of an HRP seeking $62.3 million.

The multiplication of adverse effects of El Niño in 2016 led to the expansion of requirements of the joint Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), now at $1.5 billion, and a new appeal for Zimbabwe requesting $359.8 million. The humanitarian country team (HCT) in Port-au-Prince has finalized an HRP requiring $193.8 million for Haiti. The Yemen HRP requesting $1.8 billion was concluded in this period, amount of the HRPs. The HRP for Sudan is currently under development; the requirements are included in this Status Report. Those for the Europe Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) developed and revised this year and seeking $669.8 million are not included here.

As needs have increased, donors have raised substantial funds to help millions of people whose lives have been torn apart by the year’s devastating crises. On 4 February, world leaders gathered in London for the Supporting Syria and the Region conference. The UK, Germany, Kuwait, Norway, and the United Nations co-hosted the London conference to mobilize new funds to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of those affected. The conference raised over $12 billion in pledges – more in one day than for any other crisis – $6 billion for 2016, a further $6.1 billion for 2017-20 and $40 million in loans and concessional finance, to enable partners to plan ahead. Of the $6 billion for 2016, part is intended for humanitarian response (within and outside HRPs) and part for resilience and development needs. As of 21 June, total humanitarian funding received for the Syria crisis amounts to $2.7 billion, 70 per cent ($1.9 billion) of which has been allocated to UN-coordinated appeals and 30 per cent ($0.8 billion) has been allocated outside the appeals. As of 21 June, the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan is funded at 22 per cent and the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) is covered at 26 per cent.

The effects of El Niño will continue to generate massive needs in affected countries. In April, the Emergency Relief Coordinator convened a global call for support and action to avert accumulation of adverse effects of this phenomenon. An estimated $3.9 billion is required to meet needs arising from El Niño in 22 countries across East Africa, Southern Africa, Central America, Asia and the Pacific, through government plans, HRPs, other inter-agency plans, and in some cases joint government-humanitarian country teams plans.

1 It is recognized that in some instances funding has been provided to meet needs but has not been reported to the Financial Tracking Service.
RESPONSE PLANS AROUND THE GLOBE

40 COUNTRIES AFFECTED
31 HRPs/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS
6 REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS

COUNTRIES WITH HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS (HRPs) OR EMERGENCY PLANS
COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS (3RPs)
**This figure does not include Government of Ethiopia domestic spending, which is not reflected in FTS (in-country monitoring indicates total funding of $1.0 billion as of 21 June 2016).**

**The Sudan HRP is being developed.**

Contributions received towards aid activities in these operations are counted as global humanitarian funding outside the UN-appell framework.

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**LEGEND:**

FUNDING RECEIVED

UNMET REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENTS

Figures are as reported by donors and recipient organizations to the Financial Tracking Service as of 21 June 2016. All financial data is continuously updated on fts.unocha.org. Dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. For more information, please contact the Resource Mobilization Support Section (RMSS), Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch (PRMB), OCHA at rmss-ocha@ org. www.humanitarianresponse.info/appeals | www.unocha.org/2016appeal

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**COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS**

**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN/APPEAL FUNDING & REQUIREMENTS**

As of 21 June 2016 - ECOSOC 2016 edition

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**FUNDING STATUS**

By funding coverage and amount in US$ millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Funding Coverage</th>
<th>Funding Amount</th>
<th>UNMet Requirements</th>
<th>UNFunded Amount</th>
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CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS

As we approach the second half of 2016, average funding for HRP, Flash Appeals and regional refugee plans as reported by the Financial Tracking Service amounts to 25 per cent of the overall requirement: 21 of the appeals are a quarter funded or less. Low funding is preventing aid agencies from assisting millions of vulnerable people who are suffering the consequences of conflict, displacement, natural disasters and insecurity. Some of the serious implications of underfunding are highlighted below. For details of funding levels for each of the appeals, see the pull-out Funding Overview on pages 8/9 of this publication.

The El Niño is affecting 60 million people in East and Southern Africa, Central America and the Pacific. Although donors and many national governments of El Niño-affected countries have contributed generously, there is still a $2.5 billion funding gap. The gap is threatening to cut short life- and livelihood-saving programmes. The longer funds are withheld, the more people will suffer and remain vulnerable. In Southern Africa, for instance, some 32 million people are estimated to be food insecure due to drought. Critical needs include food, water, sanitation, hygiene, health, nutrition, education and protection. In Guatemala and Honduras, more than 2.8 million people are reeling from the effects of the worst drought in decades. The appeals for these countries are funded at 28 and 12 per cent respectively. Substantial funding is required to ensure that basic health care, water, sanitation and nutrition programmes in Guatemala and Honduras will continue.

Insufficient funding for the Horn of Africa is curbing critical interventions. Some 1.3 million people in Somalia are at risk of slipping into acute food insecurity and lack any form of assistance. Over 8,800 cases of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera have been reported this year, nearly half among children, amid closure of health facilities due to lack of resources. Without the required funding, malnutrition rates will rise, livelihoods will be further damaged and school drop-out rates will increase. In Djibouti, a very low percentage of funds has been received towards nutrition in a country where nearly 30 per cent of children are stunted and one in six children is acutely malnourished. In Ethiopia, funding gaps are endangering food pipelines for supplying 10.2 million people, limiting water, sanitary and hygiene (WASH) interventions for over 3 million households with repercussions on health and disease prevention and standing in the way of nutritional treatments for 1.5 million vulnerable people.

People in South Sudan have massive needs due to entrenched insecurity, worsening food insecurity and widespread displacement. Humanitarian partners have reached nearly 2.4 million people with life-saving assistance so far in 2016, but additional funds are urgently required to reach the remaining 2.7 million people targeted in the 2016 HRP. The regional implications of the crisis in South Sudan continue to be felt in neighbouring countries. The number of South Sudanese refugees assisted under the South Sudan RRP has now increased to 848,000 people.

In Sudan, tens of thousands of people have been displaced due to fighting in Darfur’s Jebel Marra region. The impact of El Niño on food security is also considerable. The influx of South Sudanese into East and South Darfur continues. In addition to challenges in mobilizing resources to support new needs, these developments add financial pressure on already significant planned operations, including to assist the 2.2 million IDPs in need and 2 million acutely malnourished children under age five.

Half the population of the Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria) requires humanitarian assistance, with needs expected to rise in the coming lean and rainy season. People are being forcibly displaced within countries and across borders. Some 2.7 million people are displaced, over 3 million are severely food insecure and at least 6 million people require some form of protection. Despite being the fastest-growing displacement crisis in Africa, the Lake Chad Basin remains one of the world’s most neglected and underfunded emergencies.

In eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) armed group activity and weak state presence, poverty, inequality, impunity for human rights violations, political instability and election-related tension have left 7.5 million people in DRC in need of humanitarian assistance. There are a total of 1.8 million IDPs in DRC. Some 4.5 million people are food insecure and almost half the children under age five are chronically malnourished. A cholera outbreak in provinces along the Congo River has led to deaths and put thousands at risk. DRC hosts approximately 399,000 refugees from the Central African Republic, Burundi, South Sudan and Rwanda.

Due to the political crisis in Burundi, some 1.1 million people require protection and health assistance, 590,000 are food insecure and over 100,000 are internally displaced. The DRC and Burundi crises have a regional dimension: some 442,000 Congolese and over 266,000 Burundians are currently refugees and asylum seekers in the region, with the outflow expected to continue.

Underfunding in the critical post-electoral phase in the Central African Republic (CAR) is likely to compound an already grave situation. In 2016 up to half the population will suffer from extreme or severe acute malnutrition. About one in five Central Africans is either internally displaced or has fled the country. In addition, latent insecurity and the threat of explosive hazards jeopardize access to people in need. Humanitarian actors are providing more than 75 per cent of health services. Lack of funding is one of the main reasons why some humanitarian partners are withdrawing from the interior of the country.

In Afghanistan, escalating conflict is resulting in increased civilian casualties, proliferation of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), conflict-induced displacement and international humanitarian law and protection violations. By early June, over 134,000 people had been newly internally displaced. Underfunding will adversely impact emergency health and nutrition services in conflict areas.

With military operations by Iraqi security forces and allied armed groups intensifying to retake areas held by ISIL, tens of thousands of people in Iraq have been newly displaced along the Anbar and Mosul corridors. Humanitarian assistance is being provided, though insecurity, protection concerns and overcrowded camps pose critical challenges heightened by limited funding. Overall, 10 million people in Iraq require assistance and 3.3 million are displaced. In Libya, 40 per cent of the population needs assistance. Due to the protracted conflict, vast...
EL NIÑO IS AFFECTING 60 MILLION PEOPLE IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC. ALTHOUGH DONORS AND MANY NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS OF EL NIÑO-AFFECTED COUNTRIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED GENEROUSLY, THERE IS STILL A $2.5 BILLION FUNDING GAP.

amounts of unsecured weapons, ammunition and ERW have worsened the humanitarian situation.

In Yemen, the UN and partners aim to reach 13.6 million people in 2016, some 7.6 million of them severely food insecure. Partners continue to stock health centres with emergency fuel and other supplies amidst a severe health crisis. In the occupied Palestinian territory, 4.8 million people are in need of assistance including 1.3 million in the Gaza Strip. Protection of civilians, ERW contamination and respect for international humanitarian law remain core concerns. Despite a cessation of hostilities, fighting in Syria has caused further displacement with over 350,000 people displaced in 2016 and as many as 13.5 million people in need. Every month, more than 25,000 people require treatment for physical injuries. The London Syria conference led to unprecedented levels of pledges, but much of this has not yet reached agencies on the ground. Lack of funding leads to increasing numbers of preventable deaths: for every one million dollars the health sector does not receive, more than 230,000 people are left without access to health care. Syrian refugees in the region supported under the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) now exceed 4.8 million.

The humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine remains dire, with 3.1 million people in need of assistance. Needs are particularly acute in areas close to the ‘contact line’ and in those beyond Government control. Access to non-government controlled areas is restricted. Total absence of funding for health is making it impossible to provide life-saving and life-sustaining medicines and treatments. Eastern Ukraine is at high risk of becoming a breeding ground for diseases in the heart of Europe.

In Haiti, some 20 per cent of the population requires assistance and 1.5 million people are food insecure. This year some 25,000 people may contract cholera, yet a shortage of funding is stalling cholera prevention and treatment.

The Ecuador Flash Appeal plans to respond to the life-saving and protection needs of 350,000 people whose lives have been disrupted by the earthquake.

Without adequate support, humanitarian partners in Myanmar will be unable to provide for the food security, health, protection and livelihood needs of 1 million people in 2016. Over 440,000 people will be short of safe water, hygiene and sanitation and may be exposed to the risk of preventable water-borne diseases. Around 200,000 people in camps will be exposed to unnecessary risks due to their living conditions, and some 188,000 children may not receive an adequate education.

Meanwhile, the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RRMRP) for Europe launched in January and revised in June 2016 seeks $670 million to assist refugees and migrants arriving in Europe. Despite border closures, many continue to risk the perilous journey across the Mediterranean Sea with 2,856 people reported dead or missing in 2016 alone. Unmet needs remain significant as living conditions in sites in Greece deteriorate and people with specific needs including unaccompanied or separated children, pregnant women, elderly people and people with disabilities are exposed to increasing protection risks on the journey. The number of children in these movements continues to rise and has reached 38 per cent of refugees and migrants on the move to Europe in 2016.
Country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) allow governments and private donors alike to pool their contributions to support specific emergencies. They provide flexible and rapid funding to support priority needs identified in country Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP), fill critical gaps and strengthen partnerships with aid organizations, including local and international NGOs. OCHA manages CBPFs in 18 countries.

As of mid-year, 14 Member States have pledged or contributed $339 million to CBPFs. In turn, these funds have disbursed $233 million to relief partners: 46 percent of the funds have been allocated to international NGOs, 38 percent to UN agencies and IOM; 16 percent to national NGOs and 1 percent to the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. An additional $40-$50 million is in the pipeline for immediate allocation.

CBPFs ensure that needs-based, coordinated, inclusive and flexible funding is available and locally prioritized by those who are closest to people in need. CBPFs increase predictability of funding and involve frontline responders, including national and local NGOs, in the planning and delivery of humanitarian response.

CBPFs minimize donor transaction costs while maintaining transparency and accountability. A risk-based approach ensures that aid organizations receiving funds are assessed and projects adequately monitored. Regular reporting on results and achievements is also assured.

Work is under way to improve the nimbleness and speed of allocation of CBPFs to enable a more effective humanitarian response. Flexible “pop-up” funds for frontline responders in new crises are being considered.

The Secretary-General’s call to channel 15 percent of humanitarian appeal funding through CBPFs will require vigorous resource mobilization efforts to ensure that these life-saving funds play an even greater role in promoting a coordinated and principled response to emergencies.

CBPFs ensure that needs-based, coordinated, inclusive and flexible funding is available and locally prioritized by those who are closest to people in need.
Good progress has been made to strengthen monitoring systems in 2015 and 2016. This report provides a few examples taken from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Sahel region, Ethiopia and Nigeria.

So far in 2016 eight countries have developed fully fledged monitoring frameworks while others are finalizing their frameworks. All countries have committed to regular monitoring of humanitarian needs and response operations and each of the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) contains a reporting timeline.

While monitoring reports results against strategic and cluster-specific objectives of the HRPs, country teams simultaneously zero in on operational outputs as a way to ensure that monitoring information is as accurate as possible and that it informs operations. Monitoring provides an evidence base for decisions on actions required to address shortcomings and fill gaps. It makes a unique and valuable contribution to humanitarian response by improving accountability to affected people, to national and local governments and to donors.

Monitoring and related operational recommendations are not just used to adjust an ongoing humanitarian response; some of the actions recommended to improve responses to existing challenges are transferable to future plans. When monitoring reports identify good practices, these can also influence subsequent planning cycles.

Despite the increased commitments of HCTs to strengthening monitoring, further investment is needed to bring it to the same level of quality as other components of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC). Implementing practices can also influence subsequent planning cycles. When monitoring reports identify good practices, these can also influence subsequent planning cycles.

In 2016, the Sahel countries, with the exception of Nigeria, continued using the Online Reporting System (ORS) as a performance monitoring tool. ORS allows humanitarian partners participating in inter-agency planning processes to report directly on their achievements against HRP activities and indicators (at regional, country and cluster level), mainly at the output, but also at the outcome level. The ORS database has been designed as a platform for all HRP actors in the Sahel (Agencies, NGOs, clusters members, cluster coordinators, etc.) to share information and monitor response of humanitarian interventions. Based on the information and figures reported, quarterly reports are produced indicating progress of the humanitarian response. ORS is an important tool which has significantly contributed to strengthening the monitoring system and products in the Sahel. However, partner reporting is extremely low and requires immediate redress through commitment at the global level.

**ETHIOPIA**

Effective humanitarian response monitoring has been a collective priority for the humanitarian community in Ethiopia in 2016. While providing the Government of Ethiopia and the HCT with an evidence base informing decisions on strengthening humanitarian response, addressing shortcomings and adjusting the Humanitarian Requirements Document as needed, monitoring is strengthening the international community’s accountability towards the affected population of Ethiopia.

In line with these efforts, a Periodic Monitoring Report (PMR) covering the first quarter of 2016 was released in April. The report highlights the aid delivered by the different clusters. It outlines required changes, where appropriate, and includes a funding update and analysis. A second report will be produced following the HRD mid-year review, scheduled for the first week of July.

**THE SAHEL REGION**

In 2016, the Sahel countries, with the exception of Nigeria, continued using the Online Reporting System (ORS) as a performance monitoring tool. ORS allows...
HOW CAN YOU ENGAGE?

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.

Donate through Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)
Public and private sector donors can contribute to aid agencies participating in Humanitarian Response Plans. For individual Plans and a list of contacts visit https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations and http://data.unhcr.org/

Donate to the Central Emergency Response Fund
The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is one of the fastest and most effective ways to support rapid humanitarian response. 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 received year-round, mainly from governments, but also from private companies, foundations, charities and individuals. Visit www.unocha.org/cerf/donate to donate.

Donate to Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)
Country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) are innovative humanitarian financing instruments that allow governments and private donors alike to pool their contributions to support a specific emergency. They provide rapid funding to scale up humanitarian operations, fill critical gaps, and strengthen partnerships with aid organizations, including local and international NGOs. Visit www.unfoundation.org/how-to-help/donate/support-unherf.html to donate.

BY DONATING IN-KIND RESOURCES AND SERVICES

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

To make an in-kind donation of goods or services visit www.business.un.org or write to 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 to discuss the ways in which your company might partner with the UN. 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 together to identify and share innovative solutions.
- Promote philanthropy amongst their staff, clients and networks.

Contact pss@un.org or visit www.unocha.org/themes/partnerships-private-sector for further information.

BY REPORTING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

Please report your contributions to fts@un.org or complete the online form at fts.unocha.org.

For real time updates on humanitarian funding status see fts.unocha.org.
**Financial Tracking Service**

**Tracking humanitarian aid flows**

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**BE TRANSPARENT**

**REPORT TO FTS**

- The Financial Tracking Service (FTS), managed by OCHA, is a unique, open data platform for visibility and transparency of humanitarian funding.

- FTS provides timely, verified and triangulated data on cash and in-kind contributions in a globally comparable format.

- FTS tracks funding for all humanitarian emergencies, whether directed to UN coordinated response plans, ICRC/IFRC or other entities. The Service also tracks bilateral contributions and private funding.

- FTS supports strategic and operational decision-making in real-time and reinforces advocacy and resource mobilization efforts by revealing which emergencies, sectors and organizations are underfunded.

- FTS is a voluntary reporting mechanism: its efficacy is determined by timely, consistent reporting by donors and recipient organizations.

Thank you in advance for reporting contributions and informing FTS of omissions through your organization’s regular designated focal point, or by contacting us directly at fts@un.org.

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- 606 APPEALS & RESPONSE PLANS TRACKED
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**COMING SOON**

- CHARTS
- REPORTS
- MAPS
- TOOLS

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The Summit is a point of departure to act, but there must also be a destination – a point where our action will have helped to transform the lives of millions of people around the world.

CHAIR’S SUMMARY BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL:
STANDING UP FOR HUMANITY - COMMITTING TO ACTION,
WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT, ISTANBUL, 23-24 MAY 2016