

OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL **HUMANITARIAN** RESPONSE 2014



United Nations



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FOREWORD

During 2013 we saw people across the world struggling to cope with the impact of conflict and natural disaster. It has been a year dominated by three major crises: Syria, where 9.3 million people in the country are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance; the Philippines, where Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda killed nearly 6,000 people, devastated the lives of millions, and destroyed over a million homes; and the Central African Republic where conflict, a coup, rising tensions between Muslim and Christian communities, and the collapse of the state have left the entire population of the country in fear and directly or indirectly affected by the crisis. All those cases have challenged the humanitarian community's response capacity. But the demands for our help and support have not stopped there.

In Yemen, despite progress towards stability, renewed conflict increased the gap between humanitarian needs and our means to respond. In Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo we continue to see complex emergencies in countries of chronic vulnerability requiring solutions that bring together economic, political, social, development and humanitarian perspectives. We have seen progress in some countries, for example Kenya and Zimbabwe which do not feature in our 2014 appeal. Afghanistan, Sudan, South Sudan, the Sahel, the occupied Palestinian territory, Myanmar and Haiti still require substantial levels of humanitarian support.

UN agencies and partner organizations are working together to transform the way we do our business by strengthening humanitarian leadership, streamlining coordination mechanisms, improving accountability to affected people, building capacity for preparedness and response, and strengthening partnerships with a broad range of countries and organizations at the national, regional and global levels. We have called this our Transformative Agenda as we seek to make our response efforts faster, more strategic, flexible and inclusive.

The strategic response plans for 2014 set out in this document are based on a systematic and focused assessment and analysis of humanitarian needs to build a solid evidence base for comprehensive humanitarian action. In the coming months, we will seek further improvements including monitoring frameworks for each major crisis and revamped methods for determining funding requirements and tracking the use of resources. We will continue to seek ways to become more inclusive, accountable, inter-operable and adaptable to help the growing number of people in crisis, and to work with the full array of actors involved in humanitarian work including the private sector. Improving humanitarian action while keeping costs down is one of our objectives, for example the use of cash transfers complementing the physical delivery of goods and services, mobile phone and crowd-sourcing technology for better communication with disaster-affected people, and information technology to better map where the people in need are and what is being done to support them.

This document outlines strategic response plans and resource requirements to respond to humanitarian emergencies around the world in 2014. It represents the synthesis of the work of hundreds of organizations committed to life-saving humanitarian action across the world. There are links to the full response plans, and a Guide to Giving which explains how donors, including those from the private sector, can support the response plans.

I have seen girls and boys, women and men in desperate circumstances this year in the Central African Republic, Jordan and Lebanon, the typhoon-devastated parts of the Philippines, and many of the other countries I have visited. It is hard to put into words their despair, but also the dignity with which they endure the most painful and difficult circumstances. We count on your continued support as we work to save lives and support the millions of people caught in the midst of crisis across the world.

A father carries his infant
child through flooded streets in Haiti.
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PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID

AFGHANISTAN: 5M PEOPLE
US\$406M REQUIRED

CAR: 2M PEOPLE
US\$247M REQUIRED

DRC: 4.77M PEOPLE
US\$832M REQUIRED

HAITI: 396,000 PEOPLE
US\$169M REQUIRED

oPt: 1.9M PEOPLE
US\$390M REQUIRED

MYANMAR
502,000 PEOPLE

PHILIPPINES: 3M PEOPLE
US\$791M REQUIRED

SOUTH SUDAN: 3.1M PEOPLE
US\$1.10B REQUIRED

SOMALIA: 2M PEOPLE
US\$928M REQUIRED

SUDAN: 5.9M PEOPLE
US\$995M REQUIRED

SYRIA SHARP: 9.3M PEOPLE
US\$2.28B REQUIRED

SYRIA RRP: 6.8M PEOPLE
US\$4.26B REQUIRED

YEMEN: 7.6M PEOPLE
US\$591M REQUIRED

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FOR 2014

Around the world, tens of millions of people are affected by crises and need humanitarian aid. Governments and other national and local responders carry the major burden in helping their people in need. Inevitably, in the most intense and large-scale crises, their response leaves some gaps; and the multilateral humanitarian system is founded on the principle of helping to meet those urgent needs that exceed the capacity of those with primary responsibility.

Resources for humanitarian action are unfortunately not guaranteed; in lieu of longer-term predictable funding, they mostly must be raised every year, crisis by crisis. To stimulate this, each of these plans specifies and justifies the resources necessary to help the people whom they target. Contributions are needed from all sectors—governments, private organizations, and individuals. A ‘guide to giving’ at the back of this publication shows how. The combined requirements of these plans—some \$13 billion as of writing—are formidable, but attainable. Compared to the combined population of the wealthier countries in the world, it equates to a few dollars per capita, to give people in desperate need the full range of help they need.

The largest part of humanitarian action, year in and year out, is in response to protracted, usually conflict-based crises. We do not know what new disasters will strike in 2014, but we already know that millions of people in conflict-affected areas will need help.

Conflict and civil unrest result in physical harm, cut people off from essential services, impair livelihoods, cause deprivation, result in the spread of disease, displace people from their homes and assets, and drain them of their ability to cope. Comprehensive humanitarian aid provides essential life-saving support and also helps people build their resilience to the protracted crises that confront them.

Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda struck the Philippines on 8 November. Millions were made homeless and otherwise affected; the relief, early recovery and rehabilitation will take years. Preparedness and response capacity to deal with storms of this magnitude are now a greater concern for governments and humanitarian actors than ever before.

These strategic response plans presented on the eve of 2014, and those to follow, are the result of structured assessment and analysis of needs. The detailed operational plans and budgets show how the strategies will be turned into action. Prioritization is sharper. Accountability and real-time management will benefit from systematic monitoring and reporting on achievements versus targets. Some of the strategic response plans are taking a multi-year view. Some humanitarian country teams are also timing their assessments and planning to capitalize on local seasonal considerations, like harvests that yield crucial new food security data (as with the Sahel countries for 2014); those strategic response plans are to be completed in the coming months.

Each of the strategic response plans completed to date is summarized in the second section of this document, with links to the whole documents and other on-line information. The new strategic response plan format, combined with the humanitarian needs overviews, replaces the former ‘consolidated appeal’ publications, drawing on the best of old and new methods.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE

ASSESSMENT
(Humanitarian Needs Overviews)

**MONITORING
& REVIEW**

PLANNING
(Strategic Response Plans)

IMPLEMENTATION

**RESOURCE
MOBILIZATION**

6

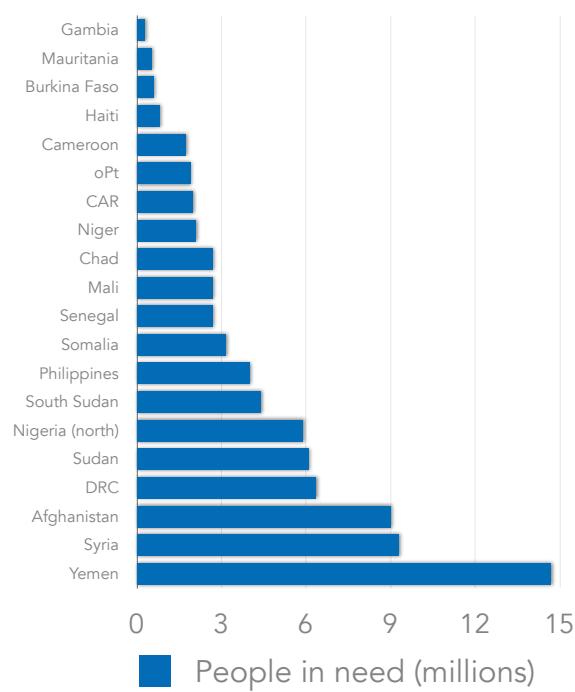
In more than twenty countries with protracted humanitarian situations, the coordinated responses for 2014 have now been planned in line with the innovative concept of the programme cycle. This is the simple but strong idea that, to be effective, strategic and accountable, humanitarian action must start with the assessment and analysis of needs, to be sure that we know the humanitarian needs that we must address and the priorities among them. A collective response plan should then be made, in which an overall humanitarian strategy and objectives set the parameters for more detailed operational planning and budgeting. Resource mobilization should adhere to the priorities and division of labour embodied in the plan, and monitoring and review should measure the extent to which humanitarian actions are achieving the plan's objectives. For protracted crises, real-time monitoring turns into assessment and analysis for the next planning period. The IASC has adopted this concept and made it a reality for 2014. 'Humanitarian Needs Overviews' (see next page) have synthesized and analyzed assessments; the 'Strategic Response Plans' set the objectives, strategies and resource requirements to address the needs; resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring and review will follow. See page 13 for more on how the consolidated appeal process is modified with the programme cycle approach.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEWS

In line with the Transformative Agenda's call for a stronger basis on which to develop strategic and prioritised humanitarian response, humanitarian needs overviews (HNOs) have been produced in 21 countries and for one region for 2014. The HNO is a joint multi-sectoral analysis and prioritisation of needs at a national level. Its purpose is to support humanitarian partners in developing a shared understanding of the evolution and impact of a crisis; to ensure that credible evidence and a joint analysis of needs underpins an effective and prioritised humanitarian response; and to reliably identify priority needs, vulnerable groups and most-affected areas.

The HNO processes covered in this publication identify around 81 million people in humanitarian need around the world.

81 MILLION PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN AID IN COUNTRIES WITH STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLANS



The priority needs seen most consistently in HNOs are related to displacement, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. The main factors driving these priority needs are multi-hazard environments characterized by insecurity, disasters associated with natural hazards, climatic variation and environmental degradation, extreme chronic poverty and political instability. Sex- and age-disaggregated data have been essential in appreciating the differential needs of women, men, girls and boys.

At the end of 2012, 45 million¹ people were in situations of displacement. Displacement has been identified

in all HNOs as one of the most important drivers of humanitarian need across all sectors. Food insecurity remains a predominant problem in the protracted humanitarian contexts covered by HNOs: while developing regions have made significant progress in reducing hunger, one in eight people globally suffers from chronic hunger.² Millions of people struggle with food availability, access and utilization. While the number of under-nourished people has fallen globally by 17% since 1990³ it remains an alarming feature in every context analyzed by HNOs. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence.⁴ Protection is also a key, cross-sectoral theme for both complex emergencies and disasters associated with natural hazards. Most of the HNOs list protection and related challenges as a priority.

Eroded resilience and increased vulnerability is another prominent theme described across HNOs. Many millions find themselves in situations of stress where a localised disaster or a slight deterioration of living conditions can have devastating and long-lasting effects. While such populations might not require immediate life-saving assistance, they remain at high risk, often unable to stabilize their situation by their own means.

About the HNO process

The development of a HNO is a milestone in the continuous cycle of assessment, analysis, planning and monitoring led by the Humanitarian Coordinator in country with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in which the UN, NGOs, and other humanitarian stakeholders participate. The HNO is used to shape the strategic response plan and to identify information gaps. The HNO is a more rigorous and transparent approach to identifying and prioritising inter-sectoral humanitarian needs. It is the main outcome of a coordinated assessment approach in protracted humanitarian situations.

The HNO is designed to identify priority needs through a structured and transparent process of inter-sectoral analysis. It is the responsibility of all humanitarian actors to contribute to the definition of priority needs through the sharing of assessment data, identification and tracking of emergency indicators, and participation in joint analysis and prioritisation exercises.

In addition to the narrative analysis of needs, many of the current HNOs feature the use of a prioritisation tool. A review of best practices in various countries has demonstrated that the use of a humanitarian-indicator-based severity ranking tool (typically a spreadsheet) contributes greatly to the quality of needs analysis. The prioritisation tool is used to consolidate information on and classify the severity of humanitarian needs sec-

2 FAO, The state of Food Insecurity in the World 2013

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

A close-up photograph of a woman's face in profile, looking towards the right. She has dark skin and is wearing a yellow headscarf. In her arms, she is holding a baby wrapped in a red and white patterned cloth. The background is blurred.

torally and geographically. The prioritisation tool and its outputs (heat maps, cartographics) serve to help rank the severity of needs and also to enforce the harmonisation of disparate data sources so a better cross-sectoral view can be achieved.

Addressing information gaps

Humanitarian actors rarely if ever have a complete picture of the humanitarian needs, especially in complex emergencies. The HNO process helps humanitarian actors to identify gaps in knowledge about a situation. These information gaps may be geographic or sectoral. The gaps are mapped and a needs assessment work plan to address these in the coming year is produced, for which the HC and HCT are responsible.

In the run-up to 2014, the process of developing HNOs has indeed led many country operations to agree that the evidence base for humanitarian operations has to be strengthened—the information gaps were large. Accordingly several HNOs highlighted the need for more systematic assessment planning in 2014.

August 2013, Unity State, South Sudan: Mother Halima (30) has high hopes for her newborn son Isiam. "I want him to become a teacher" she says. Most of all, Halima wants to go home. "We all want our children to be teachers and doctors back in South Kordofan." © OCHA

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLANS

Driven by the Syria crisis, the number of people worldwide who need humanitarian aid is higher than ever. Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda in the Philippines has added 4 million people in need. In most protracted crises, needs remain high, and in a few—principally Syria and the Central African Republic—the needs have risen steeply. However, some protracted crises have slightly eased. In Somalia for example, the humanitarian country team now estimates the number of people who need life-saving and resilience-building humanitarian aid at 3.2 million, down from 3.8 million estimated a year ago. In South Sudan, the number of people in need has declined very slightly from 4.6 million people a year ago to 4.4 million people now.

The most dramatically changing crises are Syria, Central African Republic and the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda in the Philippines. The Syria crisis continues to deepen, with more people in need inside Syria and more leaving the country as refugees. Aid agencies in Syria continue to find more means to deliver aid across conflict lines and despite security challenges; aid to refugees and affected host communities continues to be scaled up in the neighbouring countries. The situation in the Central African Republic dramatically deteriorated earlier in 2013 with the destabilization of the former regime from December 2012 until its overthrow by the rebel Seleka coalition in March 2013. Since then, the country has moved from a protracted crisis characterized by chronic under-development and localized emergency situations into an acute and complex emergency affecting the entire population and territory, characterized by protection concerns. In the Philippines, the Government's response to the massive typhoon of November 8 has been supported by the international community and the UN. The Government judges that the relief and critical early recovery phase could last through 2014, with full recovery and reconstruction taking three to five years. It has invited international humanitarian actors through the Government-led cluster system to provide specific and major parts of the relief and early recovery effort. These parts constitute the new Philippines Typhoon Strategic Response Plan.

In each strategic response plan, the humanitarian country team has agreed measurable indicators with targets. This is then echoed at the cluster level: each cluster/sector response plan sets objectives that connect to strategic objectives, and lists the specific actions

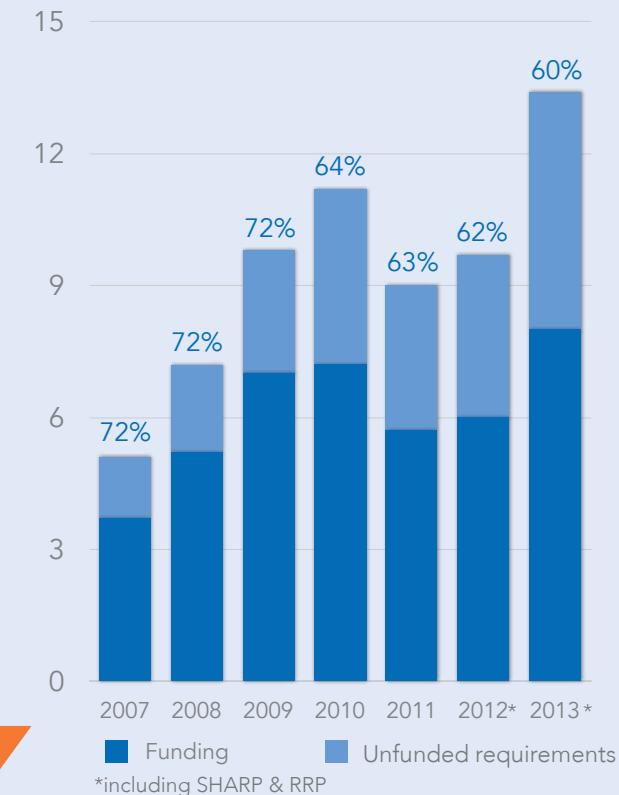
which will help achieve those objectives. In addition, the top-priority actions are clearly indicated. The result is clearer prioritization: in more cases than before, approximately half or less of the planned actions are designated as top-priority, giving clearer guide to donors and implementers as to what must be done first. The objectives and indicators are the foundation of the monitoring framework for each crisis response: they state what the humanitarian actors intend to do and the intended effects for people in need, so that these can be measured in real time (with corrective action if necessary).

Several countries have huge numbers of people in need, and commensurately large numbers of people to whom the strategic response plans aim to deliver aid. The Syria Humanitarian aid Response Plan (SHARP) for 2014 estimates that 9.3 million people inside Syria need aid; in Yemen, 14.7 million people; in Afghanistan 9 million; in Sudan 6.1 million and in South Sudan 4.4 million. The strategic response plans target subsets of the overall people in need, according to gaps in the national response, the collective capacity of the participating organizations, and strategic decisions about which needs must be met immediately and which are secondary.

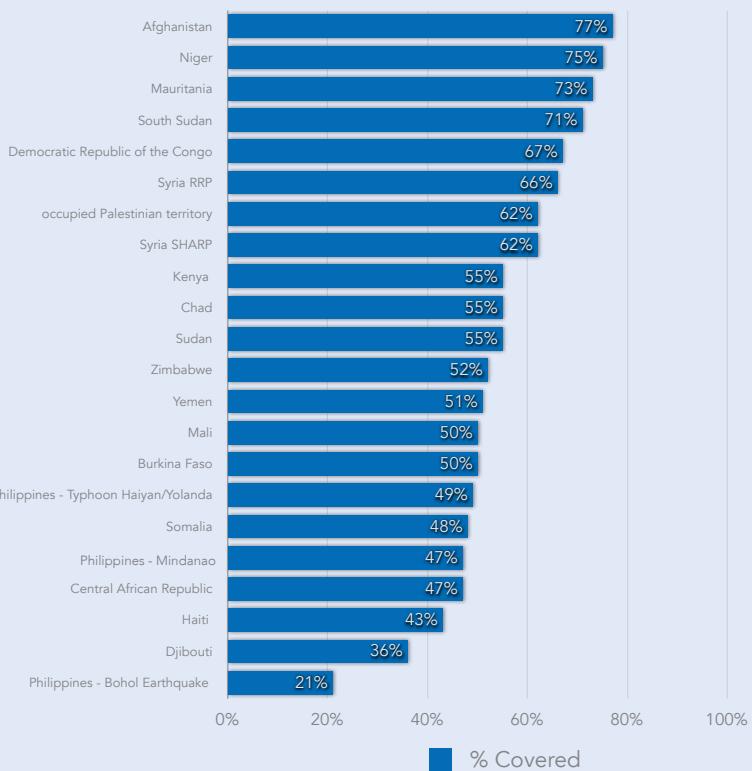
The set of strategic response plans and their combined funding requirements presented at this launch for 2014 are by design partial. Several humanitarian country teams have decided to do their needs analyses and response plans on a different schedule, to better fit local conditions and seasons (for example, the timing of harvests, which yield key food security data which the needs analysis and response plan have to take into account). The combined requirements in this document are therefore a partial snapshot; other plans will be added in the coming months, and the requirements in any plan may be revised at any time as needs and response capacity dictate. (The strategic response plans expected over the next few months are the Sahel comprising Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, The Gambia, Senegal and Nigeria; Myanmar; and possibly Djibouti.)

The second section of this document summarizes each strategic response plan completed so far, with links to the full plans and related on-line information.

CONSOLIDATED AND FLASH APPEAL FUNDING, UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS, AND % COVERED, 2007-2013

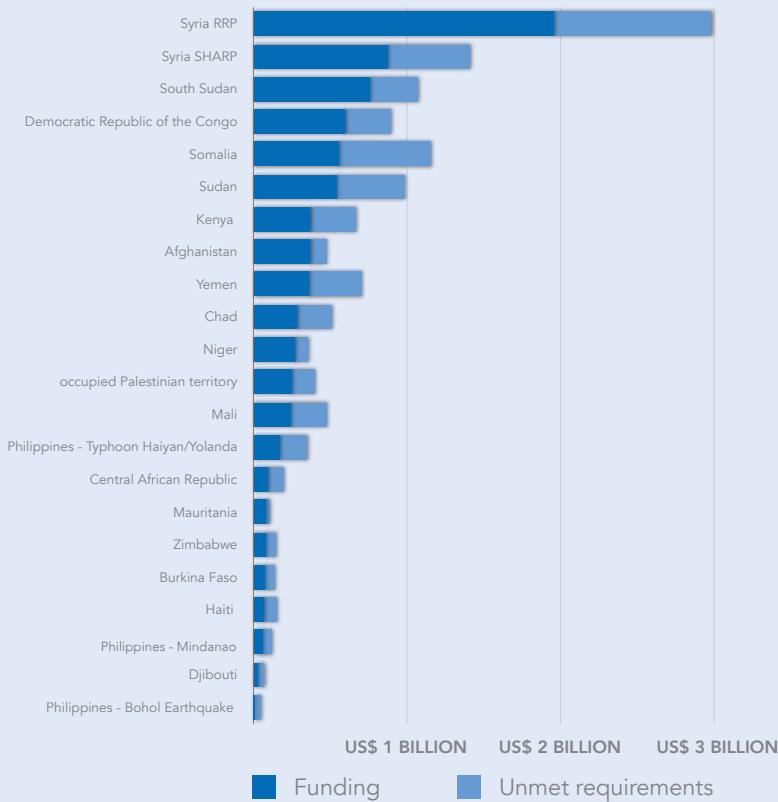


PERCENT OF REQUIREMENTS FUNDED PER APPEAL OR PLAN IN 2013

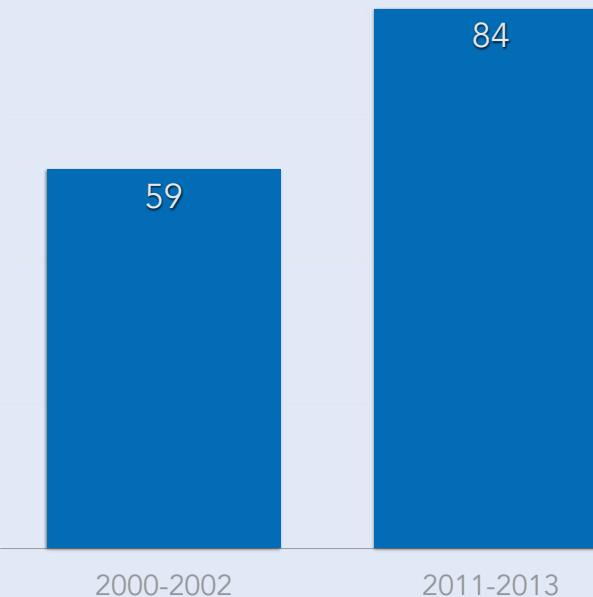


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FUNDING PER APPEAL OR PLAN IN 2013



NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO CONSOLIDATED AND FLASH APPEALS



HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2013

Funding results in 2013 to date has had both positive and negative aspects. Global humanitarian funding in 2013 is reported as \$13.6 billion, higher than any year except 2010. Funding for consolidated and flash appeals (and their equivalents) reached an unprecedented \$8 billion, exceeding the previous high of \$7.2 billion in 2010. Yet funding with respect to requirements, as expressed in coordinated plans and appeals, is only 60%, consistent with the previous two years (62% in 2012 and 63% in 2011). The extraordinary requirements of the Syria crisis, and persistent high requirements in many other protracted crises, have generated greater resources but not enough to keep pace with growing needs. Even allowing for the approximate nature of estimating resource requirements in a large-scale humanitarian response with hundreds of actors, there is clearly a widening resource gap. More people in need are not getting all the help they require.

Discrepancies in funding among crises are evident in 2013, in absolute terms and in proportion to requirements. The appeals and plans for Djibouti, Haiti, Central African Republic, the Philippines, and Somalia are all under 50% funded. Those for South Sudan, Mauritania, Niger, and Afghanistan are all over 70%.

On the positive side, in recent years, many more Member States are directing humanitarian contributions to actions in multi-lateral appeals—increasing by 42% since 2000.

Some governments are increasing their international humanitarian funding significantly. In 2013, Kuwait's reported international humanitarian contributions have moved it from the position of twenty-ninth largest governmental donor in 2012 to tenth largest this year. Saudi Arabia advanced from eighteenth to fifteenth, and the United Arab Emirates from twenty-fourth to

US\$ 13.4 BILLION REQUIRED

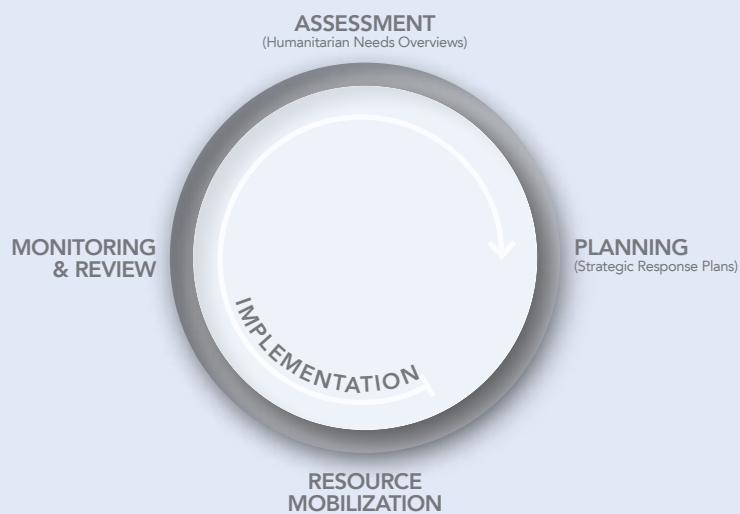


60%
FUNDDED

US\$ 8.0 BILLION FUNDED

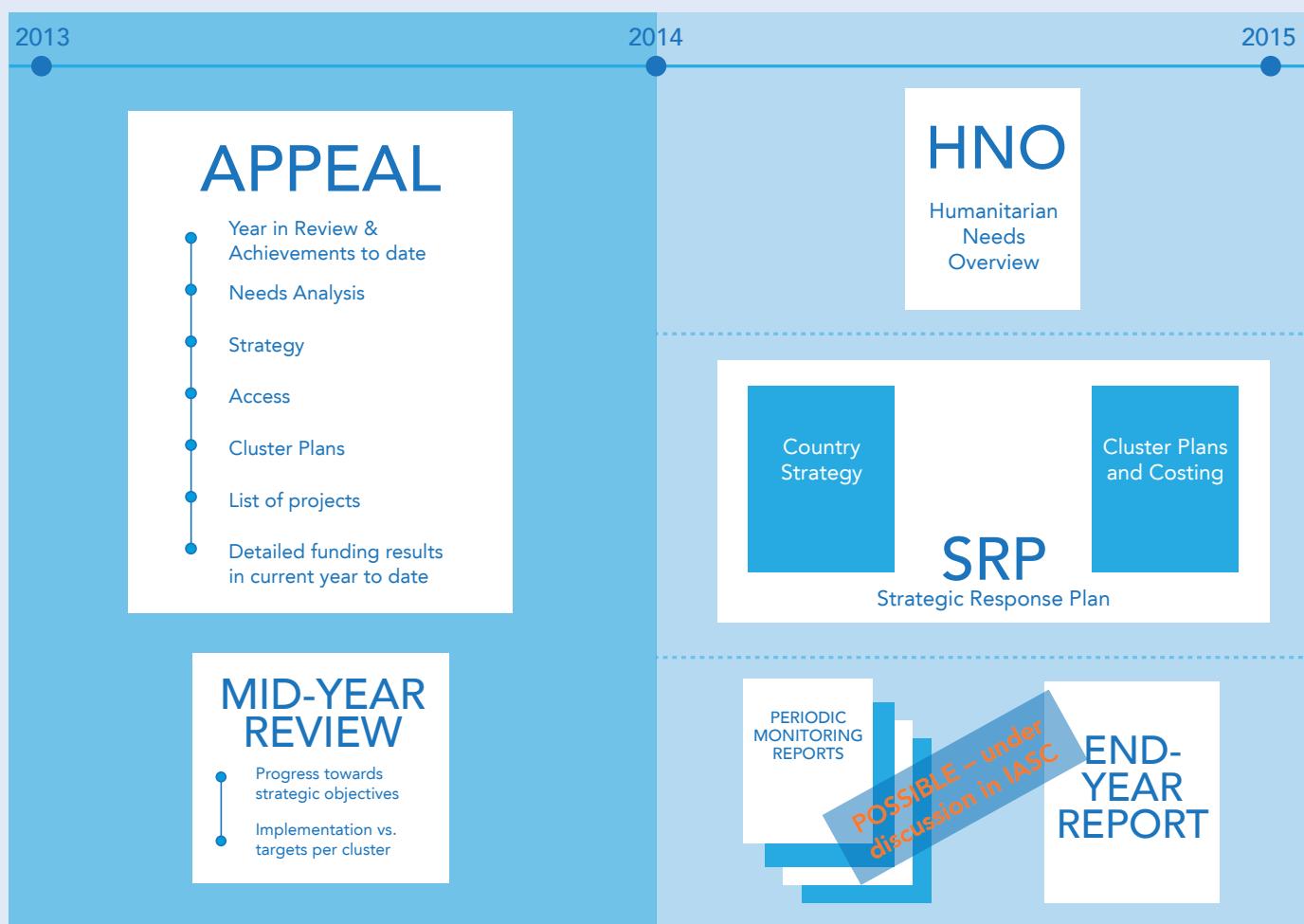
nineteenth. Also noteworthy is Japan's 47% increase in reported contributions, from \$658 million in 2012 to \$966 million in 2013 to date. The European Commission's humanitarian funding increased from \$1.65 billion to \$2.12 billion (28%).

Private donations for international humanitarian action have partially recovered from a dip in 2012. At least \$384 million has been recorded in 2013 (with some hundreds of millions more still being recorded for the Philippines typhoon). In 2012 reported private donations were \$172 million (perhaps due to economic conditions in many countries plus the absence of an attention-getting new crisis), after peaks of \$1.1 billion in 2011 and \$1.8 billion in 2010. (These data on private donations are incomplete, since there are so many donors and recipient organizations, plus remittances and other unofficial transfers; but the trends that the reported data show are probably real.)



12

PROGRAMME CYCLE PRODUCTS — OLD AND NEW



THE MODIFIED CONSOLIDATED APPEAL PROCESS

This set of strategic response plans shows some changes in the consolidated appeal process. For the past few years, the multilateral humanitarian system has been increasingly applying the concept of the programme cycle for humanitarian action—the idea that assessing and analyzing needs must come first; plans must address assessed needs; resource mobilization should follow the plan; and monitoring should measure the implementation and intended impact of the plan. (It is a ‘cycle’ in protracted crises because monitoring leads naturally to re-assessing needs for the next planning period.) The concept of the programme cycle is now a pillar of the Transformative Agenda.

The appeal documents in recent years have encompassed monitoring and reporting on the year to date, needs analysis, strategic plan, and detailed cluster plans with specific output targets and budgets—essentially the whole programme cycle. The CAP—both as a process and document—became too heavy in the attempt to encompass all the programme cycle elements.

- Now, instead of one overweight CAP document trying to present all elements of the programme cycle, for 2014 the key elements appear in a series of documents produced in sequence: humanitarian needs overview; strategic response plan (comprising the country strategy plus cluster plans); and periodic monitoring bulletins reporting on basic delivery and outputs compared to targets. Discussions are ongoing about the possible production of end-of-year reports on achievements versus objectives.
- The country strategy sets the strategic objectives and explains how the humanitarian community will work to achieve these objectives. The cluster plans are prepared after the country strategy, specifying what the cluster will do to contribute to the achievement of strategic objectives, and sets out the cluster’s actions, targets and budgets. The “Strategic Response Plan” publication will comprise the country strategy and cluster plans.

The strategic response plan will replace the usual annual CAP publication. The reason for the name change, plus the re-focus of the underlying substance, is that “consolidated appeal” no longer describes the main purpose that the IASC wants this process and

product to serve. The name “appeal” may have given practitioners in humanitarian country teams and clusters the wrong impression of what the process was intended to be.

Nearly all countries that produced consolidated appeals (or their equivalents) for 2013 will produce a humanitarian needs overview and strategic response plan for 2014.

Some frequently-asked questions on the modified consolidated appeal process:

Each consolidated appeal in 2013 already contained a strategic plan. How are the 2014 strategic plans different? Several of the 2013 CAPs have good strategies. However, many could be better at showing how the priority challenges will be addressed and setting clear boundaries on humanitarian action in situations of general deprivation and poverty-related need.

What are the quality standards of a good humanitarian strategy? Humanitarian country teams have aimed to achieve these qualities in their strategic response plans:

- They should be **governed by the humanitarian needs overview**. Their priority actions should address the humanitarian needs overview’s priority needs, and their boundaries and target population should be within (and usually more selective than) the scope of needs reliably identified in the humanitarian needs overviews.
- They should be **results-based**—committing themselves explicitly to improvements in the conditions of people in need, not just enumerating the humanitarian actions to be collectively implemented.
- Their objectives, taken together with the indicators, should be ‘**SMART**’ (specific – measurable – attainable – relevant – time-bound).
- They should have clear **boundaries**. Many protracted crises happen in situations of general poverty and deprivation. In such contexts, humanitarian need can be detected almost anywhere. The strategy must draw the line so as to be clear about which needs it will address.
- They should be **prioritized**. There are almost always more necessary or desirable actions to be

done than capacity and resources allow, and it is permissible to plan to address as many as possible, up to full capacity—i.e. drawing the boundaries as wide as implementation capacity allows. However, this has to be accompanied by prioritization within those boundaries. The humanitarian imperative demands that the humanitarian community identify and address the top-priority needs first.

Why split the CAP into parts and multiple publications? Isn't that more work? It should be better-quality work with the same effort, spread out over a more feasible timeline. It allows quality control—getting each stage right before moving on to the next, which depends on it. Also, it tends to ensure the proper sequencing: needs analysis should govern the strategy; the strategy should govern the detailed cluster plans, budgets and projects. Too often in practice, the detailed cluster planning and budgeting has preceded the strategy or even the needs analysis. That has to change.

What about the other changes to the process and documents being discussed? Country teams have the option of setting out a multi-year strategic response plan. Usually, this will mean a multi-year goal with one-year objectives or phased annual objectives, but detailed planning and budgeting only for one year at a time. (This may change in the future—there may be scope for multi-year programming and budgeting if multi-year funding sources become more available.)

How will the strategic plans be monitored? Monitoring guidance for 2014 will be available towards the end of 2013. As collective cluster implementation reporting is already taking place in most countries, the guidance and roll-out will emphasize the strategic-level monitoring and how managers and coordinators should use it for real-time coordination and course corrections.

This means that during 2014, the strategic response plan mid-year reviews will become one of a few periodic monitoring reports. There may be an annual end-year report on progress towards the strategic objectives, starting in 2014 regarding the 2013 plan.

The current changes are the next stage of evolution for the consolidated appeal process, and better connect it to the other inter-dependent processes. The intention is that the final products will be more useful to humanitarian leaders and implementers, affected country governments, donors, and other stakeholders. The programme cycle process and new products for 2014 fulfill the spirit and letter of the UN General Assembly's instruction that humanitarian planning and fundraising be coherent and consolidated into one inter-agency presentation.

September 2013, Katanga, DRC: The sun rises over Tanganyika Lake on the far eastern edge of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The lake is tainted with cholera, but for many families it is the only source of water. © OCHA/Gemma Cortes

COUNTRY OVERVIEWS





AFGHANISTAN

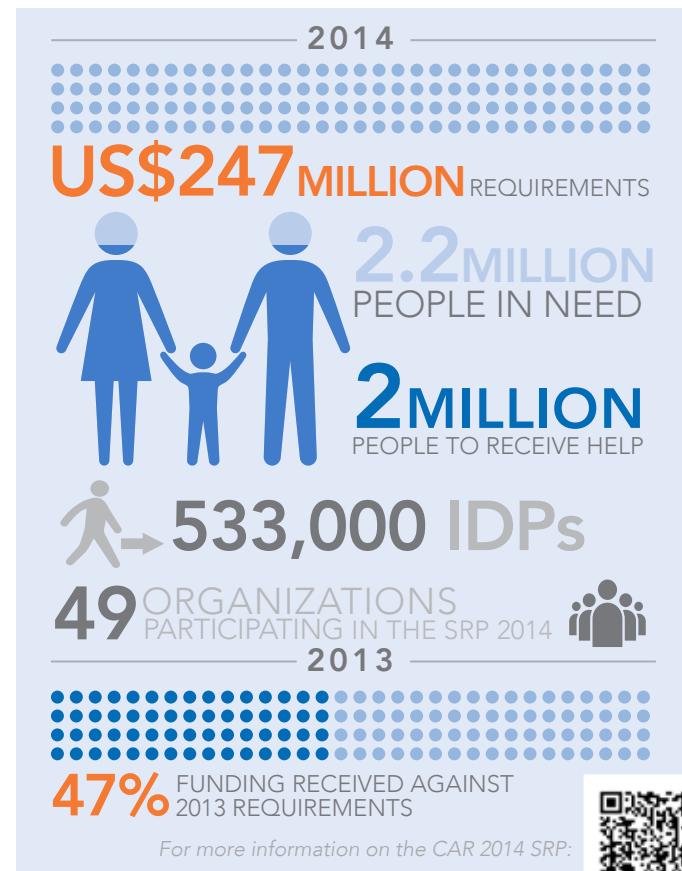
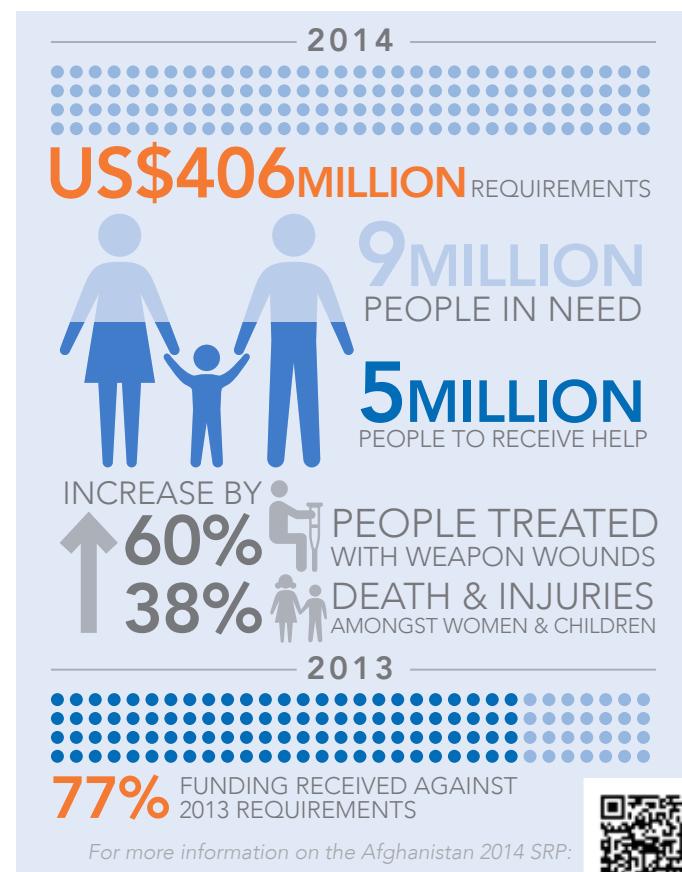
Afghanistan is undergoing a security, political and economic transition impacting the humanitarian situation in predominantly negative ways. The armed conflict is growing in intensity and geographical scope, with a rising number of civilians being wounded and killed. The Humanitarian Country Team anticipates a steady, albeit not dramatic, deterioration in the situation in 2014. Scope for safe implementation of humanitarian programmes is likely to remain limited due to increased violence against humanitarian workers and expansion of the conflict. An increase in war injuries is the most disastrous aspect of this conflict: the number of people treated for weapon wounds rose by 60% in 2013. Deaths and injuries among women and children increased by 38%. The need for trauma care far exceeds existing capacity and there are large gaps in health care and other basic service provision. Afghanistan faces other very real challenges in 2014 including weak economic growth, reduction in external development assistance, a fragile agricultural sector providing about 25% of GDP, a widening fiscal gap between expense and revenue, and a labour market that needs to accommodate an annual influx of 500,000 new entrants. The reduction in total funding requested represents a sharp focus on acute need, rather than a reduction in overall response.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The situation in the Central African Republic has deteriorated dramatically in 2013 since the overthrow of President Bozizé by the Seleka rebel coalition in March and the attack on Bangui by anti-Balaka militias in December. The fighting between the two groups and their widespread attacks on civilians has had appalling human rights and humanitarian consequences. The Lord's Resistance Army also continues its activities in the south-east of the country. The total population in need of assistance is 2.2 million, including 533,000 IDPs (108,000 in Bangui). The new transitional government has failed to restore security and public services. The crisis is likely to continue in 2014 and may even worsen further as a result of heightened inter-communal tensions despite efforts of peacekeepers and French troops to halt the violence. The plan targets two million people, mainly in ten priority prefectures. The aim is to provide integrated life-saving assistance particularly to displaced people and their host communities, to reinforce the protection of civilians, to rebuild affected communities' resilience and to promote reconciliation. Long under-funded, the humanitarian response in the CAR now requires urgent scale-up to respond to the vastly increased needs, for which enhanced donor support is required.





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has a population of 78 million people, of whom an estimated 6.3 million have humanitarian needs in at least one sector. The current response plan is four strategic objectives targeting 4.7 million people and linked to four dimensions of crisis: armed conflict, nutrition crises, epidemics and natural disasters. Tailored, sectoral objectives and actions aim to reinforce protection, improve access to food, water, basic goods and services, and reduce morbidity and mortality caused by malnutrition and epidemics.

Actions in the strategic plan are designed to improve access to water and hygiene, promote education, combat the food crisis and malnutrition and increase means of subsistence. Resilience is emphasized as a cross-cutting priority, along with protection, gender, HIV and the environment. The strategy encourages a multi-sectoral and holistic approach. It takes a broad view of the needs of crisis-affected communities by looking beyond their status as either displaced people or returnees and it factors accountability to affected populations into the equation. The plan aims to save lives wherever there is an urgent need to do so, even where costs are high in zones of limited access.



HAITI

Haiti cannot afford to become a forgotten crisis. Important progress has been made in recent years but the country is still one of the most exposed to risk from disaster and climate change. Multiple disasters combined with high unemployment, increased inequality and poor access to basic social services have prolonged the vulnerability of an estimated three million Haitians to displacement, food insecurity and fragile living conditions. Haiti suffers the world's largest cholera epidemic, which has affected over 600,000 people and killed 8,000. The humanitarian community estimates that 817,000 people in 35 of Haiti's 140 communes require humanitarian aid. Against this backdrop, the Haiti Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) 2014 aims to respond to and minimise critical humanitarian needs of displaced populations, and people affected by cholera, food insecurity and malnutrition. It also seeks to strengthen national capacity to coordinate and respond to humanitarian needs in case of crisis. The HAP does not include all humanitarian sectors or clusters of intervention and focuses primarily on the most critical and life-saving needs.

2014

US\$832 MILLION REQUIREMENTS



200 ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PLAN 2014



2013

67% FUNDING RECEIVED AGAINST 2013 REQUIREMENTS



For more information on the DRC 2014 Plan de Réponse

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2014

US\$169 MILLION REQUIREMENTS



55 ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE HAP 2014



2013

43% FUNDING RECEIVED AGAINST 2013 REQUIREMENTS



For more information on the Haiti 2014 HAP



MYANMAR

Since 2011, the Government of Myanmar has made rapid progress on its reform agenda, particularly in the areas of democratization and peace-building. Nonetheless, years of conflict and unresolved inter-communal differences continue to cause internal displacement, migration, protection and security challenges. Alongside significant development investment, humanitarian aid is needed for conflict-affected communities who have little or no access to livelihoods and essential services. The Myanmar Humanitarian Strategy focuses on two conflict-affected states, Rakhine and Kachin, where critical humanitarian needs remain. The strategy contains a commitment to support preparedness for natural disasters as well as conflict-related contingencies, and to respond where needed. The strategy has four objectives: responding to immediate needs, improving access to basic services and livelihoods, strengthening the protection environment for individuals at risk in Rakhine and Kachin, and enhancing response capacity to meet basic humanitarian needs of people affected by man-made or natural disasters. Beyond the priority sector response plans, the strategy stresses partners' commitment to joint advocacy, communication with affected people, conflict sensitivity/do no harm, durable solutions and early recovery. (Myanmar's humanitarian strategic response plan will be completed in the coming weeks.)

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (oPt)

The lack of progress in the peace process, the compound effect of policies linked to the prolonged occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, recurrent hostilities and internal Palestinian political divisions continue to result in humanitarian needs and fuel a protracted protection crisis which is shored up by a lack of respect for international law. Palestinians in the oPt face serious protection threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and access to livelihoods, and lack of accountability and effective remedy. In 2014 about half the population in the oPt is likely to be affected. Fundamental humanitarian needs include restricted access to basic services, rising food insecurity and declining resilience, threats to physical protection, and forced displacement. The humanitarian situation in Gaza further declined at the end of 2013 as a result of the energy crisis and looks set to continue to deteriorate in 2014. The goals of humanitarian aid in 2014 are to stabilize or improve access to basic services and livelihoods for the most vulnerable Palestinians and mitigate the protection and other concerns that exacerbate humanitarian needs. Given that needs change little from one year to another, the three-year strategy (2014-2016) primarily focuses on the Gaza Strip, Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem.





SOMALIA

The drivers of the protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia remain cyclical droughts and floods, poverty, political instability, conflict, and inadequate and for many unaffordable basic social services. Despite relatively good Gu rains in most of the country from March to June 2013, erratic Deyr rains (October to December) and floods in Middle Shabelle region could lead to below-average harvests in traditionally crop-producing areas, which could reduce the overall cereal harvest in southern Somalia to below average. In addition, there has been no significant reduction in political strife, conflict, displacement and poverty. Most people do not have access to basic social services. Thousands of returning IDPs and Somali refugees require urgent humanitarian aid. In 2013, a three-year CAP strategy was developed by the humanitarian community to address the protracted crisis in Somalia. Taking access, capacity, accountability and risk management into consideration, the focus in 2014 will be on reducing food insecurity with a view to preventing the recurrence of famine in any region of Somalia and reducing and stabilizing malnutrition and mortality rates to below emergency threshold levels. The resilience component of the strategy will also seek to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable Somalis to withstand shocks through provision of basic services, productive safety nets and livelihood support.



SOUTH SUDAN

Although the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has stabilized on several fronts, needs remain high—driven primarily by violence and displacement, persistent food insecurity and chronic poverty. National capacity to deliver basic services is low, with aid agencies the main providers of health care, clean water, livelihoods support and other services in many parts of the country. While needs are expected to remain high in 2014-2016 in some areas such as food insecurity, there are opportunities for innovative and more targeted approaches to break recurring cycles of hardship. The strategy for 2014-2016 has three objectives: responding to immediate needs; enhancing communities' resilience against shocks and stresses; and building national capacity to deliver basic services. Alongside core programmes to save lives and ease suffering, partners are increasingly integrating actions to reduce the risk of natural disasters, strengthen and diversify livelihoods, and address the long-term needs of vulnerable groups, including refugees and children. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of delivering aid in partnership with line ministries and national NGOs, to ensure humanitarian relief has a long-term positive impact. The strategy spans three years, to better address deep-rooted challenges and measure the impact of relief actions.





SUDAN

Substantial life-saving humanitarian action will continue to be required in Sudan in 2014. Overall, 6.1 million people, an increase of 37% over 2013, need humanitarian aid as a result of continued conflict, displacement, food insecurity, adverse weather and extreme vulnerability. The humanitarian response in 2014 targets 5.9 million of those people in need and revolves around four strategic objectives: 1) saving lives; 2) protection; 3) resilience; and 4) durable solutions. These objectives encompass life-saving emergency relief to reduce morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and to improve well-being; more effective protection against violence and exploitation for populations at risk; support for the efforts of households and communities to cope with short-term shocks and stresses, and humanitarian support for durable solutions for displaced people and refugees where conditions permit. The precise nature of assistance will vary according to the strategic needs of each beneficiary group but may include any combination of life-saving, protection, resilience or durable solutions requirements that apply. The breakdown of targeted people per strategic objective is: 4.7 million people for life-saving assistance, 3.9 million for protection, 4.7 million for resilience and 1.8 million for durable solutions.

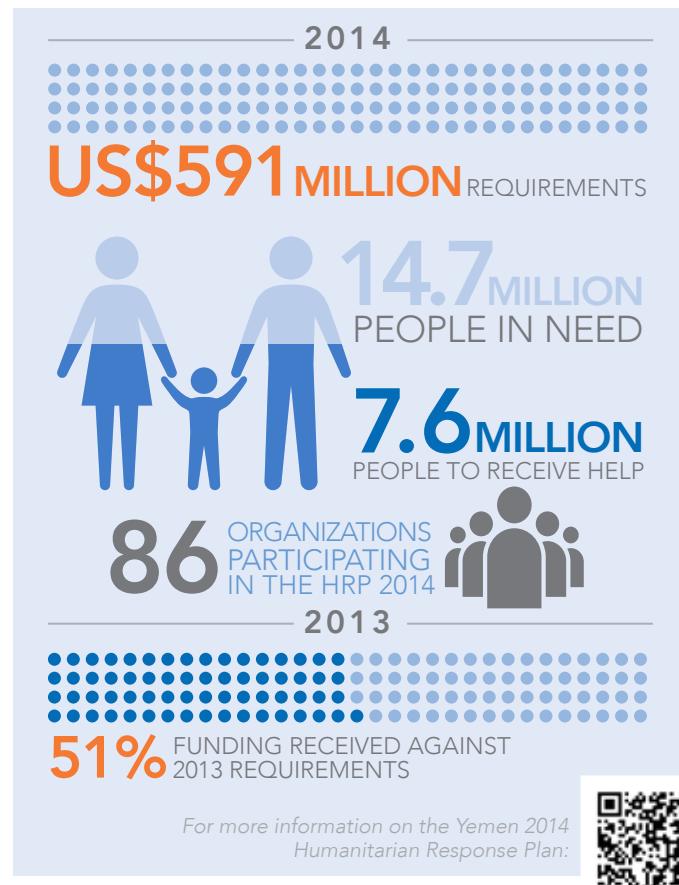
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YEMEN

In Yemen, more than half the population needs some form of humanitarian aid. The collapse of basic services in 2011-12, endemic food insecurity, destroyed or damaged livelihoods and under-development, along with displacement resulting from conflict, have combined to plunge the country into a humanitarian emergency which may persist into 2015. Inflows of refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa and returning Yemeni migrants count among the vulnerable.

10.5 million people are food-insecure or severely food-insecure and 1,080,000 children under five suffer from acute or severe malnutrition. About half the population has no access to adequate water sources or sanitation facilities and a further 8.6 million have insufficient access to health services. An estimated 250,000 returnees need assistance to rebuild their lives while 240,000 refugees, mostly from Somalia, and tens of thousands of mainly Ethiopian migrants are stranded in the country. It is expected that the number of returning Yemeni migrants, estimated to be 360,000 people, will double in 2014. The weakness of rule-of-law institutions has been identified as a serious protection risk. The 2014-2015 humanitarian strategy prioritises life-saving interventions for the most vulnerable groups in Yemen, with a second strand of interventions designed to promote transition towards recovery.





1 February 2013; Burned-out and abandoned buildings in the streets of Al-Hassake city, Syria. The situation in Syria creating an unparalleled humanitarian crisis.
© WFP/Abeer Etefa



SYRIA CRISIS

As the conflict in Syria enters its fourth year the humanitarian situation is deteriorating. The increasing number of internally displaced people and refugees is generating greater needs across all sectors and straining the capacities of neighbouring countries, with profound regional consequences. In 2014 the SHARP-RRP¹ will address expanding humanitarian needs in Syria and neighbouring countries, in cooperation with the Syrian Government, Syrian counterparts and host governments in the region, to facilitate access to affected people and free and unhindered access for people seeking international protection. Protection space in refugee-hosting countries is expected to be preserved and countries beyond the region are urged to put in place mechanisms to allow refugees humanitarian access. The SHARP-RRP will pursue life-saving interventions. The strong protection dimension of the Syria component aims to build resilience and social cohesion. The regional component recognizes that refugees can be better protected with enhanced social cohesion and investment in local service delivery, infrastructure, economy and social support. Engagement of development agencies in the Syrian emergency reflects an understanding that longer-term, more comprehensive aid is required to achieve stability and build resilience.

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In 2014, the SHARP-RRP aims to assist over 16 million people in Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The Syria component (SHARP) plans to respond to 9.3 million people in need of critical humanitarian aid, while the regional component (RRP) responds to a projected 4.1 million refugees (and an aggregate total of 6.8 million people, including affected host communities) in critical need in neighbouring countries. The SHARP aims to provide 5.7 million people including 440,000 Palestine refugees with food assistance; 9.3 million with health support; 6.12 million IDPs and other affected people with household items and shelter including winterization support and cash assistance; 10 million people with access to safe water; 9.3 million with increased protection; 1 million with nutrition benefits; 3.9 million with educational support and 1 million with early recovery activities. The RRP aims to give 4.1 million Syrians access to asylum and safety; all newly arrived refugees will receive temporary emergency shelter on arrival in an asylum country; 3.1 million Syrian



refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and host communities overall will be given food assistance including cash or vouchers; 1.5 million Syrians will be assisted with primary health care services and 2.1 million will be immunized against polio; 1.2 million refugees will be provided with core relief items; 1,072,000 refugees inside and outside camps will have access to safe water and 700,000 Syrians will receive sanitation assistance; 749,000 girls and boys will be supported in attending formal education; 1,045,000 Syrians will benefit from livelihood opportunities and 817,000 host community members will benefit from community-support projects and services.

¹ Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan – Syria Regional Response Plan

For more information
on the Syria RRP 2014:



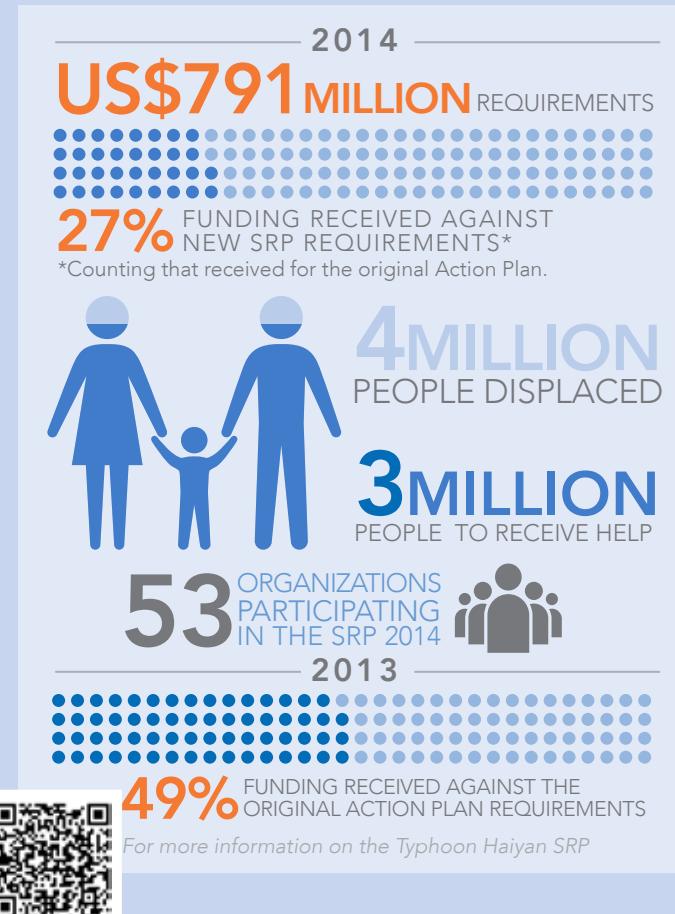
For more information
on the SHARP 2014:





PHILIPPINES TYPHOON HAIYAN

Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), the most powerful storm ever to make landfall, ripped across the central Philippines on November 8 destroying homes, displacing millions and disrupting livelihoods across six regions. Recovery efforts have quickly gained momentum, but the Government estimates that over 14 million people are affected, of whom 4 million are displaced. The Level Three response has been designed to complement strong national capacity and the resilience demonstrated by affected communities. The strategy envisions a phased approach to meet urgent humanitarian needs while strengthening foundations for a sound recovery. It focuses on five objectives: meeting immediate food and nutritional needs while stimulating food markets; emergency shelter for hundreds of thousands of homeless people; kick-starting livelihoods in urban and rural settings, especially in farms and fisheries; halting any worsening of mortality and morbidity by providing water, sanitation and health facilities; and restoring access to education and to community services promoting a protective environment. Up to three million people will be targeted for direct assistance, but nearly twice that number will benefit from improved access to health and protection. The strategy places special emphasis on finding durable solutions for displaced people living in settlements. Given the frequency of natural disasters in the Philippines it also prioritizes disaster risk reduction and resilience-building.



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SAHEL

BURKINA FASO CAMEROON CHAD GAMBIA MALI MAURITANIA NIGER NIGERIA SENEGAL



Millions of people in the Sahel region continue to suffer from food insecurity, malnutrition, violent conflict, epidemics and disasters associated with natural hazards. Poverty, population growth, weak coverage of basic services and high food and fuel prices are further exacerbating the situation. The resilience of affected households has been steadily eroded, leaving the most vulnerable to recurrent shocks and deteriorating food security conditions. It is estimated that up to 16 million people in the Sahel are suffering from food insecurity. Malnutrition rates remain at alarming levels. Millions of children are regularly affected by moderate and severe acute malnutrition. The number of malnourished children under five years old is still high, hovering at around 4.7 million. Insecurity, including in particular in Mali and north-east Nigeria, is affecting the entire region as it causes displacement, food insecurity and malnutrition. Internally displaced people, refugees and host populations are particularly at risk. Epidemics constitute a significant threat to the resilience, health and food security of vulnerable households: cholera, measles, malaria and meningitis, among others, frequently affect millions across the Sahel. Disasters associated with natural hazards such as drought, floods and animal pests have also been generating humanitarian needs every year. People living in flood plains and agro-pastoral communities have been particularly affected, leading to displacement and further erosion of coping mechanisms.

The strategic response plans for the countries in the region are being coordinated in a regional response plan. The plans are being developed now, on the basis of food security analyses following the recent harvests. The plans will be launched by February 2014.

Children pull and push a wheelbarrow with buckets of water up a hill at a camp for people displaced by the January 2010 Haiti earthquake.
© UN/MINUSTAH



GUIDE TO GIVING TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS IN THE STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLANS FOR 2014

Contributing to individual emergencies and strategic response plans

To access each country's humanitarian needs overview and strategic response plan, and donate directly towards these strategies, view the QR codes and links in the Country Overviews section of this publication. Each country's plan has links to on-line information on the participating organizations and their contacts for donations.

Donating through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

OCHA manages a worldwide emergency stand-by fund which saves lives by providing rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies, plus critical support for poorly funded, essential humanitarian response operations in protracted crises.

Find about more about the CERF and how to donate by clicking here:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

In-kind relief aid

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

Counting your contributions

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) which records all humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. It aims to give due credit and visibility to donors for their generosity, and also to show the running total of current funding and remaining resource gaps.

Please report your contributions to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>.

FTS' tables on line are updated daily. Please click here for real-time updates on funding to meet the requirements of the humanitarian strategic response plans for 2014, and remaining resource gaps:

[http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?
page=emerg-emergencies§ion=CE&year=2013](http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencies§ion=CE&year=2013).

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fts



NOTES

AN OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE 2014



52 MILLION
people to receive aid



12.9 BILLION
total funding requested



17 affected countries



568 aid organizations participating

CAP & Flash Appeal Trend
Funding requested and received in billion US\$

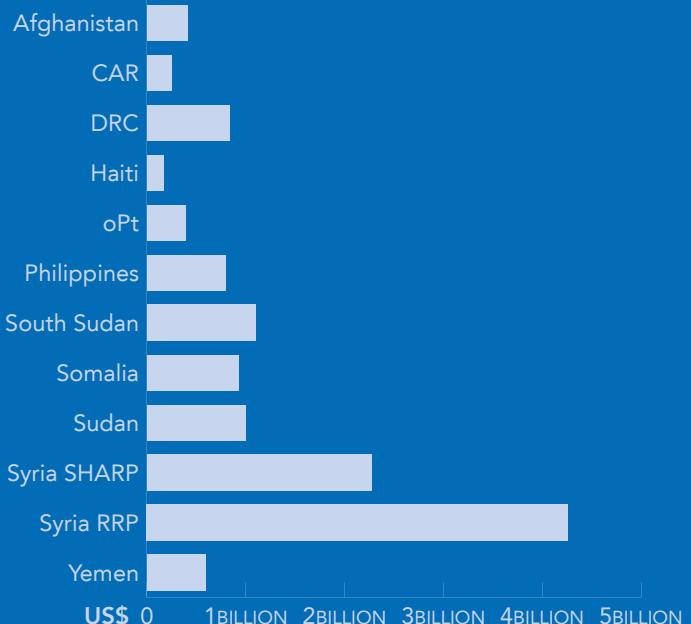


HOW MANY PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID

Afghanistan	5MILLION
CAR	2MILLION
DRC	4.77MILLION
Haiti	396,000
Myanmar	502,000
oPt	1.9MILLION
Philippines	3MILLION
South Sudan	3.1MILLION
Somalia	2MILLION
Sudan	5.9MILLION
Syria SHARP	9.3MILLION
Syria RRP	6.8MILLION
Yemen	7.59MILLION

0 2MILLION 4MILLION 6MILLION 8MILLION 10MILLION

HOW MUCH FUNDING NEEDED



COUNTRIES WITH STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLANS





OCHA

United Nations Office
for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs



This IDP camp appeared around the MONUSCO base in Kitshanga, DR Congo, after heavy fighting broke out between APCLS and FARDC. At least 90 were killed in the fighting, and 5,000 people were displaced. 7 March 2013
© MONUSCO/Sylvain Liechti

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