

HUMANITARIAN ACTION REPORT

MID-YEAR REVIEW

PARTNERING FOR CHILDREN IN EMERGENCIES

As the 2010 Humanitarian Action Report (HAR) was going to press in January, Haiti was struck by the strongest earthquake it had experienced in more than two centuries. Already the poorest country in the western hemisphere, Haiti was left reeling with more than 3 million people affected, 220,000 dead and some 1.2 million homeless. Just weeks after, a catastrophic 8.8-magnitude earthquake shook Chile on 27 February, affecting more than two million people, making 370,000 houses unliveable, and destroying thousands of schools. Most recently, more than one million people were affected by violent conflict in southern Kyrgyzstan, initially displacing 300,000 persons to neighbouring Uzbekistan. Although the majority of refugees and IDPs have returned to their homes, high tensions persist and larger-scale community-based work is urgent. More than two million children were affected in these three crises alone, showing the critical need for UNICEF to be able to act quickly with partners and governments to respond decisively, prevent further loss of life, and start the very real challenge of putting lives, families and communities on the path of recovery.

UNICEF responds to some 200 emergencies in about 90 countries around the world every year, ensuring all efforts are in place to support millions of children affected by crisis, conflict, disaster and displacement.¹ This mid-year review of the 2010 Humanitarian Action Report provides an update on actions taken to date and planned for the remainder of the year in 29 of these countries and six regions, responding to humanitarian crises which require exceptional support and urgent action to save lives, protect children against the worst forms of violence and abuse, and ensure access to health, water and sanitation, nutrition and education.

OVERVIEW

The humanitarian context in Afghanistan and Pakistan deteriorated significantly during the first six months of the year. Threats and direct attacks against schools, teachers, students and health centres in Afghanistan are on the rise, increasing the number of displaced to over 320,000 persons. In Pakistan, military operations resulted in the increase of 200,000 newly displaced, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to 1.4 million. The first half of 2010 also witnessed a continuation of tensions in the Middle East, including the occupied Palestinian territory, Iraq and Yemen. In Africa, conflict and political instability in Somalia, Madagascar, Sudan, and Zimbabwe continue to pose a threat to the situation of children and women. Armed clashes in the Equateur Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo resulted in the influx of an estimated 114,700 refugees into the Republic of the Congo, prompting its inclusion in the mid-year HAR. Sexual violence against children and women in emergency setting continues to be a major concern in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Colombia, Iraq and many others.

Climate conditions have continued to affect many countries, particularly in Central and Latin America. At the start of the hurricane season, tropical storm Agatha struck many parts of Guatemala from South-West to East, and central parts of El Salvador, leading to major destruction and flooding. With the return of La Niña, there is significant concern that the 2010 hurricane season will be more active than normal.

In addition to climate-induced conditions, many countries are struggling with food, nutrition, and health crises. In the Sahel belt, Chad and Niger are particularly affected, where the severe food and nutrition emergency is aggravated by escalating food prices and recurrent epidemics, including outbreaks of measles and meningitis in Chad. The Horn of Africa and parts of Southern Africa are also severely affected by drought and acute food insecurity, in addition to the deterioration of food security in Djibouti and Yemen.

Despite these new challenges, significant achievements have been made throughout the first six months of the year. Responding to food insecurity and malnutrition, UNICEF has supported the treatment of more than 114,000 severely malnourished children since the beginning of the year in Niger. This major response was made possible through an

¹ Ninety-four UNICEF Country Offices responded to 232 emergencies during 2009. United Nations Children's Fund. Annual Emergency Response Study: 2009.

adequate supply of ready-to-use therapeutic food and essential drugs, increased hospitalization capacity and availability of an extensive network of NGO partners. As of mid-2010, UNICEF and the World Health Organization delivered an essential package of life-saving health and nutrition services to 1.5 million children under five and 1.3 million women of child-bearing age nationwide in Somalia. In response to epidemics outbreaks, UNICEF supported vaccination campaigns in several countries. In Zimbabwe, 5.1 million children were immunized against measles, while in Chad, the measles campaign reached 90 per cent coverage, and meningitis vaccinations reached 94 per cent coverage in several regions.

In Haiti, UNICEF has been working with partners and the authorities to achieve results in all sectors since the earthquake. Up to 333,000 people are reached daily with safe water, more than 275,000 children have been immunized against major diseases, 2,000 severely malnourished children have been treated, and 185,000 children are reached with basic education materials.

CORE COMMITMENTS FOR CHILDREN

The Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action – the CCCs – are UNICEF’s core humanitarian policy to uphold the rights of children affected by humanitarian crisis.² They constitute a framework for UNICEF humanitarian action, around which UNICEF seeks to engage with partners. Initially developed in 1998 and reviewed in 2004, the revised CCCs were released in April 2010, to reflect changes in humanitarian contexts, including new evidence and best practices, as well as UNICEF’s engagement in the cluster approach.

The intent of the updated CCCs remains to promote predictable, effective and timely collective humanitarian action, putting forth the results where UNICEF can best contribute. They emphasize reliable preparedness and better early recovery, humanitarian principles, a human-rights based approach, gender equality, capacity development and inter-agency commitments.

Importantly, the CCCs also include a stronger results focus with clear measurable benchmarks for UNICEF’s commitments. UNICEF is currently developing tools and a strategy to strengthen performance monitoring in line with the CCCs. The performance monitoring system will track UNICEF performance including in relation to its cluster commitments as well as programme performance with partners. This work focuses on strengthening results-focused monitoring and contributing to stronger humanitarian action by UNICEF and its operational and cluster partners.



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CHALLENGES IN THE CURRENT HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Grave violations against children’s rights, including sexual violence in armed conflict

The 2010 HAR noted the advance in the international framework to combat sexual violence in conflict through two groundbreaking UN Security Council Resolutions (1882 and 1888), which expanded the triggers of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms (MRM) to also include parties that engage in patterns of killing or maiming and rape or other sexual violence against children.

At the country level, UNICEF monitors and reports on grave violations against children’s rights during conflict in order to enhance the evidence base for accountability, prevention and response purposes. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms are being improved in several countries, with the gradual strengthening of the MRMs in place. In Afghanistan, a new regional MRM taskforce was established in the North.

² For more information on the CCCs, please visit http://www.unicef.org/emerg/index_commitments.html.

A key component in addressing sexual violence is a comprehensive package of support, response, and prevention. In eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNICEF and its partners have identified and provided access to essential medical and psychosocial care and reintegration assistance to approximately 4,200 survivors of sexual violence. In addition, over 18,000 girls and women, boys and men, participated in outreach activities to raise awareness about the consequences of sexual violence and to engage men and boys as allies in the fight against sexual violence.

At the regional level, UNICEF and partners are looking at ways to improve cross-border monitoring, reporting and exchanges of information on regional consequences of grave violations perpetrated by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda, Sudan, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo. UNICEF is also involved globally in developing tools, guidance and capacity of staff and partners for enhanced and standardised monitoring and reporting methodologies. Some initiatives taken thus far have included developing the MRM Field Manual, Training Tool Kit, and Inter-Agency Training Package. The remainder of the year will focus on piloting and rolling out various trainings at regional and country levels.

Operating in Highly Insecure Environments

During the first half of 2010, continued high levels of security incidents in Pakistan targeting the aid community hindered programme delivery throughout the country. The security situation, particularly on the border with Afghanistan, is still volatile, with twelve UN workers killed in the province during 2009 and seven staff from two NGOs already in 2010. This has further limited access by the humanitarian community to the affected areas, and poses significant challenges to humanitarian action. Threats from militants in insecure districts restricted access to vaccination activities in several areas, contributing to a spike in polio cases (29 reported so far, compared to 22 in 2009). Despite these restrictions, UNICEF was able to supply more than 873,000 individuals with clean drinking water, as well as vaccinate 1.2 million children against measles.

In Somalia, insecurity and violence intensified in the Central and Southern Somalia (CSZ) region from May 2009 into 2010, spreading beyond Mogadishu as the Transitional Federal Government and insurgent groups struggle for control. This led to the suspension of WFP's activities in January 2010, with a direct impact on UNICEF's work to treat moderate malnutrition and prevent severe malnutrition among children in insurgent-controlled areas of CSZ, where 70 per cent of the population in crisis resides. To cover these gaps, UNICEF will require urgent support to scale up nutrition efforts.

The security situation also remains particularly unstable in north-eastern Central African Republic, The Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. In Sudan attacks on peacekeeping forces and abduction of humanitarian workers in West Darfur are adding to volatility, worsening the access to remote areas and impeding the emergency response to the conflict in Jebel Marra. UNICEF is working with partners to ensure programme continuity despite these limitations.

Ensuring preparedness, strengthening capacities and reducing risks

The newly-revised CCCs clearly articulate UNICEF's commitment to working with partners, authorities and civil society to build capacities in preparedness and response and the need to assist vulnerable populations through risk reduction.

During the first half of the year, national emergency preparedness and response plans were supported in Burundi, Ethiopia and Nepal among others, while a strategy to reduce risks posed by potential cholera outbreaks was developed in Zimbabwe. An education-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) project was initiated in 510 schools in Tajikistan. In Madagascar, UNICEF partnered with WHO to train and strengthen decentralised health clusters in regions most prone to seasonal cyclones, and in Colombia, a national platform on education in emergencies was organised to enhance the capacity of education officials in emergency response and risk reduction.



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UNICEF has also embarked on three specific global initiatives. To better understand the nature of disaster risk faced by children, a study in six countries (Nepal, Philippines, Mozambique, Bolivia, Vietnam, Mexico) will correlate data on disaster losses with indicators of child well-being such as school drop-out levels and health conditions. Building on commitments made at the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 2009 Global Platform, work is also underway

to scope out a process to map and advance the assessment of school safety. Finally, within the education cluster, UNICEF and Save the Children are partnering with Plan International to develop guidance, good practice and a tool box to address DRR in the context of emergencies.

PARTNERING FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

The theme of the 2010 HAR has been that of partnership, recognizing that innovative collaboration is essential in helping to realize children's rights, strengthen preparedness and response, expand access to essential services in disaster and conflict, and support early recovery. The CCCs reiterate this commitment to build alliances through a principled approach to collaboration and also note UNICEF's specific institutional commitments related to the cluster approach. The first part of 2010 saw the roll-out of a revised Programme Cooperative Agreement (PCA) which creates the opportunity to engage with partners differently at a country level, sharing objectives and risks and building on complementarities.

UNICEF also worked with partners to review progress made to date in humanitarian partnership development, and articulate a medium-term strategy for standby partnerships in particular. Building on inter-agency collaboration within the UN system, UNICEF signed a joint work plan in June with UNHCR to make the global Memorandum of Understanding between the two organisations more operational and strengthen bilateral cooperation in Child Protection, Education, Supply and Logistics, Emergency Preparedness, Resource Mobilization and Standby Partnerships.

Cluster leadership and partnership

UNICEF remains a major contributor to all pillars of humanitarian reform, through its commitments within the cluster approach, engagement on issues related to humanitarian financing, support to a strengthened Humanitarian Coordinator system, and work to enhance partnerships throughout humanitarian action. UNICEF has been an active supporter of the cluster approach and currently leads two clusters (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Nutrition), co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children. In addition, UNICEF leads the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and co-leads (with UNFPA) the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility within the Protection Cluster. In addition, UNICEF co-chairs (with World Vision) the cross-cutting Mental Health and Psychosocial Reference Group. The cluster approach is also fully integrated into the revised CCCs, including the commitment to provide strong cluster leadership and support as needed, and to be a predictable partner in all relevant coordination mechanisms.

In 2010, UNICEF is leading 26 country-based Education clusters (of which 10 are co-led by Save the Children); 27 WASH clusters; 23 Nutrition clusters; and 19 Child Protection sub-clusters. The cluster approach has become 'the way we do business' in most chronic crises and rapid on-set emergencies, and has proved valuable for preparedness, as well as serving as an entry point for strengthening of national capacities.

Significant progress has been made on a global level across the clusters in the development of standards, policies, guidance documents and tools to strengthen humanitarian response at the country level. So far in 2010, a GBV coordination handbook and an Education Cluster Coordinator handbook have been developed. The Inter-Agency Child Protection Assessment Toolkit has been developed, and a Joint Education Needs Assessment Toolkit was piloted in Haiti and Yemen this year. The Global Clusters played a critical support role to Haiti country-level Cluster Coordination, including: development of strategy documents (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings Reference Group) and advocacy for the promotion of standards (Child Protection Sub-Cluster). The Nutrition Cluster also provided strong support in leveraging technical inputs from strategic partners globally, particularly for supply procurement, data analysis and technical staffing. In the DRC, as WASH Cluster lead and together with cluster partners, UNICEF has worked with cluster partners to reach more than 2.1 million affected persons in North and South Kivu and in Katanga. In Kenya, UNICEF has been coordinating the nutrition sector with specific efforts to strengthen information management; 65 per cent of districts are now reporting on nutrition indicators, up from 44 per cent last year. In Niger, a joint Government/UN vulnerability assessment survey was conducted in April 2010 and the UNICEF-led Nutrition Cluster contributed to the government response plan to the nutrition crisis, based on a consensus reached in the Cluster meetings. In Ethiopia, the Education Cluster has succeeded in having the requirements for education in emergency situations recognized and included into the national appeal document for the first time in 2010.

Standby arrangements

During the first six months of the year, UNICEF worked with 14 partners to facilitate the deployment of a total of 78 standby personnel in 22 offices, including 36 staff deployed to Haiti alone. Nearly twenty per cent of these staff (12 persons) were deployed to specifically support the cluster approach. Compared to figures as of mid-year 2009, the number of overall deployments has increased more than 30 per cent, largely due to the Haiti crisis.

In the first half of the year, UNICEF and its standby partners completed a strategic review of the standby arrangements and partnership models. The review noted the unique models which are emerging from these partnerships, in support of UNICEF's Strategic Framework on Partnerships. The review process has led to the development of a joint vision with a strong desire by all partners to build upon the strong foundation of the partnership to move toward more meaningful relationships and strategic engagement.

UNICEF has signed two new standby agreements this year, one with Save the Children Sweden to support child protection coordination, and a second one with the UN Institute for Training and Research Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) for the provision of mapping and information management services during emergencies.

FUNDING SITUATION OF THE 2010 HAR AT MID-YEAR

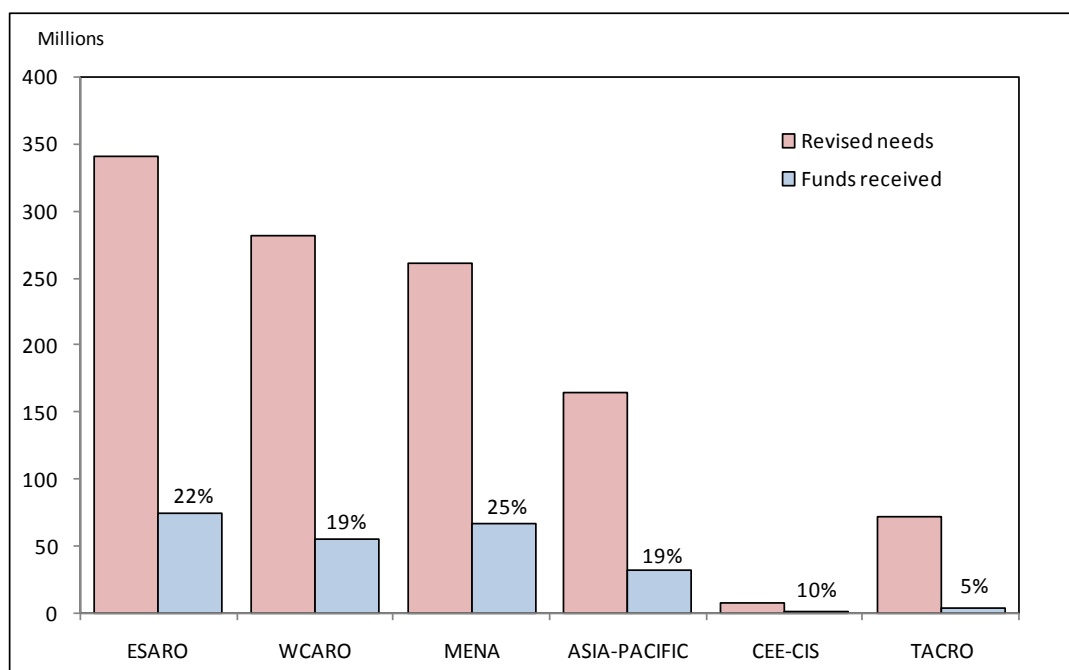
As of mid-year, the total requirements against the Humanitarian Action Report (HAR) have been reduced by 0.6 per cent to **US\$1,153,697,665**. Funding requirements in countries such as Uganda and Yemen have been reduced by 58 and 49 per cent respectively, due to re-prioritization of needs and adjustments as per mid-year reviews. However, funding needs in Mauritania, Niger, and Tajikistan have increased by over 50 per cent, due to high malnutrition levels (Mauritania and Niger), polio outbreak and immediate response (Tajikistan), and the increased number of IDPs (CAR). If funding does not come through, many countries will face difficulties in providing humanitarian assistance to children in need. For example, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, given the dilapidated condition of WASH infrastructure, lack of donor support could have an impact on increased occurrence of diarrhoea in children. Furthermore, the occupied Palestinian territory requires urgent resources to ensure leadership in cluster coordination for WASH, Education and Child Protection, in order to provide a dedicated effective, coordinated and systematic multi-partner approach to respond to needs of children. Similarly, restricted funding in Pakistan could challenge UNICEF's ability to supply water and sanitation and health and nutrition services in camps and host communities beyond the summer. The funding gap in the Republic of the Congo is becoming increasingly important, as conditions for a safe and secure return of refugees are likely to take at least the rest of year 2010 before being met, yet Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grants made provision for immediate response. Similarly, in Sri Lanka, the present funding gap in education will restrict UNICEF's ability to provide 75 per cent of planned temporary learning spaces, leaving approximately 145,000 children without proper school shelter and learning materials. As for Haiti, an inter-agency Flash Appeal was launched after the 12 January earthquake, covering the main humanitarian needs, including US\$222,757,000 for UNICEF's immediate response. The funding requirements included in the HAR mid-year review reflect the needs above the ones outlined in the Flash Appeal, linking preparedness, recovery, disaster risk reduction and residual humanitarian needs for the medium response in Haiti with additional needs of US\$127,243,000 for a two-year period.

As of early June, **only 20 per cent** of the revised needs for the CAP and the Non-CAP countries in the HAR have been funded for the year.³ The funding level is lower compared to the situation at mid-year in 2009, when 24 per cent funding was secured at mid-year. In absolute terms, amounts received at mid-year 2010 are at **US\$230,791,400** versus US\$276,174,045 in 2009.

UNICEF still needs over **US\$923** million or 80 per cent of its revised yearly requirements in order to help meet life-saving needs, fulfil children's and women's rights, and to improve resilience and reduce future risks. UNICEF is grateful for the donor support received so far and looks forward to increased commitments for its humanitarian actions. The funding level varies significantly across the regions as illustrated by the below graph. The Middle East region, for example, is funded at 25 per cent, while Latin America and the Caribbean are funded at only 5 per cent.

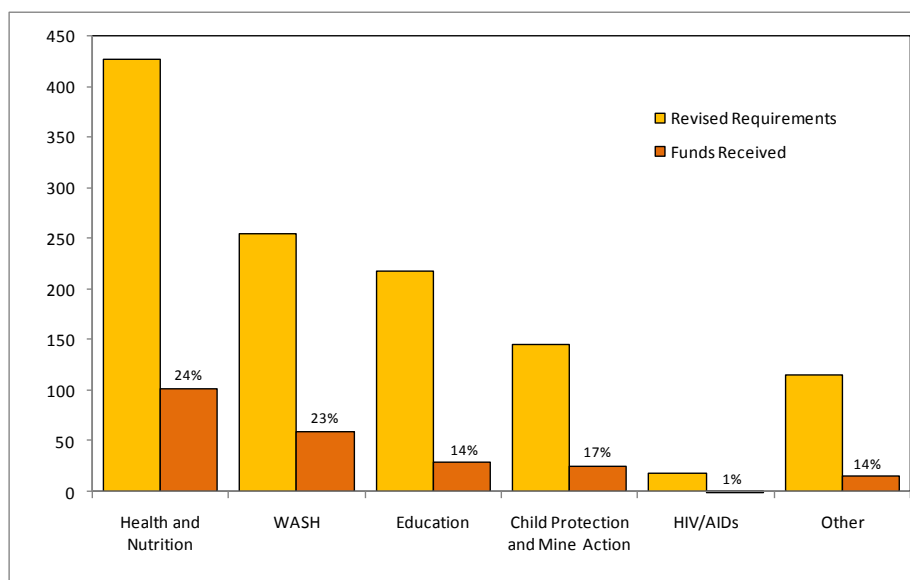
³ Note that some country and regional offices have used non-emergency funding or carry-overs in order to meet urgent humanitarian needs. These funds are reflected in the "Additional Funding" column in applicable chapters.

Table 1. Funding received against the 2010 HAR by region



In terms of sector funding, the major part of the overall requirements is for the health and nutrition sector (36 per cent), followed by the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector (22 per cent), and the education sector (18 per cent). As illustrated by the below table, the allocations received for Health and Nutrition and WASH are currently the highest with 24 per cent and 23 per cent respectively against requirements, while allocations for HIV/AIDS are the lowest, equalling only 1 per cent against requirements.

Table 2. Funding received against the 2010 HAR by sector

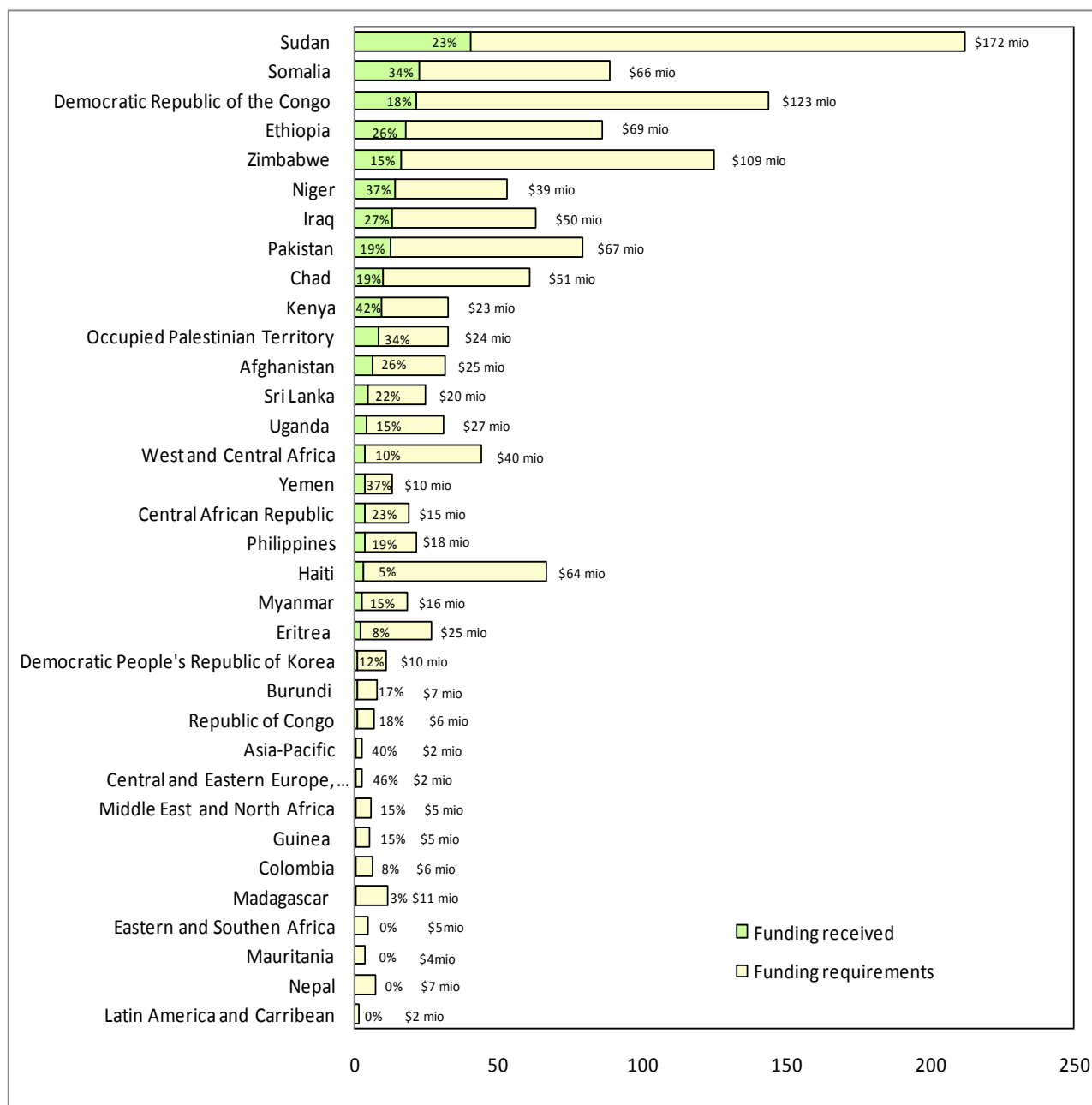


The six largest humanitarian operations for UNICEF included in the mid-year review of the HAR in terms of funding needs are Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe, followed by Somalia, Ethiopia and Pakistan. Through the HAR, Haiti is requesting US\$64 million⁴ in addition to its Flash Appeal. The HAR portion of the funding request is 5 % funded as of mid-year.

⁴ This figure represents the 2010 figure out of the Haiti 2-year appeal of US\$127,243,000 covering 2010-2011. For more details please refer to the Haiti chapter.

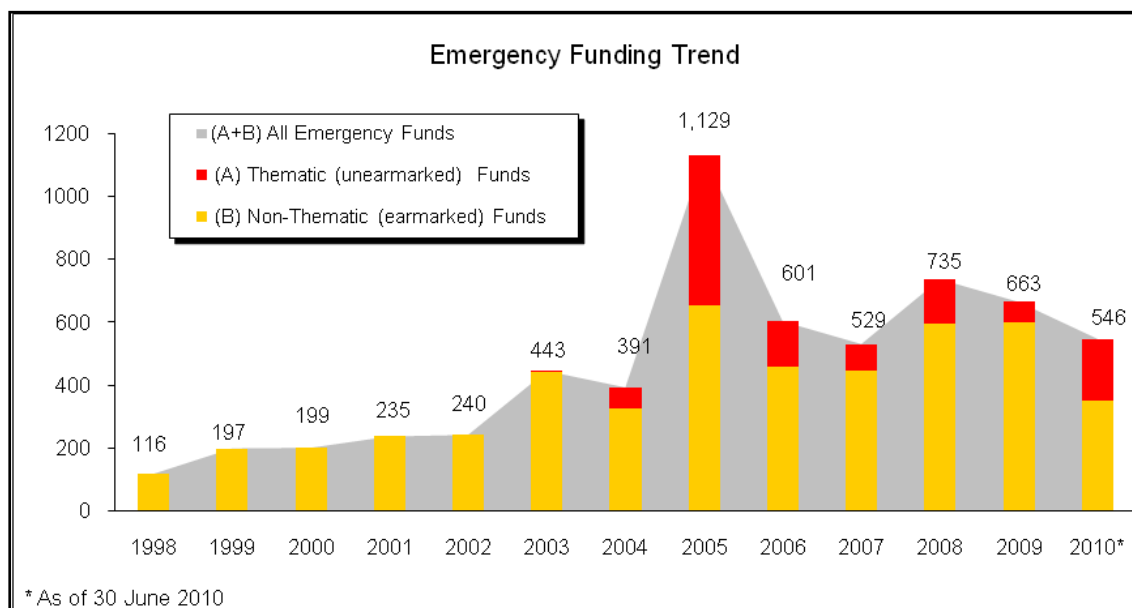
In absolute terms, countries who have received most funding as per mid-year are Sudan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia, accounting for 45 per cent of all funding received. None of the countries has received over 50 per cent of its revised requirements. Country offices with the highest percentage of funds received are Kenya (42 per cent), Yemen and Niger (37 per cent), Somalia and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (34 per cent), as well as the Asia-Pacific and CEE-CIS regional offices (40 and 46 per cent, respectively). Simultaneously, Nepal and Mauritania have received no funding to date.

Table 3. Funding received against the 2010 HAR by field office.



UNICEF'S OVERALL FUNDING SITUATION AND FUNDING TRENDS

As of 30 June 2010, UNICEF has received US\$546 million for all its emergency activities⁵, more than 50 per cent more than the same period in 2009, due to the outpouring of support in response to the earthquake in Haiti. Although the funds received indicate a significant increase in absolute terms, out of the total of US\$546 million received, US\$249.2 million (46 per cent) was provided for the Haiti response, with only the remaining US\$296.7 million (54 per cent) directed toward UNICEF's emergency operations in other countries. Compared to 2009, this figure represents a decrease of 15 per cent in funding for the remaining emergency countries, excluding Haiti.



In 2010, UNICEF has provided emergency assistance to 16 CAP countries, 6 Flash Appeals, 21 non-CAP countries in the HAR, and 6 other appeals, requiring a budget of US\$1.52 billion.

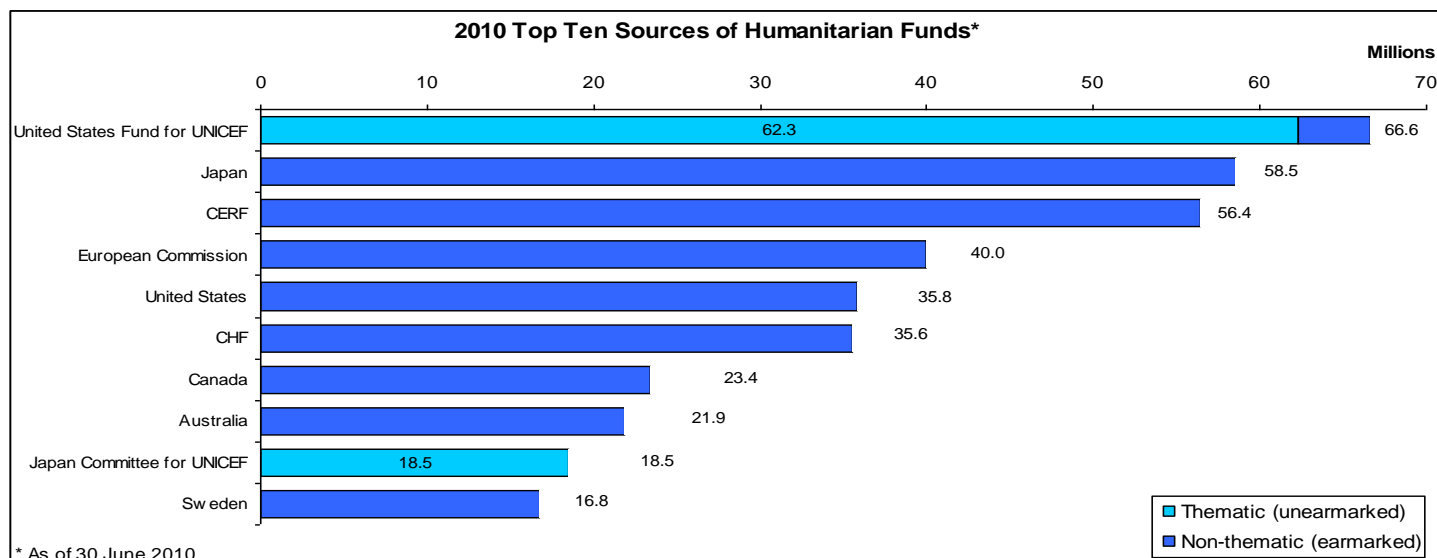
To date, UNICEF has received a lower proportion of funding for the 2010 CAPs compared to the same period in 2009, with only 28 per cent of UNICEF's CAP funding needs met so far, compared to the 33 per cent funding level of 2009. The non-CAP countries in the HAR have only received 18 per cent of their funding needs to-date, compared to 22 per cent during the same period in 2009. Flash Appeals in contrast have received 90 per cent of their funding needs. Despite the high level of funding against the Haiti Flash Appeal, as of 30 June 2010, all appeals⁶ have received an average of 35 per cent of their funding needs.

UNICEF would like to acknowledge the contributions of its public and private sector donors in supporting UNICEF in its mission to reach the children and women affected by humanitarian crises and natural disasters throughout the world. Despite the fact that UNICEF has received the largest proportion of its humanitarian funding from government donors thus far in 2010, the United States Fund for UNICEF was the largest funding source for UNICEF providing US\$66.6 million, 98 per cent of which was for the emergency operations in Haiti. Japan was the second largest source of humanitarian funding, providing US\$58.5 million. Sudan, Haiti, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo were among the top recipients of Japan's generous contributions. CERF provided US\$56.4 million through its Rapid Response (US\$26.5 million) and Under-Funded Windows (US\$29.9 million), which provides significant support to underfunded countries, as collectively prioritized by UN agencies, funds and programmes. As illustrated in the chart below, the top ten sources of humanitarian funding are: the United States Fund for UNICEF, the Government of Japan, CERF, European Commission, the United States, Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs), the Government of Canada, the

⁵ This includes the funding received by the 28 countries in six regions featured in the Humanitarian Action Report 2010

⁶ All Appeals include CAPs, non-CAP countries in the HAR, Flash Appeals, Immediate Needs Documents etc.

Government of Australia, the Japan Committee for UNICEF, and the Government of Sweden respectively. These top ten donors account for more than two-thirds of the humanitarian contributions received by UNICEF so far for its emergency operations.



Out of the total humanitarian contribution of US\$546 million, US\$197.2 million (36 per cent) has been received as thematic funds as of 30 June 2010. This represents a significant increase compared to the 2009 figure of US\$35.1 million (10 per cent), as a majority of funds received for Haiti were thematic. UNICEF acknowledges the generosity of its donors in providing funding this type of funding, as it allows UNICEF to respond with flexibility to evolving needs. However, so far in 2010, more than 90 per cent of thematic funds have been provided for Haiti, with only US\$18.2 million provided for the remaining countries and regions. UNICEF continues to urge its donors to provide flexible humanitarian funding for all countries in 2010.